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## **Annual report of the Wisconsin State Board of Agriculture for the year ending February 1, 1912. 1912**

Wisconsin. State Board of Agriculture

Madison, Wisconsin: Democrat Printing Company, State Printer,  
1912

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# ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

## Wisconsin State Board of Agriculture

FOR THE YEAR ENDING

**February 1, 1912.**

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J. C. MacKENZIE, Secretary



MADISON  
DEMOCRAT PRINTING COMPANY, STATE PRINTER  
1912



## WISCONSIN

## STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

*February, 1912—February, 1913*

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## OFFICERS.

President—O. G. REWEY, Rewey.  
Vice-President—C. H. EVERETT, Racine.  
Secretary—J. C. MACKENZIE, Madison.  
Treasurer (ex-officio)—A. H. DAHL, Madison.

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## EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

O. G. Rewey, C. H. Everett, Charles L. Hill, F. A. Cannon, Ira  
M. J. Chryst.

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## MEMBERS OF BOARD.

At Large—William MacLaren, Milwaukee.  
At Large—Mrs. Adda F. Howie Elm Grove.  
C. H. Everett, Racine.  
George Wylie, Morrisonville.  
Oliver G. Rewey, Rewey.  
F. A. Cannon, Milwaukee.  
Geo. E. Kuntz, Milwaukee.  
Charles L. Hill, Rosendale.  
Geo. F. Comings, Eau Claire.  
H. E. Krueger, Beaver Dam.  
D. W. Larkin, Sturgeon Bay.  
A. W. Prehn, Wausau.  
Ira M. J. Chryst, Hudson.

512864

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL.

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To His Excellency, FRANCES E. MCGOVERN,

*Governor of the State of Wisconsin.*

SIR: In compliance with Section 1458a, Chapter 60, Laws of 1898, I have the honor to submit herewith the Annual Report of the Wisconsin State Board of Agriculture for the year ending February 1st, 1912.

J. C. MACKENZIE,

*Secretary.*

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## SECRETARY'S DETAILED REPORT.

Receipts for the year ending January 31, 1912, are as follows:

|   |              |
|---|--------------|
| From the State—Annual Appropriation .....   | \$10,000.00  |
| From the State—Improvement Fund .....   | 4,267.00     |
| From Gate Receipts .....  | 41,000.11    |
| From Grand Stand Receipts.....  | 8,808.50     |
| From Privilege Department (including \$2,073.95 Machinery Hall; \$455.10 Dairy Building)..... | 13,455.55    |
| From Speed Department .....   | 8,691.32     |
| From Forage Department .....  | 2,661.40     |
| From Transportation Department .....  | 120.00       |
| From Sale of Supply Wagon Tickets.....  | 231.00       |
| From Department of Grounds.....   | 2,110.15     |
| From Entries—Exhibits .....   | 1,848.45     |
| From Stall and pen rentals.....   | 1,834.45     |
| From Sale of M. & M. Tickets.....   | 1,319.40     |
| From Sale of Dairy Exhibits.....  | 1,401.74     |
| From Special Premiums .....   | 2,631.28     |
| From all Other Sources.....   | 2,769.45     |
| Total receipts .....  | \$103,149.80 |

Disbursements have been as follows:

For Premiums Paid,

|                                 |            |
|---------------------------------|------------|
| In Horse Department .....       | \$5,699.50 |
| In Cattle Department .....      | 7,098.58   |
| In Sheep Department .....       | 3,220.00   |
| In Swine Department .....       | 2,668.00   |
| In Poultry Department .....     | 1,001.75   |
| In Pigeon Department .....      | 591.50     |
| In Agriculture .....            | 861.00     |
| In County Exhibits .....        | 1,500.00   |
| In Bees and Honey.....          | 368.00     |
| In Horticulture .....           | 1,608.50   |
| In Dairy Department .....       | 2,065.00   |
| In Fine Arts Department.....    | 739.00     |
| In Woman's Work Department..... | 671.00     |
| In Educational Department ..... | 861.00     |

\$28,952.83

## SECRETARY'S DETAILED REPORT.

|   |              |
|---|--------------|
| Paid for Speed Purses.....  | 14,872.00    |
| Paid for Building and Improvements.....   | 8,144.98     |
| Paid for Advertising (For Newspaper adv., \$4,797.70; for other adv., \$4,646.53) ..... | 9,444.23     |
| Special Attractions .....   | 18,057.53    |
| Music—State Bands .....   | 2,207.00     |
| Expenses Board Members.....   | 2,052.46     |
| Secretary's Office—Salaries .....   | 3,813.18     |
| Labor on Grounds.....   | 2,550.80     |
| Forge Department .....  | 2,337.52     |
| Ribbons and Badges.....   | 1,085.04     |
| Telephone Services .....  | 246.30       |
| Judges' Services .....  | 1,132.10     |
| Secretary's Office—Fair .....   | 1,132.65     |
| Expense Dining Hall—Fair (For services, \$276.00; for supplies, \$280.14) .....         | 556.14       |
| Cost of Departments—  |              |
| Treasury Department .....   | \$274.72     |
| Purchasing Agent .....  | 63.25        |
| Press Agent .....   | 680.76       |
| Promotion and Publicity.....  | 265.28       |
| Automobiles .....   | 62.25        |
| Speed .....   | 799.50       |
| Forge and Transportation.....   | 404.25       |
| Privilege .....   | 372.30       |
| Grounds .....   | 634.00       |
| Gates .....   | 1,096.50     |
| Grand Stand .....   | 833.32       |
| Marshal .....   | 1,906.53     |
| Woman's Rest and Hospital.....  | 258.79       |
| Horse Department .....  | 100.75       |
| Cattle Department .....   | 189.85       |
| Sheep Department .....  | 74.50        |
| Swine Department .....  | 74.50        |
| Poultry and Pigeon Department.....  | 259.38       |
| Agriculture and Horticulture.....   | 115.00       |
| County Exhibits and Bees and Honey.....   | 60.00        |
| Dairy Department .....  | 94.00        |
| Machinery Department .....  | 256.63       |
| Fine Arts Department.....   | 140.75       |
| Woman's Work Department.....  | 147.00       |
| Educational Department .....  | 104.00       |
|   | <hr/>        |
| All Other Expenses.....   | \$9,267.81   |
|   | 9,797.63     |
| Total Disbursements .....   | \$114,650.20 |

## SECRETARY'S SUMMARY.

|  |             |              |
|--|-------------|--------------|
| Amount in Treasury, Feb. 1st, 1911.....          | \$12,149.15 |              |
| Receipts, Feb. 1st, 1911 to Feb. 1, 1912.....    | 103,149.80  |              |
|  |             | \$115,298.95 |
| Disbursements, Feb. 1, 1911 to Feb. 1, 1912..... |             | 114,650.20   |
| Bills Payable, February 1, 1913.....             | \$7,897.90  |              |
| Bills Receivable, February 1, 1913.....          | 519.39      |              |
| In Treasury, February 1, 1913.....               |             | 648.75       |

## REPORT OF STATE TREASURER.

Madison, January 31, 1912.

## STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE REPORT, FOR THE YEAR ENDING FEBRUARY 1ST, 1912.

|   |              |
|---|--------------|
| Balance on hand Feb. 1st, 1911.....                       | \$12,149.15  |
| Receipts from Feb. 1st, 1911, to Feb. 1st, 1912.....      | 103,149.80   |
| Total .....   | \$115,298.95 |
| Disbursements from Feb. 1st, 1911, to Feb. 1st, 1912..... | 114,650.20   |
| Balance on hand, Feb. 1st, 1912.....                      | \$648.75     |

A. H. DAHL,  
State Treasurer.



# PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

## Wisconsin State Board of Agriculture

IN

### ANNUAL CONVENTION.

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Auditorium, College of Agriculture,

Madison, Wis., February 7, 1912.

In the absence of President O. G. Rewey, Mr. Geo. F. Comings of Eau Claire, occupied the chair.

The Chairman: The meeting will be in order. Quite a good many years ago, I read a story, the title of which was "Put Yourself in His Place." In that story the author tried to have the leading character put himself over in the other man's point of view. That book made quite an impression on my mind, and I have often thought how much better we would get along if we tried to put ourselves in the other person's place, and adopt his point of view. Just take this question of the tuberculin testing of cows, there has been too much of a fight carried on over that question, too much money spent. If the farmers, who are producers of milk, would just move themselves in imagination into the city and become consumers of milk, and pay six or seven or eight cents a quart for it, and read in the newspapers of the danger of transmitting the terrible disease of tuberculosis from infected cattle to the members of the human family, I believe they would all object to having any milk come into their houses unless it was above suspicion. They would be anxious to know that the cows that were furnishing milk



to their families were perfectly healthy, giving only wholesome, pure milk. Another illustration. Up in Eau Claire we have had some trouble with the farmers, because occasionally when the price of butter got very high, there seemed to be a tendency for the pound prints to become skimpy, they would only weigh twelve, thirteen or fourteen ounces sometimes. Now, if the farmer who is selling that butter to the consumer in the city would move to the city where he had to buy his butter, he would want those prints to weigh sixteen ounces every time.

On the other hand, a few days ago I was in a very well appointed kitchen in Chicago, here was the gas range, over here was the sink with hot and cold water ready all the time, here were tables covered with zinc and a cabinet with all supplies, so that a person might almost sit there and prepare a meal without moving, all the conveniences handy, and I thought if some of the housewives in the city, who have those modern conveniences should move out into the country for a few days, and try to work in the kind of kitchens occupied by some of the farmers' wives, with the wood to be brought for the fire, and water from the well, with the thermometer perhaps thirty below, and three meals to get seven days a week in that kitchen, she would have more sympathy with the farmer's wife than she has now. I think it would be a very good thing for the city people to go out and take hold of some of the country conditions that the farmer has to meet. In many instances the farmer might provide many of these conveniences in his home. It is very hard for him to break the force of habit and move out onto different lines. Now, I want to talk to you about one question that I think is of extreme importance to the farmer, and that question is coöperation. The farmer is swayed too much by his likes and dislikes, the force of habit makes it a hard proposition to get him to unite with other farmers to do anything. So I say that it is of supreme importance that this spirit of coöperation and right relationship should be cultivated by the farmers, because upon that hinges all the large movements for the betterment of the country, the good roads movement, the social uplift of the country church, the improvement of our country schools, everything that farm life depends on and lacks because of the extremely individualistic attitude of the farmer himself. Let me read you what several prominent men say about that.

## CO-OPERATION.

GEO. F. COMINGS, EAU CLAIRE, WIS.

"The spirit of coöperation is the master spirit of the age."—Pinchot.

It is exceedingly embarrassing for me to attempt to talk to you along constructive lines and in such a way that you may think these questions over, and perhaps be led to leave the old beaten paths and move along new ones. It is much easier to tear down than it is to build up. Any one of you farmers can take a sharp axe and cut down a giant of the forest that has been a century in developing, and destroy it in a few hours.

When I was a young man, I read a story of Charles Read's called, "Put Yourself in His Place," and I have thought oftentimes the dairyman makes a great mistake that he does not at times put himself over in the consumer's position and try to look at some of these problems from the consumer's standpoint. Take, for instance, the turberculin test. It may not always be correct, and yet in the great majority of cases it is; and I think farmers are standing in their own light in fighting it. As a consumer, you would want milk above suspicion for your children. Is it not your duty to be as interested in the life and welfare of your neighbor's child as you are in your own?

I was pleased this morning to hear a young man advocating the 40-acre farm, because as population increases we shall have to get back to the small farm and intensive tillage. Another thing, as the country becomes more densely populated, we shall have to give up one after another of our so-called individual rights. I think it is high time we stopped talking about our rights and commenced talking about our duties.

The farmer has been extremely individualized. The large holdings of land, his consequent isolation, and other conditions, have fostered a spirit of independence. He is behind all other classes in having a true spirit of coöperation. At this time a great deal is being said about coöperation. This week in the state of Ohio, at the National Corn Show, four different sessions are given over to the discussion of this subject of coöperation. Professor Bailey, of Cornell, President Butterfield, of Amherst College, and many leading economists, presidents of colleges and other prominent men take part. So you see we are not the only people talking about it.

I think it was President Cleveland who said, "It is a condition, not a theory, that confronts us," and I want to speak of two or three conditions that confront us as citizens.

## RURAL POPULATION DECLINING.

The first condition I want to refer to is this, that for many years past there has been a declining population outside the cities. Iowa, the richest state in the middle west, has for ten years faced this problem. In Ohio, in cities of five thousand and upwards, is found one-half the population of that state. Outside of these cities the decline of population has been thirty per cent in twenty years. If this continues for another twenty years, where will the farming interests of Ohio be? Where will be the country social life, the rural churches, the rural schools, and the interest in good roads? The declining rural population is one condition that I want you to think of as farmers and citizens.

## UNORGANIZED CONDITION OF FARMERS.

Another condition is this, the unorganized condition of the farmers themselves. I want to use one or two homely illustrations to bring this point before you. You all know what an effective force you have in a mowing machine for doing a certain kind of work. It is an assembling of different parts fitting together harmoniously. But let its parts be scattered, a driving wheel here, a pinion there, the cutter bar somewhere else, and the forceful machine is useless. Farmers, as a class, are the dissembled parts of a machine. While isolated, disunited, they are weak and helpless. Organized and associated, they become powerful and effective. So long as you remain unorganized, you represent your mowing machine with its parts scattered all over the farm.

Sir Horace Plunket, the illustrious statesman and writer, says: "The weak spot in American farming is not so much in technical methods as in lack of business organization. The failure of farmers to combine in days when those engaged in every other commercial industry and calling combine, when farmers of every progressive country in Europe have recognized in combination the condition of economic survival is due simply to the fact that farmers have not understood and no one has thoroughly explained to them the co-operative principle."

President Waters, of the Agricultural College of Kansas, says: "To-day the farmer is the only individual of large economic importance in the country who is not compactly organized for his own protection and progress. He buys and sells and conducts all of his business operations as an individual, without any regard whatever to his neighbor or his fellow farmer in any portion of the country. When he takes a load of hogs or a bushel of wheat to market, he must accept

without recourse the prices for these wares, fixed by a compact of merchants or manufacturers. Coöperating he must easily become independent of such organizations, at the same time increasing his efficiency as a producer."

Hoard's "Dairyman," discussing the oleomargarine bill pending in Congress, said: "Because of their unorganized condition the millions of farmers of this country have as little influence in the halls of legislation at Washington as a dish of ice cream would have on the temperature of hell."

A great deal has been said lambasting our rural schools and charging them as the cause of much of the unhappy condition of rural life. Much of this criticism is quite deserved, but we should keep in mind the dark past of ignorance and superstition from which we are emerging, and remember that as a class farmers never yet have had a liberal education, they do not realize its power. They have never enjoyed the leisure that must be had to become educated and cultured. Farmers cannot become a cultured class until they are relieved from some of the economic burdens that bear upon them.

#### EDUCATION AND ORGANIZATION.

I think there are two words in the English language which mean more to the farmer than any other two words. They are the words "education" and "organization." By the word "education," I do not mean that which simply takes a boy or girl through the country school, then to the high school, from the high school to the university, perhaps to a profession, although that might be included in the word. I mean such a training, mentally, that he will understand not only the teachings of the books as they are taught in the public schools, but will understand all the great economic problems which must be understood by the farmer before he can break the shackles which bind him, so I say we must value more highly education. Our children are too often kept out of school because they can be made useful on the farm. They soon fall behind their classes, lose their interest and never catch up.

I have been criticised oftentimes for talking to the farmers too much of idealism. I think farmers need more idealism; the lack of it is the reason the countrysides languish as they do. I wish you might all hear Mr. Bryan's or Jenkin Lloyd Jones' lecture on "The Value of an Ideal." Ideals have done far more for the world than its idols have.

I want to say I believe the old order is passing and a new and better is being fashioned day by day. An entire change of the industrial system to a coöperative one is the only one that seems to

me to be in harmony with the teachings of the Christian religion. Professor Richard T. Ely, of our university, says: "The principal reason to suppose that coöperation must ultimately succeed is that it alone brings about such a union of labor and capital as to prevent perpetual industrial warfare and warfare cannot forever be tolerated. It may be further said that it alone is compatible with the ultimate complete triumph of Christianity. Coöperation means brotherhood, a working for and with one another, not against one another. The principles of coöperation were formulated fifty years ago in England as follows: That human society is a brotherhood, not a collection of warring atoms; that true workers should be fellow workers, not rivals; that a principle of justice not of selfishness should regulate exchanges."

I think theologians have made some great mistakes in interpreting the Bible. They have taught us to divide our life into two spheres—one we call sacred, going to church on Sunday, singing in the choir, shouting hallelujah, attending prayer meetings in the middle of the week; these are considered sacred duties, serving God. The rest of life is secular. I say the time is coming when all our activities must be considered sacred; when Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday will be the days in which we can serve God by serving our fellow men and you are not a Christian man in my opinion until you realize that the songs of labor are songs of praise as much as the songs you sing on the Sabbath day.

Dr. Lyman Abbott has wrapped up pretty much all the teachings of the Christian Gospel in a nutshell by saying: "The only way you can serve God is by serving your fellow men, and the only way you can wrong God is by wronging your fellow men. And He meant service along these industrial and commercial lines. You do not serve God very much by on Sunday calling a man your brother, at Christmas time being kind and good, and on other days cheating and doing up every one you can. We must all come to realize that our lives are bound up in the lives of the community in which we live and that we must move along as that community moves along. That is the true ideal of social evolution."

#### SOCIAL EVOLUTION.

I want to speak to you briefly on social evolution. I will not dwell on the word "evolution." I know good men differ in regard to the origin of the race. All agree, however, in regard to social evolution. Our social organism began in very simple form and has been growing more and more complex. Two thousand years ago, under Roman despotism, there was production and distribution of wealth through a



system of slavery. Later came the feudal system, and centuries later the competitive system, and now the coöperative. Each has been a step forward and upward for the race. Each succeeding step has been more and more of the spirit of communalism and of interdependence.

Mazzini, the Italian patriot, sixty-five years ago, told his countrymen that "association is the coming great word." Pinchot has later said, "The coöperative spirit is the master spirit of the age—the farmer the last to respond to it."

Wallace's "Farmer" advises that one of the first things to do is to form social clubs and get acquainted, learn how much of real goodness there is all about us. Every community has lots of latent talent, all that is needed is the magic wand of leadership, of organization to set these dormant forces to work. Adjoining schools can arrange speaking contests, adding and spelling-down tests, recitations, music, discussions. Schools should be made centers of social life. Verily there is a real hungering and thirsting for social life, for righteousness, which is right relationship.

From social gatherings will evolve plans for coöperative business undertakings, creameries, laundries, testing associations, breeding associations, and stock shipping associations. I want to urge you not to look to these collective efforts so much for dollars gained or saved, but as means of intellectual and spiritual growth. If we let the sharp-witted men of the cities make our butter, bake our bread, cure our bacon, market our crops, sell our stock and control our business relations, we simply fall farther and farther behind in our social and intellectual developments. We must educate, organize, and do things, or lose out.

In conclusion, I want to quote from the Bible of God's call to Abram: "Now the Lord said unto Abram, get thee out of thy country and from thy kindred and from thy father's house unto a land that I will show thee." So the Lord is just as truly speaking in visions to you and to me, as he did to Abram, bidding us to break from the dead past and seek a new, a better relationship. Will you, like Abram, be obedient to these heavenly visions that are calling you to be better farmers, better citizens, and to help build a new civilization so permeated with democracy, with love, with the golden rule, that it may live on and on, to bless, to make fruitful and beautiful the face of all the earth?

POTATO INDUSTRY—OPPORTUNITIES FOR SEED GROWING BY  
INDIVIDUAL WISCONSIN POTATO GROWERS.

A. J. PINKERTON, WAUPACA, WIS.

The time is now ripe for the potato seed industry in the State of Wisconsin. Wisconsin, which ranks with the first five states in potato production, should at least lead them all in production of seed. The potato, which is the main source of the farmer's income, especially those in the potato districts, should be developed first. Take for example, the counties of Waushara, Portage and Waupaca, every farmer does from five to fifty acres of potatoes each year. Most every farmer does his planting, caring for, and harvesting, by up-to-date machinery.

The city of Waupaca has twelve potato buyers who handle the crop in that vicinity. The third week in January they received 1,500 loads of potatoes, with over 75,000 bushels, or \$54,750, at the average selling price for the week. Sunday of that week, 143 cars were waiting on the track to be taken out. The crop this year will average better than 200 bushels to the acre, with some as high as 300 bushels. No one crop varies so much in price as does this crop. With a large yield the grower makes a profit even though they sell at a low price. No other crop will produce in comparison with the potato.

The quality of the potato as a whole, is growing poorer each year. What is the reason?

First, the growers are planting varieties that are enormous yielders. Yield is a nice thing when seventy-five cents will buy a bushel or sixty pounds.

Second, the main crop is planted too late. The late planting means less work because it is not bothered with bugs as are the early plantings. The potato-bug season is over or nearly so at this time of the year. The potato planted at this time grows the fastest but very seldom ripens. A green, quick-grown potato never keeps as well nor is as palatable as one that has a chance to ripen.

Third, very little pains are taken with the seed, that is, in the choice of seed. A load of potatoes is put upon the barn floor, and any one of the family takes a hand in the cutting; everything is used, small, large, out-of-shape, scabby, or hollow potato; as long as it is a potato, it will grow.

Often the seed is taken from the bin after the housewife has selected and used the best.

In a potato district, seed growing should be the main factor. The Experiment Association boys have made a great success with the development of seed grains, corn, oats, barley, etc.

By careful selection and grading as to type and yield, they have made a worldwide reputation for their seeds. These seed grains have been developed for yield with highest percentage of feeding values. Now, the potato can be developed in the same way in the localities where they are grown.

In some localities the buyers have introduced new seed. They can see the need of standard varieties. A car of bulk potatoes, all of uniform type, sell at a premium.

The remedy for this condition of increasing poor quality can either be brought about by the individual grower or by community centres. Now is the time for this new movement, we might say this new industry.

The seed grower must develop this industry in relation to the market and the consumer. He therefore must give careful attention to selection of stock to meet the market requirements of this particular time. The market recognizes certain standard varieties of both early and late potatoes. The standard varieties of Wisconsin are Rural, Burbank, Peerless, Green Mountain; early varieties are Early Ohio, Early Rose, Triumph and Irish Cobbler.

If the grower conforms to these types, what will be the results? First of all he will have a wide sale for his seed stock, for there is a growing demand for pure seed.

Second, when sold for food consumption the potato will be easily classified, be of uniform type, make less work in handling and shipping, meet a ready market and therefore demand a premium.

So many different varieties or substitutes are grown that the car shipments are of a mixed lot, all sizes, shapes and types. This condition naturally would be undesirable, and as a result the potatoes would have to be put on the market as inferior, and sold as inferior stock. New varieties, heavy yielding, but very coarse and undesirable potatoes are substituted. As a result there is poured into the market a lot of potatoes of rough shape, hollow and overgrown—bulk and weight, but not quality. These watery, coarse potatoes are not eaten by the average grower himself or at home, but are raised for market. He will have an acre or so of good eating potatoes for his home use. Any person who has eaten a good mealy potato, and then one of the coarse type, will appreciate this statement. I have known potato men to refuse to buy a load of such potatoes, because they did not want to mix them with their better stock. But such potatoes can be sold, and considering the enormous



yield, it is quite a temptation to raise them for the bulk rather than for the quality. The buyers should make a greater difference in the price, in order to discourage the growing of this type.

After the farmer or seed grower has once acquired some of these desirable commercial types, he will have to be very careful in keeping up the standard. The sorting and grading must be done with great care. All "culls," small or ill-shaped seed should be discarded. It sometimes happens that in digging you come across a hill containing nothing but small or diseased tubers. When you plant "culls," this is the kind you are encouraging and increasing.

On the other hand, plants that have one or two five to seven pound tubers are not the kind to keep for seed, but rather the plants that have from eight to ten tubers of even, marketable size. Potatoes do not cross like grain, by pollen blowing from one plant to the other. The only place they mix is in the basket, and this is important in making it an easy matter to keep pure seed. All undesirable hills can be marked when harvested and not put with the rest.

The grower will become an expert or potato specialist; he will experiment with seed, planting round seed, cut seed, large seed, seed from individual hills, hills with one potato, and hills that have eight or more potatoes. He will learn and know which plantings do the best under all circumstances. He must know how to keep up his stock and not have it run out. Nothing will produce a poorer crop than a poor selection of seed.

The grower not only has to be familiar with the habits of the potato, and cutting and selecting of seed, but he must also know what soils they are best adapted to in general, and what soils for each variety. He must know how to care for them, and still keep up his soil fertility. The plant is a heavy feeder, and responds quickly to rich, well-fertilized soil. "New land or "Virgin soil" grows enormous crops. All soils, if given a liberal coating of barnyard manure, will grow a fair crop. The kind of soil does not make as much difference in the yield as it does in the quality. They are grown on heavy clay, lightest kind of sand-muck land, mixtures of each, clay loam and sand loam. The clay loam potato is more desirable, obtaining a trifle better price. The ground can also be too heavy, which packs and causes deformed tubers. The heavier the land, the more pains must be taken to put the ground in shape. The sandy soils are easily handled and have that advantage over the heavy soils.

By raising our own seed along the line suggested, we farmers would not have to depend upon other states for seed, and we will be able to obtain seed that we know to be true to type, and that will do well on our soil.

This seed growing industry for commercial types will do away with many of the new varieties, and so much experimental work with seedlings. It will turn the grower's attention to improvement in his stock instead of trying all the varieties that are advertised. This improvement of stock will benefit ourselves and help make a name for Wisconsin for fine potatoes. Then we hope the market report will not read "Miscellaneous lots of Wisconsin Burbanks and Rurals, fair to choice, sell at 85 to 90 cts," but, "Fancy or straight Wisconsin Burbanks and Rurals, \$1.00."

Nothing whatever can prevent the individual Wisconsin potato seed growers from working up a seed industry equal to that of our Wisconsin Experiment Station.

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#### DISCUSSION.

A Member: Why don't you suggest the Michigan Russet?

Mr. Pinkerton: I have grown what we call Michigan Russet; we also call them the Rusty Rose, practically the same thing. The Michigan Russet is longer; it is something similar to a Burbank in shape and has a rusty appearance. We had good success with the Rusty Rose in our locality, but they are not considered one of the standard varieties. We call them one of the best baking potatoes in our section.

A Member: That is the way we feel. They are a very smooth and clean potato and you put them in the oven and bake them and you surely have something to tickle your palate.

Mr. Jacobs: What is the name of those red potatoes?

Mr. Pinkerton: This is called the Triumph. It is raised mainly in Wisconsin to supply the southern market with seed.

The Chairman: Corn and other grains respond very easily to this matter of selection. How is it with potatoes?

Mr. Pinkerton: I have had some experience in selecting potatoes, and I found out that it paid to pay particular attention to the seed stock, and that it does respond quickly. Last year we carried on a little experiment with your Russet, as you call it, taking out what we call the culls, the small, inferior stock, and we figured on about 20% better class of potatoes from the selected seed than from the inferior; we tried both.

The Chairman: Is there a tendency to produce hollow potatoes if you use such for seed?

Mr. Pinkerton: Not necessarily that, but in cutting up your seed, a large, hollow potato like that, the eyes are not distributed as

evenly as on smaller seed. In cutting such a potato some pieces have to be half size and only have one eye.

Mr. Nordman: Can you grow potatoes up where you live of five or six pounds weight?

Mr. Pinkerton: Yes, but they are not desirable for seed purposes or market purposes. One farmer in our locality took a lot of potatoes to town, and you could hear the water in them.

Mr. Nordman: What kind of potatoes are those big fellows?

Mr. Pinkerton: The Rurals are one type.

A Member: Will it reduce the size to plant small potatoes for seed?

Mr. Pinkerton: The way to reduce the size is to plant in drills, three feet one way by fifteen inches the average distance in the row.

A Member: Doesn't it take more labor to keep them clean when planted that way than if there are rows both ways?

Mr. Pinkerton: Not if you prepare your ground right in the start,—kill the weeds first.

Mr. Utter: What do you know about the Irish Cobbler?

Mr. Pinkerton: In our locality the seed houses are distributing seed among the farmers. The Irish Cobbler is an early potato, something similar to the Triumph. It is considered one of the best, most marketable potatoes, because it is a nice white smooth potato for either purpose. The Green Mountain is a late potato but a very marketable potato.

A Member: How does the Irish Cobbler compare with the Early Ohio?

Mr. Pinkerton: The Ohio is considered the best. In our locality some of the farmers would not eat the Triumph at all, nor the Rural. They grow the Rose or the Ohio for their own use.

A Member: Are the Rurals considered a good potato for home use?

Mr. Pinkerton: If they are allowed to ripen they are. As a general rule the main crop is planted so late that the potato is soggy and never keeps well, gets soft, and when you cook it, it is mushy.

A Member: We have grown Rurals for four or five years on our clay mold. The only trouble we have is they are rather large, but they are planted comparatively early,—about the time we plant corn, sometimes before, so that there is no trouble in ripening them. They are mellow at cooking time, not soggy.

Mr. Pinkerton: How far apart do you put them?

The Member: We drill them in about fifteen bushels to the acre, perhaps a little more than that. We cut quite a large seed.

A Member: What time do you plant potatoes to have the best results?

Mr. Pinkerton: About the 10th of June, I think the main crop is put in.

A Member: How do you like the Carmen?

Mr. Pinkerton: It is classed with the Rurals. It has not as strong a stem or plant as the Rural. It crawls out more. It has a white blossom.

A Member: What do you consider the best early potato?

Mr. Pinkerton: Well, it is between the Rose and the Ohio according to the soil you have and what success you have in growing them. In some places one will grow better than the other. If your ground is inclined to grow a scabby potato, the Ohio will tend to be scabby. They are more subject to scab than almost any other variety. It depends on your locality.

A Member: How do you like the Six Weeks potatoes for early potatoes?

Mr. Pinkerton: We grew some of those in our experiment plot and they are an awfully early potato, but I do not think they have been developed for yield with any of these other varieties.

A Member: You spoke of one or two varieties that you could not grow upon your land. What varieties do you recommend for heavy land?

Mr. Pinkerton: I would recommend the class of Rurals.

A Member: I thought you said Rurals grew too large for heavy clay.

Mr. Pinkerton: Well, there are varieties of the same type of the same family, the Sir Walter Raleigh, the Carmen, they do not grow so large.

A Member: For community success for potato production, what variety will give the best results?

Mr. Pinkerton: Take it in the northern part of the state we get some of our foundation stock, like the Triumph, these early varieties. There is a section where you want to grow varieties that will mature the best. In the older sections in the central part of the state where they have grown potatoes for a good many years, they have not the success that the northern sections have with the Triumph and the Ohio, and some others like them.

Mr. Utter: Would you advise growing the Triumph in the southern part of the state?

Mr. Pinkerton: No, I don't believe I would.

Mr. Convey: Does an immature potato make desirable seed?

Mr. Pinkerton: I was talking with one of the buyers in our county, and he claimed that a green potato, one that is planted real late, grew a better tuber for seed than a real late potato, but I hardly agree with that.

Mr. Imrie: If conditions were wrong at planting time, woudn't it rot quickly?

Mr. Pinkerton: Yes, also, as to the drying out of the seed in the soil.

A Member: You speak of growing potatoes that weigh five or six pounds. Sometimes I get a big potato and it is hollow inside, not solid, not meaty, and I do not think they are of as good quality as a common sized potato. A good many farmers scatter green manure on the ground they use for potatoes. Does not that have a tendency to make them scabby?

Mr. Pinkerton: In our locality barnyard manure is the only fertilizer they use for the potato crop. They take a clover sod, fertilize with barnyard manure, but they put it on in the fall and plow in the spring. If it is put on near the planting season, it will certainly tend to affect the potatoes with scab.

Mr. Ries: Is not the fact that Wisconsin has lost some of its hold on the potato industry, due to the fact that we as farmers are planting our main crop of potatoes too late? We would rather plant late for the sake of getting rid of the first crop of bugs. At least some farmers seem to think that by planting late, they will get rid of the first crop of bugs and in that way they produce a potato that goes on the market in a green state. We are losing the reputation for Wisconsin in favor of Michigan just on that score. I think Michigan potatoes at one time were quoted below Wisconsin, and I see by the late quotations that sometimes Michigan is above Wisconsin, and is at the present time, and I have no doubt that is due to the fact that we are planting our potatoes too late for commercial purposes.

Mr. Pinkerton: That is one of my contentions. Another thing which I think is quite as important, is that the farmers are not growing the right varieties. There is a variety called a late Burbank, enormous in size and yield, but a very undesirable potato, with no particular shape at all, which many of them are planting. Also they are planting too late, and up our way the late planting is just to avoid the bugs. That potato comes into the market in a green state, and you rub your finger across it and you will pull the skin right off. If you do not have springs on your wagon box, your potatoes will be peeled by the time they get to market. Those same potatoes would keep better if they were planted a few weeks earlier.

Mr. Utter: I would like to say a word in regard to immature and overripe potatoes for seed. It is my opinion that mature seed is the best, and overripe seed, especially for early potatoes, are not near as good for the reason that they lose their vitality, and they sprout early in the spring, and a potato that has sprouted, as you know, is not as strong and good for seed. In the south they plant a second crop to overcome that matter, if they cannot grow the first crop. We find



in the southern part of Wisconsin where we grow the Early Ohio for our early crop, that by planting seed grown on these reclaimed lands, we secure a yield of about 10 to 25% more than we would otherwise get, and a stronger, finer, better potato in every way. I think it is an established fact that a potato that is rather immature, rather than overripe, is the best for seed.

Mr. Jacobs: Do you like to see the skin peel easily?

Mr. Utter: No, that does not look well. Another thing, about keeping potatoes. I have listened to some very good potato talks. Judge Woodson of Michigan has grown potatoes that have yielded 350 bushels to the acre; he has carried on the drill system, using whole potatoes weighing about two ounces, and putting in about twenty-five to thirty bushels to the acre, to overcome this large, overgrown size. He has saved his seed by running them through a separator and is having great success.

He thinks very much depends on the care of the seed. I think the time is coming when we shall see as much improvement in our potato as in our corn crop.

A Member: I had some thoroughly drained marsh land in Waukesha county, and experimented with that, but I found the rolling land was better for potatoes.

A Member: Don't you think it would be a good plan for every community to start in with a good standard variety of potatoes? You take a lot of different kinds and they won't all cook alike, one will cook about ten minutes and it is very nice and mealy; you take the Michigan Russet and it takes about twice as long to cook, and if you cook them together they can't both reach the proper stage of cooking. I think the reason why Minnesota gets a larger price for potatoes than Wisconsin is that they have started in there on a fixed variety. You take a carload of those potatoes and they look nice. You take a load of corn and put in a lot of different kinds, the yellow, and the flint and the white dent corn, and that car of corn does not look very attractive. You must have a fixed variety in order to command prices.

A Member: Are there some potatoes less susceptible to the attacks of bugs than others? And are there any that they won't attack at all?

Mr. Pinkerton: Yes. For instance the Rural is the least susceptible to bugs. The bugs prefer other kinds. For instance, you plant Ohios by the side of the Rural and you will find more bugs on the Ohios, on the early varieties.

A Member: In a field planted to the Monroe potato, we found a good many what we call weak hills. What do you suppose is the trouble?

Mr. Pinkerton: I should say your seed had probably run out. Have you made a habit of selecting your seed, just planting good seed sorted out from the poor ones?

The Member: I did not. The fact is I run out of seed two years ago and made a complete change, getting in new seed entirely. We struck that proposition this year. However, I noticed that others who carried out a more careful system than I did still met with the same trouble on our soil.

Mr. Pinkerton: The soil might have something to do with that. I think on sandy soil where it has been cropped heavily with potatoes year after year the tendency of the potato is to become small and not develop as it should. In rich soil where it has plenty of clover sod and lots of humus, the potato grows ranker, and will develop and become the natural size.

A Member: Wouldn't that trouble disappear if you selected your seed from healthy hills?

Mr. Pinkerton: Yes, I think it would. In digging, you will sometimes find a hill with one large potato, while opposite it will be a hill with six or eight or ten potatoes of marketable size. In that case I would choose the potatoes that have uniform size. There will be cases where we will find fifteen or twenty potatoes that we call culls. I would not keep them for seed potatoes. I would make an expert, a specialist, of myself, and try to improve the stock by selection of seed, and planting individual hills.

A Member: How many years does it take for seed to run out?

Mr. Pinkerton: I could not say exactly. It would depend upon how you sorted your seed or graded it for your seed purposes. I don't think it would ever run out if you were careful about that.

Mr. Imrie: What became of the old peachblow and other old potatoes we had?

A Member: They are grown in our county yet.

Mr. Pinkerton: Yes, every once in a while we run across a farm where they are growing them yet.

A Member: For Northern Wisconsin, what is the best early potato?

Mr. Pinkerton: They are having great success with the Triumph in that locality. Some of them reach better than 200 bushels to the acre. That is considered very good for the Triumph.

A Member: Is the Triumph a good eating potato?

Mr. Pinkerton: As a general rule I think they are. In our locality we like them fairly well, though we do not consider them the best eating potato.

Mr. Nordman: As a rule they are not grown for home use.

Mr. Pinkerton: No, they are grown to supply the southern market. In the south they grow two crops of them in a year.

A Member: Aren't they put on the market in the spring for a new potato?

Mr. Pinkerton: Yes, they are.

### ALFALFA IN WISCONSIN.

JULIAN RIES, BROOKFIELD.

It is not so many years ago that alfalfa was practically unknown in Wisconsin, but through the efforts of our experimental station and the men they sent out, the farmers of Wisconsin were induced to experiment with it and try it in a limited way. This has progressed and responded so rapidly that in some localities we can now safely say we are past the experimental stage for we have learned by experience its value as a feed for most all kinds of stock, and on account of its containing a large percentage of protein (being equal to wheat bran) it is especially valuable to the dairyman because it takes protein to produce milk and generally feeds that contain a large percentage of protein such as oil meal, cotton-seed meal, etc., are high in price, consequently hard to get.

Then again in the growing of swine it is on account of its high protein content valuable as a muscle builder, and the poultryman finds that it supplies a long felt want by supplying green food for winter egg production.

Then when grown in comparison with red clover or timothy the yield per acre of hay is about five tons of alfalfa to two and one-half tons of clover and two and three-tenths tons of timothy. As a soiling crop the weight of green forage is nearly double that of clover and three times that of timothy. And on account of its being a deep rooted plant when once established it is able to secure food and moisture to a considerable depth, and I know by actual experience that during the drouth in the summer of 1911 in our own locality it was practically the only green thing in existence and the only seeding that survived from which we now look for a hay crop in the summer of 1912.

So let us as Wisconsin dairymen and farmers turn our attention to the growing of alfalfa, and when we learn the conditions under which it best thrives take an inventory of our farms and solve the question which are the best fields adapted to its culture. Remembering that many soils need some inoculation before attempting to raise it as a staple crop, so we have learned by experience that the cheap-



est way to introduce it is to sow two or three pounds per acre in with our other grass seed, the object being to introduce a few plants all over the field. Then, if successful, the next time we seed down that field again we then feel safe to introduce more alfalfa, the number of pounds depending to a large extent on the richness of the soil and the amount of humus it contains varying from six to fifteen pounds per acre. Will also say that inoculation can also be introduced by spreading the soil from a field that has already grown alfalfa on to another, or the soil around the sweet clover plant will also inoculate a new soil. So much for inoculation.

Now as to soil. Most any kind of soil that is not marshy or that does not contain a watery subsoil is good, possibly thrives better on a sandy or clay loam, which we prefer plowing in the fall, then disk in the spring, and after obtaining a fine compact seed bed then when that good warm growing weather comes on determined largely by the season, we sow our alfalfa with a nurse crop of three pecks of barley or one bushel oats per acre. Now whether this nurse crop is allowed to ripen and cut for grain or cut for hay depends largely on whether the season is wet or dry. If the former you can allow the grain to mature, if a dry season you had better cut the nurse crop for hay, giving the young plants the benefit of the moisture which would otherwise be absorbed in maturing the grain crop. Should your new seeding prior to September 25th grow to quite a stand, instead of pasturing it off clip it with the mower, allowing the clippings to remain as a mulch to protect it during the coming winter.

Now the following spring is just where a great many mistakes are made for perhaps that new seeding on account of a hard, open winter does not look as well as you think it ought to. In fact it looks rather scattering, too good to plow up but rather light for a hay crop. Perhaps the best possible thing to do is, just as soon as possible go over the vacant spots with a harrow, enough to work up a little loose soil, then scatter in a little more seed. Or if you conclude it is not worth leaving and plow it up, do not make the common mistake and conclude that it is not adapted to your soil, but remember that inoculation is an important factor, and the fact that some plants have already grown ought to induce you to seed that same field to alfalfa again. >

But, assuming you have a good stand, we now give our attention to harvesting the crop. When the first blossoms begin to show or when new green sprigs begin to appear shooting out from under the taller plants, showing that the second growth has started, after the dew is off, cut down a reasonable amount. Allow it to thoroughly wilt in the swath, then rake and cock, covering each good sized

cock with a hay cap, if you have them, allowing it to cure in the cock rather than dry in the sun, thus retaining the entire feeding value, whereas a considerable portion of the leaves will be lost if allowed to dry in the swath.

Then when the last load is safely secured in a well filled mow, viewing the result of your labor with pride you will say:

Alfalfa thou art fine,  
Most valuable at feeding time;  
Thy protein content equal to bran,  
A money saver for every man,  
And when once established as the dairyman's best,  
Just leave it to Wisconsin—we'll do the rest.

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DISCUSSION.

A Member: You consider the hay cap necessary?

Mr. Ries: I have seen the hay cap do good work when a man had to leave his alfalfa out two or three days. At the end of that time he would put his fork under the whole bunch and lift it to one side so as not to smother out the little plants underneath.

A Member: What time do you cut alfalfa? I mean after cutting your nurse crop off.

Mr. Ries: That all depends upon the stand that you might have. We do not like to cut it so late that it won't grow out again to a reasonable amount to protect it through the winter. If there is a tendency in a wet season to get a good growth so heavy that it is liable to mat down and smother, we clip that with a mower. Those small clippings will protect the roots of those plants for that year, whereas if it is allowed to remain it will naturally smother out the plant. I have seen that same thing done by a top dressing in the fall which practically covered the plants and smothered them out that winter.

A Member: You would not cut any later than September?

Mr. Ries: Along in there. It would depend largely on the season.

A Member: Can we grow our own seed in Wisconsin?

Mr. Ries: I have seen good seed grown in Wisconsin, in my own locality. I think the crop as a hay crop to the dairyman, is worth more than to allow it to mature for seed, because if we can get our seed from Montana and some parts of Minnesota to better advantage than we can spend our time at the present time, remembering that it is just being introduced in some parts of Wisconsin, I think it will be wise to do so.

A Member: Do you think there is much danger that alfalfa will mat down by having too heavy a growth in the fall?

Mr. Ries: I have seen that happen.

A Member: I have seen the stem so stiff it would not mat down.

Mr. Ries: After the first year you are all right because you have that root well established. There will be a root perhaps three quarters of an inch in diameter, but the first season there is liable to be trouble if you get a good stand. I know there is a good stem there, and it branches out from the ground all around. There is where we get the amount of foliage over and above the clover crop.

A Lady: I have about sixteen acres of it now that is in patches, like you spoke of. Will it pay to leave that next spring, or should it be reseeded?

Mr. Ries: I don't believe that anyone could answer that in a way that would be beneficial, without seeing that particular field. What would appear to be a pretty good stand to some folks, would not appeal to others at all. But if the ground was fairly covered, and if I wanted to establish an alfalfa field there and I could afford to leave that field, I would be tempted to go on there and work up a little loose soil and sow in a little alfalfa seed as soon as I could in the spring.

A Lady: It has been in alfalfa before and clover; I think the dry season killed it out. It came out in the fall in places, good.

Mr. Ries: Of course you don't know just how it is going to winter nor just the condition of that field next spring. It is a question of judgment, under all the circumstances, whether you should leave it, plow it up or reseed it again.

Mr. Imrie: In Monroe county a gentleman has been raising alfalfa a number of years, and he said he had better success from cultivating these blank areas. He said he found it better to cut the first crop of hay, and then cultivate it. There is less danger of working the small plants out than early in the spring. He would go on after cutting the first crop, with a disk, and there is less danger of disturbing the little roots,—and then sowing. Though in our locality last year that would have resulted in failure, because we did not get enough moisture to germinate anything after the first crop was cut.

A Member: I have seeded on top in the spring and failed to get a catch. It was a very dry spring.

Mr. Ries: I think it is largely a matter of inoculation. You take a plant of alfalfa and the first year if you dig up the roots I don't believe you will find very many of these nodules on that plant, but as soon as it becomes established in that soil, you will find more. Those are the bacteria on which it thrives, and until we can intro-

duce enough of these bacteria in some way we are going to have these failures.

A Member: I notice you advocate not sowing more than fifteen pounds to the acre. The Experiment Station advises not less than twenty pounds.

Mr. Ries: Yes, I know that. If you have a soil that is not particularly rich, I claim that in many cases if fifteen pounds won't get a catch on that field, I don't believe twenty is going to do it either. I know that is directly opposite to what the university taught, but I know we have got as good catches with fifteen pounds as with twenty. I know a gentleman from Genesee who was able to get a fine catch with six pounds to the acre. It depends largely upon your land, the amount of humus in your land and the kind of seed you sow.

A Member: In order to be safe, don't you think it would be better to cut the nurse crop for hay in most cases, and not run the risk of smothering out?

Mr. Ries: That may be. Especially in a dry season.

A Member: Do you advocate sowing a nurse crop?

Mr. Ries: We do, because we realize that our land down in Waukesha county, some of it, is liable to go into wild pigeon grass or some other weeds, and we sow the nurse crop to keep down the weed seed to a certain extent until the alfalfa gets a chance.

The Chairman: What kind of grain do you consider best for a nurse crop?

Mr. Ries: Barley is good. Anything you can take off early before allowing the grain to mature. If your grain is allowed to go on to maturity it takes a large amount of moisture, and just at the time when your alfalfa plants need it the most. I think the nurse crop helps prevent the ground from washing.

A Member: I had a field last year where I had oats sowed as a nurse crop to alfalfa. The oats became very heavy and I was afraid of losing my alfalfa. So I cut off one half of it and made hay of it. The other half I allowed to remain and ripen. We had a very dry season. I want to say that in the end I could see no difference between the two halves.

Mr. Ries: Perhaps your soil was in an ideal condition, full of humus, enough to mature the grain crop and also to hold enough moisture to mature the plant. Not all soils are just in that shape. I would almost warrant that if your soil had not been in exceedingly good shape, that you would have practically a failure on the half where you left your grain. So to be on the safe side in presenting this to people who want to try it out, we advocate cutting the nurse crop for hay until those plants are well established.

A Member: I sowed on twenty pounds, and I thought my stand was too thick, if there is such a thing possible.

Mr. Ries: I think there is. Sometimes you will see in a given area a lot of strong plants germinated, and a lot of little fine plants just around the edge of the large plant. Now, if you could mature all of those plants in that area you would certainly have a fine crop, but the plants which germinate will overshadow the others, at the same time the smaller plants will take some moisture, and some of the fertility. In that way I believe that less seed to the acre in some instances is just as well as the heavy seeding.

Mr. Convey: It seems to me you overlook one feature that should be considered, and that is that the amount of seed that you grow, depends on the adaptability of the ground to the growth of alfalfa. I have sown five pounds and got better results than where I sowed fifteen, but it was because the land was in better shape.

Mr. Crystal: Have any of you ever had any experience with later seeding, say about the last of August or the fore part of September?

Mr. Ries: I have not personally. This year a friend of mine, along after the oat crop was cut, disked and plowed his oat field and then sowed it to alfalfa. We had a very wet fall and we don't know yet just what is going to be the outcome. I have heard fall seeding advocated. In our own locality we have practiced almost invariably spring seeding with very good results. I know from experience that we have seeded timothy in the fall and practically lost all our labor and all our seed. It would depend largely on the length of your fall and the amount of growth you might attain on the alfalfa plant before the coming winter. I realize it has been done.

A Member: Some of the best crops of alfalfa I have ever known were sown in the latter part of August, and it was a new thing to me. It was sown without a nurse crop, and was ready to harvest in the following June.

Mr. Imrie: The question was asked last week over in Washington county where there is a lot of tiled drained land, where tile are from two to three feet under the surface, would alfalfa roots clog the tiles?

Mr. Ries: I think it would have a tendency to do so if you could get it to grow on that kind of land at all. I have never sowed it on that kind of soil.

A Member: I have tried but it did not live there. If you sowed a nurse crop would you prefer to cut close, or leave rather a long stubble?

Mr. Ries: In some instances I think it would make a difference. If you left rather a long stubble, it would kind of shade those plants



from the rays of the sun. On the other hand I have seen them cut them in the butts of the bunch and have good results that way. I think it is six to one and half a dozen to another according to conditions.

A Member: What date would you prefer sowing alfalfa in the spring?

Mr. Ries: I could not advocate any particular date. The farmer will understand his own conditions and the season. Even in planting corn we do not adhere to any particular date. We get our ground in shape and when the time comes that we think the right kind of weather is going to stay with us, we go at our alfalfa or our corn, whatever we want to plant. As a general thing it would be all right after corn planting, but we cannot foresee what the weather is going to do.

A Member: In our locality we get the best results sowing about the middle of May.

A Member: I sowed some last year in March and got a good stand.

Mr. Hill: I want to put in my testimony for the fall sowing. I have been experimenting about ten or twelve years and I never had any real good success until I went at it about the first of August. It came along marvelously. It was sixteen or eighteen inches high in the fall. That was my first real success with alfalfa, and I have sowed many other pieces in the fall since, and they were marked successes.

Mr. Imrie: I went through Mr. Hill's field and it looked so good to me that I tried it, but we had a dry year that year and I waited all summer for rain and at last I sowed on the 16th of August. We had a little shower after that, but not enough. It did not get very large.

Mr. Crystal: Have you ever had any experience with June grass getting into your alfalfa and crowding it out?

Mr. Ries: It will in time, I think. Wisconsin June grass is almost the same as Kentucky blue grass, and it is practically the only thing that will choke it out to some extent.

A Member: Will it choke out quack grass?

Mr. Ries: No, it will not. I have had experience with quack grass, and there is nothing but the muscle of the hand or a cultivator that will do away with it.

A Member: The Illinois Experiment people are advocating getting it out that way.

Mr. Ries: It may be possible. If you have had good results with the methods you now employ I would not advise anybody to change.

Mr. Hill: If you start in the fall, along in August, and will work the land up until it freezes up again, and until the first of August, it will get rid of quack grass or anything else.

A Member: Is there any difference in alfalfa seed, and if so, which is the best kind to sow?

Mr. Ries: I think what we call the northern seed is the best kind. They all belong to the clover family and any seed that we might get from Minnesota or Montana, I think will do very nicely.

A Member: Would you prefer dry farm seed or irrigated farm seed?

Mr. Ries: The dry farm is the best.

Mr. Jacobs: When you buy seed how are you going to know where the seed is grown?

Mr. Ries: That is a pretty hard question to answer, any more than to know what kind of apple trees you have got until they come into bearing. You have to take the seedman's word for it. We believe there is a certain amount of honesty among seedsmen. We have no way of determining by the looks of the seed.

A Member: I see by the papers that foul seed gets into alfalfa seed a good deal, quack grass for instance.

The Chairman: I guess you are thinking of dodder seed.

Mr. Ries: We have not had much trouble with dodder.

A Member: Is it always necessary to inoculate the soil? Over in Vernon county several of my neighbors have grown without inoculation of any kind as far as I know. I have done so myself.

Mr. Ries: I have said nothing about acidity in the soil, but on some, many soils, there is a certain amount of acid and we know that alfalfa will not thrive in that kind of soil containing acidity. So, before trying to raise it it would be a good thing to use the litmus paper test on your fields. You can go to the drug store and for five or ten cents buy enough of this blue litmus paper to test every field on your farm for acid or sour soil. Any time when the soil is in a moist state insert a piece of the paper in the ground and pack the soil around it; leave it there perhaps thirty minutes, take the paper out and if it changes its color to a pink color, something like the inside of the palm of your hand, you may then come to the conclusion that the soil contains more or less acid, and alfalfa will not thrive on that kind of soil. To counteract that we can use ground limerock or marl, not air-slacked lime, but ground lime. You folks that live in the limestone country, perhaps are not bothered with an acid soil. We are not in Waukesha county; we have limestone all around us. Still there are other localities where there is plenty of limestone, and yet the soil is sour. So it is always safest to test your fields before trying alfalfa. Anyway it is better to try it in a limited way first. I would introduce three or four pounds of alfalfa seed along with your other seed to see whether you need inoculation or not. In that way you will not waste your money on high priced seed and then get no results. We have found

that wherever sweet clover will grow, you do not need inoculation. In other words that soil is adapted to the growth of alfalfa. I don't believe sweet clover will grow on acid soil.

A Member: Would it be advisable to disk an alfalfa field after two or three seasons?

Mr. Ries: I have never practiced that. Some claim it will split the crowns and produce more. We are after the maximum amount of forage for our dairy stock and for that reason we use it as a hay crop largely.

A Member: What do you do when the blue grass comes in?

Mr. Ries: Plow it up. Put it right in the rotation.

A Member: Isn't it possible to take a spring-tooth harrow and loosen that up?

Mr. Ries: It is possible but I don't think it is advisable. I think when your alfalfa bed gets in that kind of shape the best possible thing to do is to put it in your rotation and seed it down again when that rotation comes around.

A Member: A gentleman from the Illinois Experiment Station said to put on a disk harrow and dig it all up. He said they put on a spring-tooth harrow, set it quite deep and had a fine crop after that.

Mr. Ries: That would depend on how much of a start this June grass had, I think. We might do that when it just started in. If it got matted in there the way it does with us in this country, I don't believe he would do much with a spring tooth harrow.

Mr. Jacobs: We have been brought up in this country to believe in the rotation of crops. While we believe in alfalfa we can't afford to leave out this question of rotation entirely. Don't you believe we may incorporate alfalfa in a rotation, although the rotation may have to be a little longer?

Mr. Ries: Yes. You cannot practice a three years rotation with alfalfa.

Mr. Jacobs: Now, in regard to a nurse crop. We are taught to sow alfalfa with a very small amount of nurse crop and cut it early. The same advice was given in regard to sowing clover years ago. We find that where alfalfa has been grown for years and thoroughly established, then when people ask how we grow it we can say, why, we grow it the same as we do anything else. We grow with any kind of crop and get good results, and we know that alfalfa is able to grow with less moisture, even than the clover crop. It may be advisable in getting a start to grow with a very little nurse crop, and I am inclined to think that when we get it thoroughly established, we may be able to get this seed just as easily as clover.



The Chairman: Down at Eau Claire there are a good many sections of land with high sandy soil—no subsoil, where clovers do pretty well, and corn also, it is a warm soil: Now, with the proper inoculation and fertilizing could we develop that into successful alfalfa growing land?

Mr. Ries: Is the nature of the soil dry? Will it stand a good deal of moisture?

The Chairman: Yes, it does well in wet seasons, but in dry seasons it suffers more from drouth than heavier soil.

Mr. Ries: I have always maintained that wherever you could grow good clover that you might introduce alfalfa. I think you might in time develop an alfalfa field.

Mr. Richards: I have been making quite a careful study of alfalfa in the northern part of the state. The professor who is in charge of the Experimental Station up there says that while we are getting red clover to grow from one to six years, we are doing it at the expense of the lime content of our soil—not the lime in the soil, but in the water, and we cannot grow alfalfa. Now, for the northern grower, while red clover can be grown, I don't know that I would advise much of an attempt on alfalfa, but for the dairy farm in the northern part of the state, I believe alfalfa is an essential, and if we can get it on those soils by supplying the little added amount of lime that the plant takes because it is a higher farm in the northern part of the state, I believe alfalfa is an essential of all legume plants,—I think the failure of alfalfa in the state of Wisconsin has been due more to the lack of lime than anything else—it will certainly pay to furnish that lime. We have learned that the bacteria we wish to introduce by inoculation does not thrive well in the absence of lime. Prof. Whitson told me that there is not less than 75% of the tilled land of this state shows lack of content of lime. Go home and test your own fields and become convinced of the conditions which exist. Find out where you can raise certain crops. Try to give a balanced ration to those crops, you can learn how to feed them balanced rations just as easily as to your animals, and when you do that you will get results from your farms that you never looked for before.

A Member: In making alfalfa hay would you make small or large cocks?

Mr. Ries: If the season was dry I would make them pretty large. If it was inclined to be wet, I would make small cocks.

A Member: Would you cut that alfalfa the day before and let it lay over the night?

Mr. Ries: I don't believe I would. I want to get my alfalfa in the cock just as soon as it is thoroughly wilted. If you cut it any time

of day and let it lay until the next morning in a season like last year you would lose a great part of the alfalfa, because the ends become perfectly dry and in that way we lose a large part of the feeding value.

A Member: How will alfalfa do for the silo?

Mr. Ries: It does not make as good silo feed in my estimation as corn does. It becomes more waxy and contains a certain amount of acidity. Men who have tried it in our locality do not advise the siloing of alfalfa in the green state. It makes better hay than it does silage. I don't like any of the clover family for silage.

Mr. Nordman: Clover will make good silage, but alfalfa seems to have too much nitrogen in it. We put it in and it turned out as sour as vinegar and no stock would eat it. I thought it would help it to let it dry out a little more, but it was no good. On the other hand, near Sheboygan several farmers put up clover for summer feeding and they got good results.

A Member: How do you load your alfalfa on the wagon?

Mr. Ries: Just the same as clover hay, pitch it right out of the cock. Sometimes we have to open up that hay a little bit for air in the morning after it is cocked up.

A Member: How long do you leave it out?

Mr. Ries: Just according to your knowledge of when it is cured.

Mr. Jacobs: How big are these hay caps?

Mr. Ries: About 40 inches square, No. 10 generally.

Mr. Imrie: We have used this Indian Head sheeting, about 80 inches square. That will cover up a good big cock. I think they cost about sixteen or eighteen cents apiece.

A Member: Do they have them ready-made in the market?

Mr. Ries: Yes, you can buy them up somewhere in Fond du Lac. I think any manufacturer dealing in that line would gladly make them for you.

A Member: Is there any danger of leaving the alfalfa out too long and smothering the plants?

Mr. Ries: Yes, to prevent that take your fork, pick up a load and put it to one side in a new place. There is no question but that in wet seasons the fellow with the hay cap has the advantage over the other fellow.

Mr. Convey: Just ordinary sheeting is better for hay cap than heavier. The heavier will hold the moisture longer than the light weight. Some have abandoned the use of them, because it takes so much labor to take care of them.

A Member: Why not turn the hay cock right over and dry it on the under side?

Mr. Ries: That is all right if you were going to haul it right in. You start a hay cock with a large area, the bottom is necessarily larger than the top. When we open it up it isn't quite dry enough to haul right in. Then if you have a fall of rain on there, it is harder work to get rid of the moisture than it is the moisture contained in the plant.

The Chairman: I think, friends, it is up to the farmers to attend these meetings and listen to these papers and the discussions that follow, in order that they may realize that it is impossible to lay down any iron-clad rules which will apply to all localities. You people who listen to these papers and discussions must single out what applies to your conditions and use your own good judgment and common sense and apply them for your own individual advancement. It is impossible for anybody to say things that will fit all conditions and times.

Now we have a short time before the hour of adjournment, and it is very gratifying that we are to have a short address on Parcel Post from Dean Henry who was dean of this college for so many years. The farmers have been talking about this question for thirty-five or forty years, and the professor thinks as many others do, that it is time something was done to bring about this much needed reform.

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#### PARCEL POST.

PROF. W. A. HENRY, AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, MADISON.

Mr. Chairman: Ladies and Gentlemen: I want the farmers of Wisconsin to understand a few facts, and believe that as soon as they understand them, with their power for getting results, that they will go to work. All that I am going to say, leads right up to one sentence,—write letters to your members of Congress favoring a general Parcel Post and opposing the one cent letter post.

Now, I really ought to excuse myself and disappear from the room, because that is all that is necessary, I believe; but possibly a few words will help you understand conditions better.

I have here three printed sheets, and I want you to take these little folders and take some to your neighbors. Upon them I have gathered up some facts. There is a table showing the Parcel Posts of seven countries, and the United States comes first with a Parcel Post under which the biggest package you can put up and send is four pounds, and the government will charge you sixteen cents a pound for carrying it any place in the United States.

The next line shows you what Australia does. The next shows you what Russia does, the next what China does, and then Germany, and England, and Chili in South America.

I want you to study that sheet. I was just showing it to an agricultural editor and he exclaimed two or three times, "Why I never knew that. I never heard of that before." I said to him, "You, Mr. Editor, are too busy to prepare tables like that, you haven't time, and I have prepared that table for you."

You ask who got up that table, did the work on it? I can take you to my office and show you great big sheets of paper containing facts to satisfy any man who wants to go to the bottom of the subject, and from those I have compiled these facts. I want you to take those home and study them and then write a letter to your Representative in Congress, saying: if it be the fact, "I want a general Parcel Post from this Congress, not next year or next winter, I want it this winter." Let me tell you about some men down in Washington. The chairman of the senate committee on Post Offices and Post Routes is Jonathan Bourne, senator from Oregon. I spent several days in Washington seeing what that committee is doing. In Washington there is a monstrous marble building in which every representative and every senator and every leading committee has a room. There are seven hundred rooms in the building, and this particular committee meets in a large room. There is a long table, at the head sits Jonathan Bourne. The places are all marked. I noticed that the first person is Senator Brian. Next sat Senator Bristow, of Kansas, next Senator Martine of New Jersey, and so on around. Then here sits the witness. Next is the official stenographer, taking down every word. Next is a stenographer and a lawyer and other representatives of the interests opposed to the Parcel Post. If you appear before the committee and say, "I wish to give testimony," Senator Bourne says, "Stand up and be sworn," and then he asks your name and your age and who you represent, and that is all taken down by both stenographers.

Now then, they have printed five books, three of which are testimony, and I want to tell you farmers, that two-thirds of that testimony is opposed to the Parcel Post.

The associated press dispatches from Washington dated December 21st stated that Congress had received up to that time, 25,000 petitions on Parcel Post, and not one per cent of those petitions are in favor of Parcel Post, not one petition in one hundred is in favor of Parcel Post, but against it. After I had watched that work and saw all those things, I said to myself, "I am going to work for Parcel Post."

Let me tell you some of the things that are happening down there.

They called up one party. After they had his name, his age and residence, they asked his occupation and he said, "I am secretary of the Knights of Labor." "Is that organization in favor of the Parcel Post?" "We are," and then he went out. They called a woman and asked whom she represented, and she said, "The Shirt Waist Makers of New York City." "How many members in your organization?"—and she went on to tell about that vast organization. She said, "We not only make shirt waists but all sorts of women's garments." "Do you people want the Parcel Post?" "We do." "Why?" "We could use it in so many ways. For example—we have in our organization women who are artists with the needle. Now, men without a heart in them buy that work at such a price as they choose to give, it goes into the big stores and is sold out at enormous prices while a mere pittance goes to the women who have done this work. Now, if we could have a real Parcel Post, we could get in touch with women's organizations, and we could get orders from these women to make these beautiful things and they would pay back to our poor women something in accordance with the worth of their work. Now we do not get it."

