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Transactions of the Northern Wisconsin Agricultural and Mechanical Association, including a full report of the industrial convention held at Berlin, Wisconsin, February, 1882, together with proceeding...

Northern Wisconsin Agricultural and Mechanical Association
Madison, Wisconsin: Democrat Printing Company, State Printers,
1883

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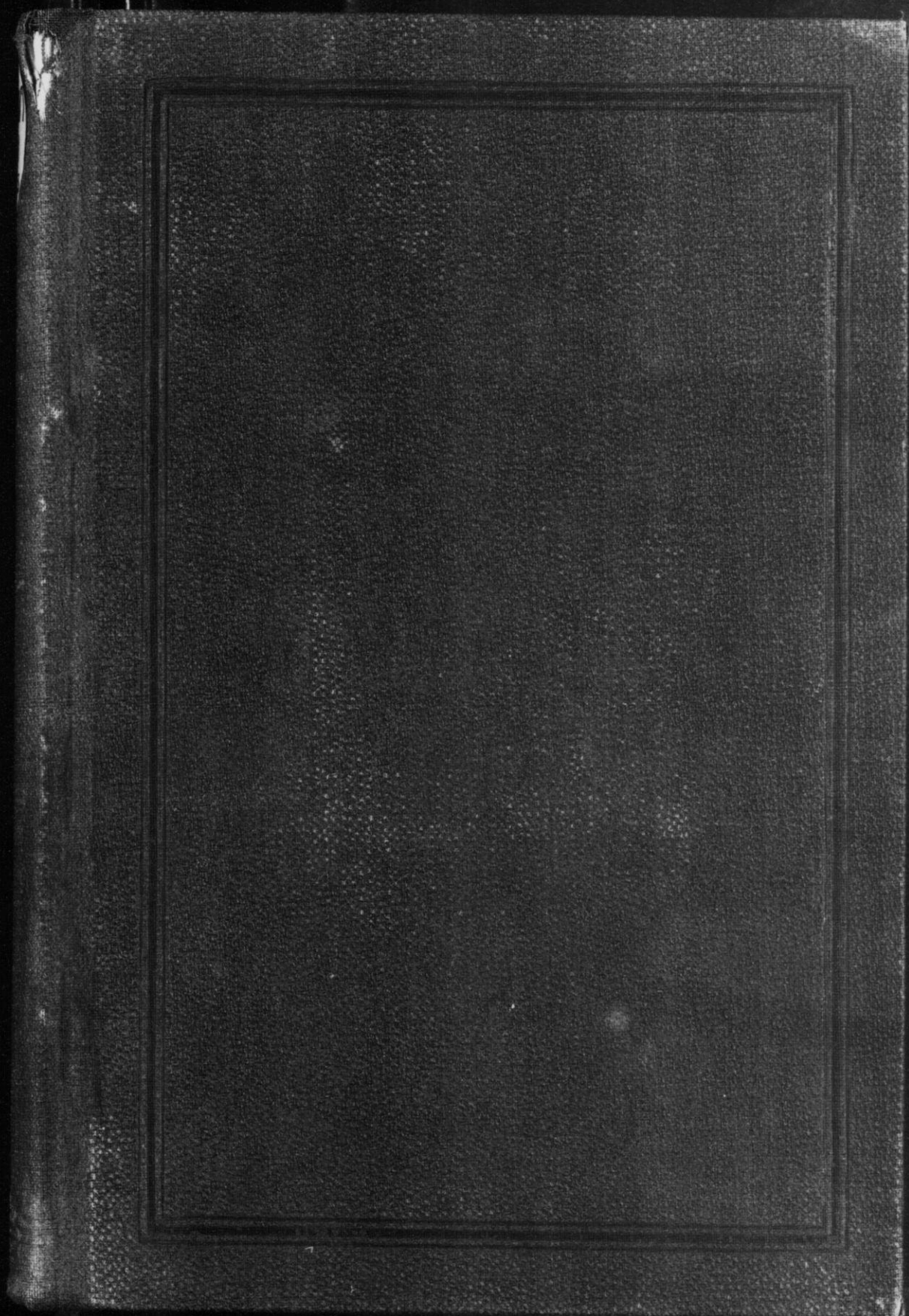
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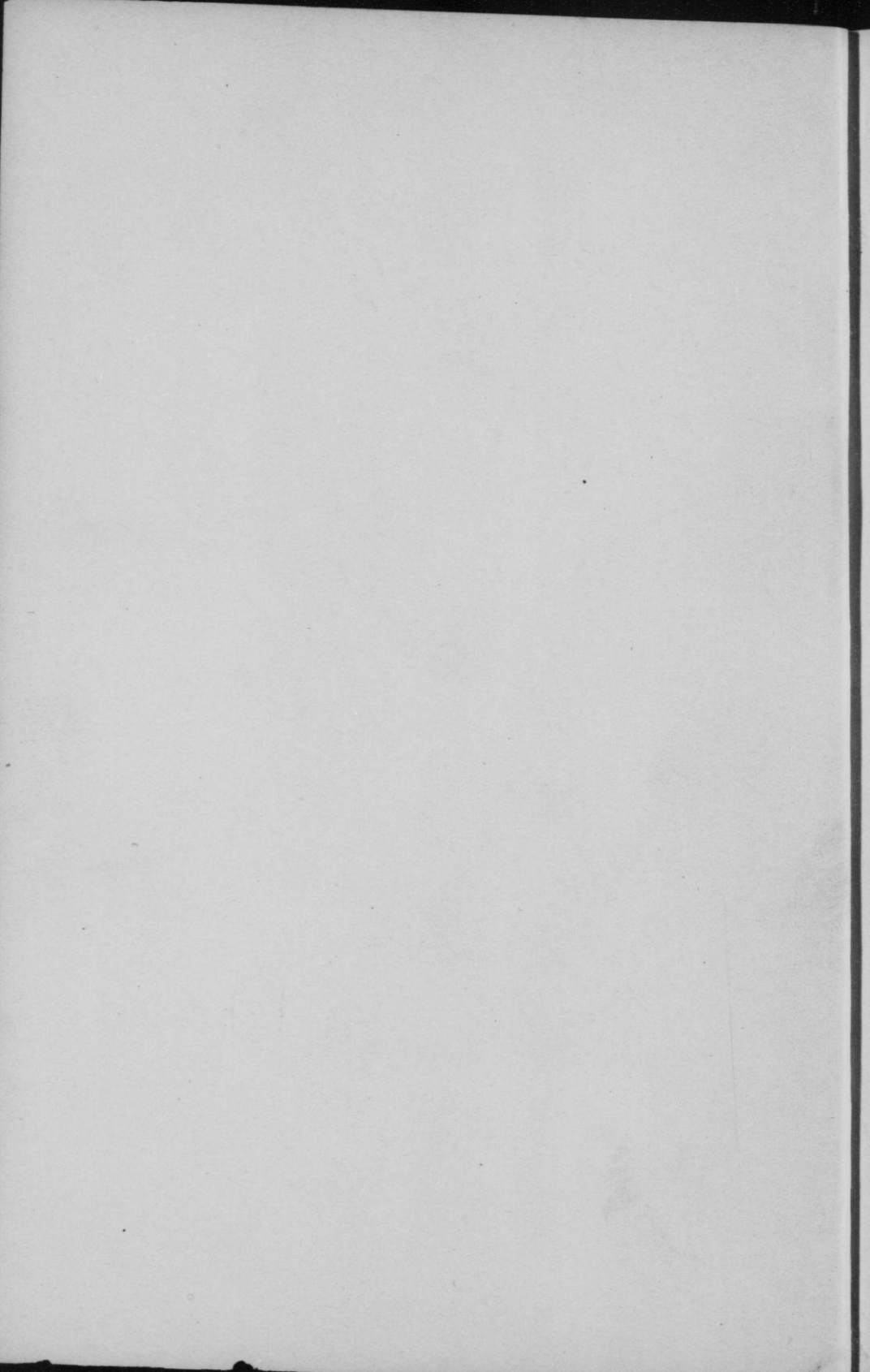
Class

Book

24244

AGRICULTURAL
Experiment Station,

MADISON, - WIS.



TRANSACTIONS

OF THE

NORTHERN WISCONSIN

Agricultural and Mechanical Association,

INCLUDING A FULL REPORT OF THE INDUSTRIAL CONVENTION
HELD AT BERLIN, WISCONSIN, FEBRUARY, 1882,

TOGETHER WITH

PROCEEDINGS OF THE ASSOCIATION FOR 1883, TO JANUARY 1.

VOL. IX. APRIL 1, 1881, TO JANUARY, 1883.

COMPILED BY A. C. AUSTIN, SECRETARY.

MADISON, WIS.:
DEMOCRAT PRINTING CO., STATE PRINTERS.
1883.

THIS VOLUME IS DEDICATED TO THE PATRONS AND FRIENDS
OF THE NORTHERN WISCONSIN AGRICULTURAL AND MECHAN-
ICAL ASSOCIATION.

FOR THE EXECUTIVE BOARD,

A. C. AUSTIN,

SECRETARY.

OFFICERS FOR 1882.

<i>President</i> —C. HAZEN.....	LADOGA
<i>Secretary</i> —A. C. AUSTIN....	OSHKOSH
<i>Treasurer</i> —E. W. VIAL.....	OSHKOSH

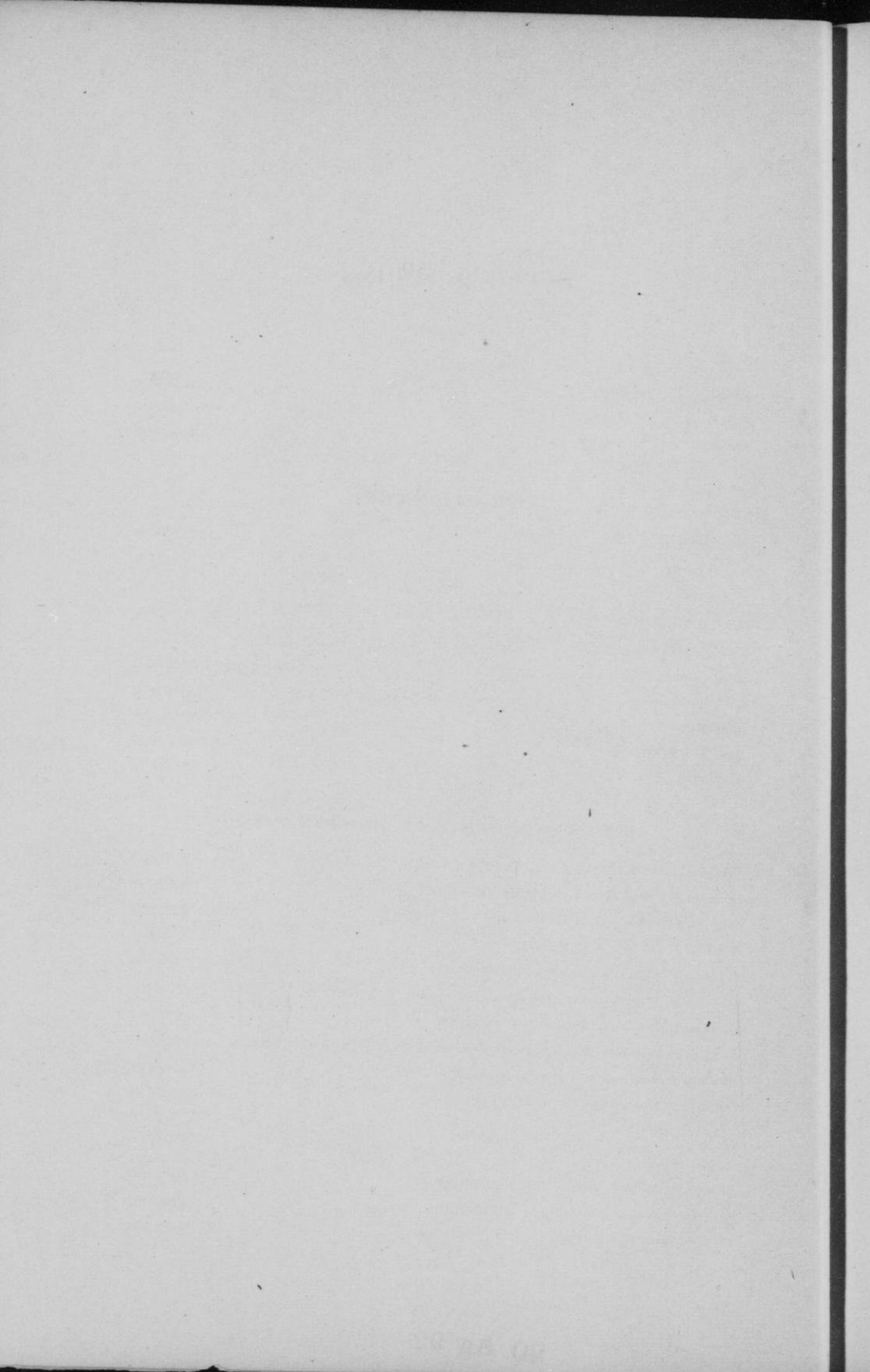
VICE-PRESIDENTS.

D. HUNTLEY.....	APPLETON
A. A. LOPER.....	RIPON
C. G. CONE.....	CHILTON
GEO. H. DAUBNER.....	BROOKFIELD
C. D. McCONNELL.....	BERLIN
H. A. JEWELL.....	OSHKOSH
R. N. ROBERTS.....	WAUPACA
E. P. FINCH.....	OSHKOSH
JAS. M. SMITH.....	GREEN BAY
B. T. PHILLIPS.....	MARINETTE

SUPERINTENDENTS OF DEPARTMENTS.

<i>Division A, Stock Horses</i> —A. A. LOPER.....	RIPON
<i>Division B, Speed Horses</i> —C. D. McCONNELL.....	BERLIN
<i>Division C, Cattle</i> —G. H. DAUBNER.....	BROOKFIELD
<i>Division D, Sheep</i> —E. R. MARTIN.....	OMRO
<i>Division E, Swine and Poultry</i> —W. H. COOK.....	STOCKBRIDGE
<i>Division G, Field, Garden, Dairy and Household</i> —D. HUNTLEY.....	APPLETON
<i>Division G, Fruit and Flowers</i> —C. G. CONE.....	CHILTON
<i>Division H, Domestic Manufactures, Fine Arts, Etc.</i> —K. M. HUTCHINSON.....	OSHKOSH
<i>Division I, Manufactures</i> —R. N. ROBERTS.....	WAUPACA
<i>Division J, Machinery</i> —H. A. JEWELL.....	OSHKOSH

<i>Superintendent of Gates</i> —E. M. BRAINERD.....	OSHKOSH
<i>Superintendent of Grounds</i> —J. J. MOORE.....	OSHKOSH
<i>Marshal and Chief of Police</i> —F. M. POWERS.....	OSHKOSH



CONSTITUTION OF THE SOCIETY.

ARTICLE 1. The name of this society shall be the Northern Wisconsin Agricultural and Mechanical Association. Its object shall be the promotion of agricultural, mechanical and household arts.

ARTICLE 2. *Membership.*—This association shall consist of the life members of the same, and the presidents of all agricultural, horticultural and stock growers' associations within its jurisdiction.

ARTICLE 3. *Life Membership.*—Any person may become a life member by the payment to the secretary of the sum of \$25, receiving from him a certificate of such membership, which shall not be transferable, but which shall entitle the person to whom issued, his wife and minor children, to free admission to all the fairs and exhibitions of the society.

ARTICLE 4. *Officers.*—The officers of the association shall be a president, ten vice-presidents, a secretary and treasurer, who shall be elected by ballot at the annual election, and who must be life members of the association, and all of whom shall constitute and be designated the Executive Board, a majority of which shall constitute a quorum, and the officers named in this article shall hold their offices for one year from and after January first next succeeding their election, and until their successors are elected and qualified.

ARTICLE 5. *President.*—The president shall be *ex officio* a member of the executive board; shall preside at all meetings of the association and of the executive board (but in case of absence or inability, one of the vice presidents shall act as president and discharge all the duties of that office). He shall sign all contracts or other instruments of writing which have first been approved by the executive board. He shall sign all warrants drawn on the treasurer (the account for which the same is drawn having been first approved by the board); he shall have the casting vote in all cases of a tie, and may call a special meeting whenever he may deem it necessary.

ARTICLE 6. *Treasurer.*—The treasurer shall have charge of the funds of the association, and pay the same out only on the order of the president, countersigned by the secretary. He shall attend all fairs of the association, receive the entrance or admission fee, keep a correct account of all receipts and disbursements, and perform such other duties as a majority of the executive board may direct, and give bonds for the faithful performance of his duties.

ARTICLE 7. *Secretary.*—The secretary shall do all the correspondence of the society, keep a record of its proceedings and of the executive board and prepare the same for publication. He shall collect all moneys due the

society from any source, including receipts from grand stand (except fees for admission to fairs), and pay the same over to the treasurer, taking his receipt therefor; keep proper account books, and discharge such other duties as pertain to his office, or as a majority of the executive board may direct. He shall also give bonds for the faithful accounting of all moneys that may come into his hands belonging to the association.

ARTICLE 8. *Executive Board.*—The executive board shall have full power to manage the affairs of the association. They shall fill all vacancies, except that superintendents of departments may appoint judges by and with their consent, arising from absence or inability to serve; fix compensation of all officers of the association; appoint and remove at pleasure all appointed officers, agents and employes, prescribe their duties and fix their compensation; also to make rules and regulations for the guidance of the officers in the discharge of their duties; they shall classify by department, group and class, all articles likely to be entered for exhibition; appoint the time for opening and closing the annual fair; to prescribe and publish, at least by the 15th of June of each year, a schedule of premiums to be awarded; to fix the price of entries and admission; to appoint appropriate committees to superintend and to make awards in the several departments; to determine upon and fix up proper ground and place of meeting or exhibition, and to provide rules and regulations governing the same. They shall audit all bills and accounts, and cause to be kept a complete and correct record of all their proceedings, and to allow no moneys or disbursements of funds of the society, or any improvement of the property of the same, to be made without the recorded approval of a majority of the board. They shall, as soon after the annual fair as practicable, pay to the exhibitors premiums which have been awarded, from surplus funds of the association over actual expenses pro rated, and shall, within sixty days after the close of the annual fair, publish a full report of their proceedings and a complete detailed statement of the condition of the affairs of the association.

ARTICLE 9. *Annual Meeting.* The annual meeting of the association shall be held on Thursday of fair week, at 7:30 o'clock P. M., at such place as a quorum of the executive board may direct. At such annual meeting each life member present shall be entitled to one vote, and each agricultural, mechanical, horticultural and stock growers' association within the jurisdiction of the association, shall be entitled to three delegates, who shall be entitled to one vote each, when present, in the election of officers and the transaction of any other business proper to be done at such meeting.

ARTICLE 10. This constitution may be altered or amended at any annual meeting of the association by a majority vote.

THE NORTHERN FAIR.

BOARD MEETINGS.

THE ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual meeting was held last evening in the council rooms. The rain was falling hard, and there being no particular issue in the election of officers, a comparatively small number attended, there being only 45 votes cast in the highest ballot. For President, Chester Hazen received 35 votes, with four scattering. Mr. Hazen thanked the Association for the confidence reposed in him, and said that in the future, as in the past, he would endeavor to do the best he could to fulfill the duties of his office.

For Secretary, R. D. Torrey received 41 votes; blank, 2. Mr. Torrey thanked the Association for the continued confidence in him thus expressed, and said that the Northern Wisconsin Fair never stood on so solid a foundation as it did that night.

For treasurer, the ballot stood:

E. W. Viall	38
Finney	2
S. M Hay	4
J. J. Moore	1

Mr. Viall was declared elected. Mr. Viall said that Torrey had expressed the situation, and all he had to add was that he had that "solid foundation" in his pocket.

Mr. Torrey here introduced an amendment to the constitution increasing the number of vice presidents from eight to ten, in order to give a representation to other counties that were now doing good work for the fair, thus increasing the executive board to thirteen. The amendment passed.

On motion the chair appointed a committee consisting of E. P. Finch, S. M. Hay, C. G. Cone, D. Huntley and R. N. Roberts, to report a list of vice presidents. That committee, after consultation, announced the following list: D. Huntley, Appleton; A. A. Loper, Ripon; Geo. H. Daubner, Brook-

field; H. A. Jewell, Oshkosh; R. N. Roberts, Waupaca; C. G. Cone, Calumet; C. D. McConnell, Green Lake; J. M. Smith, Green Bay; E. P. Finch, Oshkosh; B. T. Phillips, Marinette. The report was adopted.

Under the good of the order J. V. Jones made some remarks, urging the manufacturers of this city to exhibit more largely. Mr. Stoddard made an excuse for the citizens of Oshkosh, saying that they had done nobly in erecting two beautiful exposition buildings, and had, perhaps, got a little tired. Geo. Stroud said that home manufacturers kept out of the way for foreign exhibitors, not realizing the increased capacity of the new building, but another year would turn out more largely. The meeting then adjourned.

SECRETARY'S WARRANT ACCOUNT,

FOR THE YEAR 1881.

No.	To whom and for what.	Amount.
1	Wm. Spikes & Co., furniture.....	\$40 00
2	J. W. Laflin, interest.....	1 75
3	J. B. Everett, labor.....	13 25
4	R. Burtis, premium.....	3 00
5	Frank H. Denton, advertising.....	25 40
6	J. E. Kennedy, merchandise.....	1 00
7	J. E. Kennedy, interest.....	1 75
8	Ripley & Mead, interest, 1880.....	14 00
9	Chicago Journal, printing, 1879.....	83 96
10	Delia Darrow, premium, 1880.....	1 00
11	Mrs. Ed. Kent, premium, 1880.....	5 00
12	Nellie Kent, premium, 1880.....	2 00
13	G. F. Stroud, interest.....	7 00
14	Sawyer & Weston, reporting convention.....	80 00
15	W. J. Boyle, expense account Beckwith House.....	5 00
16	Radford Bros., Lumber.....	250 00
17	R. D. Torrey, quarter salary ending December 31, 1880.....	250 00
18	H. B. Harshaw, postage to April 1, 1881.....	22 30
19	Wm. Last, interest on \$56.....	3 92
20	Ans. Farrand, use of engine.....	56 00
21	S. B. Paige, interest for 1880.....	7 00
22	J. A. Paige, interest for 1880.....	7 00
23	N. Olin, premiums.....	37 00
24	W. A. West, draying.....	5 00
25	H. Sherman, premium, 1880.....	2 00
26	Buckstaff Bros. & Chase, interest.....	14 00
27	Enos Davis, premium, 1880.....	4 00
28	F. W. Rhodes, premium, 1880.....	8 00
29	F. Brinkerhoff, premium, 1880.....	10 00
30	R. D. Torrey, salary quarter ending April 1.....	250 00
31	J. T. Russell, premiums, 1880.....	5 00
32	Morgan Bros., interest.....	7 00
33	D. C. Churchill, premium, 1880.....	15 00
34	H. N. Palmer, premium, 1880.....	69 00
35	E. W. Tilton, interest, 1880.....	1 75
36	A. A. Mislou, premiums.....	11 00
37	H. D. Sloat, telegraphing.....	70
38	H. B. Harshaw, postage.....	23 89
39	W. Colvin, express.....	4 55
40	Emma Cherry, premiums.....	1 00
41	Wm. Wakeman, Jr., interest, 1880.....	1 75
42	J. Riordan, drayage.....	3 64
43	American Express.....	8 05
44	T. J. Morris, premiums, 1880.....	14 00
45	Conlee Bros., interest to September 1, 1880.....	14 00
46	R. D. Torrey, salary to July 1, 1881.....	250 00
47	M. Dorsey, cleaning wells.....	50 00
48	Henry Sarau, bill posting.....	3 75
49	E. D. Rood, purse money.....	300 00
50	C. W. Lewis, purse money.....	80 00
51	J. S. Lee, driving.....	10 00

<i>No.</i>	<i>To whom, and for what.</i>	<i>Amount.</i>
52	C. D. McConnell, premiums of 1880-1.....	\$56 00
53	S. D. McComber, purse money.....	90 00
54	Mrs. J. Wilson, premiums of 1880.....	11 75
55	C. C. Churchill, purse money.....	20 00
56	E. R. Bennett, premium.....	35 00
57	H. Langworthy, premium.....	70 00
58	H. C. Kiser, premium.....	130 00
59	W. C. Kiser, premium.....	164 00
60	J. S. Newton, premium.....	5 00
61	Morris & Son, premium.....	130 00
62	Geo. Baker, premium.....	135 00
63	G. J. Whitman, purse.....	20 00
64	T. R. Gillett, premiums.....	105 00
65	Barber Randall, premiums.....	34 00
66	R. Boyce, premiums.....	94 00
67	S. W. Andrews, premiums.....	50 00
68	M. Brown, premiums.....	20 00
69	J. H. Cole, premiums.....	38 00
70	R. H. Smith, premiums.....	17 00
71	Philo Root, premiums.....	10 00
72	G. Morris, purse money.....	50 00
73	John Gordinier, premiums.....	20 00
74	Price Morris, premiums.....	8 00
75	W. B. Darrow, premiums.....	5 00
76	W. N. McConnell, premiums.....	150 00
77	J. W. Lamphier, premiums.....	20 00
78	E. A. Burnton, premiums.....	1 00
79	C. Hazen, premiums.....	257 50
80	S. H. & A. E. Jones, premiums.....	72 00
81	M. W. Collin, premiums of 1880.....	5 00
82	D. Huntley, premiums.....	133 00
83	John Meyer, premiums.....	8 00
84	D. H. Hillman, premiums.....	36 50
85	E. J. Austin, premiums.....	38 00
86	A. A. Loper, superintendent.....	31 70
87	C. Caldwell, assistant superintendent.....	8 00
88	Geo. H. Daubner, services.....	34 00
89	D. Huntley, services.....	27 75
90	O. A. Huntley, assistant superintendent.....	12 00
91	F. R. Eryhard, premiums.....	12 00
92	Frank Webster, premiums.....	2 00
93	John O'Brien, assistant superintendent.....	12 00
94	C. P. Houghton, superintendent.....	15 00
95	Geo. Houghton, assistant superintendent.....	10 00
96	J. L. Fisk, assistant superintendent.....	15 20
97	R. O. Roberts, premiums.....	40 00
98	A. Atwood, premiums.....	23 33
99	A. H. Darrow, premiums.....	6 00
100	Mrs. A. H. Darrow, premiums.....	10 50
101	Miss E. C. McIntyre, premiums.....	1 00
102	Mrs. Fred Badger, premiums.....	10 25
103	J. O'Rourke, police.....	11 25
104	Maud Morrison, premiums.....	3 00
105	J. McKeen, premiums.....	32 50
106	A. B. Wade, premiums.....	8 00
107	Nina Irvine, premiums.....	1 00
108	Joel Johnson, premium.....	13 50
109	Mrs. Wm. Huff, premiums.....	6 50
110	Miss Kate Glynn, premiums.....	1 50
111	H. A. Jewell, premiums.....	10 00
112	John Sullivan, premiums.....	6 00
113	Edmund Osthaus, premium.....	12 00

No.	To whom, and for what.	Amount.
114	Mary Osthaus, premiums.....	\$4 00
115	J. P. Roe, premiums.....	12 00
116	Alice Hanchett, premiums.....	1 00
117	Nelson Olin, premiums.....	57 00
118	Minnie Arnold, premiums.....	8 00
119	Mrs. O. E. Carrier, premiums.....	1 00
120	Miss K. F. Pepper, clerk services.....	16 00
121	Miss K. F. Pepper, premiums of 1880-81.....	5 50
122	C. A. Mather, premiums.....	7 00
123	John Holmes, premiums.....	10 00
124	Thwing & Simmons, printing.....	10 00
125	Jas. Dougherty, premiums.....	13 50
126	J. W. Flack, purse money.....	240 00
127	C. M. Conlee, premiums.....	10 00
128	Wm. Lull, premiums.....	10 00
129	Pierce Bros., premiums.....	14 00
130	Louis Defoe, drayage.....	2 00
131	F. N. Appleyard premiums.....	18 00
132	Mrs. M. A. Knapp, premiums.....	1 00
133	J. N. Paddleford, premiums.....	59 00
134	H. Murphy, premiums.....	3 00
135	W. G. Calkins, premiums.....	15 00
136	Jennie Thompson, premiums.....	1 50
137	Joe Udell, Sleepy Tom.....	500 00
138	Isaac Miles, premiums.....	48 35
139	Anna Miles, premiums.....	2 50
140	Sallie Pienig.....	3 50
141	H. C. Gustavus.....	15 00
142	J. N. Hoaglin, premiums.....	98 00
143	Mrs. J. N. Hoaglin, premiums.....	16 00
144	S. A. Russell, premiums.....	1 50
145	Thos. Davis, premiums.....	91 00
146	Libbie Schuri, premiums.....	1 10
147	B. H. Loper, premiums.....	23 00
148	C. F. Rogers, premiums.....	8 00
149	Maud Washburn, premium.....	3 00
150	Mrs. Tom Wall, premium.....	2 50
151	Jennie Adams, premium.....	1 50
152	Nina Wilson, premium.....	50
153	Fannie Wilson, premium.....	50
154	James Morrison, premium.....	17 00
155	James Morrison, premium.....	1 00
156	James Brainerd, premium.....	13 00
157	F. A. Brunka, premium.....	2 00
158	Adella Palmer, premium.....	1 00
159	Edith Randall, premium.....	10 00
160	Mrs. J. B. Davis, premium.....	1 00
161	H. A. Clum, premium.....	12 00
162	Josie Price, premium.....	1 00
163	Mrs. J. H. Price, premium.....	5 00
164	Mrs. R. D. Torrey, premium.....	50
165	Jas. Ryan, printing.....	25 00
166	Merwin Asire, premiums.....	11 00
167	Elihu Hall, premiums.....	5 00
168	Lizzie Root, premiums.....	3 00
169	Georgiana Root, premiums.....	3 00
170	Mrs. C. H. Root, premiums.....	26 00
171	Miss Irene Evans, premiums.....	3 00
172	Miss Irene Evans, premiums.....	1 00
173	Neville & Holden, premiums.....	24 00
174	Philo Root, premium.....	22 00
175	Parsons & Goodfellow, premium.....	27 00

No.	To whom, and for what.	Amonnt.
176	Isaac Anthony, premium.....	\$12 00
177	J. S. Soule, premium.....	10 00
178	Miss Mamie Kennedy, premium.....	3 50
179	Miss Jennie Nellis, premium.....	1 00
180	Mrs. Corbett, premium.....	1 00
181	Mrs. C. Derber, premium.....	3 00
182	John Nevitt, premium.....	6 00
183	Allen & Hicks, premium.....	11 00
184	P. C. Gallup, premium.....	6 00
185	Wm. Turnough, premium.....	6 00
186	Gary & Harmon, insurance.....	122 50
187	Josie Pepper, balance of premium.....	4 50
188	E. R. Martin, superintendent.....	18 00
189	J. A. McNutt, police.....	10 50
190	E. R. Martin, premiums.....	26 00
191	Louisa Mears, premiums.....	3 00
192	Nellie Mears, premiums.....	2 00
193	F. D. Briggs, police.....	13 25
194	F. M. Powers, marshal.....	25 00
195	Palmer & McLeeran, insurance.....	45 00
196	Elvina Streich, premiums.....	2 00
197	Kohlman Bros., printing.....	12 25
198	Arion Band, music.....	137 50
199	Mrs. Dr. Decker, premiums.....	4 00
200	Allen & Hicks, printing.....	573 12
201	A. Vosburg, police.....	12 25
202	W. F. Pierce, premiums.....	8 50
203	E. M. Brainerd, service.....	55 00
204	H. C. Adams, police.....	6 00
205	J. I. Hay, police.....	9 00
206	E. E. Wood, police.....	9 00
207	E. M. Brainerd, premiums.....	6 00
208	Clara Brainerd, premiums.....	2 50
209	Mary Hooper, premium.....	1 50
210	John Neis, premiums.....	3 00
211	Mrs. W. Hines, premiums.....	2 00
212	S. O. Carlton, police.....	6 00
213	Mrs. R. Ash, premiums.....	8 00
214	John Dobson, purse.....	100 00
215	H. B. Harshaw, postage.....	111 18
216	G. W. M. Beardman, premiums.....	39 00
217	John Dobson, ice.....	12 00
218	R. Hudson, police.....	11 00
219	C. B. Fletcher, police.....	6 75
220	C. E. Angell, premiums.....	16 00
221	E. W. Viall, treasurer's office.....	52 00
222	C. E. Angell, premiums.....	2 50
223	A. B. Hooper, premiums.....	2 00
224	F. H. Gary, balcony service.....	2 00
225	R. Burtis, assistant in fine art department.....	6 25
226	W. L. Stroud, premiums.....	7 00
227	J. B. Olcott, assistant superintendent.....	14 00
228	Lucius Olcott, straw.....	50 00
229	S. A. Van Valkenburg, premiums.....	2 00
230	O. E. Carrier, assistant in fine art department.....	11 00
231	Mrs. O. E. Carrier, assistant in fine art department.....	11 00
232	K. M. Hutchinson, superintendent.....	16 50
233	Mrs. K. M. Hutchinson, assistant in fine art department.....	10 00
234	Miss Nellis, assistant in fine art department.....	4 00
235	John Nelson, premiums.....	35 00
236	Gillingham & Son, premiums.....	4 00
237	Fernandez & Bright, printing.....	90 00

No.	To whom, and for what.	Amount.
238	W. H. Turneann, premiums.....	\$38 50
239	Michael McCarty, police.....	9 00
240	H. L. Lawson, insurance.....	45 00
241	C. A. Mather, premiums and express.....	127 50
242	Mrs. C. P. Houghton, premium.....	8 33
243	J. B. Stone, telephone.....	10 00
244	Mrs. H. T. Stringham, premium.....	4 50
245	E. Corcoran, drayage.....	1 50
246	Mrs. E. Kurt, premium.....	1 50
247	Miss Nellie Kurt, premium.....	1 00
248	J. Bauman, merchandise.....	8 30
249	Telegraph messenger.....	1 50
250	Schomer & Gallagher, water and engine.....	67 50
251	Wm. Zubke, labor.....	2 00
252	John Westfall, labor and police.....	19 00
253	J. J. Moore, superintendent of grounds.....	27 30
254	E. Baker, police.....	20 75
255	Mary Ellsworth, premiums.....	2 50
256	V. Potter, police.....	20 00
257	Mary Ellsworth, premiums.....	1 00
258	Mrs. Ellsworth, premiums.....	50
259	I. N. Stone, printing.....	15 00
260	Standard Company.....	10 00
261	Mrs. E. H. Badger, premiums.....	17 50
262	John Howard, police.....	2 25
263	Foster & Jones, premiums.....	9 00
264	H. A. Jewell, superintendent.....	21 00
265	Mrs. Thomas Grube, premiums, 1880 and 1881.....	7 00
266	Theo. Grube, premiums, 1880 and 1881.....	3 00
267	Mary Lane, premium.....	1 50
268	Esther Wakeman, premium.....	50
269	Wm. Wakeman, interest of 1881.....	1 75
270	C. H. Tibbets, police and pictures.....	4 00
271	Felix Pierson, sawdust.....	2 00
272	George Pingrey, hay and straw.....	271 90
273	A. M. Weber, premiums.....	10 00
274	H. Van Valkenburg, police.....	10 00
275	H. Van Valkenburg, labor.....	2 00
276	H. Damuth, hack.....	1 00
277	James Nagle, night watch.....	11 25
278	T. R. Goe, premiums.....	13 00
279	Mrs. Wayerhurst, premiums.....	1 00
280	Frank Wayerhurst, premiums.....	29 00
281	Charles Bentley, bill posting.....	4 00
282	R. H. Johnson, printing.....	12 00
283	J. C. Murphy, printing.....	12 00
284	Ripon Free Press.....	6 00
285	J. Reiner, bill posting.....	2 00
286	Chippewa Falls Independent, printing.....	12 50
287	McGlachlin & Simmons, printing.....	12 00
288	David Atwood, printing.....	25 00
289	Robinson Bros. & Clark, printing.....	20 00
290	Katie Morgan, premiums.....	1 00
291	J. S. Cox, premiums.....	4 00
292	Mrs. O. Williams, premiums.....	5 00
293	Thos. Bonnett, premiums.....	10 00
294	John Bonnett, premiums.....	14 00
295	B. F. Davenport, premiums.....	3 00
296	Mrs. Rollins, labor.....	7 50
297	Jas. Doherty, premiums.....	2 00
298	J. K. Terrell, premiums.....	3 00
299	N. A. Giddings, premiums.....	5 00

No.	To whom, and for what.	Amount.
300	Philo Bertsch, pemiums.....	\$15 00
301	F. Bunker, premiums.....	4 00
302	P. Baker, watch services.....	49 50
303	J. N. Ruby, Assistant superintendent.....	12 00
304	J. N. Ruby, carpenter work.....	88 75
305	Asa Worden, police.....	6 00
306	A. Black, premiums.....	2 00
307	Wm. Leard, premiums.....	14 00
308	Wm. Leard, R. W.....	4 00
309	Mrs. Hinze, premiums.....	1 00
310	Western Union Telegraph.....	8 73
311	Mrs. H. M. Quick, premiums.....	23 00
312	Mattie Campbell, premiums.....	2 00
313	Thos. Davis, premiums.....	10 00
314	Mrs. Vance, premiums.....	50
315	J. C. Knapp, premiums.....	2 00
316	Mrs. Geo. Deller, premiums.....	1 00
317	J. O'Brien, premiums.....	24 00
318	J. O'Brien, superintendent.....	2 00
319	Harry Clark, superintendent of grand stand.....	12 00
320	Mrs. A. Lanford, premiums.....	4 50
321	Mrs. D. T. Davis, premiums.....	2 50
322	Miss N. M. Davis, premiums.....	2 00
323	Mrs. Geo. Teshlich, interest.....	3 50
324	Mrs. W. F. Levings, premiums.....	1 00
325	H. F. Hughes, premiums.....	5 00
326	J. A. Bryant, police.....	2 00
327	Conlee Bros., glazed sash.....	1 10
328	Ivan Hicks, assistant superintendent.....	4 00
329	J. H. Hicks, superintendent.....	24 00
330	J. B. Everitt, police.....	9 00
331	Baker & Tuttle, insurance.....	45 00
332	Oshkosh Turn Verein.....	4 75
333	J. O'Brien, drayage.....	2 00
334	J. F. W. Decker, merchandise.....	3 38
335	J. F. W. Decker, premiums.....	5 00
336	Mrs. Jas. Vincent, premiums.....	1 00
337	Lane & Josslyn.....	6 00
338	Mrs. L. F. Thompson, premiums.....	8 50
339	Henry Nuller drayage.....	1 50
340	L. Dempsey, premiums.....	5 00
341	Mrs. Jas. Wilson, premiums.....	4 50
342	O. C. Vaugh, difference between advertising and price of cultivator.....	5 00
343	J. J. Tschudy, premiums.....	92 00
344	Cook Ely, premiums.....	8 00
345	O. McCarrison, premiums.....	2 00
346	J. L. Smith, bill posting.....	1 00
347	Ole Iverdol, premium.....	1 00
348	H. C. Jewell, cartage.....	5 50
349	F. A. Lydston, premiums.....	21 00
350	F. A. Lydston, assistant superintendent.....	24 10
351	Not drawn.	
352	Not drawn.	
353	K. M. Hutchinson, interest of 1881.....	14 00
354	E. W. Viall, interest for 1881.....	3 50
355	Fred. Cross, premiums.....	4 00
356	Mrs. T. B. Fawcett, premiums.....	50
357	Emma A. Smith, premiums.....	1 00
358	Chas. Barnes, water.....	10 00
359	Stella Streeter, premiums.....	1 25
360	Miss Nellie Powers, clerk.....	16 00

No.	To whom, and for what.	Amount.
361	Nellie Powers, premiums.....	\$2 50
362	Mamie Powers, premiums.....	1 00
363	Chas. Pohl, premiums.....	2 00
364	H. B. Harshaw, postage.....	3 00
365	H. C. Adams, labor.....	2 00
366	C. C. Paige, merchandise.....	399 73
367	C. C. Paige, interest for 1880 and 1881.....	7 00
368	E. E. Wright, premiums.....	5 00
369	Mrs. Alice Cowling, premiums.....	1 00
370	Daniels & Leuscher, insurance.....	32 00
371	J. I. Hay, labor.....	1 00
372	H. A. Babcock, premiums.....	84 00
373	W. R. Thomas, premiums.....	8 33
374	G. W. Minckler, premiums.....	13 00
375	A. Sandford, interest of 1881.....	7 00
376	Tolinan & Clough, repairing pump.....	4 00
377	Cora Griffin, premiums.....	2 00
378	Mrs. Ed. Kent, balance of premiums.....	5 00
379	Nellie Kent, premiums.....	1 00
380	W. A. Giddings, premiums.....	15 00
381	Geo. Fox, bill posting.....	5 23
382	W. Colvin, express.....	12 05
383	Fred Badger, clerk.....	16 00
384	A. J. Dodge, <i>Menasha Press</i>	4 50
385	Nettie Ray, premium.....	50
386	Minnie McCarthy, premiums.....	1 00
387	Morgan Bros., lumber.....	77 04
388	Mrs. C. P. Houghton, 3 days' salary and premium.....	10 00
389	J. H. Sturtevant, police.....	4 50
390	G. F. Stroud, premiums.....	8 00
391	Mrs. M. J. Smith, premiums.....	28 50
392	M. M. Anderson, premiums.....	2 50
393	T. W. Rhodes, premiums.....	18 83
394	E. M. Brainerd, interest for 1881.....	1 75
395	Miss Emma Olcott, premiums.....	1 50
396	Theo. Neilson, premiums.....	24 00
397	Theo. Neilson, premiums of 1880.....	6 00
398	Will Bisbee, bill posting.....	2 80
399	J. F. Barnett, premiums.....	5 00
400	R. D. Torrey, salary for quarter ending Oct. 1st, 1881.....	250 00
401	Miss Lizzie Montgomery, premiums.....	1 50
402	W. H. Jones, premium.....	6 00
403	Mrs. Mary Spencer, premiums.....	1 00
404	Mrs. R. P. Roberts, premium.....	2 00
405	Ida Legness, premium.....	1 00
406	E. P. Sawyer, rent on grounds.....	440 47
407	Frank Last, interest for 1881.....	3 92
408	Mamie Washburne, premium.....	1 00
409	Mrs. G. W. Washburne, premium.....	3 00
410	Mrs. T. J. Duane, premium.....	1 00
411	Geo. L. Church, premium.....	26 00
412	K. M. Hutchinson, merchandise.....	50 87
413	Wm. Wakeman, Jr., merchandise.....	5 25
414	Mary Rutledge, premiums.....	2 00
415	C. Derber, premium.....	3 00
416	E. W. Sanders, premiums.....	1 00
417	Mrs. E. W. Sanders, premiums.....	3 75
418	Chicago <i>Horseman</i> , printing.....	22 50
419	Chicago <i>Journal</i> , printing.....	223 80
420	Frank T. Jarvis, draft of building.....	18 00
421	E. W. Viall, merchandise.....	9 00
422	Jerry Riordan, freight on books.....	24 44

<i>No.</i>	<i>To whom, and for what.</i>	<i>Amount.</i>
423	Amelia Muller, premium.....	\$1 00
424	Morgan Bros., interest.....	7 00
425	Lizzie Holmes, premium.....	1 00
426	W. W. Daggett, premium.....	4 00
427	Wm. Spikes & Co., merchandise.....	29 55
428	S. M. Hay & Bro., merchandise.....	84 78
429	J. E. Kennedy, interest, 1882.....	1 75
430	Jerry Riordan, drayage.....	1 50
431	E. W. Viall, interest on note.....	33 05
432	Lane & Josslyn, board of board of trustees.....	78 50
433	Express Co., collection on prizes for bicycle.....	23 95
434	Casino, procession.....	1 50
435	R. D. Torrey, salary for quarter ending January 1, 1882.....	250 00
436	Ida Webster, copying for secretary.....	6 00
437	O. McCorrison, merchandise.....	15 55
438	Goe Bros. & Bassler, spool wire.....	75
439	Miss S. L. Simmons, premiums 1881.....	1 50
440	J. F. Cole, ewer and basins.....	2 00
441	W. B. Felker, expenses to Madison.....	35 90

PREMIUMS AWARDED.

DIVISION A—HORSES.

A. A. LOPER, SUPERINTENDENT.

CLASS 1 — *Roadsters.*

Best stallion, 4 years old or over, John Gordnieer.....	\$20 00
Second best, John Holmes.....	10 00
Best stallion, 3 years old and under 4, Philo Bertsch.....	15 00
Second best, E. Doherty	7 00
Best stallion, 2 years old and under 3, S. D. Macomber.....	10 00
Second best, H. L. Peck.....	5 00
Best stallion, 1 year old and under 2, F. R. Eryland.....	8 00
Best sucking stallion foal, Philo Root.....	4 00
Second best, Frank Webster.....	2 00
Best brood mare, 4 years old or over with sucking colt, J. M. Lamphier	12 00
Second best, Philo Root	6 00
Best filly, 3 years old, P. Morris.....	8 00
Second best, F. R. Eryland	4 00
Best filly, 2 years old, J. S. Soule	6 00
Best filly, 1 year old, F. Brucker.....	4 00
Best mare foal, John Morrison.....	2 00
Second best, J. S. Cross.....	

CLASS 2 — *Horses for all Work.*

Best stallion, 4 years old and over, J. Anthony.....	12 00
Second best, Wm. Turnough.....	6 00
Best stallion, 3 years old and under 4, Thos. Bonnett.....	10 00
Second best, W. G. Calkins.....	5 00
Best stallion, 2 years old and under 3, R. H. Smith.....	8 00
Second best, R. H. Smith.....	4 00
Best stallion, 1 year old and under 2, A. H. Darrow.....	6 00
Second best, A. Murphy.....	3 00
Best sucking stallion foal, John Bonnett.....	4 00
Second best, R. Boyce	2 00
Best brood mare 4 years old and over with sucking colt, John Bonnett.....	10 00
Second best, John Morrison.....	5 00
Best mare 3 years old, H. A. Babcock.....	8 00
Best mare 2 years old, W. H. Jones.....	6 00
Second best, George Minkler.....	3 00
Best filly 1 year old, G. H. Beardmore.....	2 00
Best filly foal, J. C. Knapp.....	2 00
Second best, H. A. Babcock.....	1 00

CLASS 3 — *Imported and pure bred Norman and other French draft Horses.*

Best stallion 4 years old and over, H. A. Babcock.....	\$20 00
Second best, J. R. Paddleford.....	10 00
Best stallion 3 years old and under 4, J. R. Paddleford.....	10 00

Best stallion 2 years old and under 3, J. R. Paddleford.....	10 00
Best stallion one year old and under 2, H. A. Babcock.....	8 00
Second best, J. R. Paddleford.....	4 00
Best sucking stallion foal, J. R. Paddleford.....	4 00
Second best, F. N. Appleyard.....	2 00
Best brood mare 4 years old and over with sucking colt, H. A. Babcock.....	12 00
Second best, H. A. Babcock.....	6 00
Best filly 3 years old and under 4, F. N. Appleyard.....	8 00
Best filly 2 years old and under 3, J. R. Paddleford.....	6 00
Best filly 1 year old and under 2, H. A. Babcock.....	4 00
Second best, J. R. Paddleford.....	
Best sucking filly colt, H. A. Babcock.....	2 00
Second best, H. A. Babcock.....	1 00

CLASS 4 — *Imported and native pure bred Clydesdale and other English draft horses.*

Best Stallion, 4 years old and over, R. O. Roberts.....	\$20 00
Second best, R. Boyce.....	10 00
Best stallion, three years old and under 4, R. O. Roberts.....	15 00
Best sucking stallion colt, James Morrison.....	4 00
Best brood mare, 4 years old and over, with sucking colt, R. Boyce.....	12 00
Second best, James Morrison.....	6 00

CLASS 5 — *Sweepstakes Rings.*

Best stallion, any age and four of his get under 3 years of age, R. Boyce.....	\$20 00
Second best, W. A. Giddings.....	15 00

CLASS 6 — *Roadsters' Sweepstakes.*

Best stallion, any age, S. D. Macomber.....	\$10 00
Second best, W. A. Giddings.....	5 00
Best mare, any age, J. W. Lamphier.....	8 00
Second best, J. S. Soule.....	4 00

CLASS 7 — *Horses for all Work—Sweepstakes.*

Best stallion, any age, S. D. Macomber.....	\$10 00
Second best, R. H. Smith.....	5 00
Best mare, any age, Thos. Davis.....	8 00
Second best, F. N. Appleyard.....	4 00

CLASS 8 — *Sweepstakes — Normans.*

Best stallion, any age, H. A. Babcock.....	\$10 00
Second best, J. R. Paddleford.....	5 00
Best mare, any age, H. A. Babcock.....	8 00
Second best, H. A. Babcock.....	4 00

CLASS 9 — *Sweepstakes — Clydesdale.*

Best stallion, any age, R. Boyce.....	10 00
Second best, R. O. Roberts.....	5 00
Best mare, any age, R. Boyce.....	8 00

CLASS 10 — *Farm Teams.*

Best pair farm geldings or mares, W. G. Calkins	\$10 00
Second best, J. F. Monohan	5 00
Best single gelding or mare, Geo. M. Beardmore	7 00
Second best, F. M. Appleyard	4 00

CLASS 11 — *Carriage Teams.*

Best matched and mated carriage team owned by exhibitor, A. C. Gustavus	\$15 00
Second best, C. A. Mather	7 00
Best single gelding, Mrs. L. F. Thompson	7 00
Second best, H. B. Darrow	5 00
Best single mare, G. W. Minkler	7 00
Second best, Dr. H. B. Dale	5 00

CLASS 12 — *Speed of Horses.*

H. A. JEWELL, SUPERINTENDENT.

2:35 Stallion Race. Four entries. Purse \$200. Mile heats, best 3 in 5.

Winning horses were:

Oshkosh, owner J. Dobson, first	\$100 00
Col. Cloud, owner G. Morris, second	50 00
Bismarck, owner S. D. Macomber, third	30 00
Bashaw Billy, owner C. C. Churchill, fourth	20 00

Time — 2:40, 2:40, 2:41½.

Judges — A. K. Osborn, W. J. Boyle, H. B. Thomas.

3 minute Class. Nine entries. Purse \$250. Mile heats, best 3 in 5.

The winning horses were —

Arthur B., owner, E. D. Rood, first	\$100 00
Johnny, owner, J. W. Flack, second	50 00
Lisbon Charlie, owner, S. D. Macomber, third	30 00
Tommy Stam, owner, Whitman, fourth	20 00

Johnny also took purse of \$50.00 for fastest heat.

Time — 2:35, 2:37, 2:37, 2:36½, 2:40½.

Judges — A. K. Osborn, H. A. Babcock, W. J. Boyle.

2:37 Class. Seven entries. Purse, \$200.00, with \$50.00 extra to winner of fastest heat, if time is better than 2:30.

The winning horses were —

Sam Hazard, owner, J. W. Flack, first	100 00
Loafer, owner, F. S. Norcross, second	30 00

Time — 2:35½, 2:36½, 2:34½, 2:36, 2:33.

Judges — A. K. Osborn, H. A. Babcock, W. J. Boyle.

2:43 Class. Five entries. Three starters. Purse \$200.00; mile heats; best three in five.

The winning horses were —

Johnny, owner, J. W. Flack, first	\$100 00
David B., owner, Boynton, second	50 00
Bismarck, owner, S. D. Macomber, third	30 00

Time — 2:42½, 2:37, 2:51½.

Judges — A. K. Osborn, H. B. Thomas, W. J. Boyle.

2:33 Class. Five entries. Three starters; mile heats; best three in five.

One horse was drawn just before starting. No entrance fee collected.

The winning horses were —

Arthur B., owner, Boynton, first	150 00
Dread, owner, Loomis, second	80 00

Time — 2:38, 2:41½, 2:37.

Judges — A. K. Osborn, H. B. Thomas, W. J. Boyle.

DEPARTMENT C—CATTLE.

SUPERINTENDENT—GEO. H. DAUBNER, BROOKFIELD.

CLASS 13—*Short Horns.*

Best bull, 3 years old and over, W. C. Kiser.....	\$20 00
Second best, J. C. Kiser.....	10 00
Best bull 2 years old and under 3, J. C. Kiser.....	20 00
Best bull, 1 year old and under 2, W. C. Kiser.....	
Second best, W. C. Kiser.....	
Best bull calf, over 6 and under 12 months, W. C. Kiser.....	10 00
Second best, J. C. Kiser.....	5 00
Best cow, 3 years old and over, W. C. Kiser.....	15 00
Second best, J. C. Kiser.....	
Best heifer, 2 years old and under 3, J. C. Kiser.....	15 00
Second best, J. C. Kiser.....	10 00
Best heifer, 1 year old and under 2, W. C. Kiser.....	15 00
Best heifer calf over 6 and under 12 months, J. C. Kiser.....	10 00
Second best, W. C. Kiser.....	5 00
Heifer calf under 6 months, J. C. Kiser.....	10 00

CLASS 14—*Ayrshires.*

Best bull 3 years old and over, C. Hazen.....	20 00
Second best, D. Huntley.....	10 00
Best bull, 2 years old and under 3, D. Huntley.....	20 00
Second best, C. Hazen.....	10 00
Best bull, 2 years old, C. Hazen.....	20 00
Second best, D. Huntley.....	10 00
Best bull calf, over 6 and under 12 months, C. Hazen.....	10 00
Second best, D. Huntley.....	5 00
Best bull calf under six months, C. Hazen.....	10 00
Second best, D. Huntley.....	5 00
Best cow, 3 years old and over, C. Hazen.....	15 00
Second best, D. Huntley.....	10 00
Best cow, 2 years old and under 3, D. Huntley.....	15 00
Second best, C. Hazen.....	10 00
Best heifer, 1 year old and under 2, D. Huntley.....	15 00
Second best, C. Hazen.....	10 00
Best heifer calf, over 6 and under 12 months, D. Huntley.....	10 00
Second best, C. Hazen.....	10 00
Best heifer calf under 6 months, D. Huntley.....	5 00
Second best, C. Hazen.....	5 00

CLASS 15.—*Jerseys.*

Best bull 4 years old and over, C. Hazen.....	\$20 00
Best bull 3 years old and under 4, H. A. Jewell.....	10 00
Best bull 2 years old and under 3, W. N. McConnell.....	20 00
Second best, E. R. Martin.....	10 00
Bull calf over 6 and under 12 months, W. N. McConnell.....	5 00
Best bull calf under 6 months, W. N. McConnell.....	5 00
Best cow 3 years old and over, W. N. McConnell.....	15 00
Second best, W. N. McConnell.....	10 00
Best heifer 2 years old and under 3, W. N. McConnell.....	15 00
Best heifer 1 year old and under 2, W. N. McConnell.....	15 00
Second best, W. N. McConnell.....	10 00
Best heifer calf under 6 months, W. N. McConnell.....	10 00
Best bull calf under 6 months, W. N. McConnell.....	10 00

CLASS 17.—*Holsteins.*

Best bull 3 years and over, M. Brown.....	\$20 00
Best bull 2 years and over, T. K. Gillett.....	20 00
Second best, H. Langworthy.....	10 00
Best bull 1 year, C. Hazen.....	20 00
Best bull calf under 6 months.....	10 00
Best cow 4 years old, H. Langworthy.....	10 00
Best cow 3 years old, T. K. Gillett.....	15 00
Best cow 2 years old, T. K. Gillett.....	15 00
Second best, H. Langworthy.....	10 00
Best heifer 1 year old, H. Langworthy.....	15 00
Second best, T. K. Gillett.....	10 00
Best heifer calf under 6 months, T. K. Gillett.....	5 00

CLASS 18 — *Devons.*

Best bull, 3 years old and over, Morse & Son.....	\$20 00
Second best, Geo. Baker.....	10 00
Best bull, 2 years old, Geo. Baker.....	20 00
Second best, Thos. Davis.....	10 00
Best bull, one year old, Morse & Son.....	20 00
Second best, Morse & Son.....	10 00
Best bull, 6 months old and under 12, Geo. Baker.....	20 00
Best bull, under 6 months, Morse & Son.....	10 00
Second best, Geo. Baker.....	5 00
Best cow, 3 years old and over, Geo. Baker.....	15 00
Second best, Morse & Son.....	10 00
Best heifer, 2 years old and under 3, Geo. Baker.....	15 00
Second best, Morse & Son.....	10 00
Best heifer, 1 year old and under 2, Morse & Son.....	15 00
Second best, Geo. Baker.....	10 00
Best heifer, over 6 months and under 12, Geo. Baker.....	10 00
Best calf, under 6 months, Morse & Son.....	10 00
Second best, J. S. Newton.....	5 00

CLASS 19 — *Grade and Native.*

REFERENCE HAD TO MILKING QUALITIES.

Best cow, 4 years old and over, T. R. Goe.....	\$8 00
Second best, H. F. Hughes.....	4 00
Best cow, 3 years old and under 4, Thomas Davis.....	8 00
Second best, N. Olin.....	4 00
Best heifer, 2 years old and under 3, H. F. Hughes.....	6 00
Second best, T. R. Goe.....	3 00
Best heifer, one year old and under two, W. C. Kiser.....	4 00
Second best, T. R. Goe.....	2 00
Best heifer calf, W. C. Kiser.....	2 00
Second best, W. C. Kiser.....	1 00

CLASS 21 — *Short Horns.*

Best herd not less than 1 bull and 4 females, J. C. Kiser.....	\$40 00
Second best, W. C. Kiser.....	25 00

CLASS 22 — *Ayrshires.*

Best herd as above, C. Hazen.....	\$40 00
Second best, D. Huntley.....	25 00

CLASS 23 — *Jerseys.*

Best herd as above, W. N. McConnell.....	\$40 00
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CLASS 25—*Holsteins.*

Best herd as above, T. K. Gillett.....	\$40 00
Second best, H. Langworthy.....	25 00

CLASS 25½—*Devons.*

Best herd not less than 5 head, Geo. Baker.....	\$40 00
Second best, Morse & Son.....	25 00

DEPARTMENT D.—SHEEP.

C. P. HOUGHTON, SUPERINTENDENT.

Best pen 3 ewes 2 years old, Philo Root.....	\$6 00
Best pen 3 ewes 1 year old, Philo Root.....	6 00
Best pen 3 lambs, Philo Root.....	4 00
Best ram 2 years old and over, J. N. Hoaglin.....	10 06
Best ram 2 years old, J. N. Hoaglin.....	6 00

DEPARTMENT E.—SWINE.

JOHN O'BRIEN, SUPERINTENDENT.

CLASS 30—*Berkshire.*

Best boar 2 years and over, Thos. Davis.....	\$10 00
Second best, W. C. Kiser.....	5 00
Best boar 1 year and under 2, Thos. Davis.....	8 00
Second best, E. R. Bement.....	4 00
Best breeding sow, 2 years old and over, W. C. Kiser.....	10 00
Second best, Barber Randall.....	5 00
Best breeding sow, 1 year old and under 2, W. C. Kiser.....	8 00
Second best, E. R. Bement.....	4 00
Best breeding sow with litter of pigs, J. N. Hoaglin.....	12 00
Second best, B. Randall.....	6 00
Best boar pig, over 6 and under 12 months old, B. Randall.....	6 00
Second best, B. Randall.....	3 00
Best sow pig, over 6 and under 12 months old, B. Randall.....	6 00
Second best, Thos. Davis.....	3 00
Best boar pig, under 6 months old, W. C. Kiser.....	4 00
Second best, B. Randall.....	2 00
Best sow pig, under 6 months old, W. C. Kiser.....	4 00
Second best, B. Randall.....	2 00

CLASS 31—*Poland China.*

Best boar, 2 years old and over, E. J. Austin.....	10 00
Second best, R. Boyce.....	5 00
Best boar, 1 year old and under 2, E. J. Austin.....	8 00
Second best, E. R. Martin.....	4 00
Best breeding sow, 2 years old and over, J. A. Cole.....	10 00
Second best, E. J. Austin.....	5 00
Best breeding sow, with litter of pigs, E. R. Martin.....	12 00
Second best, E. J. Austin.....	6 00
Best breeding sow, 1 year old and under 2, R. Boyce.....	8 00
Second best, E. J. Austin.....	4 00

Best boar pig, over 6 and under 12 months old, R. Boyce.....	\$6 00
Second best, E. J. Austin	3 00
Best sow pig, over 6 months and under 1 year old, J. A. Cole.....	6 00
Second best, R. Boyce.....	3 00
Best boar pig under 6 months old, John A. Cole.....	4 00
Second best, E. J. Austin	2 00
Best sow pig under 6 months old, J. A. Cole.....	4 00
Second best, R. Boyce	2 00

CLASS 32 — *Chester Whites.*

Best boar 2 years old and over, G. M. Beardman	\$10 00
Best breeding sow 2 years old and over, E. R. Bement.....	10 00
Best breeding sow 1 year old and under 2, E. R. Bement	8 00
Second best, J. J. Tschudy & Son.....	4 00
Best breeding sow with litter of pigs, G. M. Beardman.....	12 00
Second best, G. M. Beardman	6 00
Best sow pig over 6 and under 12 months old, E. R. Bement.....	6 00
Second best, E. R. Bement	3 00
Best boar pig under 6 months, J. J. Tschudy & Son	4 00
Second best, G. M. Beardman.....	2 00

CLASS 33 — *Essex.*

Best boar 2 years old and over, D. H. Hillman.....	\$10 00
Second best, D. H. Hillman	5 00
Best boar 1 year old and under 2, D. H. Hillman	8 00
Best breeding sow 2 years old and over, Thos. Davis.....	10 00
Best breeding sow one year old and under 2, Thos. Davis.....	8 00
Second best, Thos. Davis	4 00
Best breeding sow, with litter of pigs, Thos. Davis.....	12 00
Second best, J. R. Paddleford.....	6 00
Best boar pig over 6 and under 12 months old, D. H. Hillman.....	6 00
Best sow pig over 6 and under 12 months old, Thos. Davis	6 00
Second best, D. H. Hillman	3 00
Best boar pig under 6 months, D. H. Hillman	4 00
Second best, J. R. Paddleford.....	2 00
Best sow pig under 6 months, W. C. Kiser	4 00
Second best, W. C. Kiser	2 00

CLASS 34 — *Small Yorkshire.*

Best boar 2 years old and over, J. J. Tschudy & Son.....	\$10 00
Best boar 1 year old and under 2, J. J. Tschudy & Son.....	8 00
Second best, E. J. Austin.....	4 00
Best breeding sow 2 years old and over, J. J. Tschudy & Son.....	10 00
Second best, J. J. Tschudy & Son.....	5 00
Best breeding sow 1 year old and under 2, J. J. Tschudy & Son...	8 00
Second best, J. J. Tschudy & Son.....	4 00
Best breeding sow with litter of pigs, J. J. Tschudy & Son.....	12 00
Best boar pig over 6 and under 12 months old, J. J. Tschudy & Son	6 00
Best sow pig, over 6 months and under 1 year old, J. J. Tschudy & Son	6 00
Second best, J. J. Tschudy & Son.....	3 00
Best boar pig under 6 months old, J. J. Tschudy & Son.....	4 00
Second best, J. J. Tschudy & Son.....	2 00
Best sow pig under 6 months old, J. J. Tschudy & Son.....	4 00
Second best, J. J. Tschudy & Son.....	2 00

CLASS 35 — *Suffolks.*

Best boar 2 years old and over, A. E. Joiner.....	\$10 00
Second best, A. E. Joiner.....	5 00
Best breeding sow 2 years old and over, John A. Cole.....	10 00
Second best, A. E. Joiner.....	5 00
Best breeding sow 1 year old and under 2, A. E. Joiner.....	8 00
Second best, John A. Cole.....	4 00
Best breeding sow with litter of pigs, A. E. Joiner.....	12 00
Second best, A. E. Joiner.....	6 00
Best boar pig over 6 months and under 1 year, A. E. Joiner.....	6 00
Second best, A. E. Joiner.....	\$3 00
Best sow pig over 6 months and under 1 year old, A. E. Joiner....	6 00
Second best, A. E. Joiner.....	3 00
Best boar pig under six months, A. E. Joiner.....	4 00
Second best, Nelson Olin.....	2 00
Best sow pig under 6 months, A. E. Joiner.....	4 00
Second best, Nelson Olin.....	2 00

DEPARTMENT F.—POULTRY.