Senator Bourne is a wonderfully bright man. I never heard an investigation go on so fairly and so deeply. He turned to this woman at the close and he said, "Madam, would your organization favor a commission to be appointed by Congress which should investigate the Parcel Post of this country and of other countries, and see whether this country really needs a convenient Parcel Post?" I saw a look of distress and sorrow come over the woman's face and she said, "Oh, don't do that. Don't do that." And she added, "The other day 143 poor girls lost their lives because the doors in the factory in which they were working were locked, and there has been a large amount of money appropriated to investigate that and the conditions of the working women in New York city, and three or four years from now, maybe, they will make a printed report which will not be read, and the whole subject forgotten. Give us Parcel Post now."

There was a lawyer there, one of the sharpest I ever heard, representing a great organization of merchants and manufacturers, with a lot of witnesses all testifying against the Parcel Post, two-thirds of the testimony was against Parcel Post, and it comes from express companies, local and wholesale merchants, retail dealers all over the country. One organization reported that they had raised \$30,000; Marshall Field & Co. gave \$600.00; Farwell gave 500.00; Steele-Wedeles Co. gave \$400.00 or \$500.00 and that money is used in getting up petitions against Parcel Post and flooding Congress with them.



When you read this table that I have here you will see that the United States will only carry four pounds in any package,—that is the largest package, to any place in this country. But you will also see that she will carry eleven pound packages to any country of 29 nations outside. She will charge you on this four pound package in our own country sixteen cents a pound, while your own government will charge you twelve cents a pound to these other twenty-nine countries. To illustrate, I walk down to the Madison post office. I have an eleven pound package. I ask, "Will you accept this? It is going to a foreign country." "Certainly," and he weighs it. I ask how much will the postage be, and he tells me twelve cents a pound. "You will take eleven pounds in one package, and charge me twelve cents," and he takes out a book and asks me where it is to be sent to. "I want to send it to France." "All right." "Italy." "All right." "New Zealand." "All right." "Brazil." "All right." I address it to any place I want and off it goes.

Then I say, "Here is a four pound package I want to send to a friend in Stoughton." Very well, sixty-four cents, sixteen cents a pound." "What, to send to Stoughton?" "Yes." "Can I put eleven pounds in here?" "No, we won't let you do that." "But you will carry it to other countries, eleven pounds for twelve cents." "Sure." What do you think of that? Who got such laws as that through?

The express companies, Mr. Everett says. Well, who lets them stay on the statute books? The farmers. Here you sit like bumps on a log, always ready to talk and talk and talk. What do the express companies care how much you talk? That committee down in Washington can't hear you. There are twenty-five thousand petitions following up what they and their lawyers are saying, and not one in a hundred favoring what you want. Our congressmen can't tell what you want unless you tell them,—write to them. If you had a hired man and never spoke to him, would you blame him if he did not do a very good day's or month's work? If you had a lawyer and would not tell him your case would you expect him to win it for you?

You say, "I don't believe the congressman will read my letter if I write." Don't you worry. The clerk will open yours and yours and all the rest, and pretty soon he will say, "Mr. Congressman look there! Here are so many letters in so many days favoring Parcel Post!" "Where are they from?" "Well, here is so-and-so, and so-and-so." And the congressman will wake up. Senator La Follette in his paper has come out for the Parcel Post, otherwise we do not know of a single member of the Wisconsin delegation that is in favor of the Parcel Post. Can anyone tell me of one who is?



Down in Connecticut the Grange raised \$500.00 to use in working for the Parcel Post, and they have every member of the delegation except one senator and they got after them so sharp down there that one member wrote, "Don't bother me any more, I am for it, but write to that democrat, get him on your hook." Then the other fellow was so swamped he didn't know what to say. What are we doing in Wisconsin? God bless the Grange, they are doing something. The Grange gave us the Secretary of Agriculture. It gave us the rural mail, and now 42,000 wagons are serving 20,000,000 farming people. The Grange is behind this movement and we are all going to work together.

Now, farmers, if you won't help, don't find any fault if things do not come out right. Don't scold the hired man when you never tell him what to do. Don't find fault with your lawyer unless you help him to help you. I told one man he ought to write a letter to his representative, and he said, "It is their business to give what they ought to have, that is what we send them there for. my good man, how do they know what you want and ought to have, unless you tell them? Now, farmers, go home and write letters, one to Senator La Follette and one to Senator Stephenson; and one to your representative. Hand one of these sheets to your neighbor; don't throw it in the wastebasket, spend a few cents for postage if necessary to pass it along, and then, farmers, we are going to have a Parcel Post Day.

We are going to keep the ball rolling and growing bigger all the time, but we are going to pick out a day about the first of April and we are all going to write letters on that day and break down the mail wagons in Washington, just as we did when Governor Hoard and a lot of us were working to get the Oleomargarine bill through and the letters went in so fast that they wrote back, "For God's sake, let up. We will give you anything you want."

When I started for Washington I packed my trunk with summer clothing. I had been on my farm for a year; I had recovered part of my old-time health, and I said, I am going to Washington and then to Madison, and then I am going south, then to Central America, then to Panama, and see them dig the canal, and then come back in the spring after the cold weather is over. When I saw Senator Bourne and that group of men working as hard as you ever work in your harvest fields, I said, I am going to help, and when I saw that stenographer taking down every word, and that lawyer representing the express company, watching like a hawk, I said, I will do better than that, I will go to Madison and spend the whole winter and the \$500.00 I was going to spend going south, in doing this work. I have in my

office a first-class stenographer, and I am going to spend the whole of that money here and in Washington. I will get the newspapers organized,—I can live without this Parcel Post, but I am going to put \$500.00 and a lot of time and strength into it just for fun, and I am having a whole lot of fun.

Mr. McKerrow: Professor Henry has given us a whole lot of information. I had the convenience of the Parcel Post brought home to me in a practical way in Great Britain two years ago. It rained a good deal over there and I carried my umbrella most of the time. I left it in the post office up at Shrewsbury, and that evening I took a train and went across to another city. Then I remembered I had left it in the post office at Shrewsbury and I wrote to them and received a card saying they had found it and had sent it on to London, and I could get it there. I sent on a blank to London, and the next day my umbrella came through the mail on a board fitted on purpose to carry such articles. I made particular inquiry then and I found they were carrying everything. I said to them over there, "I have always been in favor of Parcel Post, but this practical experience makes me doubly in favor of it."

When I heard the other day that Professor Henry had taken this up as he has, I said,—not to him but to myself and to some others, "Henry was always on the right side of most of the practical things, and he is surely on the right side of this and is spending his own money." Mr. Chairman, I rise to offer a resolution running something like this:

We, the farmers of Wisconsin, assembled in the Annual Convention of the State Board of Agriculture, hereby most earnestly ask our representatives in Congress, to support the bills now before Congress to give the people of the United States a complete Parcel Post and opposing one cent postage.

Said resolution, being duly seconded, was put to the house and unanimously carried.

Prof. Henry: Mr. Chairman, may I say one more word? The day before I gave my testimony in favor of the Parcel Post before the Senate Committee, they had before them a representative from Montgomery, Ward and Co., the mail order house, Mr. Thorne, and they had Mr. Thorne before them several hours. I did not hear his testimony but they said it was wonderfully interesting, and these are a few of the facts that those who heard it told me. Mr. Thorne told them that Montgomery Ward and Co. sent 80% of their goods by freight, and that the average freight rate on those goods was \$1.25 a hundred; that they sent 10% by express at \$4.00 per hundred. That they sent 10% by mail, for which, of course, they paid sixteen cents

a pound. He was asked, "What do you use the mail for?" "Well," he said, "We send watches, jewelry, light articles by mail and we pay sixteen cents a pound for that, but," he said, "We use the mail also sometimes for cheaper articles in this way; there are post offices in the United States that are 120 miles from an express office, people who have a post office close by, but no express office or railroad station. Now, if we were to send by express or freight to those people, they would have to go 120 miles to get them. Therefore we are supposed to send anything we can by mail. We have had cases like this: We would get an order for an overcoat. Well, it weighed more than four pounds, and the question arose how would we send it? We made up the overcoat in parts and sent this piece in one package, this piece in another and the sleeves in another, with some needles and thread so they could sew it together. Our government will carry eleven pounds from a London tailor to those people, and it will cost only 79 cents from any place in the British Isles or any place in Italy to any post office in the United States."

The Chairman: I spent last Sunday in Chicago, and was shown by a gentleman in the employ of Farwell and Co., the literature that is being sent out by the Farwell Co., to retail merchants in regard to this Parcel Post, and am told that efforts are being made by retail merchants to get these petitions out. Why wouldn't it be a good idea to draw up a petition while this farmer's course is in progress, and get a thousand or fifteen hundred names? Petitions are not as good as letters, but we might do something to offset these thousands of petitions which the gentleman says are being sent in.

Professor Henry: But do not fail to write those letters. Signing a petition is the lazy man's way of performing his duty as a citizen.

Recess to 1:30 P. M.

Afternoon Session, Wednesday, Feb. 7, 1912.

Mr. Comings in the Chair.

#### BUSINESS METHODS IN FARMING.

SENATOR W. H. HATTON, NEW LONDON

Mr. Chairman; Ladies and Gentlemen: I notice as quoted on the program, that Aaron Jones says, "As years come and go, industries of our country will prosper and decline, fortunes will be made and lost, even government may change its form, but as long as the world stands, agriculture will be the foundation of national wealth and prosperity."

That is a very good selection for a program of this kind. But as I read that I thought that of all the families and the people of the past, the only people who have maintained their position have been the landowners. If you will think over what you have read of history you will find that the merchant families, the banker families, and all other business except landowners, have risen and fallen. The landowner is the only man who has steadily maintained a position in society.

Now, that is probably for the best interests of the world. The farmer's life is the normal life. Life in the country is the life that the Creator intended men should live, and the environment in the country develops manhood and womanhood better than in any other position. No other avocation reaps as large rewards for intelligent and wise coöperation. There is not any industry with which I am acquainted or of which I have any knowledge, that brings as large returns for intelligent coöperation as in production from the soil. I picked up an ear of corn a little while ago, and I thought, that is from one seed. What more can a man ask in the way of returns than that one seed shall be multiplied like that, and that the result of his labor shall be placed in that form? Then think of the possibility in that ear of corn. As I looked at it, I thought, where did it come from? How was it possible for one kernel to bring this developed ear? We plant that kernel in this climate possibly in May, and four months afterwards we harvest this beautifully developed ear. Then I thought of the trip that that plant made while it was being developed, and I figured a little bit on the back of this program, just a few minutes ago. In the revolution of the earth that plant that developed that ear of corn, grew this ear in its various stages of development, traveled 3,000,000 miles, assuming that it developed in four

months. In its revolution around the sun it traveled 180,000,000 miles. That was required to develop this corn. All this time man is co-operating with the Creator in developing this food for man.

When Lincoln was president, there was a sanctimonious old lady came to him and said, "Mr. President, I hope the Lord is on our side." Lincoln said, "I haven't been very much concerned about that, but I have been all the time worrying about the question whether we were always on the Lord's side."

There is no question but what the farmer has the Lord on his side when He will give him five or six hundredfold return for his work. The farmer has been giving his attention wisely to the study of the soil, and the selection of his seed and the cultivation and harvesting of his crop. We will not find any fault with those who have gone before nor those at the present time, because of the great work that has been accomplished, but the young man of to-day—and we are all young, you know,—a man is young who feels young, feels like taking his part in the activities of life—the young man has a great opportunity before him. The question of production has been going forward at a marvelous pace, and the outcome has been that we have made great advance in the methods of production.

In the year 1910, according to the report of the Secretary of Agriculture, we produced \$8,926,000,000 worth of agricultural products in this country. That is the farmer received that amount, according to that report. This vast value shows us very plainly that the question of production has been solved. That is, we will continue to increase our production, but the forces that are now at work are such, that without question there is enough produced to-day in the world to satisfy the legitimate demands for at least the necessaries and a good measure of luxury for all the people.

The question of distribution is a problem unsolved, and that is a study that requires great study and attention. The farmer in co-operation with nature gets his return, and the Creator has seen fit to put into the hands of the agriculturist the food of the world. The farmer produces and therefore it is in his possession, the food products of the world. Now, after it is in his possession, why does he not continue to control it? Why does the farmer, after he has raised his crop, part with it until the time the people demand it for use? You have all seen the farmer in the process of marketing his products. He comes to town and sits on his wagon or sleigh—usually his wagon, because he usually markets his crop early,—and waits for someone to bid on his crop. The result is that farm products are largely sold at auction. You all know from experience that when you put up a piece of property at auction that you are not liable to get the best



price from it. I think it is safe to say that if the manufacturing industries of Wisconsin should pursue the same policy in marketing their products, selling it at auction, that a good portion of them, unless they had a very large bank account, would be in the hands of a receiver very shortly. Now, the farmer selling his products in that way depresses his own market. He is a competitor each with the other, and they are all forcing onto the market their products before the people need them. One of the plain tenets of economics is that a community pays for the carrying of a crop up to the time that they want it to consume. In parting with the crop the farmer puts it into the hands of the speculator. It is a very common remark, "Oh, now the speculators have got the stuff, of course the price will go up." The point I am trying to make is that it should remain in the hands of the farmer and be handed out to the consumer in the quantities and at the time he wants it. I know a great many farmers will disagree with me on that question, and you can point to instances where if a man sold his crop in the fall he did much better than the man that held his crop, last year instead of holding it I should have done so, and so this year I am going to sell in the fall, which is all true. But I am not talking about the individual, I am talking about the system, and I am talking about what the whole community, the body of farmers ought to expect out of a crop.

The farmer when he parts with his crop, puts himself in the position of the farmer up in Maine. He was asked, what do you farmers do all winter, you have such long winters?

Well, the man said, "We just set and think, and most of us just set." If the farmer parts with his stuff, he puts himself out of business, as far as the business end of marketing the stock is concerned, and consequently he hasn't got the activity that belongs to him, and the stimulus that belongs to farm life that he would have if he had this material on hand, and was studying the markets and deciding when was the best time to offer it for sale. Now, the fact that the farmer loses control of his stuff, is not because he has not the ability to handle his business himself, because we turn to the farmers everywhere whenever the big questions of government arise, these big questions are settled by the farmers, and the farmer's judgment is good on all kinds of subjects. The type of man engaged in agriculture is a high type, and therefore they have the ability.

Go back to the time of the Grange movement. Farmers' organizations have not been cultivated to the extent that they should have been for the best interests of the farmers. In the Grange movement, the forces that were set at work at that time worked great changes in governmental affairs, and to-day you often hear references made to



the Grange movement in the state of Wisconsin, forces working along the lines of transportation that were set in motion at that time, that did not bear complete fruit until a very short time ago. In my own experience in connection with transportation, I have found great value in the farmers' so-called Grange movement back in the seventies.

On this question of the ability of the farmer, Senator Dolliver at one time told me of an incident in his life connected with President McKinley. He said that right after the Philippine war they had some celebration out at Sioux City, Iowa, and there was a special car that had on it the President, several senators, and some of the members of the cabinet, he told me the names of those who were on board this car, and on the way through Iowa to attend this celebration. The morning was quite a frosty one in the fall, and President McKinley was standing looking out of the window with his hands behind him and smiling. Somebody said, "Well, Mr. President, what do you see to laugh at this morning?" He said, "I was noticing those boys out there in the pasture barefooted this frosty morning, and they were driving the cows up that were lying down, and standing on the warm ground to warm their feet." Several of the gentlemen stood up and looked out the window, and the President said, "That took me back to the time when I was a farmer's boy. I have done that thing myself a good many cold mornings." That started an inquiry among the men on the car as to how many in this group of men had been farmer's boys, and it was found that three-quarters of the men on the car had been raised on the farm.

Now, there is no question about the ability of the men on the farm. I am laying this foundation to show that when you fall short of doing a thing you cannot say that you have not the ability to do it. There is something lacking, but it is not the ability. We have such farmers as John Hopkins, I am not speaking of wealthy men, I am speaking of men who have been of real service to the world. John Hopkins was a merchant raised on the farm and he gathered together a considerable fortune, and he left it for the establishment of the Johns Hopkins University. Anybody who knows anything of educational work knows of the great service that the Johns Hopkins University is doing for the world. There was Dr. Morton, who was a farmer's boy. He discovered anaesthetics and thus saved humanity from great suffering. John G. Whittier was a farmer's boy, and John Muir was a Wisconsin farmer's boy. Marshall Field was a farmer's boy. P. D. Armour was raised on a farm.

Now, these are only types of men. The farm should be managed in such a way that this ability, the ability of such men continues to be engaged in and connected with the activities of the farm, and the

control of your products is one of the necessary things if you shall keep on your farms the best men, because otherwise their activities lead them back into the city because there are opportunities for them to use their ability in the city. You must make the opportunities in the country.

Now, the control of the crop must be in some one's hands. It better be in the hands of the producers than in the hands of the speculators, for the reason that along the line of wise development, the producer should get the largest share possible.

All that the middleman expends beyond that which is absolutely necessary for the care of the crop is but a charge that shall be divided between the producer and the consumer. Now, the farmer's life is such as to give the farmer a broader outlook upon life in all its relations, than in the town.

As has been said by some one, God made the country but man made the town. And the outlook of the farmer upon life, through living in the country, is broader and of a fairer spirit than you will find as a rule, among the speculators who control the crop.

Now, in distributing the crop there must be a fine balance between egoism and altruism. A man who selfishly undertakes to get all for himself, regardless of what is just and fair, is an egoist, and Herbert Spencer says that pure egoism is self-destruction, and pure altruism is equally self-destruction. So we must have that nice balance between egoism and altruism; and in order to do that you must leave it to some one, and I think it is fair to leave it in the hands of the producer rather than the speculator.

I was yesterday talking with Professor Taylor about farm accounting, along the line of production, the necessity of keeping accounts of what is being done by way of production. I will give you one example. This is not theoretical; these figures he gave me as from a farm in Wisconsin. This record was kept in such a way that it would show the comparative cost as between raising tobacco and corn. The figures, after charging everything that could be classified against the crop, showed a profit of \$6.82 per acre on corn, and \$18.59 per acre on tobacco. Now, a man looking at those figures would naturally say, why then, the thing to do is to raise tobacco. But we must look back at the record. The record shows that for each hour of labor, measured in hours of labor, that the corn showed a profit of 37 cents, and the tobacco showed a profit of 9.3 cents per hour of labor. Now, when you consider the capacity of the farm on those figures, a man can take care of four times as many acres of corn as he can of tobacco; therefore the real profit would show \$27.38 for corn against \$18.59 for tobacco.

I cite these figures to show the importance of having a correct account of the actual working of the farm, before you can pass judgment intelligently upon the crop.

A great many people will say, "My business is so small that it is not necessary to keep any book record of it. I know all about what is happening here and there." One of the wealthiest men in the United States has in his possession and he says he values it very highly, a little ledger that he kept the first year that he earned any money, and he earned \$50.00, and he has every cent in that ledger, showing the receipts and expenditures. He started out with a system, and evidently was successful in following it out, because he would certainly not be able to keep account of the business he is doing to-day unless he had a good system.

If the farmer undertakes to market his crop himself in a way to get the most out of it, it is necessary for him to keep in touch with the markets of the world, and in doing that he makes life on the farm interesting. He also gives the young people something to do on the farm. He has his reports from the different parts of the country, and instead of his looking with suspicion upon the buyer and doubting whether he is going to have value or not, he knows what he ought to get, and he knows when he gets a fair price. You all know in your own experience that the most difficult kind of man to deal with in any kind of relation, is the man who is not well posted. He does not know when you are offering him a fair price and he does not know what to ask when he is offering to sell, therefore it is more difficult to do business with such a man than a man that is well posted.

Now, if the farmer has the crop, if the farmer has the ability, if the young men on our farms are aggressive and progressive, then why is it that out of a crop of \$8,926,000,000, the cost of which to the consumer, according to the best estimates I have been able to get is about \$15,000,000,000,—why is it that the farmer only receives a little over half what the consumer pays? There is some reason for it. I am asking the question; I don't intend to give the solution, because I don't think I am wise enough, but I am asking you that question, that you may consider it and see why it is; if you can, and why you cannot discover some means of bettering this condition. You can't save all that but you certainly can cut down that difference. In my thinking and the best that I can say is, that the lack of organization and the lack of business system and business methods is largely the cause. As your chairman said this morning in his talk, the farmer is an individualist, and as he pointed out, that is one of the first things to be overcome. If he will secure for himself and his profession the highest results, he must consider the question of coöperation, organized

coöperation. His work naturally tends to make him an individualist. The question of production tends to make him an individualist; it is no reflection upon him to say that. We have undertaken to cultivate individuality, as a nation we want individuality, we want that to stand out prominently in our citizens everywhere, but when a man realizes that he is an individual, he must also realize that he must coöperate with other men in order to accomplish. He does not need to lose his individuality, but he needs to combine that individuality with other individuals and act then as a unit.

Now, what kind of a promise can we get for returns along the line of organization? These figures that I give you are not theoretical figures. I have secured them with care.

At a place called Dannell, Minnesota, the farmers organized what is known as the Dannell Egg Association—about two hundred farmers, so I was informed, belong to it. They adopted the best business methods that they could find and a system of handling their eggs, and they say that they have secured seven cents more per dozen for their eggs on account of their organization and better system of handling, and they pay one cent per dozen for selling. There is also a private organization started there, after the farmers' organization had demonstrated what could be done, and they claim to have more farmers patronizing their warehouse and their organization than there are in the coöperative organization. Don't you see right there is where the farmer makes a mistake? The farmer was selling his eggs for seven cents a dozen less, this organization came in and demonstrated that it could secure a higher price for eggs, and instead of organizing more coöperative organizations, if they did not care to join that one, why, they patronize the private one. Now, the private organization is making every effort to get all the eggs in that territory and you know what that means. It means that if they get the eggs, why, the farmer's organization, of course, will be obliged to disband and then what is going to happen? Well, you know what human nature is. The younger element in the town have also organized what they call the Farmers' Coöperative Seed and Live Stock Association. They propose to handle the live stock.

I do not mean to multiply these examples. I have shown you the possibilities. It would be impossible for me to furnish you blanks, to show you any particular system of keeping accounts, records of your work. All those things, of course, are available. What I am trying to impress on you is the importance of doing it. I am not giving you any advice; I am just throwing out a few thoughts that have come to me and presenting figures that I have picked up, and trying to show you as best I can the necessity of farmers pursuing

such business methods as men outside of the farming profession find necessary in order to conduct their business in such a way that they can do a profitable business. There is one thing about farming; the returns, the profits are large on a well conducted farm. What I mean by that is, that according to the investment, the returns that come are favorable, but there are certain limitations. A man can't do as much in farming as he can in some other lines of business. That is largely on account of the lack of business methods that other men follow. If the farmer will organize his business as other men are obliged to do in order to do business at all, he can greatly increase the amount of business he can do and consequently greatly increase his profits. There are many things that the farmers can do that they do not do.

For instance, the farmers might have a farmer's bank; organize and conduct the business of banking themselves. It is perfectly proper and legitimate that they do it; instead of that they take their money and deposit it in the bank and get three per cent. Why not organize a bank in the community and get more for your money? If there are any bankers in this audience they will say I am talking against banking. I am not. I am talking economics; the man who saves money should get the largest possible returns he can get along legitimate lines for it. If he can get larger returns by establishing a bank and depositing it himself, it is good business to do that.

I have gathered some figures to show what farmers receive for their crops. They are taken from Secretary Wilson's report. An investigation of seventy-eight cities shows that the farmers receive 52% of the price paid by the consumers for milk. In about seventy-eight cities they received about 85% of the consumer's price for butter. I think the butter men pursue better business methods and come nearer to receiving the consumer's price than men in any other line except cotton. Cotton shows the nearest, I think, to receiving the consumer's price in agricultural lines, and the cotton men are pretty well organized for marketing. In poultry he gives about 55% as what the farmer receives. On apples about 55%, when sold by the bushel. When sold by the barrel the farmer received about 66%. Corn, when sold by the bushel, the farmer received about 70%. Onions by the barrel, 58%. Hay by the ton, about 70%. Oats by the bushel about 73%. Potatoes by the bushel, about 59%. Wheat, when sold direct to the millers, about 73%, and then he makes the comment that last spring potatoes sold in some places from nine to twenty cents, and they were being sold in the eastern cities at that time at from fifty to seventy-five cents. Now, if I was in business and I had stuff to sell, and I was selling it at from nine to twenty cents, and they were



selling in other parts of the country at from fifty to seventy-five cents, I think I would want to inquire where the difference went. I would feel a good deal like the farmer did who went to Chicago with a car-load of steers and sold them for six cents a pound, and then went down town to a restaurant and got about a quarter of a pound of beefsteak and they charged him fifty cents for it and he thought there was a margin in there for somebody, he didn't know where it was.

Secretary Wilson also, speaking of coffee, says that coffee imported from South America, where nearly all our coffee comes from, the average price was 7.8 cents per pound. The average price for importing it was 16 cents and it sold from 50 to 75 cents per pound. Those things only show the opportunity for a better system of marketing. That is on the selling side of the farmer's business. On the buying side, of course the farmer is a consumer, as well as a producer, and he must purchase those things that he needs, and he naturally, after looking at the figures he receives thinks that his home dealer is charging him too much.

It requires a good deal of investigation for him to find out whether that is true or not. The home dealer may not be charging him any more than he can secure for his goods at retail from any other source. The farmer perhaps says that he must purchase by mail. I am not going into that now, but what I believe in is coöperation for selling among farmers and coöperation for buying. In coöperation for buying, if you establish a coöperative buying system you are doing the business in your own community, among yourselves, and you are doing it as a farmer's organization, which tends to develop the business capacity of you and your people and make stronger the whole agricultural community instead of acting as individuals, buying as individuals, and not knowing it; it is impossible for him to know, I don't care how good a business man he is, it is impossible for a man to go to the necessary expense to ascertain the quality, the price of the goods that he wants to buy, but a community buying, can afford to have a competent buyer who will not only know the quality of goods but be posted on prices, and whatever that organization may be, whether it is a coöperative store, or takes some other shape, it remains for each community to solve for itself. But the question in my mind is for some sort of business organization to dispose of the crops and to buy the necessary goods. There is no reason why all of the elements that enter into the pleasure of doing business, the conquest of overcoming difficulties, should not be in force in the country. There is no reason when you develop a bright young man or a bright young woman, that she must go off and be a stenographer to work in some sky scraping business, or the young man shall go



and measure tape in some dry goods store when farm life offers him and her the greatest opportunities in the world. When the farmer undertakes to do business in a business way, training up himself and his young people for doing business, he is enlarging the field of his activity and making life in the country interesting, which is the great and important thing.

To-day too often men rent their farms and move in from the country. George Washington, after he had been general of the army and president of the United States, moved into the country, lived in the country, went back to the farm. He thought there was no reason why any man should leave the farm. A short time ago I was reading that Governor Black, a former governor of New York, was moving back into the country, he intended to devote his life to the farm the balance of his days.

Another very important thing for farmers to consider in the development of these things is along the line of the social side of farm life and the school and society. The Board of Public Affairs is now making an investigation on the life of the rural schools and hopes to gather some information that will be of value, but every community should look to the school question, and when you develop a young man or woman that wants an education, instead of their being obliged to move into town you should have a school strong enough to train those young people at home, so that instead of their living in the atmosphere of the town, and ending up possibly by thinking they must get into some commercial line, let them learn a lot of things that pertain to farm life and the country becomes attractive and consequently prosperous.

Then again, the value of property depends greatly upon the kind of community. I could show you instances in this state where you could buy farm lands for one quarter of the price that you can in other communities, that will produce just as much from a dollar and cents standpoint, but one will sell for four times as much as the other, and that is due to better conditions, the social and educational life of the community.

People are willing to pay for those things and when a community denies themselves good roads, good schools, and good social conditions, they depress the price of their farms, and so, looking at it from a question of dollars and cents, it is an advantage to themselves. I thank you for your attention.

The Chairman named the following gentlemen as a Committee on Resolutions. Senator J. S. Donald, C. H. Everett and Superintendent George McKerrow.

The Chairman: Years ago I had a very bitter feeling in my heart towards the lumber barons and the big coal interests because of the ruthless manner in which our forests had been destroyed, and the waste of our mineral resources, but lately I have come to the conclusion that we farmers have been the greatest sinners after all in the great waste of soil fertility.

It is urged now upon the farmer and should be more urged, that a man has no right to deplete the soil; that a man cannot be a good Christian who enters upon a course of farming that robs the soil of the fertility that God has stored up there in the past, and the word holy has time and again been applied to the land. I take pleasure in introducing to you a gentleman who will give us many practical points on Soil Management.

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#### SOIL MANAGEMENT.

J. C. McDOWELL, WAUKESHA.

Representing United States Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

The soil is not a dead, cold mass of matter that can profitably be studied only in the chemical laboratory, or by consulting the dry pages of the numerous textbooks that have been written on the subject. No, our fertile soils are full of life and energy and they demand the constant, thoughtful care of the intelligent farmer as much as does the spirited horse, or the best cow in the barn. To be careless in our treatment of the soil is as fatal to profitable agriculture as to be indifferent in the treatment of our live stock. No one would expect much work from the shivering horse that is too thin to cast a respectable shadow, then why should anybody expect to harvest thirty bushels of wheat per acre, or expect his soil to yield eighty bushels of corn, when the land has been poorly plowed, carelessly cultivated, and when it is literally starving for lack of plant food and for want of humus?

The roots of corn, wheat, oats, and barley may penetrate the soil to a depth of three or four feet, and clover and alfalfa roots may extend much deeper, yet the fact remains that nearly all the food of plants is gathered in by the great network of roots that forage in the surface six inches, or at most in the surface foot of soil. Remove from

this old earth its outer twelve inch layer, or destroy this foot of surface soil in any way, and all the riches of the world would be forgotten in the cry for bread. Knowing that the natural process of soil building is very slow, and that it has required many thousands of years to make this thin soil blanket for the earth, knowing also that our soils are already badly worn in places, and that they are the final source of all our food and clothing, is it not worth while to pause a little in our rush for wealth and consider how best the fertility of these soils may be preserved?

Should our gold mines ever become exhausted, some other metal would doubtless take the place of gold; long before the coal mines yield up their last ton of coal our scientists and inventors will have harnessed the rivers, the tides, and the heat rays of the sun, and from these sources we will receive power, heat, and light; but when the law of diminishing returns causes our soils to respond feebly to the labor of the farmer, and the cost of living becomes unendurable, we must learn how to manage our farms so as to increase production and at the same time maintain fertility. The so-called abandoned farms of the east, the worn-out cotton lands of the south, and the decreasing yields of wheat lands of the middle west are object lessons from which we all may learn.

I wish you could have been with me in the summer of 1910 as I traveled through parts of New York and the New England states. While inspecting the so-called abandoned farms of New York state I drove by team for three days, and during that time I saw only two men at work in the fields. I asked: "Where are the farmers?" and was told that they were in town working for a dollar and a half a day. This was in the central part of the state, where the soils at one time were good, and where the railroad facilities are among the best in the United States. Many of these farms can be bought now for one-half what it would cost to put up the buildings. Some of them are hilly and stony and in other ways unsatisfactory, but I saw a great number of abandoned farms that were not at all undesirable.

I remember one farm in particular only two and a half miles from DeRuyter, New York. The farm consisted of five hundred acres of comparatively heavy land. Four hundred acres were under the plow, gently rolling, and not very stony. The remaining hundred acres were hilly, stony, in timber, and unfit for cultivation. There was a good house and two good, large barns. We estimated the value of the buildings at six thousand dollars. Here was a farm of five hundred acres, four hundred under cultivation, six thousand dollars worth of buildings, two and a half miles from a good town and railroad station. We inquired the price and were informed that we could close

the deal for three thousand dollars, part cash. This is only one of many such instances that I might relate.

What is the trouble? What has brought about this condition of affairs? I do not know what is the trouble in every case, but in the great majority of them the present conditions have been brought about by bad systems of farming.

Mr. Monroe of our department is doing what he can to bring back the old time fertility to these soils, and he is making great progress, but how much better would it have been if the fertility had never been allowed to run low. After adding lime to correct the acidity of these soils, Mr. Monroe is able to grow a fair crop of buckwheat which he plows under as a green manure. This adds humus to the soil and brings it into better physical condition. Next he grows legumes and cultivated crops, and gradually puts the land on a paying basis. All this takes time and capital, and the solution of the problem requires all the knowledge and skill of this man who has made it a study for years.

My trip through the east was for the purpose of gaining information that would assist us in improving our western agriculture, and I learned much that will be of use to me in my work, but the most impressive thing I saw was the deplorable condition in which I found some of these abandoned farms. I realized the danger into which we are drifting if we are to go on cropping our western soils in the careless way in which we have started. But if the farmer of the present will do his duty by his soil and by his country, we need have no fear concerning the prosperity of the generation that is to follow us.

What are we to do? We are not farming for the fun of it, neither are we managing our farms to demonstrate some pet theory of conservation. To be sure we all want conservation of resources, but what we desire most of all on every farm and in every occupation is utility and efficiency. We must not and can not conserve our soils by letting them lie idle. They must be made to give us the maximum of crop, and in return they must receive the best of care at our hands.

The soils of this state differ greatly in chemical composition, and every farmer should know something of the food requirements of the crops he is producing. Without this knowledge how is he to know what products can safely be sold from the farm. The farmer who goes ahead blindly and freely sells the articles that will bring the greatest immediate financial returns, regardless of effect on the soil, may make money for a time, and I know it is possible for us to rob our richest soils and pile up big bank accounts at the expense of the succeeding generation. This is the system that has been followed constantly by the pioneer in this country. Westerners speak of this as

mining the soil. That is, the readily available plant food is taken from the virgin soil in the easiest way possible and sold on the nearest or most convenient market for what it will bring. As soon as the yield runs low, Mr. Farmer, or Mr. Soil Robber, whichever you please to call him, sells his farm, packs his goods into a wagon, and on he goes to exploit newer lands farther west. Why, it is related of a South Dakota farmer that he had moved so many times that when his chickens saw a covered wagon stop at the door they would flop over on their backs and stick up their feet in order to be tied and thrown in.

What constitutes good soil management? Hopkins says that we must maintain and improve the chemical composition of soils, and that we must guard especially against the loss of phosphates. Whitney and Cameron have advanced the idea that each crop poisons the soil against itself and that this is the chief reason why rotation of crops gives such striking results. King emphasizes the physical condition of soils, Cates the destruction of weeds, Campbell the conservation of moisture, and Bolley the tremendous losses, due to plant diseases that are transmitted through infected soil. Alkali soils are common in the west, acid soils are of frequent occurrence in the central and eastern states, and the maintenance of humus is a great problem everywhere. To discuss any one of these nine topics in detail would require much more time than I have at my disposal, therefore it will be best to confine my remarks to a consideration of two or three of these problems though others are doubtless fully as important.

How can we raise crops, and live stock, and sell enough from our farms to net us sufficient income with which to support ourselves and families in comfort, and still maintain our soils in their original fertility. This is not an easy question to answer, but it is not impossible of solution. The answer must of necessity be different for each locality, and as a rule it must vary to some extent for each individual farm. The city demands milk, butter, meat, grain, hay, and also the raw materials for the manufacture of clothing; and all of these must be furnished from the farm. If the city demanded dairy products only, the problem of plant food would be easy to solve as butter and cream do not draw heavily on soil fertility.

Crops, live stock, or live stock products must be sold from the farm and each carries with it a certain amount of plant food. When plant food is sold from the fields faster than natural processes and skillful farming make it available, we must determine as to the advisability of returning to the soil as much as the crops remove.



It is fortunate that most of the elements required to produce plants are always in the soil in such large quantities that they may be disregarded, and it is also of fully as much importance that some of the elements are supplied from the air and water. If all these elements had to be purchased on the market in large enough quantity to supply our crops in full we would soon reach the end of agriculture in this country, but luckily such is not the case. Of the many elements needed in plant growth, we may usually disregard all except four; nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium; and clover, alfalfa, and other legumes are able to make the nitrogen of the air available in our soils for all crops. This means that the problem of supplying phosphorus for our crops is one of the greatest problems connected with permanent systems of agriculture.

As each product of the farm contains all these elements, there is no system of farming that will enable us to sell anything from our farms without using up at least a small amount of the phosphates of the soil, but every farmer should know to what extent his present system of farming is using up plant food, and he should adopt a system that will at least replace the phosphates that are being used. It requires about two dollars to buy the amount of phosphorus and potassium in a ton of clover hay, and about the same amount for that in a ton of clover seed. The ton of clover seed sells for perhaps three hundred dollars, or for fifteen times as much as the clover hay. On light soil we may be able to buy fertilizers for such crops as clover seed, while it would be out of the question for us to buy fertilizers for the production of clover hay unless the hay was to be fed on the farm. I wish I had time to develop this phase of my subject, but these figures give us some idea as to why so few farmers can afford to sell hay on the market. If time permitted, we might carry this idea a little farther and see how much more you get for phosphorus and potassium when you sell them in the form of beef and pork, than when they are sold in the form of hay. If you will investigate a little you will find that butter being composed largely of carbon, hydrogen and oxygen, which are supplied entirely from air and water, takes little fertility from the soil. With butter at thirty-five cents a pound, the phosphorus and potassium in seven thousand dollars worth costs but one dollar.

Being a westerner and having lived in the west and middle west all my life, I am inclined to believe in those systems of farming that include little or no commercial fertilizer. By following systems of farming that include much live stock, by the careful preservation and intelligent application of barnyard manures, by the plowing under of hairy vetch or some other legume as green manure on those fields



at a distance from the barnyard, and by the practice of a rotation of crops in which grain, legumes, and cultivated crops follow each other in logical order, I believe we can maintain permanently the fertility of the soil with the minimum of commercial fertilizer.

Undoubtedly there are many of our western soils from which the net financial returns can be much increased by the use of potash and phosphate fertilizers, by some of our enterprising farmers. Let me relate an incident that came under my observation a short time ago.

It was with pleasure that I noted the remarkable results obtained this season by the use of rock phosphate and muriate of potash on the farm of G. R. Rice near the village of Genesee, Waukesha County, Wisconsin. I had heard of the work that Mr. Rice is doing, but was unable to visit his farm until early in September.

Mr. Rice is using commercial fertilizers carefully and economically, and he is working for financial gain on each acre fertilized. From the appearance of his cornfields he is certainly getting his money back many times over in this one crop though the yields are not phenomenal. Mr. Rice this year applied 200 pounds of muriate of potash per acre for corn on marsh soil, and on other parts of the same field he used 800 pounds of ground rock phosphate per acre with ten tons of barnyard manure. Where the fertilizer was applied the corn yielded about ten to twelve tons of ensilage per acre and on those parts of the field where fertilizer was not used the corn was worthless. The results this year were about equal from the potash without manure and the larger amount of phosphate rock with the manure. It is to be expected, however, that the latter will be much more lasting and that the phosphate, which in this form is slowly available, will continue to give increased yields for a number of years. On many of our low lands in southern Wisconsin corn has failed this summer. How much the crop could have been improved by fertilizers, no one can say, but the object lesson on the Rice farm was very interesting and instructive. It is well known that many marsh soils are low in potash. Fertilizer trials on reasonably small plots are inexpensive and frequently they indicate exactly what is needed to make our soils productive.

In Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota systems of farming are sometimes unsuccessful on account of sour soils. After having tested with blue litmus paper several thousand samples of soil in this area and having found about seventy-five per cent of those tested to be sour, I am of the opinion that there are large areas in these states where the application of a moderate quantity of lime in some form will greatly increase the profits, and that failure may be changed to success with little effort and at small expense. It is probable that

the percentage of sour soils mentioned is much above the average for the total area considered, because most of the tests were made on soils that were thought to be acid. It is also possible that the litmus paper test is not always to be depended upon.

No matter what the systems of farming, whether it be the production of live stock or the growing of grains, potatoes, hay, or clover for hay or seed, success must depend primarily upon the condition of the soil. If the soil is poorly drained, lacks plant food, is in bad physical condition, or sour, no system of farming can ever become highly successful under such conditions or until such conditions have been removed. Successful dairying depends largely on corn, clover, and alfalfa. Clover and alfalfa require a soil that is free from acid and rich in lime, while corn and many other general farm crops never reach their highest development in sour soils. While lime is not a universal remedy for soils under all circumstances, there can be no question but that the sweetening of sour soils is essential to successful farming on these soils.

Lime improves the physical condition of clay soils by uniting the soil grains, thus giving them greater size and causing the soil to become more open and porous. On sandy soils lime has the effect of partially cementing the particles, thus making these soils more compact. In this way lime improves the physical condition of our heavy soils and also of our sandy soils. To sweeten the soil is by far the most important agricultural use of lime, yet as calcium is an essential plant food, the addition of lime in any form to our soils increases this element of soil fertility. Clover, alfalfa and other legumes contain much calcium and consequently require that the soil be rich in lime. As all farm crops require a certain amount of calcium, soils that are extremely low in lime do not produce maximum growth in any kind of crop.

Lime may be applied in several different forms, and the form in which it should be applied will depend largely upon the cost. Calcium oxide or quicklime is the most effective, pound for pound, if carefully applied, but throughout the middle west this form of lime is too expensive for our use. In using quicklime it is necessary to be particularly careful in its application because its action is caustic and lime in this form will burn vegetation and destroy all kinds of organic matter with which it comes in contact. If quicklime is to be used it must be applied to the surface of the soil and at a time of year when no crop is growing on the soil.

When quicklime is slaked with water it forms hydrate of lime or calcium hydroxide. Lime is often used in this form in the east. Water slaked lime has most of the objections of quicklime. As it

is manufactured from quicklime it is expensive and its chemical action makes it caustic to vegetation and to organic matter. The only reason why anyone in the middle west should use burned lime or water slaked lime is to save freight. I am informed, however, that the freight rates are higher on the caustic lime than on marl and ground limestone, and therefore that there is no opportunity to save much on the freight.

Finely ground calcium carbonate or magnesium calcium carbonate are the cheapest forms in which to buy lime for agricultural purposes. Marl is, as a rule, nearly pure calcium carbonate, while ground limestone may be calcium carbonate or magnesium calcium carbonate. As a plant food calcium carbonate is richer than magnesium calcium carbonate, but for the purpose of sweetening soils there is little difference and that difference is in favor of magnesium calcium carbonate though its action may be a little slower. As a rule the best of the marls contain about 95% calcium carbonate, and the dolomitic limestones about 53% of calcium carbonate and 42% of magnesium carbonate. For correcting acid in soils dolomite or calcium magnesium carbonate is to pure calcium carbonate as 109 is to 100. As authority for this I wish to refer you to page 169 in Hopkin's "Soil Fertility and Permanent Agriculture."

The waste lime from sugar beet factories though caustic, often gives good results. If wet it may be difficult to spread. Frequently it can be obtained at low cost. Gypsum or land plaster, is sometimes spoken of as lime. This idea is somewhat misleading though land plaster is rich in calcium. It probably has no power to correct the sourness of soils. The great value of land plaster is that it furnishes calcium and sulphur as plant food and that it liberates potash in the soil. Ground limestone and marl also have the power to make some of the potash of the soil more available.

To test soils for acidity, pack moist soil about a sheet of sensitive blue litmus paper, leave it there for about five minutes, then remove the paper from the soil. If during this time the blue litmus paper turns red or becomes dotted with little red spots the soil is considered to be acid or sour. The degree to which the litmus paper turns red is some indication of the sourness of the soil. The growth of sorrel generally on soils is an indication that such soils are acid, but not an absolute proof that they are acid.

It is a difficult matter to say how much ground limestone or marl should be applied per acre, but where lime is needed at all it is usually advisable to apply at least two tons. Some soils may not need more than one ton while other soils require as high as five or six tons per acre to correct the acidity. I have seen soils so sour that they would

produce no crop of any kind. When ground limestone was added in large quantities to these soils, crops of all kinds grew rapidly. I recently observed a field of alfalfa on which ground limestone was applied last spring. This soil was decidedly sour before the limestone was applied, and the ground limestone was used at the rate of four tons per acre. As the farmer did not have enough ground limestone to cover the entire field there was a small area on which no limestone was applied. Where ground limestone was used the alfalfa was large, dark green in color, and thoroughly inoculated, and where limestone was not applied the crop was worthless. In order to determine more certainly that the use of lime was the cause of the successful stand of alfalfa and that the lack of lime was the cause of failure, I tested with litmus paper the soil in various parts of this field. Where the alfalfa was vigorous the moist soil did not change the color of the blue litmus paper, and where the alfalfa was poor the blue litmus paper was turned a decided red. This is only one of the many striking cases that have come under my observation this year that show decided benefits from the use of ground limestone. Letters that I am receiving daily on this subject do not indicate that ground limestone and marl are giving marked results universally but many of these letters indicate that the use of lime has brought success where otherwise there would have been failure.

In many sections of the Middle West clover, alfalfa, and other legumes are not doing well. In some cases the cause of this is undoubtedly lack of fertility, in others lack of moisture, and frequently the cause of failure is lack of inoculation; but I have noticed that where all conditions were ideal except that the soil was acid no amount of plant food, moisture, or inoculation caused the successful production of any of these crops. The legumes use much lime as plant food, and they absolutely require a sweet soil in order that their nitrogen gathering bacteria may develop. There is no use in inoculating soil with clover or alfalfa bacteria unless the soil is sweet because these bacteria do not develop rapidly in sour soils. If clover or alfalfa fail to catch, grow slowly, or become yellow in color, the indications are that there is a lack of inoculation, and the probabilities are that the lack of inoculation is due to a deficiency of carbonates.

Besides the bacteria that live in the nodules on clover, alfalfa, and other legumes, good soil contains other nitrogen fixing forms of bacteria. These increase rapidly in sweet soils and are sometimes almost wholly wanting in soils that are sour. It is also true that denitrifying or nitrate destroying bacteria flourish in sour soils.

We are at present collecting much data concerning the use of ground limestone and marl in various parts of Michigan and Wis-

consin. From the data in my office it would seem that at least five thousand tons of ground limestone and marl have been used this year for agricultural purposes in Wisconsin, and that the farmers of Michigan have used fully as much. We are trying to get in touch with all of this kind of work that is being done in these two states, and would be pleased to hear from farmers everywhere who are using the lime in any form. It has been my observation that the farmers whose soils need lime the most are the last to use it. They say that they can not afford to buy it. The sourness of their soils has caused poor crops, the poor crops have cut down their income, and they do not feel that they can afford to risk even a small amount of money where the results are not absolutely certain. To such I would advise the purchase of a small quantity of finely ground limestone or marl, just enough to make a thorough test on a small area. Instead of applying a small amount to a large area, I would apply a large amount to a small area, while making the trial. This is because it is much better to correct the acidity than to decrease it. An experiment of this kind is inexpensive to anyone and should be made on every farm where the litmus paper test indicates that the soil is deficient in carbonates.

The addition of humus to the soil helps to keep it in good physical condition, and adds considerably to its fertility. The chemical action due to the decay of organic matter has the power to make available large quantities of plant food that were previously stored in the soil in a form unavailable to the plant roots. Humus is itself a plant food, and furnishes a suitable medium in which beneficial soil bacteria increase in numbers. Looked at from any viewpoint, there is hardly a more important problem connected with soil management than the maintenance of the supply of humus.

From observations made this year in the drouth stricken areas of the middle west I feel that our systems of farming that allow the humus of the soil to run low are, in large measure, responsible for the injurious effects of the drouth. From experimental data along this line collected by some of our experiment stations it is definitely settled that soil humus helps greatly in the conservation of soil moisture. It is unfortunate that we have not yet been able to get more absolute figures concerning the conservation of soil moisture, but we do know that moisture can be conserved by the addition of well rotted manure, by deep plowing at the right time, by packing the subsurface, by frequent surface cultivation, and by top dressing with manure. Three years ago last summer as I traveled over the central part of North Dakota making a preliminary agricultural survey of that section for the United States Department of Agriculture, I gave special at-



tention to the moisture holding capacity of the soils. Early in July of that year, the crops all looked well and appeared to have plenty of moisture, but by the middle of the month there were large areas where the dry weather and the hot winds had taken almost all the moisture out of the soil. As I drove along one day during this drought, I noticed that the wheat, corn, potatoes, and all other crops were withering rapidly under the scorching heat of the sun, and the hot drying wind. For miles and miles in every direction it appeared as though there was no chance for any of the crops to recover. Imagine my surprise as one day I passed a well kept farm on which all the crops were green, and on which even the pastures seemed to have plenty of moisture. I was so surprised and pleased with what I saw that I drove in to meet that farmer and to study his system of farming that had brought such results. I wanted to find out what this farmer was doing that his neighbors were not doing. His solution of the problem was very simple. On a farm of moderate size he kept over a hundred head of live stock, and by so doing he was able to keep his soil rich in humus. He went all over the farm with me, and we examined the soil in all the different fields. Everywhere the soil was full of organic matter, and everywhere it was well supplied with moisture. On close examination I could not discover that any of his crops were suffering in the least from drouth, and I afterward learned that he harvested a big crop that fall.

Just before I left his farm he said to me, "You know the farmers all over this western country say that you must not manure the soil, because if you do you will dry it out. I am putting into my soil all the manure I can get hold of and you notice the results." I noted the results on his farm and I have seen similar results since as I have travelled over North Dakota and other states, but do not know that I have ever seen the contrast quite so marked as on that hot day in July, 1908.

Here was intelligent and successful farming in the semi-arid west. Such work is an inspiration to us all. It is a pity that there are still large areas in this great country where skillful farming is the exception rather than the rule. I have actually seen many western wheat growers trying to produce wheat on land that had been cropped to wheat year after year for forty years in succession without rest, fertilization, or rotation; yet these men were sure that they would get bumper crops if only they could have back again the old time seasons of thirty years ago. The land was plowed to a depth of about three and one-half inches, it was almost exhausted of humus, it was compact and hard, and there was no more chance that it would yield thirty bushels of wheat per acre than that great dairy cow, Colantha

4th Johanna, would break a worlds' record while living on a ration of rye straw.

To the owner of fine horses, to the breeder of dairy cattle, to the producer of fat hogs, and to all other live stock men, I wish to say: Your success will be in direct proportion to the ability with which you manage your soils. To be sure, the feeding, the housing, the breeding, and the marketing of the live stock and live stock products are all of great importance, but if all these phases of the live stock business are handled intelligently, the extent of your business will be limited only by the crops you can produce. If your quarter section is carrying twenty cows, why not double the production of each acre and make it carry forty? Would not this be better and easier than to buy another quarter section? To be sure it will require more labor to produce eighty bushels of corn on an acre than to produce forty but will it require more labor to produce eighty bushels of corn on one acre than on two? Is it not better to let land lie idle than to work it at a loss? The unprofitable acre is like the unprofitable dairy cow, the fewer of them in your possession the better you are off. Did you ever stop and figure out what portion of your farm was yielding a satisfactory net profit? It is remarkable how fast the dollars pile up when there is a substantial margin of profit from every acre. There are many, many acres of naturally good land in this state that are producing no profit at all. While land is advancing rapidly in price there is great temptation for us to secure and hold as many acres as possible; yet its ability to produce, and the market value of farm products must determine the final price of land. One of the strangest things that I have seen in all my travels is the narrow range in the price of land regardless of its quality or location. This will change rapidly when our motto becomes maximum profit, instead of maximum acreage.

In conclusion I wish to say that while our knowledge of soil management is yet in its infancy we have already learned a few things about the soil that are of great value. As I visit various sections in connection with my work in farm management I find much careless, shiftless farming, but on the other hand I see a high average intelligence among farmers generally. Financially agriculture is on the up grade and the advance is largely due to a more thorough knowledge of the soil. I have seen farmers living in comfort on the swamp lands of Northern Minnesota, I have seen luxurious homes among the stumps of central and northern Wisconsin, I have seen men making money on the jack pine sandy lands of central Michigan, and I have finally become convinced that the ability to farm successfully on almost any type of soil or with almost any system of farming depends primarily on knowing how.

## OPPORTUNITIES IN WISCONSIN

HON. JAMES A. FREAR, MADISON.

Mr. Chairman; Ladies and Gentlemen: I presume I am speaking here not as Secretary of State, but as Chairman of the Immigration Commission of Wisconsin, and as such I have just a few words to say to you, not by way of instruction, because I question very much the safety in talking to farmers who are familiar with farm subjects, with the idea of instructing them. I learned that lesson emphatically, last year, when I spoke in this hall upon this same occasion. I was discussing at that time my experience in raising flax in my home county of St. Croix. There is a gentleman in this audience that even to-day when I stepped off the street car, said, "How about that flax?" And when I was over in the stock pavilion everybody was asking me, "How about raising flax?" Again, I was very much impressed this afternoon to hear a friend of mine and a very estimable gentleman, who gave you an excellent talk, come so near the safety mark when he told you that corn travelled 180,000,000 miles before it could mature, I thought to myself Brother Imrie will say as he did about the flax, "How far did the man travel who ran the cultivator to make the corn grow?"

So it is a little dangerous for us to attempt to instruct farmers, and I don't want you to go away with the thought that I am giving you any tale like that of the chickens that turned up to be hitched when the prairie schooner drove past as just related.

In following the splendid address of Mr. McDowell, the thought first occurs, are you interested particularly in agricultural interests, and the possibilities of this state? Are you interested in any agricultural possibilities in any part of this country?

The other day sitting at a table with Dean Russell, a gentleman who was there and who is the Executive of this state said, "Have you ever thought what is going to happen when the people who live in the cities out-number those who live upon the farms, and when the amount of production upon the farms will not equal the needs of the people who live in the city?" And it has been brought home to every one of us, about that nice balance between the amount of production and the consumption which has already taken place. All we have to do is to think that within the last fifty years the proportion of people instead of being as it was then, ten per cent in the cities, and ninety per cent upon the farms, now approximately over half the people are living within the cities, and that proportion

is growing very rapidly, and all those people have got to be taken care of.

That opens up the avenues of farming, and shows one reason in addition to those stated by the last speaker why it is profitable to farm. Also shows why prices are raising; why there is an increase in the value of farm lands, and if you have come to the conclusion that it is desirable to take farm lands,—and I assume that practically every one here has a farm,—or if you have friends who are considering the question, there are one or two suggestions that I want to make to you to-day and ask you to consider some of them, because I believe they are of interest, particularly to the people of Wisconsin.

In December the National Congress of Irrigation met at the Auditorium Theatre in Chicago, and passed a resolution at that time in which it condemned fraudulent attempts to sell lands by untruthful advertising schemes. That resolution was passed on the last day, and I speak of that because while I had been invited to speak, two or three days in advance, I chose for my subject that one thought, and at the conclusion of the talk, we had what we called a chance for people to inquire, that is to ask questions, a half dozen people throughout the audience immediately rose to their feet, some for the purpose of questioning and criticising what had been said, and others for the purpose of sustaining and justifying the position that was taken at that time.

The national government to-day is sending people throughout the west, wherever it has a reservation, to take up lands, not because the people as a rule are going out there to farm, but it registers these men, and drags them away from their homes, oftentimes at quite an expense to them, for the purpose simply of indulging in a lottery. There is no justification for the present system of homestead sales, or the drawing of people away from communities where their presence is necessary as in Wisconsin. From the western counties of this state we have lost people who have gone away, dragged by that Will-o'-the-Wisp inaugurated by the government itself. The government causes irrigation schemes to be advertised throughout the country with the result that people go out west for the purpose of settling, long before the water has been placed upon the land. Now, my authority for this is the government engineer himself, who, the year before, at the National Congress criticised the methods of the government in sending people out to farm lands not capable of being tilled.

At the conclusion of my remarks down in Chicago, a gentleman rose in his seat and he said, "I am from Florida. I want to say to the gentleman from Wisconsin, that he has understated the conditions

in my home state, and I want to thank him for bringing the facts fairly before this audience." Then he said that in the city of Chicago at that time, thirty real estate firms were engaged in selling Florida lands, and at least half of those firms were engaged in a fraudulent business. He further said, "The state of Florida to-day desires to resent any such action, but what are we to do?" He was the one that drew the resolution that subsequently was adopted by that audience. This is the kind of literature that they got out. (Exhibiting). Here is the kind of exhibit which they sent out from the state of Florida, filled with glowing accounts of the profits that are possible in Florida, all the way from \$2.00 to \$500 an acre, giving pictures of stockholders who live in the city of Chicago, page after page, and yet a gentleman sitting at Dean Russell's table the other day, made the statement that some of the land is covered with water at the present time, and in one of the drainage districts, they have established an outlet for carrying off the water smaller than where the stream carried it in.

If you will read this morning's Democrat, you will see the charge is made that there is an effort toward concealment of actual conditions by the government itself. Whether that is true or not, I do not know. But there is fraudulent advertising going on regarding conditions in far away states that you cannot investigate, and it is wise for you to look after things before you move away from a condition that you really understand.

The Immigration Board in this state is engaged in investigating many of these things. I have here the prospectus of the Panama Development Co. It tells about the enormous profits to be made down on the Isthmus of Panama, and it surely reads very interestingly. In order to ascertain the facts, the Board, through a third party, sent down for literature, and they received back a contract to be executed, for selling these lands down in Panama.

The next letter that I have here (Exhibiting) is from the Post Office Department, which is investigating, tracing up certain people whose names appear on some of this literature. The next paper I have is a little clipping from a Los Angeles paper, stating that a man at the bottom of this scheme has been sentenced to eighteen months in the penitentiary, and two other indictments hang over him. These are the kind of schemes followed up by the State Board of Immigration of our own state. Here is another scheme where the pecan crop in Alabama is bringing in \$200 to \$2,000 an acre. In fact the newspapers are inviting you to invest your money; you don't have to go there, you just send your money and it will bring back splendid(?) results in the future. As to one more district. Here is Canada. (Ex-



hibiting pamphlet). When we were down in the National Land Show in the Coliseum Building on Wisconsin day, I stood in a place about fifteen or twenty feet square, where the literature of Canada was piled from three to four feet in depth, and three men were handling it.

Their exhibit was immediately opposite the Wisconsin exhibit, and I can say that there was nothing in comparison between the two exhibits, wherein Wisconsin need feel ashamed for a moment. We equaled them not only in the variety of the products, but in the character of the products that we had there.

Mr. Walker, the immigration commissioner of Canada, has made the statement that 93,000 immigrants went from this country to Canada within the past seven months up to November 1911. And he estimated that within the year 1912, 250,000 immigrants,—that is the heads of families who were prepared to live in Canada, would migrate from this country to Canada, carrying with them on an average of \$1,000 apiece,—because that is the only class of immigrants that Canada desires,—those who have means, 250,000 with \$1,000 each, \$250,000,000 in one year taken from this country over into Canada. He claims from his records 670,000 people have already gone from the United States to Canada.

Now, the natural query rises in your mind as it did in mine,—how are you going to bind a man's opportunities by geographical lines? You can't do it. If you can do better in Canada, for Heaven's sake go to Canada, even if they are living under a foreign flag, but make sure that you can do better in Canada. Canadian agents are working throughout the state of Wisconsin, they have a \$200,000 fund that is being distributed, while our state fund is \$7,000.

What is of the most consideration when a man is going to buy a farm? The man is to make an investment, and we will take it for granted the man is interested in farming. If you had 100,000 acres in an oasis in the Desert of Sahara, what would it be worth even if you could raise a hundred bushels of oats to the acre, or fifty bushels of wheat? Not one cent outside of the sustenance that it would give you, because you have no market. The market is the one thing that determines first, the value of your crops. In Canada, on November 14, there were shipped into Winnipeg 411 cars of wheat.

This illustration was furnished from the Calgary Herald. At Calgary the average value of that wheat was fifty-eight cents a bushel,—some of it sold as low as forty-three, and some as high as eighty. On the day that wheat sold for fifty-eight cents at Calgary, the price in Wisconsin was ninety-two cents and the price of barley was \$1.02. In other words you were getting that same day in Wisconsin sixty

per cent more value for your grain, than they were getting in Calgary. Why?

One reason is their crop of wheat was not particularly good in Canada,—but keep this in mind, that eighteen bushels to the acre is the average of wheat raised here in Wisconsin; eighteen bushels of wheat to the acre is practically the average, as I have it from statistics, of wheat raised in Canada. So they are practically the same. They have to ship their wheat in Canada 1500 miles to land it in Chicago. That becomes a material element in determining the value. A few days ago I heard Prof. Moore make a splendid talk on alfalfa. I am interested with some other people in 900 tons of alfalfa. The other day from this platform Mr. Moore asked, "What is the price of alfalfa to-day in Wisconsin?" Some one shouted, "About \$20 a ton." Then he asked, "What is the price of bran, which is the equivalent in nutritive value?" "Twenty-five dollars." There we have it, a ton of alfalfa out west, will meet the same conditions as a ton of bran here. The fact is you can buy the 900 tons of alfalfa that I am interested in to-day for \$6 a ton,—I will give you a contract in twenty-four hours. The reason is it is fifteen hundred miles from Chicago. Not only that, but it has to be carried fourteen miles to the station. It has to be bailed, carried to the station, then shipped to the Chicago market and that is where the great expense comes in. It sells for \$20 a ton right here in Wisconsin; out there you can buy it for \$6, fifteen hundred miles from market, and that is the only thing you can do with it unless you put it into stock on the ground. Now, what is the market in Wisconsin?

I wish we had a map here; you could see some of the reasons why Wisconsin has the best market in the world. It is situated better than any other state in the country. On the northwest is the greatest lake in the world with fresh water transportation, passing by Pennsylvania, and New York and other of the great states. On the east we have the next largest lake, Lake Michigan, and those two lakes carry more transportation through the "Soo" Canal, than goes through the Suez Canal. A tremendous amount of transportation is carried from Wisconsin by the lakes. On the west we have the father of waters, the greatest river in the world. We have water transportation on all sides. Some one may say, "That is not a fair statement, because there is very little transportation on the river." Yes, let's be fair about that, what you say is true, but as any man knows who is familiar with railroad rates, they are determined on the basis of water transportation, and consequently you can get your grain down the Mississippi river on a train for the same price that you could get it hauled on a boat, simply because they have to meet that competition.

So we have that great advantage in Wisconsin as well as in the surrounding states bordering on Wisconsin. In this territory there are 15,000,000 of people under the last census, and I speak of the states immediately bordering on Wisconsin. We have on the western border of our state the greatest grain manufacturing or milling cities in the world, the Twin Cities. We have the great world's market, right at our southern limits, Chicago. Milwaukee is one of the greatest places for the shipment of grain in the country. I do not need to speak to you about Superior and Duluth, but we all know they are destined to be among the great cities of the country.

I have mentioned simply a few of these different points that surround Wisconsin, and which all help to make for us a market that is second to no market in the country, because with these places furnished with water transportation, we have over one-half of the people of all this great country accessible to Wisconsin.

Out in Canada you must travel 1500 miles to reach your market. Now, the next consideration is soil; a very important one. You have heard from the gentleman who preceded me as to the soil and as to the water and the climate. There is none better in the country. We have the best drinking water; we furnished the water for Chicago at the time of the World's Fair, piping it direct from Waukesha to the World's Fair grounds.

In Canada all they raise, practically, is wheat. We can raise wheat, but we can raise all the grains of the South.