E. R. MARTIN, SUPERINTENDENT.

CLASS 36 — *Poultry.*

Best pair light Brahma fowls, W. H. Turneure.....	\$2 00
Second best, Joel Johnson.....	1 50
Best pair light Brahma chicks, W. H. Turneure.....	1 00
Second best, W. H. Turneure.....	1 00
Best pair dark Brahma fowls, A. B. Wade.....	2 00
Second best, W. H. Turneure.....	1 00
Best pair dark Brahma chicks, W. H. Turneure.....	1 00
Second best, W. H. Turneure.....	50
Best pair black Cochín fowls, W. H. Turneure.....	2 00
Second best, W. H. Turneure.....	1 00
Best pair black Cochín chicks, W. H. Turneure.....	2 00
Second best, J. McKeen.....	1 00
Best pair partridge Cochín fowls, W. H. Turneure.....	1 00
Second best, D. H. Hillman.....	50
Best pair white Cochín fowls, W. H. Turneure.....	2 00
Second best, J. McKeen.....	1 00
Best pair white Cochín chicks, W. H. Turneure.....	1 00
Best pair buff Cochín chicks, W. H. Turneure.....	1 00
Best pair Plymouth Rock fowls, W. H. Turneure.....	2 00
Second best, J. McKeen.....	1 00
Best pair Plymouth Rock chicks, W. H. Turneure.....	1 00
Second best, J. M. McKeen.....	50
Best pair Dominique chicks, J. McKeen.....	1 00
Second best, J. McKeen.....	50
Best pair Leghorn fowls, W. H. Turneure.....	2 00
Second best, W. H. Turneure.....	1 00
Best pair Leghorn chicks, W. H. Turneure.....	1 00
Second best J. McKeen.....	50
Best pair Black Spanish fowls, W. H. Turneure.....	2 00
Second best, Joel Johnson.....	1 00
Best pair Black Spanish chicks, W. H. Turneure.....	1 00
Second best, Joel Johnson.....	50
Best pair Polish fowls, W. H. Turneure.....	2 00
Second best, Joel Johnson.....	1 00
Best pair Polish chicks, W. H. Turneure.....	1 00

Best pair Hamburg fowls, W. H. Turneure.....	\$2 00
Second best, Joel Johnson.....	1 00
Best pair Hamburg chicks, J. McKeen.....	1 00
Second best, W. H. Turneure.....	50
Best pair Houdan fowls, W. H. Turneure.....	2 00
Second best, W. H. Turneure.....	1 00
Best pair Houdan chicks, W. H. Turneure.....	1 00
Second best, J. McKeen.....	50
Best pair B. B. Red Game fowls, Joel Johnson.....	2 00
Second best, Joel Johnson.....	1 00
Best pair B. B. Red Game chicks, E. W. Saunders.....	1 00
Second best, Joel Johnson.....	50
Best pair B. B. Red Game Bantam fowls, W. H. Turneure.....	2 00
Second best, H. F. Hughes.....	1 00
Best pair B. B. Red Game Bantam chicks, Joel Johnson.....	1 00
Second best, Joel Johnson.....	50
Best pair Hambletonian fowls, J. McKeen.....	2 00
Second best, J. McKeen.....	1 00
Best pair Hambletonian chicks, J. McKeen.....	1 00
Second best, J. McKeen.....	50
Best pair Bronze Turkeys, John O'Brien.....	3 00
Second best, J. McKeen.....	2 00
Best pair Black Turkeys, J. McKeen.....	3 00
Second best, J. McKeen.....	2 00
Best pair white Holland turkeys, J. McKeen.....	3 00
Best pair Bremen geese, John O'Brien.....	3 00
Best pair Pekin ducks, J. McKeen.....	2 00
Second best, John O'Brien.....	1 00
Best pair Rouen ducks, J. McKeen.....	2 00
Second best, John O'Brien.....	1 00
Best pair Cayuga ducks, John O'Brien.....	2 00
Best pair pigeons, J. McKeen.....	2 00
Second best, J. McKeen.....	1 00
Best and largest collection of poultry, W. H. Turneure.....	5 00
Second best, J. McKeen.....	3 00

DEPARTMENT G — GRAIN, SEEDS, ETC.

D. HUNTLEY, SUPERINTENDENT.

CLASS 37 — *Grass and Seeds.*

Best exhibition of grains and seeds raised by exhibitor, Thos. Davis.....	10 00
Second best, C. E. Angell.....	5 00
Best red winter wheat, W. R. Thomas.....	4 00
Best white winter wheat, W. R. Thomas.....	4 00
Best spring wheat, fife, C. N. Conlee.....	4 00
Second best, J. S. Cox.....	2 00
Best spring wheat, Rio Grande or China, F. Weyerhurst.....	4 00
Second best, Thos. Davis.....	2 00
Best spring wheat, White Russian, A. B. Wade.....	4 00
Second best, J. S. Scott.....	2 00
Best rye, J. N. Hoaglin.....	4 00
Second best, W. R. Thomas.....	2 00
Best navy beans, H. A. Clum.....	—
Second best, Thos. Davis.....	—
Best barley, C. N. Conlee.....	4 00
Second best, F. Weyerhurst.....	2 00
Best white oats, C. E. Angell.....	4 00
Second best, J. N. Hoaglin.....	2 00
Best yellow oats, F. Weyerhurst.....	4 00

Best buckwheat, Thos. Davis	\$2 00
Second best, C. E. Angel	1 00
Best yellow dent corn in ear, P. C. Gallup	2 00
Second best, G. W. Minkler	1 00
Best white dent corn in ear, H. A. Clum	2 00
Second best, C. E. Angel	1 00
Best yellow flint corn, in ear, Wm. McClelland	2 00
Second best, Thomas Davis	1 00
Best white flint corn, in ear, G. W. Minkler	2 00
Second best, Elihu Hall	1 00
Best Canada sweet seed corn, in ear, P. C. Gallup	2 00
Second best, J. N. Hoaglin	1 00
Best sweet seed corn, in ear, John Meyer	2 00
Second best, James Dougherty	1 00
Best pop corn, J. N. Hoaglin	2 00
Best timothy seed, Thomas Davis	4 00
Second best, C. E. Angell	2 00
Best clover seed, C. N. Conlee	4 00
Second best, W. R. Thomas	2 00
Best flax seed, H. A. Clum	4 00
Second best, C. E. Angell	2 00
Best samples of corn on stalk, Mrs. H. M. Quick	1 00
Second best, J. N. Hoaglin	50
Best peas, I. S. Cox	2 00
Second best, H. A. Clum	1 00
Third best	1 00
Best sample amber cane, F. Weyerhurst	2 00
Second best, Thomas Davis	1 00

CLASS 38.—*Dairy and Pantry.*

Best three farm dairy cheese, J. F. Barnett	5 00
Best 5 pounds print or roll butter, C. Derber	3 00
Second best, Mrs. R. Roberts	2 00

Cheese — Sweepstakes.

Best cheese factory or dairy, not less than 150 pounds, G. S. Church	\$10 00
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Butter — Sweepstakes.

Best butter, not less than 100 pounds, made in factory or dairy, T. W. Rhodes	\$8 00
Best perfection butter, T. W. Rhodes	8 33
Best tub butter, A. Atwood	8 33
Best 25 pounds butter, special premium, American Dairy Salt Co., Mrs. M. J. Smith	25 00
Butter, scale premium, W. R. Thomas	8 33
Butter, scale premium, Wm. N. McConnell	8 33
Butter, American Salt Company, special premium, A. Atwood	15 00

CLASS 39 — *The Apiary.*

Largest product of extracted honey from one swarm, and increase with method of producing, A. A. Winslow	4 00
Second best, A. A. Winslow	2 00
Largest product of box honey from one swarm and increase	3 00
Bees to be exhibited in hive or case, W. L. Stroud	4 00
Practical hive for profit, G. S. Church	2 00
Sample box honey, B. F. Davenport	3 00
Second, G. S. Church	2 00

Extracted honey, A. A. Winslow	\$3 00
Second, A. A. Winslow	2 00
Honey extractor, A. A. Winslow	2 00
Best beeswax, A. A. Winslow	2 00
Second best, A. A. Winslow	1 00

Bread and Cake.

Best two loaves Graham bread, Mrs. E. H. Badger	1 00
Second best, Mary Lane	50
Best two loaves white bread, hop yeast, Mrs. E. H. Badger	1 00
Second best, Mary Lane	50
Best two loaves white bread, milk yeast, S. A. Van Valkenberg	1 00
Second best, Mrs. R. Hale	50
Best two loaves Indian bread, S. A. Van Valkenberg	1 00
Second best, Mrs. S. A. Russell	50
Best sponge cake, Mrs. E. H. Badger	1 00
Second best	50
Best pound cake, J. P. Roe	1 00
Second best, Mrs. E. H. Badger	50
Best jelly cake, Mrs. E. H. Badger	1 00
Second best, Mrs. E. H. Badger	50
Best gold or silver cake, J. P. Roe	1 00
Second best, J. P. Roe	50
Best fruit cake, Mrs. E. H. Badger	1 00
Second best, Mrs. E. H. Badger	50
Best cocoanut cake, Mrs. E. H. Badger	1 00
Best chocolate cake, Mrs. E. H. Badger	1 00
Best delicate cake, Emma Olcott	1 00
Second best, Mamie Hooper	50
Best basket fancy cake, Mrs. E. H. Badger	1 00
Best coffee cake	1 00
Second best, Mrs. E. H. Badger	50
Best spiced cake, Mrs. E. H. Badger	1 00
Best marble cake, Mrs. E. H. Badger	50
Best basket of cookies, Mrs. E. H. Badger	1 00
Second best, Mary Lane	50
Best basket of doughnuts, Mrs. E. H. Badger	1 00
Largest exhibition of cakes, Mrs. E. H. Badger	2 00
Best exhibition of flavoring extracts, Mary Lutlage	2 00

CLASS 41.— *Vegetables.*

Best Lima beans, C. E. Angel	1 00
Second best, F. A. Brinker	50
Best blood turnip beets, W. F. Pierce	2 00
Second best, E. M. Brainerd	1 00
Best long blood beets, Pierce & Bros	2 00
Second best, W. F. Pierce	1 00
Best mangel wurzel, mammoth red, C. N. Conlee	2 00
Second best, Pierce & Bro	1 00
Best mangel wurzel, Yellow Ovoid, J. Meyer	2 00
Second best, Pierce & Bro	1 00
Best mangel wurzel, Lanes' Imperial, J. Meyer	2 00
Second best, J. N. Hoaglin	1 00
Best white sugar beets, J. Meyer	2 00
Second best, Pierce & Bro	1 00
Best Drumhead cabbage, any variety, J. N. Hoaglin	2 00
Second best, James Dougherty	1 00
Best Winningstadt, James Dougherty	2 00
Second best, J. N. Hoaglin	1 00
Best Short Horn carrots, J. N. Hoaglin	2 00
Second best, C. Derber	1 00

Best Long Orange carrots, J. N. Hoaglin.....	\$2 00
Second best, Jas. Dougherty	1 00
Best Half-Long Orange carrots, W. F. Pierce	2 00
Second best, J. N. Hoaglin.....	1 00
Best cauliflower, T. Grube	2 00
Best celery, J. N. Hoaglin	2 00
Second best, J. Dougherty.....	1 00
Best egg plant, J. N. Hoaglin	1 00
Best citron melon, J. N. Hoaglin.....	1 00
Second best, J. Dougherty	50
Best musk melon of any variety.....	1 00
Second best, I. Miles.....	50
Best water melon, J. K. Terrell.....	1 00
Second best, W. F. Pierce.....	50
Best Red onions, J. N. Hoaglin	2 00
Second best, E. M. Brainerd	1 00
Best White onions, John Nelson	2 00
Second best, E. E. Wright.....	1 00
Best Yellow Danvers onions, I. Miles	2 00
Second best, J. N. Hoaglin.....	1 00
Best half bushel of any other variety, W. F. Pierce	2 00
Second best, J. Nelson	1 00
Best show large red peppers, E. M. Brainerd.....	1 00
Best parsnips, J. Dougherty.....	2 00
Second best, J. Nelson	1 00
Best early rose potatoes, Mrs. H. M. Quick.....	2 00
Second best, J. Dougherty	1 00
Best peach blow potatoes, J. N. Hoaglin.....	2 00
Second best, J. Dougherty	1 00
Best Jordan's russett, C. Derber.....	2 00
Second best, E. E. Wright.....	1 00
Best Jordan's prolific, J. N. Hoaglin.....	2 00
Second best, D. Huntley.....	1 00
Best snowflake potatoes, Pierce & Bro.....	2 00
Second best, J. N. Hoaglin.....	1 00
Best early Ohio, J. N. Hoaglin	2 00
Best early Burbanks seedling, D. Huntley.....	2 00
Second best, J. N. Hoaglin.....	1 00
Best new variety, J. McKeen.....	2 00
Best salsify, or vegetable oyster, E. M. Brainerd	2 00
Second best, E. E. Wright.....	1 00
Best Hubbard squash, I. K. Terrell.....	2 00
Second best, J. N. Hoaglin.....	1 00
Best fall squash, J. N. Hoaglin.....	2 00
Second best, J. Dougherty.....	1 00
Largest squash of any variety, W. F. Pierce.....	2 00
Second, E. M. Brainerd	1 00
Best one-fourth bushel of tomatoes, C. N. Conlee.....	2 00
Second best, J. P. Roe.....	1 00
Best half bushel flat turnips, J. N. Hoaglin.....	2 00
Second best, J. Dougherty.....	1 00
Best one-half bushel rutabagas, Pierce & Bro.....	2 00
Second best, J. N. Hoaglin.....	1 00
Best show by one exhibitor, not less than 15 varieties, J. N. Hoaglin.....	12 00
Second best, Pierce & Bro.....	6 00

DIVISION H.—FRUIT AND FLOWERS.

J. M. SMITH, SUPERINTENDENT.

CLASS 42—*Apples, Pears, Plumbs and Grapes.*

Best exhibit deciduous nursery grown trees.
Best exhibit evergreens.
Best collection hardy flowering shrubs.
Best exhibit ornamental hedge.

Apples—Professional List.

Greatest variety, H. Floyd.....	\$8 00
Best ten varieties adapted to northwest, H. Floyd.....	4 00
Second best.....	2 00
Best five varieties adapted to northwest, H. Floyd.....	4 00
Largest variety of winter, H. Floyd.....	4 00
Largest variety of autumn, H. Floyd.....	4 00
Best five varieties, H. Floyd.....	4 00

Apples—Professional.

Best Red Astrachan, H. Floyd.....	\$1 00
Best Duchess of Oldenburg, J. N. Hoaglin.....	1 00
Best St. Lawrence, H. Floyd.....	1 00
Best Fameuse, H. Floyd.....	1 00
Best Utters, H. Floyd.....	1 00
Best Plumb's Cider, H. Floyd.....	1 00
Best Ben. Davis.....	1 00
Best Tallman Sweet, H. Floyd.....	1 00
Best Golden Russett, J. N. Hoaglin.....	1 00
Best Wallbridge, H. Floyd.....	1 00
Best Alexander, H. Floyd.....	1 00
Largest apple, H. Floyd.....	1 00
Best ten varieties, without regard to adaptation, H. Floyd.....	4 00

Cranberries—Professional.

Best exhibition, J. Hancock.....	\$2 00
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Grapes—Professional.

Best. Not less than 12 varieties, J. P. Roe.....	\$5 00
Best six varieties, J. N. Hoaglin.....	3 00
Second best, J. P. Roe.....	2 00
Best five varieties adapted to the northwest, J. N. Hoaglin.....	2 00
Second best, J. P. Roe.....	1 00
Three varieties adapted to northwest, J. P. Roe.....	2 00
Second best, J. N. Hoaglin.....	1 50
Two varieties adapted to northwest, J. N. Hoaglin.....	1 00
Second best, J. P. Roe.....	50
One variety adapted to northwest, J. P. Roe.....	2 00
Best clusters of Concord on one cane, J. N. Hoaglin.....	2 00
Second best, J. P. Roe.....	1 00
Best 3 clusters of Delaware on one cane, J. N. Hoaglin.....	2 00
Second best, J. P. Roe.....	1 00
Best 3 clusters of Janesville on one cane, J. P. Roe.....	2 00

Best 3 clusters of Diana on one cane, J. P. Roe.....	\$2 00
Best 3 clusters of Iona on one cane, J. P. Roe.....	2 00
Best 3 clusters on one cane Nos. 3 and 4, J. N. Hoaglin.....	2 00
Best 3 clusters on one cane, No. 15, J. N. Hoaglin.....	2 00
Second best, J. P. Roe.....	1 00
Best 3 clusters on one cane, Worden's seedling, J. P. Roe.....	2 00
Best three clusters on one cane, Martha, J. N. Hoaglin.....	2 00

Crab Apples—Professionals.

Best exhibition, not less than five varieties, J. N. Hoaglin.....	\$2 00
Best single variety, J. N. Hoaglin.....	1 00
Second best, J. N. Hoaglin.....	50

Apples—Non-professional List.

Greatest variety, Nelson Olin.....	\$8 00
Best ten varieties, adapted to the northwest, Nelson Olin.....	4 00
Best five varieties, adapted to the northwest, Nelson Olin.....	4 00
Largest variety of winter, Nelson Olin.....	4 00
Best five varieties of winter, Nelson Olin.....	4 00
Best show of ten varieties, without regard to adaptation, Nelson Olin.....	4 00
Largest variety of autumn, Nelson Olin.....	4 00
Best five varieties of autumn.....	4 00
Plates of not less than three specimens, each variety, non-profes- sional, N. Olin.....	1 00
Best Red Astrachan, N. Olin.....	1 00
Best Duchess of Oldenburg, T. W. Rhodes.....	1 00
Best St. Lawrence, Mrs. M. J. Smith.....	1 00
Best Fameuse, N. Olin.....	1 00
Best Utters, T. W. Rhodes.....	1 00
Best Plumb's Cider, G. S. Church.....	1 00
Best Seek-no-further, G. S. Church.....	1 00
Best Tallman's Sweet, E. E. Wright.....	1 00
Best Golden Russet, Mrs. M. J. Smith.....	1 00
Best Alexander, E. E. Wright.....	1 00
Largest apple, N. Olin.....	1 00

Plums—Non-Professional.

Best exhibition, F. Weyerhurst.....	\$3 00
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Grapes—Non-Professional.

Best show, not less than 12 varieties, Theodore Neilson.....	\$5 00
Second best, J. Brainerd.....	3 00
Third best.....	2 00
Best 6 varieties adapted to the northwest, Theodore Neilson.....	3 00
Second best, J. Brainerd.....	2 00
Third best, F. Weyerhurst.....	1 00
Best 5 varieties adapted to the Northwest, Theodore Neilson.....	2 00
Second best, F. Weyerhurst.....	1 50
Third best, J. Brainerd.....	1 00
Best 3 varieties adapted to the northwest, F. Weyerhurst.....	2 00
Second best, Theo. Neilson.....	1 00
Best 2 varieties adapted to the northwest, J. Brainerd.....	1 00
Second best, F. Weyerhurst.....	50
Best single variety adapted to the northwest, Theo. Neilson.....	2 00
Best three clusters on one cane, Concord, Theo. Neilson.....	2 00

Best 3 clusters on one cane, Delaware, F. Weyerhurst	2 00
Second best, Theo. Neilson	1 00
Best 3 clusters on one cane, Janesville, N. Olin	2 00
Best 3 clusters on one cane, Isabella, Theo. Neilson	2 00
Second best, J. Brainerd	1 00
Best 3 clusters on one cane, No. 9, A. Black	2 00
Second best, Theo. Neilson	1 00
Best 3 clusters on one cane, No. 15, Theo. Neilson	2 00
Second best	1 00
Best 3 clusters on one cane, Rogers No. 28, N. Olin	2 00
Best 3 clusters on one cane, Martha, N. Olin	2 00
Second best, Theo. Neilson	1 00
Best single variety, J. Brainerd	2 00
Second best, N. Olin	1 00
Best 3 clusters on one cane, Worden's seedling, Theo. Neilson	2 00
Second best, N. Olin	1 00

Crab Apples.

Best single variety, N. Olin	1 00
Second best, T. W. Rhodes	50

CLASS 43—*Delicacies, Preserves, etc.*

Best collection preserved fruit, Mrs. J. N. Hoaglin	\$3 00
Second best, Mrs. C. H. Root	2 00
Best preserved pears, Mrs. H. M. Quick	1 00
Second best, Mrs. J. N. Hoaglin	50
Best preserved plums, Mrs. H. M. Quick	1 00
Second best, Mrs. H. M. Quick	50
Best preserved peaches, Mrs. H. M. Quick	1 00
Second best, Mrs. H. M. Quick	50
Best preserved cherries, Mrs. H. M. Quick	1 00
Second best, Mrs. J. N. Hoaglin	50
Best preserved strawberries, Mrs. H. M. Quick	1 00
Second best, Mrs. H. M. Quick	50
Best preserved raspberries, Mrs. H. M. Quick	1 00
Second best, Mrs. J. N. Hoaglin	50
Best preserved blackberries, Mrs. H. M. Quick	1 00
Second best, Mrs. J. N. Hoaglin	50
Best preserved currants, Mrs. J. N. Hoaglin	1 00
Second best, Mrs. H. M. Quick	50
Best preserved gooseberries, Mrs. H. M. Quick	1 00
Best preserved grapes, Mrs. H. M. Quick	1 00
Second best, Mrs. H. M. Quick	50
Best preserved tomatoes, Mrs. H. M. Quick	1 00
Second best, Mrs. H. M. Quick	50
Best collection of jellies, Mrs. C. H. Root	1 00
Best currant jelly, Mrs. R. Ash	1 00
Second best, Mrs. C. H. Root	50
Best crab apple jelly, Mrs. R. Ash	1 00
Second best, Mrs. C. H. Root	50
Best apple jelly, Mrs. C. H. Root	1 00
Second best, Mrs. C. H. Root	50
Best grape jelly, Mrs. R. Ash	1 00
Second best, Mrs. C. H. Root	50
Best raspberry jelly Mrs. C. H. Root	1 00
Best blackberry jelly, Mrs. C. H. Root	1 00
Second best, Mrs. C. H. Root	50
Best apple butter, Mrs. C. H. Root	1 00
Second best, Mrs. H. M. Quick	50

Canned Fruits.

Best collection of canned fruits, Mrs. C. H. Root.....	\$3 00
Second best, Mrs. J. N. Hoaglin.....	2 00
Best apples, Mrs. C. H. Root.....	1 00
Second best, Mrs. J. N. Hoaglin.....	50
Best pears, Mrs. R. Ash.....	1 00
Second best Mrs. J. N. Hoaglin.....	50
Best pared peaches, Mrs. C. H. Root.....	1 00
Best whole peaches, Mrs. C. H. Root.....	1 00
Second best, Mrs. J. N. Hoaglin.....	50
Best plums, Mrs. J. N. Hoaglin.....	1 00
Second best, Mrs. C. H. Root.....	50
Best cherries, Mrs. C. H. Root.....	1 00
Second best, Mrs. R. Ash.....	50
Best crab apples, Mrs. J. N. Hoaglin.....	1 00
Second best, Mrs. C. H. Root.....	50
Best strawberries, Mrs. J. N. Hoaglin.....	1 00
Best blackberries, Mrs. C. H. Root.....	1 00
Second best, Mrs. C. H. Root.....	50
Best gooseberries, Mrs. C. H. Root.....	1 00
Second best, Mr. J. N. Hoaglin.....	50
Best currants, Mrs. J. N. Hoaglin.....	1 00
Second best, Mrs. J. N. Hoaglin.....	50
Best grapes, Mrs. C. H. Root.....	1 00
Best tomatoes, Mrs. C. H. Root.....	1 00
Second best, Mrs. J. N. Hoaglin.....	50
Best corn, Mrs. C. H. Root.....	1 00

Pickles.

Greatest variety, not less than six, Mrs. C. H. Root.....	\$3 00
Second best, Mrs. H. M. Quick.....	2 00

CLASS 44 — *Plants and Cut Flowers—Professional List—
Cut Flowers and Floral Ornaments.*

Best floral ornament, Isaac Miles.....	\$3 00
Second best, John Nelson.....	2 00
Best basket or vase of cut flowers, John Nelson.....	2 00
Second best, Isaac Miles.....	1 00
Best collection of roses, John Nelson.....	1 00
Best collection of pansies, Isaac Miles.....	1 00
Second best, John Nelson.....	50
Best collection of verbenas, John Nelson.....	1 00
Second best, Isaac Miles.....	50
Best collection of asters, Isaac Miles.....	1 00
Second best, John Nelson.....	50
Best collection of balsams, John Nelson.....	1 00
Second best, Isaac Miles.....	50
Best collection of gladiolas, John Nelson.....	1 00
Second best, Isaac Miles.....	50
Best variety of cut flowers, Isaac Miles.....	2 00
Second best, John Nelson.....	1 00
Best bouquet, Isaac Miles.....	1 00

CLASS 45 — *Cut Flowers—Amateur List.*

Best basket or vase of cut flowers, F. Weyerhurst.....	\$3 00
Best collection of immortelles, Frank Weyerhurst.....	1 00
Best collection of dahlias, Kate F. Pepper.....	1 00
Best collection of roses, Kate F. Pepper.....	1 00
Best collection of pansies.....	1 00

Best collection of verbenas, C. Derber	\$1 00
Best collection of asters, A. Bartlett	1 00
Second best, F. Weyerhurst	50
Best collection of balsams, Frank Weyerhurst	1 00
Best collection of gladiolas, Kate F. Pepper	1 00
Best collection of coxcombs, F. Weyerhurst	1 00
Best boquet, C. Derber	1 00
Second best, F. Weyerhurst	50

CLASS 46 — *Plants in Pots and Urns.*

Best collection of green house plants, not less than forty varieties, Isaac Miles	5 00
Second best, John Nelson	3 00
Best collection of foliage plants, not less than twelve varieties, John Nelson	3 00
Second best, Isaac Miles	2 00
Best collection of geraniums of the bronze, silver, gold or tri-color varieties, Isaac Miles	2 00
Second best, John Nelson	1 00
Best collection of geraniums, zonale varieties, John Nelson	2 00
Second best, Isaac Miles	1 00
Best collection of double geraniums, John Nelson	2 00
Second best, Isaac Miles	1 00
Best single geraniums, John Nelson	1 00
Second best, Isaac Miles	50
Best oleander, in bloom, Isaac Miles	1 00
Best display of anonymous, John Nelson	1 00
Best display of fragrant geraniums, Isaac Miles	1 00
Second best, John Nelson	50
Best single specimen geraniums, Isaac Miles	1 00
Best variety of fuchias in bloom, Isaac Miles	2 00
Second best, John Nelson	1 00
Best single specimen of fuchias in bloom, John Nelson	1 00
Best display of roses, Isaac Miles	2 00
Second best, John Nelson	1 00
Best single specimen of roses in bloom, Isaac Miles	1 00
Second best, John Nelson	50
Best variety of carnations, Isaac Miles	1 00
Second best, John Nelson	50
Best display of double petunias, John Nelson	1 00
Best hanging baskets with growing plants, John Nelson	1 00
Second best, Isaac Miles	50
Best display of cacti in variety, Isaac Miles	2 00
Second best, John Nelson	1 00
Best single specimen, John Nelson	75
Second best, Isaac Miles	35
Best display of Begonias in variety, Isaac Miles	2 00
Best single specimen, John Nelson	50
Second best, Isaac Mills	25
Best display of English ivy on trellis, John Nelson	1 00
Second best, Isaac Miles	75
Best display of tuberose, Isaac Miles	2 00
Second best, John Nelson	1 00
Best ponisetta, Isaac Miles	1 00
Second best, John Nelson	50
Best calla lily in bloom, John Nelson	1 00
Best display of caladiumes, Isaac Miles	2 00
Second best, John Nelson	1 00
Best smilax on trellis, Isaac Miles	1 00
Second best, John Nelson	50

Best fernery, Isaac Miles.....	\$2 00
Second best, John Nelson.....	1 00
Best single specimen house plants, any variety, John Nelson.....	2 00
Second best, Isaac Miles.....	1 00

CLASS 47.—*Plants in Pots—Amateur List.*

Best oleander in bloom, Mrs. Fred Badger.....	\$1 00
Best single specimens of geraniums, Mrs. L. Thompson.....	1 00
Best fragrant geranium, S. C. Streeter.....	1 00
Best variety of carnations, Mrs. E. W. Sanders.....	2 00
Second best, Mrs. E. W. Sanders.....	75
Best hanging basket with growing plants, Frank Weyerhurst.....	1 00
Best display of cacti in variety, Mrs. F. Badger.....	2 00
Second best.....	1 00
Best single specimen of cactus, Mrs. F. Badger.....	75
Best single specimen of ornamental foliage plants, Mrs. E. W. Sanders.....	1 00
Best single specimen begonia, Stella C. Streeter.....	50
Second best, Mrs. F. Badger.....	25
Best fernery, Mrs. F. Badger.....	2 00
Best single specimen of house plants, any variety, Frank Weyerhurst.....	2 00
One myrtle tree, Mrs. J. H. Heinze.....	1 00

CLASS 48—*Cabinet Work.*

Best bedstead, B. H. Soper.....	\$1 00
Best sofa spring seat, B. H. Soper.....	1 00
Best dressing bureau, B. H. Soper.....	1 00
Best writing desk, B. H. Soper.....	1 00
Best spring bed, B. H. Soper.....	1 00
Best hat rack, B. H. Soper.....	1 00
Best set cane seat chairs, B. H. Soper.....	1 00
Best set chamber furniture, B. H. Soper.....	5 00
Second best, O. McCorrison.....	2 00
Best set parlor furniture, B. H. Soper.....	5 00
Second best, B. H. Soper.....	2 00
Best center table, marble top, B. H. Soper.....	1 00
Best easy chair, B. H. Soper.....	1 00
Best mirror, B. H. Soper.....	1 00

CLASS 49—*Book Binders and Paper Makers and Printers' Work.*

Best ledger, Allen & Hicks.....	\$1 00
Best record book of any kind, Allen & Hicks.....	1 00
Best specimen of fancy binding, Allen & Hicks.....	1 00
Best set of books for keeping farm accounts, Allen & Hicks.....	1 00
Best book printing, Allen & Hicks.....	1 00
Best card printing, Allen & Hicks.....	1 00
Best ornamental printing, Allen & Hicks.....	1 00
Best poster printing, Allen & Hicks.....	1 00
Best and greatest variety of work from one office, Allen & Hicks.....	3 00

CLASS 50—*Staple Goods, Household Manufacture.*

Best door mat, Mrs. H. M. Quick.....	\$1 00
Second best, Mrs. M. J. Smith.....	50
Best rag carpet, John Neis.....	2 00
Second best.....	1 00

Best drawn rag rug, Mrs. E. H. Badger.....	\$1 00
Second best, Miss A. Sanford	50
Best woollen knitting, Mrs. J. H. Price.....	1 00
Second best, Mrs. R. D. Torrey	50
Best fancy knitting, Mrs. J. Wilson	1 00
Best womens' woollen stockings, Mrs. J. Wilson.....	1 00
Second best, Mrs. M. A. Holmes.....	50
Best woollen yarn, home made, Mrs. J. Wilson.....	1 00
Best woollen mittens, Ida Wyness	1 00
Best fine shirt, machine made, Mrs. Ed. Kent.....	1 00
Second best, Mrs. Ed. Kent.....	50
Best men's woollen socks, Mrs. Vance.....	1 00
Second best, Mrs. M. A. Holmes	50
Best men's cotton socks, Mrs. D. T. Davis.....	1 00
Second best, Mrs. D. T. Davis	50
Best Burlap rug, Mamie Kennedy.....	1 00
Best plain cotton knitting, Mrs. Ira Kezertee.....	1 00
Second best, Theo. Grube	50
Best fancy knitting, Mrs. F. Badger	1 00
Second best, Mrs. F. Badger.....	50

CLASS 51 — *Quilts.*

Best quilt made by lady over 50, Mrs. H. M. Quick.....	\$1 00
Best worsted comforter, Mrs. M. J. Smith.....	1 00
Second best, Mrs. A. H. Darrow.....	50
Best log cabin quilt, Miss A. Landford.....	50
Best cotton patchwork quilt, Kate Glynn	1 00
Second best, Mrs. T. B. Fawcett.....	50
Best worsted patchwork quilt, Mrs. A. H. Darrow	1 00
Best white bed quilt, Mrs. D. T. Davis.....	1 00
Second best, Esther Wakeman.....	50
Best silk quilt, Mrs. Corbett.....	1 00
Second best, Mamie Kennedy.....	50
Best white bed spread, Mrs. M. M. Anderson.....	1 00
Best silk quilt, oriental embroidery, Mrs. H. T. Stringham.....	1 00
Second best, Mrs. H. T. Stringham	50
Best charm quilt, Mrs. D. Conling.....	1 00
Best cotton quilt charm, Mrs. Alice Conling	1 00
Best crochet spread, Mrs. F. Weyerhurst.....	1 00

CLASS 52 — *Embroidery.*

Best bead and worsted embroidered cushion.....	\$1 00
Second best, Mrs. L. Thompson.....	50
Best worsted and silk embroidered tidy, Mrs. Dr. Decker.....	1 00
Second best, Minnie Arnold.....	50
Best plain worsted embroidered lamberquin, Maud Morrison.....	1 00
Second best, Mamie Washburn.....	50
Best plain worsted embroidered sofa pillow, Mrs. T. Wall.....	1 00
Second best, Maud Morrison	50
Best worsted and silk embroidered sofa pillow, Mrs. Nellie Arnold.....	1 00
Second best, Maud Morrison.....	50
Best plain worsted embroidered Ottoman, Maud Morrison.....	1 00
Second best, Mrs. A. H. Darrow.....	50
Best raised worsted embroidered chair stripe, Minnie Arnold.....	1 00
Second best, Mrs. A. H. Darrow.....	50
Best raised worsted and silk embroidered pin cushion, Mrs. A. H. Darrow.....	1 00
Best satin stitched organ spread, Minnie McCarthy.....	1 00
Best embroidered table scarf, Mrs. T. J. Duane.....	1 00
Second best, Nellie Powers.....	50

Best worsted embroidered tidy, Nellie Powers.....	\$1 00
Best chenille embroidered cushions, Mrs. T. Wall.....	1 00
Best silk embroidered cushion, Mrs. J. B. Davis.....	1 00
Best silk embroidered child's skirt, Mrs. Ed. Kent.....	1 00
Best silk embroidered child's dress, Mrs. Ed. Kent.....	1 00
Best silk embroidered child's blanket, Mrs. Ed. Kent.....	1 00
Second best, Mrs. Huff.....	50
Best chain stitched child's skirt, Mrs. Huff.....	1 00
Best bead embroidered cape, Mrs. Huff.....	1 00
Best embroidered slipper case, Minnie Arnold.....	1 00
Second best, Mrs. Huff.....	50
Best worsted and silk embroidered sofa cushion, Mrs. R. Ash.....	1 00
Best stocking box, Sallie Piening.....	1 00
Best outline embroidered tidy, Sallie Piening.....	1 00
Best drawn cotton embroidered towel, Sallie Piening.....	1 00
Best ladies' abdominal supporter, Mrs. Wm. Hines.....	1 00
Best abdominal support and shoulder brace combined, Mrs. Wm. Hines.....	1 00
Best worsted canvass embroidery, Stella Morrison.....	1 00
Second best, Mrs. Ellsworth.....	50
Best silk and bead embroidery on canvass, Cora J. Griffin.....	1 00
Best raised worsted and silk embroidered cushion, Katie Morgan..	1 00
Best silk embroidered tidy, Mrs. Stringham.....	1 00
Best worsted embroidered table cover, Mrs. Stringham.....	1 00
Best plain worsted embroidered foot rest, Nellie Powers.....	1 00
Best cretone table spread, Mrs. Decker.....	1 00
Best raised worsted embroidered cushion, Mrs. Geo. Deiter.....	1 00
Second best, Clara Brainerd.....	50
Best silk embroidered child's cloak, Mrs. James Vincent.....	1 00
Best scrap bag, Anna Miles.....	1 00

CLASS 53 — *Cotton Embroidered Laces, Braid and Transfer Work.*

Best cotton embroidered pillow shams, Anna Miles.....	\$1 00
Second best, Minnie Arnold.....	50
Best cardboard match receiver, Irene Evans.....	1 00
Best card board brush broom receiver, Irene Evans.....	1 00
Best point honiton handkerchief, Mrs. A. H. Darrow.....	1 00
Second best, Miss H. N. Davis.....	50
Best point honiton lace barbe, Miss N. H. Davis.....	1 00
Best point honiton lace, one yard, Mrs. A. H. Darrow.....	1 00
Second best, Miss N. H. Davis.....	50
Best cotton embroidered set of underwear, Mrs. A. H. Darrow....	1 00
Second best, Theo. Grube.....	50
Best braided set underwear, Mrs. A. H. Darrow.....	1 00
Best Java canvas tidy, Mrs. A. H. Darrow.....	1 00
Mrs T. Wall.....	50
Best point lace honiton tie ends, Mrs. A. H. Darrow.....	1 00
Best satin pin cushion painted in oil, Mary Osthaus.....	1 00
Best Java canvas toilet set, Mrs. Decker.....	1 00
Second best, Miss A. Landford.....	50
Best card board letter case, Miss A. Landford.....	1 00
Best card board lambrquin.....	
Second best, Miss A. Landford.....	50
Best card board toilet set, Miss A. Landford.....	1 00
Second best, Miss A. Landford.....	50
Best applique work, Mrs. J. H. Price.....	1 00
Best point honiton lace handkerchief, Nettie Irvine.....	1 00
Best run lace pillow shams, Mrs. J. Adams.....	50
Best run lace toilet set, Mrs. J. Adams.....	1 00
Best darned net dress, Mrs. Huff.....	1 00

Best hand made dress, Mrs. Huff.....	\$1 00
Best point lace, tie ends, Mrs. E. C. McIntyre.....	1 00
Best yard Breton lace, Mrs. O. Williams	1 00
Best Breton lace fichu, Mrs. O. Williams	1 00
Best point guipure lace bib, Mrs. O. Williams.....	1 00
Best guipure collar, Mrs. O. Williams	1 00
Best embroidered collar, Mrs. O. Williams.....	1 00
Best Mac lace bag, Mrs. R. Ash.....	1 00
Best bracket lambrequin, Mrs. R. Ash	1 00
Second best, Mrs. R. Ash.....	50
Best honey comb canvas toilet set, Mrs. M. M. Anderson.....	1 00
Second best, Mrs. M. M. Anderson.....	50
Best point guipure lace, Theo. Grube.....	1 00
Best chain stitched tidy, Mary Spencer.....	1 00
Best card board lambrequin, Clara Brainerd.....	1 00
Best darned net toilet set, Clara Brainerd.....	1 00
Best cretone applique tidy, Mrs. M. A. Knapp.....	1 00

CLASS 54 — *Crochet and Tatting Work, Afghans, etc.*

Best carriage afghan, Mrs. W. H. Huff	\$1 00
Second best, Sallie Piening.....	50
Best crochet shawl, Mrs. Carrier	1 00
Second best, Mrs. J. Wilson.....	50
Best scarf, Alice J. Clum	1 00
Second best, Alice J. Clum	50
Best tidy, worsted, Mrs. F. Badger.....	1 00
Second best, Anna Miles.....	50
Best tidy, cotton, Mrs. F. Badger.....	1 00
Second best, Mrs. F. Badger.....	50
Best crochet vest.....	1 00
Best crochet thread tidy, Mrs. W. M. Huff.....	50
Best crochet edging with braid, Mrs. F. Badger.....	1 00
Best crochet sack, adults, Alice J. Clum.....	50
Second best, Minnie Arnold.....	1 00
Best crochet sack, infant's, Mrs. J. H. Price.....	1 00
Second best, Emma Olcott.....	50
Best crochet hood, Mrs. J. H. Price.....	1 00
Second best, Emma A. Smith.....	1 00
Best crochet sack, chil i's, Mrs. J. H. Price.....	1 00
Best tatted tidy, Theo. Grube.....	1 00
Best tatted collar, Emma A. Smith.....	1 00
Largest and best display of millinery goods and notions, A. M. Weber	10 00
Best crochet socks, infant's, Emma A. Smith	1 00
Best knitted socks, Emma A. Smith.....	50
Best crochet toilet set, with braid, Mrs. W. M. Huff.....	1 00
Best display of china and statuary, J. F. W. Decker.....	5 00

CLASS 55 — *Fancy and Ornamental Goods*

Ornamental shell work—Second best, Mrs. H. M. Smith.....	\$ 50
Best wax flowers, Minnie Arnold.....	1 00
Second best, Jennie Murdock	50
Best feather work, Minnie Miller.....	1 00
Second best, Nettie Ray.....	50
Best ornamental bead work, Mrs. W. F. Levings	1 00
Best wax flowers, colored, Mrs. Sarah Simms.....	1 00
Second best, Mrs. S. Simms.....	50
Best sea moss wreath, Jennie Thompson.....	1 00

Best sea moss bouquet, Jennie Thompson.....	\$ 50
Second best, Jennie Thompson.....	50
Best feather brush, Miss Jennie Nellis.....	1 00
Best needle work, Mamie Kennedy.....	1 00
Best fancy silk wall pocket, Mamie Kennedy.....	1 00
Best picture scrap book, Mamie Kennedy.....	1 00

CLASS 56—*Misses' Department.*

Best worsted motto worked on perforated board, Miss Lizzie Root.....	\$2 00
Second best, Josie Price.....	1 00
Best door mat, Miss Decker.....	1 00
Best silk motto on perforated board, Georgiana Root.....	2 00
Second best, Georgiana Root.....	1 00
Best worsted design on perforated cardboard, Miss Lizzie Root.....	1 00
Best drawn worsted embroidered towel, Mamie Powers.....	1 00
Second best, Fannie Wilson.....	50
Neatest darned stocking, Mary Hooper.....	1 00
Best Burlap rug, Nina Wilson.....	50
Best worsted design on perforated card board, Miss Hattie Campbell.....	2 00
Best lambrequin, Nellie Kent.....	1 00
Best hair work, Elvina Streich.....	1 00
Second best, Lily Schuri.....	50
Best worsted work, Mamie Ellsworth.....	1 00
Second best, Lily Schuri.....	50
Best pencil drawing, Adella E. Palmer.....	1 00
Best cross stitch embroidered skirt, Emma Streich.....	1 00
Best worsted worked tidy, Maud Washburn.....	1 00
Best Java canvas tidy, Maud Washburn.....	1 00
Best worsted embroidered tidy, Maud Washburn.....	1 00

CLASS 57—*Boys' Department.*

Best specimen of writing, F. D. Cross.....	\$1 00
Best exhibition of fret sawing, F. D. Cross.....	1 00
Best map drawing, Harry Clum.....	1 00

CLASS 58—*Natural History.*

Best collection natural history, M. Asire.....	\$4 00
Best collection ornithology, M. Asire.....	4 00
Best collection entomology, M. Asire.....	3 00
Best collection butterflys, Chas. Pohl.....	2 00
Best collection of woods of Wisconsin, E. Clough.....	2 00

CLASS 59—*Works of Art.*

Best collection of pencil drawing, Edith Randall.....	\$4 00
Best copied oil painting, Edith Randall.....	2 00
Best collection oil flower paintings, Edith Randall.....	17 00
Best cone work, Mrs. H. M. Quick.....	2 00
Best collection of coins and medals, John Nevitt.....	3 00
Second best, J. Nevitt.....	2 00
Best collection of stamps, A. B. Hooper.....	2 00
Second best, J. Nevitt.....	1 00
Best water color drawings, Mary Osthaus.....	3 00
Second best, Cook Ely.....	1 00
Original oil painting, Edmund Osthaus.....	3 00
Second best, F. A. Lydston.....	2 00

Best portrait in oil, F. A. Lydston.....	\$3 00
Second best, E. Osthaus.....	2 00
Best collection pencil drawing, E. Osthaus.....	2 00
Second best, Miss L. Mears.....	1 00
Best collection oil paintings, F. A. Lydston.....	10 00
Second best, E. Osthaus.....	5 00
Original oil painting, F. A. Lydston.....	3 00
Best original painting in water colors, F. A. Lydston.....	3 00
Best map drawing, Miss L. Mears.....	1 00
Best specimens of sculpture, Nellie Mears.....	2 00
Best specimen of business penmanship, W. W. Daggett.....	2 00
Second best, Miss Alice Hanchet.....	1 00
Best specimen off-hand flourishing, W. W. Daggett.....	2 00
Best pastel painting, Mrs. F. Badger.....	2 00
Best collection of India ink drawings, Cook Ely.....	2 00
Best 4 solar ray photographs, Cook Ely.....	2 00
Best exhibition of sun pictures, Cook Ely.....	3 00
Best silver bosom pin, Ole Toerdel.....	1 00

CLASS 60—*Textile Fabrics.*

Best piece cassimere, Wm. Leard.....	\$2 00
Best piece satinet, Wm. Leard.....	2 00
Best piece of doeskin, Wm. Leard.....	2 00
Best exhibition of men's clothing, Wm. Leard.....	3 00
Best exhibition of hats and caps, Wm. Leard.....	2 00
Best exhibition of furs and fur goods, Wm. Leard.....	3 00

DIVISION J.—MANUFACTURES.

GEORGE KEYES, SUPERINTENDENT.

CLASS 61—*Manufactures from Iron, Stone, Clay, etc.*

Best furnace, wood or coal, L. Dimpsey.....	\$2 00
Best coal stove, L. Dimpsey.....	1 00
Best stove, Franklin L. Dimpsey.....	1 00
Best range, wood or coal, L. Dimpsey.....	1 00
Best oil tank and pump, G. F. Stroud.....	1 00
Best jacket cans, G. F. Stroud.....	1 00
Best pargetized cans, G. F. Stroud.....	1 00
Best galvanized swing cans, G. F. Stroud.....	1 00
Best glass fernery, G. F. Stroud.....	1 00
Best artists' goods, G. F. Stroud.....	1 00
Best paints and colors, G. F. Stroud.....	2 00

CLASS 63—*Wagons and Carriages.*

Best extension top, two-seated carriage, Parsons & Goodfellow....	\$5 00
Best jump or slide seat top carriage, Neville & Holden.....	5 00
Second best, Parsons & Goodfellow.....	3 00
Best two-seat open family carriage, Thompson & Hayward.....	5 00
Best phaeton, platform or three-spring, Parsons & Goodfellow....	5 00
Second best, Neville & Holden.....	3 00
Best phaeton, two-spring, Neville & Holden.....	4 00
Best single top buggy, side bar, Parsons & Goodfellow.....	5 00
Second best, Neville & Holden.....	3 00
Best single open buggy, Parsons & Goodfellow.....	2 00
Second best, Thompson & Hayward.....	1 00

Best track wagon, Neville & Holden	\$2 00
Second best, Parsons & Goodfellow	1 00
Best combination spring wagon, Thompson & Hayward	5 00
Second best, Thompson & Hayward	3 00
Best farmer's spring wagon, Thompson & Hayward	2 00
Second best, Streich Bros.	1 00
Best two-seat cutter, Neville & Holden	2 00
Best two-seat cutter, Neville & Holden	2 00
Best lumber wagon, R. Mierswa.	2 00
Second best, Streich Bros.	1 00
Best lumber or logging sled, Gillingham & Son	2 00
Second best, D. Mierswa.	1 00
Best display of wagon timber, Neville & Holden	2 00
Best display of carriages, Parsons & Goodfellow	6 00
Second best	3 00
Best road or toat, Gillingham & Son	2 00
Best plain panel door, Foster & Jones	2 00
Best ornamental door, Foster & Jones	3 00
Best dozen window sash, Foster & Jones	2 00
Best dozen blinds, Foster & Jones	2 00

CLASS 66 — *Bells, Stoves, Copper, etc.*

Best cook stove, Bergstrom & Bro.	\$2 00
Best parlor stove, Bergstrom & Bro	2 00
Best coal stove, Hasbrouck & Monroe	2 00

CLASS 67 — *Household.*

Best patent churn, E. Lindsly	\$1 00
Best clothes dryer, Goe Bros. & Bassler	1 00
Best ladies favorite washing machine, E. A. Burnton	1 00

THE FAIR.

[As published in the *Daily Northwestern*.]

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1881.

As early as eight o'clock this morning an air of activity and bustle prevailed about the building and grounds. Exhibitors were seen everywhere sawing and hammering in preparation of special spaces to which they had been assigned. Secretary Torrey and four assistants were on hand at an early hour, and were soon besieged by scores of ladies and gentlemen anxious to have entries of goods made. Between ten and noon a

STEADY STREAM

of vehicles was going through the gates, and the superintendents of the departments had their hands full. The scene at noon was decidedly interesting. Everybody appears to be in the best of good humor on account of the propitious weather, and the prospect of a fine week and the finest exhibit which had ever been seen in the Northern Fair. The building showed to the best advantage under a clear sky. A flag floated from the pole on the central tower, which added to the holiday appearance.

There is little to note in a general way to-day beyond what was published yesterday regarding the fair. The preparations have extended all through the day, and still all exhibits are not in their places. The board was forced to extend the time for receiving entries until noon to-day, and the reception of articles until to-morrow morning. Either the people are slower this year or the exhibits more numerous. The entries of fruit and flowers were hardly more than half in their places to-day; but in this department, especially as to cut flowers, exhibitors prefer to wait till the last moment in order that exhibits may appear as fresh as possible. The horse and cattle departments are filled and the machinery

department has got well agoing. All day to-day has been a busy one inside the building, and scores of exhibitors were still flying about and hustling to and fro in the preparation of their displays. In fact, so unfinished were many departments, and the arrival of goods so constant and continuous, that the formal opening was postponed until to-morrow forenoon. The president's address, therefore, was not delivered to-day, but will be to-morrow at 11 o'clock.

The exhibition inside the building will have a much grander appearance this year. The flower space below is fifty per cent. greater than last year, which gives more space for spectators, and a more open arrangement of exhibits, and things will not be so "tucked up" as they have been. The gallery space is so extensive that only about one-half of it will be occupied, as only the lighter exhibits can be taken up stairs at all.

The attendance this morning was confined mostly to exhibitors and helpers arranging goods, although the crowd was increased handsomely this afternoon.

The weather opened most beautiful to-day and the people generally congratulated each other on the elegant conditions which are prevailing so far, and every hope is extended that it will continue the rest of the week. The crowd in the city, although never as great on Wednesday as on Thursday of Fair week, was large. Main street from an early hour in the morning was a scene of commotion and bustle. The thoroughfare was crowded with vehicles arranged to carry passengers to the Fair grounds, and the sidewalks were filled with pedestrians, pointed towards the Fair grounds or standing in knots about the corners engaged in conversation. Fair week is one of visiting as well as sight seeing, and many friends meet on this occasion who have not seen each other for a good twelve months. This occasion is generally taken by people from other parts of the state to visit the second city, shake hands with old friends, smile with the boys and enjoy the friendly meeting which the congregation of people from all directions affords. Especially on Wednesday and Thursday does the occasion amount practically to

A GENERAL HOLIDAY

and people are out in their best moods, glad to meet friends any acquaintances from abroad and show them the attractions of our city and the hospitality which it is noted for, as will the great Northern Fair itself. There is a sort of attraction during Fair week outside of the exhibits that may be poured over inside the exposition building or along the long rows of stock stalls. People naturally attract people, and one-half the attraction at the fair are the people themselves. In a measure the people become unconsciously, an attraction for each other, and visitors come with a double purpose, a potent element in which is seeing each other. A fair without a big crowd to it would be comparatively tame and uneventful. Along towards ten o'clock a quietness began to prevail on the streets, as the tide of immigration had had its ebb in the city and its flow was at its height at the fair grounds. The special trains and boats arriving had emptied their loads of human freight, and the scenes of interest had been transferred to the fair grounds.

THE ART COLLECTION.

The art gallery, this year, assumes more than usual prominence, and is a favorite resort. The aesthetic taste is catered to in a very choice collection of paintings in oil, on panel, on glass, water colors, crayon and pencil sketches. This department has suffered very much in years past through a lack of patronage, and no doubt to an inferior premium list and likewise a suitable gallery. This year the space is ample though illy fitted to give a proper light for the rare subjects which are in position. There are but three exhibitors, but these have contributed so generously that art matters have through them received an impetus which will no doubt be the means of directing more attention to this important feature of the fair in the future.

A BIG DAY.

Yesterday was a grand day at the fair grounds. An allusion to the great crowds on the streets in the forenoon and the jam at the fair grounds later in the day, was made yes-

terday, but not sufficient to do the subsequent scenes at the grounds full justice. The great rush was in the afternoon, the races, the beautiful weather, the large number of visitors, and the general excitement over the attractions of the hour inspiring all with a spirit of enjoyment and almost abandon. The whirl of vehicles to and from the grounds filled all the streets leading in that direction, and right in front of the main entrance gate it took two or three policemen to keep the passage ways clear and prevent a general blockade of carriages. The sidewalks, too, were filled with people all surging towards the fair grounds.

ON THE GROUNDS

the scene almost beggars description, and such a commotion, bustle and clatter was seldom witnessed at a fair. The dense crowds of eager visitors, all intent upon seeing all they could in the comparative brief time allotted to them, poured through and in and out of the building, and extended all along the stock stalls and along both sides of the race course, and down among the rattling machinery, and further still to the show tents, and among the hawkers and criers of wares and games still beyond. The grand stand was packed full, and the moving throng between the exposition building and the grand stand filled the broad stretch of grass in that direction. The balcony on the west side of the exposition building overlooking the race track was completely packed, mostly by women and children. The number of carriages on the grounds was astonishing. Every post, every inch of space along the fences, the sides of barns and sheds were filled with knotted hitching straps and many horses were even hitched to the exposition building, wherever a space could be found around a batting big enough to admit a halter strap, while hundreds of vehicles were arranged along the track inside of the race course filled with occupants viewing the races.

THE PARADE.

Last evening witnessed the most extraordinary scene along the streets ever witnessed in this city. It was extraordinary simply by reason of the immense and crushing crowds along

the main thoroughfares of the city. It seemed as though every man, woman and child of this city of seventeen thousand population, with ten thousand strangers added, were crowded into the few streets along which the industrial procession was to pass. The evening was beautiful and pleasant, and the thousands upon thousands who poured towards the main street from the various parts of the town, soon gave to those thoroughfares an appearance never before witnessed. Circus day could hold no comparison with it. Main street, from Polk to the bridge, and Kansas street, from the bridge to Seventh street, and the side streets through which the procession was to pass, were literally jammed, crammed and packed with people, while every window was crowded with heads. The sidewalks were literally impassable, and what little locomotion was possible was accomplished by taking the very middle of the street, as the crowd was so great that the dense mass of people reached far beyond the curb stones, and hardly left room enough on the pavement for the procession to pass along. Many of the stores, buildings and residences were illuminated with lights and Chinese lanterns, and red and green fire, and Roman candles and sky rockets blazed away continuously. It appeared almost like a fourth of July celebration. The procession formed on High street, and marching across Light street bridge passed down Oregon to Tenth street, across to Kansas and over Main street bridge, up Main to Church, thence to Jackson, thence to Algoma, and down Algoma into Washington street, and turned to Jefferson Avenue, where it disbanded.

THE PROCESSION

was headed by F. M. Powers and H. L. Lawson, on horseback, as marshals of the hour. Next came the American Cornet band and the Oshkosh Guards. Behind these came a large display of carriages, made by Parson & Goodfellow, headed by a locomotive headlight. Next came a mammoth and well worked up advertising display by Wm. Leard, the clothier. It consisted of a large wagon, in which the whole operation of making clothing was displayed, all the operators being dressed in red suits. Here were sewing machines, rattling away; the

tailor, with the goose, engaged in pressing; the cutter at the table; the salesman, exhibiting goods, etc., and towering up sixteen feet, was a gigantic pair of golden shears, which were kept in constant motion. It was quite an elaborate outfit. Next came a display of the Union Brewery beer wagons, loaded with beer. Next came the Turners, on foot and in the odds and ends which they had arranged. One representation was President Garfield on his sick bed, surrounded by armed knights and defenders, and guarding him was a huge dragon. Another piece was a wagon arranged with a few pumpkins on poles, with a lot of frogs hovering under it, representing the Fond du Lac fair. Next came the Omro brass band, followed by the fire department, with torches burning and lights lit, making a very fine appearance in the night time. Then came the Berlin band, heading the Oshkosh Rifles and Oshkosh Cadets. As the procession turned into Kansas street, and while it was passing along, different colored lights were touched off in the streets, and on the way up Main street, the scene was more brilliant yet. Sky rockets went shooting up, Roman candles went whizzing across the street, and many colored lights blazed away along the length of the street, shedding a wierd and peculiar tint over the procession, the people and the buildings. The excitement of the moment was great, and people yelled and cheered as the procession passed, not so much in any great ecstasy over the procession itself, as a manifestation of a general good feeling, and in response to the spirit and excitement of the occasion. After the procession, the bands congregated on Main street, and serenaded for an hour or so, and it was quite late before the immense throng became thinned out, and the streets once more resumed their wonted appearance.

The Berlin and Omro bands were also present, having accompanied large excursions from those cities, and the Berlin and Oshkosh bands discoursed some splendid music from the grand stand.

Inside the building the effect was heightened by the almost constant playing of pianos by exhibitors of musical instruments.

AMONG THE CRIERS.

Perhaps as curious a part of the multitude of noisy scenes on the ground during the day, was presented north of the Exposition building, stretching northward as far as the sheep pens. One was almost crazed by the continuous yelling of men, women and children, crying their wares all the way from hot peanuts to a good square meal, and the exhortation of showmen and those plying games of chance, inviting gaping spectators to view the wonders of a double headed calf, or to try their luck on a row of numbers. The great wheel of fortune was buzzing and clattering just back of the grand stand, while half a dozen "bankers" stood within a counter surrounding the wheel, crying: "Give us a guess, you win a dollar and a quarter on a lucky number." And the great wheel revolves once more, and the cry is heard, "number five and a red, once more she goes; step up gentlemen and try your luck." And a crowd of men and boys press up to the counter and lay their quarters down on numbers arranged on an oil cloth ready for the next whirl of the wheel. Further north in the open space near the sheep pens, is a large tent, with flaming painted canvas stretching along the whole front of it, portraying the usual fat man, toothless sea serpent, the mysterious lady, the Oriental box trick, the kangaroo, and the wonderful second sight lady, while two or three cryers, mounted on boxes, are yelling at the top of their voices: "Right this way; only fifteen cents to see the great living curiosities, and the wonderful performances which will now take place under the canvas." The crowd surges back and forth, and the rural young man leading his girl by the hand takes in all the great sights at the Northern Fair, and declares he is having a big time.

At the grand stand the bustle of voices, the cheers of friends of the winning nag, the auctioning of the pool seller and John Brown's Body by the band mingled in a Babylonish jargon not much calculated to allay the excitement of the hour or remedy the confusion of whirling brains.

Thus all the afternoon the incessant round of scenes like these bewilder the spectator and keep up the ever changing interest in the doings of the day.

THE RACES.

The races yesterday afternoon drew a crowd variously estimated at from six to eight thousand. The grand stand was completely filled as well as the balcony of the exposition building, while hundreds lined the fences and numberless carriages with occupants were ranged at every commanding point.

THE CROWD.

The crowd at the fair this forenoon far exceeds that of yesterday afternoon, and the increase which will be made this afternoon, judging from present prospects, will be unprecedented in the history of the Northern Fair. This forenoon, with no extra attractions, the attendance is fully 10,000. Trains and boats from every direction were loaded with people. The Northwestern road had to run a special from the north this morning, which contained thirteen coaches all crowded to their utmost capacity, and the regular train from that direction was crowded full, people clinging to the car steps. The special on that road from the south had twelve coaches all full. And the freight at eleven o'clock had three extra passenger coaches all full. On the Milwaukee & St. Paul road the special had five coaches containing 350 people. The special train on the Lake Shore road consisted of four coaches with about 225 people, and the regular at eleven o'clock, of two coaches, was jammed full. The steamer B. F. Carter, from over the lake brought 150 passengers; the Brooklyn, from Neenah and Menasha, was full, and the stramer Weston, from Berlin, again brought down a whole boat-load. The incoming stages were crowded, and the country roads for miles around presented scenes like regal processions of farmers and country people coming to the fair.

There is, perhaps, nothing more to be added to what has already been said regarding the success of the Northern Fair this year. That it has been a success, both in the matter of exhibits and in the finances, is admitted on all sides.

NINTH ANNUAL CONVENTION.

Held at Berlin, February 21st, 1882.

The Northern Wisconsin Agricultural and Mechanical Association met in convention at Berlin, Wisconsin, February 21, 22, and 23, 1882.

Address of welcome by Mayor Talbot. Introduced by Mr. Whiting.

Response by J. M. Smith, of Green Bay.

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen:—I was not aware until about the last ten minutes that I was expected to say anything this evening. Our friend Hiram Smith, a man who is always ready to talk, and not only to talk, but to talk well was expected to reply to the excellent address that we have just listened to, but he is not present.

It seems that our good natured president here thought that the man must be a smith anyway and I being the nearest at hand he has pitched upon me. I need not tell you I am not a talking man, you will find that out before this convention is through.

The question occurred to me, during the reading of this paper, "Why are we here? What are we here for?" If I should tell you the world has moved very rapidly during the last fifty years, I should only tell you something that you all know. If I should tell you that in many respects the science of agriculture has not improved, or in a good many parts of the country it is not improving as rapidly as many other sciences, I should tell you what is true whether you know it or not. If I should say that the state of Wisconsin is improving as rapidly, and even more so, than any other of the Northwestern, perhaps of the Western states, I think I should tell you only what is true. Yet we are not improving by any means as rapidly as we ought to be. We are here to-night, and to-morrow and the next day or as

long as we remain, not to tell you any points in agriculture that you don't know perhaps, but to exchange ideas, to compare notes. We, who have come from a distance, will explain our experiences, and we hope in return to receive new ideas from you, and let me say right here now, that none of those who come from a distance claim by any means to know it all. Those who have gone the farthest in scientific attainments, have only gone so far as to know that they know in reality very little. The man does not live who can give an idea of the possibilities of forty acres of well tilled land. Its capacity is such that but very few people would believe that they know anything about its real capacity, its real power of producing food for the world.

We are here, if possibly we can, to give and receive ideas that shall enable farmers to make thirty bushels of wheat grow where only twelve to fifteen grow now. We hope to receive and impart ideas whereby farmers may be able to increase their corn crop to make one hundred bushels grow where only forty or fifty grow now. We hope a step in the direction may be reached whereby a given amount of food may produce more beef, more pork, more butter, more cheese than it is doing, that is, by improving the stock, by improving the food, by learning how to feed better, and more regularly, a better quality of food, and so on. These ladies, and gentlemen, are a few of the ideas that we hope to impart and receive. We don't want you to come here expecting that we have come only to help you. As I said before, we have come to exchange ideas with you.

I have attended perhaps as many conventions as almost anyone in the limits of our state. I have never been to one where I did not think when I left it that I was well repaid by the new ideas received from others for the time and money that it had cost me. I presume that this one will be no exception to the others. With these ideas, ladies and gentlemen, you will excuse any further remarks on my part for the present.

Address of President Hazen:

Fellow Citizens, Members of the Northern Wis. A. & M. Society, and Representatives of the various Industries of Northern Wisconsin:

It is with much pleasure that I am able to meet here on this occasion (the eleventh annual meeting of this association), so many friends and co-workers in the leading pursuits and industries of our country.

Those annual meetings have been a source of much pleasure, and I trust great profit to those that have attended them and taken part in their deliberations.