I was very much interested in what Mr. McDowell said about the soil, because I have understood that Wisconsin has the best soil in the country and he tells us we are wearing it out, and I presume that may be true, but mark this fact, if you are wearing out the soil in Wisconsin, they are certainly doing the same in every country, because Wisconsin stands first in the production of flax in the country. Wisconsin stands first in the last ten years in the production of corn. Wisconsin stands, practically, one of the first states in the production of wheat in the last ten years. Wisconsin stands the same with hay, with the exception of one state, and that is Minnesota, which has a slightly greater production on the average for the last ten years. Production per acre is what I am speaking of in all these cases.

In barley we swept the boards at Omaha and you have here Mr. Krueger, the man who takes all the prizes in the country, but I am following up this question of comparative production in this state.

We raise \$172 to the acre according to government statistics,—if there is any question about these figures, I would like to have you interrupt me, because I want to be corrected, if I make a misstate-

ment,—\$172 to the acre is raised by Wisconsin in its tobacco. Virginia gets \$55 to the acre, and Kentucky, \$68. In other words, Wisconsin raises three times as much from tobacco per acre as does Virginia.

Let me read you something I picked up in a paper yesterday on the subject of potatoes:

"Wisconsin leads every state in the Union in the production of potatoes. In 1911 it raised 32,400,000 bushels of potatoes. The next state was Michigan and it raised 31,000,000."

With the market that we have right here, in Chicago and all these surrounding cities, see what we are getting in Wisconsin from our potatoes. See our possibilities. I presume we need to build up the soil in some cases, but we are still evidently raising first-class crops compared with every other state in this country.

Where are you going to find anything better than you have right here in Wisconsin?

I am almost afraid to suggest dairying, because you all know so much more about it than I do. I was interested the other day to hear Prof. Moore make the statement that we are getting \$80,000,000 from the dairy interests of this state a year. I have repeated that statement several times because I had heard it before, but I was glad to get it from Moore, because I know he knows.

A state that can grow clover and alfalfa the way we can grow it in Wisconsin can compare with any other in the world. I do not need to tell you about our cheese factories and butter factories. You are familiar with all that and know that in that direction, as well as in almost every other, Wisconsin leads all other states.

Up in Canada to-day the poor, unfortunate settler from Wisconsin who is away off in the wilds, is smoking our tobacco; he is eating our potatoes; he is using our butter and our cheese, because he has got to come to Wisconsin for them; he can't get them up there, and when he gets disgusted and out of patience with himself, as has been stated by Senator Sanborn, he comes back to Wisconsin and settles here again. According to Senator Sanborn nineteen farmers came back because they were disappointed with the conditions they found up near Alberta.

Mr. Ferguson, the seedsman, traveled over 10,000 miles after he left Saskatchewan to find a place to raise seeds, and he came back and is raising them up in Langlade county to-day; he left Saskatchewan, because it was too cold.

I have nothing against Canada, but the only point is that here is a state that doesn't need advertising, all we say is; Give us a chance at comparisons, and Wisconsin will stand first in the choice

to every one that cares to settle in a place that is civilized, where you have all the advantages of life.

Another thought comes to me. Wisconsin's land is cheap—I mean in price, not in quality, I mean in value as well as in price. I am going to tell you how cheap it is. I have a statement here which is taken from the National Census figures, it is Pierce's Survey—I do not know how it came upon my table, but I want you to get it if you can, because there are statements, of value in there, to every farmer, comparisons as to grain raising and the values of land. I find here something that is significant. It says that "the value of Wisconsin lands is to-day on the average \$43 per acre,"—of course it means farm lands; we have got some that are worth \$150, and some not worth as much; but taking the average value of all farm lands, we find it is \$43 per acre.

On the same basis of estimates, Illinois land is \$94 per acre; in other words, the land in Illinois, which is no better than that of Wisconsin, will produce no more corn, the Illinois land costs on an average of \$94, Wisconsin \$43, and Iowa, with practically the same conditions that we have, averages \$82.55 per acre.

Now, what does that mean? It means that none of these states, Iowa, nor Illinois, nor Indiana, nor Ohio, nor any of the states in the South can offer you better inducements. If you are taking up a farm, if you are going out West, if you want to ship your alfalfa, if you want to keep in touch with the markets, if you want to go up in Canada, nobody can prevent you; but if you want to be in a state that stands first in practically all farm products, do not go outside of the state of Wisconsin.

There is another suggestion I want to make. You don't care to live in a community, as Senator Hatton said, where you do not have any conveniences. You don't care to live thirty or forty or a hundred miles outside of Calgary. No, you want to be where people are to be found, where you have churches and schools, telephones, rural deliveries, mail service and where you have people that are progressive, among the most intelligent people in the country.

Some will say, he is talking about Wisconsin. Yes, I am, and I want to tell you why Wisconsin stands where it does.

Statistics show that illiteracy in Wisconsin is 4.7 per cent of every hundred people. The average per cent of illiteracy in this country is 12 per cent. Now, do you get the idea? It is because of the intelligence we have here, the number of educated people; that is one of the reasons which makes Wisconsin what it is.

There is another suggestion which is the most important of all. Why do we excel in corn culture, in dairying? Many of you attend



the institutes, you have heard some of these talks. I heard the other day about how Dean Henry and others started the dairying interest in this state. You have to have the right surroundings, the right education, as well as farms. Almost any kind of man can make a reasonable success as a lawyer or as a doctor or in some of the professions, but when he gets down to the ground he has got to use brains, if he is going to make a success as a farmer. Hod Taylor said at the first farmers' institute ever held in Wisconsin that the farmer is just as good as any other person and he is no better, but a farmer as a rule is better educated in conditions, he has to be, he has to be self-reliant. The man in an office in the city is in a little narrow groove; the farmer has to have a larger grasp of things. Now, how is he going to get that?

We have in Wisconsin the finest agricultural school in the country. Again some one will say that is an assertion like the illiteracy question.

I was out in Montana recently at the Agricultural School at Bozeman. A gentleman asked me, "Where are you from?" I told him and he said, "You have the best Agricultural School in the United States in Wisconsin; we have three of your students among our professors."

We have here in Wisconsin the opportunity of becoming better farmers than anywhere else, because of the training that is afforded here. Prof. Moore is talking of producing the best seed corn. Twenty-two thousand boys are farming in Wisconsin and have the benefit of the education they receive right here. Where can you get those opportunities in California or any other state? I believe in the adjoining state of Iowa they are working practically along the same lines with us, but they can give you no better chances and they are getting \$82 per acre for their land while the average of ours is \$43. Some one will ask me where to go to get land. You will find land all over Wisconsin, I can't tell you where to go to get the best results, but you can find plenty of land, for instance, in Northern Wisconsin. The land you have here has doubled in value in the last ten years. If you had \$1,000 and took it down to the savings bank and put it in the bank, you would be getting the large amount of four per cent interest at the outside, possibly three or three and a half, and you would have to go down every six months, and turn it over, or you wouldn't get that. You buy your land. In ten years it has doubled in value. Get that little book, you will see that by Pierce's Survey, and it is going to increase in the ten years from now on in just the same proportion that it has in the last ten years, because there is but little land to be had. The old opportunity for getting land from the Government has gone by. These things should be

taken into consideration, young man, because outside of the crops you will be getting, you are going to have that additional natural increase in the value of land. Remember this, that no matter how many hundreds or thousands of years the people of Wisconsin crop their land, no matter how many crops they get, there is only one crop of land. You can get just as good land to-day in the northern part of the state as in the southern part of the state; if you are thinking of making a change see that you get the best possible conditions. Don't take the word of any one.

Just one more thought and I am through.

As I said, you want the proper surroundings, you want to live in the home circle, you want to live with progressive people.

I received a letter from Clark C. Ward from New York this week; he is known as one of the leading economists in the United States, and he wrote me from New York this:

"You have got the best laws in the state of Wisconsin of any state in the Union."

On the same day Senator Wallace of St. Paul came in, and he said:

"I am going to stay here Monday and Tuesday, studying your Public Utility law, because Minnesota wants to adopt a law similar to the one in force in Wisconsin. No state has better laws."

And that is true, we have the best laws in the country. We have courts that administer them, that are equal to any state and we have a good progressive people in this state, and what more can you ask, my friends? I am supposing most of you are going to stay in Wisconsin, but when you see a man who says to you that he is thinking about going out West, about going to Calgary, or Florida, or Texas, or any of these other states, just tell him to first make an investigation of conditions in his home state, and I can assure you that we will not have this emigration that is going on from the western counties of this state, but people will stay in Wisconsin because it is the best state to be in.

In response to calls for Mr. Charles W. Hill of Rosendale, he spoke as follows:

Mr. Hill: Gentlemen, I question the wisdom of appearing here at this time, but some of the best friends of agriculture in the state of Wisconsin have told me I should appear here and have a word to say. Without any question, the reason for that is because of what happened yesterday in the affairs of the State Board of Agriculture. Of course, so far as my personal reasons or interests are concerned, it would be ridiculous for me to have anything to say here now, but from some things that have occurred in the affairs of the State Board

of Agriculture in the last few years, which have apparently come to a climax, it seems that it may be wise for somebody to have a word to say to the farmers of Wisconsin about the affairs of this Board.

It is the State Board of Agriculture in name; whether it is in reality or not as compared with the Boards of Agriculture of other states, is perhaps an open question. Take the State Board of Agriculture of Missouri, of New York, of Kansas, and many other states, where the Board has something to do besides dealing with the State Fair, but is interested in and directs all the other agricultural interests of the state.

Some of us who are interested in the welfare of Wisconsin believe that our State Board of Agriculture ought to be dominated by the agricultural interests of the state rather than other interests. Here is in session to-day the annual convention of the Wisconsin State Board of Agriculture, and seven out of thirteen members of the board are interested enough to attend this convention.

You have perhaps noticed by this morning's Sentinel that hereafter the affairs of the State Board of Agriculture are to be conducted by business men, and not by farmers. Whether you are business men or not remains to be seen. Whether you might consider myself a business man or the present secretary, I will not say.

The affairs of the State Board of Agriculture have been for many years in the hands of Mr. True and Mr. McKerrow, and they have been conducted along business lines. I have been a member of the State Board for five years and I want to resent that slap at Mr. True when it is said, or insinuated, that the affairs of the State Board of Agriculture have not been conducted in a businesslike way.

I do not say that this board of thirteen members should be composed of all farmers by any means. I believe there are some of the best business men in the state of Wisconsin who are farmers, but there are other men—I have in mind one man who is a member of the State Board of Agriculture of an adjoining state, who owns a farm but who does not live on it, he is a well known lawyer in town, but he is an agriculturist at heart, he is interested in agriculture. Now, I say that is the kind of men who ought to administer the affairs of our State Board of Agriculture in Wisconsin, and that we ought to have a closer unity between the State Board of Agriculture, and all the other associations, the Wisconsin Experiment Association, the Live Stock Breeders' Association, and all kindred organizations of the state.

I was glad to see that the State Board of Public Affairs were taking hold of this matter, and we are going to see some results which will be recommended to the legislature of Wisconsin.

I will say this, I do not want anything to hinder you all from supporting the State Fair, it is your interest, your duty and your business to support it better than you ever did before.

I do say, however, that there is a particular way in which you can make your influence felt this year. There are four members of the Board whose terms have expired, and some of them are particularly interested in agriculture, and some are not. It doesn't make any difference whether those men are re-appointed or not, but there are in the state plenty of men who are vitally interested in agriculture, who ought to be on that board and there are ways in which you can make your influence felt so as to bring a pressure to bear to bring about the desirable result that the agricultural interests of the state are adequately represented upon that board.

The committee on resolutions, through its chairman, Senator Donald, submitted its report, as follows:

Resolved: That the State Board of Agriculture, in convention assembled, endorse the principles of the bill known as House Bill 18160 introduced by Mr. Lever, of South Carolina, to establish Agricultural Extension Department in the several states, and that we authorize the proper officers of the Board to forward resolutions to the members of the Wisconsin delegation in Congress, and the chairman of the Senate and House Committees on Agriculture, urging the passage of this bill at this present session of Congress.

On motion, duly seconded, the resolution was unanimously adopted.

Resolved: That we, the farmers in convention assembled, do petition His Excellency, the Governor, that appointments to membership on the State Board of Agriculture, be made of men who are interested in and representative of this important branch of the state's welfare.

On motion, duly seconded, resolution unanimously adopted.

Report of committee signed by J. S. Donald, C. H. Everett and H. B. Drake, accepted.

The Convention adjourned to 7:30 P. M.

EVENING SESSION, FEBRUARY 7, 1912. 7:30 O'CLOCK.

Mr. Ira M. Chryst in the chair.

Music by the Short Course Orchestra.

The Chairman: We now come to the closing sessions of the program as prepared by the Board of Agriculture. The topic for this evening is on Forestry. At first thought, this may seem to you to be a matter of no great concern to the farmers of Wisconsin, but I believe that if you were acquainted with the thoroughness with which our forests in many parts of our state are being depleted, you would realize that this is one of the most important subjects that has come to your attention. It gives me pleasure at this time to introduce to you Mr. E. M. Griffith, the State Forester.

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ADDRESS.

E. M. GRIFFITH.

Mr. Chairman; Ladies and Gentlemen: As your chairman has said, I think a great many people at first blush feel that farm forestry is not perhaps as important a subject as other branches of farm activities, but you will find in the older settled communities and the New England States in particular, that the farmers are now awakening to the fact that the woodlot is a very important part of the farm, and that it needs intelligent care, just as much as any other branch of farm work.

I am glad to have the opportunity to-night to tell you a little of the forestry situation in Wisconsin, and also perhaps to give you some slight suggestions in regard to better management of forests upon the farm. I will do this with slides, as I am sure you will appreciate the situation in regard to forests on the farm better if you see just what is the general forestry situation in the state, and what in certain parts of our country and in the whole world is being done in the way of protecting the woodlots.

We have forest reserves in the northern part of the state which will total about 475,000 acres. We are establishing those forest reserves upon the headwaters of our important rivers so as to protect the stream flow, to give us a supply of timber for many years and to protect a wonderful region where there are over 1200 lakes in two counties.



But no matter what the state can do, no matter if we should go ahead and get one and a half or two million acres of that fine forest land, it is not a drop in the bucket to what should be done.

What is the situation to-day in Wisconsin and how has it come about? In 1900, Wisconsin was the first state in the Union in the production of lumber. In 1910, just ten years later, we had dropped from first place to sixth place—a pretty big drop in ten years, and the decrease in lumber production in those ten years had been 45 per cent, or greater than that of any other state in the Union. So you gentlemen will appreciate that we have not an inexhaustible supply of timber, and that what the farmer can raise on his own woodlot for his own supply is going to be increasingly valuable to him.

Then I want to put it to you in another way. We have in this state a large number of wood-using industries, towns largely supported by manufactories that use lumber in one form or another. They either make chairs or tables or desks or something of that kind. We made a careful canvass of those industries last year, and we found that they use over twenty million dollars worth of lumber in those factories every year in this state, that is the value of the raw material which they buy, and that does not include anything for the value of the labor; twenty million dollars are paid for all the material used in this state for making wagons, chairs and things of that sort. The striking point is that they are buying over 50 per cent of that raw material outside of the state. For instance, the wagon manufactories formerly were able to get most of their supplies of oak and basswood from the state itself. At the present time, they have found that that supply is decreasing so fast they could not depend upon it, and they have been obliged to seek elsewhere for the needed supply. You do not need to be prophets to see what will happen if they go on in that way; this state will not continue to have wood-using manufactories unless we have our fair share of supply. The wood industries are going to stay in this state if they can, particularly on account of the cheap transportation; but they have got to have a certain amount of raw material to depend upon. That same thing has been going on in many states in the Union; the result has been that in the East, the farmers find that their woodlots are of constantly increasing value to them, so let me urge upon you, do not be led to sacrifice your timber at a low price. Hold it, it is just as good as a bank account. If it is young, growing timber, if it is not old timber, such as I will show you on the pictures, if it is not suppressed, if it is good, growing timber, you can figure at least that you are getting an interest of 5 per cent per annum out of that woodlot. Do not be foolish and sacrifice it; if you hold it five or ten years, it is going

to be worth at least twice what it is to-day, and probably more; in other words, consider your woodlot a bank, as it certainly is.

In the management of that woodlot, it simply needs the common sense which you gentlemen will bring to bear upon any other part of your farm work. It does not mean that a man has to be a forester by any means, although if you have a large woodlot, I would advise you to get the farmers in your vicinity to combine with you and apply to the United States Forest Service, because they are there to help you.

The first thing to do is to get in and look over your woodlot, exactly as you would look over your young stock, and see exactly what you want to do with it. Make up your mind what you want to do with it, whether you want to grow saw log timber. If you do, you want quality. If you want firewood entirely, you want quantity. Also make up your mind what species you want. You can get practically whatever you want if you will only use the ax carefully and with common sense. So look over your woodlot and decide what you want. When you have decided that, go in and have a house cleaning, cut out the big trees which have ceased growing, and cut out those that are suppressed and those that are dying and be sure you are cutting out those that you ought to. An old forest looks very pretty, but the increase is nothing as a rule. You find in an old forest that the amount of growth by the trees which are going ahead is offset by the amount of decay and death. In other words, Nature in a forest of that kind is usually absolutely at a standstill, growth is offset by death, and that is the reason a man can help Nature by using the ax and using it judiciously. Cut out all the less desirable trees; make up your mind what species you want and then cut out that character of trees which are taking up too much space, but do not cut off too much at a time.

Fence your woodlot absolutely, protect it while your grove is growing up. Any blanks which you find in the woodlot plant with the best species.

Of course the woodlot should be in every case upon the non-agricultural land that you have upon your farm.

I remember a case where a man came to me from Walworth county and said he wanted to plant some of his land. I found it was agricultural land, and I finally said, "How much is your land worth?" "I don't know, about \$150 to \$200 an acre." I said, "For goodness' sake, you are not thinking of planting your forest trees on that land that is worth that much?" But, yes, he wanted a woodlot. "Well," I said, "If you haven't any cheap land on your farm, you ought not to have a woodlot, you should grow crops and buy your timber from somebody else." What I mean by that is that every farmer must not

think he has to have a woodlot and that it is wise to take wheat or corn or tobacco land for a woodlot.

Keep your woodlot in good condition by going in every two or three years and making an improvement cutting. Do not think you can put it in good condition and leave it forever; you have to go in every three or four years and cut out the old inferior wood and those cuttings always pay on the farm, because you can get necessary fence posts and building material that you may need.

Remember always to cut out first of all your poorest species and leave the best species, the ones you want to reproduce themselves. I remember one time I was called in to look over a large tract of land containing a large amount of spruce, the most valuable timber in the world and there was also a large amount of balsam, which is very inferior. They didn't like to use anything but spruce, so they were cutting out all the spruce and leaving the balsam and they were surprised there was no young spruce coming up. I said to the manager of the mill, "How can you expect to get any spruce growth when you are cutting out all the big ones that can possibly produce seed?" I said, "Go in and cut out the balsam first and buy your spruce, if necessary, outside. In two years the young plants will have all started and you can cut your spruce as you please." I beg of you in cutting in your woodlot, do not do as too many people do; if you find a white oak or a red oak, do not cut that out and leave some inferior species that you don't want, because if you do that, in time you are going to have nothing but the inferior species. Oftentimes I get letters from farmers in this part of the state who want to plant, and they ask me what I will advise. That is impossible to tell without studying the character of the land and the situation. In any case where it is only one farmer that wants to plant, we will be glad to do what we can and when we have a man in that section to send him in to look over the land, but the best way is for several to combine and have the whole situation gone into carefully. But for the man who contemplates planting, I want to call your attention to the provisions of the law. The legislature in 1907 passed a law providing that where a farmer, or any one else, plants not to exceed forty acres, with trees, that that land is totally exempted from all taxes for a period of thirty years. Now, that is worth considering. Wherever you are doing any planting up to forty acres, that land will be totally exempted from taxation for a period of thirty years. I hope that the next legislature will exempt your growing trees, for it is certainly a good plan to encourage private persons to hold their groves and protect them, as well as to plant.

I want to say finally, in closing, that the work of the State Board of Forestry in the northern part of the state in looking after 475,000

acres of land, has been a pretty big one, and we have not been able to study woodlots throughout the state as we wanted to, but I have applied to the United States Forest Service, and they have agreed to cooperate with us in sending us a man who has made a study of this subject and we will have him do organized work in different counties. I think it will pay you to interview that man, even though you do not expect to be a lumberman, or go into it on a large scale. The next time you go through your woodlot, see whether you do not think that it is worth a little more common sense, see if you can't improve it to a very great extent.

(Mr. Griffith exhibited many views, explaining them as they were thrown on the screen, and gave an interesting talk upon the subject.)

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#### DISCUSSION.

A Member: I notice you advocate thinning out the older trees. When a tree is three feet in diameter, when it falls, it is likely to destroy the smaller ones. How are you going to cut them out?

Mr. Griffith: Of course that is unavoidable to a great extent. You have to smash down a certain amount of small growth. There is usually some little opening where a good axman can drop that tree so as to do the minimum amount of damage. In Germany they avoid that in this way—I cannot advocate it, because we could not afford to do it, of course—they send a man up that tree, he goes up with a pair of climbing irons, and he cuts off the branches first at the top and then they simply have the bare pole left.

A Member: Even then if they were as thick as some they would do a good deal of damage.

Mr. Griffith: Oh, you will smash some, you can't help it.

A Member: If you had a piece of land lying along next to a marsh land, that was sandy and didn't seem to amount to very much for crops, would you plant that to trees?

Mr. Griffith: I think I should. How is the sub-soil?

The Member: Well, it is quicksand pretty near; it is up in the northern part of Dunn county. It does not overflow.

Mr. Griffith: Well, of course it is hard to give a decided answer on a case like that, but I should say plant it.

The Member: I have been in the habit of pasturing it, but I have been thinking for years it would pay better to plant it.

Mr. Griffith: Of course the farmer in the northern part of the state is in a quite different situation from the farmer in the southern part of the state. If, on his 160 acres he hasn't any woodlot, he can

oftentimes go in and buy timberland at a very reasonable price quite near his farm. The man in the southern part of the state cannot do that so often, it is a question with him as to what each part of his own farm is really valuable for.

The Member: I think it would grow soft maple and probably birch.

Mr. Griffith: If it is suited for jack pine, I certainly would recommend it very strongly. I presume you know of how little value that has been considered, but it is getting more and more valuable all the time and the growth is very rapid.

A Member: How about tamarack?

Mr. Griffith: The jack pine grows much faster.

A Member: White pine has been growing on the same land.

Mr. Griffith: Then that would be better. It would certainly grow jack pine. I would advise growing spruce rather than tamarack for a swamp. Cedar I would not advise planting, because its growth is so slow.

A Member: Wouldn't black locust grow?

Mr. Griffith: Yes, and that would make good posts.

A Member: How close together would you advise planting?

Mr. Griffith: About four feet each way.

A Member: Can't you plant catalpa speciosa any place?

Mr. Griffith: No; catalpa is apt to be killed back.

A Member: Would you cultivate that land the same as you would any other crop to prepare the ground?

Mr. Griffith: Oh, no, it doesn't need any cultivation.

A Member: Suppose it is sodded over with grass, what would you do before planting it?

Mr. Griffith: It would depend. Of course if you are putting in seedlings, I would simply put them right in with the mattock, making a little hole where you set them in. The grass wouldn't check them down at all.

A Member: Would you put in white oak or pines?

Mr. Griffith: That would depend on how deep the soil was. If it was a little gravelly or rocky, I would put in white pine rather than oak. If it was a good deep soil, I would put in oak.

A Member: We have a little place with sand on top and there are quite a few white pines there. I was thinking we might put in white pine.

Mr. Griffith: Is there clay beneath your sand?

A Member: Yes, how deep I couldn't say, but in some places there is clay on top and some sand and the further you go west, the more clay you get.

Mr. Griffith: I think there I would advise white pine.



A Member: How can you get these pines for planting?

Mr. Griffith: The best thing to do is to start a little nursery. By next year, the State Board of Forestry will be ready to distribute plants to farmers, or others who want plants, at cost. We have large nurseries up north where we are growing white pine, jack pine, Western yellow pine, and a number of other species. We won't have any this spring. If you are going to plant only a few, I would not advise you to try to raise from seed in small nurseries. It would be easier for you to buy right from the nurserymen.

A Member: I have between ten and fifteen acres.

Mr. Griffith: Then it would pay you to start with a small plot and raise them yourself.

A Member: Where can I get the seed?

Mr. Griffith: From nearly all good nurserymen.

A Member: Can't we go and take the cones off the pine tree?

Mr. Griffith: You can.

A Member: It was quite a study for me to find just how the seed was. I studied it for years before I finally found that when the cones open up, there is a little seed in there, something like maple seed.

Mr. Griffith: Yes, you simply plant that right in the ground, barely cover it up with soil. You plant the seed in May and they will be up out of the ground in June, and it will be an inch and a half to two inches high by November.

A Member: In that way we could soon start a forest.

Mr. Griffith: That is what we are after.

A Member: We have heard that our northern forests are all cut off. Who has done it? Our senators have done it. They have allowed the lumber companies to skin it and now they want to re-forest. The lumbermen ought to set it out to trees. They want to dump their land on the state, they would like to get rid of it now that it has no commercial value. The government knew all these things, they knew it would all be cut off in time. Why didn't our men in Congress do something to preserve them while there was something worth preserving?

Mr. Griffith: It is mostly a question of fire protection. Thousands and thousands acres of the country are coming up to young groves, and it is simply a question of keeping the fire out of our forests and there will be plenty of forests for the future. Of course the nation made a tremendous mistake a few years ago in selling off the timber lands for very little. Of course there is a tremendous amount of work in this thing. We are struggling all the time trying to build up a forest reserve in the northern part of the state; when we started eight years ago we had 40,000 acres; we now have 475,000, we have

been obliged to buy it from the original owners who in turn bought from the government, but the state has been able to buy at a very small proportion of what the poor settler would have to pay if he went in there. In the sections where we have been buying, I am sure it is a blessing to keep the settler out, because we have been working in connection with the Agricultural College which has been making a soil survey of the land so that we should not buy any lands which were suitable for agriculture, and it won't do for the state to get settlers in on land which is non-agricultural land, and therefore, as I say it is a blessing to the settler to keep him out. We have millions of acres in Northern Wisconsin that will be splendid for agriculture, and there is no reason why settlers should go onto small areas not fit for agriculture; but unless the state takes care of it and protects it, there will certainly be trouble. As a matter of fact, the state officials feel that they have been buying lands in big tracts cheaper than they could condemn it.

A Member: Don't you suppose that these lumbermen really have cut off of land that didn't belong to them at all, that belonged to the government?

Mr. Griffith: Oh, undoubtedly.

A Member: I never heard of any investigation.

Mr. Griffith: Oh, yes, many, many investigations have come up.

A Member: How small a lot is big enough for the farmer?

Mr. Griffith: That would depend entirely upon the requirements of the farmer himself. He might have a very small lot; if he had forty acres of land of high value and just a couple of acres that were not agricultural, it would pay to keep that in timber.

A Member: Would it pay to keep an acre?

Mr. Griffith: I should think so, if you had highly valuable land.

Adjourned.

## PREMIUM AWARDS AT WISCONSIN STATE FAIR, 1911.

### HORSES.

Judges—James M. Fletcher, Elgin, Ill.; Prof. E. A. Trowbridge, Columbia, Mo.; Walter Palmer, Ottawa, Ill.

#### PERCHERON—OPEN CLASS.

Exhibitors—Percheron Classes—James G. Boyd, Milwaukee, Wis.; Harvest Farms Co., Mayville, Wis.; Ethelwold Farms, Mondovi, Wis.; Henry Jungbluth, Wauwatosa, Wis.; Truman's Pioneer Stud Farm, Bushnell, Ill.; S. Metz & Sons, Homewood, Ill.; Finch Bros., Verona, Ill.; Fred Southcott, Waukesha, Wis.; Lewis Lewellin & Son, Waterloo, Wis.

Stallion 4 years old or over—First, James G. Boyd; Second, Harvest Farms Co.; Third, Ethelwold Farms.

Stallion 3 years and under 4—First, James G. Boyd; Second, Henry Jungbluth; Third, Truman's Pioneer.

Stallion 2 years and under 3—First, S. Metz & Sons; Second, Truman's Pioneer Stud Farm; Third, S. Metz & Sons.

Stallion 1 year and under 2—First, Ethelwold Farms; Second, Finch Bros.; Third, Fred Southcott.

Stallion foal—First, Lewis Lewellin & Son.

Mare 4 years old or over—First, Harvest Farms Co.; Second, S. Metz & Sons; Third, Lewis Lewellin & Son.

Mare 3 years and under 4—First, S. Metz & Sons; Second, Harvest Farms Co.; Third, Harvest Farms Co.

Mare 2 years and under 3—First, Lewis Lewellin & Son; Second, Harvest Farms Co.; Third, Lewis Lewellin & Son.

Mare 1 year and under 2—First, Ethelwold Farms; Second, Lewis Lewellin & Son; Third, Lewis Lewellin & Son.

Filly Foal—First, Lewis Lewellin & Son; Second, Lewis Lewellin & Son.

Get of Sire—First, Lewis Lewellin & Son.

Produce of dam—First, Harvest Farms Co.; Second, James G. Boyd.

#### PERCHERON.

(Horses Bred and Owned in Wisconsin)

Stallion 4 years old or over—First, James G. Boyd; Second, Ethelwold Farms.

Stallion 3 years and under 4—First, James G. Boyd; Second, Lewis Lewellin & Son; Third, James G. Boyd.

Stallion 2 years and under 3—First, Lewis Lewellin & Son; Second, Lewis Lewellin & Son.

Stallion 1 year and under 2—First, Ethelwold Farms; Second, Fred Southcott; Third, Ethelwold Farms.

Stallion foal—First, Lewis Lewellin & Son.

Mare 4 years old or over—First, Lewis Lewellin & Son; Second, Lewis Lewellin & Son; Third, James G. Boyd.

Mare 3 years old or over—First, Harvest Farms Co.; Second, James G. Boyd; Third, Fred Southcott.

Mare 2 years and under 3—First, Lewis Lewellin & Son; Second, Harvest Farms Co.; Third, Lewis Lewellin & Son.

Mare 1 year and under 2—First, Ethelwold Farms; Second, Lewis Lewellin & Son; Third, Lewis Lewellin & Son.

Filly Foal—First, Lewis Lewellin & Son; Second, Lewis Lewellin & Son.

Get of Sire—First, Lewis Lewellin & Son.

Produce of dam—First, Harvest Farms Co.

Champion Percheron Stallion—James G. Boyd.

Champion Percheron Mare—S. Metz & Sons.

#### PERCHERON SOCIETY OF AMERICA

##### Specials.

Cash Prizes—Offered by the Percheron Society of America, and the State Board of Agriculture.

Champion Stallion any age; Bred and owned by Exhibitor—First, Lewis Lewellin & Son; Second, Ethelwold Farms; Third, S. Metz & Sons.

Best Mare any age, bred and owned by exhibitor—First, Ethelwold Farms; Second, Lewis Lewellin & Son; Third, Lewis Lewellin & Son.

Best 3 mares any age, bred and owned by exhibitor—First, Lewis Lewellin & Son; Second, Lewis Lewellin & Son.

Best 4 animals—Get of Sire—Bred and owned by exhibitor—First, Lewis Lewellin & Son.

Best 2 animals—produce of one dam—Bred and owned by exhibitor—First, Lewis Lewellin & Son; Second, Lewis Lewellin & Son; Third, James G. Boyd.

Champion stub stallion and 4 mares, bred and owned by exhibitor—First, Lewis Lewellin & Son.

Best 5 Stallions, any age, bred and owned by exhibitor—First, James G. Boyd.

Champion stallion, owned by exhibitor—Gold Medal, James G. Boyd.

Champion mare, owned by exhibitor—Gold Medal, Harvest Farms Co.

#### CLYDESDALE—OPEN CLASS.

Exhibitors—Clydesdale Classes.—McLay Bros., Janesville, Wis.; Andrew Walker, Janesville, Wis.; Gordon B. Randall, Janesville, Wis.; Alex McLean, Avalon, Wis.; Wm. G. Miles, Brooklyn, Wis.; Ethelwold Farms, Mondovi, Wis.; Chauncey Miles, Brooklyn, Wis.

Stallion 4 years old or over—First, McLay Bros.

Stallion 3 years and under 4—First, McLay Bros.; Second, McLay Bros.; Third, Andrew Walker.

Stallion 2 years and under 3—First, McLay Bros.; Second, Gordon B. Randall.

Stallion 1 year and under 2—First, McLay Bros.; Second, McLay Bros.; Third, Alex McLean.

Stallion foal—First, Alex McLean; Second, McLay Bros.

Mare 4 years old or over—First, McLay Bros.; Second, McLay Bros.; Third, Alex McLean.

Mare 3 years and under 4—First, McLay Bros.; Second, McLay Bros.; Third, Wm. G. Miles.

Mare 2 years and under 3—First, Ethelwold Farms; Second, McLay Bros.; Third, McLay Bros.

Mare 1 year and under 2—First, McLay Bros.; Second, Alex M. McLean.

Filly foal—First, Alex. M. McLean.

Get of Sire—First, McLay Bros.

Produce of dam—First, McLay Bros.; Second, Alex M. McLean.

#### CLYDESDALE

(Horses Bred and Owned in Wisconsin.)

Stallion 3 years and under 4—First, Andrew Walker.

Stallion 2 years and under 3—First, Gordon B. Randall.

Stallion 1 year and under 2—First, McLay Bros.; Second, McLay Bros.;

Third, Alex M. McLean.

Stallion Foal—First, Alex M. McLean; Second, McLay Bros.

Mare 4 years old or over—First, Alex M. McLean.

Mare 3 years and under 4—First, Gordon B. Randall.

Mare 2 years and under 3—First, Ethelwold Farms; Second, McLay Bros.; Third, McLay Bros.

Mare 1 year and under 2—First, McLay Bros.; Second, Alex M. McLean.

Filly Foal—First, Alex M. McLean.

Get of Sire—First, McLay Bros.

Produce of dam—First, McLay Bros.; Second, Alex. M. McLean.

Champion Clydesdale Stallion—McLay Bros.

Champion Clydesdale Mare—Ethelwold Farms.

#### SPECIAL PRIZES

Offered by the American Clydesdale Association and the State Board of Agriculture.

Stallion 3 years old or over—First, McLay Bros.; Second, McLay Bros.; Third, McLay Bros.

Stallion 2 years and under 3—First, McLay Bros.; Second, Gordon B. Randall.

Stallion 1 year and under 2—First, McLay Bros.; Second, McLay Bros.; Third, Alex M. McLean.

Mare 3 years old or over—First, McLay Bros.; Second, McLay Bros.; Third, McLay Bros.

Mare 2 years and under 3—First, Ethelwold Farms; Second, McLay Bros.; Third, McLay Bros.

Mare 1 year and under 2—First, McLay Bros.; Second, Alex M. McLean.

#### SPECIAL PREMIUMS

Offered by the Wisconsin Horse Breeders' Association and the State Board of Agriculture.

#### PURE BRED PERCHERONS

Stallion 4 years old or over—First, James G. Boyd; Second, Harvest Farms Co.; Third, Ethelwold Farms; Fourth, Harvest Farms Co.

Stallion 3 years and under 4—First, James G. Boyd; Second, Henry Jungbluth; Third, Harvest Farms Co.; Fourth, James G. Boyd.

Stallion 2 years and under 3—First, Lewis Lewellin & Son; Second, Lewis Lewellin & Son.

Stallion 1 year and under 2—First, Ethelwold Farms; Second, Fred Southcott; Third, Ethelwold Farms; Fourth, James G. Boyd.

Mare 4 years old or over—First, Harvest Farms Co.; Second, Lewis Lewellin & Son; Third, Lewis Lewellin & Son; Fourth, James G. Boyd.



Mare 3 years and under 4—First, Harvest Farms Co.; Second, Harvest Farms Co.; Third, James G. Boyd; Fourth, Fred Southcott.

Mare 2 years and under 3—First, Lewis Lewellin & Son; Second, Harvest Farms Co.; Third, Lewis Lewellin & Son; Fourth, James G. Boyd.

Mare 1 year and under 2—First, Ethelwold Farms; Second, Lewis Lewellin & Son; Third, Lewis Lewellin & Son.

Foal, either sex—First, Lewis Lewellin & Son; Second, Lewis Lewellin & Son.

#### PURE BRED CLYDESDALES

Stallion 3 years old or over—First, McLay Bros.; Second, McLay Bros.; Third, Andrew Walker.

Stallion 2 years and under 3—First, McLay Bros.; Second, Gordon B. Randall.

Mare 3 years old or over—First, McLay Bros.; Second, McLay Bros.; Third, Wm. G. Miles; Fourth, Alex M. McLean.

Mare 2 years and under 3—First, Ethelwold Farms; Second, McLay Bros.; Third, McLay Bros.; Fourth, Chauncey Miles.

#### ENGLISH SHIRE

Exhibitors—Truman's Pioneer Stud Farm, Bushnell, Ill.; Robert Hardy, Waukesha, Wis.; S. Metz & Sons, Homewood, Ill.; Finch Bros., Verona, Ill.

Stallion 4 years old or over—First, Truman's Pioneer Stud Farm; Second, Truman's Pioneer Stud Farm; Third, Robert Hardy.

Stallion 3 years and under 4—First, Truman's Pioneer Stud Farm; Second, Truman's Pioneer Stud Farm.

Stallion 2 years and under 3—First, Truman's Pioneer Stud Farm; Second, S. Metz & Sons; Third, S. Metz & Sons.

Stallion 1 year and under 2—First, Finch Bros.; Second, Truman's Pioneer Stud Farm.

Mare 4 years old or over—First, Truman's Pioneer Stud Farm; Second, S. Metz & Sons.

Mare 3 years and under 4—First, Truman's Pioneer Stud Farm.

Mare 1 year and under 2—First, Truman's Pioneer Stud Farm.

Get of sire—First, Robert Hardy.

Produce of dam—First, Finch Bros.

Champion stallion, any age—Truman's Pioneer Stud Farm.

Champion mare, any age—Truman's Pioneer Stud Farm.

#### SPECIAL PREMIUMS

Offered by the American Shire Horse Association.

Best imported shire stallion, any age—Truman's Pioneer Stud Farm.

Best imported shire mare, any age—Truman's Pioneer Stud Farm.

Best American-bred shire stallion, any age—Truman's Pioneer Stud Farm.

#### BELGIAN AND OTHER REGISTERED DRAFT BREEDS.

Exhibitors—Finch Bros., Verona, Ill.; S. Metz & Sons, Homewood, Ill.

Stallion 4 years old or over—First, Finch Bros.; Second, Finch Bros.; Third, S. Metz & Sons.

Stallion 3 years and under 4—First, Finch Bros.; Second, Finch Bros.; Third, Finch Bros.

Stallion 2 years and under 3—First, Finch Bros.; Second, Finch Bros.; Third, Finch Bros.

Stallion 1 year and under 2—First, Finch Bros.; Second, Finch Bros.; Third, Finch Bros.

Mare 4 years old or over—First, Finch Bros.  
 Mare 3 years and under 4—First, Finch Bros.  
 Mare 2 years and under 3—First, Finch Bros.  
 Mare 1 year and under 2—First, Finch Bros.  
 Get of Sire—First, Finch Bros.; Second, Finch Bros.  
 Produce of dam—First, Finch Bros.; Second, Finch Bros.  
 Champion stallion, any age—Finch Bros.  
 Champion mare, any age—Finch Bros.

## ENGLISH, GERMAN AND FRENCH COACH HORSES.

Exhibitors—Truman's Pioneer Stud Farm, Bushnell, Ill.; Robert Hardy, Waukesha, Wis.  
 Stallion 4 years old or over—First, Truman's Pioneer Stud Farm; Second, Truman's Pioneer Stud Farm; Third, Robert Hardy.  
 Stallion 2 years and under 3—First, Truman's Pioneer Stud Farm.  
 Stallion 1 year and under 2—First, Robert Hardy.  
 Mare 4 years old or over—First, Truman's Pioneer Stud Farm; Second, Robert Hardy.  
 Get of sire—First, Robert Hardy.  
 Champion stallion, any age—Truman's Pioneer Stud Farm.  
 Champion mare, any age—Truman's Pioneer Stud Farm.

## AMERICAN CARRIAGE HORSES.

Exhibitors—Progress Blue Ribbon Farms, Waukesha, Wis.; R. S. Witte, Waukesha, Wis.; J. R. Peak & Son, Winchester, Ill.; Ethelwold Farms, Mondovi, Wis.  
 Stallion 4 years or over—First, Progress Blue Ribbon Farms; Second, R. S. Witte.  
 Stallion 3 years and under 4—First, J. R. Peak & Son.  
 Stallion 2 years and under 3—First, Progress Blue Ribbon Farms; Second, J. R. Peak & Son.  
 Stallion 1 year and under 2—First, Progress Blue Ribbon Farms; Second, J. R. Peak & Son.  
 Stallion with 3 of his Get—First, J. R. Peak & Son.  
 Mare 4 years old or over—First, J. R. Peak & Son; Second, J. R. Peak & Son.  
 Mare 2 years and under 3—First, J. R. Peak & Son.  
 Mare 1 year and under 2—First, J. R. Peak & Son.  
 Mare and foal—First, Progress Blue Ribbon Farms.  
 Foal under 1 year—First, Ethelwold Farms.  
 Champion stallion, any age—J. R. Peak & Son.  
 Champion mare, any age—J. R. Peak & Son.

## STANDARD BRED AND REGISTERED TROTting HORSES.

Exhibitors—J. R. Peak & Son, Winchester, Ill.; August Uihlein, Milwaukee, Wis.; G. F. Sawyer, Beaver Dam, Wis.; Progress Blue Ribbon Farms, Waukesha, Wis.  
 Stallion 4 years old or over—First, J. R. Peak & Son; Second, August Uihlein; Third, G. F. Sawyer  
 Stallion 3 years and under 4—First, Progress Blue Ribbon Farms.  
 Stallion 2 years and under 3—First, Progress Blue Ribbon Farms; Second, August Uihlein; Third, J. R. Peak & Son.  
 Stallion 1 year and under 2—First, August Uihlein; Second, August Uihlein.  
 Stallion foal—First, August Uihlein; Second, Progress Blue Ribbon Farms; Third, Progress Blue Ribbon Farms.  
 Mare 4 years old or over—First, J. R. Peak & Son; Second, August Uihlein; Third, Progress Blue Ribbon Farms.

Mare 3 years and under 4—First August Uihlein.

Mare 2 years and under 3—First, August Uihlein; Second, J. R. Peak & Son; Third, August Uihlein.

Mare 1 year and under 2—First, August Uihlein; Second, August Uihlein.

Filly foal—First, August Uihlein; Second, August Uihlein; Third, Progress Blue Ribbon Farms.

Get of Sire—First, August Uihlein; Second, J. R. Peak & Son.

Produce of dam—First, August Uihlein; Second, J. R. Peak & Son.

#### HEAVY DRAFT TEAMS.

Exhibitors—S. Metz & Sons, Homewood, Ill.; Lewis Lewellin & Son, Waterloo, Wis.; Ethelwood Farms, Mondovi, Wis.

Best 2 horse team—First, S. Metz & Sons; Second, Lewis Lewellin & Son; Third, Ethelwood Farms.

Best 2 horse team—First, S. Metz & Sons.

#### HARNESS HORSES—MARE OR GELDING.

Exhibitors—Harvest Farms Co., Mayville, Wis.; Minor Bros., Mukwonago, Wis.; J. R. Peak & Son, Winchester, Ill.; Harry Stoltz, Waukesha, Wis.; Progress Blue Ribbon Farms, Waukesha, Wis.; L. E. Douglass, Waukesha, Wis.

Best pair 15¾ hands or over—First, Harvest Farms Co.; Second, Minor Bros.; Third, J. R. Peak & Son; Fourth, Harry Stoltz.

Best pair 15 hands and under 15¾—First, Harvest Farms Co.; Second, J. R. Peak & Son; Third, Minor Bros.; Fourth, Progress Blue Ribbon Farms.

Best single animal 15¾ hands or over—First, Harvest Farms Co.; Second, Harvest Farms Co.; Third, Minor Bros.; Fourth, L. E. Douglass.

Best single animal 15 hands and under 15¾ hands—First, Harvest Farms Co.; Second, Harvest Farms Co.; Third, J. R. Peak & Son; Fourth, J. R. Peak & Son.

#### GAITED SADDLE HORSES.

Exhibitors—Hans Berg, Milwaukee, Wis.; Charles Niss, Milwaukee, Wis.; Mrs. Charles Stolper, Milwaukee, Wis.; Mrs. Aaron Seligman, Milwaukee, Wis.; John T. Edwards, Waukesha, Wis.; R. S. Witte, Waukesha, Wis.

Best saddle horse over 15½ hands—First, Hans Berg; Second, Charles Niss; Third, Mrs. Charles Stolper; Fourth, Hans Berg.

Best saddle horse over 14½ hands and under 15½ hands—First, Hans Berg; Second, Mrs. Aaron Seligman; Third, John T. Edwards.

Best saddle pony under 14½ hands—First, Hans Berg; Second, John T. Edwards; Third, R. S. Witte; Fourth, Hans Berg.

#### EQUESTRIANISM.

Exhibitors—Fred Southcott, Waukesha, Wis.; Tim Rush, Milwaukee, Wis.; Archie Douglass, Waukesha, Wis.; Gladys Witte, Waukesha, Wis.; Marjorie Douglass, Waukesha, Wis.; Mrs. Anna Richter, Milwaukee, Wis.; Hazel Douglass, Waukesha, Wis.; Hans Berg, Milwaukee, Wis.; Roy Southcott, Waukesha, Wis.; L. E. Douglass, Waukesha, Wis.

Boy rider, under 15 years—First, Fred Southcott; Second, Tim Rush; Third, Archie Douglass.

Girl rider under 15 years—First, Gladys Witte; Second, Marjorie Douglass.

Lady rider—First, Mrs. Anna Richter; Second, Hazel Douglass; Third, Gladys Witte.

Gentleman rider—First, Hans Berg; Second, Roy Southcott; Third, L. E. Douglass.

## SHETLAND PONIES.

- Stallion 4 years old or over—First, L. E. Douglass, Waukesha, Wis.  
 Stallion 2 years old and under 3—First, L. E. Douglass.  
 Stallion colt under 1 year—First, L. E. Douglass; Second, L. E. Douglass.  
 Mare 4 years old or over—First, L. E. Douglass; Second, L. E. Douglass;  
 Third, L. E. Douglass.  
 Mare colt, under 1 year—First, L. E. Douglass.  
 Shetland pony in harness—First, L. E. Douglass.  
 Tandem—First, L. E. Douglass.  
 Matched team in harness—First, L. E. Douglass.  
 Saddle pony—First, L. E. Douglass; Second, L. E. Douglass.  
 Champion stallion—L. E. Douglass.  
 Champion mare—L. E. Douglass.

## WELSH PONIES.

- Exhibitors—Wm. Cooper & Nephews, Chicago, Ill.  
 Stallion 4 years old or over—First, Wm. Cooper & Nephews.  
 Mare 4 years old or over—First, Wm. Cooper & Nephews.  
 Welsh pony in harness—First, Wm. Cooper & Nephews.  
 Saddle pony—First, Wm. Cooper & Nephews.  
 Champion stallion—Wm. Cooper & Nephews.  
 Champion mare—Wm. Cooper & Nephews.

## FARMERS' DIVISION.

## GRADE DRAFT.

- Exhibitors—Alex M. McLean, Avalon, Wis.; Schley Bros., Waukesha, Wis.; John L. Morris & Son, Waukesha, Wis.; Gordon B. Randall, Janesville, Wis.; Edward Roberts, Waukesha, Wis.; C. E. Aitken, Waukesha, Wis.; Robert Hardy, Waukesha, Wis.  
 Brood mare with foal at side—First, Alex M. McLean; Second, Schley Bros.; Third, John L. Morris & Son.  
 Mare or gelding 3 years old or over—First, John L. Morris & Son; Second, John L. Morris & Son; Third, Schley Bros.  
 Mare or gelding 2 years old or over—First, John L. Morris & Son; Second, Gordon B. Randall; Third, Edward Roberts.  
 Mare or gelding 1 year and under 2—First, C. E. Aitken; Second, John L. Morris & Son; Third, Robert Hardy.  
 Foal—First, Schley Bros.; Second, John L. Morris & Son; Third, Robert Hardy.  
 Grade draft team, weighing not less than 3,200 lbs.—First, John L. Morris & Son.  
 Team of chunks, weighing not less than 2,500 lbs., nor over 3,200 lbs.—First, John L. Morris & Son.

## GRADE COACHERS.

- Exhibitors—Robert Hardy, Waukesha, Wis.; John T. Edwards, Waukesha, Wis.; Minor Bros., Mukwonago, Wis.; John L. Morris & Son, Waukesha, Wis.  
 Brood mare with foal at side—First, Robert Hardy; Second, John T. Edwards; Third, Robert Hardy.  
 Mare or gelding 3 years old or over—First, Minor Bros.; Second, Robert Hardy.  
 Mare or gelding 2 years and under 3—First, John T. Edwards; Second, Robert Hardy; Third, Robert Hardy.

Mare or gelding 1 year and under 2—First, John L. Morris & Son; Second, Robert Hardy; Third, John T. Edwards.

Foal, either sex—First, Robert Hardy; Second, John T. Edwards; Third, Robert Hardy.

#### NON-REGISTERED ROADSTERS.

Exhibitors—Harry Stoltz, Waukesha, Wis.; John T. Edwards, Waukesha, Wis.; Minor Bros., Mukwonago, Wis.; Wm. M. Jones, Waukesha, Wis.; John L. Morris & Son, Waukesha, Wis.

Brood mare with foal at side—First, Harry Stoltz; Second, John T. Edwards.

Mare or gelding 3 years old or over—First, Minor Bros.; Second, Minor Bros.; Third, Harry Stoltz.

Mare or gelding 2 years and under 3—First, Wm. M. Jones; Second, John L. Morris & Son; Third, John T. Edwards.

Mare or gelding 1 year and under 2—First, John L. Morris & Son; Second, John T. Edwards.

#### JACKS AND MULES.

Best Jack 2 years old or over—First, L. E. Douglass, Waukesha, Wis.

Best pair of mules 2 years old or over—First, L. E. Douglass.

Best single mule 2 years old or over—First, L. E. Douglass.

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### CATTLE.

Judges—Professor Geo. C. Humphrey, Madison, Wis.; Frank S. Peer, Ithaca, New York; J. W. Martin, Gotham, Wis.; Will A. Dryden, Brooklin, Ontario.

#### SHORTHORNS—OPEN CLASS.

Exhibitors—Shorthorn Classes—F. W. Harding, Waukesha, Wis.; Oakland Farm, Camp Chase, Ohio; Herr Bros. & Reynolds, Lodi, Wis.; W. W. Brown, Amentia, N. Dak.; E. D. Jones & Son, Rockland, Wis.; Fox & Gallagher, Oregon, Wis.; Griswold Bros., Livingston, Wis.

Bull 3 years old or over—First, F. W. Harding; Second, Oakland Farm; Third, Herr Bros. & Reynolds.

Bull 2 years and under 3—First, Oakland Farm; Second, W. W. Brown; Third, E. D. Jones & Son.

Bull senior yearling—First, F. W. Harding; Second, W. W. Brown.

Bull junior yearling—First, Oakland Farm; Second, Oakland Farm; Third, Herr Bros. & Reynolds; Fourth, F. W. Harding.

Bull senior calf—First, Herr Bros. & Reynolds; Second, F. W. Harding; Third, Oakland Farm; Fourth, F. W. Harding; Fifth, W. W. Brown; Sixth, Oakland Farm.

Bull junior calf—First, Fox & Gallagher; Second, F. W. Harding; Third, Fox & Gallagher; Fourth, Herr Bros. & Reynolds; Fifth, F. W. Harding; Sixth, Oakland Farm.

Cow 3 years old or over—First, F. W. Harding; Second, Oakland Farm; Third, Herr Bros. & Reynolds; Fourth, Herr Bros. & Reynolds; Fifth, E. D. Jones & Son.

Heifer 2 years and under 3—First, Oakland Farm; Second, W. W. Brown; Third, F. W. Harding; Fourth, Herr Bros. & Reynolds; Fifth, Griswold Bros.

Heifer senior yearling—First, F. W. Harding; Second, W. W. Brown; Third, Fox & Gallagher; Fourth, Fox & Gallagher; Fifth, Herr Bros. & Reynolds.



Heifer junior yearling—First, Oakland Farm; Second, F. W. Harding; Third, W. W. Brown; Fourth, Oakland Farm; Fifth, F. W. Harding.

Heifer senior calf—First, Oakland Farm; Second, F. W. Harding; Third, F. W. Harding; Fourth, Oakland Farm; Fifth, Oakland Farm; Sixth, W. W. Brown.

Heifer junior calf—First, F. W. Harding; Second, Oakland Farm; Third, Oakland Farm; Fourth, Herr Bros. & Reynolds; Fifth, Fox & Gallagher; Sixth, F. W. Harding.

Senior champion bull over 2 years—F. W. Harding.

Junior champion bull under 2 years—Herr Bros. & Reynolds.

Senior champion cow over 2 years—F. W. Harding.

Junior champion heifer under 2 years—Oakland Farm.

Grand champion bull—F. W. Harding.

Grand champion female—F. W. Harding.

Aged herd—First, Oakland Farm; Second, F. W. Harding; Third, Herr Bros. & Reynolds; Fourth, E. D. Jones & Son.

Young herd—First, F. W. Harding; Second, Oakland Farm; Third, Herr Bros. & Reynolds; Fourth, W. W. Brown.

Calf herd—First, F. W. Harding; Second, Oakland Farm; Third, Herr Bros. & Reynolds; Fourth, Fox & Gallagher.

Get of sire—First, F. W. Harding; Second, Oakland Farm; Third, Herr Bros. & Reynolds; Fourth, Fox & Gallagher.

Produce of dam—First, Oakland Farm; Second, F. W. Harding; Third, Herr Bros. & Reynolds; Fourth, W. W. Brown.

#### SHORTHORNS—WISCONSIN CLASS.

Bull 3 years old or over—First, F. W. Harding; Second, Herr Bros. & Reynolds; Third, Griswold Bros.

Bull 2 years and under 3—First, E. D. Jones & Son.

Bull senior yearling—First, F. W. Harding.

Bull junior yearling—First, Herr Bros. & Reynolds; Second, F. W. Harding.

Bull senior calf—First, Herr Bros. & Reynolds; Second, F. W. Harding; Third, F. W. Harding; Fourth, Herr Bros. & Reynolds.

Bull junior calf—First, Fox & Gallagher; Second, F. W. Harding; Third, Fox & Gallagher; Fourth, Herr Bros. & Reynolds; Fifth, F. W. Harding.

Cow 3 years old or over—First, F. W. Harding; Second, Herr Bros. & Reynolds; Third, Herr Bros. & Reynolds; Fourth, E. D. Jones & Son.

Heifer 2 years and under 3—First, F. W. Harding; Second, Herr Bros. & Reynolds; Third, Griswold Bros.; Fourth, E. D. Jones & Son.

Heifer senior yearling—First, F. W. Harding; Second, Fox & Gallagher; Third, Fox & Gallagher; Fourth, Herr Bros. & Reynolds; Fifth, Herr Bros. & Reynolds.

Heifer junior yearling—First, F. W. Harding; Second, F. W. Harding; Third, Herr Bros. & Reynolds; Fourth, E. D. Jones & Son.

Heifer senior calf—First, F. W. Harding; Second, F. W. Harding; Third, Herr Bros. & Reynolds; Fourth, Fox & Gallagher; Fifth, E. D. Jones & Son; Sixth, E. D. Jones & Son.

Heifer junior calf—First, F. W. Harding; Second, Herr Bros. & Reynolds; Third, Fox & Gallagher; Fourth, F. W. Harding; Fifth, Fox & Gallagher; Sixth, E. D. Jones & Son.

Senior champion bull over 2 years—F. W. Harding.

Junior champion bull under 2 years—Herr Bros. & Reynolds.

Senior champion cow over 2 years—F. W. Harding.

Junior champion heifer under 2 years—F. W. Harding.

Grand champion bull—F. W. Harding.

Grand champion female—F. W. Harding.

Aged herd—First, F. W. Harding; Second, Herr Bros. & Reynolds; Third, E. D. Jones & Son.

Young herd—First, F. W. Harding; Second, Herr Bros. & Reynolds; Third, Fox & Gallagher.

Calf herd—First, F. W. Harding; Second, Herr Bros. & Reynolds; Third, Fox & Gallagher.

Get of sire—First, F. W. Harding; Second, Herr Bros. & Reynolds; Third, Fox & Gallagher; Fourth, E. D. Jones & Son.

Produce of dam—First, F. W. Harding; Second, Herr Bros. & Reynolds; Third, E. D. Jones & Son.

#### SHORTHORN STEERS.

Steer, spayed or martin heifer, 2 years old or over—First, W. W. Brown.

Steer, spayed or martin heifer, 1 year and under 2—First, W. W. Brown; Second, F. W. Harding; Third, Oakland Farm.

Steer, spayed or martin heifer, under 1 year—First, W. W. Brown.

Champion steer, spayed or martin heifer—W. W. Brown.

Herd—First, W. W. Brown.

#### HEREFORD.

Exhibitors—J. C. Robinson & Son, Evansville, Wis.

Bull 3 years old or over—First, J. C. Robinson & Son.

Bull junior yearling—First, J. C. Robinson & Son.

Bull senior calf—First, J. C. Robinson & Son.

Bull junior calf—First, J. C. Robinson & Son.

Cow 3 years old or over—First, J. C. Robinson & Son.

Heifer 2 years and under 3—First, J. C. Robinson & Son.

Heifer senior yearling—First, J. C. Robinson & Son.

Heifer junior yearling—First, J. C. Robinson & Son.

Heifer senior calf—First, J. C. Robinson & Son.

Heifer junior calf—First, J. C. Robinson & Son.

Senior champion bull—J. C. Robinson & Son.

Junior champion bull—J. C. Robinson & Son.

Senior champion cow—J. C. Robinson & Son.

Junior champion heifer—J. C. Robinson & Son.

Grand champion bull—J. C. Robinson & Son.

Grand champion female—J. C. Robinson & Son.

Aged herd—First, J. C. Robinson & Son.

Young herd—First, J. C. Robinson & Son.

Calf herd—First, J. C. Robinson & Son.

Get of sire—First, J. C. Robinson & Son.

Produce of dam—First, J. C. Robinson & Son.

#### SPECIAL PREMIUMS.

Offered by the American Hereford Breeders' Association and the State Board of Agriculture.

Bull 3 years old or over—First, J. C. Robinson & Son.

Bull 1 year and under 2—First, J. C. Robinson & Son.

Bull under 1 year—First, J. C. Robinson & Son; Second, J. C. Robinson & Son.

Cow 3 years old or over—First, J. C. Robinson & Son.

Heifer 2 years and under 3—First, J. C. Robinson & Son.

Heifer 1 year and under 2—First, J. C. Robinson & Son; Second, J. C. Robinson & Son.

Heifer under 1 year—First, J. C. Robinson & Son; Second, J. C. Robinson & Son.

Aged herd—First, J. C. Robinson & Son.  
 Young herd—First, J. C. Robinson & Son.  
 Get of sire—First, J. C. Robinson & Son.  
 Produce of dam—First, J. C. Robinson & Son.

## ABERDEEN-ANGUS.

Exhibitors—O. V. Battles, Maquoketa, Ia.; Alex Stewart Lbr. Co., Wausau, Wis.; Horace E. Whittaker, Fond du Lac, Wis.

Bull 3 years old or over—First, Otto V. Battles; Second, Alex Stewart Lumber Co.; Third, Horace E. Whittaker.

Bull 2 years and under 3—First, Otto V. Battles; Second, Horace E. Whittaker.

Bull senior yearling—First, Otto V. Battles.

Bull junior yearling—First, Otto V. Battles; Second, Alex Stewart Lumber Co.

Bull senior calf—First, Otto V. Battles; Second, Alex Stewart Lumber Co.; Third, Alex Stewart Lumber Co.

Bull junior calf—First, Alex Stewart Lumber Co.; Second, Alex Stewart Lumber Co.; Third, Horace E. Whittaker.

Cow 3 years old or over—First, Otto V. Battles; Second, Alex Stewart Lumber Co.; Third, Horace E. Whittaker.

Heifer 2 years and under 3—First, Alex Stewart Lumber Co.; Second, Otto V. Battles; Third, Otto V. Battles.

Heifer senior yearling—First, Otto V. Battles; Second, Alex Stewart Lumber Co.; Third, Horace E. Whittaker.

Heifer junior yearling—First, Otto V. Battles; Second, Otto V. Battles; Third, Horace E. Whittaker.

Heifer senior calf—First, Alex Stewart Lumber Co.; Second, Otto V. Battles; Third, Alex Stewart Lumber Co.

Heifer junior calf—First, Otto V. Battles; Second, Alex Stewart Lumber Co.; Third, Horace E. Whittaker.

Senior champion bull—Otto V. Battles.

Junior champion bull—Otto V. Battles.

Senior champion cow—Alex Stewart Lumber Co.

Junior champion heifer—Otto V. Battles.

Grand champion bull—Otto V. Battles.

Grand champion female—Alex Stewart Lumber Co.

Aged herd—First, Otto V. Battles; Second, Alex Stewart Lumber Co.

Young herd—First, Otto V. Battles; Second, Horace E. Whittaker.

Calf herd—First, Otto V. Battles; Second, Alex Stewart Lumber Co.

Get of sire—First, Otto V. Battles; Second, Alex Stewart Lumber Co.

Produce of dam—First, Otto V. Battles; Second, Alex Stewart Lumber Co.

## SPECIAL PREMIUMS.

Offered by the American Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Association and the State Board of Agriculture.

Bull 3 years old or over—First, Otto V. Battles; Second, Alex Stewart Lumber Co.; Third, Horace E. Whittaker.

Bull 2 years and under 3—First, Otto V. Battles; Second, Horace E. Whittaker.

Bull senior yearling—First, Otto V. Battles.

Bull junior yearling—First, Otto V. Battles; Second, Alex Stewart Lumber Co.

Bull senior calf—First, Otto V. Battles; Second, Alex Stewart Lumber Co.; Third, Alex Stewart Lumber Co.

Bull junior calf—First, Alex Stewart Lumber Co.; Second, Alex Stewart Lumber Co.

Cow 3 years old or over—First, Otto V. Battles; Second, Alex. Stewart Lumber Co.; Third, Horace E. Whittaker; Fourth, Horace E. Whittaker.

Heifer 2 years and under 3—First, Alex Stewart Lumber Co.; Second, Otto V. Battles; Third, Otto V. Battles; Fourth, Horace E. Whittaker.

Heifer senior yearling—First, Otto V. Battles; Second, Alex Stewart Lumber Co.; Third, Horace E. Whittaker.

Heifer junior yearling—First, Otto V. Battles; Second, Otto V. Battles; Third, Horace E. Whittaker.

Heifer senior calf—First, Alex Stewart Lumber Co.; Second, Otto V. Battles; Third, Alex Stewart Lumber Co.; Fourth, Horace E. Whittaker.

Heifer junior calf—First, Otto V. Battles; Second, Alex Stewart Lumber Co.; Third, Horace E. Whittaker.

#### GALLOWAY.

Exhibitors—Galloway Class—C. S. Hechtner, Chariton, Iowa.