When our society adopted the name of Northern Wisconsin Agricultural and Mechanical Society, it included, or intended to include, all the industrial pursuits of Northern Wisconsin; and many of them are represented by special societies, such as the Wisconsin Dairymen's Association, Horticultural Society, Wool Growers' Association, Bee Keepers' Association, etc. All of which appear to be doing good work in their special lines of duty. Still there are many others of great importance that should be represented in our conventions.

As papers are expected to be read in this meeting on nearly all of the leading industries of our state, it will be useless for me to attempt to discuss any of those topics in the brief paper I have prepared for this occasion. That the advancement made in agricultural pursuits within the past decade has been equal to the expectations of the most of our leading agriculturalists, there can be but little doubt. And I believe those improvements have been secured to a great extent through the influence of this and other kindred societies; by educating the people in their various lines of industry, and stimulating them to make vigorous efforts to produce the best stock, vegetables, or articles in their line of business, in order to compete successfully with their competitors at our annual exhibitions.

It is a natural desire, of mankind, to succeed in any or all enterprises they undertake, and with many to excel. It is to this spirit of rivalry that the world is indebted for nearly all the great discoveries, inventions and improvements.

which places our people far in advance, intellectually, if not morally, of the past generations.

We will compare some farming implements of the past, with those of the present, and confine it to the experience and observations of, your humble servant, and I don't consider myself a very old man either.

I recollect very well when the plow (the leading implement of husbandry), was a wood mould board with a wrought iron or steel point, or shire, the harrow a three square wood frame, with from nine to fifteen wood or iron teeth. The seeding was all done by hand, the corn and potatoes hoed with the hand hoe, the grain was most of it cut with the crooked hand sickle (hand cradles just coming into use), grass cut with scythes, raked with hand rakes, and the hay handled with hand forks, and I have used a wooden fork, made out of a crotched stick, for stirring out and cocking up hay, since I lived in Wisconsin.

The grain was bound by hand and threshed with flails or tread out with horses, and hauled to market with horse and ox teams.

In place of the farm tools and implements just mentioned, we have at the present time the sulky plow, gang plows, some of them propelled by steam, a score or more of self-adjustable harrows, with from twenty to one hundred teeth, broad cast seeders and drills for sowing our grain, two-horse sulky corn plows in place of the hand hoe, mowing machines, horse rakes and horse forks to cut, rake, load and unload our hay; reapers and self-binding harvesters to cut and bind our grain; horse power and steam threshing machines to do the threshing, and railroads and steamboats to transport our surplus products to the markets of the world.

Is progress to stop here? I think not. Judging from the past we must have hopes for greater progress in the future. Henceforth (as in the past), brain must lead, and man become the natural magician, evoking wonders from the soil through the influence of intelligently applied labor, and with the aid of ingeniously contrived implements and machinery. It is a fact worthy of notice, that progress in agriculture has come and is coming, not only through agriculture itself, but through the developed industries depending upon

it for subsistence. The bread that agriculture has cast upon the waters is returning to it after many days. Its own children are coming home to it in the guise of improved implements. Machinery and scientific knowledge, as angels to bless it and build it up. It pays agriculture to build up the arts and sciences that they may in return give it the needed helping hand to sustain and further advance the race. It cannot do too much for the world's education, for the elevation of the world is its own elevation. The time has come when a thorough education is not only an advantage but a necessity to agriculture. Brain must take the lead, and the farmers that now stand at the foot of the class may soon stand at the head.

This rule will apply equally as well to all the industries of our country. Skillfull labor, intelligently applied, with the persevering and energetic spirit characteristic of the people in this northern climate, will be very sure to succeed.

Wisconsin, although a young state, stands the peer of any her sister states in point of her natural resources, and advanced position she has taken towards perfecting the products of the state, as well as her manufactures and works of art.

Fairs have existed for many centuries. Formerly they were held for places of trade and for holidays, for the purpose of exhibiting their wares etc., and selling the same.

Agricultural and mechanical fairs and exhibitions at the present day have a two-fold object in view. First. To educate the people. Second. As a place of entertainment and amusement.

In order to convince the people of the near approach to perfection that has been attained in the production of fine stock and all classes of manufacturing goods, it is necessary that such products of the country be put on exhibition, and to make each department as attractive as possible, in order to induce the masses of the people to come and inspect them, and compare such products with those of the average farmer and manufacturer. And if it should appear to them that sufficient improvement has been made to warrant them in making further investigations they will be very likely to attend our annual convention, where the science of breeding,

feeding and raising fine stock is discussed from a practical standpoint, and the latest improvements in the industries of the country should be discussed; and those that cannot attend those meetings and take part in their discussions will take an interest in reading our volume of transactions, which will contain a correct report of the transactions of the Northern Wisconsin Agricultural & Mechanical Society, together with the papers that are read at those conventions, and also the discussions that are of any importance, by some of the most practical men and women of the country.

By the reading of these and other volumes of transactions published in our state, much practical and valuable knowledge has been attained. In fact, I consider them of the greatest importance to the industrial classes of our country.

Those societies that hold annual conventions and publish a volume of their transactions have, for several years past, been assisted by some appropriations from the state. While those appropriations have been quite limited, they have assisted such associations very much in accomplishing their special work. And I have yet to learn of a single incident where such moneys have not been used to the best possible account for what they were intended.

When four-fifths of the people in Wisconsin are directly interested in the industries that are here represented, and a large proportion of them farmers that furnish the material that clothes and feeds the world, we have good reasons to expect that legislators, representative men that are elected by the people to represent the interests of the people, will respond to the wishes of said societies by giving them the necessary appropriations.

But some may say that agricultural societies ought to be self-sustaining. If our board of control could control the weather during the week of the fair, and prevent the fires from destroying our buildings, our society would undoubtedly be self-sustaining.

The Northern Wisconsin A. & M. Society was organized at Oshkosh, March 17, 1870. At that meeting a constitution was adopted, and the following officers elected:

President—A. M. Skeels, Ripon.

Secretary—J. H. Hicks, Oshkosh.

Treasurer — J. H. Jones, Winchester.

Vice Presidents — Brown county, J. M. Smith; Calumet county, Thomas McLean; Door county, Joseph Harris; Fond du Lac, county W. A. Knapp; Green Lake county, John C. Sherwood; Kewaunee county, C. Martin; Manitowoc county, Jos. Vilas; Oconto county, Dr. Coleman; Outagamie county, W. H. P. Bogan; Shawano county, P. Semple; Sheboygan county, David Taylor; Waupaca county, W. B. Mumbroe; Winnebago county, G. W. Washburn.

This organization was designed to embrace the northern part of the State, which would better accommodate northern Wisconsin than any other district fair could, or as the Wisconsin State fairs ever had, as I believe the first time the State Society has ever held its fair north of Milwaukee or Madison, was in September, 1881.

The Northern Wisconsin Agricultural and Mechanical Association has held its fairs annually for eleven years in succession; has had its exposition building burned down once, and has rebuilt on a larger and grander scale than ever before, and has now the largest and best finished exposition building in the northwest, built and managed by an agricultural society. And in spite of all the opposition brought to bear against it, the Oshkosh Fair and Exposition has become one of the most popular fairs in the country. This is the people's society, and its continual success and the improvements it has made are the best evidences that the people of Northern Wisconsin approve the action of the Executive Board in the past, and will encourage them to increase their efforts in the future.

Although our fair last September was considered a grand success, there is good reason to expect a much larger amount of exhibits in September, 1882, and it seems to me that all that is necessary to accomplish this result is to try and make the people appreciate the advantages that may be secured, both socially and intellectually, by patronizing and building up such an institution as this in our own country.

Northeastern Wisconsin seems to be especially favored with more natural advantages than most any other section of country in the northwest. With her healthy climate,

rich and fertile soil, pure water, abundant supply of timber, inexhaustible supply of iron and copper ores, with an unlimited amount of unimproved water power, which is being rapidly developed by its industrious and enterprising people, backed by a sufficient amount of capital to construct as many railroads as the commerce of the country will sustain, and improving her navigable water, thus bringing her surplus products in competition with the markets of the world. With a thorough appreciation of all these natural advantages, I fail to see any good reason why the people of northern Wisconsin should not be the most contented and happy people in the world.

DISCUSSION.

Mr. Kellogg, of Janesville:—The question that has been introduced here by this paper is a vital question to the farmers of this state. Our president says four-fifths of the farmers are interested in it; but I take it for granted five-fifths are interested in this question, and just to illustrate I will repeat what Mr. Beach said at one of our conventions. He told us the difference between the agriculturalist and the farmer. He said: "The difference between the agriculturalist and the farmer was this, the agriculturalist was one that put in ten dollars on the farm and took out five dollars. But the farmer was one that put in five dollars and took out ten dollars." Now, I apprehend that most of the agriculturalists here are farmers, and when we look out over the state and find out who does the voting, who pay the taxes, who feed the world, who support the lawyers and the doctors and the folks that live in the cities, it is the farmer! When you can get along without the farmer, why you had better shut up shop and emigrate. The farmers pay all the taxes, every cent. What they don't pay directly they pay indirectly. They raise all there is raised to eat. There are a few laborers that go into the mines and aid us in our work. But what good are the lawyers; and it would take very few doctors to kill off any community. When you come right down to the back-bone of the nation, there's nothing but farmers that are worth anything. The trouble with farmers is they don't organize and send their own member to the legisla-

ture. If farmers would just put aside the democratic idea and the republican and the greenback, and all other parties and just send up men that will represent their interests and the interests of the nation, we would have different men in our legislature, different men in our capitol at Washington, and we would have different laws.

Mr. Huntley, of Appleton — I think Mr. Kellogg is wrong about some things he says. I would like to ask him now, whether we as farmers have not received as much from the mechanics, in the sulky plow, the reaper, the harvester, and a hundred and one other things; whether the farmer has not received about as much from that class of mechanics as the mechanics from the farmer? I am a farmer myself, but we have some good thinkers in this country, and the good thinker is the one that helps us out of a tight place every time — equal honor is to be given to any thinker. I think friend Kellogg would have a pretty hard time to chew his own wheat.

Adjourned to 9 o'clock next morning.

Met pursuant to adjournment, at 9 o'clock, February 22.

Discussion on topic: "Farming in Wisconsin as Compared with Farming in other States."

J. M. Smith, of Green Bay — *Mr. President:* Since the opening of the winter I have had occasion to make quite a journey throughout some portions of our country, and I have traveled some three thousand miles in different directions, and not over the same road twice, and I have never before been so strongly impressed with the superior advantages of Wisconsin as an agricultural state as I have during the last three months. There are often objections made to Wisconsin as a state for farming, that we are too far north. Our seasons are short, our winters are cold, sometimes very cold and very long. Now, a part of this is true, our winters are cold sometimes, and sometimes long. Our summers are short, sometimes our growing season is quite short; but as an offset to this we have a very rich soil, we have a very fine, clear, pure, bracing atmosphere. It enables the inhabitants of Wisconsin at the close of the winter to do more

work than people a thousand or even five hundred miles further south. We can work more rapidly and do a greater amount of work.

When our seasons come along our crops grow more rapidly and our crops come into market nearly the same time as the crops of Indiana and central Illinois. I have twice, while I have been here had peas on my table the 5th of June, grown out doors. I had lettuce once as early as the 13th of April, and it is rarely they have it much earlier than that in Indiana.

Another thing, we are free from the long droughs that they are liable to in all parts of our country further south.

There too the farmers are poor, their houses, their barns are poor. They have been in an unpleasant financial condition, they had hard work to get along. The last two or three years, I think their crops have been better and prices better. Farther north the farms look better and you will find fine farms and buildings.

Another thing, I have traveled in no state in the last ten years where the general improvement in agriculture is so great. Improvements are going on in all the western states but not so rapidly as in our own. I wish to speak of another thing, and that is our capacity for growing amber cane. I am satisfied that we can compete with Iowa, Illinois or any of the western states. Experiments in the last two or three years have shown, I think, that we can compete in amber cane interests with any of the northwestern states. It looks as if, if we take advantage of our soil and climate, not only as if we could make our own sugar, but have sugar to import.

Professor Henry in his experiments has found, and writes me that the yield has been about 1,000 pounds of sugar per acre and eighteen gallons of syrup, and more than this, it is found out now that we can make from amber cane seed seventy-five per cent. of its weight in glucose, which is really what most of our syrups are made of. We have more advantages; we have an immense growth of timber, and we have mineral wealth. We have water powers that we may boast of; and it seems to me that those who emi-

grate from this state to any farming country northwest they make a great mistake.

Mr. Huntley, of Appleton — I might add a word about growing sugar cane. I grew a little piece this year and a small piece last year, and I took a little pains to keep the statistics of three farmers who grew it in our town. In one case they had a yield of 140 gallons of syrup, another 211, and the other 247 gallons to the acre. In growing it looks like clindsen grass, and if the stock gets to it that is the end of it. This spring we had very heavy rain and a great many of the seed did not come up. This last year the amount of syrup was better than last. I had a little over an acre and I sold four barrels of syrup to grocers in the village of Appleton for fifty cents a gallon. There is, of course, a good deal of labor. The manufacturer at our place cleared about \$10 a day with one team, himself, another man and a boy. I talked the matter over with him quite at large. If he had had a larger machine that would have manufactured instead of seventy-five gallons a day, 150 or 200; he would have had more profit. This syrup had a little sorghum taste but the point I make is this, when we get it we know we are eating something that is not poison.

Mr. Seaman, of Berlin — I might say a few words in regard to this paying thirty cents a gallon for molasses. You may think that is too much but I have a little machinery myself that I have worked for four years, and we make it at eighteen cents, and I clear \$10 a day. My machine cost me \$250 and it takes four men to work it. To boil down 100 gallons it takes about a cord and a half of good seasoned wood, and so you can easily figure how much the expense would be. As to the production to the acre, I have averaged 228 gallons to the acre.

Mr. Kellogg — Mr. Smith has not told all the truth. This sugar cane question is one that could be talked on all day.

There is one thing the speakers have forgotten to mention in regard to the profits. After everything else is used up in the seed we have not only material for this glucose, but you can make it into buckwheat cakes. It is worth as much for food as sweet corn.

Paper by Mr. D. Huntley, on

“THE FARM AND COMMON SCHOOLS.”

Perhaps I ought to make some apology to this audience for attempting to write upon this subject. We know the people of Berlin are noted for their good public schools and their beautiful city, and I would like to have seen more of the farmers out, more of them present, for my paper is to them and I would not have written this kind of a paper for the people of the villages or cities.

The education of the masses is considered essential to the perpetuity of any government emanating from the people, whether it be like the ancient republics of Greece or Rome; a pure democracy, or like our own, one of delegated powers. The question of to-day is how extensive shall be this education of the masses. Shall it be commensurate with the age in which we live, or consist only of the mere elements. Is it enough to be a passable reader, to be able to write a legible hand, and to know enough of figures to cast interest on money borrowed and secured on farm mortgages; and so on through the common branches. And right here the trouble commences, for these same masses are to be the judges — each school district for itself, and the first thought usually is how little money will it do to raise? how cheap a teacher can we hire? how many months must we run a school in order to draw our public money? how much time for schooling can our children have and not discommode the farm work? How much education is necessary or profitable, scarce ever comes into the account. If a school house is to be built, how small can it be and possibly do? No money must be spent to make the house commodious, or attractive, or an ornament to the district. The school grounds are so small that the pupils play in the street, and often not fenced, or if they ever have been the most of them are broken down and gone to decay. Of course ornamental and shade trees are never thought of; all this is the rule as any one can see who takes a day's drive in the country. There are exceptions but only enough to prove the rule true, I often pass a school house in my own county, built of logs with four windows, costing not over \$50. Now this was much better

than none, perhaps as good as many of the first dwellings, but those pioneer log huts have all given place to fine houses, half a dozen of them brick, in sight of the school house, but the new school house must wait, and when built will be a cheap affair. This is all wrong. Let us to some extent pattern after our city friends in this particular by building good school houses.

The qualifications of many of our teachers are very low, and will be, as long as school boards are willing to engage such to teach, and county superintendents be found who will give them permits whether qualified or not. All the applicants have to do is to engage a school through the influence of some friend, or he may have a relative on the board, and then, whether qualified or not, will be likely to get a permit from the superintendent. Such teachers do not follow teaching as a profession, and as a rule do not study or improve. They are a disgrace to the calling, which is a noble one, and many that *are* qualified, are driven away in disgust to seek employment in some other pursuit where talent is better appreciated. Some county superintendents do not do this, but others do. We often hear the remark " 'Most any teacher will *do* for us; *our* school is very backward. Will it not take as skillful a farmer to handle and cultivate a poor farm, or one run down, as to manage one already in a high state of fertility. Who would think of employing a poor physician for a very sick child, or giving him less care than a healthy one. Yet such is the argument for employing poor teachers in backward districts. Until we see the necessity of doing the best that can be done, and give more thought to this matter, we shall continue to hear just such remarks.

The effort to introduce the graded system into our country schools is a step in the right direction, but the present district system should give place to the town system, with a high school in a central location, where the town is able, many pupils who are ambitious would have an incentive to excell, and an opportunity to attend and become advanced scholars, that are now deprived of that privilege. The farmer not being able or willing to send his children from home to the city where board bills and tuition would swell the expense beyond his means, and his children be deprived of par-

ental care and guardianship, and open to danger and temptation that lurk in every corner in the shape of saloons and gambling hells. I know many object to any but the primary branches being taught at the public expense. That if any one wishes to give his son or daughter a better education than the common schools afford, let him pay for it, and not ask the public to do it for him, and with many persons the cost outweighs all other arguments, but this class would, if they could, also do away with the high schools, Normal schools and State University; they are hardly worth the attention of men of thought and progress. But let us look at it a moment and see if even from a money stand point it is not better to have more intelligence—the masses better educated even at the public expense.

A large share of our taxes comes from the arrest, trial and punishment of criminals. The session of our courts of justice, costing from seventy-five to one hundred dollars per day, for several weeks, twice or three times a year; the building of jails and prisons, and boarding of prisoners and pay of officers, is a large bill of expense, and most of our criminals and paupers are from the ignorant classes, which a few statistics taken from a large array of figures, all pointing the same way, will very clearly show. The question, then, resolves itself to this: whether we will pay our money to punish and support criminals and paupers, or for a better education of the masses. England pays five times as much for pauperism and crime as for education, while Switzerland pays seven times as much for education as for pauperism and crime.

The criminal statistics of France in 1870, showed that the educated criminals, as compared with the entire educated population, were in the proportion of 1 to 9,291, while the illiterate criminals were as 1 to 41, compared with the whole number of illiterate persons; thus proving the proportion of criminals in the uneducated classes to be 226 times as great as that of the educated classes. Beltrani Scalia, one of the foremost prison reformers of Italy, of the present century, estimates the illiterates among the convicts of Belgium, Denmark, the Netherlands, Italy, Saxony and Sweden, at one-half the entire prison population of those countries.

Recent official returns show that the percentage of those who could not read on entering prison was fifty-six in Austria, forty-nine in Belgium, eighty-seven in France, four in Baden, twelve in Bavaria, seventeen in Prussia, sixty to ninety-two in the different provinces in Italy, about forty in the Netherlands, and thirty in Switzerland. In Ireland twenty-two per cent. of males and sixty-three per cent. of females were illiterate. In Massachusetts for a period of eight years past, the statistics show very nearly one-third of all prisoners to be wholly illiterate. Partial reports from seventeen states show the aggregate number of those very deficient in education to be fifty per cent. of the criminal population. A comparison of figures giving the total number of illiterates with the number of illiterate criminals, shows that the illiterate classes of the population furnish a disproportionately large contingent to the number of criminals. The causes of this fact are plain. Ignorance unfits a man to a considerable extent for earning his daily bread, and in most cases dooms him to abject poverty. The want of intellectual culture is moreover coupled with the lack of feeling of self-respect and moral responsibility, thus leaving the poor victim an easy prey to the temptation which society offers. That education is a force restraining vice and crime, appears to be clearly established by two very important facts: (1.) Wherever education is diffused among the people, the ratio of the number of criminals to the whole population diminishes; and, (2), in all countries the criminal class is mainly fed by the ignorant class.

The conviction that the absence of education tends to increase crime has induced educators and statesmen to strive to prevent this evil by the introduction of compulsory education laws. Wisconsin has a law of this kind upon her statute books, and where it has, even to a limited extent, been enforced it has increased the attendance. But in many counties it is nearly a dead letter. I know the arguments against it, but let us give it a fair trial instead as some are doing, trying to evade it and get it repealed. The Hon. H. D. McCarty thus replies to some of the common objections made to compulsory attendance: "First — 'Such a law would create a new crime.' I reply, it ought to. To bring up a

child in ignorance is a crime and should be treated as such. Second — 'It interferes with the liberty of the parents.' I reply again, it ought to when they are incapacitated by vice or other causes for the performance of essential duties as parents. Third — 'It arrogates new power by the government.' So do all the quarantine and hygienic regulations and laws for the abatement of nuisances in time of pestilence. Now, ignorance is as noxious as the most offensive nuisance, and more destructive than bodily contagions. Self-protection is a fundamental law of society. Fourth — 'It is un-American and unadapted to our free institutions.' To put the question in the most offensive form it may be asked, 'Would you have a policeman drag your children to school?' I answer yes, if it will prevent his dragging them to jail a few hours hence.

We call our schools free, and in a certain sense they are. But the burden of taxation is far from being equal, and never will be otherwise, so long as each particular locality called a school district, chooses for itself how much it will pay for education, and the burden falls heaviest on the poorer classes. Those pioneers who settle in new portions of our state, usually have larger families to educate and less money to do it with. I take a few figures from Ex-Superintendent Whitford's report for 1880, which shows that different school districts in the same town, different towns in the same counties, and different counties, pay very unequal sums for the support of schools, and these cases are not extremes, but about average ones. The town of Milton, Rock county, in five adjacent districts, the taxes on each dollar of property vary from 2.21 mills to 5.24 mills, and the amount of taxes for each child from \$2.46 to \$6.03. Instances can be given where a district paid nine or ten times as much on a dollar of valuation as other districts in the same neighborhood for the usual expense of supporting a public school. In applying the same test to different counties, the highest percentage on each dollar was 10.94 mills, in Barron county, and the lowest was 1.31 mills in Lincoln county, the former being over eight times the latter. Is not this outrageously and shamefully unequal.

Tallyrand, the great diplomatist and statesman of France

says, that it is the first duty of every state to educate its children to one day become useful citizens.' Is not an incalculable injury inflicted upon the state, in this unequal taxation? Shall we longer consent to keep in operation a system which thus discriminates against the poorer class. "*The property of the state, should educate the children of the state.*" Many of our prominent educators and legislators are doing a good work and are deserving of much praise, but do not let us sleep under the idea that we are doing our whole duty, or that we occupy that place among the sisterhood of states that is our privilege. In comparing Wisconsin with other states, we find she pays less per capita for education than any northern state except Maine, where it was only two cents less. Here it was \$4.52, in Minnesota \$5.50, Michigan \$6.05, Illinois \$7.45, Iowa \$8.22, Connecticut \$10.71, Massachusetts \$15.26. Is any one so silly as to suppose our state provides at a much less expense instruction superior or equal to most other northern states. Thus we have attempted to show that from a purely money stand point, it was cheaper to educate the masses than to support pauperism and crime, and that it is the duty of the state not only to furnish the money for the support of these schools, but to compel attendance.

We have heard in conventions quite often and read in agricultural journals, that the farmers are at the mercy of monopolists and lawyers, that although they outnumber every other profession or industry, they have but little to say or do in our legislative halls, and I have no doubt but this is true, and if they are ever to occupy places of honor and trust, if they are ever to make their own laws and not be at the mercy of demagogues and politicians, they must as a class be better educated, and whether we materially change our system of taxation or not, there are some branches that should be taught and studied, not now required; enough of physiology so that each pupil should know something about the laws of health, what food is best adapted to the building up of a strong and vigorous body. The importance of systematic exercise which regards the due development of all our

physical powers; in short something about that which concerns us more than all else, *ourselves*.

As a majority of the pupils in country schools are the children of farmers, would it not be well for them to be taught something about botany, to learn how plants grow? It would make the child more observing, more thoughtful, he would love his calling better. It would be as good as play to collect and arrange plants and flowers and at the same time it would exercise his judgment, and when grown to manhood he would find beauty and pleasure in all of nature's works, while another not thus taught would see nothing to love or admire. I have often felt the need of such early instruction in this branch, and no subsequent reading or study could make up for this loss. An eminent writer upon education says, "The utility of botany as a branch of school study has been thoughtlessly called in question. Its value as an educational agent has already been sufficiently shown, and a brief consideration of the relations of vegetable life to the most important interests of society will suffice to demonstrate its exceeding importance as a branch of knowledge."

The agriculturist is greatly at fault who knows nothing of the principles of vegetable physiology, who cannot distinguish the properties and characteristics of the plants that cover his domain. Some the object of his most tender care and concern, others his greatest bane. The florist and Horticulturist are certainly unacquainted with their own arts, unless they are proficient in a knowledge of the structure, functions and habits of plants; and the apothecary and physician have also especial need of similar information. The clergyman, the lawyer, the orator, and all who need to cultivate the art of persuasion, involving, as it does too, the art of elucidation; few subjects present so wide a field for familiar and impressive illustrations as the domain of plants, rich not only in those natural flowers which are pleasing to the eye, but also in those flowers of speech which constitute the most attractive ornaments of rhetoric and poetry. The traveler and explorer in distant lands, who is a botanist can find in the flora of every region he visits food for profitable and instructive research; and the rural wayfarer who has fled

the bustle and confusion of city life for relief and rest, will, in a knowledge of this science never fail to realize at every step he takes the most refreshing enjoyment. Surely no stronger plea can be set up for any of the branches of study which occupy so conspicuous a place in the educational schemes of our schools; those alone excepted which constitute the indispensable foundation of all mental improvement.

Our schools should be as good as they can be made, and no means should be left untried; and every opportunity which presents itself should be improved for the education of our children and ourselves; but nothing can take the place of home training, and I would make this distinction between being told and being trained; a child may be taught or told what is right or wrong, and the consequence of disobedience, and never made to obey. He may be told that there is no excellence without labor, but never trained to any useful employment. Parents should remember that they cannot be engaged in any better work than growing men and women in its broadest and best sense. Mothers, you may neglect your housekeeping, but do not neglect the training of your sons and daughters, who are to be the future men and women of our country. Weeds may grow in field or garden, but see to it that the minds of your children are kept pure and clean. It is every parents' duty to provide their children with interesting and instructive reading, and it can not well be too handy. The litter of the tables and windows by good books and well selected papers and periodicals, can well be borne, even by the most fastidious housekeeper. Idle thoughts, like idle hands, bring no good to their possessor. Only a few moments, while waiting for meals, or resting after them, amount to a great deal in the course of a year, a lifetime; and this will apply to us all, as well as to the young.

I have visited homes in my own county where I could see no books or papers. They were well-to-do farmers and supposed to be intelligent. You speak to them on the subject and they invariably put in the plea of poverty. Do not commence the study of economy in the wrong place; better one meal a day and the cheapest clothes, than no food for the mind. But this is not necessary. The more intelligent

are the better livers. Nor should study and improvement stop with youth, or with school life. Those who follow the professions and the better class of mechanics, merchants and manufacturers of our cities have only commenced in growth of intellect at the close of their school days. Why should not farmers do the same? It is not a sufficient answer to this question to say that study and thought is a part of their business. It should be a part of every man's business and emphatically the farmers. With them reading and study is the more necessary because they are more isolated; they are not in constant contact with other minds; do not have that commerce of thought that is found in cities and business centers. But they are nicely situated in the quiet of the country for reading and study. They can in this way associate with the best intellects of the age. When a whole library of universal knowledge, consisting of twenty-one volumes of closely printed pages, with the New York Tribune for five years itself the foremost journal of the age, can be purchased for \$12, nobody should remain ignorant.

The farmers of this state are enjoying advantages that are not found in other states. Wisconsin is well located; bordering on the Great Lakes, both north and east, with water communication from them to the Father of Waters, through the center of the state, her rivers abounding in series of the best water powers to be found in the world, her soil rich; her climate temperate, healthy and invigorating, and as near exempt from droughts or freshets as any known spot on this globe; her pastures and meadows carpeted with the richest and sweetest grasses known, from which her herds of blooded cattle furnish us with material for butter and cheese, which has made Wisconsin dairymen noted the world over; and when her school system shall have been perfected, and her rural population occupy that elevated position in education and intelligence which is their privilege, then will it be an honor to be known as a Wisconsin farmer.

DISCUSSION.

Rev. J. D. Clark, of Berlin — I have been in the habit for the last thirty years of listenening to such papers as this in

different places. And I am thankful that I come for the first time into a farmers' convention to hear the most practical paper that I have ever yet heard. I was particularly interested in the remarks on Wisconsin as the place for the farmer. I have been on the sick list for a dozen years, and I have tramped over this continent two or three times, most of it, and I know of no place between the two oceans, between the frozen north and the sunny south, where there are so many advantages with so few disadvantages, to be found in any state. I do not want to speak on this other subject; it needs nothing further to be said. Education is the foundation of all progress, and especially of republican institutions. Without there can be no advancement. If this paper shall be carried out, not only in Wisconsin, but in the forty states of the Union, then our republican institutions will live forever; then our jails and prisons, our poor houses, will be vacated and in their place we will have the common schools. Too much cannot be said of the branches not taught in our common schools; too much time is given to certain branches in our common schools, and too little to philosophy, botany and geology. I would give very little for the knowledge of the farmer who has no knowledge of chemistry or geology.

Mr. Smith, of Green Bay — While I want to endorse every word which my friend Huntley said, I think there is one branch of our common school education which is sadly neglected in most of our schools, and this is the branch of music. If I were to have my way about the licensing of teachers for the schools of Wisconsin, I never would give a license unless they knew something about music. I should count it just as necessary as mathematics. I believe there is no one branch of education that will do more to make our homes happy, to refine ourselves and our children.

Rev. R. M. Webster, of Berlin — *Mr. President:* I have no doubt that the farmer is as much interested in the common schools as anybody else, and I think we are all interested in them. There will be no question in the minds of any one here, as to the pressing need of interest, practical and earnest, on the part of all farmers, in the education of their children. I believe that one reason why the young men and the young women too, for that matter, become discontented

on the farms, as they so often do, and become anxious to get into the towns, villages and cities, is because they don't know enough to stay on farms and be happy; they do not appreciate their privileges and opportunities. They do not appreciate the independence; they do not appreciate the time that is theirs. In the villages and cities, for instance, the larger part of the evenings are so taken up with every sort of thing, we all feel interested in them, almost everybody wants to help things along; we are connected with the churches and literary societies, and various other matters, and the evenings are filled up so that the young men, and the older ones too, have very few evenings at home. Now, if the farmers and their boys and girls appreciated their evenings, they could in the winter evenings of three or four years master some of the sciences. They can read together. There is among farmer boys an idea that they cannot know much if they stay on the farm; but it seems to be proved in all experience in the history of useful men, that the farm is the place to find things out. It appears that there are a very large proportion of our successful men not only born but brought up on the farm. Then the physical advantages are very great.

It seems to me that if you take two boys equally capable, equally intelligent, that the boy of the farm will learn as much on the farm as the boy who goes away to school. It depends, of course, on the farmer and his wife and the inspiration they give them in it. Take the winter evenings with good books and papers, and it seems to me the farmer boy ought to grow continually in knowledge. There are agricultural papers that are published, the careful reading of which every week will become in the course of, say ten years, a liberal education on all sorts of topics, if they are read not to get merely the local items, but to get the thought that is going. Such a paper as the *American Agriculturalist*, for instance, will furnish a young man in ten years what is equal to a liberal education.

Mr. Kellogg — Too much cannot be said in regard to the home reading through the winter evenings, and you want to take some evenings in the summer too. If you have got farmer's boys and girls coming up you cannot overestimate

the advantages of the home readings and the papers you put into the hands of those children, and I don't think there is anything better for the family than the *Youth's Companion*. When it comes into my family when I go to town Saturday or Monday, the three little ones are looking for me, and when I get in sight they halloo, "First look." I think any family that takes it will continue to do so until they are 100 years old.

Paper by Mr. Henry Floyd, on

"SCIENCE OF FEEDING STOCK."

Mr. President — The time that I had intended to put into the preparation of this paper was unavoidably taken from me and I have not prepared a paper, but I can give a talk on the subject which will perhaps be as acceptable to the audience as a paper if I had prepared it. The reason why I selected this subject is because it is important to the farmers of our country, and also because there are a great many people who are feeding stock that do not understand the science at all, and farmers suffer very great losses in consequence of this. The breeds of stock that we have are so fully established that no man can consider himself a successful raiser of stock who does not secure the best that is practical within his reach. It has taken years to bring this stock up to its present condition, and you cannot imagine how soon stock deteriorates that is not properly fed and cared for. They must be kept healthy. Animals have been got out of condition by leaving them out in storms that have cost a great deal of feed to build up again, hence farmers should be very careful about allowing their stock to get diseased by taking cold before the season sets in. When the grasses fail it is absolutely necessary to supply other food to take their place to keep them growing along well, then they may keep along through the winter, and they must have good shelter.

In regard to sheep husbandry, if I were growing sheep for wool, it is very necessary that they keep an even, healthy growth in order to give strength and fiber. I have known people who have fed too much grain, giving them too strong feed first, so it made them sick and they shed their fleece; and

it is well known that even a sickness of a day or two will cause the wool to cease to grow and the fiber suffers. It is necessary for the farmer to know what is necessary to be posted in order to feed sheep right to grow good wool.

In regard to stall feeding, the same care should be exercised to keep their digestive organs in good condition. It will not do to feed too much grain to the animals if you are going to stall feed them. You must commence very lightly until the animal gets used to it, and his digestive apparatus toned up so he can manage it. It is not what he eats that gets and keeps him in good condition, but what he digests and assimilates.

That is a mistake the young farmer often makes sickening the sheep by giving them too much strong food.

Now, In growing young animals, I find you grow them sufficiently fast for all practical purposes with a few roots with some bran and oats. I like roots to feed on account of the health they give to the stock more than on account of the amount of nutrition there is in them. I don't hardly think a cow will make any more butter by feeding her roots with her corn and hay than she will in a winter without the roots with the hay; but I think she will last a great deal longer. I know one of the best dairymen in Walworth county, who says he has pretty much given up feeding roots to his herd of Jerseys, and he says, "they probably make just as much butter, but I know my animals are suffering in health and they will not last as long."

DISCUSSION.

Mr. Smith — What kind of roots do you feed?

Mr. Floyd — Beets for cows.

Mr. Hazen — I will say with regard to dairy stock particularly, you must give them good growth, no farmer can afford to let them go back. And the important question is, the amount necessary to do that. I think many of our farmers make the mistake of feeding their stock with too heavy feed. With many of us, corn is the principal feed. I find that cows and young stock develop much better frame and muscle, by feeding lighter feed. When calves are old enough to

wean, to keep them growing as long as we give them milk or whey, by feeding ground oats. Wheat bran is good. Wheat bran, with a very little corn meal in it, is good substitute for oats, but to feed clear corn meal is too fattening, too heating.

I believe the majority of our farmers have concluded it will hardly pay to raise roots to any extent, to feed cows. Other feed is cheaper, taking the amount of labor into consideration. As to hay, our most successful dairymen cut their timothy as soon as it is headed out, and the clover as soon as it is pretty well headed out, not wait for it all to be headed out. You will not get as heavy a yield, but it is worth much more for feeding than if you waited later, and your land is worth much more; you can get a second crop. Hay cut this way will take the place of a good deal of grain and roots. I am talking, of course, of winter feeding. Corn sowed in drills, thick, for winter feeding, I find fully as good as the best hay we can give cows. There is more nutriment in wheat bran than most of our farmers are aware of. Barley straw is very good feed, the best we raise in our country. Nothing will take the place of good, early June hay. I consider corn fodder for feeding stock the cheapest fodder the farmer can produce. It must be cut before it is too ripe and hard, while the milk and juice is still in the stalk, and I believe a ton of corn fodder, cut and well cured in that condition, is worth as much as a ton of hay.

Adjourned to two o'clock.

Paper by A. H. Wheaton, on

"A FEW OF THE DIFFICULTIES TO BE OVERCOME IN THE ATTAINMENT OF SUCCESSFUL CHEESE MAKING."

To the uninitiated the art of cheese making is simply a process where, by the use of a stomach of the calf, (called rennet), the milk of the cow is coagulated, sweet, and then by the use of heat in one form and another is hardened or condensed until it becomes curd, after which it is worked and pressed into cheese, and although this art (for it is an art), has been reduced to a science within the last few years, there are not a few people scattered all over this country

who *think* and profess to *know*, that all that is necessary to become a successful cheese maker consists in acquiring the knowledge of the use of the numerous late invented implements used in factories for the manipulation and handling of what is termed cheese curd, and possibly two, or perhaps three months practice under the supervision and direction of one who by several years of constant study, hard work, and close application to his business has attained to the much coveted standpoint, and has acquired the *honorable* title of *successful cheese maker*, is all that is necessary to be able to make cheese themselves. It is sometimes very amusing, and at other times very annoying to the really well initiated and successful maker, to listen to the comments and to receive the bitter terms of condemnation at their hands, with the consciousness of the well-earned fight and hard fought battle *he* has passed through, to gain the experience and knowledge necessary to make good cheese; and as I am to speak of the difficulties to be overcome by cheese makers to attain success, I will give you a few specimens of *this* class that have come under my notice by actual experience. I have met those who, within the last year, really believed that if I would allow them to watch me or some other good maker one or two weeks, make cheese in a factory, they could set up for themselves and produce an article a *little* superior to anything I could turn out with all my experience and professed knowledge in the line of cheese.

This class of men, if encouraged a little, would soon become *convinced* that it would be time thrown away and uselessly spent to work even three or four weeks in a factory, or under any one's supervision to learn to make cheese; and that all that *they* would ask would be to be allowed the privilege of seeing the cheese turned upon the shelves, or a good smell of the whey would fit them for cheese making and qualify them to run and manage a factory, or, to pass judgment upon the good or bad qualities of any cheese that might come under their notice. And woe unto the cheese maker if the cheese brought before them for inspection did not happen to meet with their approval, or failed to come up to the standard. So fine has their highly cultivated taste and smell become.

I mention this class of knowing cheese makers and judges, simply to show how absurd and unreasonable some people can be, and also to show up one of the most trying and annoying difficulties that beset the cheese maker on every side who is trying by every effort to attain success, and frequently for the interest of this class of persons as much as for himself.

I have been in the cheese business as both maker and buyer for a period of about eight years, and have had this class of men undertake to tell me how to make cheese and how to improve the quality of my cheese, who had never made a cheese in the course of their whole lives; and when shown a piece of shipping cheese calculated for export trade and asked to pass upon its merits, would say, too salt, too much rennet has been used, or it was scalded too much. These same parties, when asked by the maker for information, how much salt to use, or how high to heat the curd, would say, well really I don't know just how they do it now, but my mother, or my aunt, down east or in old Vermont, used to make cheese, and, well let me see, I guess she did not boil the stuff more than about an hour; and as to salt, well, she put in a good big lump, in fact about what *she* thought would do. But let me tell *you*, sir, it was good cheese; there is none made *now* like it anyhow.

His last sentence generally clinches the argument, for where will you find a maker to-day who is willing to admit that there is any made like it now. I will not admit it, and so have to retire from the contest and leave him master of the situation, which increases his stock of self pride and causes him to think more than ever. That young cheese maker will know more about cheese when he has lived as long as I have, and if he thinks further proof is needed to convince one that no cheese made now is equal to the time-honored, old-fashioned cheese of his boyhood, he points out to you with a majestic wave of the hand, some half dozen of his neighbors as witnesses to testify to the truth of his assertions and will perhaps say, no cheese made at the present time has the strength and lasting qualities to produce the effect on a man's teeth that the old down-east cheese did on ours, and that settles it again. I have had this class of cheese ex-

perts condemn cheese as unfit to use, that, if placed on exhibition at our annual Dairymen's convention, would win the gold-lined silver cup. The good or bad opinion of this class does not add to, or diminish the value of factory cheese, but their influence among the patrons has a great deal to do with the amount of milk taken to the factory, and has a direct bearing upon the local reputation of the maker, and upon his finances as well; and if a good maker is making cheese in a good locality, and doing his or her level best to satisfy the demands and wants of the market, and making the quality of cheese that best suits the buyers who operate in his neighborhood, and this cheese does *not* suit the taste of one or two of these wiseacres, and he happens to be a patron, he will often do more to injure and tear down the local reputation of the cheese maker in question in one day than the maker can do to build it up in one whole season, notwithstanding the maker is bending all his energies and doing all in his power to gain for his cheese an enviable reputation, thereby enabling him to sell it for the highest market price, and benefiting alike himself and the whole patronage.

If the maker be a man of very strong convictions, and one who will not swerve or bend to the right or to the left, but satisfies himself that he is right and goes straight ahead, he *may* accomplish his object; but let him once bend to the wishes of one of these self-learned, home-made cheese makers, and once try to satisfy *his* delicate taste, by trying to make a cheese that will have combined in it, the quality, texture, and taste, that will suit the expert, buyer, and shipper; the home merchant, the patron, who hungers for the taste of some of the old-time, down-east cheese of his boyhood, the patron who is better posted, and attends one or two of the agricultural and dairy conventions held in his state each year, where the wants of the immediate future are discussed, and at the same time will suit the maker himself, and my word for it, he is a goner—he is lost. He *may* succeed in enriching the patrons of his factory, but he will expend all that would bring comfort and pleasure to himself and family, in useless experiments to produce this long sought, and never found, many sided cheese, that would suit everybody;

and he will invariably receive for his reward the curses of seven-eighths of his patrons, and *all* the buyers who deal with him.

The modern cheese is round one way, flat on the bottom and top, square shouldered, straight up one side, and just as straight down the other, and is, if perfect, a very pleasing thing to look upon; and the cheese maker who would attain success, *must* possess *some* of the qualities of an honest, square made, modern, full cream cheese.

What an unsightly thing is a cheese that is too weak to stand alone and lops over to one side; yet there are persons who like such a cheese and will tell you that is the kind of cheese to make. Why it is so soft one can eat it with a spoon or spread it upon bread like butter, but the buyer looks at it in a different light, and for reasons of his own he says, I want none such. I have no confidence in such a cheese. It leans this way to-day, to-morrow it will lean the other way, and before it gets to New York or Liverpool or some other foreign market it will try to lean both ways at the same time and will spread itself out to such an extent that we will be obliged to gather it up with a scoop, and, it will not have strength enough to hold itself together. The buyers generally look upon the bending, swerving cheese maker in very much the same light. He can bend to the left to accommodate this one and to the right to please another, and accomplish his object in the first few instances; but when once he commences there is no end, for in order to please all he must have as many sides and purposes as he has patrons, and if he tries that, he will overreach himself and, like the sidling cheese will eventually collapse and they will gather him in with the verdict, too weak to be self-sustaining and not strong enough to retain his place in the busy whirl of business life. The opinion among a great many farmers in a great many localities where yet the cheese factory is a new invention, that it does not require experience, thought, energy or brains to start a factory and run it successfully is a great drawback to the dairy interest throughout this state, and especially in this and more northern sections of it, and is a bar to many cheese makers among us who are first-class in the art of making cheese.

The feeling is gaining ground that to pay first class makers the price demanded by them for making cheese is an useless expense, and some one with half the experience and half the pay will do as well. This is causing a great many consumers of full cream cheese to think, and justly too, that a half skim cheese is about as good after all, and at half price is better. I think it a great mistake, as any man who has ability enough to make a first-class cream cheese, has ability enough to make more in some other business than he can in a factory at less than full pay, and will so conclude very soon after trying the experiment. And to the man who thinks he can build and manage a cheese factory without having learned the business of cheese making thoroughly I would say, if you must, go in, it is the best school to cure you in I know of, and the sooner you try it the better for you, and the sooner you will get cured of a dangerous complaint, too much knowledge, and the sooner there will be an opening for a first-class cheese maker, of which no state in this union has too many, and you will come out *rich* in experience if *not* in pocket, and one of the *greatest* difficulties in the way of the attainment to *successful* cheese making will be removed by your act. My idea of the right way to attain success in cheese making is, first, learn the business thoroughly of the best cheese maker known to you, then do not make up your mind that you can learn no more but watch the milk as it changes from milk to curd (and I may as well state here I have found it necessary *sometimes* to watch it from the cow to the factory, and watch it closely as it changes from curd to cheese, and in fact watch it until it is marketed and out of your sight. Read, study, attend all the conventions and you will not learn too much. I don't believe a man ever lived who knew too much to make good cheese always.

When the cheese maker concludes that he has learned all there is to learn in the manufacture of cheese, he is almost as completely lost as the man who supposes that curd should be boiled in order to make cheese of it, for in this day of rapid progress and startling discoveries, he is soon lost sight of, and soon drops so far behind the times that it will be a very difficult task for him to ever catch up. Very few ever do who once conclude that there is no more to learn in any

particular branch of business they may follow, and in behalf of the cheese makers generally throughout this state, I can say I think none of them go through a whole season without meeting their match, and a little more in the peculiar working of some particular day's milk delivered to the factory by some particular patron who has ceased to try to learn or keep apace with his neighbor in the matter of cleanliness and care in handling and taking care of his milk. Who will tell the maker that he cared for the milk just as they used to ten, twenty, or perhaps forty years ago, or as they did down east when he lived there, and that this new-fangled notion about cooling the milk to drive out the animal heat and to keep out all foul odors is all bosh, all nonsense. His way is good enough for him, and if it don't suit others, he will keep his milk at home. To overcome this difficulty I would have him dieted on the cheese made from his own milk, and be obliged to subsist on *it* alone, until he came to his senses, and I would like to make the cheese myself. I give you my word he would reform very fast, and it would not be very long before he would be willing to conform to the wishes and requests of the cheese maker (which are made in the interest of every patron he has), and would try to enlighten himself more upon the more recent modes of keeping milk sweet and pure, and upon some of the later discoveries in regard to condensing the same into palatable wholesome food. This could be easily accomplished by attending a few of our dairy and agricultural conventions which cost the people and state so much to keep up for the express purpose of reaching this class of men.

The man or woman who by their carelessness or selfishness neglects to take the best of care of his or her milk, knowing that it will injure the quality of the cheese made from it and insists upon the cheese maker making it into cheese, offers an insult to the maker, to the buyer, and most of all to the consumer (for I believe more than one-half of all our poor cheese results from this cause). Besides he must be of a very selfish nature who can coolly take into consideration the efforts he knows the cheese maker and the majority of the patrons are putting forth to produce the very

best article of cheese to be found upon the market that he, and perhaps very few others are by their carelessness or (if you will allow me to call it by its proper name, laziness), undoing all the well spent labor of his neighbors and undermining all the good qualities that all good cheese must have.

Like a few tiny seeds of an obnoxious plant dropped into a bushel of pure seed, sown, and allowed to grow, in the process of maturity will eventually envelope and consume or destroy all the good qualities of the pure seed. This is a source of annoyance that cannot be wholly overcome by the cheese maker, as he cannot force the patron to advance with the rest of the world unless he chooses to do so, and there are always some who will not learn or be convinced that there is any need for them to learn anything more. They have learned how to feed their cows so as to obtain the greatest possible amount of milk and the cheese maker must *take* it as it is or not at all, and if he fails utterly, to make first class cheese out of it, then he must have a man from down east to make his cheese, and will take any amount of pains and spend any amount of time to make the rest of the patronage think so too. Clearly the cheese maker is to blame, and we cannot afford to have cheese made that will not bring the highest price, neither can we afford to spend the time to cool our milk.

One of two things remains to be done by the cheese maker. Either he *must* reject all such milk or act a lie and pretend that he can make first-class cheese out of it and try to cover up the defects as they appear afterwards (which is a useless effort), or else give up the race as too hard to win. To settle this great problem that is everywhere in the way of the attainment to successful cheese making, I would have every man who is selfish enough (I cannot gild it over with any better name) to exact first-class cheese of a maker and then insist upon sending tainted or half cared for milk to the factory to make it out of, stand in the cheese maker's place for one short month in hot weather, say August, with the care and responsibility of from 500 to 1,000 cheese thrust upon him made from this kind of stuff called milk. The experience so gained would be, to them, a revelation worth knowing, and the argument of good milk as against poor

milk placed before them in *that* way would be full of eloquence and convincing in its results. It is impossible for any tongue to tell or pen to picture *all* the evil workings of a little poor milk mixed with a good deal of good milk as vividly, as can a little experience (dearly bought), of the cheese maker through one month of hot weather, and the man who has had experience enough so that he can so influence his patrons and so conduct his factory that he will not meet more than his match in a tainted curd some warm day in July or August ought to be happy, and the patrons ought to be so proud of him that they would not begrudge him his salary on full pay. All that is necessary to bring this desired result about is for all the patrons to become as well versed in the manufacture of cheese, as the cheese maker himself can imagine how easily I could make premium cheese all the year round with about forty first-class cheese makers for patrons.

The successful cheese maker does not spend two or three hours in the morning getting his milk heated to just the right temperature, then apply the rennet and go a-fishing, neither does he work over the vats until noon getting his curds about two-thirds through the entire process and suddenly drop everything and go off to a Sunday school convention or picnic, it will be with him cheese first, fishing and the picnic afterwards. His vigilance never ceases from the time he receives the milk in the morning until he has the last bit of curd into the hoop and a pressure upon it, and afterwards turns and cares for the cheese as tenderly as a mother would her child, until it is matured and goes out of his sight; and if the patrons have taken one-half the care or had one-half the anxiety about the milk they have delivered to him, that the cheese maker has had about the cheese, the probability is that they will all rejoice together when they receive the returns for the cheese. Otherwise they will be very apt to think that the buyer or cheese maker, or both have kept back some of their money and appropriated it and gone to the races.

Now this state of things, wherever a cheese factory is located with a man in it who can and will make good cheese

if he can get good milk to make it with, is all wrong, and the farmer and patron who wilfully or otherwise throws obstacles in his way to prevent him from doing it, commits a great error which he sooner or later will be sorry for, and which never should have occurred. There is not the slightest reasonable excuse why the patrons of any cheese factory should not do all they can to help the cheese maker and encourage him in doing a good thing for them as well as himself; but I am sorry to say there are altogether too many who patronize a factory who care but little what kind of cheese is made or what condition their milk is in when it reaches the factory, provided, it does not interfere with the amount of cash received at the end of each month or season—men who have no pride or ambition beyond the pride of possessing, and the ambition to get *the almighty dollar*.

Where the majority of the patrons to any factory are composed of this class of men, the cheese maker deserves the sympathy and support of all the good men in the community, and more too, in order to even make a passable cheese. To this class of men belong the men who, for the sake of saving a pan full of milk, will go to the can in the morning and rob the quality of the cheese, and his neighbor as well, of enough cream for the table of his family, for coffee and other purposes, and will tell you it is all right, it is not enough to do any harm. But it would appear a little more consistent to me if the man who had such a relish for good living *himself*, would have a little more regard for others. But all argument must stop when he tells you we sell our cheese for full cream cheese, and we are not the losers by it. I sometimes have wondered if he could appreciate the situation as well if he should buy a new milch cow, and after paying a liberal price for her, on getting her home he should discover that she was farrow, and the man from whom he bought her should say: "O, that's all right, I got the same price for her that I would if she had been just as represented." From this class of men also comes the man who, when milk and cheese are high, cannot refrain from adding a little water, just to make the cows hold out about what they would have shrunk during a severe storm, or a severe spell of dry weather; he consoles himself about in this way:

"Well, after all, it is not much; no one will ever know it, and I think the milk from my cows is a little richer than my neighbor's anyhow; it don't amount in the aggregate to more than five or perhaps ten cents per day; who would be mean enough to make a fuss about such a *little* matter as that;" but all the time he has in his mind the fact that at the rate of ten cents per day stolen from his neighbor in the most contemptible way possible, in ten days makes him one dollar richer and some one else one dollar poorer; he does not stop to consider how cheaply he is selling his manhood or his right to be classed as an honest American citizen. True to the title of my topic, I have tried to picture to you *some* of the difficulties to be overcome in the attainment of successful cheese making that every cheese maker has more or less of in the pursuit of his calling, and if I have been in some instances severe, I am consoled by the fact that I have told you the truth. As seen from a cheese maker's standpoint I have shown the worst side. The good side of this question will take care of itself. It will assert itself without any help, because none will ever try to cover it up. It shines forth as the pure gold in every honest man's everyday life. But I would repeat the words of one of our dairymen who has said dairying is a great civilizer, and add the condition of a man's milk when it is received at the factory is an index to the man himself.

DISCUSSION.

Mr. Hazen — There are some men who will do as Mr. Wheaton says; if they think that their milk is a little better than their neighbors they take off the cream.

We have a rule in our factory that if a man's milk is not up to standard I go to his farm in the evening when he is milking his cows and I take some of the milk that I know hasn't any water in it, and if the milk he brings to the factory does not come up to it we take it out of his milk afterwards.

Mr. Floyd — I would like to ask in regard to floating curds; I would like to know the reason of that condition.

Mr. Hazen — The milk is not properly cared for when it

is brought to the factory, if it is not injured before it is brought to the factory, which it may be.

Mr. Floyd — Isn't it sometimes caused by the water drank by the cow?

Mr. Hazen — Sometimes, but not so often.

Mr. Huntley — In cooling down the milk, I would ask if it would not be well to have ice instead of water? Would that not be practical in many cases?

Mr. Hazen — Yes, I think it would. I know that one tub full of water is not enough to cool the milk. Milk even set in a running stream of cold water 48 degrees will not cool quick enough unless it is stirred. The center of the milk will be warm six or eight hours afterwards, and I should think ice would be a great help to cool the milk; then I think the milk should be stirred too.

Mr. Huntley — Nine-tenths of the farmers in our county have not running water. Many of them this fall put up ice houses and put in sixteen or eighteen loads of ice, and we found it a great help.

Mr. Hazen — Our milk is delivered but once a day. They put morning's milk in one can and night's milk in the other. We have a cooler and set it in the inside. We have a cooler made as deep as the can is, eight inches in diameter, fill that with cold water and set it in the can and stir the milk, and when the water gets warm we take it out and put in cold water. We keep doing this until the milk will be pretty thoroughly cooled.

Mr. Smith — I would like to ask a practical question. What is a good fair average per cow in the cheese season? In a dairy of say ten to twenty cows during the cheese making season?

Mr. Hazen — At the price of cheese the last two seasons I should think \$40 to \$50 per cow where a man has a good dairy and takes good care of his cows. That is cheese alone.

Paper by Mr. J. M. Smith, of Green Bay, on

"SOME OF THE QUALIFICATIONS NECESSARY FOR THE COMING
FARMER."

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen:—I suppose that nearly, if not all of my hearers have heard the old saying, that where there was a family of boys growing up, and the time came to think of their several occupations for life, if there was a dull, thick-headed ignoramus in the group, he must be kept at home to run the farm, for the supposed reason that anyone knew enough to be a farmer. The history of agriculture shows that there was really some foundation for this common saying; and the lives of that portion of our race who have been the actual tillers of the soil are not pleasant to contemplate.

The real title to the land has, as a rule, been either in the hands of a rich aristocracy, or, as in the days of the Roman Empire, and, perhaps, in Ancient Egypt, very largely owned by the government itself. But in either case, the cultivators of the land have been either slaves or serfs, which, in most cases, was but little better.

During the earlier periods of human history this class was largely composed of those who were taken prisoners in the almost constant wars of those days. Not only their labor, but their persons and their lives were at the absolute disposal of their owners. After the overthrow of the Roman Empire, and when feudalism began to spread over Europe, the condition of the laborers upon the soil became a little better, still it was a sad picture: the growers of food and clothing for the world, themselves condemned to almost life-long want of both; supporters of the different governments under which they lived, and themselves the almost universal victims of oppression and tyranny. Ignorance, vice and poverty among all classes of laborers reigned almost supreme. Such, in brief, was their condition until about the commencement of the present century.

In 1806 the first agricultural school was started, with the distinct object of educating the tillers of the soil in the profession of agriculture. It was founded by Professor Fellenburg, at Hofwyl, in Switzerland. The pupils were taken from the poorest class of the peasantry, because, as he said,

they had no other property than their physical and mental faculties, therefore they should be taught to use them to the best advantage.

This school flourished for more than thirty years, and more than 3,000 persons were there educated to use their heads in connection with their hands in cultivating the soil. Since that time agricultural schools of various kinds have sprung up in nearly or quite every civilized country in the world, thus elevating this interest and tending to place it, where it has always properly belonged, among the learned professions of the world. Still it was not until within the last fifty years that rapid progress was made. About fifty years ago the first agricultural paper that was able to continue its existence was started. Then agricultural machinery began to make its appearance and take the place of the rude implements used by the farmer. In our own country other conditions have added much to this prosperity.

It may well be doubted whether there is upon the earth's surface another territory of the size of the Mississippi valley that has such capabilities for supporting in comfort and plenty so vast a population. Its great area, its almost unexampled fertility of soil, its great variety of climate, its bracing, healthful atmosphere, all combine to make it, what in the near future it must become, the great food-producing country of the civilized world. Nor is this all.

The men who cultivate and who are in the future to cultivate this vast and mighty empire, in almost every instance, own the soil upon which they labor. They are proud, as well they may be, of their vast heritage. They are energetic, industrious, persevering, and, as compared with their ancestors, educated. They have the ballot in their hands, and they know it. They are a portion of the government under which they live. And now, what of the future? True, compared with their ancestors they are educated, but will this answer for the wide-awake farmer in the days near at hand? By no means. Do you ask how thorough must be his education? I have no hesitation in saying that he should be the most learned and best educated man in any of the professions. I believe that I can satisfy you that an exten-

sive and varied education is one of the absolute necessities of the enterprising and successful farmer of the future.

I speak not now of the drones, or even of those who are satisfied to plod along through life with the plainest of the food from the farm, the cheapest clothing, with very little education themselves, and satisfied that their children have no more. Even this class will still exist, for our mother earth is generous and will not let her ignorant and stupid children quite starve, even if they do neglect and treat her shamefully. It is certain that no other known business would keep starvation at bay if conducted with such an utter want of energy and business capacity as are some of the farms in my adopted state; and I doubt not the same is true in other states.

You who are determined to be farmers in the best sense of the term, must not only be well posted in all the late improvements in farming, but must be ready to take advantage of all the improvements that intelligent people see in the near future,

Suppose that my young friends take a stroll with me over some of the farms of our magnificent state. We will suppose that you are looking for a farm with the view of purchasing and making yourself a permanent home. We will also suppose that you wish to go into a system of general farming. Well, here is a farm with a first-rate soil, but it is very level, with no way of draining it in times of wet weather. Do you want it? I would not take it as a gift for your purpose. Not far from it lies another with nearly as good a soil, somewhat rolling, and which can be readily drained. Here let me say before going farther, that there are but few of our Wisconsin farms that would not be vastly improved by a complete and systematic underdraining. But, my young friends, do you know enough of civil engineering to lay them out properly? Do you know enough of underground watercourses to place them where they will be of the greatest permanent value? True, you need not wait until your farm is completely underdrained before you commence farming; but you need the knowledge, and must have it before you can become a first-class farmer. We will suppose that you have purchased the farm upon the rolling

prairie, and are determined to make it do its best. No, not its best; for I do not believe that the man lives, or that the child is yet born, who can take a farm of 160 acres and make it do all that it is really capable of doing. But how near can you come to making it do its best? The farms of this magnificent state are averaging twelve to fourteen bushels of wheat per acre. We all know that they are capable of producing thirty bushels per acre.

The average corn crop of our state is not far from thirty-five bushels per acre; one hundred bushels ought to be grown. They are averaging less than one hundred bushels of potatoes per acre, and this amount ought to be trebled. This proportion will hold good through the entire series of farm crops. If we turn to the horticultural department the case is little better. Your strawberry growers do not average fifty bushels of fruit to the acre; while it ought to be three or four times that amount, and so on through the list.

Now, have you such an education that you can make these improvements in your crops? Can you select the soils best fitted for each one named as well as of others that you will need to cultivate? Do you understand the system of cultivation best adapted to each, and what fertilizers to use, and how much per acre is required to make each one do its best? Barn-yard manure is used indiscriminately by nearly all of our best farmers to-day upon their crops alike, provided they can get it in sufficient quantity. And why? Not because it is the best possible fertilizer, but because we know that it contains all the different varieties of plant food, and we are of course giving them all they need when we put a sufficient quantity of it upon the land. But is this the best way? Is it possible that the delicate strawberry and the rank-growing pie-plant, the grape and the field of corn, the raspberry and the potato, all need the same kind of food and in the same proportions, to enable them to do their best? Chemical knowledge tells us a better way than this; although, as regards agriculture, we know but little.

Our present system of feeding crops may be illustrated as follows: You wish to fatten a dozen bullocks for market. You shut them up, and knowing that corn, oats, barley, hay, mangels, rutabagas, and parsnips are all good feed for stock,

you place a complete assortment before them at every feed and let them select such as suits them best. You will probably, in time, have some excellent beef; but it will be at a price that will utterly forbid your competing successfully with your better posted neighbor who feeds only the kind and quantity best suited to their condition. Such is about our present system of feeding crops, provided they are fed at all. A thorough reformation will be one of the very necessary qualifications of the coming farmer.

We will pass on to another department of the farm:

You will need to stock it with such breeds as are best for you, all things considered. Do you wish to produce beef? You have the Shorthorns, Herefords, Polled Angus, Devons and some others to select from. Will you try dairying? The Ayrshire, Jersey, Holstein and others claim your attention. A number of breeds of excellent horses are ready for you to choose from. The same is true of sheep, swine and poultry. Can you select from these different breeds the ones best adapted to your purpose, and the best specimens of families, and then feed at the lowest cost compatible with keeping them in the best condition?

If some of them are at times sick, as they inevitably will be, do you know enough of the diseases of stock to determine the character of the trouble and apply the proper remedy? Or will you be at the mercy of some ignoramus who probably knows less than yourself, but has the advantage of you in his self-conceit, and drugs your suffering animal without knowing either the cause of the disease or the proper remedy? If the animal lives he pronounces his medicine a certain cure. If he dies he pronounces the case to have been incurable from the first. He thus retains his confidence in himself and is ready to practice his quackery upon the suffering animals of your neighbors.

In place of much of the laborious hand work of the past have come the sulky plows, the reapers, the mowers, the harvesters, the threshers and other articles too numerous to mention. If you would conduct your farm to the best advantage you must, among your other accomplishments, be acquainted with the make-up of every tool upon it, and be able to make such repairs as may often be made at home

during the busy season and save the time and money that would otherwise be lost in going to a shop. If you are thoroughly posted upon all these points so briefly named; can and do raise large crops of grain, produce, beef, pork, butter, etc., of the finest quality, do you know how to sell your crops? I am satisfied that the average farmer fails here oftener and more sadly for himself than at any other point in his whole business career. Perhaps you are ready to ask how is this? And what is easier than for a farmer to sell his crop of wheat when it is known to be of the best quality, or fine, well-fatted Shorthorn steers, or well-fed Berkshire hogs, or fine gilt-edged butter? Nothing, my friends, nothing is easier than to sell such farm products as the above named. There are men in every town in the west with the money in their pockets, ready and anxious to count out a certain portion of it for these fine articles, and some of them will doubtless tell you that they are paying you more than the highest market price. Let us see about this.

A gentleman from a neighboring state was visiting at the house of a friend, and one day at dinner he said, "I have what I consider a very fine compliment for you, though I am not certain that the party intended it as one." He had said to one of the leading merchants, "I suppose that you deal largely with my friend here?" The reply was, "No, we buy but very little of him." "Why is that, is he not a good man to deal with?" "Yes, he is an honorable man in all of his dealings, but thoroughly posted regarding everything he has to sell. He knows the prospect of a rise or fall in prices, just where there is a scarcity, the rates of freight to all such points, and in short gets on an average higher prices for his produce than we could get if we had it. So we are compelled to purchase of parties who are not so well acquainted with the markets, and will accept lower prices." Here was a double confession, they could buy of parties who were not posted as to prices cheaper than of those who were, and parties who were better acquainted with the markets than they were could get better prices than they could.