Bull 3 years old or over—First, C. S. Hechtner.

Bull junior yearling—First, C. S. Hechtner.

Bull senior calf—First, C. S. Hechtner.

Cow 3 years old or over—First, C. S. Hechtner; Second, C. S. Hechtner.

Heifer 2 years and under 3—First, C. S. Hechtner.

Heifer senior yearling—First, C. S. Hechtner.

Heifer junior yearling—First, C. S. Hechtner.

Heifer senior calf—First, C. S. Hechtner.

Heifer junior calf—First, C. S. Hechtner.

Senior champion bull—C. S. Hechtner.

Junior champion bull—C. S. Hechtner.

Senior champion cow—C. S. Hechtner.

Junior champion heifer—C. S. Hechtner.

Grand champion bull—C. S. Hechtner.

Grand champion female—C. S. Hechtner.

Aged herd—First, C. S. Hechtner.

Young herd—First, C. S. Hechtner.

Calf herd—First, C. S. Hechtner.

Get of sire—First, C. S. Hechtner; Second, C. S. Hechtner.

Produce of dam—First, C. S. Hechtner; Second, C. S. Hechtner.

#### POLLED DURHAM.

Exhibitors—J. H. Miller, Peru, Ind.; P. J. Fosse, Poynette, Wis.

Bull 3 years old or over—First, J. H. Miller; Second, P. J. Fosse.

Bull 2 years and under 3—First, J. H. Miller.

Bull junior yearling—First, J. H. Miller; Second, J. H. Miller; Third, P. J. Fosse.

Bull senior calf—First, J. H. Miller; Second, J. H. Miller; Third, P. J. Fosse.

Bull junior calf—First, J. H. Miller; Second, P. J. Fosse; Third, P. J. Fosse.

Cow 3 years old or over—First, J. H. Miller; Second, J. H. Miller; Third, P. J. Fosse.

Heifer 2 years and under 3—First, J. H. Miller; Second, J. H. Miller; Third, P. J. Fosse.

Heifer senior yearling—First, J. H. Miller; Second, P. J. Fosse.

Heifer junior yearling—First, J. H. Miller; Second, P. J. Fosse.

Heifer senior calf—First, J. H. Miller; Second, P. J. Fosse.

Heifer junior calf—First, J. H. Miller; Second, P. J. Fosse; Third, P. J. Fosse.

Champion bull over 2 years—J. H. Miller.

Champion bull under 2 years—J. H. Miller.

Champion cow over 2 years—J. H. Miller.  
 Champion heifer under 2 years—J. H. Miller.  
 Grand champion bull—J. H. Miller.  
 Grand champion female—J. H. Miller.  
 Aged herd—First, J. H. Miller; Second, P. J. Fosse.  
 Young herd—First, J. H. Miller; Second, P. J. Fosse.  
 Calf herd—First, J. H. Miller; Second, P. J. Fosse.  
 Get of sire—First, J. H. Miller; Second, P. J. Fosse.  
 Produce of dam—First, J. H. Miller; Second, P. J. Fosse.

## GRADE OR CROSS-BRED STEERS.

Steer 1 year and under 2—First, Ethelwold Farms.  
 Best steer any age—Ethelwold Farms.

## RED POLLED.

Exhibitors—A. W. Dopke, North Milwaukee, Wis.; Joseph Kestel, New Lenox, Ill.; C. W. Connell & Sons, Joliet, Ill.; Geo. Ineichen & Sons, Geneva, Ind.; J. W. Larabee, Earlville, Ill.

Bull 3 years old or over—First, A. W. Dopke; Second, Joseph Kestel; Third, C. W. Connell & Sons.

Bull 2 years and under 3—First, Geo. Ineichen & Sons; Second, J. W. Larabee; Third, C. W. Connell & Sons.

Bull senior yearling—First, J. W. Larabee.

Bull senior calf—First, Geo. Ineichen & Sons; Second, J. W. Larabee; Third, C. W. Connell & Sons.

Bull junior calf—First, Geo. Ineichen & Sons; Second, A. W. Dopke; Third, C. W. Connell & Sons.

Cow 3 years old or over—First, Geo. Ineichen & Sons; Second, A. W. Dopke; Third, J. W. Larabee.

Heifer 2 years and under 3—First, Geo. Ineichen & Sons; Second, C. W. Connell & Sons; Third, A. W. Dopke.

Heifer senior yearling—First, Geo. Ineichen & Sons; Second, C. W. Connell & Sons; Third, J. W. Larabee.

Heifer junior yearling—First, C. W. Connell & Sons; Second, Geo. Ineichen & Sons; Third, J. W. Larabee.

Heifer senior calf—First, Geo. Ineichen & Sons; Second, A. W. Dopke; Third, C. W. Connell & Sons.

Heifer junior calf—First, Geo. Ineichen & Sons; Second, A. W. Dopke; Third, J. W. Larabee.

Senior champion bull over 2 years—A. W. Dopke.

Junior champion bull under 2 years—J. W. Larabee.

Senior champion cow over 2 years—Geo. Ineichen & Sons.

Junior champion heifer under 2 years—Geo. Ineichen & Sons.

Aged herd—First, Geo. Ineichen & Sons; Second, A. W. Dopke.

Young herd—First, Geo. Ineichen & Sons; Second, J. W. Larabee.

Calf herd—First, Geo. Ineichen & Sons; Second, J. W. Larabee.

Get of sire—First, Geo. Ineichen & Sons; Second, C. W. Connell & Sons.

Produce of dam—First, Geo. Ineichen & Sons; Second, C. W. Connell & Sons.

## HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN.

Exhibitors—Schley Bros., Waukesha, Wis.; S. A. Baird & Son, Waukesha, Wis.; Wm. Everson & Sons, Lake Mills, Wis.; Rust Bros., West Allis, Wis.; C. B. McCanna, Burlington, Wis.; C. B. Reddell, North Cape, Wis.; Royal



Klofanda, Racine, Wis.; Wm. McLaughlin, Templeton, Wis.; L. B. Garvens, Brookfield, Wis.; A. L. Williams, Fond du Lac, Wis.; S. C. Stanchfield, Fond du Lac, Wis.; E. E. Ayers, Walworth, Wis.; Frank P. Ziegler, Milwaukee, Wis.

Bull 3 years old or over—First, Schley Bros.; Second, S. A. Baird & Son; Third, Wm. Everson & Sons; Fourth, Rust Bros.

Bull 2 years and under 3—First, C. B. McCanna.

Bull 1 year and under 2—First, S. A. Baird & Son; Second, S. A. Baird & Son; Third, Schley Bros.; Fourth, Rust Bros.; Fifth, C. B. Reddellen.

Bull under 1 year—First, Royal Klofanda; Second, Wm. McLaughlin; Third, S. A. Baird & Son; Fourth, Wm. Everson & Sons; Fifth, Schley Bros.

Cow 3 years old or over—First, S. A. Baird & Son; Second, L. B. Garvens; Third, A. L. Williams; Fourth, S. C. Stanchfield; Fifth, E. E. Ayers.

Heifer 2 years and under 3—First, Schley Bros.; Second, S. A. Baird & Son; Third, C. B. Reddellen; Fourth, Rust Bros.; Fifth, A. L. Williams.

Heifer 1 year and under 2—First, A. L. Williams; Second, Schley Bros.; Third, S. A. Baird & Son; Fourth, S. A. Baird & Son; Fifth, A. L. Williams.

Heifer under 1 year—First, Schley Bros.; Second, S. A. Baird & Son; Third, A. L. Williams; Fourth, S. A. Baird & Son; Fifth, A. L. Williams.

Get of sire—First, S. A. Baird & Son; Second, Schley Bros.; Third, A. L. Williams.

Produce of dam—First, S. A. Baird & Son; Second, A. L. Williams; Third, Rust Bros.

Aged herd—First, S. A. Baird & Son; Second, Rust Bros.

Young herd—First, S. A. Baird & Son; Second, Schley Bros.

Senior champion bull—Schley Bros.

Junior champion bull—S. A. Baird & Son.

Senior champion cow—S. A. Baird & Son.

Junior champion heifer—A. L. Williams.

#### SPECIAL PREMIUMS.

Offered by the Wisconsin Holstein-Friesian Breeders' Association and the State Board of Agriculture.

Bull 3 years old or over—First, Schley Bros.; Second, S. A. Baird & Son; Third, Wm. Everson & Sons; Fourth, Rust Bros.

Bull 2 years and under 3—First, C. B. McCanna.

Bull senior yearling—First, S. A. Baird & Son; Second, Schley Bros.; Third, Rust Bros.; Fourth, S. C. Stanchfield.

Bull junior yearling—First, S. A. Baird & Son; Second, C. B. Reddellen; Third, E. E. Ayers; Fourth, Rust Bros.

Bull senior calf—First, Royal Klofanda; Second, Wm. McLaughlin; Third, S. A. Baird & Son; Fourth, Wm. Everson & Sons; Fifth, A. L. Williams; Sixth, E. E. Ayers.

Bull junior calf—First, Schley Bros.; Second, C. B. Reddellen; Third, S. A. Baird & Son; Fourth, A. L. Williams; Fifth, S. A. Baird & Son; Sixth, Wm. Everson & Sons.

Cow 3 years old or over—First, S. A. Baird & Son; Second, L. B. Garvens; Third, A. L. Williams; Fourth, S. C. Stanchfield; Fifth, E. E. Ayers; Sixth, E. E. Ayers.

Heifer 2 years and under 3—First, Schley Bros.; Second, S. A. Baird & Son; Third, C. B. Reddellen; Fourth, Rust Bros.; Fifth, A. L. Williams; Sixth, S. C. Stanchfield.

Heifer senior yearling—First, A. L. Williams; Second, C. B. McCanna; Third, S. C. Stanchfield; Fourth, C. B. Reddellen; Fifth, Wm. Everson & Sons; Sixth, Rust Bros.

Heifer junior yearling—First, Schley Bros.; Second, S. A. Baird & Son; Third, S. A. Baird & Son; Fourth, A. L. Williams; Fifth, E. E. Ayers; Sixth, A. L. Williams.

Heifer senior calf—First, Schley Bros.; Second, S. A. Baird & Son; Third, S. A. Baird & Son; Fourth, E. E. Ayers; Fifth, Rust Bros.; Sixth, Wm. Everson & Sons.

Heifer junior calf—First, A. L. Williams; Second, S. A. Baird & Son; Third, S. A. Baird & Son; Fourth, A. L. Williams; Fifth, Schley Bros.; Sixth, Frank P. Ziegler.

Aged herd—First, S. A. Baird & Son; Second, Rust Bros.; Third, Wm. Everson & Sons; Fourth, A. L. Williams.

Young herd—First, S. A. Baird & Son; Second, Schley Bros.; Third, A. L. Williams; Fourth, Rust Bros.

Calf herd—First, S. A. Baird & Son; Second, Wm. Everson & Sons; Third, Rust Bros.; Fourth, C. B. Reddellien.

Get of sire—First, S. A. Baird & Son; Second, Schley Bros.; Third, A. L. Williams; Fourth, Rust Bros.; Fifth, E. E. Ayers; Sixth, C. B. Reddellien.

Produce of dam—First, S. A. Baird & Son; Second, A. L. Williams; Third, Rust Bros.; Fourth, E. E. Ayers; Fifth, C. B. Reddellien.

#### GUERNSEYS.

Exhibitors—Guernsey Class—A. W. & F. E. Fox, Waukesha, Wis.; Wm. M. Jones, Waukesha, Wis.; W. S. Dixon, Brandon, Wis.; Wm. L. Breित्रich, Greenville, Wis.; H. D. & H. W. Griswold, West Salem, Wis.; M. T. Phillips, Pomeroy, Pa.; W. W. Marsh, Waterloo, Iowa; John H. Williams, Waukesha, Wis.; L. J. Wendt, Waukesha, Wis.; J. Gilbert Hickcox, Whitefish Bay, Wis.; J. R. Love & Son, Waukesha, Wis.; M. H. Tichenor, Oconomowoc, Wis.; Fred Vogel, Jr., Milwaukee, Wis.

Bull 3 years old or over—First, A. W. & F. E. Fox; Second, Wm. M. Jones; Third, W. S. Dixon; Fourth, Wm. L. Breित्रich; Fifth, H. D. & H. W. Griswold.

Bull 2 years and under 3—First, M. T. Phillips; Second, W. W. Marsh; Third, John H. Williams; Fourth, A. W. & F. E. Fox.

Bull 1 year and under 2—First, A. W. & F. E. Fox; Second, L. J. Wendt; Third, J. Gilbert Hickcox; Fourth, Wm. M. Jones; Fifth, John H. Williams; Sixth, W. W. Marsh.

Bull senior calf—First, W. W. Marsh; Second, W. S. Dixon; Third, J. R. Love & Son; Fourth, J. R. Love & Son; Fifth, J. Gilbert Hickcox.

Bull junior calf—First, M. H. Tichenor; Second, Wm. M. Jones; Third, W. M. Jones; Fourth, John H. Williams.

Cow 5 years old or over—First, W. W. Marsh; Second, Wm. M. Jones; Third, Wm. M. Jones; Fourth, J. Gilbert Hickcox; Fifth, A. W. & F. E. Fox; Sixth, A. W. & F. E. Fox.

Cow 3 years and under 5—First, W. S. Dixon; Second, Wm. M. Jones; Third, M. H. Tichenor; Fourth, John H. Williams.

Heifer 2 years and under 3—First, W. W. Marsh; Second, A. W. & F. E. Fox; Third, A. W. & F. E. Fox; Fourth, Wm. M. Jones; Fifth, Fred Vogel, Jr.; Sixth, John H. Williams.

Heifer 1 year and under 2—First, Wm. M. Jones; Second, W. S. Dixon; Third, Wm. M. Jones; Fourth, A. W. & F. E. Fox; Fifth, M. H. Tichenor; Sixth, A. W. & F. E. Fox.

Heifer senior calf—First, M. H. Tichenor; Second, W. W. Marsh; Third, W. W. Marsh; Fourth, W. S. Dixon; Fifth, A. W. & F. E. Fox.

Heifer junior calf—First, J. R. Love & Son; Second, A. W. & F. E. Fox; Third, A. W. & F. E. Fox; Fourth, Fred Vogel, Jr.

Get of sire—First, W. W. Marsh; Second, A. W. & F. E. Fox; Third, Wm. M. Jones; Fourth, John H. Williams; Fifth, H. W. & H. D. Griswold.

Produce of dam—First, W. S. Dixon; Second, Wm. M. Jones; Third, A. W. & F. E. Fox; Fourth, John H. Williams.

Aged herd—First, A. W. & F. E. Fox; Second, Wm. M. Jones; Third, W. S. Dixon; Fourth, W. W. Marsh; Fifth, John H. Williams.

Young herd—First, W. W. Marsh; Second, A. W. & F. E. Fox; Third, Wm. M. Jones; Fourth, Fred Vogel, Jr.

Champion bull over 2 years—A. W. & F. E. Fox.

Champion bull under 2 years—W. W. Marsh.

Champion cow over 2 years—W. W. Marsh.

Champion heifer under 2 years—M. H. Tichenor.

Grand champion bull any age—A. W. & F. E. Fox.

Grand champion female any age—W. W. Marsh.

Dairy herd, four cows—First, Wm. M. Jones; Second, Fred Vogel, Jr.; Third, W. W. Marsh; Fourth, A. W. & F. E. Fox.

A. R. cow—First, W. W. Marsh; Second, Wm. M. Jones; Third, Wm. M. Jones; Fourth, J. Gilbert Hickcox.

A. R. cow and two of her progeny—First, J. Gilbert Hickcox; Second, A. W. & F. E. Fox; Third, Wm. M. Jones.

Calf herd—First, Wm. M. Jones; Second, A. W. & F. E. Fox; Third, John H. Williams.

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#### SPECIAL PREMIUMS.

Silver cup—Offered by J. Gilbert Hickcox, Whitefish Bay, Wis., for best four animals, get of one sire, awarded to W. W. Marsh.

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Silver trophy—Offered by the American Guernsey Cattle Club, for "Premier Breeder", awarded to Wm. M. Jones.

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Offered by the American Guernsey Cattle Club.

Silver Trophy (Guernsey Milk Can) for cow 5 years old or over, awarded to A. W. & F. E. Fox.

Silver trophy (Guernsey milk can) for cow 2 years and under 5, awarded to A. W. & F. E. Fox.

#### JERSEYS.

Exhibitors—Jersey Class—Edwin S. George, Detroit, Mich.; Mrs. Adda F. Howie, Elm Grove, Wis.; E. Bruins, Fairwater, Wis.; W. H. Clark, Rice Lake, Wis.; E. P. Tobie, Amherst Junction, Wis.; Theo. Clausing, Grafton, Wis.

Bull 3 years old or over—First, Edwin S. George; Second, Mrs. Adda F. Howie; Third, E. Bruins.

Bull 2 years and under 3—First, Edwin S. George; Second, E. Bruins; Third, Edwin S. George.

Bull 1 year and under 2—First, Mrs. Adda F. Howie; Second, E. Bruins; Third, Edwin S. George.

Bull under 1 year—First, Edwin S. George; Second, Edwin S. George; Third, Mrs. Adda F. Howie.

Cow 3 years old or over—First, E. Bruins; Second, W. H. Clark; Third, Edwin S. George.

Heifer 2 years and under 3—First, Edwin S. George; Second, Mrs. Adda F. Howie; Third, E. Bruins.

Heifer 1 year and under 2—First, Edwin S. George; Second, E. Bruins; Third, E. Bruins.

Heifer under 1 year—First, Edwin S. George; Second, Mrs. Adda F. Howie; Third, E. Bruins.

Get of sire—First, Edwin S. George; Second, Mrs. Adda F. Howie; Third, W. H. Clark.

Produce of dam—First, W. H. Clark; Second, Mrs. Adda F. Howie; Third, E. Bruins.

Aged herd—First, Edwin S. George; Second, E. Bruins.  
 Young herd—First, E. Bruins; Second, Mrs. Adda F. Howie.  
 Champion bull over 2 years—Edwin S. George.  
 Champion cow over 2 years—E. Bruins.  
 Champion bull under 2 years—Mrs. Adda F. Howie.  
 Champion heifer under 2 years—Edwin S. George.  
 Grand champion bull—Edwin S. George.  
 Grand champion female—E. Bruins.

## SPECIAL PREMIUMS.

Cash prizes—Offered by the American Jersey Cattle Club, and the Wisconsin State Board of Agriculture. Medals by A. J. C. C.  
 Grand champion bull, exhibited by breeder—Gold medal, awarded to Mrs. Adda F. Howie.  
 Grand champion female, exhibited by breeder—Gold medal, awarded to W. H. Clark.  
 Cow having an accepted test record—First, W. H. Clark; Second, W. H. Clark.  
 Four females, get of one sire, bred by exhibitor—First, Mrs. Adda F. Howie; Second, W. H. Clark.

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Offered by the Wisconsin Jersey Breeders' Association and the State Board of Agriculture.

Bull 2 years and under 3—First, E. P. Tobie, Amherst Junction, Wis.  
 Bull 1 year and under 2—First, Mrs. Adda F. Howie; Second, Mrs. Adda F. Howie.  
 Bull under 1 year—First, Mrs. Adda F. Howie; Second, W. H. Clark; Third, E. Bruins.  
 Cow 3 years old or over—First, W. H. Clark; Second, Mrs. Adda F. Howie; Third, Mrs. Adda F. Howie.  
 Heifer 2 years and under 3—First, Theo. Clausing, Grafton, Wis.; Second, Theo. Clausing; Third, W. H. Clark.  
 Heifer 1 year and under 2—First, E. Bruins; Second, Mrs. Adda F. Howie; Third, W. H. Clark.  
 Heifer under 1 year—First, Mrs. Adda F. Howie; Second, E. Bruins; Third, Mrs. Adda F. Howie.  
 Get of sire—First, E. Bruins; Second, Mrs. Adda F. Howie.  
 Produce of dam—First, W. H. Clark; Second, Mrs. Adda F. Howie.  
 Aged herd—First, Mrs. Adda F. Howie; Second, W. H. Clark.  
 Young herd—First, E. Bruins; Second, Mrs. Adda F. Howie.  
 Champion bull over 2 years—E. P. Tobie.  
 Champion cow over 2 years—W. H. Clark.  
 Champion bull under 2 years—Mrs. Adda F. Howie.  
 Champion heifer under 2 years—E. Bruins.

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Offered by Mrs. Adda F. Howie, Elm Grove, Wis. and the State Board of Agriculture.

Best two year old Jersey heifer, bred and owned by exhibitor—First, Theo. Clausing; Second, Theo. Clausing.

## AYRSHIRE.

Exhibitors—Adam Seitz, Waukesha, Wis.  
 Bull 3 years old or over—First, Adam Seitz.  
 Bull 1 year and under 2—First, Adam Seitz.  
 Bull under 1 year—First, Adam Seitz; Second, Adam Seitz.  
 Cow 3 years old or over—First, Adam Seitz; Second, Adam Seitz.  
 Heifer 2 years and under 3—First, Adam Seitz; Second, Adam Seitz.  
 Heifer 1 year and under 2—First, Adam Seitz; Second, Adam Seitz.  
 Heifer under 1 year—First, Adam Seitz; Second, Adam Seitz.  
 Get of sire—First, Adam Seitz.  
 Produce of dam—First, Adam Seitz.  
 Aged herd—First, Adam Seitz.  
 Young herd—First, Adam Seitz.  
 Champion bull over 2 years—Adam Seitz.  
 Champion cow over 2 years—Adam Seitz.  
 Champion bull under 2 years—Adam Seitz.  
 Champion heifer under 2 years—Adam Seitz.  
 Grand champion bull—Adam Seitz.  
 Grand champion female—Adam Seitz.

## BROWN SWISS.

Exhibitors—Ira Inman, Beloit, Wis.; H. W. Ayers, Honey Creek, Wis.; Allynhurst Farm, Delavan, Wis.  
 Bull 3 years old or over—First, Ira Inman; Second, H. W. Ayers; Third, Allynhurst Farm.  
 Bull 2 years and under 3—First, H. W. Ayers; Second, Allynhurst Farm.  
 Bull 1 year and under 2—First, Allynhurst Farm; Second, Ira Inman; Third, H. W. Ayers.  
 Bull under 1 year—First, Allynhurst Farm; Second, H. W. Ayers; Third, Allynhurst Farm.  
 Cow 3 years old or over—First, Allynhurst Farm; Second, Allynhurst Farm; Third, Ira Inman.  
 Heifer 2 years and under 3—First, H. W. Ayers; Second, Allynhurst Farm; Third, Ira Inman.  
 Heifer 1 year and under 2—First, H. W. Ayers; Second, Allynhurst Farm; Third, Allynhurst Farm.  
 Heifer under 1 year—First, H. W. Ayers; Second, H. W. Ayers; Third, Allynhurst Farm.  
 Get of sire—First, H. W. Ayers; Second, Allynhurst Farm; Third, Ira Inman.  
 Produce of dam—First, H. W. Ayers; Second, Allynhurst Farm; Third, Ira Inman.  
 Aged herd—First, H. W. Ayers; Second, Allynhurst Farm.  
 Young herd—First, H. W. Ayers; Second, Allynhurst Farm.  
 Champion bull over 2 years—Ira Inman.  
 Champion cow over 2 years—Allynhurst Farm.  
 Champion bull under 2 years—Allynhurst Farm.  
 Champion heifer under 2 years—H. W. Ayers.  
 Grand champion bull—Ira Inman.  
 Grand champion female—Allynhurst Farm.



**SHEEP.**

Judge—Prof. W. C. Coffey, Champaign, Ill.

**SHROPSHIRE—OPEN CLASS.**

Exhibitors—Shropshire Classes—Wm. F. Renk, Sun Prairie, Wis.; Chandler Bros., Chariton, Ia.; Geo. McKerrow & Sons, Pewaukee, Wis.; Wm. Cooper & Nephews, Chicago, Ill.; W. Woodard, Bloomer, Wis.; Wm. T. Miles, Brooklyn, Wis.; J. C. Robinson & Son, Evansville, Wis.; J. C. Ellis & Sons, Evansville, Wis.; Eli Crall & Son, Evansville, Wis.

Ram 2 years old or over—First, Wm. F. Renk; Second, Chandler Bros.; Third, Geo. McKerrow & Sons.

Ram 1 year and under 2—First, Geo. McKerrow & Sons; Second, Chandler Bros.; Third, Chandler Bros.

Ram under 1 year—First, Chandler Bros.; Second, Wm. F. Renk; Third, Chandler Bros.

Ewe 2 years old or over—First, Wm. F. Renk; Second, Geo. McKerrow & Sons; Third, Chandler Bros.

Ewe 1 year and under 2—First, Chandler Bros.; Second, Wm. Cooper & Nephews; Third, Chandler Bros.

Ewe under 1 year—First, Geo. McKerrow & Sons; Second, Wm. F. Renk; Third, Chandler Bros.

Flock—First, Geo. McKerrow & Sons; Second, Chandler Bros.; Third, Wm. F. Renk.

Pen of four lambs—First, W. Woodard; Second, Geo. McKerrow & Sons; Third, Wm. T. Miles.

Best ram any age—Geo. McKerrow & Sons.

Best ewe any age—Chandler Bros.

Best pair of lambs—W. Woodard.

**WISCONSIN BRED SHROPSHIRE.****SPECIAL PREMIUMS.**

Offered by the American Shropshire Registry Association and the State Board of Agriculture.

Ram 2 years old or over—First, Wm. F. Renk; Second, Geo. McKerrow & Sons; Third, Wm. F. Renk.

Ram 1 year and under 2—First, Geo. McKerrow & Sons; Second, Wm. F. Renk; Third, Geo. McKerrow & Sons.

Ram lamb—First, W. Woodard; Second, J. C. Robinson & Son; Third, Wm. F. Renk.

Ewe 2 years old or over—First, Geo. McKerrow & Sons; Second, J. C. Ellis & Sons; Third, W. Woodard.

Ewe 1 year and under 2—First, Geo. McKerrow & Sons; Second, Wm. F. Renk; Third, J. C. Robinson & Son.

Ewe lamb—First, W. Woodard; Second, Geo. McKerrow & Sons; Third, Wm. T. Miles.

Champion ram any age—Wm. F. Renk.

Champion ewe any age—Geo. McKerrow & Sons.

Get of sire—First, W. Woodard; Second, Geo. McKerrow & Sons.

Flock—First, Geo. McKerrow & Sons; Second, Wm. F. Renk; Third, W. Woodard.

Offered by the Wisconsin Sheep Breeders' Association and the State Board of Agriculture.

Ram 2 years old or over—First, Wm. F. Renk; Second, Geo. McKerrow & Sons; Third, Wm. F. Renk; Fourth, J. C. Robinson & Son; Fifth, W. Woodard.

Ram 1 year and under 2—First, Geo. McKerrow & Sons; Second, Wm. F. Renk; Third, Geo. McKerrow & Sons; Fourth, Wm. T. Miles; Fifth, J. C. Robinson & Son.

Ram under 1 year—First, W. Woodard; Second, J. C. Robinson & Son; Third, Wm. F. Renk; Fourth, Eli Crall & Son; Fifth, Geo. McKerrow & Sons.

Ewe 2 years old or over—First, Geo. McKerrow & Sons; Second, J. C. Ellis & Sons; Third, W. Woodard; Fourth, Wm. F. Renk; Fifth, J. C. Robinson & Sons.

Ewe 1 year and under 2—First, Geo. McKerrow & Sons; Second, Wm. F. Renk; Third, J. C. Robinson & Son; Fourth, W. Woodard; Fifth, Geo. McKerrow & Sons.

Ewe under 1 year—First, W. Woodard; Second, Geo. McKerrow & Sons; Third, Wm. F. Renk; Fourth, Wm. F. Renk; Fifth, W. Woodard.

Flock—First, Geo. McKerrow & Sons; Second, Wm. F. Renk; Third, W. Woodard.

Pen of four lambs—First, W. Woodard; Second, Geo. McKerrow & Sons; Third, Wm. T. Miles.

Champion ram any age—Wm. F. Renk.

Champion ewe any age—Geo. McKerrow & Sons.

Best pair of lambs—W. Woodard.

#### OXFORD—OPEN CLASS.

Exhibitors—Oxford Classes—Geo. McKerrow & Sons, Pewaukee, Wis.; Wm. Cooper & Nephews, Chicago, Ill.; A. J. Mohr, Bloomer, Wis.

Ram 2 years old or over—First, Geo. McKerrow & Sons; Second, Wm. Cooper & Nephews; Third, A. J. Mohr.

Ram 1 year and under 2—First, Geo. McKerrow & Sons; Second, Wm. Cooper & Nephews; Third, Geo. McKerrow & Sons.

Ram under 1 year—First, Wm. Cooper & Nephews; Second, Geo. McKerrow & Sons; Third, Wm. Cooper & Nephews.

Ewe 2 years old or over—First, Geo. McKerrow & Sons; Second, Wm. Cooper & Nephews; Third, A. J. Mohr.

Ewe 1 year and under 2—First, Wm. Cooper & Nephews; Second, Geo. McKerrow & Sons; Third, Geo. McKerrow & Sons.

Ewe under 1 year—First, Wm. Cooper & Nephews; Second, Wm. Cooper & Nephews; Third, Geo. McKerrow & Sons.

Flock—First, Geo. McKerrow & Sons; Second, Wm. Cooper & Nephews; Third, A. J. Mohr.

Pen of four lambs—First, Geo. McKerrow & Sons; Second, A. J. Mohr.

Champion ram any age—Geo. McKerrow & Sons.

Champion ewe any age—Wm. Cooper & Nephews.

Best pair of lambs—Geo. McKerrow & Sons.

#### WISCONSIN BRED OXFORD.

##### SPECIAL PREMIUMS.

Offered by the American Oxford Down Record Association and the State Board of Agriculture.

Yearling ram—First, Geo. McKerrow & Sons; Second, A. J. Mohr.

Yearling ewe—First, Geo. McKerrow & Sons; Second, Geo. McKerrow & Sons.

Pen of four lambs—First, Geo. McKerrow & Sons; Second, A. J. Mohr.

Offered by the Wisconsin Sheep Breeders' Association and the State Board of Agriculture.

Yearling ram—First, Geo. McKerrow & Sons; Second, A. J. Mohr; Third, Geo. McKerrow & Sons.

Ram lamb—First, Geo. McKerrow & Sons; Second, Geo. McKerrow & Sons; Third, A. J. Mohr.

Yearling ewe—First, Geo. McKerrow & Sons; Second, Geo. McKerrow & Sons; Third, A. J. Mohr.

Ewe lamb—First, A. J. Mohr; Second, Geo. McKerrow & Sons; Third, A. J. Mohr.

Pen of four lambs—First, Geo. McKerrow & Sons; Second, A. J. Mohr.

#### SOUTHDOWN—OPEN CLASS.

Exhibitors—Southdown Classes—Wm. Cooper & Nephews, Chicago, Ill.; W. Woodard, Bloomer, Wis.; Eli Crall & Son, Evansville, Wis.; Geo. McKerrow & Sons, Pewaukee, Wis.; Alex. W. Arnold, Galesville, Wis.

Ram 2 years old or over—First, Wm. Cooper & Nephews; Second, W. Woodard; Third, Wm. Cooper & Nephews.

Ram 1 year and under 2—First, W. Woodard; Second, Eli Crall & Son; Third, Geo. McKerrow & Sons.

Ram under 1 year—First, Eli Crall & Son; Second, Alex. W. Arnold; Third, Alex. W. Arnold.

Ewe 2 years old or over—First, Wm. Cooper & Nephews; Second, Wm. Cooper & Nephews; Third, Eli Crall & Son.

Ewe 1 year and under 2—First, Alex. W. Arnold; Second, Wm. Cooper & Nephews; Third, W. Woodard.

Ewe under 1 year—First, W. Woodard; Second, Eli Crall & Son; Third, Alex. W. Arnold.

Flock—First, W. Woodard; Second, Alex. W. Arnold; Third, Eli Crall & Son.

Pen of four lambs—First, Alex. W. Arnold.

Best pair of lambs—Eli Crall & Son.

Champion ram any age—Wm. Cooper & Nephews.

Champion ewe any age—Alex. W. Arnold.

#### SPECIAL PREMIUMS.

Offered by the American Southdown Breeders' Association and the State Board of Agriculture.

Pen of four Southdown lambs—First, Alex. W. Arnold.

Offered by the Wisconsin Sheep Breeders' Association and the State Board of Agriculture.

Yearling ram—First, W. Woodard; Second, Eli Crall & Son.

Ram lamb—First, Eli Crall & Son; Second, Alex. W. Arnold.

Yearling ewe—First, W. Woodard; Second, Eli Crall & Son.

Ewe lamb—First, W. Woodard; Second, Eli Crall & Son.

Flock—First, W. Woodard; Second, Eli Crall & Son.

## HAMPSHIRE.

Exhibitors—Hampshire Classes—Wm. Cooper & Nephews, Chicago, Ill.; Wm. F. Renk, Sun Prairie, Wis.; Geo. McKerrrow & Sons, Pewaukee, Wis.; W. G. Bartholf, Burlington, Wis.; Wm. T. Miles, Brooklyn, Wis.; Alex. W. Arnold, Galesville, Wis.

Ram 2 years old or over—First, Wm. Cooper & Nephews; Second, Wm. F. Renk; Third, Wm. Cooper & Nephews.

Ram 1 year and under 2—First, Wm. F. Renk; Second, Wm. Cooper & Nephews; Third, Geo. McKerrrow & Sons.

Ram under 1 year—First, Wm. Cooper & Nephews; Second, Wm. Cooper & Nephews; Third, Wm. F. Renk.

Ewe 2 years old or over—First, Wm. F. Renk; Second, Wm. Cooper & Nephews; Third, Wm. F. Renk.

Ewe 1 year and under 2—First, Wm. Cooper & Nephews; Second, Wm. Cooper & Nephews; Third, Wm. F. Renk.

Ewe under 1 year—First, Wm. Cooper & Nephews; Second, Wm. F. Renk; Third, Wm. Cooper & Nephews.

Flock—First, Wm. Cooper & Nephews; Second, Wm. F. Renk; Third, W. G. Bartholf.

Pen of four lambs—First, Wm. F. Renk; Second, Wm. Cooper & Nephews; Third, Geo. McKerrrow & Sons.

Champion ram any age—Wm. Cooper & Nephews.

Champion ewe any age—Wm. Cooper & Nephews.

Best pair of lambs—Wm. Cooper & Nephews.

## SPECIAL PREMIUMS.

Offered by the American Hampshire Breeders' Association and the State Board of Agriculture.

Flock—First, Wm. F. Renk; Second, W. G. Bartholf.

Pen of four ram lambs—First, Geo. McKerrrow & Sons; Second, Wm. T. Miles.

Pen of four ewe lambs—First, Wm. F. Renk; Second, W. G. Bartholf.

## WISCONSIN BRED HAMPSHIRE.

Offered by the Wisconsin Sheep Breeders' Association and the State Board of Agriculture.

Yearling ram—First, Wm. F. Renk; Second, Alex. W. Arnold; Third, W. G. Bartholf.

Ram lamb—First, Wm. F. Renk; Second, Geo. McKerrrow & Sons; Third, Geo. McKerrrow & Sons.

Yearling ewe—First, Wm. F. Renk; Second, W. G. Bartholf; Third, Wm. F. Renk.

Ewe lamb—First, Wm. F. Renk; Second, Alex. W. Arnold; Third, Geo. McKerrrow & Sons.

Pair of lambs—First, Wm. F. Renk; Second, Alex. W. Arnold; Third, Geo. McKerrrow & Sons.

Pen of four lambs—First, Wm. F. Renk; Second, Geo. McKerrrow & Sons; Third, Alex. W. Arnold.

## COTSWOLD.

Exhibitors—Wm. Cooper & Nephews, Chicago, Ill.; Lewis Bros., Camp Point, Ill.; N. M. Jewell & Son, Mineral Point, Wis.

Ram 2 years old or over—First, Wm. Cooper & Nephews; Second, Lewis Bros.; Third, N. M. Jewell & Son.

Ram 1 year and under 2—First, Lewis Bros.; Second, Wm. Cooper & Nephews; Third, Wm. Cooper & Nephews.

Ram under 1 year—First, Lewis Bros.; Second, Wm. Cooper & Nephews;  
Third, Wm. Cooper & Nephews.

Ewe 2 years old or over—First, Lewis Bros.; Second, N. M. Jewell & Son;  
Third, Wm. Cooper & Nephews.

Ewe 1 year and under 2—First, Wm. Cooper & Nephews; Second, Lewis  
Bros.; Third, Lewis Bros.

Ewe under 1 year—First, Lewis Bros.; Second, Wm. Cooper & Nephews;  
Third, Wm. Cooper & Nephews.

Flock—First, Lewis Bros.; Second, Wm. Cooper & Nephews; Third, N. M.  
Jewell & Son.

Pen of four lambs—First, N. M. Jewell & Son.

Champion ram any age—Lewis Bros.

Champion ewe any age—Wm. Cooper & Nephews.

Best pair of lambs—N. M. Jewell & Son.

#### SPECIAL PREMIUM.

Offered by the American Cotswold Breeders' Association and the State Board  
of Agriculture.

Best general exhibit of Cotswolds—First, N. M. Jewell & Son.

#### LINCOLN AND LEICESTER.

Exhibitors—Alex. W. Arnold, Galesville, Wis.; L. H. Manley, Hortonville,  
Wis.

Ram 2 years old or over—First, Alex. W. Arnold; Second, L. H. Manley;  
Third, L. H. Manley.

Ram 1 year and under 2—First, L. H. Manley; Second, Alex. W. Arnold;  
Third, Alex. W. Arnold.

Ram under 1 year—First, Alex. W. Arnold; Second, Alex. W. Arnold; Third,  
L. H. Manley.

Ewe 2 years old or over—First, L. H. Manley; Second, Alex. W. Arnold;  
Third, Alex. W. Arnold.

Ewe 1 year and under 2—First, Alex. W. Arnold; Second, Alex. W. Arnold;  
Third, L. H. Manley.

Ewe under 1 year—First, Alex. W. Arnold; Second, Alex. W. Arnold; Third,  
L. H. Manley.

Flock—First, Alex. W. Arnold; Second, L. H. Manley.

Pen of four lambs—First, L. H. Manley.

Champion ram any age—Alex. W. Arnold.

Champion ewe any age—Alex. W. Arnold.

#### SPECIAL PREMIUM.

Offered by the Wisconsin Sheep Breeders' Association and the State Board  
of Agriculture.

Best exhibit of Lincoln sheep—Alex. W. Arnold.

#### CHEVIOT.

Exhibitors—F. L. Postle & Sons, Camp Chase, Ohio; G. W. Parnell, Wingate,  
Ind.; Eli Crall & Son, Evansville, Wis.; Alex. W. Arnold, Galesville, Wis.

Ram 2 years old or over—First, F. L. Postle & Sons; Second, G. W. Parnell;  
Third, F. L. Postle & Sons.

Ram 1 year and under 2—First, G. W. Parnell; Second, F. L. Postle & Sons;  
Third, G. W. Parnell.



Ram under 1 year—First, F. L. Postle & Sons; Second, Eli Crall & Son; Third, G. W. Parnell.

Ewe 2 years old or over—First, G. W. Parnell; Second, F. L. Postle & Sons; Third, Eli Crall & Son.

Ewe 1 year and under 2—First, G. W. Parnell; Second, F. L. Postle & Sons; Third, G. W. Parnell.

Ewe under 1 year—First, F. L. Postle & Sons; Second, Alex. W. Arnold; Third, G. W. Parnell.

Flock—First, G. W. Parnell; Second, F. L. Postle & Sons; Third, Eli Crall & Son.

Pen of four lambs—First, F. L. Postle & Sons; Second, G. W. Parnell; Third, Alex. W. Arnold.

Champion ram any age—F. L. Postle & Sons.

Champion ewe any age—G. W. Parnell.

Best pair of lambs—F. L. Postle & Sons.

#### SPECIAL PREMIUM.

Best pair of lambs—First, Alex. W. Arnold; Second, Eli Crall & Son.

#### DORSET (HORNED).

Exhibitors—Nash Bros., Tipton, Ind.; A. J. Mohr, Bloomer, Wis.; Alex. W. Arnold, Galesville, Wis.

Ram 2 years old or over—First, Nash Bros.; Second, A. J. Mohr.

Ram 1 year and under 2—First, Alex. W. Arnold; Second, Nash Bros.

Ram under 1 year—First, Nash Bros.; Second, Nash Bros.; Third, A. J. Mohr.

Ewe 2 years old or over—First, Alex. W. Arnold; Second, Nash Bros.; Third, A. J. Mohr.

Ewe 1 year and under 2—First, Nash Bros.; Second, Alex. W. Arnold; Third, A. J. Mohr.

Ewe under 1 year—First, Alex. W. Arnold; Second, Nash Bros.; Third, A. J. Mohr.

Flock—First, Alex. W. Arnold; Second, Nash Bros.; Third, A. J. Mohr.

Pen of four lambs—First, Nash Bros.; Second, A. J. Mohr.

Champion ram any age—Alex. W. Arnold.

Champion ewe any age—Alex. W. Arnold.

Best pair of lambs—A. J. Mohr.

#### RAMBOUILLET.

Exhibitors—F. S. King Bros. Co., Laramie, Wyo.; F. W. Cook, West Mansfield, Ohio; J. C. Ellis & Son, Evansville, Wis.

Ram 2 years old or over—First, F. S. King Bros. Co.; Second, F. W. Cook; Third, F. S. King Bros. Co.

Ram 1 year and under 2—First, F. S. King Bros. Co.; Second, F. S. King Bros. Co.; Third, F. W. Cook.

Ram under 1 year—First, F. S. King Bros. Co.; Second, F. W. Cook; Third, F. W. Cook.

Ewe 2 years old or over—First, F. S. King Bros. Co.; Second, F. S. King Bros. Co.; Third, F. W. Cook.

Ewe 1 year and under 2—First, F. S. King Bros. Co.; Second, F. W. Cook; Third, F. S. King Bros. Co.

Ewe under 1 year—First, F. W. Cook; Second, F. S. King Bros. Co.; Third, F. S. King Bros. Co.

Flock—First, F. S. King Bros. Co.; Second, F. W. Cook; Third, J. C. Ellis & Son.

Pen of four lambs—First, F. S. King Bros. Co.; Second, F. W. Cook; Third, J. C. Ellis & Son.

Champion ram any age—F. S. King Bros. Co.

Champion ewe any age—F. S. King Bros. Co.

Best pair of lambs—J. C. Ellis & Son.

#### AMERICAN OR DELAINE MERINO.

Exhibitors—American or Delaine Merino Class—Uriah Cook & Sons, Peoria, Ohio.

Ram 2 years old or over—First, Uriah Cook & Sons; Second, Uriah Cook & Sons.

Ram 1 year and under 2—First, Uriah Cook & Sons; Second, Uriah Cook & Sons.

Ram under 1 year—First, Uriah Cook & Sons; Second, Uriah Cook & Sons.

Ewe 2 years old or over—First, Uriah Cook & Sons; Second, Uriah Cook & Sons.

Ewe 1 year and under 2—First, Uriah Cook & Sons; Second, Uriah Cook & Sons.

Ewe under 1 year—First, Uriah Cook & Sons; Second, Uriah Cook & Sons.

Flock—First, Uriah Cook & Sons.

Pen of four lambs—First, Uriah Cook & Sons.

Champion ram any age—Uriah Cook & Sons.

Champion ewe any age—Uriah Cook & Sons.

#### FARMERS' CLASS.

Exhibitors—Farmers' Class—N. M. Jewell & Son, Mineral Point, Wis.

3 fat lambs—First, N. M. Jewell & Son.

#### ANGORA GOATS.

Buck 2 years old or over—First, Geo. A. Phillippi, Welcome, Wis.; Second, Geo. A. Phillippi.

Buck 1 year and under 2—First, Geo. A. Phillippi; Second, Geo. A. Phillippi.

Buck kid—First, Geo. A. Phillippi; Second, Geo. A. Phillippi.

Doe 2 years old or over—First, Geo. A. Phillippi; Second, Geo. A. Phillippi.

Doe 1 year and under 2—First, Geo. A. Phillippi; Second, Geo. A. Phillippi.

Doe kid—First, Geo. A. Phillippi; Second, Geo. A. Phillippi.

Breeders' flock—First, Geo. A. Phillippi.

#### SPECIAL PREMIUM.

Silver cup—Offered by the American Angora Goat Breeders' Association, for best breeders' flock, awarded to Geo. A. Phillippi.

**SWINE.**

Judge—J. M. Stewart, Ainsworth, Ia.

**POLAND CHINA.**

Exhibitors—Poland China Classes—Mads Madson, Madison, Wis.; L. P. Martiny, Chippewa Falls, Wis.; J. E. Meharry, Tolono, Ill.; J. F. Diley, Rush Lake, Wis.; Esterly & Lawton, Whitewater, Wis.; R. Meinking, Bangor, Wis.

Boar 2 years old or over—First, Mads Madson; Second, L. P. Martiny; Third, J. E. Meharry.

Boar 18 mos. and under 2 years—First, J. E. Meharry; Second, J. F. Diley; Third, L. P. Martiny.

Boar 1 year and under 18 mos.—First, J. E. Meharry; Second, Esterly & Lawton; Third, Esterly & Lawton.

Boar 6 mos. and under 1 year—First, Mads Madson; Second, L. P. Martiny; Third, Mads Madson.

Boar under 6 mos.—First, Esterly & Lawton; Second, L. P. Martiny; Third, J. F. Diley.

Sow 2 years old or over—First, J. E. Meharry; Second, Mads Madson; Third, R. Meinking.

Sow 18 mos. under 2 years—First, J. E. Meharry; Second, J. E. Meharry; Third, L. P. Martiny.

Sow 1 year and under 18 mos.—First, J. E. Meharry; Second, J. E. Meharry; Third, L. P. Martiny.

Sow 6 mos. and under 1 year—First, J. E. Meharry; Second, J. E. Meharry; Third, L. P. Martiny.

Sow under 6 mos.—First, Esterly & Lawton; Second, Mads Madson; Third, Mads Madson.

**HERDS.**

Boar and 3 sows over 1 year—First, J. E. Meharry; Second, J. E. Meharry; Third, Mads Madson.

Boar and 3 sows under 1 year—First, J. E. Meharry; Second, Mads Madson; Third, Esterly & Lawton.

Boar and 3 sows over 1 year, bred by exhibitor—First, J. E. Meharry; Second, Mads Madson; Third, L. P. Martiny.

Boar and 3 sows under 1 year, bred by exhibitor—First, J. E. Meharry; Second, Mads Madson; Third, L. P. Martiny.

Get of sire—First, J. E. Meharry; Second, J. E. Meharry; Third, Mads Madson.

Produce of dam—First, J. E. Meharry; Second, J. E. Meharry; Third, Mads Madson.

Champion boar any age—J. E. Meharry.

Champion sow any age—J. E. Meharry.

**SPECIAL PREMIUMS.**

Offered by the Wisconsin Poland China Breeders' Association and the State Board of Agriculture.

Boar over 6 mos. and under 1 year—First, Mads Madson; Second, L. P. Martiny; Third, Mads Madson; Fourth, L. P. Martiny; Fifth, J. F. Diley.

Boar under 6 mos.—First, Esterly & Lawton; Second, L. P. Martiny; Third, J. F. Diley; Fourth, R. Meinking; Fifth, Esterly & Lawton.

Sow over 6 mos. and under 1 year—First, L. P. Martiny; Second, L. P. Martiny; Third, Mads Madson; Fourth, Mads Madson; Fifth, R. Meinking.

Sow under 6 mos.—First, Mads Madson; Second, Mads Madson; Third, L. P. Martiny; Fourth, L. P. Martiny; Fifth, R. Meinking.

Three sows over 1 year—First, Mads Madson; Second, L. P. Martiny; Third, R. Meinking.

#### BERKSHIRE.

Exhibitors—Berkshire Classes—W. D. Becker, Ft. Atkinson, Wis.; Chas. Roethel & Son, Kiel, Wis.; H. P. West, Ripon, Wis.; Thos. Stanton, Wheaton, Ill.; E. E. Ayers, Walworth, Wis.; Geo. E. Kelly, Mineral Point, Wis.; J. & H. Balthazor, Fond du Lac, Wis.; J. A. Van Horn, Clinton, Wis.

Boar 2 years old or over—First, W. D. Becker; Second, Chas. Roethel & Son; Third, H. P. West.

Boar 18 mos. and under 2 years—First, Thos. Stanton; Second, E. E. Ayers.

Boar 1 year and under 18 mos.—First, Geo. E. Kelly; Second, Geo. E. Kelly; Third, J. & H. Balthazor.

Boar 6 mos. and under 1 year—First, Geo. E. Kelly; Second, Geo. E. Kelly; Third, W. D. Becker.

Boar under 6 mos.—First, W. D. Becker; Second, W. D. Becker; Third, J. A. Van Horn.

Sow 2 years old or over—First, W. D. Becker; Second, H. P. West; Third, J. A. Van Horn.

Sow 18 mos. and under 2 years—First, Thos. Stanton; Second, H. P. West; Third, Chas. Roethel & Son.

Sow 1 year and under 18 mos.—First, W. D. Becker; Second, J. & H. Balthazor; Third, Geo. E. Kelly.

Sow 6 mos. and under 1 year—First, Geo. E. Kelly; Second, W. D. Becker; Third, Thos. Stanton.

Sow under 6 mos.—First, J. A. Van Horn; Second, N. D. Becker; Third, Thos. Stanton.

#### HERDS.

Boar and 3 sows over 1 year—First, W. D. Becker; Second, Thos. Stanton; Third, Geo. E. Kelly.

Boar and 3 sows under 1 year—First, Geo. E. Kelly; Second, W. D. Becker; Third, Thos. Stanton.

Boar and 3 sows over 1 year, bred by exhibitor—First, Geo. E. Kelly; Second, Thos. Stanton; Third, W. D. Becker.

Boar and 3 sows under 1 year, bred by exhibitor—First, W. D. Becker; Second, Thos. Stanton; Third, J. A. Van Horn.

Get of sire—First, Geo. E. Kelly; Second, W. D. Becker; Third, Thos. Stanton.

Produce of dam—First, W. D. Becker; Second, Thos. Stanton; Third, J. A. Van Horn.

Champion boar—W. D. Becker.

Champion sow—Thos. Stanton.

#### SPECIAL PREMIUMS.

Cash prizes offered by the Wisconsin Swine Breeders' Association and the State Board of Agriculture; silver cup offered by the American Berkshire Association.

Boar 1 year old or over—First, Geo. E. Kelly; Second, Chas. Roethel & Son; Third, H. P. West; Fourth, W. D. Becker.

Boar under 6 mos.—First, W. D. Becker; Second, W. D. Becker; Third, Geo. E. Kelly; Fourth, J. A. Van Horn.

Sow 1 year old or over—First, W. D. Becker; Second, Geo. E. Kelly; Third, Geo. E. Kelly; Fourth, H. P. West.

Sow under 6 mos.—First, W. D. Becker; Second, Chas. Roethel & Son; Third, J. A. Van Horn; Fourth, Chas. Roethel & Son.

Young herd bred by exhibitor—First, W. D. Becker, silver cup; Second, H. P. West; Third, J. A. Van Horn.

#### CHESTER WHITE.

Exhibitors—G. L. Emmert & Sons, Mason City, Ia.; W. W. Vaughn & Son, Lyons, Wis.; O. P. Coates, Elkhorn, Wis.; C. E. Potter, Lyons, Wis.; Wm. C. Scheibe, Burlington, Wis.; W. E. Palmer, Elkhorn, Wis.

Boar 2 years old or over—First, G. L. Emmert & Sons; Second, W. W. Vaughn & Son; Third, O. P. Coates.

Boar 18 mos. and under 2 years—First, W. W. Vaughn & Sons.

Boar 1 year and under 18 mos.—First, G. L. Emmert & Sons; Second, C. E. Potter; Third, G. L. Emmert & Sons.

Boar 6 mos. and under 1 year—First, C. E. Potter; Second, C. E. Potter; Third, W. W. Vaughn & Son.

Boar under 6 mos.—First, C. E. Potter; Second, C. E. Potter; Third, W. W. Vaughn & Son.

Sow 2 years old or over—First, W. W. Vaughn & Son; Second, Wm. C. Scheibe; Third, W. W. Vaughn & Son.

Sow 18 mos. and under 2 years—First, W. E. Palmer; Second, W. W. Vaughn & Son; Third, C. E. Potter.

Sow 1 year and under 18 mos.—First, G. L. Emmert & Sons; Second, G. L. Emmert & Sons; Third, O. P. Coates.

Sow 6 mos. and under 1 year—First, G. L. Emmert & Sons; Second, G. L. Emmert & Sons; Third, Wm. C. Scheibe.

Sow under 1 year—First, W. W. Vaughn & Son; Second, W. W. Vaughn & Son; Third, C. E. Potter.

#### HERDS.

Boar and 3 sows over 1 year—First, G. L. Emmert & Sons; Second, W. W. Vaughn & Son; Third, W. E. Palmer.

Boar and 3 sows under 1 year—First, G. L. Emmert & Sons; Second, W. W. Vaughn & Son; Third, C. E. Potter.

Boar and 3 sows over 1 year, bred by exhibitor—First, G. L. Emmert & Sons; Second, W. E. Palmer; Third, O. P. Coates.

Boar and 3 sows under 1 year, bred and owned by exhibitor—First, W. W. Vaughn & Son; Second, C. E. Potter; Third, W. E. Palmer.

Get of sire—First, G. L. Emmert & Sons; Second, W. W. Vaughn & Son; Third, O. P. Coates.

Produce of dam—First, G. L. Emmert & Sons; Second, W. W. Vaughn & Son; Third, C. E. Potter.

Champion boar—G. L. Emmert & Sons.

Champion sow—G. L. Emmert & Sons.

#### LARGE YORKSHIRE.

Exhibitors—B. F. Davidson, Menlo, Ia.; B. F. Kunkle, Redfield, Ia.

Boar 2 years old or over—First, B. F. Davidson; Second, B. F. Davidson; Third, B. F. Kunkle.

Boar 18 mos. and under 2 years—First, B. F. Kunkle.



- Boar 1 year and under 18 mos.—First, B. F. Kunkle; Second, B. F. Kunkle.  
 Boar 6 mos. and under 1 year—First, B. F. Kunkle; Second, B. F. Kunkle.  
 Boar under 6 mos.—First, B. F. Davidson; Second, B. F. Davidson; Third, B. F. Kunkle.  
 Sow 2 years old or over—First, B. F. Davidson; Second, B. F. Davidson; Third, B. F. Kunkle.  
 Sow 18 mos. and under 2 years—First, B. F. Davidson; Second, B. F. Kunkle; Third, B. F. Kunkle.  
 Sow 1 year and under 18 mos.—First, B. F. Davidson; Second, B. F. Davidson; Third, B. F. Kunkle.  
 Sow 6 mos. and under 1 year—First, B. F. Davidson; Second, B. F. Davidson; Third, B. F. Kunkle.  
 Sow under 6 mos.—First, B. F. Davidson; Second, B. F. Davidson; Third, B. F. Kunkle.

## HERDS.

- Boar and 3 sows over 1 year—First, B. F. Davidson; Second, B. F. Davidson; Third, B. F. Kunkle.  
 Boar and 3 sows under 1 year—First, B. F. Davidson; Second, B. F. Davidson; Third, B. F. Kunkle.  
 Boar and 3 sows over 1 year, bred by exhibitor—First, B. F. Davidson; Second, B. F. Kunkle.  
 Boar and 3 sows under 1 year, bred by exhibitor—First, B. F. Davidson; Second, B. F. Kunkle.  
 Get of sire—First, B. F. Davidson; Second, B. F. Davidson; Third, B. F. Kunkle.  
 Produce of dam—First, B. F. Davidson; Second, B. F. Kunkle.  
 Champion boar—B. F. Davidson.  
 Champion sow—B. F. Davidson.

## DUROC-JERSEY.

- Exhibitors—H. E. Browning, Hersman, Ill.; C. B. McCanna, Burlington, Wis.; E. E. Ayers, Walworth, Wis.; P. J. Fosse, Poynette, Wis.; L. F. Atwater, Bangor, Wis.; W. H. Reed, Palmyra, Wis.; W. W. Vaughn & Son, Lyons, Wis.; H. P. West, Ripon, Wis.  
 Boar 2 years old or over—First, H. E. Browning; Second, C. B. McCanna; Third, E. E. Ayers.  
 Boar 18 mos. and under 2 years—First, H. E. Browning; Second, P. J. Fosse; Third, L. F. Atwater.  
 Boar 1 year and under 18 mos.—First, L. F. Atwater; Second, H. E. Browning; Third, W. H. Reed.  
 Boar 6 mos. and under 1 year—First, W. H. Reed; Second, L. F. Atwater; Third, H. E. Browning.  
 Boar under 6 mos.—First, L. F. Atwater; Second, W. H. Reed; Third, W. W. Vaughn & Son.  
 Sow 2 years old or over—First, P. J. Fosse; Second, H. E. Browning; Third, P. J. Fosse.  
 Sow 18 mos. under 2 years—First, H. E. Browning; Second, H. E. Browning; Third, P. J. Fosse.  
 Sow 1 year and under 18 mos.—First, H. E. Browning; Second, P. J. Fosse; Third, H. E. Browning.  
 Sow 6 mos. and under 1 year—First, H. E. Browning; Second, W. H. Reed; Third, H. E. Browning.  
 Sow under 6 mos.—First, H. P. West; Second, E. E. Ayers; Third, W. H. Reed.

## HERDS.

Boar and 3 sows over 1 year—First, H. E. Browning; Second, P. J. Fosse; Third, L. F. Atwater.

Boar and 3 sows under 1 year—First, H. E. Browning; Second, W. H. Reed; Third, L. F. Atwater.

Boar and 3 sows over 1 year, bred by exhibitor—First, P. J. Fosse; Second, H. E. Browning; Third, L. F. Atwater.

Boar and 3 sows over 1 year, bred by exhibitor—First, H. E. Browning; Second, H. P. West; Third, W. H. Reed.

Get of sire—First, H. E. Browning; Second, P. J. Fosse; Third, L. F. Atwater.

Produce of dam—First, H. E. Browning; Second, P. J. Fosse; Third, H. P. West.

Champion boar—H. E. Browning.

Champion sow—H. E. Browning.

## SPECIAL PREMIUMS.

Offered by the American Duroc-Jersey Swine Breeders' Association and the State Board of Agriculture.

Duroc-Jersey herd under 1 year, bred and owned by exhibitor—First, H. P. West; Second, W. H. Reed; Third, L. F. Atwater; Fourth, P. J. Fosse.

Offered by the National Duroc-Jersey Record Association and the State Board of Agriculture.

Duroc-Jersey herd, bred and owned by exhibitor—First, P. J. Fosse; Second, L. F. Atwater; Third, W. H. Reed.

Offered by the Wisconsin Swine Breeders' Association and the State Board of Agriculture.

Best boar under 6 mos., bred by exhibitor—Poland China, L. P. Martiny; Berkshire, W. D. Becker; Chester White, W. W. Vaughn & Son; Large Yorkshire, B. F. Davidson; Duroc-Jersey, L. F. Atwater.

## POULTRY.

Judge—James A. Tucker, Concord, Mich.

## AMERICAN BREEDS.

## BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK.

Cock—First, E. G. Roberts; Second, E. G. Roberts; Third, E. L. & M. N. Munroe.

Hen—First, E. G. Roberts; Second, E. G. Roberts; Third, F. W. Niesman.

Cockerel—First, F. J. Holt; Second, E. G. Roberts; Third, W. C. Smith.

Pullet—First, E. G. Roberts; Second, Boots & Stier; Third, Wm. E. Prisk.

## WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCK.

Cock—First, H. W. Halbach; Second, H. W. Halbach; Third, H. W. Halbach.  
 Hen—First, H. W. Halbach; Second, H. W. Halbach; Third, H. W. Halbach.  
 Cockerel—First, J. R. Love & Son; Second, H. W. Halbach; Third, H. W. Halbach.  
 Pullet—First, H. W. Halbach; Second, H. W. Halbach; Third, H. W. Halbach.

## BUFF PLYMOUTH ROCK.

Cock—First, F. W. Niesman; Second, E. G. Roberts; Third, W. G. Bartholf.  
 Hen—First, Chas. J. Tempero; Second, Chas. J. Tempero; Third, E. G. Roberts.  
 Cockerel—First, F. W. Niesman; Second, J. R. Love & Son; Third, Chas. Tempero.  
 Pullet—First, Chas. Tempero; Second, Chas. Tempero; Third, E. G. Roberts.

## GOLDEN WYANDOTTE.

Cock—First, F. W. Niesman; Second, E. G. Roberts; Third, Mrs. J. Kaszolka.  
 Hen—First, E. G. Roberts; Second, F. W. Niesman; Third, F. W. Niesman.  
 Cockerel—First, Mrs. J. Kaszolka; Second, Erwin Hartman; Third, Mrs. J. Kaszolka.  
 Pullet—First, Mrs. J. Kaszolka; Second, Mrs. J. Kaszolka; Third, Ervin Hartman.

## SILVER WYANDOTTE.

Cock—First, F. W. Niesman; Second, F. W. Niesman; Third, Aug. Pape.  
 Hen—First, Aug. Pape; Second, F. W. Niesman; Third, F. W. Niesman.  
 Cockerel—First, F. W. Niesman; Second, W. A. Hoyt; Third, Aug. Pape.  
 Pullet—First, W. A. Hoyt; Second, F. W. Niesman; Third, F. W. Niesman.

## BUFF WYANDOTTE.

Cock—First, E. G. Roberts; Second, J. R. Love & Son; Third, C. E. Judson.  
 Hen—First, J. R. Love & Son; Second, E. G. Roberts; Third, F. W. Niesman.  
 Cockerel—First, J. R. Love & Son; Second, J. R. Love & Son; Third, J. R. Love & Son.  
 Pullet—First, J. R. Love & Son; Second, J. R. Love & Son; Third, J. R. Love & Son.

## WHITE WYANDOTTE.

Cock—First, Chas. W. Prei; Second, F. W. Niesman; Third, Pasbrig & Co.  
 Hen—First, Chas. W. Prei; Second, J. H. Smith; Third, E. G. Roberts.  
 Cockerel—First, E. G. Roberts; Second, Pasbrig & Co.; Third, Pasbrig & Co.  
 Pullet—First, E. G. Roberts; Second, Wm. E. Prisk; Third, Clarence Christensen.

## BLACK WYANDOTTE.

Cock—First, W. A. Hoyt; Second, Pasbrig & Co.; Third, E. G. Roberts.  
 Hen—First, F. W. Niesman; Second, Pasbrig & Co.; Third, Pasbrig & Co.  
 Cockerel—First, Pasbrig & Co.; Second, Pasbrig & Co.  
 Pullet—First, Pasbrig & Co.; Second, Pasbrig & Co.

## COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTE.

Cock—First, E. G. Roberts.  
 Hen—First, F. W. Niesman; Second, E. G. Roberts.

## PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTE.

Cock—First, W. A. Hoyt; Second, F. W. Niesman; Third, E. G. Roberts.  
 Hen—First, Wm. E. Prisk; Second, E. G. Roberts; Third, F. W. Niesman.  
 Cockerel—First, R. Streng; Second, R. Streng.  
 Pullet—First, R. Streng; Second, R. Streng; Third, R. Streng.