For a few years after I commenced my present business I sold mostly to home dealers, and they shipped and re-sold

to outside customers. After a time the question came up, why should I not become acquainted with these outside dealers and supply them with articles fresh from my ground, and in this manner save for myself the profit that was made by the middle men. I made the effort and it was entirely successful. Later, I thought why should I sell so largely in Chicago? Why not jump that city and sell to their customers direct, and save the profits they are now receiving upon my produce? This experiment has also been successful. The extra prices, especially during the hard times from 1873 to 1878, often amounted to a small profit where otherwise there would have been an absolute loss.

Closely allied to this topic is that of freights, and it is one of the utmost importance to farmers. It is a subject which you can ignore only at the peril of becoming the mere working tools of less than half a dozen railroad kings, who to-day control the freights of the American continent. They have been quarreling, and consequently freights have been low. But none of us know what day they may become fast friends, pool their earnings, and raise rates in such a manner as to fairly plunder the pockets of every farmer of the west and northwest who has produce to sell. Thus opens a vast field of inquiry. What is a fair rate of freight, and how shall it be fixed? Shall companies be allowed to water their stocks by hundreds of millions as they have done in the past, are doing yet and doubtless will continue to do in the future, unless controlled by some outside power, and then charge rates sufficient to not only enable them to live like princes, but to pay full rates of interest upon those really fraudulent bonds that represent not one dollar of value of any kind beyond the cost of the white paper and the labor of printing.

Will you depend upon your legislatures to control them or shall our national congress do it? I think there is no doubt but that it must eventually be done by the latter. But it must be done well. It has been well said, that nothing is settled, until it is settled right. No class in our country is so vitally interested in this and its kindred subjects as the farmers. They represent more than one-half the population of the United States, and more than one-half of its wealth.

Farm products constitute much the larger part of railway freights. Shall farmers have a direct voice in this matter, or shall they do in the future as they have in the past—delegate the entire work to a class of town and village lawyers, many of them of only second or third rate, and who represent in their own profession but the merest fraction of either our population or wealth. I would not send a farmer to congress simply because he is a farmer; in fact, if we must have a demagogue or an ignoramus to represent us, I much prefer that he should be one of some other profession than our own, but I would prefer to have a fair proportion of farmers and have them well fitted for their positions. Let me be distinctly understood as waging no war upon lawyers or any other class of our citizens as such; but simply insisting that our own profession shall not be so entirely ignored in the future as has been the case thus far.

My friends, I have in this brief manner indicated some of the qualifications that seem to me to be imperatively necessary in the coming farmer. The list might be extended much farther without going at all beyond the bounds of either reason or necessity; but I have already extended this portion of my paper beyond what I at first intended; and if you will indulge me in a few more remarks, I will bring it to a close.

It may naturally be asked right here, what is to be the result of all this study, care and toil? First, let me say to you that if you expect to become a Vanderbilt, or a Jay Gould, or a Stewart in wealth the farm is no place for you. The cultivator of the soil is never rewarded by any such extravagant pay as they are said to have secured. On the other hand, I have never heard of one who failed, following these conditions, to at least make a good living and in addition to it have every prospect of a competence for old age. In short, other things being equal, it may be laid down as a rule that the better the farmer the more money will be made and saved from the farm.

There are more wonderful advancements being made in all of the arts and sciences than ever before were known in the history of our race. And shall we, upon whose prosperity that of all others rests, and without which no

other can long be successful, quietly lag behind in the race? Rather let us prepare to be leaders in every good and grand work that tends to the improvement of society and the general happiness of our country. This most natural result will not be attained without the exercise of an almost unlimited amount of care and toil. The sun will not always shine nor the roses always bloom along your pathway. The late spring frosts will sometimes destroy your tender plants in spite of your care. The summer drought will sometimes cause them to fade in spite of your good cultivation. The rains will sometimes deluge and damage both crops and land in defiance of all your drains, both above and below the surface. Sickness and suffering, sorrow and death may enter your home and make your hearts bleed with sadness. The flowers bloom just as freely and the birds sing just as sweetly over the grave of the little beggar boy who sleeps not far away as over the little one you loved so well. These and many other misfortunes may cross your pathway at times when you at least expect them, and are not prepared to meet them. Meet them all with calm and steady courage; though it seem long in coming, success will come at last and come to stay.

Those of you who are young have advantages which those who have gone before you have never known. If I could have had the early agricultural training that you are receiving I believe that I might have been worth much more to myself, to my friends, and to the world than is now possible. Throughout an, at least, average experience with men and business I have been much interested in comparing the success of men in other professions and departments of industry with the owners of our well-conducted farms, and that of our own compares more than favorably with that of other professions.

I have no hesitation in saying to you to-day, that were I again a young man I know of no art or profession in our country that I could engage in with so much enthusiasm, none in which I could feel such confidence of ultimate success as in our own, and none more deserving of my best effort than to at least try to approximate toward my ideal of the coming farmer.

DISCUSSION.

Mr. Hunting — I have heard some of the gentlemen find fault with the lawyers doing our work in the legislature and I say until we ourselves become qualified to make our own laws somebody has got to make them for us. You want to come down to the hard work of learning, and if you cannot do it yourself commence with your children. I don't mean keep them in school all the time, but you have got to educate them and I would not be surprised if it would not be a good idea for every farmer to study something about law, and I would like to ask Mr. Torrey who has been in the legislature how the farmers that he met there compare with the others in intelligence and capacity to make laws upon the industries of our state.

Mr. R. D. Torrey, of Milwaukee — Those farmers are competent to fill any position, as competent to be educated up to that place where they can fill any position in the gift of the people, whether it be by election or appointment, and this idea that the farmer cannot do it is all nonsense. It is in the hands of the farmers themselves to remedy the evil. As legislators there is no class that rank higher than the farming class except it be in chicanery. No, the day has gone by when farmers are ignorant, the day has past when the farmer's fireside is the place where he simply sits down and goes to sleep. The farmers of Wisconsin are as well read to-day in all practical questions of life as any other class you can find. I don't like to talk upon this question. I have been through Wisconsin and met with farmers at farmer's firesides talking about financial questions, talking about political questions, and every other question that comes before the American people, and really I have hardly found any lack of being posted upon those questions, and I don't believe in this idea, in letting the world think that the Badger state farmers are a set of ignoramuses that need to be educated.

Mr. Huntley — You visit among the better class of farmers. There is a higher intelligence among farmers as a class I admit, than probably in some other states, but it is not near as general as it ought to be.

Paper by Joseph Matthews, on

"THE WELFARE OF THE NATION DEPENDS ON THE PROSPERITY
OF AGRICULTURE."

The earth is our mother—from it we draw our sustenance. When God made man he placed them in the garden and commanded them to dress it and keep it, that they might eat of the fruit thereof. And if they were commanded to do this it surely follows that their welfare depended upon the prosperity of their occupation, which was agriculture. So you see this is not a human but a Divine thought, it is laid in Nature, in the wise economy of the Creator. It must of necessity be so, as agriculture in all its varied branches is the foundation, the bed rock of all other occupations. If this mighty oak should fall, all the vines that have clung to it for support would surely come down with it. Let the crops fail throughout the country but just one year, and what a depression of business would follow! felt not only by the farmers, but as badly by all other industries. It seems like folly to argue this point; every thinking man at once admits it.

Then, if it is true that the whole nation is dependent upon the prosperity of its agricultural interests, if we are true to ourselves and our country, would it not be well for us to look into some of the causes of success and failure in this great industry on which hinges so much of the weal or woe of millions.

But first let us consider *why* it is so. The husbandman must first partake of the fruits of his toil—the surplus is sold, and its transportation calls for men and teams, railroads, and river and ocean navigation.

It furnishes food for the armies of workmen employed on these great thoroughfares. And in mills, factories and manufacturing establishments of all kinds, food for the workmen and much of the material on which they work; and the myriads of inhabitants crowding our cities, all look to the farmer for their food supply; in fact nearly all our food and clothing are the product of the farm. Yes, from the man who sits in his office and counts his millions, to the

tramp that begs a meal at your door, all are dependent on the prosperity of agriculture for support.

On it depends our system of free schools, which are the basis of our country's intellectual development; without it we could not advance the educational interests of the country, and thus civilization would be hindered.

"It animates every species of industry, it is also the strongest bond of well regulated society, the surest basis of internal peace. Of all occupations, that of agriculture is best calculated to induce love of country, and rivet it firmly on the heart."

As a nation, we are more highly favored than any other nation of the earth, our broad domain embracing almost every diversity of climate, and consequently adapted to so great a variety of products, that it would seem almost impossible for us to fail of success. But notwithstanding the wonderful resources of our country, are there not some dark clouds gathering ominously on our horizon as an agricultural people? I think there are, and of this I wish to speak.

As we look back over the path of time we see it strewn with the wrecks of nations which have come to an end or been impoverished through refusing or neglecting to protect the people in this great industry.

We all know that at one time the Jews were one of the most industrious and prosperous of agricultural people. We to-day, with all our modern improvements, cannot equal them. Students of history stand amazed at their wonderful success. But in the days of Solomon they were heavily taxed, I suppose to build the temple. When Solomon died and his son Rehoboam came to the throne the people called a convention and sent a committee to ask him to alleviate their burdens by removing some of the taxes. After taking counsel with bad men, note his reply: "My father made your yoke heavy, but I will *add* thereto; my father chastised you with whips, but I will chastise you with scorpions." The result was the dismemberment of the nation. Thus commenced the downfall of this great and prosperous people—the cause, oppressive taxation by unscrupulous rulers.

Please study the history of the Roman nation; at first their welfare was secured by the liberal laws that were

made protecting the farming community, and much of the best talent of the country was employed in this occupation. But as time advanced the boundaries of the dominion were extended by conquest; thus a great deal of territory became state land, which the nobles or patricians appropriated to their own use, and not paying their proportion of the tax, the most of the burden fell to the common people, reducing them to a condition no better than the late serfs of Russia, or the peasants of Ireland. In the dire conflict between the two parties, which we will denominate the laboring class and the capitalist, many a good man lost his life in trying to befriend and protect the common laboring class. Such was the case with Spurius Cassius and Tiberius Gracchus and his brother, Surely on the side of the oppressors there was power.

Let us contrast the present prosperous condition of France with that of Turkey, and see if the difference is not caused mainly by liberal legislation on the one hand and most oppressive and discouraging laws on the other.

Poor Ireland! does not every true heart sympathize with her as we hear the wail of distress coming over the sea, borne on every breeze. I think we all know the cause of her distress, that she is ground down under oppressive laws. Men without heart or conscience, only so far as they and their families are concerned, have control of the country, and the hard working peasant is obliged to contribute to the support of the aristocrat and his family, that they *may* live in princely style, while *he* and *his* family *starve*. Gladstone may be a true friend to Ireland, I think he *is*, but he may patch up the old system of things all his life time, the more new cloth he puts on the old garment, the worse will be the rent when it is torn away. Nothing will bring prosperity to that country till laws are enacted, founded on justice to the people.

Perhaps some of you may ask what all this has to do with this question. I think very much; human nature is about the same to-day that it was two or three thousand years ago, and is about the same here that it is in Europe; it makes but

little difference how men obtain power, when they once possess it, they are apt to use it for their own selfish ends.

Now, I do not believe that our country is in any immediate danger, but by watching the ebb and tide, the surging to and fro, of the mighty waves of capital that is accumulating in a few men's hands, land monopolies and rich corporations that are springing up all over the land, we can see what it is all leading to, unless the danger is averted before it is too late. It is said that knowledge is power, and we know too that money is power; when united their power is almost irresistible, and when used to bad purpose they must work great injury. If used in corrupting the laws—and I have no doubt that this is true—it seems at least a safe thing for the farmers to see to it that no injury comes to our cause. We see by the last census report that the farmers represent about five-eighths of the voting population and about five-eighths of the capital. It seems to me that this places us in a responsible position as the natural guardians of the nation's welfare; that it is not only our privilege but our duty to demand that laws be passed that shall protect our interests. "There now," some one says, "he is in favor of special legislation for our protection." I am not; we don't need special legislation. When our government passes laws for the protection of its agricultural interests, it is passing laws for the good of the whole people.

Fellow farmers, the history of the past teaches us that the laws we are governed by are of more consequence to us as an agricultural people than the richness of the soil, the great facilities for the transportation of our products, the knowledge the country has attained of the science of agriculture, or the breeding of fine stock. Yes, I believe the laws by which we are governed have more to do with our prosperity or adversity than all else combined.

Now in closing this paper, I will say that I believe in the doctrine of "live and let live," but I have no doubt that we have been and are to-day wronged by transportation companies, that actually take the lion's share of the profits of our productions, and that if rich corporations and capitalists were compelled to pay taxes on a just valuation of their property we should be surprised at the difference it would

make in *our* taxes. We have been lulled to sleep long enough by that ditty that our mothers sung to us when in our cradles: "Hush my dear lie still and slumber, Holy angels guard thy bed." The angels that do *our* guarding are such men as Jay Gould and Vanderbilt, and others of like character who are gorging themselves with the blood of honest industry and famishing the homes of the poor.

I believe that by keeping this and similar subjects before the minds of the people, they will in time come out of this lullaby sleep, and assert their rights as free American citizens.

Let us have it printed on the soles of our shoes, that we may tread it in the soil; have it engraved on our buttons that every one may see it; have our wives stitch it into our pillows, that we may rest our heads on it, and dream about it; that "vigilance is the price of liberty."

For only by ceaseless vigilance can we maintain our present prosperity and hand down to our children the priceless heritage of freedom.

DISCUSSION.

Mr. Kellogg — The trouble about this matter is that while some say four-fifths and some five-eighths of the voters are farmers, the farmers are all bound to a party. There are just about as many in one party as another and they have to vote party, party, party. They don't take into account the men and measures. Now, what are we going to do about it? There must be something to unite the farmers, and do away with this political power. I don't care whether you call it granger or what you will.

Mr. Torrey — I would like to ask Mr. Kellogg if it is worth while to take a good honest farmer and spoil him by making a politician of him?

Mr. Kellogg — You couldn't do it.

Mr. Torrey — In my judgment there is great danger in following the pathway indicated by Mr. Kellogg, of bringing upon ourselves an evil equal to what we are now suffering. In other words you let the farmers unite, you let them vote for farmers alone and you have got class legislation which is what you are crying against, just what you are fighting

against. The grangers went to that extreme and their little box went to pieces. Had they taken the middle ground, the ground for improvement, the ground for rectifying the evils that existed and not go to the extreme, thereby creating a greater evil, they would have done some good. This is not a country for class legislature but for legislature for the whole people, and when you array the farmer against the manufacturer and the corporations, and legislate in favor of either, you are in danger of communism in its worst form.

Now, I want to talk about what my friend says, honest Joe Matthews we call him up in the country. I don't know how he stands here. About the question of transportation Mr. Kelly says, "What are you going to do about it?" The question here seems to be, "What are you going to do with the railroads?" What are you going to do without the railroads? Now, it is a fact which may not be generally known, that an ordinary mechanic in Boston by one day's work can pay the freight from Chicago to Boston on all the flour, pork and beef that he can eat in a year. It seems to me that is not extortionate. Then again competition is constantly reducing the tariff. It is not now to the seaboard thirty per cent. of what it was years ago. And what has done it? Not the legislature. It is competition. It is Jay Gould fighting Vanderbilt and Vanderbilt fighting Jay Gould; and I don't care which dies first as long as they fight. And while they are fighting you are getting the benefit of it. These railroad corporations are not making the money you think they are. I was told yesterday by one of the stockholders in one of the great railroad companies that if they pay a dividend this year it will be with borrowed money just from pride and to keep up their stock. I have studied this matter carefully, and the great question is not what you are going to do with the railroads, but what you are going to do without them. Think what a vast benefit they are to the country which they are opening up and ask yourself if their rates are really extortionate.

Letter read from C. D. McConnell. Also a letter from Prof. Henry.

Adjourned.

TOASTS AFTER BANQUET.

First toast—"The City of Berlin"—Response by J. V. Sweeting.

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen—In rising for the first time in my life to respond to a toast, I hardly know what to say that will interest you in reference to our much loved home, the city of Berlin. Berlin is a city of so modern origin that it scarcely can be said to have acquired as yet the period of adolescence. Thirty-six years ago it boasted of one shanty. Two years afterwards a small number of settlers ensconced themselves under the trees with which the vales and hills of our city were then covered, and from that time until the present, its growth has reached by steady increase a population of 4,000, and until its future would seem characterized by industry and prosperity.

The products of the surrounding country are important, and last fall we supplied a very considerable portion of Illinois, Kansas and the southern shore of Lake Superior with potatoes, and almost the whole wide world with cranberries.

Since the first, Berlin has been noted for its women, whose beauty of form and feature and the harmonious cadences of whose voices has ever been exceptional.

Permit me, then, ladies and gentlemen sojourners in Berlin, in addition to the tender of hospitality which has been made you by our mayor, and in the name of the city of Berlin, to offer you our friendship, engaged as you are in the effort to alleviate the labors of farming and industry, and may your efforts meet with a brilliant success, and may there ever cluster around your thoughts pleasant memories of your stay in Berlin.

Second toast—"The Ladies."—Response by Rev. R. M. Webster.

Mr. President—I am delighted to respond to this toast, for personally I love the ladies, and I think there is not a successful man here but what sympathises with me in that sentiment. I hope, Mr. Chairman, you are not too old to learn that yourself. As for the ladies of our own city, we certainly ought to be proud of them. They furnish about

90 per cent. of our school teachers, about 75 per cent. of our churches, and 100 per cent. of the most polished, instructive and intelligent literary society in the place. In fact, if it was not for the ladies I don't know what would become of the city.

Music by the band.

Third toast — "The Press." — Response by D. Junior.

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen — The press in all its departments seeks to be noted for one of two things, sometimes for both — wisdom and wit. Silence is often said to be wisdom, and gravity is admitted to be wit. I shall therefore properly respond to "The Press" by giving for wisdom, silence; and for that wit which seeks to lighten the cares of life by gravity, in simply thanking you for your toast.

Fourth toast — "The Cheese Press." — Response by A. H. Wheaton.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen — A cheese press is a very useful invention. The farmers of Wisconsin to-day, especially the dairy farmers, owe much to the cheese press. It pours money into the state, probably more than for wheat. It works up the material and turns it into dollars. You all remember the old cheese press in use years ago and the great improvements we have now. In point of strength the cheese press is almost equal to the press that Mr. Junoir just spoke of. It is powerful in its workings and beautiful in its results.

Fifth toast — "Wisconsin with her Bright Blue Lakes, and Prairies Green, already excels the Old Thirteen." — Response by J. M. Smith.

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen — When I look around at such a banquet as this, the large numbers, the wealth and beauty, the wit and education, when I think of the history of the old thirteen states, I may say that we are already excelling the mother states in many respects. A few of us who have been attending these conventions year after year, we find that in one respect the people of Wiscon-

sin excell their mother state in the attention they pay to agriculture. We are excelling our mother states in health and salubrity of our climate. Statistics show that in health Wisconsin excells any state in the union. The death rate is less than in any other of the states and territories, one only in about 9,000 being the rate. We are excelling the older states in the wide-spreading and general intelligence of our people. When I go east sometimes I cannot help saying to them sometimes, "You are asleep here; you ought to come west, we will teach you somethings you don't know." In some respects, perhaps, we have not in Wisconsin any so finely educated men as a few that may be named in New England. We have not yet given to the world a Lincoln as Illinois has, but we are not as old as Illinois. Who knows but sleeping in some humble log cabin with the mother by its side may be some future Bacon, or Shakespeare or Washington, some Locke that Wisconsin may yet give to the world. We are yet in our infancy but I have no hesitation in saying that before we are as old as Illinois we may give to the world a Lincoln; before we are as old as Ohio we may give to the world a Garfield.

Recitation—"Katrina"—R. D. Torry.

Sixth toast—"The Dairy the Cream of Agriculture." Response by Chester Hazen.

Mr. President—The dairy interest at the present time is one of the leading interests of our country in a commercial point of view. Our products are exported to nearly every country on the globe, and it affords sources of revenue perhaps equal to any other commodity we produce. The cream of our meetings usually is the banquet, and judging from appearances here to-night I think the cream of Berlin is represented here on this occasion.

Seventh toast—"The Cranberry, Though Lowly in its Origin, yet Sought for at the Tables of the Highest." Response by M. L. Kimball.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen—I did not know I was to be called on to respond to this toast, and I am not

prepared, but of course I can say I like cranberries. We have quite a crop here in Berlin. Last year there was from 1,800 to 2,000 bushels.

Eighth toast — "No Excellence without Labor." — Response by D. Huntley.

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen—I would like to impress upon every one within the hearing of my voice, the truth of this sentiment. I would like to impress another truth, that whatever is necessary to be done is honorable. One more, whatever is honorable for fathers and mothers is honorable for sons and daughters; and now I have reference to manual labor. If I had a boy and he had money, and did not consider that it was necessary to labor, I should put that down as loss. Horace Greeley tells us that when a man or boy gets it into his mind that every dollar that he gets must be fairly and squarely earned, then he is on the road to opulence and wealth. Many of us are wishing we had rich uncles, was born lucky, or by some hocus pocus we could get hold of our thousands or millions. There is nothing that could happen that would be worse for us. No honest work can degrade us; if it is necessary for a girl to milk a cow, if the father is sick, it does not degrade her, and I do think it is a disgrace if she don't know how. If the mother and the daughter are poorly in the house, and the hired girl gets her back up, and the son hasn't learned or the mother has not taught him to stay in and do the manual work, I say that mother has neglected the education of her son. There is hardly a girl within the sound of my voice but would like to excel, but before they can do that they have got to come right down to honest labor. If you expect to reach a position that is worth reaching, you have got to do it by hard, honest study and labor.

Ninth toast — "The Farmer in the Political Race, can Never win at a snail-like Pace." — Response by Jos. Matthews.

Mr. Chairman — That brings me right off my seat. This subject is one that fills my whole soul. It is poetry, and poetry always did fill me up full. But what I want to say about this question is this, that when my friends here, Mr.

Warring or Mr. Torrey, or myself gets the nomination for governor, (and perhaps it will be at the next state convention), I want these farmers to just get out and vote.

Poem — Read by Mr. Chipman — “Out in the Country.”

A paper was then read by Geo. J. Kellogg, as follows:

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen — I have often been sorry horticulture ever was started; this, the principal cause of the little family trouble that occurred in the first garden, and as the darkey preacher expressed it, “When de Lord said to Adam, who stole my wintah apple?” Adam he was scared, he was powerful scared, he said, “I—I—dunno, I—I spec twas Ebe.”

Then the Lord said, “Ebe, who stole my wintah apple?” Den Ebe she say, “I—I—dunno, I spec twas Adam.”

Den de Lord he was bery angry; he tuck em both by de naps of de neck and trowd em ober de fence, and say, “Go earn your own libbin.” — This is the start of agriculture.

Now, the meanest thing Adam ever did was to steal that apple and lay it all to the woman; and it has been just the same to the present day. Every scrape man gets into he lays it all to some woman. Adam had to hitch up the mule now and practice agriculture. While he raised pumpkins and beans, Eve milked the Jerseys and saved the cream for strawberries, and ever since then agriculture and horticulture have gone hand in hand, and while agriculture has been the foundation of national prosperity, horticulture has furnished the fruits and flowers which are the luxuries of our enlightened civilization.

FLOWERS.

“Then wherefore, wherefore were they made
 All dyed with rainbow light,
 All fashioned with supremest grace
 Upspringing day and night.

Springing in valleys green and low
 And on the mountains high,
 And in the silent wilderness
 Where no man passes by.

To comfort man, to whisper hope
 Whene'er his faith is dim,
 For whoso careth for the flowers
 Will much more care for Him."

Morning session, February 23, 1882.

The Chairman — We have from the question box the question: "Which is the best breed of cows for a common farm. and why are they the best?"

This is a question of much interest to the dairy farmers of the country, and deserving of considerable attention.

Mr. Huntley — There are farmers in our county who have kept Jerseys, and they claim that for butter that will bring the best price the Jerseys are the most profitable, for the quantity of food they consume; will make the best returns in butter. I am one of the men that believe that there can be just as good returns in a small animal as a large one. Jerseys are small, and as machines for manufacturing hay and grain into butter, they probably have no superior. For selling milk in the city, for milk to make into cheese, I believe that the Ayrshires are better than the Jerseys. The cream, of course, in the Jersey milk separates more readily than any other breed. I was talking with a lady in this town who keeps Jerseys, whose last churning was only seven minutes, and this winter has churned in five. But that same quality, of course, makes it bad milk to take to the cheese factory; they don't want it to be churned into butter before it gets there.

Mr. Waring — I never made any butter, but I want to tell what I saw in respect to some Jersey cows. I was at a neighbor's last summer who keeps a good flock of Jerseys, and he took me into his milk house where his milk was set, and took out a can that he said was put in in the morning (it being then just evening), and then there was sixteen inches of milk and cream in the can. There was five inches of cream. If that is a usual result how can there be any question as to the Jersey being the cow for butter. Of course the milk isn't good for anything after it is skimmed.

Mr. Torrey — It seems to me it would be wisdom in any man to first decide whether he wanted a cow for beef, a cow for cheese or a cow for butter, and then buy into that breed.

You cannot get all the qualities in one animal. You cannot get a perfect mower and a perfect reaper and find them combined in one. It seems to me if you want to make butter the Jersey is preferable; if you want cheese, the Ayrshire, and if you want beef, the Shorthorns, but you cannot combine them in one.

Paper by J. B. Plumb on "Fruit Growing in Fox River Valley."

Five years ago, at the annual convention of this association, I presented a paper, (see vol. 4, page 152 of report for 1876-7) in which I gave an outline of the geography, geology and topography of the area of our state, drained by the Fox and its main tributary, the Wolf river, showing their relation to fruit growing in their several limits.

I then districted this area as

1st. The granite region, of about 2,000 square miles at the head waters of the Wolf.

2nd. The sandstone region, of about 2,800 square miles, mostly along and to the west of the upper Fox.

3rd. The limestone region, of about 700 square miles to the east and south of this river. And

4th. The lower valley of the Fox, down to Menomonee, of about equal area as the last and a total of 6,200 square miles, about one-ninth of the area of our state.

I also gave a description of each district and its capacity for fruit growing; the best varieties for each, and general propositions showing

1st. That the chief difficulties in fruit growing in the Fox River valley *are not climatic* or on account of a high latitude, so much as from the nature and condition of the soil.

2nd. The hardiness or endurance of a tree is as much determined by its manner of growth as by its variety.

Five more years of observation confirm the general statements then made, and I ask your forbearance while I recapitulate some of the statements then made in detail.

The great diversity in the soils of this region is a subject of great interest to the geologist, and one requiring a very general acquaintance with natural causes to understand.

The farmer only requires to know that certain tracts are

good for corn, others for oats and still others for wheat or grass, and this once determined he adapts his crop to the soil. But does he as intelligently seek for congenial soil and culture for his apple orchard; or does the average farmer take it for granted that the vegetable garden or the hop yard are good locations for the apple tree.

The apple is very choice as to its home. The ash of its wood is sixteen per cent. potash, while the fruit is fifty per cent. potash in its mineral ash, and forty per cent of lime. These main elements must be supplied regularly and permanently, and they must exist in a soluble form in abundance where the apple tree thrives to a long and fruitful life.

In common with nearly all the large internal rivers of our state, the Fox in its main tributary, the Wolf, finds its fountain head at the "backbone of the state," in the Azoic or Lacustral region — among the granite rocks — some 900 feet above Lake Superior, and 1,400 feet above sea level, in latitude 44-50. It flows about 100 miles in a southerly direction through this formation, which we will call district No. 1, or the granite district. It then passes into the lower sandstone formation, over another 100 miles, where it unites with the southern branch, which has flowed its 100 miles, draining the waters of Green Lake, Marquette and Waushara counties, and parts of Columbia and Adams. This we will call district No. 2. These then united waters break through the Lower or Magnesian and Trenton limestone formations, which we will call district No. 3, into the basin of Lake Winnebago and Lower Fox, or the 4th district.

District No. 2 embraces about eighty townships, equal to 2,880 square miles, of the Potsdam sandstone region, or Jack Oak region, which, *as such*, can never be a first-class fruit-growing region without the frequent application of mineral and mechanical elements to the soil. But fortunately this large area is frequently broken up by overtopping ridges and bluffs of the upper strata of the Lower Limestone, which is found in the white oak lands and in the Calcareous drift, which grows large burr oak, poplar and hazel. These exceptional soils should be sought out as the oases of the desert, and used for fruit-growing in all this district. Where so

used they are a success, from the southern limits in Columbia county to the northern limits in Waupaca county.

District No. 3 embraces the Magnesian and Galena limestone formations, which lie parallel, from ten to twenty miles wide, from east of Portage City on the south to the Menomonee river on the north, a belt ten to twenty miles wide, embracing about 700 square miles within the drainage of Fox river and the bay.

The high lands of this district are naturally well drained, with a calcareous soil, rich in mineral elements, and these in good proportions for fruit trees. Furthermore, they lay alongside of the great internal natural thoroughfare of the state, whose varied industries are but in their infancy, which means an increasing home market for good fresh fruit to an almost unlimited extent. This district is full of fine locations for extensive orcharding, where a judicious selection of varieties will, with ordinarily intelligent care, be sure of success.

The fourth district is that of the immediate basin of Lake Winnebago and the Lower Fox, but mostly on the west of these waters down to the Menomonee, embracing about the same area as the last named district. This belongs, geologically, to the Trenton and Galena limestone formations, but whose soil is almost universally a marly clay, and very rich.

But taking the soils as we find them we may class them as clay soils, sandy soils and calcarious or limestone soils, and for the purpose of this paper I will enlarge upon four points only:

- 1st. The preparation of the clays and after culture.
- 2d. The preparation of the sand and after culture.
- 3d. The natural apple sections and their value.
- 4th. The varieties for each class of soils.

A true clay soil is one in which alumina and silica predominate. This soil is found largely in the region of granite rocks around the head waters of the Wolf and so down its valley. It is rich in potash and grows good trees, but it is so retentive of water and impervious to air that *drainage is the first requisite* of successful fruit growing in it. Such regions are springy and often June 1st finds the whole soil full of water, cold and lifeless, and it is midsummer before

the tree can make healthy wood, then the autumn frosts catch the tree in full growth and with no time to ripen for winter.

The orchard should be first ridged heavily and trees planted on the ridge, and afterward the dead-furrow between the row may be tile drained to give additional and permanent health to the tree.

The culture should conform to this plan. If possible, let the ridge and the rows run north and south and be thirty-two feet apart, but plant sixteen to twenty feet apart on the line of the ridge, and cultivate only one way in the wide spaces, and outside the drip of the tops of the trees, allowing the space around the trees to be in grass, frequently mowed and used for mulch. Hillsides that are liable to wash should have the rows parallel with the hill, never plowed up and down the hill. Such a course pursued with retentive clay soils will secure only wood growth and early maturity, which are indispensable conditions of health and long life in this climate.

The 2d district — the sandstone region — as such, is one of difficulties in the way of permanent success, from a lack of needed elements in the soil. When the native timber is removed, and the surface deposit of vegetable mould is exhausted, plant food will have to be supplied from abroad at an unusual expense to the farmer. But even here the occasional beds of marly clay, the more frequent beds of peat, and the scattering elevations of lime rock soil, or the outcropping of granite, will all be made available for the pressing needs of fruit culture, if faithfully utilized.

In these very sandy locations I would recommend the use of clay, to be incorporated in the soil, close around the tree at the time of the planting, and every three years after a circle of clay to be worked in the soil at about the distance of the outside tops from the trunk. If this be a marly clay, an annual-top dressing of good ashes with stable manure for mulch, if the land be impoverished by cropping, will supply the poorest sand with tree food. If the clay be of the alumina or blue clay order, it will need the addition of lime with the ashes, but both these can be of service only in small quantities and applied annually. Good peat from the swamps is rich in all the elements of tree growth, and may

be used freely as a top dressing. The use of clay as mentioned above will improve the mechanical condition of sand, making it more retentive of water and of all the enriching materials which may be applied.