## MOTTLED OR BLACK JAVA.

Cock—First, F. W. Niesman; Second, E. G. Roberts.  
 Hen—First, F. W. Niesman; Second, E. G. Roberts; Third, F. W. Niesman.  
 Cockerel—First, R. Streng; Second, R. Streng; Third, E. G. Roberts.  
 Pullet—First, E. G. Roberts; Second, F. W. Niesman; Third, R. Streng.

## SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED.

Cock—First, E. M. Webb & Son; Second, Mrs. W. W. Brisk; Third, Phil Koch.  
 Hen—First, E. M. Webb & Son; Second, E. M. Webb & Son; Third, E. M. Webb & Son.  
 Cockerel—First, R. L. Benjamin; Second, Phil Koch; Third, E. M. Webb & Son.  
 Pullet—First, Phil Koch; Second, Phil Koch; Third, Phil Koch.

## ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED.

Cock—First, E. G. Roberts; Second, Boots & Stier; Third, F. W. Niesman.  
 Hen—First, Reno Koch; Second, E. G. Roberts; Third, Reno Koch.  
 Cockerel—First, E. G. Roberts; Second, Boots & Stier; Third, Boots & Stier.  
 Pullet—First, F. W. Niesman; Second, E. G. Roberts; Third, Boots & Stier.

## DOMINIQUES.

Cock—First, E. G. Roberts; Second, E. G. Roberts; Third, C. E. Judson.  
 Hen—First, E. G. Roberts; Second, E. G. Roberts; Third, W. A. Hoyt.  
 Cockerel—First, R. Streng; Second, C. E. Judson; Third, E. G. Roberts.  
 Pullet—First, C. E. Judson; Second, C. E. Judson.

## ASIATIC BREEDS

## DARK BRAHMA.

Cock—First, J. Conrad; Second, J. Conrad; Third, E. G. Roberts.  
 Hen—First, J. Conrad; Second, E. G. Roberts; Third, J. Conrad.  
 Cockerel—First, J. Conrad; Second, E. G. Roberts; Third, J. Conrad.  
 Pullet—First, J. Conrad; Second, J. Conrad; Third, J. Conrad.

## LIGHT BRAHMA.

Cock—First, F. W. Niesman; Second, Theo. Gerlach; Third, Theo. Gerlach.  
 Hen—First, J. L. Nowak; Second, Theo. Gerlach; Third, Theo. Gerlach.  
 Cockerel—First, Theo. Gerlach; Second, Theo. Gerlach; Third, Theo. Gerlach.  
 Pullet—First, Theo. Gerlach; Second, Theo. Gerlach; Third, Theo. Gerlach.

## BUFF COCHIN.

Cock—First—E. G. Roberts; Second, F. W. Niesman; Third, Mrs. J. Kaszolka  
 Hen—First, E. G. Roberts; Second, F. W. Niesman; Third, Mrs. J. Kaszolka.  
 Cockerel—First, J. Conrad; Second, J. Conrad; Third, J. Conrad.  
 Pullet—First, F. W. Niesman; Second, F. W. Niesman; Third, J. Conrad.

## PARTRIDGE COCHIN.

Cock—First, J. Conrad; Second, E. G. Roberts; Third, F. W. Niesman.  
 Hen—First, E. G. Roberts; Second, F. W. Niesman; Third, J. Conrad.  
 Cockerel—First, J. Conrad; Second, J. Conrad; Third, E. G. Roberts.  
 Pullet—First, E. G. Roberts; Second, J. Conrad; Third, W. A. Hoyt.

## WHITE COCHIN.

Cock—First, F. W. Niesman; Second, E. G. Roberts; Third, F. W. Niesman.  
 Hen—First, E. G. Roberts; Second, J. Conrad; Third, F. W. Niesman.  
 Cockerel—First, J. Conrad; Second, J. Conrad; Third, J. Conrad.  
 Pullet—First, F. W. Niesman; Second, J. Conrad; Third, J. Conrad.

## BLACK COCHIN.

Cock—First, E. G. Roberts; Second, J. Conrad; Third, F. W. Niesman.  
 Hen—First, E. G. Roberts; Second, W. A. Hoyt; Third, J. Conrad.  
 Cockerel—First, J. Conrad.  
 Pullet—First, J. Conrad; Second, J. Conrad.

## WHITE LANGSHAN.

Cock—First, W. A. Hoyt.

## BLACK LANGSHAN.

Cock—First, F. W. Niesman; Second, F. A. Damask; Third, F. A. Damask.  
 Hen—First, F. A. Damask; Second, F. A. Damask; Third, J. J. Jereck.  
 Cockerel—First, Max Ferber; Second, Max Ferber; Third, J. J. Jereck.  
 Pullet—First, J. J. Jereck; Second, Max Ferber; Third, Max Ferber.

## MEDITERRANEAN BREEDS

## BLUE ANDALUSIAN.

Cock—First, E. G. Roberts; Second, F. W. Niesman.  
 Hen—First, F. W. Niesman; Second, E. G. Roberts; Third, F. W. Niesman.  
 Cockerel—First, E. G. Roberts; Second, F. W. Niesman.  
 Pullet—First, F. W. Niesman; Second, Edward George.

## ANCONAS.

Cock—First, E. G. Roberts; Second, F. W. Niesman; Third, F. W. Niesman.  
 Hen—First, Wm. S. Scheibe; Second, F. W. Niesman; Third, E. G. Roberts  
 Cockerel—First, Wm. S. Scheibe; Second, E. G. Roberts; Third, W. A. Hoyt  
 Pullet—First, E. G. Roberts; Second, Wm. S. Scheibe.



## SINGLE COMB BLACK MINORCA.

Cock—First, Lee & Wells; Second, Lee & Wells; Third, Rudolph Mehl.  
 Hen—First, J. H. Smith; Second, Lee & Wells; Third, E. G. Roberts.  
 Cockerel—First, Lee & Wells; Second, Lee & Wells; Third, E. G. Roberts.  
 Pullet—First, Lee & Wells; Second, F. W. Niesman; Third, E. G. Roberts.

## ROSE COMB BLACK MINORCA.

Cock—First, E. G. Roberts; Second, W. A. Hoyt; Third, F. W. Niesman.  
 Hen—First, F. W. Niesman; Second, W. A. Hoyt; Third, E. G. Roberts.  
 Cockerel—First, F. W. Niesman; Second, E. G. Roberts; Third, W. A. Hoyt.  
 Pullet—First, W. A. Hoyt; Second, E. G. Roberts; Third, F. W. Niesman.

## SINGLE COMB WHITE MINORCA.

Cock—First, F. W. Niesman; Second, E. G. Roberts; Third, F. W. Niesman.  
 Hen—First, E. G. Roberts; Second, F. W. Niesman; Third, W. A. Hoyt.  
 Cockerel—First, E. G. Roberts; Second, W. A. Hoyt; Third, F. W. Niesman.  
 Pullet—First, F. W. Niesman; Second, W. A. Hoyt; Third, E. G. Roberts.

## WHITE FACED BLACK SPANISH.

Cock—First, E. G. Roberts; Second, W. A. Hoyt; Third, F. W. Niesman.  
 Hen—First, E. G. Roberts; Second, W. A. Hoyt; Third, F. W. Niesman.  
 Cockerel—First, W. A. Hoyt; Second, F. W. Niesman.  
 Pullet—First, F. W. Niesman; Second, W. A. Hoyt.

## SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN.

Cock—First, F. W. Niesman; Second, E. G. Roberts; Third, F. W. Niesman.  
 Hen—First, F. W. Niesman; Second, F. W. Niesman; Third, E. G. Roberts.  
 Cockerel—First, E. G. Roberts; Second, C. E. Judson; Third, F. W. Niesman.  
 Pullet—First, E. G. Roberts; Second, F. W. Niesman; Third, F. W. Niesman.

## ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN.

Cock—First, F. W. Niesman; Second, E. G. Roberts; Third, F. W. Niesman.  
 Hen—First, E. G. Roberts; Second, J. A. Granger; Third, F. W. Niesman.  
 Cockerel—First, F. W. Niesman; Second, E. G. Roberts; Third, W. C. Smith.  
 Pullet—First, E. G. Roberts; Second, F. W. Niesman; Third, F. W. Niesman.

## SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN.

Cock—First, F. J. Holt; Second, I. B. Knight; Third, I. B. Knight.  
 Hen—First, I. B. Knight; Second, I. B. Knight; Third, Henry Wallschlaeger.  
 Cockerel—First, E. G. Roberts; Second, I. B. Knight; Third, I. B. Knight.  
 Pullet—First, Paul Gerhard & Son; Second, I. B. Knight; Third, I. B. Knight.

## ROSE COMB WHITE LEGHORN.

Cock—First, E. G. Roberts; Second, F. W. Niesman; Third, Paul Gerhard & Son.  
 Hen—First, Boots & Stier; Second, Paul Gerhard & Son; Third, Boots & Stier.  
 Cockerel—First, Boots & Stier; Second, Boots & Stier; Third, F. W. Niesman.  
 Pullet—First, Boots & Stier; Second, E. G. Roberts; Third, Boots & Stier.

## BLACK LEGHORN.

Cock—First, F. W. Niesman; Second, E. G. Roberts; Third, J. L. Nowak.  
 Hen—First, E. G. Roberts; Second, W. A. Hoyt; Third, J. L. Nowak.  
 Cockerel—First, E. G. Roberts; Second, W. A. Hoyt.  
 Pullet—First, E. G. Roberts; Second, W. A. Hoyt; Third, W. A. Hoyt.

## SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORN.

Cock—First, F. W. Niesman; Second, E. G. Roberts; Third, Arthur Ott.  
 Hen—First, J. H. Davis; Second, J. H. Davis; Third, E. G. Roberts.  
 Cockerel—First, E. G. Roberts; Second, Chas. J. Tempero; Third, J. H. Davis.  
 Pullet—First, E. G. Roberts; Second, J. H. Davis; Third, F. W. Niesman.

## ROSE COMB BUFF LEGHORN.

Cock—First, W. A. Hoyt; Second, J. H. Smith.  
 Hen—First, J. H. Smith; Second, J. H. Smith; Third, W. A. Hoyt.  
 Cockerel—First, Chas. J. Tempero; Second, Chas. J. Tempero; Third, J. H. Smith.  
 Pullet—First, Chas. J. Tempero; Second, Chas. J. Tempero; Third, J. H. Smith.

## ENGLISH BREEDS.

## COLORED OR SILVER GRAY DORKINGS.

Cock—First, E. G. Roberts; Second, E. G. Roberts; Third, W. A. Hoyt.  
 Hen—First, E. G. Roberts; Second, E. G. Roberts; Third, W. A. Hoyt.  
 Cockerel—First, E. G. Roberts; Second, W. A. Hoyt; Third, E. G. Roberts.  
 Pullet—First, E. G. Roberts; Second, W. A. Hoyt; Third, W. A. Hoyt.

## BUFF ORPINGTON.

Cock—First, F. H. Greengo; Second, F. H. Greengo; Third, J. R. Love & Son.  
 Hen—First, Ernest Sanderson; Second, F. H. Greengo; Third, J. R. Love & Son.  
 Cockerel—First, Ernest Sanderson; Second, Ernest Sanderson; Third, E. G. Roberts.  
 Pullet—First, E. G. Roberts; Second, Ernest Sanderson; Third, Ernest Sanderson.

## SINGLE COMB BLACK ORPINGTON.

Cock—First, E. G. Roberts; Second, R. L. Benjamin; Third, Wm. E. Prisk.  
 Hen—First, R. L. Benjamin; Second, D. W. Davis; E. G. Roberts.  
 Cockerel—First, R. L. Benjamin; Second, R. L. Benjamin; Third, R. L. Benjamin.  
 Pullet—First, R. L. Benjamin; Second, R. L. Benjamin; Third, R. L. Benjamin.

## SINGLE COMB WHITE ORPINGTON.

Cock—First, F. W. Niesman; Second, E. G. Roberts.  
 Hen—First, E. G. Roberts; Second, Ozaukee Poultry Yards; Third, Ozaukee Poultry Yards.  
 Cockerel—First, D. W. Davis; Second, Edward George; Third, D. W. Davis.  
 Pullet—First, E. G. Roberts; Second, D. W. Davis; Third, D. W. Davis.

## ROSE COMB WHITE ORPINGTON.

Cockerel—First, Aug. Pape.  
Pullet—First, Aug. Pape.

## REDCAPS.

Cock—First, F. W. Niesman ; Second, E. G. Roberts ; Third, W. A. Hoyt.  
Hen—First, F. W. Niesman ; Second, E. G. Roberts ; Third, W. A. Hoyt.  
Cockerel—F. W. Niesman ; Second, W. A. Hoyt ; Third, W. A. Hoyt.  
Pullet—First, F. W. Niesman ; Second, W. A. Hoyt.

## FRENCH BREEDS.

## HOUDAN.

Cock—First, E. G. Roberts ; Second, E. G. Roberts ; Third, F. J. Holt.  
Hen—First, E. G. Roberts ; Second, E. G. Roberts ; Third, E. A. Craven.  
Cockerel—First, F. J. Holt ; Second, W. A. Hoyt ; Third, F. W. Niesman.  
Pullet—First, F. J. Holt ; Second, F. J. Holt ; Third, F. W. Niesman.

## DUTCH BREEDS.

## BLACK HAMBURG.

Cock—First, F. W. Niesman ; Second, E. G. Roberts ; Third, Paul Gerhard & Son.  
Hen—First, F. W. Niesman ; Second, E. G. Roberts ; Third, W. A. Hoyt.  
Cockerel—First, Paul Gerhard & Son ; Second, E. G. Roberts ; Third, Paul Gerhard & Son.  
Pullet—First, E. G. Roberts ; Second, F. W. Niesman.

## SILVER SPANGLED HAMBURG.

Cock—First, J. J. Jereck ; Second, F. W. Niesman ; Third, W. A. Hoyt.  
Hen—First, J. J. Jereck ; Second, F. W. Niesman ; Third, S. A. Brown & Son.  
Cockerel—First, F. W. Niesman ; Second, F. W. Niesman ; Third, S. A. Brown & Son.  
Pullet—First, F. W. Niesman ; Second, S. A. Brown & Son ; Third, S. A. Brown & Son.

## SILVER PENCILLED HAMBURG.

Cock—First, E. G. Roberts ; Second, F. W. Niesman ; Third, F. W. Niesman.  
Hen—First, E. G. Roberts ; Second, F. W. Niesman ; Third, F. W. Niesman.  
Cockerel—First, E. G. Roberts.  
Pullet—First, E. G. Roberts.

## GOLDEN SPANGLED HAMBURG.

Cock—First, W. A. Hoyt ; Second, E. G. Roberts ; Third, F. W. Niesman.  
Hen—First, W. A. Hoyt ; Second, F. W. Niesman ; Third, E. G. Roberts.

## GOLDEN PENCILLED HAMBURG.

Cock—First, F. W. Niesman.  
Hen—First, F. W. Niesman ; Second, E. G. Roberts ; Third, E. G. Roberts.

## POLISH BREEDS.

## WHITE POLISH.

Cock—First, E. G. Roberts; Second, F. W. Niesman; Third, F. W. Niesman.  
 Hen—First, E. G. Roberts; Second, E. G. Roberts; Third, F. W. Niesman.  
 Cockerel—First, E. G. Roberts.

Pullet—First, E. G. Roberts.

## WHITE CRESTED BLACK POLISH.

Cock—First, W. A. Hoyt; Second, F. W. Niesman; Third, E. G. Roberts.  
 Hen—First, E. G. Roberts; Second, W. A. Hoyt; Third, W. A. Hoyt.  
 Cockerel—First, W. A. Hoyt; Second, W. A. Hoyt; Third, F. W. Niesman.  
 Pullet—First, W. A. Hoyt; Second, W. A. Hoyt; Third, F. W. Niesman.

## SILVER POLISH.

Cock—First, E. G. Roberts; Second, E. G. Roberts.  
 Hen—First, E. G. Roberts; Second, E. G. Roberts; Third, F. W. Niesman.  
 Cockerel—First, E. G. Roberts.  
 Pullet—First, E. G. Roberts; Second, E. G. Roberts.

## GOLDEN POLISH

Cock—First, E. G. Roberts; Second, F. W. Niesman; Third, F. W. Niesman.  
 Hen—First, E. G. Roberts; Second, E. G. Roberts; Third, F. W. Niesman.  
 Cockerel—First, E. G. Roberts; Second, E. G. Roberts; Third, R. Streng.  
 Pullet—First, E. G. Roberts; Second, E. G. Roberts; Third, Pasbrig Co.

## GAMES.

## CORNISH INDIAN GAME

Hen—First, J. R. Love & Son; Second, J. R. Love & Son; Third, E. G. Roberts.

## RED PYLE GAME

Hen—First, E. G. Roberts.

## BLACK BREASTED GAME.

Cock—First, F. W. Niesman Co.  
 Hen—First, E. G. Roberts; Second, F. W. Niesman Co.; Third, F. W. Niesman Co.

## WHITE INDIAN GAME

Cock—First, F. W. Niesman Co.  
 Hen—First, E. G. Roberts; Second, F. W. Niesman Co.; Third, W. A. Hoyt.  
 Cockerel—First, E. G. Roberts.  
 Pullet—First, E. G. Roberts.

## GAME BANTAMS

## BLACK BREASTED AND RED GAME BANTAM

Cock—First, F. G. Boots; Second, F. W. Niesman Co.; Third, E. G. Roberts.  
 Hen—First, E. G. Roberts; Second, F. G. Boots; Third, F. G. Boots.  
 Cockerel—First, E. G. Roberts; Second, W. A. Hoyt; Third, E. G. Roberts.  
 Pullet—First, E. G. Roberts; Second, E. G. Roberts; Third, F. G. Boots.

## RED PYLE GAME BANTAM

Cock—First, E. G. Roberts; Second, E. G. Roberts; Third, F. G. Boots.  
 Hen—First, E. G. Roberts; Second, E. G. Roberts; Third, F. G. Boots.  
 Cockerel—First, F. G. Boots; Second, F. G. Boots; Third, E. G. Roberts.  
 Pullet—First, E. G. Roberts; Second, F. W. Niesman Co.; Third, F. W. Niesman Co.

## BROWN RED GAME BANTAM

Cock—First, F. G. Boots; Second, E. G. Roberts; Third, F. W. Niesman.  
 Hen—First, E. G. Roberts; Second, F. W. Niesman; Third, F. G. Boots.  
 Cockerel—First, E. G. Roberts; Second, F. G. Boots.  
 Pullet—First, E. G. Roberts; Second, F. G. Boots; Third, F. G. Boots.

## GOLDEN DUCKWING GAME BANTAM

Cock—First, W. A. Hoyt; Second, Boots & Stier; Third, E. G. Roberts.  
 Hen—First, Boots & Stier; Second, Boots & Stier; Third, E. G. Roberts.  
 Cockerel—First, E. G. Roberts.  
 Pullet—First, E. G. Roberts.

## SILVER DUCKWING GAME BANTAM

Cock—First, Boots & Stier; Second, E. G. Roberts; Third, F. W. Niesman.  
 Hen—First, Boots & Stier; Second, Boots & Stier; Third, F. W. Niesman.  
 Cockerel—First, E. G. Roberts; Second, F. W. Niesman.  
 Pullet—First, E. G. Roberts; Second, F. W. Niesman.

## WHITE GAME BANTAM

Cock—First, Boots & Stier; Second, Boots & Stier.  
 Hen—First, Boots & Stier; Second, Boots & Stier.  
 Cockerel—First, Boots & Stier; Second, Boots & Stier.  
 Pullet—First, Boots & Stier; Second, Boots & Stier.

## INDIAN GAME BANTAM

Cock—First, Boots & Stier; Second, Boots & Stier.  
 Hen—First, Boots & Stier; Second, Boots & Stier.  
 Cockerel—First, Boots & Stier.

## BIRCHEN GAME BANTAM

Cock—First, E. G. Roberts; Second, F. W. Niesman; Third, Boots & Stier.  
 Hen—First, F. W. Niesman; Second, E. G. Roberts; Third, Boots & Stier.  
 Cockerel—First, Boots & Stier; Second, E. G. Roberts; Third, E. G. Roberts.  
 Pullet—First, E. G. Roberts; Second, E. G. Roberts; Third, Boots & Stier.



## ORNAMENTAL BANTAM.

## SILVER SEABRIGHT BANTAM.

Cock—First, F. W. Niesman; Second, E. G. Roberts; Third, Boots & Stier.  
Hen—First, E. G. Roberts; Second, W. A. Hoyt; Third, F. W. Niesman.  
Cockerel—First, E. G. Roberts; Second, F. W. Niesman.  
Pullet—First, F. W. Niesman; Second, E. G. Roberts; Third, W. A. Hoyt.

## GOLDEN SEABRIGHT BANTAM.

Cock—First, E. G. Roberts; Second, F. W. Niesman; Third, J. Conrad.  
Hen—First, E. G. Roberts; Second, F. W. Niesman; Third, E. G. Roberts.  
Cockerel—First, W. A. Hoyt; Second, E. G. Roberts; Third, F. W. Niesman.  
Pullet—First, E. G. Roberts; Second, F. W. Niesman; Third, W. A. Hoyt.

## PARTRIDGE COCHIN BANTAM.

Cock—First, Krempel & Maier; Second, F. W. Niesman.  
Hen—First, Krempel & Maier; Second, F. W. Niesman; Third, Krempel & Maier.

## BUFF COCHIN BANTAM.

Cock—First, E. G. Roberts; Second, Fred Stier; Third, Fred Stier.  
Hen—First, Fred Stier; Second, Lee & Wells; Third, F. W. Niesman.  
Cockerel—First, Fred Stier; Second, Fred Stier; Third, Fred Stier.  
Pullet—First, Fred Stier; Second, Fred Stier; Third, Fred Stier.

## WHITE COCHIN BANTAM.

Cock—First, Fred Stier; Second, W. A. Hoyt; Third, Fred Stier.  
Hen—First, Fred Stier; Second, Fred Stier; Third, F. W. Niesman.  
Cockerel—First, F. W. Niesman; Second, W. A. Hoyt.  
Pullet—First, Fred Stier; Second, F. W. Niesman; Third, Krempel & Maier.

## BLACK COCHIN BANTAM.

Cock—First, Lee & Wells; Second, E. G. Roberts; Third, F. W. Niesman.  
Hen—First, Lee & Wells; Second, F. W. Niesman; Third, Lee & Wells.  
Cockerel—First, E. G. Roberts; Second, F. W. Niesman; Third, Lee & Wells.  
Pullet—First, Lee & Wells; Second, W. A. Hoyt; Third, E. G. Roberts.

## BLACK ROSE COMB BANTAM.

Cock—First, E. G. Roberts; Second, F. W. Niesman; Third, J. J. Rodig.  
Hen—First, J. J. Rodig; Second, E. G. Roberts; Third, J. J. Rodig.  
Cockerel—First, E. G. Roberts; Second, F. W. Niesman; Third, F. J. Holt.  
Pullet—First, E. G. Roberts; Second, F. J. Holt; Third, F. W. Niesman Co.

## WHITE JAPANESE BANTAM.

Cock—First, E. G. Roberts; Second, Krempel & Maier.  
Hen—First, E. G. Roberts; Second, Krempel & Maier.  
Pullet—First, E. G. Roberts.

## BLACK TAILED JAPANESE BANTAM.

Cock—First, E. G. Roberts; Second, F. W. Niesman Co.; Third, Fred Stier.  
 Hen—First, Fred Stier; Second, E. G. Roberts; Third, F. W. Niesman Co.  
 Cockerel—First, E. G. Roberts.  
 Pullet—First, E. G. Roberts.

## ANY OTHER COLOR POLISH BANTAM.

Hen—First, W. A. Hoyt.

## LIGHT BRAHMA BANTAM.

Cock—First, F. W. Niesman Co.; Second, E. G. Roberts.  
 Hen—First, F. W. Niesman Co.; Second, F. W. Niesman Co.; Third, E. G. Roberts.

## SWEEPSTAKES.

American breeds—E. G. Roberts.

## SWEEPSTAKES.

Asiatic breeds—J. Conrad.

## TURKEYS—OLD BIRDS.

Bronze—First, H. J. Schulte; Second, Dawson Bros.  
 Black—First, E. G. Roberts.  
 White Holland—First, E. G. Roberts; Second, Dawson Bros.  
 Narragansett—First, E. G. Roberts.  
 Buff—First, E. G. Roberts.

## TURKEYS—YOUNG BIRDS.

Bronze—First, H. J. Schulte; Second, Dawson Bros.  
 Black—First, E. G. Roberts.  
 White Holland—First, Dawson Bros.; Second, E. G. Roberts; Third, Dawson Bros.  
 Narragansett—First, E. G. Roberts.  
 Buff—First, E. G. Roberts.

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WATER FOWL.

Judge—T. J. Rountree, Nora, Ill.

## GEESE—OLD BIRDS.

Toulouse—First, Dawson Bros.; Second, Dawson Bros.; Third, E. G. Roberts.  
 Embden—First, Dawson Bros.; Second, E. G. Roberts; Third, Dawson Bros.  
 African—First, Dawson Bros.; Second, E. G. Roberts; Third, Dawson Bros.  
 Wild—First, Dawson Bros.; Second, Dawson Bros.; Third, F. W. Niesman Co.  
 Chinese White—First, Dawson Bros.; Second, Dawson Bros.; Third, F. W. Niesman Co.  
 Chinese Brown—First, Dawson Bros.; Second, E. G. Roberts; Third, F. W. Niesman Co.

## GEESE—YOUNG BIRDS.

- Toulouse—First, E. G. Roberts; Second, Dawson Bros.; Third, Dawson Bros.  
 Embden—First, Dawson Bros.; Second, E. G. Roberts; Third, Dawson Bros.  
 African—First, Dawson Bros.; Second, Dawson Bros.; Third, W. A. Hoyt.  
 Wild—First, Dawson Bros.; Second, Dawson Bros.  
 Chinese White—First, Dawson Bros.; Second, Dawson Bros.  
 Chinese Brown—First, E. G. Roberts; Second, Dawson Bros.; Third, Dawson Bros.

## DUCKS—OLD BIRDS.

- Pekin—First, Dawson Bros.; Second, E. L. & M. N. Monroe; Third, Dawson Bros.  
 Aylesbury—First, Dawson Bros.; Second, E. G. Roberts; Third, Dawson Bros.  
 Rouen—First, J. Conrad; Second, Dawson Bros.; Third, Dawson Bros.  
 Cayuga—First, Dawson Bros.; Second, F. W. Niesman Co.  
 East India—First, Aug. C. Pape; Second, Dawson Bros.; Third, Dawson Bros.  
 Indian Runner—First, Dawson Bros.; Second, Dawson Bros.; Third, Frank P. Ziegler.  
 Colored Muscovy—First, Dawson Bros.; Second, Dawson Bros.; Third, E. G. Roberts.  
 White Muscovy—First, Dawson Bros.; Second, E. G. Roberts; Third, F. W. Niesman Co.  
 Grey or White Call—First, F. W. Niesman Co.; Second, Dawson Bros.; Third, E. G. Roberts.  
 White Crested—First, Dawson Bros.; Second, Dawson Bros.; Third, E. G. Roberts.

## DUCKS—YOUNG BIRDS.

- Pekin—First, Dawson Bros.; Second, E. G. Roberts.  
 Aylesbury—First, Dawson Bros.; Second, Dawson Bros.  
 Rouen—First, J. Conrad; Second, Dawson Bros.; Third, J. Conrad.  
 Cayuga—First, Dawson Bros.; Second, E. G. Roberts; Third, Dawson Bros.  
 East India—First, Aug. C. Pape; Second, Dawson Bros.; Third, Aug. C. Pape.  
 Indian Runner—First, Dawson Bros.; Second, Frank P. Ziegler; Third, Frank P. Ziegler.  
 Colored Muscovy—First, Aug. C. Pape; Second, E. G. Roberts; Third, W. A. Hoyt.  
 White Muscovy—First, E. G. Roberts; Second, Dawson Bros.; Third, Dawson Bros.  
 Grey or White Call—First, Dawson Bros.; Second, Dawson Bros.; Third, E. G. Roberts.  
 White Crested—First, Dawson Bros.; Second, Dawson Bros.

## SWEEPSTAKES.

- Best exhibit of water fowl—Dawson Bros.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

- Guinea fowl, white or pearl—First, Dawson Bros.; Second, E. G. Roberts.  
 English pheasants—First, F. W. Niesman Co.  
 Chinese pheasants—First, Dawson Bros.; Second, F. W. Niesman Co.  
 Silver pheasants—First, Dawson Bros.  
 Mongolian pheasants—First, Dawson Bros.  
 Silkies, white or black—First, E. G. Roberts.  
 Frizzles, any color—First, E. G. Roberts.  
 Rumpless, any color—First, W. A. Hoyt.

**PET STOCK.**

Judge—T. J. Rountree, Nora, Ill.

**BELGIAN HARES.**

Best buck one year or over—First, Geo. Dally; Second, Geo. Dally.

Best doe one year or over—First, Geo. Dally; Second, Geo. Dally.

Best buck over 6 mos., under 1 year—First, Geo. Dally; Second, Geo. Dally.

Best doe over six mos., under one year—First, Geo. Dally; Second, Geo. Dally.

Best doe with litter—First, Geo. Dally; Second, Geo. Dally.

**FLEMISH GIANT AND HIMALAYAN HARES.**

Best buck one year or over—First, Wm. Lyon; Second, Geo. Dally.

Best doe one year or over—First, Wm. Lyon.

Best buck over 6 mos., under 1 year—First, Geo. Dally; Second, Wm. Lyon.

Best doe over 6 mos., under 1 year—First, Wm. Lyon; Second, Geo. Dally.

**ANY OTHER BREED OF HARES.**

Best buck 1 year or over—First, Irwin Vanselow; Second, W. A. Hoyt.

Best doe 1 year or over—First, W. A. Hoyt; Second, F. W. Niesman Co.

Best buck over 6 mos., under 1 year—First, J. J. Rodig; Second, W. A. Hoyt.

Best doe over 6 mos., under 1 year—First, W. A. Hoyt.

**CAVIES (GUINEA PIGS).**

English Smooth.

Boar—First, F. W. Niesman Co.; Second, F. W. Niesman Co.

Sow—First, F. W. Niesman Co.; Second, F. W. Niesman Co.

Sow with litter—First, F. W. Niesman Co.

**PIGEONS.**

Judge—Thos. B. McCauley, Chicago, Ill.

(Single Birds—Old.)

**CARRIERS.**

Black cock—First, Herman Kretschmer.

Dun cock—First, Geo. Ewald; Second, Herman Kretschmer.

White cock—First, Geo. Ewald.

Any other color cock—First, Geo. Ewald.

Black hen—First, Herman Kretschmer.

Dun hen—First, Herman Kretschmer; Second, Geo. Ewald.

White hen—First, Geo. Ewald.

Any other color hen—First, Geo. Ewald.

## FOUTERS.

- Black pied cock—First, Walter W. Rugowski; Second, Walter W. Rugowski.  
 Blue pied cock—First, Geo. Ewald.  
 Red pied cock—First, Geo. Ewald; Second, Walter W. Rugowski.  
 Yellow pied cock—First, Walter W. Rugowski; Second, Geo. Ewald.  
 White cock—First, Geo. Ewald.  
 Any other color cock—First, Geo. Ewald; Second, Walter W. Rugowski.  
 Black pied hen—First, Geo. Ewald.  
 Blue pied hen—First, Walter W. Rugowski; Second, Walter W. Rugowski.  
 Red pied hen—First, Geo. Ewald; Second, Walter W. Rugowski.  
 Yellow pied hen—First, Geo. Ewald; Second, Walter W. Rugowski.  
 White hen—First, Geo. Ewald.  
 Any other color hen—First, Geo. Ewald.

## POUTERS (PIGMIES).

- Black cock—First, Geo. Ewald; Second, Geo. Ewald.  
 Blue cock—First, Geo. Ewald; Second, Geo. Ewald.  
 White cock—First, Geo. Ewald; Second, Geo. Ewald.  
 Any other color cock—First, Geo. Ewald; Second, Geo. Ewald.  
 Black hen—First, Geo. Ewald; Second, Geo. Ewald.  
 Blue hen—First, M. Pasbrig; Second, Geo. Ewald.  
 White hen—First, Geo. Ewald; Second, Geo. Ewald.  
 Any other color hen—First, Geo. Ewald; Second, Geo. Ewald.

## BRUNNER POUTERS.

- Blue cock—First, Herman Kretschmer; Second, Geo. Ewald.  
 Black cock—First, Herman Kretschmer; Second, Geo. Ewald.  
 Any other color cock—First, Herman Kretschmer; Second, Geo. Ewald.  
 Blue hen—First, Herman Kretschmer.  
 Black hen—First, Herman Kretschmer; Second, Geo. Ewald.  
 Any other color hen—First, Geo. Ewald; Second, Geo. Ewald.

## SADDLE-BACK FANTAILS.

- Black cock—First, Geo. Ewald; Second, W. A. Hoyt.  
 Any other color cock—First, Geo. Ewald.  
 Black hen—First, Geo. Ewald; Second, W. A. Hoyt.  
 Any other color hen—First, Geo. Ewald.

## FANTAILS (PLAIN).

- Black cock—First, Geo. Ewald; Second, Geo. Ewald.  
 Blue cock—First, Geo. Ewald; Second, Geo. Ewald.  
 Red cock—First, Geo. Ewald; Second, Geo. Ewald.  
 Yellow cock—First, Geo. Ewald; Second, Geo. Ewald.  
 White cock—First, Geo. Ewald; Second, Geo. Ewald.  
 Any other color cock—First, Geo. Ewald; Second, Geo. Ewald.  
 Black hen—First, Geo. Ewald; Second, Geo. Ewald.  
 Blue hen—First, Geo. Ewald; Second, Geo. Ewald.  
 Red hen—First, Geo. Ewald; Second, Geo. Ewald.  
 Yellow hen—First, Wm. I. Lyon; Second, Geo. Ewald.  
 White hen—First, Walter O. Bahr; Second, Hy. Wallschlager.  
 Any other color hen—First, Geo. Ewald; Second, Geo. Ewald.



## HEN PIGEONS.

- Black cock—First, Hy. Ziegert.  
 White cock—First, Walter O. Bahr; Second, Walter O. Bahr.  
 Any other color cock—First, John Kaszolka; Second, Hy. Ziegert.  
 Blue hen—First, John Kaszolka.  
 White hen—First, Wm. I. Lyon; Second, Walter O. Bahr.  
 Any other color hen—First, Hy. Ziegert; Second, Hy. Ziegert.

## RUNTS.

- Blue cock—First, Herman Kretschmer; Second, Wm. I. Lyon.  
 Silver cock—First, Herman Kretschmer.  
 Any other color cock—First, Herman Kretschmer; Second, Herman Vanselow.  
 Blue hen—First, Herman Kretschmer; Second, Wm. I. Lyon.  
 Silver hen—First, Herman Kretschmer; Second, Hy. Ziegert.  
 Any other color hen—First, Herman Kretschmer; Second, Herman Vanselow.

## DRAGONS.

- Blue cock—First, F. L. Schmidt & Son; Second, Herman Vanselow.  
 Yellow cock—First, F. L. Schmidt & Son; Second, Walter C. Bolt.  
 Black cock—First, Herman Vanselow; Second, F. L. Schmidt & Son.  
 Grizzle cock—First, F. L. Schmidt & Son; Second, Mrs. F. L. Schmidt.  
 Red cock—First, F. L. Schmidt & Son; Second, John A. Debus Jr.  
 White cock—First, F. L. Schmidt & Son; Second, F. L. Schmidt & Son.  
 Any other color cock—First, F. L. Schmidt & Son; Second, F. L. Schmidt & Son.  
 Blue hen—First, F. L. Schmidt & Son; Second, Herman Vanselow.  
 Yellow hen—First, John A. Debus Jr.; Second, Walter C. Bolt.  
 Black hen—First, Geo. Ewald; Second, Herman Vanselow.  
 Grizzle hen—First, Geo. Ewald; Second, F. L. Schmidt & Son.  
 Red hen—First, Mrs. F. L. Schmidt; Second, Mrs. F. L. Schmidt.  
 White hen—First, F. L. Schmidt & Son; Second, F. L. Schmidt & Son.  
 Any other color hen—First, John A. Debus Jr.; Second, F. L. Schmidt & Son.

## RECORD HOMERS.

- Best speed 100 miles—First, M. Freeman.  
 Best speed 300 miles—First, M. Freeman.  
 Best speed 400 miles—First, M. Freeman.  
 Best speed 500 miles—First, M. Freeman.

## PIGEONS SHOWN IN PAIRS.

(Male and female.)

## MAGPIES.

- Red—First, Herman Vanselow; Second, Geo. Ewald.  
 Yellow—First, Geo. Ewald; Second, Mrs. H. Maschmeyer.  
 Black—First, Geo. Ewald; Second, Herman Vanselow.  
 Blue—First, Geo. Ewald; Second, Geo. Ewald.  
 Any other color—First, Geo. Ewald; Second, Geo. Ewald.

## BARBS.

- Any other color—First, Geo. Ewald.

## JACOBINS.

- Red—First, Geo. Ewald; Second, Geo. Ewald.  
 Yellow—First, Geo. Ewald; Second, Geo. Ewald.  
 Black—First, Geo. Ewald; Second, Geo. Ewald.  
 White—First, John Kaszolka; Second, Geo. Ewald.  
 Any other color—First, Geo. Ewald; Second, Geo. Ewald.

## ORIENTAL FRILLS.

- Blondinettes, blue lace—First, Geo. Ewald; Second, Dr. J. F. Rose.  
 Blondinettes, black lace—First, Geo. Ewald; Second, Dr. J. F. Rose.  
 Blondinettes, red lace—First, Geo. Ewald; Second, Herman Vanselow.  
 Blondinettes, dun lace—First, Geo. Ewald; Second, Dr. J. F. Roe.  
 Blondinettes, blue barred—First, Geo. Ewald; Second, Dr. J. F. Roe.  
 Satinettes, blue lace—First, Dr. J. F. Roe; Second, Herman Vanselow.  
 Satinettes, black lace—First, Dr. J. F. Roe; Second, Geo. Ewald.  
 Satinettes, dun lace—First, Geo. Ewald; Second, Dr. J. F. Roe.

## TURBITS (WING).

- Red—First, Geo. Ewald; Second, Geo. Ewald.  
 Yellow—First, Geo. Ewald; Second, Geo. Ewald.  
 Black—First, Geo. Ewald; Second, Geo. Ewald.  
 Blue—First, Geo. Ewald; Second, Geo. Ewald.  
 Any other color—First, Geo. Ewald; Second, Geo. Ewald.

## ENGLISH TRUMPETERS.

- White—First, Walter O. Bahr.  
 Black—First, Walter O. Bahr; Second, Herman Vanselow.  
 Blue—First, Walter O. Bahr.  
 Mottled—First, Walter O. Bahr; Second, Herman Vanselow.  
 Any other color—First, Herman Vanselow.

## ALTENBURGER TRUMPETERS.

- Silver—First, Wm. G. Lueps & Son; Second, Wm. G. Lueps & Son.  
 Blue—First, Wm. G. Lueps & Son; Second, Wm. G. Lueps & Son.  
 Black—First, Wm. G. Lueps & Son; Second, Wm. G. Lueps & Son.

## SHORT-FACED TUMBLERS.

- Almond—First, A. Williamson; Second, Mrs. R. B. Dobrogowski.  
 Red—First, A. Williamson.  
 Mottled—First, Mrs. R. B. Dobrogowski; Second, A. Williamson.  
 Kite—First, Mrs. R. B. Dobrogowski; Second, Mrs. R. B. Dobrogowski.  
 Any other color—First, Mrs. R. B. Dobrogowski; Second, Mrs. R. B. Dobrogowski.

## LONG-FACED TUMBLERS.

(Clean Legged.)

- Red—First, A. Williamson; Second, Geo. Ewald.  
 Black—First, A. Williamson; Second, R. B. Dobrogowski.  
 White—First, A. Williamson; Second, Geo. Ewald.  
 Yellow—First, R. B. Dobrogowski; Second, A. Williamson.  
 Red mottled—First, A. Williamson; Second, R. B. Dobrogowski.  
 Any other color—First, A. Williamson; Second, R. B. Dobrogowski.

## LONG-FACED TUMBLERS.

(Muffled.)

- Silver—First, C. Williamson; Second, R. B. Dobrogowski.  
 Red—First, C. Williamson; Second, R. B. Dobrogowski.  
 Yellow—First, C. Williamson; Second, Geo. Ewald.  
 Black—First, Hy. Wallschlager; Second, C. Williamson.  
 Blue—First, C. Williamson; Second, Geo. Ewald.  
 White—First, C. Williamson; Second, R. B. Dobrogowski.  
 Red mottled or rose-wing—First, C. Williamson; Second, R. B. Dobrogowski.  
 Yellow mottled or rose-wing—First, R. B. Dobrogowski; Second, C. Williamson.  
 Black mottled or rose-wing—First, R. B. Dobrogowski; Second, C. Williamson.

## BALD-HEAD TUMBLERS.

- Black—First, F. H. Williamson; Second, R. B. Dobrogowski.  
 Red—First, R. B. Dobrogowski; Second, F. H. Williamson.  
 Yellow—First, R. B. Dobrogowski; Second, F. H. Williamson.  
 Any other color—First, R. B. Dobrogowski; Second, F. H. Williamson.

## PARLOR TUMBLERS.

- Yellow—First, Geo. Ewald; Second, Wm. I. Lyon.

## MOOREHEAD TUMBLERS.

- Black—First, R. B. Dobrogowski; Second, G. Williamson.  
 Any other color—First, R. B. Dobrogowski; Second, G. Williamson.

## SADDLES.

- Blue—First, R. B. Dobrogowski; Second, F. H. Williamson.  
 Black—First, R. B. Dobrogowski; Second, F. H. Williamson.  
 Red—First, F. H. Williamson; Second, R. B. Dobrogowski.  
 Any other color—First, R. B. Dobrogowski; Second, F. H. Williamson.

## BADGES.

- Black—First, G. Williamson; Second, G. Williamson.  
 Any other color—First, G. Williamson; Second, G. Williamson.

## TIPLERS.

- Dark mottled—First, Geo. Ewald.  
 Light mottled—First, Geo. Ewald; Second, Hy. Ziegert.

## ENGLISH BEARDS.

- Red—First, Mrs. R. B. Dobrogowski; Second, Geo. Ewald.  
 Yellow—First, Mrs. R. B. Dobrogowski; Second, Mrs. R. B. Dobrogowski.  
 Any other color—First, Geo. Ewald; Second, Mrs. R. B. Dobrogowski.

## GERMAN BEARDS.

- Black—First, Herman Kretschmer.  
 Blue—First, Irwin Vanselow; Second, Irwin Vanselow.  
 Any other color—First, Geo. Ewald.

## BARLESS SWALLOWS.

Red—First, Mrs. M. Williamson; Second, Theo. Reuter.  
Yellow—Theo. Reuter; Second, Mrs. M. Williamson.  
Black—First, Theo. Reuter; Second, Raleigh Falbe.  
Blue—First, Theo. Reuter; Second, Mrs. M. Williamson.

## FAIRY SWALLOWS.

Blue spangled—First, Geo. Ewald.  
Black spangled—First, Wm. Korb, Milwaukee.

## SWALLOWS WITH WHITE BARS.

Black—First, Frank Kolbeck, Milwaukee; Second, Frank Kolbeck.  
Blue—First, Theo. Reuter; Second, Theo. Reuter.  
Any other color—First, Geo. Ewald.

## FRILLBACKS.

White—First, Walter O. Bahr; Second, Walter O. Bahr.  
Blue—First, Frank Kolbeck.  
Red—First, Frank Kolbeck.

## ENGLISH OWLS.

Black—First, Geo. Ewald; Second, Geo. Ewald.  
Blue—First, Geo. Ewald; Second, Geo. Ewald.  
Silver—First, Geo. Ewald; Second, Geo. Ewald.  
Any other color—First, Geo. Ewald; Second, Geo. Ewald.

## CHINESE OWLS.

Blue—First, Geo. Ewald; Second, Geo. Ewald.  
Silver—First, Geo. Ewald; Second, Geo. Ewald.  
Any other color—First, Geo. Ewald; Second, Geo. Ewald.

## AFRICAN OWLS.

Black—First, Geo. Ewald; Second, Geo. Ewald.  
Silver—First, Geo. Ewald; Second, Geo. Ewald.  
White—First, Geo. Ewald; Second, Geo. Ewald.  
Any other color—First, Geo. Ewald; Second, Geo. Ewald.

## TAIL COLORED OWLS.

Black tails—First, Geo. Ewald; Second, Geo. Ewald.  
Any other color—First, Geo. Ewald; Second, Geo. Ewald.

## HELMETS.

Red—First, Herman Vanselow; Second, Herman Vanselow.  
Yellow—First, Frank Kolbeck; Second, Geo. Ewald.  
Any other color—First, Herman Vanselow; Second, Herman Vanselow.

## NUNS.

Yellow—First, Geo. Ewald.  
Black—First, Herman Vanselow; Second, Geo. Ewald.  
Any other color—First, Herman Vanselow; Second, Geo. Ewald.

## PRIESTS.

Black—First, M. Pasbrig; Second, M. Pasbrig.  
 Blue—First, M. Pasbrig; Second, M. Pasbrig.  
 Any other color—First, Irwin Vanselow; Second, M. Pasbrig.

## QUAKERS.

Red—First, M. Pasbrig; Second, M. Pasbrig.  
 Black—First, Jos. C. Reuter; Second, M. Pasbrig.  
 Any other color—First, M. Pasbrig; Second, M. Pasbrig.

## SHOW HOMERS.

Blue checker—First, Ferd. Vanselow; Second, Geo. Ewald.  
 Black checker—First, Geo. Ewald; Second, Ferd. Vanselow.  
 Red checker—First, Geo. Ewald; Second, Ferd. Vanselow.  
 Any other color—First, Ferd. Vanselow; Second, Geo. Ewald.

## FLYING HOMERS.

Blue—First, Geo. Ewald; Second, M. Freeman.  
 Silver or Mealy—First, Geo. Ewald; Second, Mrs. Sophia Falbe.  
 White—First, Arthur G. Ganger, Second, Hy. Ziegert.  
 Blue checker—First, Geo. Ewald; Second, Ferd. Vanselow.  
 Red checker—First, Geo. Ewald; Second, Mrs. Sophia Falbe.  
 Black checker—First, Ferd. Vanselow; Second, Geo. Ewald.  
 Any other color—First, Mrs. Sophia Falbe; Second, Mrs. Sophia Falbe.

## SCANDAROONS.

Black—First, Wm. Korb; Second, Wm. Korb.  
 Blue—First, Wm. Korb; Second, Wm. Korb.  
 Red—First, Wm. Korb; Second, Wm. Korb.

## MIXED CLASS.

Strassers—First, Herman Kretschmer.  
 Blue-black barred swallows—First, Jos. C. Reuter; Second, Geo. Ewald.  
 Starlings—First, Mrs. F. L. Schmidt; Second, Jos. C. Reuter.  
 Crescents—First, Geo. Ewald; Second, Walter O. Bahr.  
 Russian Trumpeters—First, Geo. Ewald.  
 Archangels—First, Geo. Ewald; Second, Mrs. Sophia Falbe.  
 Ice pigeons—First, Irwin Vanselow; Second, Irwin Vanselow.  
 Starling Quakers, any color—First, Irwin Vanselow.  
 Any single breed not mentioned—First, Geo. Ewald; Second, Geo. Ewald.

## YOUNG BIRDS IN PAIRS.

(Must wear 1911 seamless band.)

Frillbacks—First, Frank Kolbeck; Second, Frank Kolbeck.  
 Slow Homers—First, Geo. Ewald; Second, Geo. Ewald.  
 Flying Homers—First, Geo. Ewald; Second, Geo. Ewald.  
 Magpies—First, Raleigh Falbe; Second, Herman Vanselow.  
 White Fantails—First, Geo. Ewald.  
 Colored Fantails—First, Geo. Ewald.  
 Swallows—First, Theo. Reuter; Second, Raleigh Falbe.



- Muffed Tumblers—First, G. Williamson; Second, Mrs. R. B. Dobrogowski.  
 Clean-legged Tumblers—First, Mrs. R. B. Dobrogowski; Second, G. Williamson.  
 Short Faced Tumblers—First, G. Williamson; Second, Mrs. R. B. Dobrogowski.  
 Priests—First, M. Pasbrig.  
 Nuns—First, Herman Vanselow; Second, Jos. C. Reuter.  
 Owls—First, Geo. Ewald; Second, Geo. Ewald.  
 White Barred Swallows—First, Jos. C. Reuter; Second, Jos. C. Reuter.  
 Turbits—First, Geo. Ewald; Second, Geo. Ewald.  
 Altenburger Trumpeters—First, Wm. G. Lueps & Son; Second, Wm. G. Lueps & Son.  
 Jacobins—First, Geo. Ewald; Second, Geo. Ewald.  
 Dragons—First, John A. Debus Jr.; Second, Mrs. F. L. Schmidt.  
 Oriental Frills—First, Geo. Ewald; Second, Herman Vanselow.  
 Pouters—First, Walter W. Rugowski; Second, Walter W. Rugowski.  
 Hen pigeons—First, Hy. Ziegert; Second, Hy. Ziegert.  
 Blondinettes—First, Dr. J. F. Roe; Second, M. E. Roe.  
 Satinets—First, Geo. Ewald; Second, Herman Vanselow.  
 Quaker Starlings—First, Jos. C. Reuter; Second, Irwin Vanselow.

## EXHIBITION CAGES.

Not less than ten birds of any one variety, in a single exhibition cage—First, M. E. Roe; Second, Geo. Ewald; Third, Mrs. H. Maschmeyer; Fourth, Walter Korb; Fifth, Wm. Korb Jr.

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 AGRICULTURE.

Judges—Corn and Grains—Mr. E. J. Delwiche, Superior, Wis.; Vegetables—Mr. L. E. Scott, Stanley, Wis.

## GRAIN IN PECK LOTS.

- White winter wheat—First, A. Selle; Second, H. P. West; Third, F. Meekin & Son.  
 Red winter wheat—First, H. E. Krueger; Second, W. G. Bartholf; Third, H. P. West.  
 Blue stem spring wheat—First, H. P. West; Second, H. E. Krueger.  
 Velvet chaff spring wheat—First, H. Vaughn West; Second, H. E. Krueger.  
 Swedish select oats (Wis. No. 4)—First, F. Meekin & Son; Second, H. E. Krueger; Third, H. P. West.  
 Silver Minnesota oats—First, H. P. West; Second, H. E. Krueger; Third, A. N. Kelly.  
 Lincoln oats—First, H. P. West; Second, H. J. Schulte; Third, H. E. Krueger.  
 Any other variety—First, H. Vaughn West; Second, H. J. Schulte; Third, A. Selle.

## BARLEY.

- Manchuria barley (Wis. No. 62)—First, H. E. Krueger; Second, H. P. West; Third, John Hans.  
 Oderbrucker (Wis. No. 55)—First, Mrs. John Hans; Second, John Hans; Third, H. P. West.  
 Any other variety—First, H. P. West; Second, H. E. Krueger; Third, Pabst Brewing Co.

## RYE.

Spring rye—First, H. P. West; Second, H. E. Krueger.

Winter rye—First, John Hans; Second, H. P. West; Third, H. E. Krueger.

## BUCKWHEAT.

Japanese buckwheat—First, H. P. West; Second, F. Meekin & Son; Third, R. E. Pilgrim.

Silver hull buckwheat—First, F. Meekin & Son; Second, J. H. Pilgrim; Third, R. E. Pilgrim.

## FLAX.

American or Russian—First, H. P. West; Second, F. Meekin & Son; Third, J. H. Pilgrim.

## GRASS SEED.

Timothy seed—First, J. H. Pilgrim; Second, H. P. West; Third, A. Selle.

Red clover, medium seed—First, J. H. Pilgrim; Second, H. P. West; Third, John Hans.

Red clover, mammoth seed—First, H. P. West; Second, F. Meekin & Son; Third, J. H. Pilgrim.

White clover seed—First, H. P. West; Second, J. H. Pilgrim; Third, R. E. Pilgrim.

Alsike clover seed—First, J. H. Pilgrim; Second, H. P. West.

Red top clover seed—First, H. P. West; Second, H. E. Krueger; Third, R. E. Pilgrim.

## MILLET.

German millet—First, H. P. West; Second, R. E. Pilgrim; Third, J. H. Pilgrim.

Hungarian or other variety millet—First, R. E. Pilgrim; Second, J. H. Pilgrim; Third, H. E. Krueger.

## BEANS.

Soy beans—First, H. P. West; Second, H. Vaughn West; Third, H. E. Krueger.

Navy beans—First, H. P. West; Second, John Hans; Third, F. J. Lindley.

Any other field beans—First, F. J. Lindley; Second, H. J. Schulte; Third, A. Selle.

Wax beans—First, John Hans; Second, F. J. Lindley; Third, H. J. Schulte.

Lima beans—First, F. J. Lindley.

## PEAS.

White field peas—First, H. Vaughn West; Second, H. P. West; Third, F. Meekin & Son.

Green field peas—First, H. P. West; Second, F. Meekin & Son; Third, H. E. Krueger.

Extra early peas—First, H. P. West; Second, H. E. Krueger.

Early wrinkled peas—First, H. P. West; Second, H. E. Krueger.

Late wrinkled peas—First, A. Selle; Second, H. P. West; Third, H. E. Krueger.

## GRAIN IN SHEAVES.

Display of sheaf wheat—First, H. P. West; Second, John Hans.

Display of sheaf oats—First, H. P. West; Second, John Hans.

## GRASSES IN SHEAVES.

Display of sheaf grasses—First, H. P. West; Second, John Hans.

## CORN.

(10 Ears—Husked.)

Clark's Yellow Dent (Wis. No. 1)—First, Frank J. Lindley; Second, John Hans; Third, Henry J. Schulte; Fourth, F. H. Raessler.

Silver kind (Wis. No. 7)—First, F. H. Raessler; Second, Frank J. Lindley; Third, F. Meekin & Son; Fourth, Chas. B. Sherwood.

Murdock's yellow dent—First, John Hans; Second, F. H. Raessler; Third, A. N. Kelly; Fourth, H. P. West.

Reed's yellow dent—First, F. H. Raessler; Second, H. P. West; Third, Henry J. Schulte.

Wisconsin No. 8 or Minnesota No. 13—First, Wm. F. Pilgrim; Second, F. H. Raessler; Third, Frank J. Lindley; Fourth, Henry J. Schulte.

Golden glow (Wis. No. 12)—First, Wm. McMorran; Second, F. H. Raessler; Third, Frank J. Lindley; Fourth, John Hans.

White cap yellow dent—First, Henry J. Schulte.

North star yellow dent—First, Tracy E. Randall; Second, Tracy E. Randall; Third, H. P. West; Fourth, John Hans.

Yellow flint—First, John Hans; Second, Henry J. Schulte; Third, George Blodgett; Fourth, R. E. Pilgrim.

White flint—First, H. P. West; Second, J. H. Pilgrim; Third, Joseph Ward; Fourth, Wm. F. Pilgrim.

Early sweet corn—First, Frank J. Lindley; Second, J. H. Pilgrim; Third, E. H. Peterson.

Late sweet corn—First, Joseph Ward; Second, J. H. Pilgrim; Third, Frank J. Lindley.

Pop corn—First, Frank J. Lindley; Second, Henry J. Schulte; Third, J. H. Pilgrim.

Any other variety corn—First, Frank J. Lindley; Second, H. J. Zellner; Third, E. H. Peterson.

Best 15 ears yellow dent—First, F. H. Raessler.

Best 15 ears white dent—First, W. E. Colladay.

## STALKS.

Best 6 stalks Wis. No. 7 corn—First, H. J. Schulte; Second, A. N. Kelly; Third, Joseph Ward.

Best 6 stalks Wis. No. 8 corn—First, Wm. F. Pilgrim; Second, Frank J. Lindley; Third, H. J. Schulte.

Best 6 stalks any other variety—First, H. J. Zellner; Second, F. J. Lindley; Third, H. J. Schulte.

## SPECIAL PREMIUMS.

Offered by the L. L. Olds Seed Co., Madison, Wis.

Best peck oats, any variety—First, H. P. West.

Best peck barley, any variety—First, H. P. West.

Best peck wheat, any variety—First, H. P. West.

## VEGETABLES.

Six blood beets, turnip—First, Wm. McMorran; Second, Joseph Ward; Third, Lizzie Mayer.

Six blood beets long—First, Lizzie Mayer; Second, Wm. McMorran; Third, Wm. F. Pilgrim.

Three long red mangolds—First, Wm. McMorran; Second, Wm. F. Pilgrim; Third, Lizzie Mayer.

Three yellow tankards—First, Lizzie Mayer; Second, Frank J. Lindley; Third, Wm. F. Pilgrim.

Six kohlrabi—First, Wm. McMorran; Second, Joseph Ward; Third, Fred Vogel Jr.

Six parsnips—First, Wm. McMorran; Second, Wm. F. Pilgrim; Third, A. Klokner.

Six rutabagas—First, Joseph Ward; Second, J. O. Sherman; Third, Wm. McMorran.

Six flat turnips—First, Wm. McMorran; Second, A. Klokner; Third, Joseph Ward.

Six vegetable oyster—First, Henry J. Schulte; Second, Wm. McMorran; Third, F. J. Lindley.

Six white winter radish—First, Wm. McMorran; Second, Henry J. Schulte; Third, Wm. F. Pilgrim.

Six black winter radish—First, Wm. McMorran; Second, Wm. F. Pilgrim; Third, Joseph Ward.

Six leeks—First, George Blodgett; Second, Lizzie Mayer; Third, Fred Vogel Jr.

Twelve long yellow carrots—First, Wm. F. Pilgrim; Second, Joseph Ward; Third, Wm. McMorran.

Twelve long white carrots—First, Wm. McMorran; Second, Wm. F. Pilgrim; Third, Lizzie Mayer.

Twelve oxbart carrots—First, Wm. F. Pilgrim; Second, Wm. McMorran; Third, Lizzie Mayer.

Six egg plants—First, Lizzie Mayer; Second, Fred Vogel Jr.; Third, Henry J. Schulte.

Six cucumbers—First, A. Klokner; Second, Lizzie Mayer; Third, Wm. McMorran.

Six large peppers, any color—First, Wm. McMorran; Second, Henry J. Schulte; Third, Frank J. Lindley.

Six heads celery—First, Joseph Ward; Second, Wm. F. Pilgrim; Third, Fred Vogel Jr.

Three cauliflower heads—First, Henry J. Schulte; Second, Wm. McMorran; Third, George Blodgett.

Three Hollander cabbages—First, George Blodgett; Second, Wm. McMorran; Third, Lizzie Mayer.

Three drumhead cabbages—First, Frank J. Lindley; Second, Wm. McMorran; Third, Lizzie Mayer.

Three pointed cabbages—First, Joseph Ward; Second, Wm. McMorran; Third, Wm. F. Pilgrim.

Half peck Brussels sprouts—First, Wm. F. Pilgrim; Second, Wm. McMorran; Third, Henry J. Schulte.

Half peck garlic—First, Lizzie Mayer; Second, Wm. McMorran.

Peck red tomatoes—First, Henry J. Schulte; Second, Fred Vogel Jr.; Third, Wm. McMorran.

Peck yellow tomatoes—First, Wm. McMorran; Second, Lizzie Mayer; Third, Henry J. Schulte.

Peck red onions—First, Wm. F. Pilgrim; Second, Lizzie Mayer; Third, Joseph Ward.

Peck yellow onions—First, Fred Vogel Jr.; Second, George Blodgett; Third, Wm. F. Pilgrim.

Peck white onions—First, George Blodgett; Second, Lizzie Mayer; Third, Joseph Ward.

Three muskmelons, ripe—First, Henry J. Schulte; Second, Lizzie Mayer; Third, Frank J. Lindley.

Three watermelons, ripe—First, Joseph Ward; Second, Lizzie Mayer; Third, Wm. McMorran.

Three Hubbard squashes—First, Joseph Ward; Second, A. M. Johnson; Third, Henry J. Schulte.

Largest squash, any variety—First, Joseph Ward; Second, Henry J. Schulte; Third, Wm. F. Pilgrim.

Three yellow pumpkins—First, Wm. McMorran; Second, Henry J. Schulte; Third, E. H. Peterson.

Largest pumpkin, any variety—First, Henry J. Schulte; Second, Wm. F. Pilgrim; Third, A. Klokner.

Largest sunflower—First, Joseph Ward; Second, Wm. McMorran; Third, Frank J. Lindley.

#### POTATOES—FARMERS' CLASS.

World's Fair—First, Frank J. Lindley.

Early Ohio—First, J. O. Sherman; Second, Wm. F. Pilgrim; Third, E. H. Peterson.

Rural New Yorker No. 2—First, Wm. F. Pilgrim; Second, Henry J. Schulte; Third, E. H. Peterson.

Beauty of Hebron—First, Frank J. Lindley; Second, Henry J. Schulte; Third, J. H. Pilgrim.

Early Michigan—First, Wm. F. Pilgrim; Second, Frank J. Lindley; Third, J. H. Pilgrim.

Burbank—First, Wm. F. Pilgrim; Second, Henry J. Schulte; Third, Frank J. Lindley.

Carmen No. 2—First, J. O. Sherman; Second, Henry J. Schulte; Third, Wm. F. Pilgrim.

Sir Walter Raleigh—First, Henry J. Schulte; Second, Wm. F. Pilgrim; Third, E. H. Peterson.

California russet—First, Wm. F. Pilgrim; Second, Henry J. Schulte; Third, J. O. Sherman.

White Victor—First, Henry J. Schulte; Second, J. H. Pilgrim.

Voeneham—First, Henry J. Schulte; Second, Frank J. Lindley.

Triumph—First, J. O. Sherman; Second, Wm. F. Pilgrim; Third, Henry J. Schulte.

Any other variety—First, E. H. Peterson; Second, Henry J. Schulte; Third, Wm. F. Pilgrim.

#### SWEEPSTAKES.

Best display of vegetables—First, Wm. McMorran; Second, Wm. F. Pilgrim; Third, Henry J. Schulte; Fourth, Lizzie Mayer.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

Six sugar beets—First, Henry J. Schulte; Second, Frank J. Lindley; Third, Wm. F. Pilgrim.

Three stalks tobacco—First, W. E. Colladay; Second, Joseph Ward; Third, Frank J. Lindley.

Best collection of gourds—First, Joseph Ward; Second, Wm. F. Pilgrim; Third, Lizzie Mayer.

#### SPECIAL PREMIUMS.

Offered by Archias' Seed Store, Sedalia, Mo.

Best display of garden vegetables, farm and floral products, by one grower, from Archias seed for 1911—Frank J. Lindley.

Offered by Farmer Seed & Nursery Co., Faribault, Minn.

For best collection of vegetables, grown from seeds purchased from the Farmer Seed & Nursery Co.—L. R. Bamford.

Offered by Guerny Seed & Nursery Co., Yankton, S. Dak.

Vegetables grown from seeds purchased from the Gurney Seed & Nursery Co., and exhibited by grower.

Best 10 ears Minnesota No. 13 corn—Wm. McMorran.



- Best ten ears Gurney's hybrid model dent corn—Wm. McMorran.  
 Best 10 ears Reid's yellow dent corn—H. P. West.  
 Best 10 ears Gurney's early golden sweet corn—Wm. McMorran.  
 Best peck Kherson oats—Henry J. Schulte.  
 Best peck Oderbrucker barley—H. P. West.  
 Best 10 Gurney's white harvest potatoes—Henry J. Schulte.  
 Best 10 Gurney's gold lump carrots—Wm. McMorran.  
 Best 3 San Jose largest carrots—L. R. Bamford.  
 Best 10 Earlibell tomato—L. R. Bamford.  
 Best 3 Gurney's early ballhead cabbage—Wm. McMorran.  
 Best 3 improved Cole's early watermelon—Wm. McMorran.  
 Best 3 grand muskmelon—Henry J. Schulte.  
 Best 3 Enid muskmelon—Wm. McMorran.  
 Best 3 Davis perfect cucumber—Henry J. Schulte.  
 Best quart pickled Gurney's everbearing rust-proof beans—Wm. McMorran.  
 Largest Sakurajima radish—Wm. McMorran.  
 Largest pumpkin—Henry J. Schulte.  
 Best collection of fruit grown and exhibited by one party—A. D. Brown.

## BOYS' CLASS.

## CORN.

- Best 10 ears yellow dent, variety named—First, Ben Hans; Second, Everett Hunt; Third, H. Vaughn West; Fourth, Roy Pilgrim.  
 Best 10 ears white dent, variety named—First, Everett Hunt; Second, Gilbert Reitz; Third, Chester Twinem Jr.; Fourth, Ben Hans.  
 Best 10 ears yellow flint, variety named—First, Ben Hans; Second, Jos. E. Pilgrim; Third, Chester Twinem Jr.  
 Best 10 ears white flint, variety named—First, Jos. E. Pilgrim; Second, Ralph Pilgrim; Third, H. Vaughn West; Fourth, Roy Pilgrim.  
 Best 10 ears of pop corn—First, Chester Twinem Jr.; Second, Jos. E. Pilgrim; Third, Everett Hunt; Fourth, Ralph Pilgrim.

## VEGETABLES.

- Six blood beets, turnip—First, Bernard Claffey; Second, Francis Tennis.  
 Six blood beets, long—First, Francis Tennis; Second, Everett Hunt.  
 Three long red mangolds—First, Roy Pilgrim; Second, Ralph Pilgrim.  
 Three yellow tankards—First, Francis Tennis; Second, Everett Hunt.  
 Six kohlrabi—First, Jos. E. Pilgrim; Second, Francis Tennis.  
 Six parsnips—First, Everett Hunt; Second, Ralph Pilgrim.  
 Six rutabagas—First, Francis Tennis; Second, Roy Pilgrim.  
 Six flat turnips—First, Bernard Claffey; Second, Everett Hunt.  
 Six vegetable oyster—First, Francis Tennis; Second, Roy Pilgrim.  
 Six white winter radishes—First, Ralph Pilgrim; Second, Roy Pilgrim.  
 Six black winter radishes—First, Roy Pilgrim; Second, Ralph Pilgrim.  
 Six leeks—First, Jos. E. Pilgrim; Second, Chester Twinem, Jr.  
 Twelve long yellow carrots—First, Ralph Pilgrim; Second, Roy Pilgrim.  
 Twelve long white carrots—First, Ralph Pilgrim; Second, Ralph Pilgrim.  
 Twelve oxheart carrots—First, Francis Tennis; Second, Everett Hunt.  
 Six egg plants—First, Francis Tennis; Second, Ralph Pilgrim.  
 Six cucumbers—First, Chester Twinem, Jr.; Second, Francis Tennis.  
 Six large peppers, any color—First, Chester Twinem, Jr.; Second, Francis Tennis.  
 Six heads of celery—First, Jos. E. Pilgrim.  
 Three cauliflower heads—First, Chester Twinem Jr.; Second, Francis Tennis.  
 Three Hollander cabbages—First, Francis Tennis; Second, Chester Twinem, Jr.  
 Three drumhead cabbages—First, Everett Hunt; Second, Bernard Claffey.

Three pointed cabbages—First, Everett Hunt; Second, Ralph Pilgrim.  
 Half peck Brussels sprouts—First, Everett Hunt; Second, Ralph Pilgrim.  
 Half peck garlic—First, Francis Tennis.  
 Peck red tomatoes—First, Chester Twinem, Jr.; Second, Ralph Pilgrim.  
 Peck yellow tomatoes—First, Chester Twinem, Jr.; Second, Francis Tennis.  
 Peck red onions—First, Ralph Pilgrim; Second, Roy Pilgrim.  
 Peck yellow onions—First, Jos. E. Pilgrim; Second, Chester Twinem, Jr.  
 Peck white onions—First, Jos. E. Pilgrim; Second, Francis Tennis.  
 Threë muskmellons, ripe—First, Chester Twinem, Jr.; Second, Jos. E. Pilgrim.  
 Three water melons, ripe—First, Francis Tennis; Second, Ralph Pilgrim.  
 Three Hubbard squashes—First, Francis Tennis; Second, Ralph Pilgrim.  
 Largest squash, any variety—First, Ralph Pilgrim; Second, Roy Pilgrim.  
 Three yellow pumpkins—First, Chester Twinem, Jr.; Second, Francis Tennis.  
 Largest pumpkin, any variety—First, Ralph Pilgrim; Second, Roy Pilgrim.  
 Largest sunflower—First, Everett Hunt; Second, Francis Tennis.

#### POTATOES.

World's Fair—First, Roy Pilgrim; Second, Ralph Pilgrim.  
 Early Ohio—First, Jos. E. Pilgrim; Second, Ben Hans.  
 Rural New Yorker No. 2—First, Roy Pilgrim; Second, Ralph Pilgrim.  
 Early Rose—First, Ben Hans; Second, Jos. E. Pilgrim.  
 Beauty of Hebron—First, Ralph Pilgrim; Second, Jos. E. Pilgrim.  
 Early Michigan—First, Jos. E. Pilgrim; Second, Ralph Pilgrim.  
 Burbank—First, Roy Pilgrim; Second, Ralph Pilgrim  
 Carmen No. 2—First, Roy Pilgrim; Second, Ralph Pilgrim.  
 Sir Walter Raleigh—First, Roy Pilgrim; Second, Ralph Pilgrim.  
 California Russet—First, Ralph Pilgrim; Second, Roy Pilgrim.  
 White Victor—First, Jos. E. Pilgrim.  
 Voeneham—First, Jos. E. Pilgrim.  
 Triumph—First, Ralph Pilgrim.  
 Any other variety—First, Jos. E. Pilgrim; Second, Ralph Pilgrim.

County Exhibits—First, Marathon; Second, Fond du Lac; Third, Chippewa; Fourth, St. Croix; Fifth, Dodge; Sixth, Eau Claire; Seventh, Taylor; Eighth, Iowa; Ninth, Sauk; Tenth, Oconto; Eleventh, Jefferson; Twelfth, Forest; Thirteenth, Ozaukee; Fourteenth, Green Lake; Fifteenth, Langlade; Sixteenth, Sheboygan; Sevteeth, Dane; Eighteenth, Oneida; Nineteenth, Milwaukee.

#### BEEES AND HONEY

Judge—M. V. Facey, Preston, Minn.

Most attractive and finished display comb honey—First, E. D. Ochsner; Second, Wm. E. Prisk; Third, J. J. Ochsner.

Case white comb honey, 12 to 24 lbs.—First, Wm. E. Prisk; Second, E. D. Ochsner; Third, J. J. Ochsner.

Case amber honey, 12 to 24 lbs.—First, Wm. E. Prisk; Second, J. J. Ochsner; Third, E. D. Ochsner.

Display of honey in distracting frames—First, Wm. E. Prisk; Second, E. D. Ochsner; Third, J. J. Ochsner.

Most attractive and finished display of extracted honey—First, Wm. E. Prisk; Second, E. D. Ochsner; Third, J. J. Ochsner.

Case extracted white clover honey, 12 lbs. or more, in glass, labelled—First, Wm. E. Prisk; Second, J. J. Ochsner; Third, E. D. Ochsner.

Case extracted basswood or linden honey—First, E. D. Ochsner; Second, Wm. E. Prisk; Third, J. J. Ochsner.

Case other white extracted honey—First, E. D. Ochsner; Second, Wm. E. Prisk; Third, J. J. Ochsner.

Case extracted amber honey—First, Wm. E. Prisk; Second, J. J. Ochsner; Third, E. D. Ochsner.

Display extracted honey, granulated or candied—First, Wm. E. Prisk; Second, E. D. Ochsner; Third, J. J. Ochsner.

Beeswax, best quality—First, Wm. E. Prisk; Second, E. D. Ochsner; Third, J. J. Ochsner.

Honey vinegar—First, J. J. Ochsner; Second, E. D. Ochsner.

Nucleus of golden yellow Italian bees and queen—First, E. D. Ochsner; Second, J. J. Ochsner; Third, Wm. E. Prisk; Fourth, Wm. E. Prisk.

Nucleus of dark or leather colored Italian bees and queen—First, J. J. Ochsner; Second, Wm. E. Prisk; Third, E. D. Ochsner.

Nucleus of Carniolan bees and queen—First, Wm. E. Prisk; Second, E. D. Ochsner; Third, J. J. Ochsner.

#### GRAND SWEEPSTAKES

Largest, best and most attractive exhibition in this department, all things considered—First, Wm. E. Prisk; Second, E. D. Ochsner; Third, J. J. Ochsner.

#### FARMERS' EXHIBIT

Case white comb honey—First, Mrs. Abbie Prisk.

Case amber comb honey—First, Mrs. Abbie Prisk.

Case dark comb honey—First, Mrs. Abbie Prisk.

Case white extracted honey—First, Mrs. Abbie Prisk.

Case amber extracted honey—First, Mrs. Abbie Prisk.

Case dark extracted honey—First, Mrs. Abbie Prisk.

#### FARMERS' SWEEPSTAKES

Largest, best and most attractive exhibition in this department, all things considered—First, Mrs. Abbie Prisk.

#### DEMONSTRATION

Open to all

Competitive Live Bees Demonstration—cage furnished—First, Wm. E. Prisk; Second, E. D. Ochsner.

#### HORTICULTURE

##### FRUITS

D. E. Bingham, Judge, Sturgeon Bay, Wis.

Apples.—Open to all

Display not to exceed 20 varieties—First, J. L. Palmer; Second, John Reis; Third, Wm. R. Ramsey; Fourth, A. N. Kelley; Fifth, Wm. Fox.

Display of ten varieties—First, J. L. Palmer; Second, John Reis; Third, Wm. R. Ramsey; Fourth, A. N. Kelley; Fifth, Wm. Fox.

Display of 5 winter varieties—First, A. N. Kelly; Second, John Reis; Third, J. L. Palmer; Fourth, Wm. R. Ramsey.

Display of seedlings, not less than 5—First, A. N. Kelly; Second, John Reis; Third, J. L. Palmer; Fourth, A. D. Brown.

Largest apple—First, Wm. R. Ramsey; Second, J. L. Palmer; Third, Bertha Puerner; Fourth, A. N. Kelly.

## SINGLE PLATE

- Astrachan—First, Theo. Kalbakken; Second, Geo. J. Jeffery.
- Anisim—First, A. D. Brown; Second, J. L. Palmer; Third, Wm. Toole & Sons; Fourth, Wm. Fox; Fifth, Wm. R. Ramsey.
- Antonovka—First, Theo. Kalbakken; Second, J. L. Palmer; Third, A. D. Brown; Fourth, Wm. R. Ramsey; Fifth, Wm. Fox.
- Autumn Strawberry—First, W. J. Moyle; Second, A. N. Kelly; Third, J. L. Palmer.
- Alexander—First, A. N. Kelly; Second, Wm. Fox; Third, John Reis; Fourth, Wm. R. Ramsey; Fifth, Bertha Puerner.
- Am. Codling—First, Wm. Fox.
- Beautiful Arcade—First, Wm. R. Ramsey; Second, Wm. Fox.
- Ben Davis—First, Wm. Fox; Second, N. M. Jewell & Son; Third, A. N. Kelly; Fifth, W. J. Moyle.
- Dudley—First, L. Bamford; Second, John Reis.
- Fameuse—First, J. L. Palmer; Second, A. N. Kelly; Third, N. M. Jewell & Son; Fourth, Wm. Toole & Sons; Fifth, Wm. Fox.
- Fall Orange—First, J. L. Palmer; Second, A. N. Kelly; Third, Wm. R. Ramsey; Fourth, Dawson Bros.; Fifth, Wm. Fox.
- Gano—First, A. N. Kelly; Second, John Reis.
- Gem City—First, Wm. R. Ramsey; Second, Wm. Toole & Sons; Third, A. D. Brown.
- Grime's Golden—First, H. C. Melcher.
- Gideon—First, Theo. Kalbakken; Second, John Reis; Third, L. Bamford; Fourth, A. N. Kelly; Fifth, Geo. J. Jeffery.
- Golden Russet—First, J. L. Palmer; Second, John Reis; Third, Wm. R. Ramsey; Fourth, H. C. Melcher; Fifth, Wm. Fox.
- Haas—First, John Reis; Second, N. F. Jewell & Son; Third, J. L. Palmer; Fourth, Wm. R. Ramsey; Fifth, Wm. Fox.
- Hibernal—First, A. D. Brown; Second, W. R. Ramsey; Third, Wm. Fox; Fourth, Theo. Kalbakken; Fifth, John Reis.
- Longfield—First, John Reis; Second, A. D. Brown; Third, A. N. Kelly; Fourth, Wm. R. Ramsey; Fifth, Wm. Fox.
- Lubsk Queen—First, John Reis.
- Lowland Raspberry—First, Wm. R. Ramsey; Second, Wm. Fox; Third, A. D. Brown.
- Lowell—First, A. White; Second, W. S. Moyle; Third, J. L. Palmer.
- Malinda—First, Wm. Fox; Second, Theo. Kalbakken; Third, Wm. R. Ramsey; Fourth, A. N. Kelly.
- McIntosh—First, J. L. Palmer; Second, John Reis; Third, Wm. R. Ramsey.
- McMahan—First, J. L. Palmer; Second, John Reis; Third, Wm. Fox; Fourth, Wm. R. Ramsey; Fifth, Wm. Toole & Sons.
- Maiden Blush—First, J. L. Palmer; Second, A. N. Kelly; Third, E. H. Peterson; Fourth, Geo. J. Jeffrey; Fifth, Wm. Fox.
- Mann—First, A. White; Second, Dawson Bros.; Third, H. C. Melcher; Fourth, E. H. Peterson; Fifth, Bertha Puerner.
- Newell—First, John Reis; Second, J. L. Palmer; Third, Wm. Toole & Sons; Fourth, A. N. Kelly; Fifth, A. D. Brown.
- Northern Spy—First, A. White; Second, Geo. J. Jeffrey.
- Northwestern Greening—First, J. L. Palmer; Second, A. N. Kelly; Third, John Reis; Fourth, Wm. R. Ramsey; Fifth, H. C. Melcher.
- Okabena—First, Wm. R. Ramsey; Second, A. White.
- Oldenberg—(Duchess)—First, J. L. Palmer; Second, A. N. Kelly; Third, Geo. J. Jeffrey; Fourth, John Reis; Fifth, A. D. Brown.
- Patten Greening—First, J. L. Palmer; Second, A. N. Kelly; Third, John Reis; Fourth, Wm. R. Ramsey; Fifth, Wm. Fox.
- Pewaukee—First, J. L. Palmer; Second, John Reis; Third, Wm. Fox; Fourth, Wm. R. Ramsey; Fifth, A. N. Kelly.

- Perry Russet—First, Wm. Toole & Sons; Second, A. N. Kelly; Third, Wm. R. Ramsey; Fourth, Wm. Fox; Fifth, Dawson Bros.
- Plumb Cider—First, J. L. Palmer; Second, Wm. R. Ramsey; Third, Wm. Fox; Fourth, John Reis; Fifth, Geo. J. Jeffery.
- Repka—First, A. N. Kelly; Second, Wm. R. Ramsey; Third, John Reis; Fourth, J. L. Palmer; Fifth, H. C. Melcher
- St Lawrence—First, J. L. Palmer; Second, A. N. Kelly; Third, Wm. R. Ramsey; Fourth, Wm. Fox; Fifth, W. J. Moyle.
- Salome—First, Theo. Kalbakken; Second, H. C. Melcher.
- Sope of Wine—First, Wm. Fox; Second, Geo. J. Jeffery.
- Seek-no-farther—First, J. L. Palmer; Second, Wm. Toole & Sons; Third, John Reis; Fourth, H. C. Melcher; Fifth, W. J. Moyle.
- Scott's Winter—First, Wm. Fox; Second, John Reis; Third, Wm. R. Ramsey; Fourth, J. L. Palmer; Fifth, Theo. Kalbakken.
- Switzer—First, Theo. Kalbakken; Second, A. N. Kelly; Third, Wm. Fox; Fourth, John Reis.
- Talman—First, J. L. Palmer; Second, A. N. Kelly; Third, Wm. R. Ramsey; Fourth, Wm. Toole & Sons; Fifth, John Reis.
- Tetofsky—First, Wm. R. Ramsey; Second, John Reis.
- Twenty Ounce—First, Wm. R. Ramsey; Second, A. M. Johnson; Third, John Reis.
- Utter Red—First, J. L. Palmer; Second, Wm. Fox; Third, John Reis; Fourth, A. N. Kelly; Fifth, Wm. R. Ramsey.
- Walbridge—First, J. L. Palmer; Second, Wm. R. Ramsey; Third, John Reis; Fourth, A. White; Fifth, A. N. Kelly.
- Wealthy—First, J. L. Palmer; Second, John Reis; Third, A. N. Kelly; Fourth, Wm. Toole & Sons; Fifth, H. C. Melcher.
- Willow Twig—First, J. L. Palmer.
- Wisconsin Spy—First, A. N. Kelly.
- Windsor—First, John Reis; Second, J. L. Palmer; Third, Wm. Fox; Fourth, A. N. Kelly; Fifth, Wm. R. Ramsey.
- Wolf River—First, A. N. Kelly; Second, J. L. Palmer; Third, John Reis; Fourth, Wm. Fox; Fifth, N. M. Jewell & Son.
- Yellow Bell Flower—First, J. L. Palmer; Second, W. J. Moyle.

## PECK OF APPLES

- Duchess—First, J. L. Palmer; Second, Theo. Kalbakken; Third, Wm. R. Ramsey; Fourth, John Reis; Fifth, A. D. Brown.
- Dudley—First, L. Bamford; Second, John Reis.
- Golden Russet—First, John Reis; Second, Wm. Fox; Third, J. L. Palmer; Fourth, A. N. Kelly; Fifth, Wm. R. Ramsey.
- Longfield—First, A. D. Brown; Second, Wm. Fox; Third, J. L. Palmer; Fourth, Wm. R. Ramsey; Fifth, John Reis.
- Lowland Raspberry—First, Wm. R. Ramsey; Second, Wm. Fox.
- Lubsk Queen—First, John Reis.
- McMahan—First, J. L. Palmer; Second, Wm. Fox; Third, John Reis; Fourth, Theo. Kalbakken; Fifth, Wm. Toole & Sons.
- Newell—First, J. L. Palmer; Second, John Reis; Third, A. N. Kelly; Fourth, A. D. Brown; Fifth, Wm. Toole & Sons.
- Northwestern—First, A. N. Kelly; Second, J. L. Palmer; Third, John Reis; Fourth, Wm. Fox; Fifth, Wm. R. Ramsey.
- Patten—First, J. L. Palmer; Second, Wm. Fox; Third, A. D. Brown; Fourth, Wm. R. Ramsey; Fifth, A. N. Kelly.
- Pewaukee—First, J. L. Palmer; Second, John Reis; Third, Wm. R. Ramsey; Fourth, A. N. Kelly; Fifth, Wm. Fox.
- Plumb Cider—First, J. L. Palmer; Second, Wm. R. Ramsey; Third, Wm. Fox.



Seek-no-farther—First, J. L. Palmer; Second, John Reis; Third, Wm. Toole & Sons; Fourth, H. C. Melcher.

Talman—First, J. L. Palmer; Second, Wm. R. Ramsey; Third, Wm. Toole & Sons; Fourth, John Reis; Fifth, Wm. Fox.

Wealthy—First, J. L. Palmer. Second, Wm. R. Ramsey; Third, H. C. Melcher; Fourth, A. N. Kelly; Fifth, A. D. Brown.

Wolf River—First, J. L. Palmer; Second, A. N. Kelly; Third, John Reis; Fourth, Theo. Kalbakken; Fifth, Wm. R. Ramsey.

## CRAB APPLES

Gen. Grant—First, Geo. J. Jeffery.

Hyslop—First, A. N. Kelly; Second, Theo. Kalbakken; Third, John Reis; Fourth, Geo. J. Jeffery.

Lyman—First, Wm. R. Ramsey; Second, Theo. Kalbakken.

Martha—First, John Reis; Second, Wm. R. Ramsey.

Transcendent—First, A. N. Kelly; Second, Wm. R. Ramsey.

Virginia—First, A. D. Brown; Second, Geo. J. Jeffery.

Whitney—First, A. N. Kelly; Second, Theo. Kalbakken; Third, Wm. R. Ramsey; Fourth, Edward C. Loewe.

## SWEEPSTAKES

Best and largest show of apples—First, J. L. Palmer; Second, John Reis; Third, Wm. R. Ramsey; Fourth, A. N. Kelly; Fifth, Wm. Fox; Sixth, A. D. Brown.

## PEARS—Open to all

Collection not to exceed 15 varieties—First, W. J. Moyle; Second, Geo. J. Jeffery.

## SINGLE FLATE

Anjou—First, W. J. Moyle.

Bartlett—First, A. M. Johnson; Second, W. J. Moyle.

Clairgau—First, W. J. Moyle.

Duchess—First, W. J. Moyle; Second, Geo. J. Jeffery.

Flemish Beauty—First, J. L. Palmer; Second, Wm. Fox.

Howell—First, W. J. Moyle.

Kieffer—First, Wm. Fox; Second, W. J. Moyle.

Lawrence—Second, J. Moyle.

Louise Bonne de Jersey—First, W. J. Moyle.

Seckel—First, Dawson Bros.; Second, E. H. Peterson, Waukesha.

Sheldon—First, W. J. Moyle.

Vermont Beauty—First, W. J. Moyle.

## PLUMS—Open to all.

## SINGLE PLATE

Hawkeye—First, Wm. R. Ramsey.

Lombard—First, A. M. Johnson; Second, Wm. R. Ramsey; Third, Geo. J. Jeffery.

Stoddard—Second, Geo. J. Jeffery.

Surprise—First, Wm. R. Ramsey; Second, H. C. Melcher.

## GRAPES—Open to all

Display not less than 15 varieties—First, Wm. Fox; Second, John Reis; Third, Geo. J. Jeffery.

Display of 10 varieties, adapted to Wisconsin—First, Wm. Fox; Second, John Reis; Third, J. L. Palmer; Fourth, Wm. R. Ramsey.

Display of 5 varieties, adapted to Wisconsin—First, Wm. Fox; Second, Wm. R. Ramsey; Third, John Reis; Fourth, J. L. Palmer.

## GRAPES

Brighton—First, Wm. Fox; Second, John Reis; Third, Wm. R. Ramsey.

Concord—First, John Reis; Second, Wm. R. Ramsey; Third, Wm. Fox.

Delaware—First, John Reis; Second, Wm. Fox; Third, J. L. Palmer.

Moore's Diamond—First, John Reis; Second, Wm. Fox; Third, J. L. Palmer.

Worden—First, Wm. Fox; Second, John Reis; Third, J. L. Palmer.

## SINGLE PLATE

Agawan—First, John Reis; Second, Wm. Fox.

Brighton—First, Wm. Fox; Second, John Reis; Third, Wm. R. Ramsey; Fourth, Bertha Puerner, Jefferson.

Concord—First, Wm. R. Ramsey; Second, Wm. Fox; Third, John Reis; Fourth, J. L. Palmer.

Campbell Early—First, A. D. Brown; Second, John Reis.

Delaware—First, Wm. R. Ramsey; Second, Wm. Fox; Third, John Reis; Fourth, Geo. J. Jeffery.

Green Mountain—First, Wm. Fox; Second, Wm. R. Ramsey.

Lady—First, Wm. Fox; Second, John Reis.

Lady Washington—First, John Reis; Second, Wm. Fox.

Lindley—First, Wm. Fox; Second, John Reis.

Martha—First, Wm. Fox.

McPike—First, John Reis; Second, Wm. Fox.

Moore's Diamond—First, Wm. Fox; Second, John Reis.

Moore's Early—First, Wm. Fox; Second, John Reis.

Niagara—First, John Reis; Second, Wm. Fox; Third, J. L. Palmer; Fourth, Wm. R. Ramsey.

Pocklington—First, Wm. Fox.

Salem—First, Wm. Fox.

Wilder—First, Wm. Fox; Second, John Reis.

Worden—First, Wm. Fox; Second, John Reis; Third, Wm. R. Ramsey.

## SWEEPSTAKES

Best and largest show of grapes—First, Wm. Fox; Second, John Reis; Third, J. L. Palmer; Fourth, Wm. R. Ramsey; Fifth, Geo. J. Jeffery.

## GRAND SWEEPSTAKES

Premium—\$75.00. Pro rata, in 6 premiums.

Best and largest exhibit of named fruits—First, John Reis; Second, J. L. Palmer; Third, Wm. Fox; Fourth, Wm. R. Ramsey; Fifth, A. N. Kelly; Sixth, A. D. Brown.

## PLANTS AND FLOWERS

William Toole, Judge, Baraboo, Wis.

## For Professional Growers

Collection of greenhouse plants, not less than 25 varieties, nor more than 50 varieties—First, Currie Bros.; Second, A. Klokner; Third, J. M. Dunlop.

Display of palms—First, J. M. Dunlop; Second, A. Klokner.

Display of ferns—First, J. M. Dunlop; Second, A. Klokner.

Ten varieties of greenhouse plants in bloom—First, A. Klokner; Second, J. M. Dunlop; Third, Wm. Eschrich.

Show of foliage plants not less than 10 varieties—First, A. Klokner; Second, J. M. Dunlop; Third, Wm. Eschrich.

Five named carnations—First, Wm. Eschrich; Second, A. Klokner.

Five named geraniums in bloom—First, Wm. Eschrich; Second, A. Klokner; Third, J. M. Dunlop.

## CUT FLOWERS

Most artistically arranged floral design—First, A. Klokner; Second, J. M. Dunlop; Third, Wm. Eschrich.

Most artistically arranged basket of flowers—First, A. Klokner; Second, J. M. Dunlop.

Most artistically arranged bouquet of wild flowers—First, A. Klokner; Second, H. W. Koerner; Third, J. M. Dunlop.

Best display of cut flowers—First, Fred Vogel, Jr.; Second, H. W. Koerner; Third, A. Klokner.

Best display of asters—First, A. Klokner; Second, Fred Vogel, Jr.; Third, J. M. Dunlop.

Best display of hardy phlox—First, H. W. Koerner; Second, J. M. Dunlop; Third, A. Klokner.

Best display of gladiolus—First, H. W. Koerner; Second, J. M. Dunlop; Third, A. Klokner.

Best display of dahlias—First, T. W. Koerner; Second, A. Klokner; Third, J. M. Dunlop.

Best display of cannas—First, Wm. Eschrich; Second, A. Klokner.

Best display of carnations—First, Wm. Eschrich; Second, A. Klokner.

Best display of lilies—First, G. N. Hunkel; Second, A. Klokner.

Best display of roses—First, A. Klokner.

Best bouquet of flowers—First, J. M. Dunlop; Second, A. Klokner.

Best display of snap dragons—First, Wm. Eschrich; Second, A. Klokner.

Best display of larkspur—First, H. W. Koerner; Second, A. Klokner.

Best display of calendula—First, A. Klokner; Second, J. M. Dunlop.

Best display of dianthus—First, Fred Vogel, Jr.; Second, J. M. Dunlop.

Best display of decorative grasses—First, A. Klokner.

Best display of cosmos—First, H. W. Koerner; Second, A. Klokner.

Best display of coxcombs—First, Wm. Eschrich; Second, Fred Vogel, Jr.

Best display of Gaillardia Grandiflora—First, A. Klokner; Second, H. W. Koerner.

Best display of hydrangea, six blooms—First, Wm. Eschrich; Second, A. Klokner.

## PLANTS AND FLOWERS

For amateurs only.

Collection of greenhouse plants, not less than 25 varieties, nor less than 50 varieties—First, Mrs. C. E. Strong; Second, Mrs. S. W. Poppe; Third, Mrs. W. P. Wegner.

Display of palms—First, Mrs. C. E. Strong; Second, Mrs. W. P. Wegner; Third, Mrs. S. W. Poppe.

Best display of ferns—First, Mrs. S. W. Poppe; Second, Mrs. W. P. Wegner; Third, Mrs. C. E. Strong.

Ten varieties of greenhouse plants, in bloom—First, Mrs. C. E. Strong; Second, Mrs. S. W. Poppe; Third, Mrs. W. P. Wegner.

Show of foliage plants, not less than 10 varieties—First, Mrs. S. W. Poppe; Second, Mrs. W. P. Wegner; Third, Mrs. C. E. Strong.

Five named carnations in bloom—First, Mrs. C. E. Strong; Second, Mrs. S. W. Poppe.

Five named geraniums in bloom—First, Mrs. C. E. Strong; Second, Mrs. S. W. Poppe; Third, Mrs. W. P. Wegner.

## CUT FLOWERS

Most artistically arranged floral design—First, Mrs. S. W. Poppe; Second, Mrs. Crittie Richards; Third, Mrs. A. R. Radtke.

Most artistically arranged basket of flowers—First, Mrs. W. P. Wegner. Second, Miss E. M. Goelzer; Third, Mrs. A. Wiessenborn.

Most artistically arranged bouquet of wild flowers—First, Mrs. A. Wiessenborn; Second, Mrs. C. Richards; Third, Edna L. Stoppenbach.

Best display of cut flowers—First, Mrs. A. R. Radtke; Second, A. White; Third, Mrs. W. P. Wegner.

Best display of pansies—First, Mrs. Thos. Bowes; Second, E. M. Goelzer; Third, Mrs. W. P. Wegner.

Best display of asters—First, Mrs. A. R. Radtke; Second, E. M. Goelzer; Third, Mrs. C. E. Strong.

Best display of hardy phlox—First, A. White; Second, Mrs. Thos. Bowes; Third, Mrs. Crittie Richards.

Best display of gladiolus—First, Mrs. S. W. Poppe; Second, Mrs. W. P. Wegner; Third, Mrs. C. E. Strong.

Best display of dahlias—First, Mrs. W. P. Wegner; Second, Mrs. A. R. Radtke; Third, Mrs. C. E. Strong.

Best display of cannas—First, Mrs. W. P. Wegner; Second, Mrs. S. W. Poppe.

Best display of carnations—First, E. M. Goelzer; Second, Mrs. S. W. Poppe.

Best display of lilies—First, Mrs. W. P. Wegner; Second, Mrs. S. W. Poppe.

Best display of roses—First, E. M. Goelzer; Second, Mrs. S. W. Poppe.

Best bouquet of flowers—First, Mrs. W. P. Wegner; Second, Mrs. C. E. Strong.

Best display of snap dragons—First, Mrs. A. R. Radtke; Second, Mrs. C. E. Strong.

Best display of larkspur—First, Mrs. A. R. Radtke; Second, Mrs. S. W. Poppe.

Best display of calendula—First, Mrs. C. E. Strong; Second, Mrs. A. R. Radtke.

Best display of dianthus—First, Mrs. A. R. Radtke; Second, E. M. Goelzer.

Best display of decorative grasses—First, Mrs. Crittie Richards; Second, Mrs. W. F. Wegner.

Best display of cosmos—First, Mrs. W. P. Wegner; Second, Mrs. Crittie Richards.

Best display of coxcombs—First, Mrs. A. R. Radtke; Second, Mrs. C. E. Strong.

Best display of Gailardia Grandiflora—First, Edw. C. Loewe; Second, A. White.

Best display of hydrangea, 6 blooms—First, A. White; Second, Mrs. Crittite Richards.

FLOWER BEDS.

Professional Florists.

William Toole, Judge, Baraboo, Wis.

Canna bed—First, F. C. Kaiser; Second, A. Klokner.

Geranium bed—First, F. C. Kaiser; Second, A. Klokner.

Salvia bed—First, F. C. Kaiser; Second, F. C. Kaiser.

Any other flower bed—First, F. C. Kaiser; Second, A. Klokner.

CREAMERY BUTTER—TUB

Sweepstakes—First, H. H. Whiting, Cedarburg, Wis., score 98; Second, R. P. Christensen, Milltown, Wis., score, 97.5; Third, A. L. Radke, Plato, Minn., score, 97.

| Name and Address                                 | Score |
|--|-------|
| C. P. Andreason, Shennington, Wis.....           | 89.33 |
| C. D. Anderson, Woodville, Wis.....              | 92.83 |
| Geo. Andrew, Seymour, Wis.....                   | 90.83 |
| A. E. Berg, Brill, Wis.....                      | 90.67 |
| F. Bowan, Cazenovia, Wis.....                    | 92.17 |
| F. J. Berndt, North Prairie, Wis.....            | 92    |
| Edw. B. Boss, Mt. Carroll, Ill.....              | 93.17 |
| C. J. Benson, Rewey, Wis.....                    | 92    |
| Aug. E. Becker, Cross Plains.....                | 93.33 |
| A. E. Blaschke, Kendalls, Wis.....               | 91.83 |
| L. L. Bolstead, Basco, Wis.....                  | 94.17 |
| John F. Braun, Malone, Wis.....                  | 95.67 |
| J. J. Brunner, Strawberry Point, Iowa.....       | 94.67 |
| O. A. Breakey, Westby, Wis.....                  | 91.67 |
| J. L. Bjerking, Beldenville, Wis.....            | 92    |
| R. W. Butler, Amery, Wis.....                    | 93    |
| Chas. E. Boll, Bagley, Wis.....                  | 91    |
| Henry L. Bornheimer, Ft. Atkinson, Wis.....      | 94.17 |
| Geo. E. Borchert, Green Bay, Wis.....            | 91    |
| J. H. Bogart, Stoddard, Wis.....                 | 92.67 |
| Robt. Carswell, Clear Lake, Wis.....             | 93.5  |
| Chr. Christensen, Rose Lawn, Wis.....            | 92.5  |
| Chr. Christensen, Amherst Jet., Wis.....         | 92    |
| Willis F. Conway, Sharon, Wis., R. No. 2.....    | 95.83 |
| John Christensen, Wabasha, Minn.....             | 91    |
| Alvin Cross, Thiensville, Wis.....               | 94    |
| S. B. Cooksley, St. Joseph, Mo., So. 5th St..... | 96    |
| Walter Christensen, Klevenville, Wis.....        | 93.67 |
| R. P. Christensen, Milltown, Wis.....            | 97.5  |
| O. C. Capper, Westgate, Ia.....                  | 95.83 |
| Henry Christensen, Tomah, Wis.....               | 91.83 |
| Odin Christenson, Nelsonville, Wis.....          | 91.5  |
| Val Dresser, Louisburg, Wis.....                 | 91.83 |
| H. M. Degoller, Pine River, Wis.....             | 91.5  |



|   |       |
|---|-------|
| Martin Engbretson, Scandinavia, Wis.....          | 92.17 |
| Herman Engbretson, Ogdensburg, Wis.....           | 90.83 |
| Ole Esker, Dallas, Wis.....                       | 95.67 |
| H. Enudson, Comstock, Wis.....                    | 92.5  |
| Henry Engelbert, Brussels, Wis.....               | 92.83 |
| Theo. Fischer, Cedarburg, Wis.....                | 94    |
| M. M. Fargen, Plain, Wis., R. No. 1.....          | 91.5  |
| Geo. Garlid, Knapp, Wis.....                      | 92.67 |
| Ferdinand Grimm, Savanna, Ill., R. No. 2.....     | 92.67 |
| Samuel Grimm, Crete, Ill.....                     | 89    |
| Arthur Gingell, Rose Lawn, Wis.....               | 90    |
| John Grosser, Clifton Falls, Minn.....            | 95.17 |
| A. F. Guelzow, Fox Lake, Wis.....                 | 92.33 |
| Fred J. Husband, Wausau, Wis.....                 | 95.17 |
| M. J. Higgins, Sullivan, Wis.....                 | 95.17 |
| Leonard F. Hoppe, Rio Creek, Wis.....             | 96.83 |
| B. A. Hass, McFarland, Wis.....                   | 91.83 |
| Arthur Heyder, Deerfield, Wis.....                | 92    |
| Ben W. Hofacher, Zenda, Wis.....                  | 93.5  |
| R. W. Haase, Wittenberg, Wis.....                 | 88.67 |
| E. J. Hildeman, Lake Geneva, Wis., R. 3.....      | 94    |
| E. E. Halliday, Mauston, Wis.....                 | 89.17 |
| H. C. Haberstich, Medford, Wis.....               | 91.83 |
| Aug. C. Ipsen, Cobb, Wis.....                     | 91.33 |
| Chris. C. Jensen, Menomonie, Wis.....             | 92.33 |
| Bertel P. Jurgens, Litchfield, Minn., R. 3.....   | 87.33 |
| F. O. Klingbell, Adams Center, Wis.....           | 92    |
| Lloyd Klusmeyer, Evansville, Wis., R. 17.....     | 87.67 |
| F. H. Kelling, Johnson Creek, Wis.....            | 95.5  |
| W. H. Kubat, Eagle, Wis.....                      | 95.33 |
| Julius Kretzschmar, New Lisbon, Wis.....          | 94.17 |
| E. H. Kielsmeier, Columbus, Wis., R. 5.....       | 92.83 |
| Adolph Kelnhofer, Cedarburg, Wis., R. No. 1.....  | 95.5  |
| F. F. Kresse, Neenah, Wis.....                    | 91.5  |
| Sever Lee, Modena, Wis.....                       | 94.67 |
| Walter T. Limp, Bloomer, Wis.....                 | 94.33 |
| Olaf Larson, Fennimore, Wis.....                  | 93.67 |
| Albert H. Lichte, Atwater, Wis.....               | 93.67 |
| Axel Larsen, La Valle, Wis., R. No. 3.....        | 90.33 |
| S. G. Le Mere, Green Bay, Wis., R. No. 9.....     | 93.17 |
| Earl Longteau, Green Bay, Wis., R. No. 1.....     | 94.33 |
| Louis Lawrence, Bruce, Wis.....                   | 92.33 |
| F. V. Merryfield, Troy Center, Wis.....           | 93.33 |
| H. O. Melgaard, Ellsworth, Wis.....               | 92.33 |
| A. D. McCreedy, Marshall, Wis.....                | 87    |
| Johs Mortenson, Camp Douglas, Wis., R. No. 1..... | 89.67 |
| W. S. Martin, Dickinson Cts., N. Y.....           | 92    |
| J. C. Miller, Augusta, Wis.....                   | 89.33 |
| O. R. McCormick, Bancroft, Wis.....               | 91.33 |
| W. A. Moyes, Cazenovia, Wis.....                  | 91.83 |
| John R. Meyer, Slades Corners, Wis.....           | 93.17 |
| Quirin Moersch, Peebles, Wis., R. No. 37.....     | 96.33 |
| John H. Miller, Baraboo, Wis., R. No. 1.....      | 91.83 |
| A. J. Moldenhauer, Neillsville, Wis.....          | 93.67 |
| A. E. Miller, Budsin, Wis.....                    | 91.33 |
| Willie F. Mueller, Gratiot, Wis.....              | 91.83 |
| Wm. R. Nichols, Amery, Wis., R. No. 4.....        | 94.83 |
| Harry D. Nichols, Elkhorn, Wis.....               | 96.5  |
| S. B. Nelson, Johnson Creek, Wis.....             | 93.17 |

|  |       |
|--|-------|
| Frank Nockerts, Tavera, Wis.....                 | 92.5  |
| C. A. Nurell, Soldiers Grove, Wis.....           | 90.83 |
| Frank O'Hearn, Melrose, Wis.....                 | 90.85 |
| Arthur L. Oestreich, Rosendale, Wis.....         | 94.5  |
| Fred C. Oldenburg, Campbellsport, Wis.....       | 94.17 |
| Lauritz Olsen, West De Pere, Wis.....            | 94    |
| Louis Peterson, Bonduel, Wis.....                | 93.83 |
| Chas. H. Frust, Princeton, Wis., R. No. 2.....   | 95.17 |
| A. Patchin, Platteville, Wis., R. No. 3.....     | 93.17 |
| J. A. Peterson, Chicago City, Minn.....          | 95.17 |
| Peter J. Peterson, Rousd Lake, Ill.....          | 95.17 |
| Adolph Perschbacher, West Bend, Wis.....         | 92.5  |
| W. A. Peterson, Amherst, Wis.....                | 92.67 |
| A. J. Roycraft, Chetek, Wis., R. No. 2.....      | 93.5  |
| A. L. Radke, Plate, Minn.....                    | 97    |
| Ben Roon, Bangor, Wis.....                       | 92    |
| E. G. Rasmussen, Melvina, Wis.....               | 93.67 |
| Peter Severson, Green Bay, Wis., R. No. 3.....   | 91.67 |
| John Sundin, West Salem, Wis., R. No. 2.....     | 91.83 |
| I. W. Stryker, Nashotah, Wis.....                | 95.5  |
| R. C. Sawales, Ogema, Wis., R. No. 1.....        | 92    |
| W. A. Stewart, Eagle, Wis.....                   | 92.83 |
| Vernon E. Scott, Menomonie, Wis.....             | 92.5  |
| I. H. Smith, Montello, Wis.....                  | 94.83 |
| E. F. Sinkler, B. D. Falls, Wis.....             | 93.83 |
| G. M. Stewart, Mazomanie, Wis., R. No. 3.....    | 94.33 |
| A. G. Schandel, Glencoe, Minn.....               | 95.83 |
| John Schiller, New Holstein, Wis., R. No. 3..... | 95.17 |
| O. B. Stenberg, Ellsworth, Iowa.....             | 89.33 |
| Walter Stolpe, Menomonie, Wis., R. No. 1.....    | 92.83 |
| Fred Speich, Berlin, Wis.....                    | 91.83 |
| W. F. Schuelke, Eyata, Minn.....                 | 93.33 |
| Wm. Sieger, Chaseburg, Wis.....                  | 92.5  |
| Chas. B. Titus, Hales Corners, Wis.....          | 92.5  |
| Alfred E. J. Thym, Manchester, Wis.....          | 92.5  |
| Paul von Mehren, Merrill, Wis.....               | 92.67 |
| Martin Van Liere, Jr., Troy Center, Wis.....     | 94.5  |
| T. J. Warner, Rosholt, Wis.....                  | 91.67 |
| Herman H. Wurster, Brownton, Wis.....            | 91.83 |
| Wm. Warnke, Kingston, Wis.....                   | 89.33 |
| A. H. Wilcox, Tess Corners, Wis.....             | 91.67 |
| F. M. Werner, Waterloo, Wis.....                 | 93    |
| H. H. Whiting, Cedarburg, Wis.....               | 98    |
| L. R. Weckerly, Dakota, Ill.....                 | 94.33 |
| J. A. Warnke, Germania, Wis.....                 | 92.83 |
| Francis Wileman, Milton Jct., Wis.....           | 93.83 |
| Robert Wagner, Sumner, Iowa.....                 | 93    |
| F. C. Yates, Unity, Wis.....                     | 93.83 |
| R. Zabel, Ixonia, Wis.....                       | 96    |
| A. W. Zimmerman, Norwalk, Wis.....               | 92.5  |

## CREAMERY BUTTER—PRINTS.

|   | Score |
|---|-------|
| F. J. Berndt, North Prairie, Wis.....               | 92.67 |
| Bert E. Bragg, Davenport, Iowa.....                 | 91.17 |
| Willis F. Conway, Sharon, Wis., R. F. D. No. 2..... | 93.83 |
| Walter Christensen, Klevenville, Wis.....           | 93.67 |
| B. A. Hasse, McFarland, Wis.....                    | 92.17 |

|   |       |
|---|-------|
| W. H. Kubat, Eagle, Wis.....                          | 94.83 |
| E. H. Kielsmeier, Columbus, Wis., R. F. D. No. 5..... | 93.17 |
| Walter T. Limp, Bloomer, Wis.....                     | 93.33 |
| F. V. Merryfield, Troy Center, Wis.....               | 92.83 |
| John Mortenson, Camp Douglas, Wis., R. No. 1.....     | 92.33 |
| John H. Miller, Baraboo, Wis., R. F. D. No. 1.....    | 92    |
| Harry D. Nichols, Elkhorn, Wis.....                   | 96.67 |
| Arthur L. Oestreich, Rosendale, Wis.....              | 93.5  |
| Lauritz Olsen, West De Pere, Wis.....                 | 94.17 |
| Peter J. Peterson, Round Lake, Ill.....               | 94.33 |
| Adolph Perschbacher, West Bend, Wis.....              | 93.17 |
| Peter Severson, Green Bay, Wis., R. No. 3.....        | 91.67 |
| W. A. Stewart, Eagle, Wis.....                        | 94.5  |
| I. H. Smith, Montello, Wis.....                       | 93    |
| T. J. Warner, Rosholt, Wis.....                       | 91.67 |
| F. M. Werner, Waterloo, Wis.....                      | 93.5  |
| H. H. Whiting, Cedarburg, Wis.....                    | 97.33 |

## DAIRY BUTTER.

|  | Score |
|--|-------|
| Mrs. D. Danielson, Black River Falls, Wis.....       | 93    |
| L. and M. Fintel, Genesee Depot, Wis.....            | 92.5  |
| Mrs. Frank J. Granger, Calhoun, Wis., R. No. 11..... | 87.33 |
| W. G. Jamison & Son, Appleton, Wis., R. No. 2.....   | 92.5  |
| Barbara Klein, Phillips, Wis.....                    | 90.5  |
| Mrs. A. W. Lehman, Woodland, Wis.....                | 92.83 |
| Frank J. Lindley, Fox Lake, Wis., R. No. 1.....      | 92.5  |
| John McKenna, Seymour, Wis.....                      | 92    |
| Wm. F. Pilgrim, Waukesha, Wis., R. No. 5.....        | 91.17 |
| U. S. Peck, Waupun, Wis.....                         | 93.67 |
| A. Selle, Thiensville, Wis.....                      | 92.67 |
| Mrs. Wm. Sweeney, Fox Lake, Wis.....                 | 92.5  |
| E. B. Watrous, East Troy, Wis.....                   | 93.5  |

## DAIRY BUTTER—PRINTS.

|  |       |
|--|-------|
| Mrs. Frank J. Granger, Calhoun, Wis., R. No. 11..... | 93.67 |
| Barbara Klein, Phillips, Wis.....                    | 90    |
| Henry J. Schulte, Wauwatosa, Wis.....                | 90.33 |
| Mrs. Wm. Sweeney, Fox Lake, Wis.....                 | 92.17 |

**DAIRY DEPARTMENT.**

Class No. 235.

**MILK.**

|   | Score |
|---|-------|
| First—D. L. Williams, Waukesha, Wis., R. No. 9..... | 97.8  |
| Second—John H. Williams, Waukesha, Wis.....         | 96.6  |
| Third—Thomas W. Ferguson, So. Milwaukee, Wis.....   | 95.7  |
| Fourth—J. Gilbert Hickcox, Whitefish Bay, Wis.....  | 95.5  |
| Fifth—Williams Rowlands Co., Waukesha, Wis.....     | 95.3  |
| Howard Greene, Genesee Depot, Wis.....              | 94.7  |
| Frank J. Lindley, Fox Lake, Wis.....                | 88.7  |
| Theo. Gloecken, Portage, Wis.....                   | 83.75 |
| Henry J. Schulte, Wauwatosa, Wis.....               | 76    |
| A. Selle, Thiensville, Wis.....                     | 75    |

**CREAM.**

|   | Score |
|---|-------|
| First—Thomas W. Ferguson, So. Milwaukee, Wis..... | 92.5  |
| Second—Howard Greene, Genesee Depot, Wis.....     | 91.5  |
| Third—D. L. Williams, Waukesha, Wis.....          | 89    |
| Fourth—A. Selle, Thiensville, Wis.....            | 87.5  |
| Fifth—Theo. Gloecker, Portage, Wis.....           | 81.5  |
| J. Gilbert Hickcox, Whitefish Bay, Wis.....       | 63.7  |
| Frank J. Lindley, Fox Lake, Wis.....              | 55.2  |
| Henry J. Schulte, Wauwatosa, Wis.....             | 19    |

**CHEDDARS.**

|                                      | Score |
|--------------------------------------|-------|
| Aug. Duvneck, Two Rivers, Wis.....   | 91.5  |
| Lewis Black, Morrison, Wis.....      | 88.17 |
| Math. Meyer, Stanley, Wis.....       | 92.25 |
| R. Nauman, Two Rivers, Wis.....      | 92    |
| A. Peterson, Appleton, Wis.....      | 93.42 |
| Chas. B. Redig, Marshfield, Wis..... | 94    |
| A. J. Schulte, Marshfield, Wis.....  | 92.87 |
| M. J. Wagner, Appleton, Wis.....     | 93.25 |
| Emil Widder, Sheboygan, Wis.....     | 94.66 |
| Anton Loehr, Hilbert, Wis.....       | 94.87 |
| Peter Thiel, Hilbert, Wis.....       | 92.87 |

**FLATS OR DAISY.**

|                                 |       |
|---------------------------------|-------|
| A. Peterson, Appleton, Wis..... | 96.89 |
| E. Winder, Rockbridge, Wis..... | 96.5  |
| O. G. Rohde, Manawa, Wis.....   | 96.5  |

## SWEEPSTAKES

|   |          |
|---|----------|
| John Achter, Chilton, Wis.....            | 94.5     |
| M. Aldrich, Shawano, Wis.....             | 91.87    |
| A. E. Braun, Manitowoc, Wis.....          | 89.87    |
| Gottfried Blatter, Alma, Wis.....         | 91.17    |
| R. R. Bauer, Eden, Wis.....               | 94       |
| J. F. Bachman, Freemont, Wis.....         | 87       |
| Ed. Buchen, Antigo, Wis.....              | 92.66    |
| W. A. Bothwell, Darlington, Wis.....      | 92.5     |
| Fred Bauer, Chilton, Wis.....             | 91.87    |
| Ernst Boll, Sheboygan, Wis.....           | 93.17    |
| Aug. Brandt, Forestville, Wis.....        | 90.33    |
| W. E. Bidwell, Neenah, Wis.....           | 94.5     |
| R. H. Callies, Fenwood, Wis.....          | 89.33    |
| Aug. Duveneck, Two Rivers, Wis.....       | 89.66    |
| Otto Dieck, Manawa, Wis.....              | 93.87    |
| F. Deferalski, Algoma, Wis.....           | 80.33    |
| H. J. Eickhoff, Shiocton, Wis.....        | 93.33    |
| W. J. Frank, Manitowoc, Wis.....          | 94.66    |
| H. H. Graskamp, Hudson, Wis.....          | No Score |
| Arnold Grimm, Allensville, Wis.....       | 90       |
| Louis Grimm, Allensville, Wis.....        | 92.5     |
| Gentilly Dairy Ass'n, Gentilly, Minn..... | 90       |
| E. E. Hetzke, Clintonville, Wis.....      | 92       |
| W. B. Hatch, Campbellsport, Wis.....      | 90.17    |
| F. J. Harder, Hilbert, Wis.....           | 92.17    |
| E. B. Heinrich, New London, Wis.....      | 92.17    |
| E. Hosig, Hortonville, Wis.....           | 94.33    |
| P. W. Knudson, Stitzer, Wis.....          | 92.5     |
| H. J. Kuschel, Manawa, Wis.....           | 95.17    |
| Alfred Kann, Twin Bluffs, Wis.....        | 92.66    |
| G. Kohlmeier, Manitowoc, Wis.....         | 88       |
| N. Kramer, Hilbert, Wis.....              | 92       |
| Leonard Klink, Osceola, Wis.....          | 92.66    |
| A. Lundgren, Loyal, Wis.....              | 94.17    |
| M. Lyons, Rose Lawn, Wis.....             | 91.87    |
| J. H. Osborne, Boscobel, Wis.....         | 89.17    |
| E. J. Mueller, Seymour, Wis.....          | 90.66    |
| B. McKinney, Muscoda, Wis.....            | 91.33    |
| M. Meyer, Stanley, Wis.....               | 91.5     |
| C. F. Marten, Neenah, Wis.....            | 91.5     |
| A. F. Marten, Allensville, Wis.....       | 92.66    |
| E. C. Mitchell, Dodgeville, Wis.....      | 92.87    |
| R. Nauman, Two Rivers, Wis.....           | 90       |
| B. F. Pitt, Freemont, Wis.....            | 93.33    |
| O. Peterson, Bonduel, Wis.....            | 90.33    |
| A. Peterson, Appleton, Wis.....           | 96.89    |
| W. F. Preuss, Manawa, Wis.....            | 92.87    |
| R. F. Prindle, Eden, Wis.....             | 92.87    |
| H. Pingel, Montfort, Wis.....             | 88.33    |
| J. J. Rock, Pine Island, Minn.....        | 93.87    |
| O. G. Rohde, Manawa, Wis.....             | 96.5     |
| E. B. Redig, Marshfield, Wis.....         | 92.5     |
| L. Rach, Greenwood, Wis.....              | 91.87    |
| J. Serfeldt, Seymour, Wis.....            | 91       |
| A. L. Schulte, Marshfield, Wis.....       | 94.17    |
| Jno. Stephany, Malone, Wis.....           | 92.87    |



|   |       |
|---|-------|
| Peter Severson, Green Bay, Wis.....     | 90    |
| T. W. Schreiber, Kiel, Wis.....         | 87.87 |
| W. F. Scholl, Spring Green, Wis.....    | 92.17 |
| O. H. Swenick, Cazenovia, Wis.....      | 90.66 |
| Jacob Shut, Plymouth, Wis.....          | 91.66 |
| Anton Schiller, New Holstein, Wis.....  | 93    |
| T. Schultze, Lancaster, Wis.....        | 89.66 |
| H. A. Sormabend, Sherwood, Wis.....     | 92.5  |
| E. L. Termaat, Plymouth, Wis.....       | 95.33 |
| J. A. Van Epps, Fremont, Wis.....       | 94.17 |
| C. A. Voight, Spencer, Wis.....         | 92.87 |
| John J. Wick, Alma, Wis.....            | 90.33 |
| M. J. Wagner, Appleton, Wis.....        | 95    |
| E. Winder, Rockbridge, Wis.....         | 96.5  |
| H. S. Walsh, Soldiers Grove, Wis.....   | 91.87 |
| A. A. Bittner, Random Lake, Wis.....    | 89.33 |
| C. A. Bahr, New Holstein, Wis.....      | 92.5  |
| A. F. Boies, Osceola, Wis.....          | 93.87 |
| O. Duetner, Manitowoc, Wis.....         | 86.17 |
| Anton Loehr, Hilbert, Wis.....          | 93.33 |
| H. W. Priebe, Kewaunee, Wis.....        | 90.66 |
| J. Sneberk, Greenwood, Wis.....         | 93    |
| L. S. Rudersdorf, Platteville, Wis..... | 92    |
| K. Shretel, Campbellsport, Wis.....     | 92.17 |
| W. C. Steiger, Greenwood, Wis.....      | 93.66 |
| Peter Thiel, Hilbert, Wis.....          | 93.66 |
| Floyd Tisdale .....                     | 90.5  |
| E. A. Voltz, Cecil, Wis.....            | 92.87 |
| H. C. Schneider, Lue: nbourg, Wis.....  | 93.17 |

## YOUNG AMERICA AND LONG HORN.

|   |       |
|---|-------|
| E. B. Redig, Marshfield, Wis.....       | 94.17 |
| Chas. A. Bahr, New Holstein, Wis.....   | 92    |
| Ed. Maedke, Stanley, Wis.....           | 87.5  |
| Albert E. Braun, Manitowoc, Wis.....    | 93.5  |
| Emil Widder, Sheboygan, Wis.....        | 94.33 |
| H. O. Kalk, Sheboygan Falls, Wis.....   | 95.87 |
| Jno. F. Kalk, Haven, Wis.....           | 93.5  |
| Almond Lundgren, Loyal, Wis.....        | 94.5  |
| C. A. Voigt, Spencer, Wis.....          | 93.87 |
| Wm. Edler, Plymouth, Wis.....           | 92.87 |
| E. T. Termaat, Plymouth, Wis.....       | 96.33 |
| H. H. Graskamp, Hudson, Wis.....        | 89.87 |
| Math. Meyer, Stanley, Wis.....          | 90.87 |
| G. H. Schuler, Marshfield, Wis.....     | 92.00 |
| A. J. Schulte, Marshfield, Wis.....     | 92.33 |
| A. Duveneck, Two Rivers, Wis.....       | 90.87 |
| R. Nauman, Two Rivers, Wis.....         | 93.17 |
| J. A. Hernke, Hilbert, Wis.....         | 87    |
| F. W. Bauer, Chilton, Wis.....          | 84.87 |
| F. W. Riedel, Hilbert, Wis.....         | 89.5  |
| A. C. Werth, Apleton, Wis.....          | 89.87 |
| Ernst Boll, Sheboygan, Wis.....         | 94.66 |
| T. W. Schreiber, Keil, Wis.....         | 92    |
| O. Knudson, Montfort, Wis.....          | 91.33 |
| J. Shut, Plymouth, Wis.....             | 92.33 |
| C. R. Schwentes, Clintonville, Wis..... | 92    |
| T. J. Harder, Hilbert, Wis.....         | 92.87 |
| H. Sormabend, Sherwood, Wis.....        | 91.66 |

## BRICK.

|                                     |      |
|-------------------------------------|------|
| G. Blatter, Alma, Wis.....          | 92.  |
| E. Buntrock, Cambria, Wis.....      | 94.  |
| B. Rhyner, Alma, Wis.....           | 93.5 |
| C. Bigbee, Clayton, Wis.....        | 93.5 |
| Aug. F. Westphal, Neosho, Wis.....  | 94.5 |
| C. Andregg, La Crosse, Wis.....     | 93.  |
| C. Franke, Oconomowoc, Wis.....     | 93.5 |
| A. Sutter, Cambria, Wis.....        | 93.5 |
| J. Schneiter, Cedarburg, Wis.....   | 93.  |
| Louis Hasse, Juneau, Wis.....       | 93.5 |
| O. Schnieder, Appleton, Wis.....    | 93.5 |
| R. F. Gronert, Oconomowoc, Wis..... | 90.  |
| Jos. M. Wick, Alma, Wis.....        | 90.5 |

## SWISS.

|                                       |       |
|---------------------------------------|-------|
| Jacob Erb, Blue Mounds, Wis.....      | 95.   |
| Fred Stauffen, Hollandale, Wis.....   | 88.   |
| Peter Tholie, Hollandale, Wis.....    | 93.   |
| John Graby, Monroe, Wis.....          | 96.5  |
| F. Schwarz, Darlington, Wis.....      | 94.5  |
| Carl Keusch, Argyle, Wis.....         | 94.75 |
| R. Fritschi, Blanchardville, Wis..... | 92.   |
| Jacob Hefty, Mt. Horeb, Wis.....      | 93.   |
| J. Mani, Barneveld, Wis.....          | 93.   |

## LIMBURGER.

|                                  |      |
|----------------------------------|------|
| F. Ehinger, Mt. Horeb, Wis.....  | 96   |
| R. Gronert, Oconomowoc, Wis..... | 92.  |
| Jos. Zahler, Mt. Horeb, Wis..... | 94   |
| J. Senn, New Glarus, Wis.....    | 93.5 |
| G. W. Graf, Monticello, Wis..... | 93.5 |

## ART.

Judges—Louis Mayer, Milwaukee; china painting, Mrs. Jos. W. Coates, Wausau.

## OIL PAINTINGS.

Portrait of figure from nature—First, Fred R. Heckman; Second, Marjorie O. Falbe; Third, Ruth Langland.

Animal from nature—First, Marjorie O. Falbe; Second, Ruth Langland; Third, F. Stoltenberg.

Landscape or marine from nature—First, Fred C. Heckman; Second, James Scott; Third, Geo. E. De Louge.

Still life from nature—First, Fred R. Heckman; Second, Marjorie O. Falbe; Third, Ruth Langland.

## WATER COLOR OR PASTEL PAINTING.

Portrait or figure from nature—First, Marjorie O. Falbe; Second, Jos. Felden; Third, Elsa E. Ullricht.

Animal from nature—First, Marjorie O. Falbe; Second, Ruth Langland; Third, Mrs. O. Pratt.

Landscape or marine from nature—First, Fred R. Heckman; Second, Geo. E. De Louge; Third, Martha Kaross.

Still life from nature—First, Elsa E. Ullricht; Second, Ruth Langland; Third, Marjorie O. Falbe.

## DRAWINGS.

- Portrait or figure from nature—First, Geo. E. De Louge; Second, Marjorie O. Falbe; Third, Alma Moritz.
- Animal from nature—First, Marjorie O. Falbe; Second, F. Stoltenberg.
- Landscape from nature—First, Ruth Langland; Second, Marjorie O. Falbe; Third, James Scott.
- Still life or cast from nature—First, Elsa E. Ullricht; Second, Alma I. Moritz; Third, Maurice Greenberg.

## COPIES.

- Portrait or figure, in oil—First, Hy. Hinz; Second, Mrs. A. M. Voight; Third, F. Stoltenberg.
- Animal in oil—First, Marjorie O. Falbe; Second, Mrs. E. S. Kibbe; Third, F. Stoltenberg.
- Landscape or marine, in oil—First, F. Stoltenberg; Second, Marjorie O. Falbe; Third, Marie Seeboth.
- Still life in oil—First, F. Stoltenberg; Second, Mrs. A. M. Voigt; Third, Mrs. E. S. Kibbe.
- Water color—First, Geo. E. De Louge; Second, F. S. Schlatter; Third, Mrs. O. Pratt.
- Pastel—First, F. Stoltenberg.
- Crayon on charcoal drawing—First, Mrs. O. Pratt.
- Lead pencil drawing—First, Geo. E. De Louge; Second, Walt E. Heismann.
- Pen and ink drawing—First, Geo. E. De Louge; Second, Maurice Greenberg; Third, Walt E. Heismann.

## AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHS.

- Collection of not less than five—First, B. E. Langland; Second, Frank G. Wood; Third, Geo. De Louge.
- Single Exhibit—First, B. E. Langland; Second, Frank G. Wood; Third, Geo. E. De Louge.

## ARTS AND CRAFTS.

- Collection of not less than six designs for book-cover, wall paper, jewelry, furniture, ceramics, needle work, etc.—First, Geo. E. De Louge; Second, Geo. J. Brimmer; Third, Elsa E. Ullricht.
- Specimen of carving, original design—First, Elsa E. Ullricht; Second, Geo. Bainbridge.
- Specimens of carving, copied or adapted design—First, Geo. Bainbridge.
- Specimen of chased or pierced copper or brass, original design—First, Jos. Popelka; Second, Geo. T. Prichard.
- Specimen of chased or pierced copper or brass, copied or adapted design—First, Geo. T. Prichard; Second, Mrs. Lou V. Jackson.
- Specimen of jewelry, original design—First, Jos. Popelka; Second, Gertrude L. Tausche.
- Specimen of jewelry, copied or adapted design—First, Gertrude L. Tausche.
- Specimen of carved or raised leather work, original design—First, Martha Kaross.
- Specimen of pyrography (burnt work on leather, wood, velvet, etc.) original design—Third, Miss Cora White.
- Specimen of pyrography, copied or adapted design—First, Harry Fricke; Second, Mrs. Robt. Wendland; Third, Mrs. Lou V. Jackson.
- Specimen of needlework, original design—First, Norma B. Kroes; Second, Martha Kaross.

Specimen of hand weaving or drawnwork (tapestries, rugs etc.), original design—First, Ralph L. Warner; Second, A. Miller.

Specimen of reed work, original design—First, Mrs. J. T. Blanchard; Second, Elsa E. Ullricht.

Specimen of stencil work (on any material), original design—First, Elsa E. Ullricht; Second, Martha Kaross; Third, Marjorie O. Falbe.

Specimen of hand painting in any medium, and on any material, original design—First, Lucille Cooke.

#### CHINA AND GLASS DECORATION.

Collection of ten pieces (not including those entered for other premiums)—First, Grace McDermott; Second, Evelyn Jensen; Third, Mrs. Grant Harrington.

Set of six pieces—First, Grace McDermott; Second, Martha Kaross; Third, Elizabeth T. Shumway.

Set of two pieces—First, Evelyn Jensen; Second, Grace McDermott; Third, Lucille Cooke.

Six plates (conventional design)—First, Mrs. Grant Harrington; Second, Mrs. A. G. Kroes; Third, Mrs. Adele Chase.

Bowl (original design) First, Martha Kaross; Second, Mrs. P. M. Kynaston. Third, Elizabeth T. Shumway.

Plate (original design)—First, Mrs. A. G. Kroes; Second, Alma I. Moritz.

Vase or pitcher (original design)—First, Martha Kaross; Second, Evelyn Jensen; Third, Mrs. P. M. Kynaston.

Six pieces designed for dinner set, showing same design on different forms—First, Evelyn Jensen; Second, Lottie Johnson; Third, Ann M. Young.

Specimens of lustre work (not less than three pieces)—First, Evelyn Jensen; Second, Lottie Johnson; Third, Mrs. A. G. Kroes.

Single bowl, (salad, punch or fruit)—First, Grace McDermott; Second, Mrs. Grant Harrington; Third, Evelyn Jensen.

Single vase over 10 inches high—First, Alma I. Moritz; Second, Mrs. P. M. Kynaston; Third, Mrs. A. G. Kroes.

Single plaque, over 10 inches in diameter—First, Evelyn Jensen; Second, Mrs. P. M. Kynaston; Third, Mrs. A. G. Kroes.

Collection of 6 pieces of glass (decorated in gold or silver)—First, Katherine MacDonald.

Specimen of lustre on glass—First, Katherine MacDonald.

#### MINIATURE PAINTING.

Portrait on porcelain or ivory—First, Mrs. A. G. Kroes.

#### WOMAN'S WORK.

Judges—Needlework division—Miss Dora Buntescu, Milwaukee; Culinary division—Mrs. S. E. Holmes, Watertown.

#### NEEDLE WORK DIVISION.

##### DRAWN WORK.

Sheet and pair pillow cases—First, Mrs. Hy. Fischer; Second, Mrs. C. E. Hoffman.

Table cloth and six napkins—First, Mrs. Hy. Fischer; Second, Mrs. C. E. Hoffman.

Lunch cloth—First, Mrs. Hy. Fischer; Second, Mrs. C. E. Hoffman.

Sideboard cover—First, Mrs. Carrie Rose; Second, Miss Lottie Johnson.

Centerpiece and six doilies—First, Mrs. Carrie Rose; Second, Mrs. C. E. Hoffman.

Carving cloth—First, Mrs. C. E. Hoffman; Second, Mrs. Hy. Fischer.

Pair towels—First, Mrs. Carrie Rose; Second, Mrs. C. E. Hoffman.

Three handkerchiefs—First, Mrs. C. E. Hoffman; Second, Mrs. Carrie Rose.

Shirt waist—First, Mrs. Hy Fischer; Second, Mrs. C. E. Hoffman.

Sofa pillow, complete—First, Mrs. Hy Fischer; Second, Mrs. C. E. Hoffman.

#### EMBROIDERY.

Sheet and pair pillow cases—First, Harriet Zaun, Milwaukee; Second, Mrs. C. S. Stephens, Fond du Lac.

Table cloth and six napkins—First, Harriet Zaun; Second, Mrs. Lillie Dreyfus, Milwaukee.

Lunch cloth, in white, and six doilies—First, Mrs. W. P. Wegner; Second, Ida M. Kuehn.

Lunch cloth, in tints—First, Eva Bettinger; Second, Mrs. F. F. Nicholson.

Centerpiece, in white—First, Mrs. Lillie Dreyfus; Second, Harriet Zaun.

Centerpiece, in tints and six doilies—Second, Mrs. Lillie Dreyfus.

Sideboard cover—First, Ida M. Kuehn; Second, Mrs. W. J. Kyle.

Pair towels—First, Harriet Zaun; Second, Mrs. W. P. Wegner.

Pair guest towels—Second, Edna M. Simonton.

Carving cloth—First, Mrs. W. J. Kyle; Second, Ida M. Kuehn.

Corset cover—First, Mrs. Lillie Dreyfus; Second, Harriet Zaun.

Chemise—First, Ida M. Kuehn; Second, Mrs. W. J. Kyle.

Underskirt—First, Mrs. Lillie Dreyfus; Second, Harriet Zaun.

Sofa pillow, complete—First, Mrs. Carrie Rose; Second, Mrs. Lillie Dreyfus.

#### MT. MELLICK.

Lunch cloth—Second, Minnie Hirsh.

#### ENGLISH EYELET.

Sheet and pair pillow cases—First, Harriet Zaun; Second, Ida M. Kuehn.

Lunch cloth—First, Mrs. C. E. Hoffman; Second, Ida M. Kuehn.

Centerpiece and six doilies—First, Mrs. Lillie Dreyfus; Second, Ida M. Kuehn.

Dresser scarf—Second, Ida M. Kuehn.

Dress—First, Mrs. Lillie Dreyfus; Second, Amanda Andrewson.

Shirt waist—First, Amanda Andrewson; Second, Eva Bettinger.

Chemise—Second, Mrs. W. J. Kyle.

Belt—Second, Harriet Zaun.

Sofa pillow, complete—Second, Mrs. Lillie Dreyfus.

#### HARDANGER.

Shirtwaist—First, Miss Lottie Johnson; Second, Mrs. Lillie Dreyfus.

Centerpiece and six doilies—First, Mrs. Lillie Dreyfus.

Lunch cloth—First, Miss Anna Apple; Second, Mrs. Hy. Fischer.

Dresser Scarf—Second, Mrs. L. Hettinger.

Sofa pillow, complete—First, Miss Anna Apple; Second, Mrs. Hy. Fischer.

#### CORONATION BRAID.

Shirt waist—Second, Ida M. Kuehn.

Centerpiece—First, Mrs. W. P. Wegner; Second, Ida M. Kuehn.

Sofa pillow, complete—Second, Mrs. Hy. Fischer.



## WALLACHIAN.

Lunch cloth—First, Mrs. Lillie Dreyfus; Second, Mrs. Jos. A. Schmitz.  
Centerpiece, in white—First, Ida M. Kuehn; Second, Mrs. C. S. Stephens.  
Centerpiece, in colors—First, Ida M. Kuehn.  
Pair towels—Second, Ida M. Kuehn.

## CROSS STITCH.

Pair towels—Second, Edna M. Simonton.  
Sofa pillow, complete—First, Mrs. J. T. Blanchard, Milwaukee; Second, Edna M. Simonton.

## GRAYONA.

Sofa pillow, complete—Second, Mrs. Jno. Jouno, Milwaukee.

## BIEDERMEIER.

Toilet set—Second, Ida M. Kuehn.  
Tea cloth—First, Ida M. Kuehn.  
Sofa pillow, complete—Second, Mrs. Carrie Rose.

## REPOUSSE BRAID.

Centerpiece, in white—Second, Ida M. Kuehn.  
Sofa pillow, in colors, complete—Second, Miss Anna Apple, Franksville.

## ROMAN.

Centerpiece—Second, Mrs. C. E. Hoffman.  
Lunch cloth—First, Ida M. Kuehn; Second, Mrs. F. F. Nicholson.  
Sideboard cover—First, Miss Anna Apple; Second, Mrs. Hy. Fischer.

## LAZY DAISY.

Shirt waist—Second, Mrs. Carrie Rose.  
Centerpiece—First, Mrs. Carrie Rose; Second, Ida M. Kuehn.  
Sofa pillow, complete—Second, Edna M. Simonton.

## DARNED HUCK.

Dresser scarf, in cotton—Second, Mrs. S. W. Poppe.  
Sofa pillow, in cotton, complete—First, Caroline Schmasow.

## FRENCH KNOTS.

Waist—First, Mrs. Lillie Dreyfus; Second, Mrs. Carrie Rose.  
Sofa pillow, complete—First, Mrs. Lou V. Jackson.

## BEAD WORK.

Waist—First, Caroline Schmasow; Second, Annie G. Godfrey.  
Belt—First, Edna M. Simonton; Second, Annie G. Godfrey.  
Purse—First, Anne M. Young; Second, Lillian Catel.

## EMBROIDERY ON BURLAP.

Sofa pillow, in silk, complete—First, Harriet Zaun.  
Sofa pillow, in cotton, complete—Second, Edna M. Simonton.

## MISCELLANEOUS PILLOWS.

Pillow embroidered in tints, complete—First, Mrs. Robt. Wendland; Second, Miss Eugenes Luse.

Bulgarian pillow, complete—First, Mrs. F. F. Nicholson.

College or athletic pillow, complete—First, Mrs. W. J. Kyle; Second, Edna M. Simonton.

Poster pillow, complete—First, Mrs. Robt. Wendland; second, Miss Emmie Ritter.

Emblem pillow, complete—First, Mrs. W. J. Kyle; Second, Miss Mabel A. Koenigs.

Fancy pillow, complete—First, Miss Catherine Jeger; Second, Harriet Zaun.

## LACE.

Point lace collar—Second, Mrs. W. J. Kyle.

Cluny lace collar and cuffs—Second, Mrs. W. F. Wegner.

Two point lace handkerchiefs—First, Mrs. H. A. Bushnell; Second, Miss Emmie Ritter.

Child's bonnet—First, Miss Emmie Ritter.

## BATTENBURG.

Centerpiece—First, Mrs. Jos. A. Schmitz; Second, Mrs. L. Fritz.

Lunch cloth—First, Mrs. Jos. A. Schmitz; Second, Mrs. F. F. Nicholson.

Dresser scarf—First, Mrs. F. F. Nicholson; Second, Mrs. Jos. A. Schmitz.

Pair of curtains—First, Miss Emmie Ritter.

Sofa pillow, complete—First, Miss Emmie Ritter; Second, Mrs. F. F. Nicholson.

## HONITON.

Six doilies—First, Miss Emmie Ritter; Second, Mrs. F. F. Nicholson.

Centerpiece—Second, Mrs. F. F. Nicholson.

## TATTING.

Collar—First, Mrs. W. P. Wegner; Second, Mrs. Lillie Dreyfus.

Handkerchief—First, Mrs. Carrie Rose; Second, Miss Lottie Johnson.

Child's bonnet—First, Miss Lottie Johnson; Second, Mrs. Addie Brown.

## FILET NET.

Six doilies—First, Mrs. G. Straub; Second, Mrs. W. P. Wegner.

Centerpiece—First, Mrs. W. P. Wegner; Second, Mrs. O. Runkel.

Dining table spread, round or square—First, Mrs. O. Runkel; Second, Mrs. B. W. Selke.

Sofa pillow—Second, Mrs. B. W. Selke.

## KNITTING PLAIN STITCH.

- Shawl—First, Mrs. A. H. Jefferey; Second, Mrs. O. Metzger.  
 Mittens, silk—First, Mrs. F. F. Nicholson.  
 Mittens, wool—First, Mrs. F. F. Nicholson; Second, Mrs. E. C. Hoffman.  
 Stockings, wool—First, Mrs. F. F. Nicholson; Second, Mrs. John Hans.  
 Socks, wool—First, Mrs. Hy. Fischer; Second, Ida M. Kuehn.  
 Leggings, wool—First, Mrs. E. Yanke, Waukesha.

## KNITTING—FANCY STITCH.

- Purse—First, Mrs. L. Fritz.  
 Baby's sack—First, Mrs. E. C. Hoffman; Second, Mrs. Hy. Fischer.  
 Baby's socks or shoes—First, Mrs. W. P. Wegner; Second, Ida M. Kuehn.  
 Fancy hood or cap—First, Mrs. E. Fry; Second, Mrs. O. Runkel.  
 Shawl—Second, Miss Anna Apple.  
 Fascinator—First, Mrs. O. Runkel; Second, Mrs. Hy. Fischer.  
 Two yards of lace and insertion—First, Mrs. E. C. Hoffman; Second, Edna L. Stoppenbach.  
 Mittens, silk—First, Mrs. F. F. Nicholson; Second, Mrs. W. P. Wegner.  
 Mittens, wool—First, Mrs. F. F. Nicholson; Second, Mrs. E. C. Hoffman.  
 Stockings, wool—First, Mrs. F. F. Nicholson; Second, Mrs. Hy. Fischer.  
 Slippers or shoes—First, Mrs. F. F. Nicholson; Second, Ida M. Kuehn.  
 Child's sweater—Second, Mrs. Robt. Wendland.  
 Child's skirt—First, Mrs. Jos. A. Schmitz; Second, Mrs. S. W. Foppe.  
 Lady's skirt—First, Mrs. F. F. Nicholson; Second, Mrs. Hy. Fischer.  
 Counterpane—First, Mrs. E. C. Hoffman; Second, Mrs. Hy. Fischer.

## IRISH CROCHET.

- Jabot and collar—First, Mrs. Robt. Wendland; Second, Minnie Hirsh.  
 Two yards lace and insertion—First, Mrs. Robt. Wendland.  
 Shirt waist—First, Mrs. H. A. Bushnell; Second, Minnie Hirsh.

## CROCHET—PLAIN STITCH.

- Purse—First, Edna M. Simonton; Second, Mrs. H. A. Bushnell.  
 Shopping bag, mounted—Second, Mrs. W. P. Wegner.  
 Baby's sack—First, Mrs. W. P. Wegner; Second, Ida M. Kuehn.  
 Baby's socks or shoes—Second, Ida M. Kuehn.  
 Fascinator—First, Mrs. A. L. Brosius; Second, Mrs. W. P. Wegner.  
 Shawl—First, Mrs. A. L. Brosius; Second, Mrs. M. Symonds.  
 Slippers or shoes—First, Ida M. Kuehn; Second, Mrs. W. P. Wegner.  
 Child's skirt—First, Ida M. Kuehn; Second, Mrs. Hy. Fischer.  
 Lady's skirt—Second, Ida M. Kuehn.

## CROCHET—FANCY STITCH.

- Shopping bag, mounted—Second, Minnie Hirsh.  
 Six thread dollies—First, Caroline Schmasow; Second, Harriet Zaun.  
 Six table mats—First, Mrs. F. F. Nicholson; Second, Miss Emmie Ritter.  
 Luncheon set (centerpiece and three size dollies)—First, Mrs. A. Lugner;  
 Second, Minnie Hirsh.  
 Two yards lace and insertion—First, Mrs. Catherine Jeger; Second, Mrs. Thora Holm.  
 Baby's sack—First, Mrs. Carrie Rose; Second, Mrs. G. U. Richardson.

Baby's socks or shoes—First, Mrs. S. W. Poppe; Second, Mrs. Hy. Fischer.  
 Child's bonnet—First, Minnie Hirsh; Second, Miss Egenes Lues.  
 Fascinator—First, Mrs. Hy. Fischer; Second, Mrs. E. C. Hoffman.  
 Shawl—First, Mrs. A. L. Brosius; Second, Mrs. G. U. Richardson.  
 Child's skirt—First, Mrs. Hy. Fischer; Second, Mrs. E. C. Hoffman.  
 Lady's skirt—First, Mrs. Hy. Fischer; Second, Mrs. F. F. Nicholson.  
 Lounge or carriage robe—First, Ida M. Kuehn; Second, Mrs. O. Metzger.  
 Counterpane—First, Caroline Schmasow; Second, Mrs. Geo. F. Ziegler.

## DOMESTIC MANUFACTURE.

Collar case—Second, Ida M. Kuehn.  
 Necktie case—Second, Ida M. Kuehn.  
 Glove case—First, Miss Anna Apple; Second, Ida M. Kuehn.  
 Handkerchief case—Second, Ida M. Kuehn.  
 Pin cushion—First, Harriet Zaun; Second, Amanda Andrewson.  
 Mantel or piano scarf—First, Amanda Andrewson; Second, Mrs. Jos. A. Schmitz, Racine.  
 Lady's fancy apron—First, Mrs. C. S. Stephens; Second, Mrs. Carrie Rose.  
 Lady's dressing sack—First, Ida M. Kuehn; Second, Amanda Andrewson.  
 Child's apron—First, Mrs. Hy. Fischer; Second, Mrs. Geo. F. Ziegler.  
 Child's dress—First, Mrs. Jos. A. Schmitz; Second, Mrs. Geo. F. Ziegler.  
 Traveling bagmor case for toilet articles—First, Mrs. W. P. Wegner; Second, Mrs. Lou V. Jackson.  
 Shopping bag—First, Harriet Zaun; Second, Ida M. Kuehn.  
 Stocking bag—First, Mrs. Grant D. Harrington; Second, Amanda Andrewson.  
 Laundry bag—First, Mrs. Hy. Fischer; Second, Amanda Andrewson.  
 Kitchen apron, most practical—First, Mrs. Adeline Weissenborn; Second, Mrs. S. W. Poppe.  
 Specimen patched mending—First, Mrs. F. F. Nicholson; Second, Mrs. W. P. Wegner.  
 Specimen darned mending—First, Edna L. Stoppenbach; Second, Caroline Schmasow.  
 Pieced quilt in cotton, quilted—First, Mrs. F. F. Nicholson; Second, Mrs. Grant D. Harrington.  
 Log cabin quilt, wool (finished)—First, Edna L. Stoppenbach; Second, Miss Anna Apple.  
 Log cabin quilt, silk (finished)—First, Mrs. Al. Brosius; Second, Mrs. F. F. Nicholson.  
 Silk quilt (finished)—First, Mrs. F. H. Lignor; Second, Mrs. E. S. Kibbe.  
 Hand drawn rug—Second, Mrs. L. Yanke.  
 Braided rug—First, Mrs. L. Yanke; Second, Miss Anna Apple.  
 Rag rug—First, Mrs. F. F. Nicholson; Second, Mrs. L. Yanke.  
 Rag carpet, 3 or more yards—First, Mrs. S. W. Poppe.

## PANTRY STORES—BREAD.

Yeast bread—First, Mrs. A. H. Jefferey; Second, Caroline Schmasow.  
 Salt rising bread—First, Mrs. F. C. Elliott, Second, Edna L. Stoppenbach.  
 Boston brown bread—First, Mrs. F. C. Elliott.  
 Rye bread—First, Mrs. W. P. Wegner; Second, Mrs. A. H. Jefferey.  
 Graham bread—First, Edna L. Stoppenbach; Second, Mrs. John Hans.  
 Nut bread—First, Mrs. Jas. E. Twinem; Second, A. White.  
 Whole wheat bread—First, Mrs. A. H. Jefferey; Second, Mrs. Adeline Weissenborn.  
 Parker House rolls, one dozen—First, Mrs. S. W. Poppe; Second, Mrs. Adeline Weissenborn.  
 Cinnamon rolls, one dozen—First, Mrs. Riley Blodgett; Second, Mrs. W. P. Wegner.  
 Baking powder biscuits, one dozen—First, Bertha Puerner; Second, Mrs. W. P. Wegner.

## LOAF CAKES.

- Dark fruit cake—First, Mrs. A. R. Radtke; Second, Mrs. Frank J. Granger.  
 White fruit cake—First, Mrs. F. C. Elliott; Second, Bertha Puerner.  
 Devil's food cake—First, Miss Lydia C. Schelling; Second, Mrs. Jas. E. Twinem, Jr.  
 Angel food cake—First, Miss Anna Apple; Second, Mrs. Carrie Rose.  
 Sunshine cake—First, Mrs. L. Yanke; Second, Mrs. F. H. Lignor.  
 Nut cake—First, Mrs. Jas. E. Twinem; Second, Miss Bertha Puerner.  
 Date cake—First, Mrs. F. C. Elliott; Second, Miss Emmie Ritter.  
 Federal cake—First, Miss Bertha Puerner.  
 Plain white cake—First, Mrs. Jas. E. Twinem; Second, Miss Bertha Puerner.

## LAYER CAKE.

- Chocolate cake—First, Mrs. L. Yanke; Second, Miss Bertha Puerner.  
 Coconut cake—First, Mrs. Jas. E. Twinem; Second, Mrs. L. Yanke.  
 Fig cake—First, Mrs. Riley E. Blodgett; Second, Miss Bertha Puerner.  
 Orange cake—First, Mrs. Marie Clough; Second, Mrs. L. Yanke.  
 Lemon cake—First, Mrs. Riley E. Blodgett; Second, Mrs. Frank J. Granger.

## COOKIES.

- Hickory nut cookies, one dozen—First, Edna L. Stoppenbach; Second, Mrs. Riley E. Blodgett.  
 Orange cookies, one dozen—First, Mrs. Adeline Weissenborn; Second, Edna L. Stoppenbach.  
 Oatmeal cookies, one dozen—First, Mrs. L. Yanke; Second, Mrs. W. P. Wegner.  
 Ginger cookies, one dozen—First, Mrs. John Hans; Second, Mrs. L. Yanke.  
 Chocolate cookies, one dozen—First, Edna L. Stoppenbach; Second, Mrs. John Hans.  
 White sugar cookies, one dozen—First, Mrs. L. Yanke; Second, Mrs. Adeline Weissenborn.

## PIES.

- Apple—First, Mrs. Marie Clough; Second, Mrs. A. Le Feber.  
 Mince—First, Miss Bertha Puerner; Second, Mrs. Jas. E. Twinem, Jr.  
 Pumpkin—First, Miss Bertha Puerner; Second, Mrs. L. Yanke.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

- Rochester jelly roll—First, Mrs. A. Le Feber; Second, Mrs. L. Yanke.  
 Raised doughnuts, one dozen—First, Edna L. Stoppenbach; Second, Mrs. Marie Clough.  
 Best plate of doughnuts—First, Mrs. L. Yanke; Second, Edna L. Stoppenbach.  
 Best exhibit home-made candy, assorted, not less than two pounds—First, Mrs. Riley E. Blodgett; Second, Olive M. Fosson.

## CANNED FRUIT.

- Peaches, plain syrup—First, A. White; Second, Mrs. C. S. Stephens.  
 Peaches, brandied—First, Mrs. Jas. E. Twinem, Jr.; Second, Mrs. Thos. Bowes.  
 Native plums, cultivated—First, Mrs. Riley E. Blodgett; Second, Miss Bertha Puerner.



Green gages—First, Mrs. C. S. Stephens; Second, Rose Mayer' Wauwatosa.  
 Currants—First, Mrs. Thos. Bowes; Second, Mrs. C. S. Stephens.  
 Grapes—First, Mrs. A. R. Radtke; Second, Mrs. S. W. Poppe.  
 Pears—First, Miss Bertha Puerner; Second, Mrs. S. W. Poppe.  
 Cherries—First, Mrs. C. S. Stephens; Second, Mrs. Carrie Rose.  
 Pineapples—First, Mrs. Carrie Rose; Second, Mrs. C. S. Stephens.  
 Tomatoes—First, Mrs. Thos. Bowes; Second, Mrs. C. S. Stephens.  
 Gooseberries—First, Mrs. A. R. Radtke; Second, Mrs F. C. Elliott.  
 Strawberries—First, Mrs. Jessie Jeffery; Second, Mrs. Thos. Bowes.  
 Blackberries—First, Mrs. Thos. Bowes; Second, Mrs. A. R. Radtke.  
 Red Raspberries—First, Mrs. E. M. Goelzer; Second, A. White.  
 Black raspberries—First, Mrs. W. P. Wegner; Second, Mrs. Carrie Rose.

#### JELLY.

Crabapple—First, Caroline Schmasow; Second, Mrs. A. H. Jefferey.  
 Native plums, cultivated—First, Mrs. S. W. Poppe; Second, Mrs. W. P. Wegner.  
 Currant—First, Mrs. Thos. Bowes; Second, Mrs. L. Yanke.  
 Grape—First, Mrs. L. Yanke; Second, Mrs. E. Sinsel.  
 Quince—First, Mrs. S. W. Poppe; Second, Mrs. W. P. Wegner.  
 Red raspberry—First, Mrs. Thos. Bowes; Second, Mrs. E. M. Goelzer.

#### JAM.

Strawberry—First, Mrs. S. W. Poppe; Second, Mrs. W. P. Wegner.  
 Raspberry—First, Mrs. E. H. Peterson; Second, Mrs. John Hans.  
 Blackberry—First, Mrs. C. S. Stephens; Second, Mrs. Thos. Bowes.  
 Gooseberry—First, Mrs. C. S. Stephens; Second, Mrs. Thos. Bowes.  
 Native plum, cultivated—First, Mrs. Thos. Bowes; Second, Mrs. Frank J. Granger.  
 Peach—First, Mrs. F. C. Elliott; Second, Mrs. Thos. Bowes.  
 Apple butter—First, Mrs. A. R. Radtke; Second, Mrs. F. C. Elliott.  
 Preserved tomatoes—First, Mrs. Thos. Bowes; Second, Mrs. A. R. Radtke.  
 Orange marmalade—First, Mrs. Thos. Bowes; Second, Mrs. C. E. Stephens.  
 Pineapple and pieplant—First, Mrs. W. P. Wegner; Second, Mrs. S. W. Poppe.

#### PICKLES.

Peach—First, Miss Bertha Puerner; Second, Mrs. A. H. Jefferey.  
 Pear—First, Mrs. Thos. Bowes; Second, Mrs. W. P. Wegner.  
 Sweet apple—First, Mrs. Thos. Bowes; Second, Mrs. S. W. Poppe.  
 Crabapple—First, Mrs. E. M. Goelzer; Second, Mrs. Thos. Bowes.  
 Spiced currants—First, Mrs. E. M. Goelzer; Second, Mrs. E. Sinsel.  
 Spiced cherries—First, Mrs. Thos. Bowes; Second, Mrs. F. C. Elliott.  
 Cucumber, ripe, sweet—First, Mrs. F. C. Elliott; Second, Mrs. E. M. Goelzer.  
 Cucumbers in olive oil—First, Mrs. C. E. Stephens; Second, Mrs. S. W. Poppe.  
 Dill pickles—First, Mrs. Carrie Rose; Second, Mrs. E. H. Peterson.  
 Cucumber midgets—First, Mrs. E. M. Goelzer; Second, Mrs. Crittie Richards.  
 Pickled cauliflower—First, Mrs. C. S. Stephens; Second, Mrs. Thos. Bowes.  
 Pickled peppers—First, Mrs. A. R. Radtke; Second, Mrs. Jas. E. Twinem, Jr.  
 Onion pickles—First, Mrs. A. R. Radtke; Second, Mrs. Adeline Weissenborn.  
 Mustard pickles—First, Mrs. Thos. Bowes; Second, Mrs. C. S. Stephens.  
 Mixed pickles—First, Mrs. A. R. Radtke; Second, Mrs. S. W. Poppe.  
 Chili sauce, bottle—First, Mrs. L. Yanke; Second, Mrs. Jas. E. Twinem, Jr.  
 Catsup, bottle—First, Mrs. Jas. E. Twinem, Jr.; Second, Caroline Schmasow.

## EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Judge—Mr. J. B. Borden, Madison, Wis.

## CLASS A.

Educational display from any county training school—First, Columbia county; Second, Sauk county.

General educational display from any county—First, Sauk county.

General educational display from any city—First, West Allis.

## CLASS B.

(Open to all classes of Schools.)

Production map of Wisconsin—First, Hazel Brose; Second, W. H. Meyer.

Historical map of United States showing territorial growth—First, Bessie Foote; Second, Clara Bayer.

Map of any continent—First, Arnold Schuette; Second, Dorothy Baer.

Relief Map of Wisconsin—First, Dorothy Baer; Second, Julia Carpenter.

Collection of Wisconsin soils and minerals—First, Clarence Claridge.

Display of Wisconsin wood, arranged to show longitudinal and cross-sections—First, Thomas Claridge; Second, Clarence Claridge.

Display of garden products. (products raised in connection with school work)—First, The Jelinek children; Second, Thomas Love.

Exhibit of Wisconsin grasses, (named)—First, Thomas Claridge; Second, Clarence Claridge.

Collection of leaves, mounted—First, Thomas Claridge; Second, Jessie Striegel.

Collection of seeds, (in bottles, named)—First, Thomas Claridge; Second, Frederick Wegner.

Piece of bent iron work—First, Albert Hohler; Second, Frederick Wegner.

Piece of brass work—First, Frederick Wegner; Second, Lester Wegner.

Piece of wood work—First, Lester Wegner; Second, Frederick Wegner.

Piece of furniture, of any kind (usual size)—First, Clarence Karrer; Second, Frederick Wegner.

Bird house—First, Erwin Kettlebon.

Brushbroom holder—First, Erwin Kettlebon; Second, sixth grade, West Allis.

Glove box—First, Marie John; Second, Clarence Karrer.

Home-made work done by boy—First, Erwin Kettlebon; Second, Albert Hohler.

Home-made work done by girl—First, Marie Dechauer; Second, Celesta Dallmann.

Class or community work of any kind—First, eighth grade, West Allis; Second, Jessie Striegel.

Set of mechanical drawings—First, Bernice Oehler; Second, Lee Stewart.

Example in lettering of the words "Wisconsin State Fair"—First, Hattie Mireler.

Drawing of house plans—First, Royal Britton; Second, Alphons Kraemer.

Drawing of plans for a schoolhouse—Second, Florence Fish, Delton.

Work bag (sewing)—First, Esther Schreiber; Second, Helen Coates.

Doll clothes (complete set)—First, Edna Lentz; Second, Frederick Wegner.

Sofa pillow—First, Anna Friederich; Second, Frederick Wegner.

Shirt waist (tailored)—Second, Albert Claridge.

Any work in raffia—First, Esther Brose; Second, Lester Wegner.

Drawing of trees in black and white—First, Margaret Doyle; Second, Anna Bowles.

Drawing of flowers in any medium—First, Elsie Gottschalk; Second, Erna Bierbaum.

Illustrated poem or story—First, Anna Bowles; Second, Bessie Foote.

- Landscape in color—First, Florence Lingelbach; Second, Ludwig Halbach.  
 Wall paper design—Second, Helen Coates.  
 Book cover design—First, Frederick Wegner; Second, Geo. Bloor.  
 Cut stencil and application—First, Lester Wegner; Second, Frederick Wegner.  
 Industrial chart with story of industry—First, Eulalia Beinkofner; Second, Emma Maas.  
 Mounted pictures illustrating any industry—First, Esther Lawrenz; Second, Harry Bennett.  
 Set of physiology drawings (eye, heart, lungs)—First, Lydia Oberdoerster; Second, Roy Prine.  
 Set of examination papers of any kind, in two subjects—First, Mattie Rose-lip; Second, Katherine Walters.  
 Drawing of fruit in charcoal—First, St. Francis school, 6th grade, Milwaukee; Second, Alfred Schardt.

## CLASS C.

## HIGH SCHOOLS.

- Set of 4 maps connected with ancient history—First, Helen Fish; Second, W. H. Meyer.  
 Set of 6 drawings in Botany—First, Bessie Schrinner; Second, Mildred Reeder.  
 Set of 6 drawings in physiology—First, Erwin Reid; Second, Helen Coates.  
 Map of territorial developments of the United States—Second, W. H. Meyer.  
 Specimen penmanship (free arm movement)—First, Florence Lingelbach; Second, Anna Friederich.  
 Drawing in charcoal—First, Florence Lingelbach; Second, Clara Hanf.  
 Original design for calendar—Second, Helen Coates.  
 Applied design—Second, Helen Coates.  
 Original design for wall paper—Second, Helen Coates.  
 Essay or oration—Second, Lulu Freeborn.  
 Drawing from still life—Second, Celesta Dallman.  
 Forms of checks and drafts—First, W. H. Meyer; Second, O. B. Sullivan.  
 Note book in physics—First, Viola Tanner; Second, Gertrude McCallum.  
 Set of book keeping books—First, Ben Miller; Second, Doris Behrens.  
 Exhibit of five ears of corn grown by a student—First, Lincoln Dickie.

## CLASS D.

## Grammar Schools. Seventh and Eighth Grades.

- Map of Wisconsin—First, Adeline Tully; Second, Herbert Schulz.  
 Political map of any country—First, Florence Mayer; Second, Dorothy Baer.  
 Relief map of any continent (in plastic medium)—First, Julia Carpenter; Second, Myrtle Watson.  
 Woodwork—any model in soft wood—First, Herbert Cooper.  
 Piece of construction work by any individual—First, Albert Hohler; Second, Bessie Foote.  
 Drawings of the eye, ear or heart—First, Bessie Foote; Second, Dorothy Baer.  
 Stencil work—curtains, pillow, table-cover or box cover—First, Anna Bowles; Second, J. A. Hageman.  
 Piece of tooled leather work—First, J. A. Hageman.  
 Specimen of ten lines of writing—First, Pearl Snyder; Second, Ray Behrens.  
 Forms of checks or drafts—First, Graw Gustafson; Second, Erna Luchsinger.  
 Landscape, color—First, Bessie Foote; Second, Mary Spry.  
 Set of four examination papers—First, Fannie Mapes; Second, Mattie Rosellip.  
 Note book in any subject—First, Chas. Bergelin; Second, Janet Marvin.  
 Drawing of landscape, black and white—First, Mary Spry; Second, Bessie Foote.

- Drawing from pose in any medium—First, Bessie Foote; Second, Anna Bowles.  
 Drawing plant life, any medium—First, Mable Russel; Second, J. A. Hageman.  
 Drawing of flowers in water color—First, Julia Carpenter; Second, Florence Lingelbach.  
 Drawing still life—First, Esther Martin; Second, Mary Olson.  
 Drawing of fruit, in any medium—First, Rose Klein; Second, Bessie Foote.  
 Original design for book cover—First, Mary Spry; Second, Anna Bowles.  
 Original design other than book cover—First, Mary Olson; Second, Bessie Foote.  
 Illustrated paper on divides and river basins in North America—First, Hattie Foote.  
 Example of printing—First, Ray Behrens; Second, J. A. Hageman.

## SIXTH GRADE.

- Animals, any medium—First, Mary Olson; Second, Fred Wegner; Third, Mary Coppins.  
 Set of ten copy books from class—First, St. Francis School; Second, Jessie Ellis.  
 Individual specimen of slanting writing, ten lines—First, Arthur Ehlenbach; Second, Vida Rogers; Third, Emily Nelson.  
 Specimen of vertical writing, 10 lines—First, Arthur Samp; Second, Hazel Freising; Third, Harley Berkley.  
 Object drawing in any medium—First, Mary Coppins; Second, Joseph Wolf-  
 rum; Third, Mable Russell.  
 Flowers in water-color—First, Nica Ballou; Second, Ruth Oviatt; Third, Mary Coppins.  
 Landscape in any medium—First, Ludwig Halbach; Second, Mary Mabe; Third, Dorothy Oviatt.  
 Plant life, any medium—First, Ruth Oviatt; Second, Nica Ballou.  
 Set of 7 maps of continents from 1 class—First, Harriet Blakely.  
 Set of 8 water color from class exercise—First, Nica Ballou; Second, Mable Russell; Third, Mary Coppins.  
 Set of 8 pose drawings, any medium—First, Mary Coppins; Second, Nica Ballou; Third, Mable Russell.  
 Example of constructive work of any kind—First, Nica Ballou; Second, Mary Coppins; Third, Mary Mabe.  
 Piece of woodwork—Second, Clarence Karrer.  
 Original design from nature—First, Mable Russell; Second, Ruth Oviatt; Third, Fred Wegner.

## FIFTH GRADE.

- Specimen of penmanship, vertical, ten lines—First, Marie Briscoe; Second, Laura Schenck; Third, Clarence Spenser.  
 Specimen of slant writing, ten lines—First, Regina Friedbarker; Second, Wm. Gonkermann; Third, Henry Holthusen.  
 Constructive work—First, Harriet Blakely; Second, Myra McQueen; Third, Clara Cooley.  
 Drawing in pencil—plant life—First, Leila Shreve; Second, Mable Russell; Third, Clara Cooley.  
 Object drawing in any medium—First, Mary Olson; Second, Mable Russell; Third, Clara Cooley.  
 Water-color other than landscape—First, Laura Schenck; Second, Alice Harrington; Third, Mable Russell.  
 Landscape in any water-color—First, Mary Webber; Second, Clara Cooley; Third, Leila Shreve.  
 Eight drawings from class lesson—First, Mary Webber; Second, James Steven-  
 son; Third, Mable Russell.

Note book—First, Laura Schenck; Second, Esther Leitzke; Third, Mamie Leitzke.

Eight pose drawings in any medium—First, Mary Webber; Second, Mable Russell; Third, Leila Shreve.

Applied design—First, Mable Russell; Second, Laura Schenck; Third, Clara Cooley.

#### FOURTH GRADE.

Specimen of vertical writing, ten lines—First, Jennie Cook; Second, Laura Grimm; Third, Esther Hewitt.

Specimen of slanting writing, ten lines—First, Madeline Love; Second, Helen Cheney; Third, Annie Jelineck.

Pose drawing—First, Helen Madden; Second, Mable Russell; Third, Gertrude Brown.

Fruit or vegetables, any medium—First, Mable Russell; Second, Hazel Johnson; Third, Louise Stegeman.

Made object in cardboard or paper—First, Gladys Twinem; Second, Clara Coutremarsh.

Landscape in water-color—First, Ida Johnson; Second, Helen Madden; Third, Louise Stegeman.

Flowers in water-color—First, Laura Grimm; Second, Gladys Twinem; Third, Mable Russell.

Set of 8 drawings in silhouette—First, Ernest Weston; Second, Joe Haas; Third, Mable Russell.

Plant life, any medium—First, Mable Russell; Second, Clara Coutremarsh; Third, Gladys Twinem.

Specimen of raffia or reed work—First, Edward Schwartzburg; Second, Gladys Twinem.

Eight drawings from class exercise—First, Gertrude Brown; Second, Mable Russell; Third, Louise Stegeman.

Applied design—First, Gertrude Brown; Second, Mable Russell; Third, Louise Stegeman.

#### THIRD GRADE.

Landscape in water-color—First, Irene Twinem; Second, Mable Russell; Third, Helen Foote.

Drawing of plant life, any medium—First, Mable Russell; Second, Arvella Rickermen; Third, Irene Twinem.

Specimen of slanting writing, ten lines—First, Oril Brownell; Second, Laura Grimm.

Specimen of vertical writing, ten lines—First, Esther Bauer; Second, Durwood Du Bois; Third, Ethel Harris.

Specimen of weaving—yarn or cloth—First, Ruth Standenmeyer; Second, Mable Bauer; Third, Lester Wegner.

Flowers in water-color—First, Irene Twinem; Second, Gertrude Brown; Third, Helen Foote.

Still life, any medium—Second, Gertrude Brown.

Set of 8 water-colors, class lesson—First, Mrs. Adelia Webb; Second, Daisy Converse; Third, Arvella Rickerman.

Example of illustrative work in any medium—First, Mable Russell; Second, Clara Coutremarsh.

Paper or cardboard construction—Second, Mable Russell; Third, Lester Wegner.

Silhouette drawing—First, Daisy Converse; Second, Mable Russell; Third, Gertrude Brown.

Paper cutting—First, Geo. Burpee; Second, Clara Potter.



## SECOND GRADE.

Example of free hand cutting—First, Eolah Sanborn ; Second, Ellen Kelley ; Third, Marion Helland.

Example of weaving—Second, Burton Billings.

Example of water-color work—First, Eolah Sanborn ; Second, Mable Russell ; Third, Marion Helland.

Specimen of paper construction—Second, Marion Helland ; Third, Mrs. Adelia Webb.

Specimen of vertical writing, ten lines—First, Evelyn Grover ; Second, Eolah Sanborn ; Third, Burton Billings.

Specimen of slanting writing, ten lines—First, Nellie Clark ; Second, Evelyn Fenske ; Third, John Andrews.

Drawing in crayon or charcoal—First, Bessie Fuller ; Second, Mable White ; Third, Mable Russell.

Eight drawings or paintings from class exercise—First, Marion Helland ; Second, Eolah Sanborn ; Third, Dorothy Cushman.

Illustrative work in any medium—First, Della Hewitt ; Second, Marion Helland ; Third, Sarah McIntyre.

## FIRST GRADE.

Examples of free hand cutting—First, Carrie Morris ; Second, Gertrude Livingston.

Examples of weaving—paper—First, Cecelia Hames ; Second, Curtis Billings ; Third, Maude Barnes.

Specimen of pasting or folding—First, Cecelia Hames ; Second, Mable Russell ; Third, Edna Collins.

Painting in water-color—First, Sarah McIntyre ; Second, Mable Russell ; Third, Cecelia Hague.

Specimen of sewing—First, Eunice Wood ; Second, Florence Fransom.

Eight drawings or paintings from class exercise—First, Carrie Morris ; Second, Gertrude Livingston ; Third, Curtis Billings.

Example of illustrative work in any medium—First, Cecelia Hague ; Second, Edna Collins ; Third, Nellie Clark.

Collection of drawing from class—First, Cecelia Hames ; Second, Mable Russell ; Third, Nellie Clark.

## KINDERGARTEN.

Painting in water-colors—First, Esther Friedel ; Second, Verna Erickson.

Example of sewing—First, Esther Friedel ; Second, Carrie Jenks.

Weaving work—First, Esther Friedel ; Second, Lincoln Kindergarten.

Paper cutting work—First, West Allis Kindergarten ; Second, Mable Russell.

Drawing in charcoal, pencil or crayon—First, Lincoln Kindergarten ; Second, Mary Evans.

Collection of kindergarten work of any kind—First, Mary Evans ; Second, Mable Russell.

## CLASS G.

## Rural Schools.

## General.

(Open to all Pupils in Rural Schools.)

Best sheaf of alfalfa grown by pupil—First, Ben Hans ; Second, Agnes Hans.

Best sheaf of barley grown by pupil—First, Agnes Hans ; Second, Ben Hans.

Best sheaf of oats grown by pupil—First, Ben Hans ; Second, Agnes Hans.

- Best sheaf of wheat grown by pupil—First, Ben Hans; Second, Agnes Hans.  
 Best drawing in outline, showing type of any breed of chicken—Second, Arthur Vertheim.  
 Drawing to show best plan for hen house—First, Frank Blau; Second, Alphons Kraemer.  
 Paper on care and handling of milk on the farm—First, Alice Brooks.  
 Paper describing method of making the Babcock test—Second, Clara Backman.  
 Paper on silo construction—Second, Alphons Kraemer.  
 Plan of farm for rotation of crops—First, Roy Brooks; Second, Albert Blau.  
 Plan for location of farm buildings—First, Thomas Claridge; Second, Clarence Claridge.  
 Plan for a farm garden of  $\frac{1}{4}$  of an acre—First, Thomas Claridge; Second, Selma Kreuger.  
 Floor plan and ventilating plan for dairy barn—First, Harold Lawrenz.  
 Plan and description of individual hog house—First, Arthur Golding.  
 Milk sheet kept by pupil showing record of cows for two weeks or more—First, Thomas Claridge; Second, Dee Washburn.  
 Best patching—First, Clarence Claridge; Second, Hulda Meyer.  
 Best made buttonholes in cotton fabric—First, Laura Schuette.

## CLASS H.

## Upper Form.

- Specimen of penmanship, ten lines—First, Rosa Lens; Second, Mary Beer; Third, Albert Blau.  
 Business letter placed in directed envelope—First, Agnes Hans; Second, Mona Washburn; Third, Herbert Hetzel.  
 Map of any continent—First, Agnes Thieding; Second, Esther Milbrandt; Third, Clara Bayer.  
 Collection of noxious weeds (named and mounted)—First, Thomas Claridge.  
 Physiology drawing—First, Viola Willmore; Second, Esther Milbrandt; Third, Mary Beer.  
 Collection of wild flowers (25) named and mounted—First, Laura Schuette; Second, Florence Fish; Third, Jessie Striegl.  
 Pieces of sewing—First, Laura Schuette; Second, Alma Herber.  
 Relief map of the United States—Second, Benjamin Hilmer.  
 Social letter in directed envelope—First, Rosa Lens; Second, Mona Washburn; Third, Viola Willmore.  
 Drawing book—First, Esther Milbrandt; Second, Lawrence Keehn; Third, Wilford Maylard.  
 Set of examination papers (four)—First, Albert Blau; Second, Herbert Hetzel.  
 Exhibit of corn grown under direction of teacher—First, Albert Claridge; Second, Thomas Claridge.  
 Map of North America with countries in color—First, Edna Lentz; Second, Ruth Blucher.  
 Map of South America with countries in color—First, Verona Licht; Second, Laura Rau.  
 Map of Europe with countries in color—First, Florence Feiner; Second, Rosa Lens.  
 Map of Asia with countries in color—First, Sylvester Kraemer; Second, Carl Koenig.  
 Map of Africa with countries in color—First, Rudolph Feiner; Second, Leona Reinicke.  
 Map of Australia with countries in color—First, Benjamin Hilmer; Second, Agnes Hans.  
 Drawings of landscape in color—First, Wilford Maylard; Second, Caroline Striegl.

- Drawings of landscape in pen or pencil—First, Esther Milbrandt; Second, Leda Kahl.
- Drawing of flowers in color—First, Esther Milbrandt; Second, Lawrence Keehn.
- Drawing of flowers in pen and pencil—First, Mary Beer; Second, Mona Washburn.
- Drawing of animals in color—First, Paul Wixom; Second, Grace Noey.
- Arithmetic papers—First, May Eastman; Second, Lawrence Keehn.
- Drawing of barn showing ventilation—Second, Lydia Lawrence.
- Drawings of original calender design—First, Esther Milbrandt; Second, Mona Washburn.
- Mounted leaves and flowers—First, Clarence Claridge.
- Copy book in writing—First, Albert Blau; Second, Sylvester Kraemer.
- Examination papers in four subjects—First, Emma Fries; Second, Ruth Blucher.
- Industrial chart with story of industry—First, Esther Milbrandt; Second, Maud Eastman.
- Best specimen raffia work—First, Viola Buss; Second, Willie Vorwerk.

## CLASS I.

## Middle Form.

- Specimen of penmanship, ten lines—First, Beatrice Ihde; Second, Edna Scheller.
- Object drawing in outline—First, Caroline Striegl; Second, Elva Moore.
- Illustrated poem or story—First, Alice Eastman; Second, Elizabeth Peters.
- Drawing of farm showing fields and crops planted in two consecutive years—First, Erwin Verthein; Second, Dee Washburn.
- Note book in language—First, Caroline Striegl.
- Illustrative work in any medium—First, Albert Claridge; Second, Elva Moore.
- Pose drawing in charcoal or pencil—First, Leda Kahl.
- Collection of wild flowers—First, John Watson; Second, Albert Claridge.
- Mounted leaves—First, Albert Claridge; Second, John Schuette.
- Map of school district—First, Ernest Thieding; Second, Alma Herber.
- Drawing of map showing good arrangement of house and other farm buildings on a farm—First, Warren Fish; Second, Raymond Rumph.
- Outline map of the United States—First, Alma Hutter; Second, Louis Bettinger.
- Outline map of Wisconsin, showing railroads—Second, Bertha Beer.
- Social letter—First, Adelaide Hewitt; Second, Elva Moore.
- Business letter—Second, Norman Cohen.
- Industrial chart with story of industry—First, Verta Eager; Second, Elva Moore.
- Specimen of class or community work—First, Franciscan Sisters; Second, Anna Noyes.
- Map of any continent—First, Robert Schwarz; Second, Clare Soeldner.
- Drawing of landscape in any medium—First, Louis Denk; Second, Leda Kahl.
- Drawing of flowers in any medium—First, Dorothea Volk; Second, Leda Kahl.
- Drawing of common things—First, Elva Moore; Second, Verta Eager.
- Illustrated story of the Pilgrims—First, Alice Eastman; Second, Elmer Keehn.
- Copy book in writing—First, Bertha Beer; Second, Elva Moore.
- Set of four examination papers—First, Esther Weiss; Second, Louis Bettinger.
- Copy of music—America with words—First, Arthur Golding; Second, Edith Lins.
- Floor plan of a house—First, Alphons Kraemer; Second, Florence Fish.

## CLASS J.

## Primary Form.

- Specimen of slanting writing, ten lines—First, Ethel Maylard; Second, Agnes Striegl.
- Drawing of plant life—First, Marvin Moore; Second, Leda Kahl.
- Drawing of animal life—First, Marvin Moore; Second, Ethel Maylard.
- Specimen of color work—Second, Leda Kahl.
- Specimen of paper folding—First, Ionia Green; Second, Russell Simpson.
- Sample of paper cutting—First, Leda Kahl; Second, Agnes Striegl.
- Copy book—First, Ruby Van Antwerp; Second, Agnes Striegl.
- Constructed article by a pupil—First, Paul Rickert; Second, Eddie Schulenberg.
- Example of hand work—First, Esther Niles; Second, Harold Thompson.
- Example of illustrative work in any medium—First, Agnes Striegl; Second, Gertrude Wixom.
- Example of nature work in any medium—First, Agnes Striegl; Second, Fred Wood.
- Cards showing sewing—First, Robert Albright; Second, Lois Lee.
- Cards showing weaving—First, Helen Green; Second, Pearl Verthein.
- Collection of primary work of any kind—First, Pearl Claridge; Second, Russell Simpson.
- Spelling paper—First, Marvin Moore; Second, Leonard Moore.
- Free hand drawing illustrating some story—First, Vanetta Liessmann.

IN MEMORIAM.

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Gov. John Wesley Hoyt, who during his long and distinguished career was for ten years editor of *The Wisconsin Farmer*, died recently at the residence of his son, Kepler Hoyt, at Chevy Chase, District of Columbia, at the advanced age of eighty-five years. Governor Hoyt was one of the most notable men who figured prominently in the upbuilding of the great state of Wisconsin and gave liberally of his time and talent to the beloved state of his adoption. He was honored not only in this state, but throughout the entire nation and had occupied numerous positions of trust and responsibility, being a prominent factor in the cause of educational work and political reform throughout the entire United States. Governor Hoyt was born on his father's farm near Worthington, Ohio, October 13, 1831, and graduated from the Ohio Wesleyan University, at Delaware. Following this he studied law in the office of Salmon P. Chase, and subsequently graduated both in law and medicine. He was connected with various medical colleges and institutions of higher learning in the East for the first eight years after graduating, removing to Madison, Wis., in 1857. Governor Hoyt had a vigorous part in the formation of the republican party, attended the conventions which nominated Fremont and Lincoln and campaigned effectively in a number of states for the republican party in most of its presidential campaigns. In 1859 he engaged Abraham Lincoln to deliver the annual address at the Wisconsin State Fair at Milwaukee, introducing him to the audience and at the close of the address naming him for president of the United States. From 1857 to 1867 Governor Hoyt was publisher and editor of "*The Wisconsin Farmer*", gaining for it prominence among agricultural journals, and while thus employed had a foremost part, through this paper and on the platform, in the advocacy of the Morrill bill for the endowment of colleges of agriculture and the mechanic arts, being credited by Mr. Morrill with more hard work than any other man of whom he knew. From 1858 to 1862 he was secretary and managing officer of the Wisconsin State Agricultural Society, obtaining for it enlarged endowments and increased fa-



cilities. From 1869 to 1871 he was also secretary of the Chicago Historical Society, and at this period was vice president of the United States Agricultural Society.

In 1862 he was Wisconsin's commissioner to the London Universal Exhibition and in 1867 was United States Commissioner to the Paris Universal Exposition. At the close of this exposition, and by request of Secretary of State Seward, he visited every important educational institution in Europe and America, and submitted a voluminous report, which was printed by congress, and received the encomiums of the highest authorities at home and abroad.

He next reorganized the University of Wisconsin, addressing the legislature in its behalf, and obtaining for it increased lands and endowments, the incorporation of professional departments, and a higher university rank, as well as the location, at its seat, of the new state agricultural college. He was then invited by Pres. Daniel Read, of the Missouri State University, to visit that state, where he addressed the legislature in joint session and obtained the location of the Missouri State Agricultural College at the seat of the state university.

In 1870, he founded the Wisconsin Academy of Sciences, Arts and Letters, and was its president until 1877, obtaining for it offices in the state capitol and the publication of its proceedings by the state.

During the "Granger war" in Wisconsin, 1874-6, he was state railway commissioner, and, with a view to effecting peace, traveled throughout the United States, investigating railway laws and systems, and submitted a report which he defended before the legislature and which settled the conflict, so that he received the thanks of the legislature, on behalf of the people, and the thanks of all the railway presidents. At this period he was also Wisconsin's commissioner of water routes to the seaboard.

In 1873 he was executive and final acting chief United States commissioner to the Vienna Universal Exposition of 1873 and president of its international jury for education and science, receiving a diploma of honor from the impèrial commission. In 1876 he was United States commissioner to the Centennial Universal Exposition at Philadelphia, and president of its international jury for education and science, and submitted a lengthy report on education in connection therewith, which was published by congress. He was endorsed by the entire Wisconsin delegation in Congress for the Austrian mission, but found that it had been promised to Hon. John A. Kasson, and declined the mission to Switzerland.

While devoting himself to the improvement of commercial relations between the United States and the Central and South American Republics, he accepted, against his will, and only at the earnest solicitation of President Hayes, the governorship of the Territory of Wyom-

ing, in 1878. In Wyoming he made himself active by explorations, pacification of Indian tribes, the formation of bureaus of geological survey, fish culture and protection of live stock, the improvement of the public school system, the inauguration of public libraries and industrial enterprises, including the extension of railways into the territory, and was unanimously endorsed by the legislature, one house being republican and the other democratic, for reappointment by President Arthur. In 1882 he secured a full exhibit of Wyoming's resources at the Denver National Exposition, and in 1884-5 was president of the international jury for education and science at the New Orleans Universal Exposition.

It was due almost entirely to Governor Hoyt's determined and untiring efforts that the National University, of which he was the chairman of the committee of 400 was promoted. In addition to his valued services as a teacher, editor and statesman, Governor Hoyt attained fame as an author, his numerous brochures on early Wisconsin history, on educational matters in general and on scientific research winning for him a well-founded reputation in the world of arts and letters. The death of Governor Hoyt removes a man whom the people delighted to honor and who invariably proved true to the trust and responsibilities placed upon him.

## CROP AND LIVE STOCK STATISTICS.

STATEMENT OF CROPS GROWN IN 1910.

| Counties.        | Number of Bushels. |           |           |           |         |            |
|------------------|--------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|---------|------------|
|                  | Wheat.             | Corn.     | Oats.     | Barley.   | Rye.    | Flax Seed. |
| Adams .....      | 2,914              | 365,795   | 100,536   | 12,288    | 159,613 | .....      |
| Ashland .....    | 7,284              | 813       | 47,135    | 4,309     | 1,807   | .....      |
| Barron .....     | 14,785             | 112,304   | 522,965   | 33,139    | 13,657  | 495        |
| Bayfield .....   | 2,538              | 2,609     | 16,512    | 306       | 668     | .....      |
| Brown .....      | 48,344             | 77,746    | 713,855   | 268,522   | 168,742 | 211        |
| Buffalo .....    | 122,305            | 663,599   | 1,042,970 | 430,391   | 32,942  | 62         |
| Burnett .....    | 17,369             | 45,654    | 27,543    | 1,210     | 3,109   | .....      |
| Calumet .....    | 149,167            | 168,407   | 612,708   | 473,206   | 32,587  | 76         |
| Chippewa .....   | 21,188             | 280,005   | 644,533   | 73,163    | 49,013  | 610        |
| Clark .....      | 19,926             | 269,504   | 380,579   | 80,739    | 43,427  | 574        |
| Columbia .....   | 68,399             | 1,351,111 | 1,526,930 | 367,293   | 155,940 | 10,390     |
| Crawford .....   | 62,333             | 604,941   | 562,186   | 97,120    | 7,293   | .....      |
| Dane .....       | 76,064             | 2,345,621 | 2,672,060 | 661,252   | 49,355  | 20,195     |
| Dodge .....      | 199,089            | 1,577,271 | 2,670,245 | 1,491,259 | 50,973  | .....      |
| Door .....       | 46,423             | 21,876    | 213,039   | 84,714    | 114,039 | 640        |
| Douglas .....    | 4,532              | 11,973    | 20,323    | 440       | 837     | 1,800      |
| Dunn .....       | 58,851             | 579,118   | 717,400   | 164,607   | 83,234  | 164        |
| Eau Claire ..... | 53,774             | 291,122   | 848,245   | 143,680   | 128,301 | 2,069      |
| Florence .....   | 913                | 760       | 12,294    | 1,587     | 1,637   | .....      |
| Fond du Lac..... | 58,676             | 1,112,289 | 2,314,471 | 1,166,927 | 30,624  | 934        |
| Forest .....     | 335                | 2,687     | 15,534    | 2,230     | 260     | .....      |
| Grant .....      | 36,820             | 1,607,980 | 1,629,211 | 241,517   | 15,056  | .....      |
| Green .....      | 13,729             | 1,217,101 | 1,020,941 | 282,717   | 32,554  | .....      |
| Green Lake ..... | 39,247             | 672,385   | 757,187   | 273,313   | 90,937  | .....      |
| Iowa .....       | 24,086             | 786,249   | 966,447   | 128,069   | 46,480  | .....      |
| Iron .....       | 1,045              | 1,130     | 9,691     | 432       | .....   | .....      |
| Jackson .....    | 83,293             | 325,735   | 662,895   | 95,827    | 80,193  | 46         |
| Jefferson .....  | 103,569            | 1,006,935 | 1,330,456 | 218,507   | 63,894  | .....      |
| Juneau .....     | 15,328             | 245,976   | 324,081   | 43,137    | 35,825  | .....      |
| Kenosha .....    | 15,881             | 422,533   | 613,579   | 69,939    | 16,068  | 221        |
| Kewaunee .....   | 150,494            | 3,341     | 489,467   | 151,409   | 109,802 | 1,559      |
| La Crosse .....  | 54,049             | 636,738   | 708,801   | 267,608   | 52,716  | .....      |
| Lafayette .....  | 16,743             | 1,433,849 | 1,227,249 | 109,683   | 6,905   | .....      |
| Langlade .....   | 1,504              | 24,325    | 81,175    | 11,480    | 10,351  | 1          |
| Lincoln .....    | 1,611              | 4,076     | 64,630    | 5,794     | 2,415   | .....      |
| Manitowoc .....  | 10,963             | 75,800    | 891,231   | 460,292   | 194,994 | 2,085      |
| Marathon .....   | 40,073             | 60,041    | 518,744   | 121,653   | 26,415  | 632        |
| Marquette .....  | 4,475              | 64,194    | 93,103    | 7,915     | 19,579  | .....      |
| Marquette .....  | 7,691              | 305,794   | 177,010   | 7,637     | 210,519 | .....      |
| Milwaukee .....  | 16,768             | 175,059   | 425,019   | 66,636    | 27,082  | .....      |

## STATEMENT OF CROPS GROWN IN 1910—Continued.

| Counties.         | Number of Bushels. |            |            |            |           |            |
|-------------------|--------------------|------------|------------|------------|-----------|------------|
|                   | Wheat.             | Corn.      | Oats.      | Barley.    | Rye.      | Flax Seed. |
| Monroe .....      | 55,619             | 458,482    | 791,673    | 186,777    | 64,566    | 145        |
| Oconto .....      | 30,979             | 193,491    | 279,176    | 20,442     | 40,208    | .....      |
| Oneida .....      | 323                | 1,390      | 20,812     | 522        | 880       | .....      |
| Outagamie .....   | 25,604             | 627,393    | 1,317,682  | 555,200    | 121,258   | 102        |
| Ozaukee .....     | 38,199             | 193,565    | 632,746    | 231,490    | 36,115    | 354        |
| Pepin .....       | 53,337             | 221,910    | 248,144    | 137,338    | 31,772    | 60         |
| Pierce .....      | 171,301            | 417,921    | 628,711    | 316,891    | 74,595    | 8,401      |
| Polk .....        | 67,967             | 162,475    | 339,069    | 34,317     | 7,568     | 1,301      |
| Portage .....     | 8,587              | 264,793    | 192,801    | 13,665     | 194,619   | 10         |
| Price .....       | 417                | 2,015      | 33,311     | 2,364      | 1,425     | 3          |
| Racine .....      | 18,597             | 561,945    | 610,585    | 116,232    | 22,020    | 1,609      |
| Richland .....    | 27,495             | 633,563    | 373,684    | 116,240    | .....     | 6          |
| Rock .....        | 31,419             | 1,901,793  | 1,127,681  | 719,309    | 83,466    | .....      |
| Rusk .....        | 866                | 19,175     | 27,025     | 3,292      | 190       | 20         |
| Sauk .....        | 94,452             | 1,190,718  | 1,311,559  | 218,062    | 107,135   | .....      |
| St. Croix .....   | 110,305            | 213,968    | 1,183,473  | 193,814    | 76,829    | 20,372     |
| Sawyer .....      | 672                | 3,442      | 10,270     | 722        | 967       | .....      |
| Shawano .....     | 78,443             | 323,421    | 383,190    | 88,485     | 57,378    | 50         |
| Sheboygan .....   | 63,326             | 610,112    | 1,328,584  | 498,002    | 77,503    | 29         |
| Taylor .....      | 598                | 5,191      | 100,947    | 17,171     | 11,678    | 65         |
| Trempealeau ..... | 197,337            | 444,576    | 1,385,365  | 297,541    | 79,615    | 359        |
| Vernon .....      | 91,357             | 539,134    | 757,320    | 175,680    | 6,352     | .....      |
| Vilas .....       | 48                 | 523        | 2,068      | .....      | 242       | .....      |
| Walworth .....    | 25,061             | 1,643,682  | 1,181,908  | 621,736    | 33,818    | .....      |
| Washburn .....    | 8,834              | 47,601     | 25,351     | 1,003      | 2,240     | 3          |
| Washington .....  | 107,388            | 603,412    | 954,049    | 535,835    | 73,409    | .....      |
| Waukesha .....    | 50,611             | 2,034,953  | 1,633,084  | 214,949    | 113,988   | 5          |
| Waupaca .....     | 29,304             | 390,223    | 627,164    | 85,743     | 95,744    | 48         |
| Waushara .....    | 20,304             | 360,013    | 258,772    | 19,362     | 274,173   | .....      |
| Winnebago .....   | 65,986             | 664,432    | 1,242,401  | 374,249    | 21,723    | 123        |
| Wood .....        | 1,619              | 149,515    | 192,674    | 31,224     | 58,991    | 123        |
| Total .....       | 3,153,864          | 33,929,853 | 46,724,584 | 13,950,673 | 3,944,325 | 76,274     |

## STATEMENT OF CROPS GROWN IN 1910—Continued.

| Counties.   | Number of Bushels. |        |               |         |                |               |                |
|-------------|--------------------|--------|---------------|---------|----------------|---------------|----------------|
|             | Potatoes.          | Beans. | Cran-berries. | Apples. | Straw-berries. | Rasn-berries. | Black-berries. |
| Adams       | 468,980            | 773    |               | 4       |                |               |                |
| Ashland     | 82,107             | 3      |               | 60      | 100            |               |                |
| Barron      | 181,386            |        | 150           | 12      |                |               |                |
| Bayfield    | 77,166             | 72     |               | 88      | 55             | 1             |                |
| Brown       | 257,763            | 526    |               | 1,184   | 467            |               |                |
| Buffalo     | 100,242            |        |               | 50      |                |               |                |
| Burnett     | 94,059             | 442    |               |         |                |               |                |
| Celumet     | 51,288             | 42     |               | 485     | 55             | 28            |                |
| Chippewa    | 526,112            | 1,968  |               | 1,330   | 1,048          | 150           |                |
| Clark       | 223,540            | 421    |               | 99      | 411            |               |                |
| Columbia    | 730,840            | 65,615 |               | 110     | 7              | 22            |                |
| Crawford    | 66,930             | 927    |               | 375     | 1,700          | 345           | 28             |
| Dane        | 899,739            | 6,137  |               | 721     | 2,410          | 1,024         | 22             |
| Dodge       | 382,998            | 469    |               | 300     | 43             | 200           | 200            |
| Door        | 183,075            | 110    |               | 2,739   | 8              |               |                |
| Douglas     | 93,951             |        |               | 5       | 1,046          | 10            |                |
| Fenn        | 412,958            | 666    |               | 196     | 150            |               |                |
| Fau Claire  | 284,983            | 1,301  | 15            | 10      | 2,163          | 772           | 611            |
| Florence    | 13,017             |        |               | 403     |                |               |                |
| Fond du Lac | 488,373            | 26     | 20            | 2,007   | 1,250          | 340           | 77             |
| Forest      | 54,797             | 2      |               |         | 22             |               |                |
| Grant       | 468,847            |        |               | 13      | 300            |               | 25             |
| Green       | 69,000             |        |               | 206     | 110            | 82            |                |
| Green Lake  | 147,941            | 7,314  |               | 412     |                |               |                |
| Iowa        | 88,692             | 7      |               |         |                |               |                |
| Iron        | 96,711             |        |               |         |                |               |                |
| Jackson     | 149,774            | 810    | 6,725         | 575     | 870            | 130           | 303            |
| Jefferson   | 196,809            | 30     |               | 85      | 2,000          |               |                |
| Juneau      | 300,075            |        | 2,030         | 200     | 70             |               |                |
| Kenosha     | 84,147             |        |               | 39      | 1,870          | 543           | 25             |
| Kewaunee    | 69,653             | 4      |               | 2,961   | 75             | 67            |                |
| La Crosse   | 114,410            |        |               | 69      | 1,536          | 281           | 393            |
| Lafayette   | 95,297             |        |               | 20      |                |               |                |
| Lancaster   | 69,890             | 5      |               | 15      | 75             |               |                |
| Lincoln     | 83,351             |        |               |         | 40             |               |                |
| Manitowoc   | 114,354            |        | 2,006         | 10,888  | 470            | 40            |                |
| Marathon    | 240,789            | 81     | 33            | 4,325   | 296            | 32            |                |
| Marinette   | 243,229            | 2,092  |               | 850     | 145            |               |                |
| Menouette   | 312,069            | 13,773 | 33            | 433     | 309            | 35            | 32             |
| Milwaukee   | 370,341            | 2,182  |               | 1,427   | 5,946          | 49            | 70             |
| Monroe      | 263,429            | 748    | 4,905         | 326     | 6,682          | 520           | 1,100          |
| Oconto      | 282,050            | 5,279  |               | 1,290   |                |               |                |
| Oneida      | 77,054             | 41     |               |         | 120            |               |                |
| Outagamie   | 456,097            | 214    |               | 3,894   | 421            | 88            | 39             |
| Ozaukee     | 142,856            |        |               | 2,827   | 8              |               |                |
| Pepin       | 32,397             | 8      |               |         | 83             |               |                |
| Pierce      | 130,580            | 132    |               | 275     | 75             | 8             | 36             |
| Polk        | 147,115            | 680    |               |         |                |               |                |
| Portage     | 2,439,408          | 40     |               | 67      |                |               |                |
| Price       | 102,148            | 52     |               | 1       | 43             | 3             | 1              |
| Racine      | 146,238            |        |               | 135     | 3,514          | 21            |                |
| Richland    | 70,099             |        |               |         | 177            |               |                |
| Rock        | 288,834            | 10     |               | 143     | 2,012          | 138           | 75             |
| Rusk        | 391,565            | 433    | 10            | 5       | 34             | 250           |                |
| St. Croix   | 133,265            | 345    |               | 28      | 1              |               |                |



## STATEMENT OF CROPS GROWN IN 1910.—Continued.

| Counties.         | Number of Bushels. |         |               |         |                |               |                |
|-------------------|--------------------|---------|---------------|---------|----------------|---------------|----------------|
|                   | Potatoes.          | Beans.  | Cran-berries. | Apples. | Straw-berries. | Rasp-berries. | Black-berries. |
| Sauk .....        | 905,997            | 80      |               | 562     | 1,183          | 35            | 1              |
| Sawyer .....      | 25,553             | 15      |               |         | 10             |               |                |
| Shawano .....     | 326,886            | 895     |               | 782     | 25             |               |                |
| Sheboygan .....   | 2,051,621          | 4,770   |               | 3,952   | 999            | 60            |                |
| Taylor .....      | 106,731            |         |               | 84      | 10             |               |                |
| Trempealeau ..... | 182,528            | 107     |               |         | 7,000          |               |                |
| Vernon .....      | 240,695            |         |               | 1,239   |                |               |                |
| Vilas .....       | 14,654             |         |               |         |                |               |                |
| Walworth .....    | 153,180            | 4       |               | 312     | 280            | 3             |                |
| Washburn .....    | 114,350            | 559     | 10            | 101     | 90             | 9             |                |
| Washington .....  | 382,673            |         |               | 543     | 420            | 8             |                |
| Waukesha .....    | 443,554            | 45      |               | 265     | 3,534          | 25            | 2              |
| Waupaca .....     | 1,885,911          | 528     |               | 3,204   | 36             |               |                |
| Waushara .....    | 885,789            | 6,795   |               | 559     |                |               |                |
| Winnebago .....   | 227,506            | 50      | 65            | 4,989   | 1,887          | 48            |                |
| Wood .....        | 307,181            | 263     | 20,548        | 419     | 148            | 2             |                |
| Total .....       | 21,454,611         | 127,201 | 36,550        | 58,667  | 53,649         | 5,444         | 3,052          |

## STATEMENT OF CROPS GROWN IN 1910.—Continued.

| Counties    | Number of bushels. |         |              |               | Number of Tons. |         |            |
|-------------|--------------------|---------|--------------|---------------|-----------------|---------|------------|
|             | Cur-rants.         | Grapes. | Clover Seed. | Timothy Seed. | Sugar Beets.    | Hay.    | Cab-bages. |
| Adams       |                    |         | 263          | 8             | 5               | 7,761   | 600        |
| Ashland     |                    |         |              | 2             |                 | 6,240   | 27         |
| Barron      |                    |         | 609          | 9             |                 | 16,194  |            |
| Bayfield    | 50                 |         | 2            | 21            | 138             | 4,933   | 18         |
| Brown       |                    |         | 1,023        | 57            | 3,408           | 138,281 | 3,443      |
| Buffalo     |                    |         | 1,683        | 33            |                 | 26,545  |            |
| Burnett     |                    |         | 47           | 2             |                 | 1,921   |            |
| Calumet     |                    |         | 5,844        |               | 9,941           | 28,447  | 14         |
| Chippewa    |                    |         | 331          |               | 3,618           | 21,104  | 59         |
| Clark       |                    | 1       | 91           | 35            | 431             | 33,641  | 1          |
| Columbia    |                    |         | 1,279        | 2,378         | 92,309          | 24,025  | 967        |
| Crawford    | 20                 | 53      | 91           | 119           | 327             | 36,931  | 20         |
| Dane        | 10                 | 85      | 2,247        | 487           | 94,008          | 118,731 | 69         |
| Dodge       |                    | 75      | 12,356       | 289           | 3,443           | 75,495  | 25         |
| Door        |                    |         | 136          | 40            | 30              | 22,889  | 5          |
| Douglas     |                    |         |              |               |                 | 5,736   |            |
| Dunn        |                    |         | 958          | 14            | 235             | 16,649  | 37         |
| Fau Claire  |                    |         | 1,492        | 94            | 930             | 21,770  | 613        |
| Florence    |                    |         |              |               |                 | 1,495   |            |
| Fond du Lac |                    | 2       | 8,637        | 86            | 4,695           | 63,910  | 1,029      |
| Forest      |                    |         |              |               | 2               | 1,266   | 3          |
| Grant       |                    | 25      | 413          | 562           |                 | 76,871  |            |
| Green       |                    |         | 25           | 25            |                 | 75,997  | 20         |
| Green Lake  |                    |         | 326          | 105           |                 | 13,502  |            |
| Iowa        |                    |         | 18           | 63            | 70              | 65,808  |            |
| Iron        |                    |         |              |               |                 | 1,328   | 3          |
| Jackson     |                    | 91      | 2,125        | 83            | 674             | 21,278  | 90         |
| Jefferson   |                    | 175     | 2,693        | 203           | 3,731           | 43,690  |            |
| Juneau      |                    |         | 2,664        | 12            | 106             | 10,585  |            |
| Kenosha     |                    | 150     | 7            | 5             | 12,529          | 30,250  |            |
| Kewaunee    |                    |         | 533          | 25            | 296             | 33,552  |            |
| La Crosse   |                    | 88      | 665          | 23            | 1,094           | 21,572  | 35         |
| Lafayette   |                    |         | 163          | 558           |                 | 70,768  |            |
| Langlade    |                    |         | 20           |               | 5               | 6,650   | 13         |
| Lincoln     |                    |         |              |               | 20              | 6,379   |            |
| Manitowoc   |                    |         | 9,815        | 421           | 198             | 53,587  |            |
| Marathon    |                    |         | 278          | 36            | 36              | 50,020  | 20         |
| Marinette   |                    |         | 185          |               | 1,289           | 7,339   |            |
| Marquette   |                    | 4       | 1,301        | 6             |                 | 10,265  |            |
| Milwaukee   | 572                | 61      | 1,605        |               | 8,840           | 25,176  | 4,116      |
| Monroe      |                    | 1       | 881          | 3             | 82              | 33,450  | 2          |
| Oconto      |                    |         | 1,438        | 1,871         | 1,190           | 23,037  | 6          |
| Oneida      |                    |         |              |               |                 | 1,195   | 64         |
| Outagamie   |                    |         | 1,075        | 22            | 3,236           | 45,692  | 12,037     |
| Ozaukee     |                    |         | 8,725        | 983           | 1,786           | 30,800  | 123        |
| Pepin       |                    |         | 644          | 90            | 126             | 8,800   |            |
| Pierce      |                    | 4       | 1,498        | 19            | 1,941           | 16,900  | 42         |
| Polk        |                    |         |              | 49            | 348             | 9,538   |            |
| Portage     |                    |         | 37           |               | 272             | 15,334  | 23         |
| Price       |                    |         |              |               | 25              | 6,588   | 7          |
| Racine      |                    | 3       | 173          | 73            | 16,423          | 28,188  | 2,829      |
| Richland    |                    |         | 215          | 19            |                 | 43,433  |            |
| Rock        |                    | 20      | 716          | 2,142         | 8,129           | 64,427  | 1,569      |
| Rusk        |                    |         | 38           | 1             | 254             | 6,045   | 13         |
| St. Croix   |                    |         | 98           | 21            | 1,260           | 9,499   | 158        |

## STATEMENT OF CROPS GROWN IN 1910.—Continued.

| Counties          | Number of bushels. |         |              |               | Number of Tons. |           |            |
|-------------------|--------------------|---------|--------------|---------------|-----------------|-----------|------------|
|                   | Cur-rants.         | Grapes. | Clover Seed. | Timothy Seed. | Sugar Beets.    | Hay.      | Cab-bages. |
| Sauk .....        |                    | 1,023   | 1,519        | 190           | 754             | 53,549    | .....      |
| Sawyer .....      |                    |         |              |               | 6               | 1,324     | 7          |
| Shawano .....     |                    |         | 1,130        | 21            | 336             | 21,752    | 25         |
| Sheboygan .....   | 3                  |         | 6,415        | 42            | 1,463           | 56,891    | 114        |
| Taylor .....      |                    |         | 13           |               |                 | 13,254    | 19         |
| Trempealeau ..... |                    | 2,600   | 1,635        | 67            |                 | 37,786    | .....      |
| Vernon .....      |                    |         | 864          |               | 122             | 44,288    | .....      |
| Vilas .....       |                    |         |              | 18            |                 | 117       | 3          |
| Walworth .....    | 3                  |         | 271          | 658           | 830             | 72,058    | 563        |
| Washburn .....    |                    |         | 46           |               | 455             | 3,711     | 3)         |
| Washington .....  |                    |         | 24,844       | 1             | 2,204           | 33,643    | .....      |
| Waukesha .....    | 2                  |         | 1,938        |               | 4,831           | 50,034    | 477        |
| Waupaca .....     |                    |         | 1,519        | 2             | 767             | 45,736    | .....      |
| Waushara .....    |                    |         |              |               |                 | 13,665    | .....      |
| Winnebago .....   |                    |         | 387          | 68            | 1,712           | 42,388    | 30         |
| Wood .....        |                    |         |              |               | 60              | 13,570    | 304        |
| Total .....       | 661                | 4,460   | 115,419      | 12,261        | 284,000         | 2,165,363 | 29,733     |

## STATEMENT OF CROPS GROWN IN 1910.—Continued.

| Counties.         | Number of Pounds. |            |       |
|-------------------|-------------------|------------|-------|
|                   | Flax Fibre.       | Tobacco.   | Hops. |
| Adams .....       |                   | 3,000      |       |
| Ashland .....     |                   |            |       |
| Barron .....      |                   |            |       |
| Bayfield .....    |                   |            |       |
| Brown .....       |                   | 1,000      |       |
| Buffalo .....     |                   | 25,600     |       |
| Burnett .....     |                   |            |       |
| Calumet .....     |                   |            |       |
| Chippewa .....    |                   | 284,168    |       |
| Clark .....       |                   |            |       |
| Columbia .....    |                   | 2,119,779  |       |
| Crawford .....    |                   | 1,429,160  |       |
| Dane .....        |                   | 14,131,640 | 15    |
| Dodge .....       |                   |            | 1,002 |
| Door .....        |                   |            |       |
| Douglas .....     |                   |            |       |
| Dunn .....        | 16,502            | 349,250    |       |
| Eau Claire .....  |                   | 4,100      |       |
| Florence .....    |                   |            |       |
| Fond du Lac ..... |                   |            |       |
| Forest .....      |                   |            |       |
| Grant .....       |                   | 137,380    |       |
| Green .....       |                   | 202,550    |       |
| Green Lake .....  |                   |            |       |
| Iowa .....        |                   |            |       |
| Iron .....        |                   |            |       |
| Jackson .....     |                   | 168,465    |       |
| Jefferson .....   |                   | 365,900    |       |
| Juneau .....      |                   | 98,840     |       |
| Kenosha .....     |                   |            |       |
| Kewaunee .....    |                   |            |       |
| La Crosse .....   |                   | 42,950     |       |
| Lafayette .....   |                   | 600        |       |
| Langlade .....    |                   |            |       |
| Lincoln .....     |                   |            |       |
| Manitowoc .....   |                   |            |       |
| Marathon .....    |                   | 2,140      |       |
| Marquette .....   |                   |            |       |
| Marquette .....   |                   |            |       |
| Milwaukee .....   |                   |            |       |
| Monroe .....      |                   | 203,260    |       |
| Oconto .....      |                   |            |       |
| Oneida .....      |                   |            |       |
| Outagamie .....   |                   |            |       |
| Ozaukee .....     |                   |            |       |
| Pepin .....       |                   |            |       |
| Pierce .....      |                   | 2,500      |       |
| Polk .....        |                   |            |       |
| Portage .....     |                   |            |       |
| Price .....       |                   |            |       |
| Racine .....      | 31,000            |            |       |
| Richland .....    |                   | 278,050    |       |
| Rock .....        |                   | 4,017,015  |       |
| Rusk .....        |                   |            |       |
| St. Croix .....   |                   | 6,000      |       |

## STATEMENT OF CROPS GROWN IN 1910.—Concluded.

| Counties.         | Number of Pounds. |            |       |
|-------------------|-------------------|------------|-------|
|                   | Flax Fibre.       | Tobacco.   | Hops. |
| Sauk .....        |                   | 7,300      |       |
| Sawyer .....      |                   | 10         |       |
| Shawano .....     |                   |            |       |
| Sheboygan .....   |                   |            |       |
| Taylor .....      |                   |            |       |
| Trempealeau ..... |                   | 371,540    |       |
| Vernon .....      |                   | 1,645,878  |       |
| Vilas .....       | 2                 |            |       |
| Walworth .....    |                   |            |       |
| Washburn .....    |                   |            |       |
| Washington .....  |                   |            |       |
| Waukesha .....    |                   |            |       |
| Waupaca .....     |                   |            |       |
| Wausara .....     |                   |            |       |
| Winnebago .....   |                   | 166        | 32    |
| Wood .....        |                   | 2,106      | 5     |
| Total .....       | 47,504            | 25,900,346 | 1,054 |



## STATEMENT OF ACREAGE OF CROPS, 1911.

| Counties.         | Number of Acres. |        |        |         |        |            |           |          |
|-------------------|------------------|--------|--------|---------|--------|------------|-----------|----------|
|                   | Wheat.           | Corn.  | Oats.  | Barley. | Rye.   | Flax seed. | Potatoes. | Cabbage. |
| Adams .....       | 973              | 24,856 | 9,928  | 633     | 30,205 | .....      | 7,372     | .....    |
| Ashland .....     | 898              | 73     | 3,149  | 239     | 146    | 1          | 697       | 9        |
| Barron .....      | 1,960            | 14,294 | 24,763 | 3,625   | 3,645  | 93         | 6,497     | 10       |
| Bayfield .....    | 879              | 397    | 1,155  | 15      | 62     | .....      | 744       | 7        |
| Brown .....       | 5,920            | 9,048  | 40,800 | 14,361  | 12,068 | 14         | 2,510     | 347      |
| Buffalo .....     | 8,085            | 26,164 | 43,793 | 20,279  | 3,957  | 15         | 1,036     | .....    |
| Burnett .....     | 2,377            | 4,503  | 2,906  | 200     | 808    | .....      | 1,700     | .....    |
| Caumnet .....     | 11,809           | 9,644  | 18,226 | 16,811  | 1,851  | 2          | 628       | .....    |
| Chippewa .....    | 2,034            | 19,206 | 43,644 | 4,563   | 8,047  | 15         | 7,704     | 14       |
| Clark .....       | 1,651            | 15,803 | 26,650 | 6,281   | 9,537  | 110        | 3,327     | .....    |
| Columbia .....    | 5,652            | 56,915 | 52,777 | 14,941  | 16,886 | 119        | 6,784     | 181      |
| Crawford .....    | 5,080            | 24,009 | 27,477 | 4,193   | 1,050  | .....      | 384       | 20       |
| Dane .....        | 5,362            | 96,536 | 94,634 | 26,786  | 4,791  | 100        | 6,913     | 11       |
| Dodge .....       | 10,338           | 52,340 | 73,600 | 66,992  | 7,080  | 19         | 2,929     | 21       |
| Dor .....         | 5,449            | 3,611  | 13,704 | 4,542   | 12,001 | 47         | 1,300     | .....    |
| Douglas .....     | 563              | 1,136  | 1,700  | 88      | 226    | .....      | 497       | .....    |
| Dunn .....        | 6,932            | 36,918 | 46,801 | 11,682  | 13,400 | 1,602      | 5,883     | 8        |
| Eau Claire .....  | 4,867            | 14,498 | 41,616 | 8,068   | 11,227 | 70         | 2,389     | 143      |
| Florence .....    | 57               | 137    | 2,197  | 665     | 163    | .....      | 412       | .....    |
| Fond du Lac ..... | 5,518            | 47,487 | 68,184 | 41,680  | 2,953  | 210        | 3,488     | 77       |
| Forest .....      | 39               | 168    | 1,416  | 84      | 40     | .....      | 900       | 7        |
| Grant .....       | 5,433            | 67,442 | 57,063 | 6,866   | 2,887  | .....      | 2,169     | .....    |
| Green .....       | 1,375            | 50,704 | 40,187 | 12,712  | 3,133  | .....      | 371       | 1        |
| Green Lake .....  | 3,795            | 22,061 | 29,866 | 9,809   | 8,812  | 110        | 1,408     | .....    |
| Iowa .....        | 2,273            | 36,069 | 42,784 | 7,118   | 6,946  | .....      | 1,093     | .....    |
| Iron .....        | 104              | 75     | 832    | 43      | 12     | .....      | 276       | 13       |
| Jackson .....     | 7,179            | 16,807 | 35,145 | 4,708   | 9,366  | 20         | 1,561     | 20       |
| Jenerson .....    | 5,367            | 40,460 | 41,927 | 9,018   | 4,662  | .....      | 1,161     | .....    |
| Juneau .....      | 13,301           | 10,003 | 20,206 | 4,369   | 4,963  | .....      | 3,863     | .....    |
| Kenosha .....     | 1,181            | 22,928 | 17,969 | 2,676   | 810    | 279        | 1,409     | .....    |
| Kewaunee .....    | 8,247            | 3,660  | 18,794 | 9,072   | 9,565  | 183        | 903       | .....    |
| La Crosse .....   | 3,003            | 19,732 | 25,672 | 10,467  | 6,003  | .....      | 1,326     | .....    |
| Lafayette .....   | 1,611            | 69,060 | 46,000 | 6,469   | 391    | .....      | 1,102     | .....    |
| Langlade .....    | 360              | 2,212  | 9,830  | 1,046   | 1,300  | .....      | 1,068     | 8        |
| Lincoln .....     | 225              | 70     | 6,407  | 604     | 603    | .....      | 1,023     | .....    |
| Manitowoc .....   | 10,958           | 8,041  | 37,791 | 22,648  | 15,256 | 470        | 1,906     | .....    |
| Marathon .....    | 3,946            | 2,616  | 50,680 | 7,060   | 2,249  | 23         | 6,362     | .....    |
| Marquette .....   | 821              | 4,747  | 9,787  | 166     | 3,600  | .....      | 2,660     | .....    |
| Marquette .....   | 1,123            | 19,495 | 12,010 | 419     | 29,363 | .....      | 4,367     | .....    |
| Menwaukee .....   | 1,008            | 9,100  | 12,771 | 2,966   | 2,131  | .....      | 4,008     | 64       |
| Monroe .....      | 5,074            | 27,584 | 45,820 | 10,656  | 11,608 | 23         | 2,495     | .....    |
| Oconto .....      | 4,632            | 9,000  | 19,113 | 8,369   | 6,289  | .....      | 2,039     | 2        |
| Oncida .....      | 180              | 609    | 2,003  | 126     | 414    | .....      | 1,114     | 10       |
| Outagamie .....   | 5,669            | 32,800 | 47,980 | 13,443  | 7,800  | 2          | 4,224     | 1,500    |
| Ozaukee .....     | 3,148            | 26,069 | 17,700 | 24,913  | 3,266  | 37         | 8,106     | .....    |
| Pepin .....       | 3,273            | 10,594 | 12,180 | 7,000   | 4,111  | 2          | 415       | .....    |
| Pierce .....      | 13,203           | 40,880 | 36,302 | 18,268  | 7,061  | 566        | 1,321     | 4        |
| Polk .....        | 6,799            | 19,065 | 36,109 | 4,407   | 2,209  | 528        | 2,170     | .....    |
| Portage .....     | 2,041            | 22,964 | 50,616 | 941     | 35,683 | .....      | 70,366    | 6        |
| Price .....       | 132              | 401    | 2,450  | 168     | 269    | .....      | 312       | 4        |
| Racine .....      | 1,447            | 30,303 | 22,492 | 4,831   | 2,055  | 73         | 2,418     | 392      |
| Richard .....     | 2,966            | 30,510 | 20,070 | 6,363   | 2,942  | .....      | 718       | .....    |
| Rock .....        | 3,367            | 87,228 | 45,097 | 30,109  | 8,740  | .....      | 2,842     | 100      |
| Rusk .....        | 91               | 1,716  | 2,330  | 299     | 111    | .....      | 1,363     | .....    |
| St. Croix .....   | 17,801           | 26,044 | 66,695 | 13,207  | 13,735 | 1,760      | 2,166     | 160      |

## STATEMENT OF ACREAGE OF CROPS, 1911.—Continued.

| Counties.         | Number of Acres. |           |           |              |         |               |                |               |
|-------------------|------------------|-----------|-----------|--------------|---------|---------------|----------------|---------------|
|                   | Wheat.           | Corn.     | Oats.     | Bar-<br>ley. | Rye.    | Flax<br>seed. | Pota-<br>toes. | Cab-<br>bage. |
| Sauk .....        | 7,207            | 47,151    | 49,884    | 9,634        | 12,338  | .....         | 6,574          | 5             |
| Sawyer .....      | 184              | 707       | 1,281     | 46           | 141     | .....         | 413            | .....         |
| Shawano .....     | 7,001            | 13,473    | 29,935    | 6,587        | 9,930   | 4             | 3,706          | 6             |
| Sheboygan .....   | 5,306            | 23,900    | 40,505    | 17,449       | 6,135   | 6             | 2,454          | 6             |
| Taylor .....      | 117              | 1,046     | 5,492     | 944          | 1,000   | 10            | 1,199          | 2             |
| Trempealeau ..... | 14,486           | 23,567    | 57,511    | 18,136       | 10,069  | 135           | 969            | .....         |
| Vernon .....      | 9,476            | 25,748    | 51,186    | 13,165       | 3,565   | 5             | 1,618          | .....         |
| Vilas .....       | 75               | 205       | 850       | 15           | 116     | .....         | 394            | 3             |
| Walworth .....    | 2,215            | 61,546    | 38,125    | 22,335       | 3,044   | .....         | 1,679          | 71            |
| Washburn .....    | 845              | 4,257     | 3,027     | 157          | 541     | 26            | 1,642          | 6             |
| Washington .....  | 8,217            | 21,158    | 31,515    | 20,945       | 6,792   | 5             | 3,470          | .....         |
| Waukesha .....    | 3,477            | 33,892    | 35,582    | 13,591       | 10,717  | 30            | 4,237          | 38            |
| Waupaca .....     | 2,798            | 26,005    | 36,952    | 4,743        | 14,091  | 4             | 16,343         | .....         |
| Waushara .....    | 845              | 29,141    | 19,573    | 901          | 41,178  | .....         | 13,870         | .....         |
| Winnebago .....   | 5,788            | 26,530    | 38,619    | 11,737       | 1,997   | 22            | 2,168          | 47            |
| Wood .....        | 512              | 11,805    | 15,210    | 2,938        | 8,801   | 49            | 3,460          | 48            |
| Total .....       | 299,165          | 1,483,697 | 2,026,100 | 642,513      | 481,258 | 7,189         | 272,776        | 3,964         |

STATEMENT OF ACREAGE OF CROPS, 1911.—Continued.

| Counties.   | Number of Acres. |        |               |                |                             |                |               |                |
|-------------|------------------|--------|---------------|----------------|-----------------------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|
|             | Sugar beets.     | Beans. | Cran-berries. | Apple orchard. | No. of growing Apple trees. | Straw-berries. | Rasp-berries. | Black-berries. |
| Adams       | 1                | 185    |               | 6              | 3,412                       | 1              |               | 1              |
| Ashland     |                  | 1      |               | 9              | 1,012                       | 10             |               |                |
| Barron      | 160              |        | 11            | 65             | 2,280                       |                |               |                |
| Bayfield    | 1                | 11     |               | 114            | 2,068                       | 16             |               |                |
| Brow        | 812              | 39     | 30            | 892            | 24,835                      | 3              |               |                |
| Buffalo     | 33               |        |               | 287            | 11,379                      |                |               |                |
| Burnett     | 1                | 73     |               | 3              | 113                         | 1              |               |                |
| Calumet     | 521              |        |               | 443            | 21,840                      | 3              |               |                |
| Chippewa    | 500              | 147    |               | 315            | 6,668                       | 29             | 5             |                |
| Clark       | 101              | 48     |               | 91             | 6,692                       | 6              | 1             |                |
| Columbia    | 277              | 5,053  |               | 798            | 37,890                      | 14             | 9             | 2              |
| Crawford    | 45               | 158    |               | 672            | 42,377                      | 8              | 7             | 1              |
| Dane        | 1,254            | 73     |               | 1,210          | 45,328                      | 27             | 10            |                |
| Dodge       | 190              | 28     |               | 1,230          | 50,393                      | 4              | 1             |                |
| Door        |                  | 24     |               | 1,010          | 38,436                      | 14             |               |                |
| Douglas     |                  |        |               | 26             | 812                         | 48             | 1             |                |
| Dunn        | 25               | 114    |               | 193            | 7,533                       | 23             | 3             | 1              |
| Eau Claire  | 126              | 235    | 1             | 243            | 22,343                      | 141            | 76            | 45             |
| Florence    |                  |        |               | 30             | 565                         |                |               |                |
| Fond du Lac | 1,136            | 8      |               | 1,382          | 67,408                      | 12             | 6             | 3              |
| Forest      | 2                | 7      | 2             | 8              | 71                          | 2              |               |                |
| Grant       |                  | 25     |               | 967            | 42,844                      | 6              | 5             | 150            |
| Green       |                  |        |               | 706            | 31,799                      | 5              | 3             | 1              |
| Green Lake  | 47               | 413    |               | 309            | 17,104                      | 3              | 2             |                |
| Iowa        |                  |        |               | 311            | 16,861                      | 1              | 1             | 10             |
| Iron        |                  | 5      |               |                | 247                         |                |               |                |
| Jackson     | 41               | 264    | 454           | 101            | 7,630                       |                |               |                |
| Jefferson   | 541              |        |               | 480            | 29,520                      | 73             | 12            | 8              |
| Juneau      | 3                | 17     | 85            | 206            | 10,696                      | 5              |               |                |
| Kenosha     | 2,178            |        |               | 1,224          | 34,830                      | 27             | 14            | 2              |
| Kewaunee    | 223              | 1      |               | 826            | 46,767                      |                |               |                |
| La Crosse   |                  | 2      |               | 521            | 20,739                      |                |               |                |
| Lafayette   |                  |        |               | 174            | 10,496                      | 62             | 23            | 21             |
| Langlade    | 20               | 51     |               | 66             | 644                         | 2              |               |                |
| Lincoln     | 14               | 2      |               |                | 172                         | 1              |               |                |
| Manitowoc   | 48               |        |               | 1,815          | 72,720                      | 6              | 4             |                |
| Marathon    | 14               |        |               | 169            | 8,917                       | 29             | 2             | 1              |
| Marinette   | 298              |        |               | 270            | 13,503                      | 5              |               |                |
| Marquette   |                  | 1,653  | 7             | 278            | 10,396                      | 20             | 3             | 3              |
| Milwaukee   | 1,151            | 23     |               | 1,450          | 45,367                      | 55             | 8             | 12             |
| Monroe      | 10               | 182    | 110           | 696            | 33,680                      | 448            | 76            | 90             |
| Oconto      | 721              | 1,089  |               | 433            | 23,323                      | 3              |               |                |
| Oneida      |                  | 31     |               |                | 126                         | 9              |               |                |
| Outagamie   | 542              | 19     |               | 924            | 41,627                      | 3              | 9             | 4              |
| Ozaukee     | 309              |        |               | 709            | 28,809                      |                |               |                |
| Peplin      | 61               | 1      |               | 67             | 5,502                       | 5              | 2             | 1              |
| Pierce      | 320              | 43     |               | 350            | 14,437                      | 2              | 2             | 2              |
| Polk        | 249              | 277    |               |                | 133                         | 5              |               |                |
| Portage     | 141              | 11     |               | 60             | 7,626                       |                |               |                |
| Pierce      | 3                | 18     |               | 17             | 670                         | 1              | 2             | 2              |
| Racine      | 2,966            |        |               | 1,126          | 33,624                      | 32             | 3             |                |
| Richland    | 3                |        |               | 1,015          | 46,127                      | 8              | 1             | 1              |
| Rock        | 684              | 5      |               | 914            | 30,192                      | 42             | 17            | 1              |
| Rusk        | 24               | 101    |               |                | 445                         | 3              |               |                |
| St. Croix   | 439              | 17     |               | 19             | 1,779                       | 17             |               |                |

## STATEMENT OF ACREAGE OF CROPS, 1911.—Continued.

| Counties.         | Number of Acres. |        |                   |                   |                            |                    |                   |                    |
|-------------------|------------------|--------|-------------------|-------------------|----------------------------|--------------------|-------------------|--------------------|
|                   | Sugar<br>beets.  | Beans. | Cran-<br>berries. | Apple<br>orchard. | growing<br>Apple<br>trees. | Straw-<br>berries. | Rasp-<br>berries. | Black-<br>berries. |
| Sauk .....        | 140              |        |                   | 1,101             | 60,430                     | 28                 | 11                | 6                  |
| Sawyer .....      | 1                | 5      |                   |                   |                            | 2                  | 1                 |                    |
| Shawano .....     | 128              | 107    |                   | 713               | 29,909                     | 2                  |                   |                    |
| Sheboygan .....   | 890              | 222    |                   | 2,098             | 97,011                     | 29                 | 12                | 3                  |
| Taylor .....      |                  |        |                   | 10                | 294                        | 1                  |                   |                    |
| Trempealeau ..... | 69               | 5      |                   | 277               | 12,508                     | 8                  | 1                 |                    |
| Vernon .....      | 6                | 12     |                   | 1,392             | 54,682                     | 2                  |                   | 2                  |
| Vilas .....       | 1                | 9      |                   |                   |                            | 1                  |                   | 2                  |
| Walworth .....    | 283              |        |                   | 1,457             | 37,010                     | 11                 |                   |                    |
| Washburn .....    | 15               | 295    | 10                | 17                | 312                        | 1                  |                   |                    |
| Washington .....  | 499              | 18     |                   | 1,634             | 47,918                     | 4                  | 4                 |                    |
| Waukesha .....    | 594              | 1      |                   | 1,854             | 61,035                     | 30                 | 8                 | 1                  |
| Waupaca .....     | 317              | 24     |                   | 435               | 29,887                     | 2                  |                   |                    |
| Waushara .....    |                  | 947    | 150               | 239               | 18,368                     |                    |                   |                    |
| Winnebago .....   | 660              |        |                   | 1,080             | 60,079                     | 37                 | 8                 |                    |
| Wood .....        | 30               | 69     | 517               | 100               | 4,526                      | 9                  |                   |                    |
| Total .....       | 20,167           | 12,173 | 1,377             | 33,130            | 1,594,882                  | 1,406              | 30                | 375                |

## STATEMENT OF ACREAGE OF CROPS, 1911.—Continued.

| Counties.         | Number of Acres. |         |       |       |          |                             |                 |
|-------------------|------------------|---------|-------|-------|----------|-----------------------------|-----------------|
|                   | Currants         | Grapes. | Flax. | Hops. | Tobacco. | Grasses cultivated for hay. | Growing Timber. |
| Adams .....       |                  |         |       |       |          | 7,291                       | 32,865          |
| Ashland .....     |                  |         |       |       |          | 9,794                       | 31,406          |
| Barron .....      |                  |         | 28    |       | 33       | 2,966                       | 13,403          |
| Bayfield .....    | 4                |         |       |       |          | 5,587                       | 182             |
| Brown .....       |                  |         | 4     |       | 3        | 46,967                      | 15,960          |
| Buffalo .....     |                  |         | 50    |       | 22       | 28,938                      | 88,196          |
| Burnett .....     |                  |         |       |       |          | 5,306                       | 3,839           |
| Calumet .....     |                  |         |       |       |          | 19,155                      | 14,436          |
| Chippewa .....    |                  |         | 21    |       | 333      | 39,013                      | 14,822          |
| Clark .....       |                  |         |       |       | 13       | 38,586                      | 55,920          |
| Columbia .....    |                  | 3       |       |       |          |                             |                 |
| Crawford .....    | 1                | 7       |       |       | 2,616    | 36,521                      | 47,190          |
| Dane .....        | 1                | 2       |       |       | 2,077    | 37,043                      | 88,516          |
| Dodge .....       |                  | 1       |       |       | 13,281   | 79,908                      | 63,404          |
| Door .....        |                  |         |       |       |          | 41,857                      | 20,842          |
| Douglas .....     | 1                |         |       |       |          | 26,194                      | 1,868           |
| Dunn .....        |                  |         | 85    |       |          | 6,167                       | 1,578           |
| Eau Claire .....  | 13               |         |       |       | 387      | 31,827                      | 47,977          |
| Florence .....    |                  |         |       |       | 6        | 28,882                      | 19,057          |
| Fond du Lac ..... |                  | 1       |       |       |          | 3,122                       | 25,000          |
| Forest .....      |                  |         |       |       |          | 43,372                      | 16,681          |
| Grant .....       | 1                |         |       |       |          | 1,439                       | 177             |
| Green .....       |                  |         |       |       | 216      | 72,886                      | 55,626          |
| Green Lake .....  |                  |         |       |       | 156      | 47,786                      | 23,494          |
| Iowa .....        |                  |         |       |       |          | 11,245                      | 15,572          |
| Iron .....        |                  |         |       |       |          | 55,002                      | 48,456          |
| Jackson .....     |                  |         | 1     |       |          | 1,905                       |                 |
| Jefferson .....   |                  | 108     |       |       | 182      | 23,330                      | 18,649          |
| Juneau .....      |                  |         |       |       | 361      | 25,843                      | 12,808          |
| Kenosha .....     |                  | 1       |       |       | 341      | 16,121                      | 43,496          |
| Kewaunee .....    |                  |         |       |       |          | 21,114                      | 6,876           |
| La Crosse .....   | 2                | 22      |       |       |          | 41,154                      | 19,485          |
| Lafayette .....   |                  |         |       |       | 6,194    | 25,630                      | 34,168          |
| Langlade .....    |                  |         |       |       |          | 62,061                      | 13,166          |
| Lincoln .....     |                  |         |       |       |          | 11,551                      | 9,970           |
| Manitowoc .....   |                  |         |       |       |          | 10,100                      | 18,829          |
| Marathon .....    |                  |         | 32    |       |          | 55,917                      | 31,829          |
| Marinette .....   |                  |         |       | 24    |          | 46,971                      | 295,114         |
| Marquette .....   | 1                |         |       |       |          | 11,118                      | 520             |
| Milwaukee .....   | 20               |         | 4     |       |          | 5,764                       | 47,396          |
| Monroe .....      |                  | 5       |       |       |          | 22,083                      | 3,443           |
| Oconto .....      |                  |         |       |       | 270      | 41,562                      | 89,678          |
| Oneida .....      |                  |         |       |       |          | 14,485                      | 20,772          |
| Outagamie .....   | 20               |         |       |       |          | 2,116                       |                 |
| Ozaukee .....     |                  |         |       |       |          | 40,831                      | 20,582          |
| Pepin .....       |                  |         |       |       |          | 32,462                      | 7,217           |
| Pierce .....      |                  | 1       |       |       |          | 6,471                       | 6,670           |
| Polk .....        |                  |         |       |       | 3        | 25,643                      | 27,962          |
| Portage .....     |                  |         |       |       |          | 29,168                      | 27,855          |
| Priec .....       |                  |         |       |       |          | 28,452                      | 34,159          |
| Racine .....      |                  |         |       |       |          | 6,588                       | 377             |
| Richland .....    | 1                | 1       |       |       |          | 23,085                      | 8,979           |
| Rock .....        | 12               | 4       |       |       | 505      | 46,761                      | 75,327          |
| Rusk .....        |                  |         |       |       | 5,245    | 50,360                      | 21,891          |
| St. Croix .....   | 3                |         | 418   | 10    | 10       | 4,809                       | 929             |
|                   |                  |         |       |       |          | 42,067                      | 25,536          |



## STATEMENT OF ACREAGE OF CROPS, 1911.—Continued.

| Counties.         | Number of Acres. |         |       |       |          |                             |                 |
|-------------------|------------------|---------|-------|-------|----------|-----------------------------|-----------------|
|                   | Currants         | Grapes. | Flax. | Hops. | Tobacco. | Grasses cultivated for hay. | Growing Timber. |
| Sauk .....        | 2                | 2       | 1     |       | 6        | 46,367                      | 88,114          |
| Sawyer .....      |                  |         |       |       | 1        | 2,192                       |                 |
| Shawano .....     |                  |         |       |       |          | 31,742                      | 23,695          |
| Sheboygan .....   | 1                | 1       | 1     |       |          | 53,786                      | 44,094          |
| Taylor .....      |                  |         |       |       |          | 12,220                      |                 |
| Trempealeau ..... |                  | 1       | 12    |       | 346      | 39,010                      | 66,558          |
| Vernon .....      |                  | 13      | 3     |       | 5,387    | 63,908                      | 101,984         |
| Vilas .....       | 1                |         | 15    |       |          | 918                         |                 |
| Walworth .....    | 1                | 1       |       |       | 15       | 37,009                      | 23,518          |
| Washburn .....    |                  |         |       |       |          | 5,283                       | 404             |
| Washington .....  |                  |         |       |       |          | 33,948                      | 32,072          |
| Waukesha .....    | 8                | 1       |       | 19    |          | 35,120                      | 15,921          |
| Waupaca .....     |                  |         |       |       | 3        | 31,235                      | 29,942          |
| Waushara .....    |                  |         |       |       |          | 13,295                      | 50,829          |
| Winnebago .....   | 1                |         |       |       |          | 33,241                      | 11,038          |
| Wood .....        |                  |         |       |       | 144      | 16,934                      | 13,342          |
| Total .....       | 94               | 170     | 675   | 29    | 37,580   | 1,968,534                   | 2,161,729       |

## STATEMENT OF ACREAGE OF CROPS, 1911.—Concluded.

| Counties.        | Acres harvested for seed. |          | Counties.         | Acres harvested for seed. |          |
|------------------|---------------------------|----------|-------------------|---------------------------|----------|
|                  | Clover.                   | Timothy. |                   | Clover.                   | Timothy. |
| Adams .....      | 297                       | 16       | Monroe .....      | 564                       | .....    |
| Ashland .....    | 8                         | 84       | Oconto .....      | .....                     | .....    |
| Barron .....     | 639                       | 42       | Oneida .....      | .....                     | .....    |
| Bayfield .....   | .....                     | .....    | Outagamie .....   | 574                       | 2        |
| Brown .....      | 2,348                     | 51       | Ozaukee .....     | .....                     | .....    |
| Buffalo .....    | 1,545                     | 38       | Pepin .....       | 702                       | 10       |
| Burnett .....    | .....                     | .....    | Pierce .....      | 1,648                     | 6        |
| Calumet .....    | 3,621                     | .....    | Polk .....        | .....                     | .....    |
| Chippewa .....   | .....                     | .....    | Portage .....     | .....                     | .....    |
| Clark .....      | 70                        | .....    | Pricing .....     | .....                     | .....    |
| Columbia .....   | 824                       | 509      | Racine .....      | 153                       | 42       |
| Crawford .....   | .....                     | .....    | Richland .....    | 128                       | 10       |
| Dane .....       | 1,249                     | 310      | Rock .....        | .....                     | .....    |
| Dodge .....      | 2,871                     | 159      | Rusk .....        | .....                     | .....    |
| Door .....       | .....                     | .....    | St. Croix .....   | 172                       | 11       |
| Douglas .....    | 10                        | 315      | Sauk .....        | .....                     | .....    |
| Dunn .....       | 45                        | .....    | Sawyer .....      | .....                     | .....    |
| Eau Claire ..... | 1,961                     | 169      | Shawano .....     | 1,090                     | 10       |
| Florence .....   | .....                     | .....    | Sheboygan .....   | 2,531                     | 41       |
| Fond du Lac..... | 3,017                     | 10       | Taylor .....      | .....                     | .....    |
| Forest .....     | .....                     | .....    | Trempealeau ..... | 1,605                     | 86       |
| Grant .....      | 468                       | 195      | Vernon .....      | 819                       | 35       |
| Green .....      | .....                     | 109      | Vilas .....       | .....                     | .....    |
| Green Lake ..... | 355                       | 205      | Walworth .....    | 163                       | 186      |
| Iowa .....       | .....                     | .....    | Washburn .....    | .....                     | .....    |
| Iron .....       | .....                     | .....    | Washington .....  | 8,027                     | 1        |
| Jackson .....    | 1,091                     | 3        | Waukesha .....    | .....                     | .....    |
| Jefferson .....  | 1,403                     | 29       | Waupaca .....     | 1,336                     | 1        |
| Juneau .....     | 1,156                     | 5        | Waushara .....    | 257                       | 5        |
| Kenosha .....    | 16                        | 4        | Winnebago .....   | 237                       | 85       |
| Kewaunee .....   | 1,432                     | 6        | Wood .....        | .....                     | .....    |
| La Crosse .....  | 466                       | 2        | Total .....       | 47,336                    | 2,960    |
| Lafayette .....  | 114                       | 181      |                   |                           |          |
| Langlade .....   | .....                     | .....    |                   |                           |          |
| Lincoln .....    | .....                     | .....    |                   |                           |          |
| Manitowoc .....  | .....                     | .....    |                   |                           |          |
| Marathon .....   | 140                       | 31       |                   |                           |          |
| Marquette .....  | 153                       | .....    |                   |                           |          |
| Marquette .....  | 1,579                     | 6        |                   |                           |          |
| Milwaukee .....  | 393                       | .....    |                   |                           |          |

## NUMBER AND VALUE OF LIVE STOCK, 1911.

| Counties.         | Milk Cows. |           | All Other Cattle. |          |
|-------------------|------------|-----------|-------------------|----------|
|                   | Number.    | Value.    | Number.           | Value.   |
| Adams .....       | 6,985      | \$156,469 | 4,966             | \$75,758 |
| Ashland .....     | 2,156      | 37,918    | 744               | 6,416    |
| Barron .....      | 15,172     | 358,966   | 8,584             | 94,713   |
| Bayfield .....    | 1,477      | 32,149    | 761               | 9,295    |
| Brown .....       | 15,808     | 316,079   | 6,113             | 66,110   |
| Buffalo .....     | 14,875     | 427,795   | 13,687            | 184,293  |
| Burnett .....     | 4,701      | 70,181    | 2,031             | 16,467   |
| Calumet .....     | 14,788     | 454,297   | 7,334             | 126,872  |
| Chippewa .....    | 15,943     | 272,719   | 10,706            | 10,029   |
| Clark .....       | 24,617     | 583,591   | 14,346            | 18,227   |
| Columbia .....    | 24,040     | 556,145   | 15,817            | 224,495  |
| Crawford .....    | 14,796     | 311,575   | 11,719            | 162,527  |
| Dane .....        | 45,870     | 1,224,272 | 25,569            | 425,595  |
| Dodge .....       | 47,390     | 1,071,288 | 14,100            | 172,487  |
| Door .....        | 9,957      | 194,502   | 5,669             | 53,806   |
| Douglas .....     | 2,978      | 67,353    | 418               | 4,407    |
| Dunn .....        | 18,421     | 353,622   | 12,454            | 117,961  |
| Eau Claire .....  | 18,652     | 178,799   | 6,981             | 69,593   |
| Florence .....    | 364        | 7,280     |                   |          |
| Fond du Lac ..... | 36,267     | 1,048,666 | 16,636            | 276,541  |
| Forest .....      | 457        | 11,443    |                   |          |
| Grant .....       | 25,227     | 636,411   | 421               | 7,119    |
| Green .....       | 32,061     | 1,033,569 | 34,045            | 478,881  |
| Green Lake .....  | 11,189     | 254,162   | 19,417            | 360,237  |
| Iowa .....        | 22,341     | 668,380   | 6,359             | 75,649   |
|                   |            |           | 23,762            | 482,391  |
| Iron .....        | 445        | 10,274    |                   |          |
| Jackson .....     | 12,884     | 261,702   | 878               | 13,559   |
| Jefferson .....   | 32,108     | 931,766   | 10,258            | 125,147  |
| Juneau .....      | 8,590      | 163,778   | 13,999            | 229,754  |
| Kenosha .....     | 12,793     | 349,856   | 6,953             | 72,333   |
|                   |            |           | 5,948             | 87,319   |
| Kewaunee .....    | 15,754     | 288,978   |                   |          |
| La Crosse .....   | 15,502     | 367,065   | 6,361             | 60,290   |
| Lafayette .....   | 25,114     | 750,398   | 8,872             | 112,421  |
| Langlade .....    | 5,610      | 118,083   | 34,761            | 728,555  |
| Lincoln .....     | 4,406      | 78,597    | 2,838             | 27,909   |
|                   |            |           | 2,406             | 23,996   |
| Manitowoc .....   | 18,161     | 431,425   |                   |          |
| Marathon .....    | 19,645     | 381,240   | 6,890             | 92,149   |
| Marinette .....   | 6,752      | 58,113    | 12,397            | 110,650  |
| Marquette .....   | 8,295      | 156,364   | 1,942             | 14,198   |
| Milwaukee .....   | 8,541      | 213,046   | 5,385             | 56,689   |
|                   |            |           | 605               | 7,749    |
| Monroe .....      | 22,711     | 524,861   |                   |          |
| Oconto .....      | 32,118     | 186,858   | 14,178            | 165,265  |
| Oneida .....      | 1,301      | 28,415    | 22,816            | 52,468   |
| Outagamie .....   | 27,822     | 713,758   | 407               | 4,051    |
| Ozaukee .....     | 10,451     | 219,918   | 13,877            | 206,879  |
|                   |            |           |                   |          |
| Pepin .....       | 4,809      | 81,881    |                   |          |
| Pierce .....      | 12,777     | 286,414   | 3,206             | 28,042   |
| Polk .....        | 18,027     | 367,121   | 10,849            | 110,588  |
| Portage .....     | 15,071     | 298,005   | 12,320            | 130,267  |
| Price .....       | 3,619      | 55,889    | 6,177             | 61,513   |
|                   |            |           | 1,950             | 13,900   |
| Racine .....      | 15,010     | 336,362   |                   |          |
| Richland .....    | 17,083     | 491,006   | 5,784             | 85,796   |
| Rock .....        | 28,511     | 826,279   | 17,061            | 300,597  |
| Rusk .....        | 2,070      | 41,905    | 20,441            | 340,134  |
| St. Croix .....   | 15,412     | 326,604   | 1,373             | 13,686   |
|                   |            |           | 11,859            | 128,967  |

## NUMBER AND VALUE OF LIVE STOCK, 1911—Continued.

| Counties.         | Milch Cows. |              | All Other Cattle. |             |
|-------------------|-------------|--------------|-------------------|-------------|
|                   | Number.     | Value.       | Number.           | Value.      |
| Sauk .....        | 27,496      | \$740,240    | 20,585            | \$308,203   |
| Sawyer .....      | 746         | 15,107       | 456               | 5,681       |
| Shawano .....     | 20,660      | 358,916      | 10,613            | 86,344      |
| Sheboygan .....   | 35,339      | 1,175,185    | 10,066            | 162,733     |
| Taylor .....      | 6,276       | 114,579      | 3,204             | 28,427      |
| Trempealeau ..... | 20,718      | 450,370      | 15,037            | 160,369     |
| Vernon .....      | 24,575      | 531,133      | 13,560            | 145,030     |
| Vilas .....       | 409         | 8,450        | 121               | 1,278       |
| Walworth .....    | 32,166      | 933,115      | 15,114            | 254,936     |
| Washburn .....    | 2,487       | 33,156       | 1,509             | 10,325      |
| Washington .....  | 21,558      | 620,117      | 9,339             | 61,442      |
| Waukesha .....    | 23,395      | 626,116      | 9,287             | 120,940     |
| Waupaca .....     | 25,244      | 567,078      | 11,255            | 135,357     |
| Waushara .....    | 13,677      | 229,952      | 7,200             | 108,000     |
| Winnebago .....   | 21,840      | 670,625      | 10,732            | 178,721     |
| Wood .....        | 13,266      | 286,097      | 7,109             | 71,858      |
| Total .....       | 1,137,729   | \$27,084,134 | 670,547           | \$8,783,621 |

\* Included in Milch Cows.

## NUMBER AND VALUE OF LIVE STOCK, 1911—Continued.

| Counties.         | Horses. |           | Sheep and Lambs. |         |
|-------------------|---------|-----------|------------------|---------|
|                   | Number. | Value.    | Number.          | Value.  |
| Adams .....       | 4,536   | \$271,370 | 1,172            | \$2,894 |
| Ashland .....     | 1,622   | 115,964   | 836              | 1,723   |
| Barron .....      | 6,735   | 495,066   | 1,304            | 12,607  |
| Bayfield .....    | 1,196   | 98,142    | 488              | 1,347   |
| Brown .....       | 9,967   | 718,942   | 1,595            | 4,709   |
| Buffalo .....     | 9,253   | 814,159   | 14,472           | 44,700  |
| Burnett .....     | 1,702   | 95,814    | 1,099            | 2,508   |
| Calumet .....     | 6,536   | 624,724   | 1,879            | 6,075   |
| Chippewa .....    | 8,317   | 557,168   | 5,742            | 14,796  |
| Clark .....       | 9,471   | 638,291   | 4,649            | 14,507  |
| Columbia .....    | 13,632  | 1,127,388 | 24,016           | 69,805  |
| Crawford .....    | 6,189   | 471,420   | 8,344            | 23,386  |
| Dane .....        | 24,223  | 2,025,216 | 20,229           | 64,875  |
| Dodge .....       | 13,836  | 925,711   | 7,941            | 20,057  |
| Door .....        | 5,470   | 316,009   | 2,158            | 3,584   |
| Douglas .....     | 1,099   | 148,828   | 550              | 1,612   |
| Dunn .....        | 9,591   | 665,145   | 10,007           | 24,238  |
| Eau Claire .....  | 6,891   | 567,755   | 4,981            | 13,674  |
| Florence .....    | 863     | 14,195    | 24               | 78      |
| Fond du Lac ..... | 13,923  | 1,179,911 | 18,372           | 48,001  |
| Forest .....      | 470     | 37,959    | 24               | 120     |
| Grant .....       | 15,740  | 996,897   | 21,556           | 72,641  |
| Green .....       | 10,312  | 854,254   | 8,181            | 29,062  |
| Green Lake .....  | 5,723   | 405,560   | 10,642           | 21,281  |
| Iowa .....        | 8,500   | 643,083   | 8,807            | 31,734  |
| Iron .....        | 704     | 36,670    | 35               | 78      |
| Jackson .....     | 7,813   | 578,651   | 6,033            | 15,663  |
| Jefferson .....   | 10,194  | 753,751   | 2,838            | 7,038   |
| Juneau .....      | 5,014   | 295,183   | 5,474            | 15,992  |
| Kenosha .....     | 5,265   | 401,138   | 5,412            | 17,110  |
| Kewaunee .....    | 6,514   | 470,560   | 3,730            | 9,749   |
| La Crosse .....   | 5,327   | 429,320   | 3,711            | 11,319  |
| Lafayette .....   | 11,712  | 850,252   | 15,951           | 67,776  |
| Langlade .....    | 2,969   | 213,098   | 1,081            | 2,368   |
| Lincoln .....     | 2,148   | 151,167   | 1,437            | 3,238   |
| Manitowoc .....   | 7,212   | 553,525   | 5,415            | 14,409  |
| Marathon .....    | 7,591   | 397,420   | 12,569           | 22,963  |
| Marquette .....   | 3,805   | 166,614   | 902              | 2,416   |
| Marquette .....   | 4,424   | 303,255   | 4,842            | 11,263  |
| Milwaukee .....   | 18,531  | 1,853,100 | 143              | 715     |
| Monroe .....      | 10,368  | 803,882   | 10,559           | 34,074  |
| Oconto .....      | 5,601   | 572,597   | 1,833            | 3,654   |
| Oneida .....      | 1,078   | 61,210    | 262              | 642     |
| Outagamie .....   | 12,909  | 1,045,252 | 4,761            | 16,022  |
| Ozaukee .....     | 4,818   | 437,171   | 194              | 796     |
| Pepin .....       | 2,355   | 173,885   | 4,051            | 11,157  |
| Pierce .....      | 6,977   | 491,904   | 13,635           | 36,973  |
| Polk .....        | 2,073   | 497,300   | 6,404            | 17,557  |
| Portage .....     | 8,702   | 581,863   | 2,680            | 7,792   |
| Price .....       | 1,750   | 87,975    | 537              | 953     |
| Racine .....      | 7,865   | 588,600   | 6,614            | 16,535  |
| Richland .....    | 7,195   | 547,905   | 20,613           | 67,535  |
| Rock .....        | 15,913  | 1,283,304 | 16,754           | 895,006 |
| Rusk .....        | 1,285   | 71,160    | 1,049            | 3,076   |
| St. Croix .....   | 8,483   | 556,591   | 7,655            | 20,588  |



## NUMBER AND VALUE OF LIVE STOCK, 1911—Continued.

| Counties.         | Horses. |              | Sheep and Lambs. |             |
|-------------------|---------|--------------|------------------|-------------|
|                   | Number. | Value.       | Number.          | Value.      |
| Sauk .....        | 11,966  | \$882,841    | 13,057           | \$39,433    |
| Sawyer .....      | 649     | 39,440       | 156              | 380         |
| Shawano .....     | 8,645   | 531,783      | 6,718            | 13,431      |
| Sheboygan .....   | 10,408  | 898,949      | 1,285            | 4,038       |
| Taylor .....      | 2,908   | 176,853      | 796              | 1,938       |
| Trempealeau ..... | 10,987  | 867,981      | 21,371           | 59,129      |
| Vernon .....      | 9,770   | 678,670      | 21,726           | 70,811      |
| Vilas .....       | 225     | 14,200       | 139              | 458         |
| Walworth .....    | 10,729  | 842,464      | 11,513           | 29,859      |
| Washburn .....    | 1,469   | 59,226       | 1,808            | 2,949       |
| Washington .....  | 9,778   | 879,059      | 5,127            | 18,575      |
| Waukesha .....    | 9,411   | 614,300      | 8,210            | 17,767      |
| Waupaca .....     | 9,553   | 744,981      | 4,446            | 12,552      |
| Waushara .....    | 8,044   | 650,312      | 2,410            | 5,165       |
| Winnebago .....   | 8,186   | 885,459      | 7,957            | 25,701      |
| Wood .....        | 5,099   | 296,750      | 1,202            | 3,529       |
| Total .....       | 509,406 | \$38,601,551 | 454,222          | \$2,140,156 |

## NUMBER AND VALUE OF LIVE STOCK, 1911—Concluded.

| Counties.         | Swine 4 months old<br>or over. |          | Counties.       | Swine 4 months old<br>or over. |             |
|-------------------|--------------------------------|----------|-----------------|--------------------------------|-------------|
|                   | Number.                        | Value.   |                 | Number.                        | Value.      |
| Adams .....       | 2,535                          | \$19,188 | Manitowoc ....  | 6,96                           | \$39,256    |
| Ashland .....     | 704                            | 4,701    | Marathon ....   | 5,698                          | 16,124      |
| Barron .....      | 4,141                          | 24,722   | Marinette ....  | 1,986                          | 8,416       |
| Bayfield .....    | 304                            | 2,686    | Marquette ....  | 3,531                          | 21,997      |
| Brown .....       | 3,861                          | 21,068   | Milwaukee ....  | 1,575                          | 9,687       |
| Buffalo .....     | 12,972                         | 74,262   | Monroe .....    | 3,815                          | 61,203      |
| Burnett .....     | 1,034                          | 5,396    | Oconto .....    | 4,473                          | 22,915      |
| Calumet .....     | 5,996                          | 36,717   | Oneida .....    | 329                            | 2,064       |
| Chippewa .....    | 5,944                          | 33,525   | Outagamie ...   | 14,386                         | 85,801      |
| Clark .....       | 7,355                          | 44,338   | Ozaukee .....   | 3,390                          | 22,767      |
| Columbia .....    | 19,421                         | 150,833  | Pepin .....     | 3,376                          | 19,278      |
| Crawford .....    | 8,910                          | 56,688   | Pierce .....    | 5,339                          | 35,773      |
| Dane .....        | 28,850                         | 246,938  | Polk .....      | 5,278                          | 33,410      |
| Dodge .....       | 17,756                         | 105,671  | Portage .....   | 5,416                          | 32,922      |
| Dor .....         | 3,598                          | 13,452   | Price .....     | 603                            | 3,036       |
| Douglas .....     | 267                            | 1,926    | Racine .....    | 3,670                          | 27,301      |
| Dunn .....        | 9,862                          | 56,189   | Richland .....  | 15,941                         | 86,531      |
| Eau Claire .....  | 7,497                          | 26,546   | Rock .....      | 23,117                         | 183,545     |
| Florence .....    | 54                             | 540      | Rusk .....      | 673                            | 4,298       |
| Fond du Lac ..... | 16,461                         | 112,575  | St. Croix ..... | 5,793                          | 32,293      |
| Forest .....      | 261                            | 2,035    | Sauk .....      | 17,299                         | 144,274     |
| Grant .....       | 20,341                         | 210,745  | Sawyer .....    | 223                            | 1,448       |
| Green .....       | 23,001                         | 145,353  | Shawano .....   | 8,771                          | 36,611      |
| Green Lake .....  | 6,827                          | 22,420   | Sheboygan ....  | 12,893                         | 67,882      |
| Iowa .....        | 12,501                         | 95,716   | Taylor .....    | 1,448                          | 7,490       |
| Iron .....        | 387                            | 1,839    | Trempealeau ..  | 8,202                          | 61,909      |
| Jackson .....     | 8,290                          | 41,656   | Vernon .....    | 9,236                          | 64,236      |
| Jefferson .....   | 8,613                          | 108,927  | Vilas .....     | 68                             | 524         |
| Juneau .....      | 3,780                          | 23,645   | Walworth .....  | 15,280                         | 110,747     |
| Kenosha .....     | 3,422                          | 23,221   | Washburn ....   | 1,086                          | 4,783       |
| Kewaunee .....    | 1,610                          | 22,972   | Washington ..   | 10,629                         | 72,142      |
| La Crosse .....   | 7,493                          | 60,280   | Waukesha ....   | 6,388                          | 42,184      |
| Lafayette .....   | 25,633                         | 203,311  | Waupaca .....   | 7,255                          | 43,762      |
| Langlade .....    | 2,077                          | 10,774   | Waushara .....  | 5,425                          | 36,972      |
| Lincoln .....     | 1,223                          | 6,315    | Winnebago ..    | 9,654                          | 74,291      |
|                   |                                |          | Wood .....      | 3,221                          | 19,889      |
|                   |                                |          | Total ...       | 515,471                        | \$3,564,936 |