Most of the clays of this state are largely impregnated with lime and magnesia, and act both as mechanical and enriching agents to these very sandy soils.

The true plan of cultivation of very sandy soils is that of continuous mulch. For this purpose use straw, hay, or weeds, on rich soils and coarse manure, well spread for lean soils.

All growth of grass and weeds should be cut down often and spread as a mulch. This *mulch culture* should be mostly outside the drip of the top of the tree.

The limestone series of soils as given in No. 3, are the most natural apple sections of the valley, especially the ridges running from north-east to south-west, and east of the Upper Fox and Wolf rivers.

The highlands of this series are naturally well drained and rich in mineral elements of the fruit tree. Furthermore, they lay alongside of the great internal natural thoroughfares of the state, whose varied industries are but in their infancy, which means an increasing home market for good fresh fruit to an almost unlimited extent. This district is full of fine locations for extensive orcharding, where a judicious selection of varieties will, with ordinary intelligent care, be a sure success. I would especially commend the use of the highest bluffs, and hill tops, and the coolest situations on these for orchard sites.

Varieties — The selection of varieties for the several locations is of the utmost importance. For the top of the ridges and bluffs, the list may be extended to nearly all known hardy varieties of apples, such as Tetofsky, Duchess, Astrachan, Fall Orange, Utters, Plumb's Cider, Wealthy, Fameuse, Walbridge and Pewaukee, with the Flemish Beauty Pear, Late Richmond Cherry, and Lombard Plumb. But for rich valleys only the Siberian family can be relied upon for permanent orchards, with the addition of Duchess, Wealthy and Tetofsky for experimental planting.

We have now some varieties of Russians of more recent

introduction which will doubtless add to our list of summer and fall apples. We have also some new native varieties which promise to hold first rank for hardiness and quality. Of these, Wolf River and McMahan's White, both large and showy early winter apples, which for hardiness and quality stand second to no Russians yet tried. But for the sand regions, and in fact all difficult places the Siberian Hybrids must have the first rank for family use, giving us all seasons and flavors known in the general apple list, with early fruiting, rich juices and cooking qualities not found in the large apples, with size equal to many of the old apples.

This class of apples are found to be the best known for top working many of the half hardy varieties upon, proving good stocks for Ben Davis, Jonathan, Willow Twig and many others not hardy enough for general culture. This top working will be resorted to more and more in all this region of doubtful apple growing, to extend the list of varieties.

Of grapes, strawberries and other small fruits we need only remind you that no considerable section of this area need fail to grow them in great profusion. The grapes produced in this valley are superior every way to those of any region south, the soil and climate combining to give health of foliage and great size of fruit.

And so with all the fruit grown in this region; it is superior in quality and size from the abundance of rich mineral elements in the soil.

DISCUSSION.

Mr. Smith—I suppose that no man in the state of Wisconsin has paid as much attention to this subject with reference to this part of the state, as Mr. Plumb, and I know of no man whose opinion I would prefer in the business of raising apples in this portion of the state. In small fruits it is well known that the Fox river valley has proved itself a great success. I have never seen such grapes any where as I have in the Fox river valley. If they are equaled any where in the United States, it is perhaps only on Lake Erie.

Mr. Floyd—I think the suggestion in regard to planting

trees upon sandy soil in regard to putting in clay, is a very good idea. If I was going to plant upon that soil I would plant but few trees, just what I could prepare the ground for. I should prepare a very large place and put two or three loads of clay and loam, and I know that a dozen trees planted in that way in ten years' time would give a better result than a hundred trees set out in the usual way without this preparation. Sand becomes so hard and does not hold the moisture around the roots; and in a severe winter they dry and freeze out. Hence the necessity of putting in something that will hold the moisture. If the roots become dry they will freeze out just as if they were on top of the ground.

Mr. Smith—Suppose you are confined to three varieties of apples, one for summer, one for fall and one for winter, what would you use?

Mr. Floyd—I would take the Duchess of Oldenberg, for the summer apple, the Fall Orange or Wealthy, grafted onto the Transcendant Crab, for fall, and for winter, Grimes Golden. We have not the elements in our soil to raise such apples as they do in New York. The climate is not much different, but they have a different soil spread all over the state. If these differences are supplied we may just as well grow fruit here as there.

Paper by Geo. J. Kellogg, of Janesville, Wisconsin, on

“FAILURES AND SUCCESSES OF FRUITS IN WISCONSIN.”

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen, of the Northern Wisconsin Agricultural Association,—My first efforts in horticulture in Wisconsin, were in gathering huckleberries, August 1835, on the present site of the city of Kenosha. During the following month my father located two and one-half miles toward Racine, on Pike river, where we found a good supply of apples growing, perfect in their kinds, free from blight, free from the ravages of the codling moth and apple gouger. Of these fruits we stored ample supplies for the coming winter, and I wish I were a boy again to have a taste of my mother's boiled puddings, of coarse flour, inlaid with the wild crab apples. It is not guess

work, nor a boy's appetite. I know they were good, and the thorn apples that grew on one certain tree close to the bank of the river were splendid; their equal I have never seen.

My first grafted tree that I ever planted, was a small crooked Rhode Island Greening, in the spring of 1838, and since then I have done more foolish things than that.

The first efforts of tree planting in the eastern counties of our state gave generous returns. Peaches as fine as Michigan now sends us were grown as late as 1853, and seedling peaches of good quality I bought in Racine county, that were grown there in 1853, at \$1.00 per bushel.

From these facts, no wonder we kept planting R. I. Greenings, Spitzenberg's, Baldwin's and Robbin's Russetts till the winters of '55 and '56 and '57 and '58, waked us up. After the scales fell from our eyes, the following June, we counted a few varieties that had come to stay. First and best was Duchess of Oldenberg, the most profitable harvest apple yet introduced, succeeding everywhere and productive to a fault. With this we retained Red Astrachan, Fameuse, Talman Sweet and Golden Russet as the best five varieties for Wisconsin, and to this list there was no change till 1873; then the list was increased to eleven. Wisconsin Horticultural Report, page 85. The following winter our State Society made a list, hardiness being the only test. This list of five gave nothing later in season than Fameuse. Another list of nine was added to this, but not all iron-clads. In fact, if the truth must be told, we have not an *iron-clad* winter apple in our orchards that we can recommend for *all locations* in our state.

It is not the fault of horticulturists. At least we have tried a thousand kinds of apple trees in Wisconsin. Wisconsin Horticultural Transactions, 1872, gives a list of two hundred and seventy-five kinds that are classified.

About twenty years ago our State Horticultural Society offered a premium of \$30 for the best Wisconsin seedling. After five years' trial this premium was awarded to Pewaukee, and although not as hardy as we wish, it is worthy of extensive planting in favorable locations.

In 1875 I compiled a list of best ten varieties for *profit* from eighteen of our best growers from Lake Michigan and Green

Bay to the Mississippi, and from the Illinois state line to Berlin. This list was made after ten to twenty years trial and *profit* the test; and how many varieties do you think it took to make up ten for each of those eighteen most profitable apple growers? Only forty-one. (See Wis. Horti. Trans., 1876, page 30), and one man only reported three as any profit in them. Only one kind was in the eighteen lists, that was Fameuse, eight agreed *that* was the best paying kind with them; while one man on the lake shore reported Sour Bough as the most profitable; five agreed on Duchess as most profitable. One reported Golden Russet; one Raul's Janet; one Sops of Wine; one Walbridge. Five of this seven would do to plant on all favorable locations throughout the southern, central and eastern portions of our state, rejecting Raul's, Janet and Sour Bough.

The great failure of trees is to withstand the changing temperature of our seasons; the thawing and daily freezing process, when it does not kill the tree outright, loosens and kills the southwest side, exposed to the greatest heat of the sun.

After planting, the trees, if left to their own inclination and the force of our southwest winds, you will find them all going northeast; you must set them inclined to the southwest, and after heavy rains see that they are not allowed to be forced by the wind out of position; this is not enough, protect the trunk of your trees by a wisp of marsh hay, both winter and summer till the branches shade the body and you will find it will pay. A basswood bark, a bit of board, anything that will shade it, even a newspaper, but especially a good *agricultural* newspaper that has been *well read* is best.

Another cause of failure is the tree growing too late in the season, partly owing to the richness of the soil, partly to too late cultivation. Avoid stimulating growth after the 1st of July; better hand pull the weeds about the trees than to cultivate, and if they still continue to grow too much seed down with clover for a year or two. June grass is too much of a good thing, but a little dose of this is better than free cultivation. If August and September are very dry do not fail to mulch as far out as the branches extend, with coarse lit-

ter of any kind. If you fail in this and freeze up dry you will be apt to loose even bearing trees. With the best selection of varieties, the best trees, the best location of the orchard, the best soil, the best care and treatment and a series of favorable seasons following the planting of the trees, then there are chances enough for failures; but just take out either one of these five or six *bests*; take such trees as you can get of the ordinary tree peddler, and the varieties he usually makes up from (all kinds out of one pile), then choose the place to plant so they will be handy to the house without any thought as to soil, drainage, free circulation or protection, dig a post hole and jam in the roots and set about like a fence post. Give them no water no mulch, no care, no pruning, except with the knives the cattle and sheep carry. Let the hired man drive over them with the wagon a few times, bark them with the whiffletrees, scratch them with the drag, set them out occasionally with the plow, let the sheep peel them or the hogs root them up. After all these ills, if some will grow in spite of you, just wait till they blossom and the blight takes out a few branches, and the leaf roller, and the caterpillar, and the codling moth, and the canker worm and the apple gouger take their share, and your neighbor's boy takes the rest, then you can calmly set down on your barbed wire fence and meditate on the failures of fruit growing.

All this has been done and more too; where did we get our 3,000,000 bushels of apples in 1880, and what will we do to save the 2,000,000 that will come to us next summer? Will they rot on the ground or will attempts be made in neighborhoods to get a patent dryer and save the surplus — this is the only way to save the surplus of fall apples with any profit; the winter fruit properly picked, sorted and packed will always command paying prices. Now if you expect to set any trees the coming spring and don't want to make a *failure*, select such varieties as *are succeeding* on soil like your own, in some orchard near. If Duchess is the *only kind* and you have a good market for September apples, plant all Duchess. If Alexander or Wolf River are the two paying sorts only, plant of those; if Fameuse succeeds Malthy will do better. This is the hardy Minnesota seed-

ling, ranking with Duchess for hardiness, very productive and keeps till February.

If you are in a new location and no one has trees in bearings, go slow, but *go some*; plant Duchess, Malthy and plenty of crab apples; Whitney's No. 20 is probably the best early crob. Transcendent will succeed if you do not get it in too hot or too rich a place; then it will often blight itself to death. Upon Transcendent some varieties of our standard apples will do to graft; especially will Malthy succeed on Transcendent. There are numerous crab apples and any kinds are better than no apples; any sort that succeeds go for that sort if your soil and location is similar to that on which it is a success. When you have decided what kinds to plant don't let any tree peddler fool you or anybody else. If you have got a nursery within twenty-five miles go to the nursery. Mark each selected tree on the north side and set in that same position.

Select the orchard site on high, dry, clay soil, sloping to east and north rather than south and west; avoid flats at the foot of bluffs. If you have no other than level flat land, backset for each row of trees, and make the dead-furrow as deep as possible, and plant on the backset. If you have no clay land and only low ground, go less and less on varieties. Plow deep and set with care, but little deeper than the trees stood in the nursery; prune off bruised roots; cut back top in proportion to loss of roots; sometimes cut off *all the top* and throw the *tree away*. Put on water enough to set the dirt to the roots, and mulch immediately by putting on coarse litter six inches deep, two feet on each side of the tree. At the time of planting put the tree in shape; if the tree has been allowed to form a crotch, cut off one side; never allow but one limb to start from the main stem at any one point, and make that stand out like the thumb from the hand, at nearly right angles. You can cut a tree all to pieces at transplanting, and no great injury.

Now we will suppose you have the trees in shape to grow, but don't forget to protect the southwest side of the trunk by shading it some way to keep off the borer and the heat of the sun. After-treatment, we leave to a little common sense properly applied.

Before leaving the apple question, I will call attention to the efforts of one of our best orchardists in the state, to introduce the new Russian varieties—this is our friend and pioneer A. G. Tuttle of Baraboo, Wisconsin. He sent direct to Russia for cions before our Washington Department of Agriculture made any efforts in this direction. Mr. Tuttle has about 150 varieties of these new Russians, and has spared neither time nor money to bring out some pure wheat from the chaff. He expects to fruit seventy-five kinds next season from these most promising varieties.

The outlook at present is rather discouraging. Blights seems to develop among them at an alarming rate, and we are more and more impressed that we must look among our native seedlings for our long sought winter apples.

With my experience of over forty-six years in Wisconsin, in raising apples, my advice would be, go slow, and the first trees you set, if for *profit*, let them be Early Rose, Early Ohio, Beauty of Hebron, Grange, Dunmore's Seedling, Mammoth Pearl, White Elephant, Brownell Beauty, or any other good variety of potato; from this acre you can harvest more apples, and have them from July until July again. Yes, grow potatoes and sell and buy your fruit, but the trouble is you do not buy the fruit, your families go without.

You must plant trees, but while they are growing and you are waiting, grow potatoes, and buy the best apples in the market.

On good soil the potatoes I have mentioned will yield 300 bushels per acre. You can afford to buy fruit, but there are some fruits you can raise better than buy; I now come to small fruits. First and best is the strawberry, five bushels to the square rod, more bushels than you can grow potatoes to the same ground.

Levi Chase, in the city of Madison, in 1880, from a patch sixteen feet by thirty-two feet, picked and measured one hundred and sixty-eight quarts of Wilson Early Scarlet and Col. Cheney, beside all that were eaten from the vines. This patch was set in hills three feet by three feet, and kept in hills; only one-half of the ground was covered with plants. Measuring the whole ground it yielded over four hundred and forty bushels to the acre, and measuring only the

ground covered with plants it yielded at the rate of over eight hundred and eighty bushels to the acre. On ground worked twenty-five years without manure in a poor season, I have picked two hundred and sixty-five bushels per acre.

Wilson has long been our standard for market and productiveness, as yet unequalled in some points, but we have kinds that are larger, yield more, better quality, more vigorous and healthy, earlier and later.

All these points are not found in any one berry yet, combined with firmness for transportation. The greatest cause of failure in all unproductive beds is the setting of pistillate varieties alone, an acre of pistillate plants will not produce a quart of perfect berries, the blossom is imperfect, and a hermaphrodite or staminate must be near enough so that the wind and the insects will convey the pollen of the perfect to the imperfect blossom.

Some of our very best bearers are pistillate, and many of these varieties are the greatest growers we have, make the most plants, out run all others, and unless kept in separate rows it is not safe to transplant from an old bed; sometimes a seedling will spring up and out-grow everything else, and prove worthless.

I will name twenty varieties, the best of fifty kinds, I have proven in the last five years in about the order of value for all soils for near market and *family* use, productiveness being the first point under consideration.

Crescent "p," Green Prolific "p," Capt. Jack, Wilson, Sharpless, Chas. Downing, Col. Cheney "p," Downer's Prolific, Cumberland Triumph, Fowler's Seedling "p," Red Jacket, Miner's Great Prolific, Windsor Chief, or Champion; Russell's Advance, Dutchess, Duncan, Reed's Late Pine "p," Golden Defiance "p," Crystal City and Glendale.

Crystal City is the earliest, Glendale the latest, Duncan the best, Sharpless and Cumberland Triumph the largest, Crescent and Miner's Great Prolific the most productive, Green Prolific, Fowler's Seedling and Red Jacket the softest, Capt. Jack, Wilson and Glendale the firmest, for long shipment.

Those marked "p" are pistillate, and must have some kind perfect in the blossom within ten feet, to ensure a crop.

Plant two rows of one kind, and then two rows of another. I class Crescent and Miner's as most productive—the last named I have dug so close for plants have not given it a fair chance, but the best authorities claim for it 17,000 quarts per acre, while the Crescent has often produced 15,000 quarts per acre; 100 plants of Crescent will grow a bed in one season from which may be picked 500 quarts the following year, but remember this is nearly pistillate.

Preparation of soil.—Enrich as much as corn will bear, plow deep, and if on ground where water stands, plow in narrow lands with deep dead furrows; plant as early in spring as the ground will do to work; crown of the plant just even with the surrounding ground, two feet by four for field culture, two by two for garden. If you want to avoid hoeing and cultivating the first year, try friend Gibbs' plan of Minnesota. Mulch six inches, or deep enough to keep down all weeds; before planting, open the mulch, set the plant, draw back the mulch around the plant, and when the runners begin to push tuck them under the straw. This plan saves all hoeing and cultivating the first season; hand-pull what weeds appear.

The usual plan is to cultivate and hoe every week as long as weeds grow. The first season, at least, this is necessary. The usual way is to beg your plants of a neighbor, set them out and let them go to grass, and then you are *sure* of a *failure*. This mulching process, if applied heavy enough, will save the cultivation, and the bed will continue more years in bearing than without mulch. If you wish to grow in hills, cut the runners as soon as they appear; if in matted rows, train the plants up and down the row.

In November, when it freezes so as to bear a team, mulch sufficient to cover the leaves from sight with marsh hay or any clean straw *free from weed-seed*; leave this on in spring only, removing a little when the plants cannot push through. This mulch protects from dirt and drouth. Hand-pull what weeds appear, but do not hoe or cultivate until after fruit is gathered, then the patch may be mowed close and burnt over; or plow deeply the patches and drag crosswise of the rows until not a plant can be seen, and soon again you will have as fine a bed as ever on the same ground. If on the

deeply mulched ground the mulch is sufficient to keep down the weeds, you save any care or cultivation further than hand-pulling, and the second season, Mr. Gibbs states, the early runners strike their roots through the straw, while the late, feeble ones do not, but enough root to keep the bed in a good productive state for years.

Some of our best cultivators plow under after the first heavy crop, others get two good crops and sometimes a third with the plow and drag treatment.

I have given a list of varieties from which to select, but before planting it is rather necessary to get the plants; now if neighbor A. has an old bed don't accept any plants as a gift as long as you can get good, pure plants of most any nursery at one to two dollars per hundred, and at half that by the thousand, of kinds that are kept pure and unmixed. Order them shipped by express in light packages well packed and the tops free to the air, handle-baskets well lined with oil paper, the bundles well packed in moss is the best way by the thousand, by express. When the plants are received open out the bundles and dip the roots in mud or water, careful not to wet the buds or the plants in the bundle, put them in a cool place and set as soon as possible, keeping the roots from exposure to sun or wind, and shade by sprinkling a little straw over the plants for a few days. On receiving choice plants I have set them by lantern light rather than keep them over night. Always have your ground ready before the plants arrive.

As yet we have not found *the strawberry* we are looking for—as large as a Peach, as healthy as Sharpless, as productive as Crescent or Miner's Great Prolific, as choice flavor as Duncan or Primo, as handsome as Longfellow, as early as Crystal City and as late as Marvin or Glendale, but we expect wonderful developments the coming season, from Bidwell, Kirkwood, Longfellow, Orient, Jersey Queen, Big Bob and Manchester. Old sand that will yield 100 bushels of corn will bring 400 bushels of strawberries. Usually any good corn land will bring good paying crops of strawberries. In the past two years I have found one exception. I cleared off some choice wood land of black and burr oak, wild crab apple and hazel brush. The soil was light, rich alluvial,

rather sandy loam, bordering on a clay sub-soil. After one crop of turnips I planted nine rows of nineteen of the best kinds I had, such kinds as in the adjoining field gave from 250 bushels to 300 bushels per acre, on ground 25 years worked without manure. I got a good stand of plants. They wintered well, blossomed and set the fruit but hardly paid for picking. The only solution I can give is that the light, porous condition of the soil, did not withstand the dry weather. Before I had reached the picking time I set a much larger plantation of new choice kinds on the same soil with but little better results. I hope if any one has had any experience on new soil they will shed some light on this failure.

Currants ought to demand a page in this report. A few years ago currants could be bought at one dollar per bushel, now they cannot be had at any reasonable price. The currant worm takes the bushes as well as the fruit. White Hellibore applied on the first appearance of the worm in May or June is perhaps the best remedy. The best currants are those that have the best soil and treatment; the more manure you apply as a top dressing the better you make the kind. Red and White Dutch are good, White Grape is better, and *perhaps* those advertised at one dollar a bushel are best, but I shall wait.

Raspberries of Reds, Cuthbert or Queen of the Markets is best, largest and latest, it has stood the last three winters and borne satisfactory crops. Turner is early and hardy and good. Brandywine is best for long shipments. Of Blacks, Gregg is largest, latest and best, Ohio comes in next, Mammoth Cluster and Doolittle; we have tried many other kinds, and those costing one dollar each were worthless for Wisconsin. The better the ground, the better the care, the more mulch, the better you will make any of these kinds pay.

Grapes for the *million* — Worden and Concord. These succeed on *all soils and everywhere*, with all kinds of treatment; Janesville for the arbor where you wish to leave it up is the best of its class, and will pay the investment, but do not expect too much of it as a table grape. The best site for the orchard, the best for the grape, high, dry, clay soil with lime-

stone ~~sub-soil~~ (avoid shade). On this you can grow Delawares, twenty of ~~Roger's~~ varieties, and just as many more as you have money to buy. If rot, blight, mildew or decrease strike these kinds, use the pulverized sulphur on its first appearance on leaf and fruit, and use it freely.

Worden is free from decrease, a regular bearer, healthy, hardy, a week earlier and every way better than Concord.

We have a *large list* of new varieties at \$2.00 each. Some of them *are wonderful*; but it will pay to wait and see. Concord will yield twenty pounds to the vine, and 6x8 feet apart is *nine tons* per acre.

Blackberries—The best three kinds are Snyder, Stone's Hardy and Ancient Briton.

Pears and I am done. Flemish Beauty will stand our climate *best*; perhaps Clapp's Favorite as well. Louise Bon de Jersey has paid me best of any kind I ever planted of fifty varieties, unless it was the trees that *were dead when I set them*.

DISCUSSION.

Mr. Daniels—I would like to have Mr. Kellogg read a little for me; I have a description of a new apple I introduced years ago.

Mr. Huntley—Mr. Kellogg spoke of twenty varieties of strawberries as being the best and what he would raise. How many varieties would you raise to commence with?

Mr. Kellogg—From three to five is enough, and if you must be confined to one kind, I would say the Sharpless, not because it is more productive, but the increased size and the greater health and vigor of the plant.

Mr. Huntley—How about shipping qualities?

Mr. Kellogg—It will not ship over a hundred miles.

Mr. Daniels—I want to say a little about this Northwest-ern. I see Mr. Kellogg says, as has been said before, that we have not really a long-keeping winter apple in Wisconsin. Now, what apples are used in this town after January first, three-fourths or more of them come from the east. Now, I have been trying as much as twenty different seedlings and I have found nothing that is in every way as good, as hardy a tree and as long a keeper as the North-

western. I have got now four or five hundred grafted on top, and I think they will bear this year well. I have Pewaukees grafted on them that are as large as my arm.

Mr. Smith—How does it compare with the Rhode Island Greening ?

Mr. Daniels—I think it is quite as good.

Mr. Huntley—I would like to ask you one question. We do see some trees that have been some injured when they were yearlings or two years old, that will be afterward dark at the heart ; now would you recommend the setting out of that tree when it is small, or is it one of those trees Mr. Kellogg says had better be cut down ?

Mr. Kellogg—Sometimes the defect comes from the pruning in the nursery. Sometimes they recover and the tree will bear well, but sometimes it will be so bad that the only thing to do is to cut it right down.

Mr. Floyd—One of the difficulties in the way of our success with winter fruit in this climate, is the fact that the winter fruit tree commences late in the season, and does not ripen its wood, and in consequence it has a late growth. I have no doubt at all but what a great many of our winter apple trees will stand our climate as well as any other, provided we can induce them to ripen earlier in the year, so they will be fortified against the repeated frosts. One way to guard against this is to stimulate your tree to make an early growth, in order to become fortified against these hard times it will have to stand.

Paper by Mrs. Morris, on

“ FARMERS’ DAUGHTERS.”

When asked to prepare a paper for this occasion, I understood the request to be “ write about some industry or industrial association,” I chose the *latter* horn of the dilemma and selected for my subject “ Farmers’ Daughters.”

Don’t smile, good friends, I have not done this *sarcastically* as some of you may imagine. I know that the commonly accepted belief concerning farmers’ daughters precludes the idea of considering them by any means as an

industrial association. I am aware of the fact that it is usually supposed the farmer's daughter plasters, curls or *otherwise* arranges her bangs, and sits down to *bang* the *piano*, which her tears have moved her father to purchase against his better judgment, while *her* share of the necessary labor of the household is being performed by her *mother*. Yes, the "farmer's daughter" is *generally* considered one of the most useless creatures in existence, and I, dissenting from this opinion, am here to take up the cudgel in her behalf. I will admit that the complained of imputations are true to *some* extent, *how great* I will not say, for being *myself* a *farmer's daughter*, I claim a criminal's right *not* to criminate myself. But I maintain that a sufficient cause for the deficiencies of farmers' daughters *as a class* may be found in their training and education. As soon as a farmer's son is old enough to be of use he begins to acquire a proprietary interest in the stock about the farm. He possesses a colt, a sheep or two, a calf or so, and probably owns some of the pigs. Then he works a piece of land, and at once commences to be exercised about how the *most valuable yield* may be produced from the *smallest number of acres*. He begins to feel independent and celebrates the 4th of July with spending money of his own earning. The sister, on the contrary, feeds the chickens, when mother tells her, seldom remembers unless she *is* told, washes the dishes with a sort of grim defiance, absolutely *spurning* the milk-pans and, oh! how she *does* despise the churn. She knows of a *delightful* story she is just *dying* to read, or she has some *lovely* new music, and house-work is such hum-drum drudgery. No wonder she leaves the butter half gathered and escapes as quickly as possible to some more enticing pursuit. Remember, I am speaking only of the *average* farmer's daughter, as I know there are many girls in every community who do much to relieve their mothers of the care of the household. But, about these others, why not try with the *daughter* what works so well with the *son*? Why not say to her, "You shall have a pound of butter for every few pounds nicely made, you shall have one dozen of eggs for every five or six dozen brought to the house. You shall have so many chickens and turkeys for a certain number successfully cared for."

No need now to tell her to feed the poultry, or keep watch when a storm is coming. Give her the responsibility and she will be at her post. If you can not spare the poultry, butter, etc., to be sold by her, pay her yourself. I can remember when I thought it would be a much more fascinating employment to husk corn in the rain and wet for father than to sit in a nice comfortable room and knit for mother, because father *paid* and mother didn't. Give the girls a *moneyed* interest in a pursuit and I think they will be found showing a business-like capacity very similar to that manifested by their brothers. Then, besides inculcating a habit of accumulation, help them to realize that they are useful and necessary to your comfort and that each has a mission, viz: to render home attractive. From earliest times the science of agriculture has been ennobled. The Greek and Latin writers turned to it as an ever fruitful theme. Cato's most famous work, *De Re Rustica*, was written for the tillers of the soil. Horace loved to celebrate the lot of the husbandman although farmers of the present day would, I think, scarcely recognize themselves in his description of

"The happy man whom bounteous gods allow,
With his own hands paternal grounds to plow.
Like the first golden mortals, happy be,
From *business* and cares of money free."

Virgil, also, the most tasteful of Roman poets had evidently, like Burns, guided the plough-share himself, and never ceased to remember with delight, the peace of his childhood, with its hours of innocent labor and repose; and, amidst the corruption and crimes of the Roman court, continually sighed for his rural home. His most perfect poem, the *Georgice*, is intended to dignify labor and to add a *practical* interest to the cultivators of the earth. It is, therefore, justly renowned, for poetry that can celebrate the spirit of *production* rather than its opposite, the spirit of *destruction* and *war* must ever retain a growing charm. Thus ancient as well as modern authors have continually sought to make our *boys* realize the freedom and independence of a livelihood gained on the farm. Were the same effort made to ennoble the daily toil which

falls to the lot of *woman* in the farm-house, who can foretell the effect? Teach girls that it is better to rule a *household well* than a *kingdom ill*; that, in the *homes* of a people, lie its *strength*, and that no calling *can* be grander than to help make a comfortable and happy home, not forgetting to enrich it as far as possible with beautiful objects. The most menial employment may often be elevated by the cultivation of a little good taste. When a rag carpet is to be made, which, by the way, I used to consider a most dreary and detestable occupation, let the daughter wind the stripe, and if she taboo the variegated appearance, which was formerly so much in vogue, and says that the cud'-bear which our mothers were wont to produce from the dye-kettle, so triumphantly, actually gives *her* a sense of *pain*, no harm will be done, and good results are sure to follow. Because her interest is now aroused and will remain with that carpet from *first* to *last*; and possibly your eyes will be continually delighted by the harmonious blending of colors which her good taste has effected, and which, our æsthetic friends tell us, is "high art." And I prophecy that presently a room will be made bright and cheerful by skillful little pieces of handiwork matching in color the prevailing tints in the carpet. Encourage your girls to make home beautiful and to brighten and hallow it in doors and out with flowers, "God's messengers of love," of which Prof. Swing has said, "I study the flowers of the field and come home a tenderer father and a better believer in God." As it used to be to *me* a constant source of regret that the country did not afford the same educational advantages as the town, I will suggest to the farmer's daughters that they supplement the learning, which they have been able to acquire, by some good course of reading. The long winter evenings afford ample opportunity for forming a *family*, if not a *neighborhood* reading circle, and surely *one* can be spared to read to the others if there *are* stockings to darn and socks to foot. The Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle furnishes a four years' course of study, which need not interfere with other duties and cannot fail to be advantageous to all. Its recognized usefulness and popularity are evinced by the fact that its enrolled students now aggregate nearly 24,000. It breathes an atmosphere

of culture around hundreds of homes and relieves the routine of woman's never-ending work by worthy themes of thought and conversation. May the day hasten when the typical farmer's daughter with cultivated intellect and with her own well-earned money in her purse shall, with willing hands, do cheerfully her allotted task, finding a true housewifely interest and pleasure therein, for

She may play the piano, dressed in satin,
 May know the languages, Greek and Latin,
 May know fine art, sing low or high,
 But she's just *no good* if she can't make pie.

DISCUSSION.

Mr. Torrey — That idea of paying the girls as you pay the boys is not a new one, but I think it goes further than Mrs. Morris says. I should say if I paid the boy a dollar a day I should pay the girl a dollar a day. In all seriousness, if a lady teacher gives you as good a school as your male teacher, pay her dollar for dollar as you pay your male teacher. There is no legitimate avenue to success that is not open to women just the same as to men, and the sooner the American people grow up to that idea the sooner we shall have more happy times, the sooner we shall hear less of the girls leaving the farms to take their chances in the city. I say it is the sheerest nonsense for a lady to work for any less, and I wouldn't work for one dozen in six when my brother was getting a dollar a day. I would say to the old man: "you give me what you give John, and I will work for you."

Paper by Mrs. Sears, on

"HOUSEKEEPING."

Being invited to prepare a paper upon some industrial pursuit for this convention, and wishing to respond to the courtesy, if possible, I ran over the list of industries, beginning with, "What I know about farming," and ending with, "What I know about æsthetics," and found myself lamentably ignorant upon every one of them. The only industry

of which I have any experimental knowledge, being one, which, at first thought, might seem quite unimportant, but one which, rightly considered, is more important even than agriculture, upon which, it is said, the "prosperity of the nation depends." The country is awakening to the fact that education is a good thing for the farmer, you have been told why, and I need not repeat; but there is another class of individuals, who, to my thinking, need education vastly more than he — a class comprising one-half the adult population of every country — who are carrying on an industry upon which the prosperity of all others are more or less dependent, viz.: housekeeping or homekeeping, which means not keeping *at home always*, but making a home, and should be properly considered as the finest of fine arts, for in the home is modeled and moulded that wonderful structure called character.

Painters and sculptors spend months and years in the effort to put upon canvas or marble the exact counterpart of visible objects, the perfect pose of the body, the rounded limb, the contour of the face, which must also express thought, and he who succeeds, is cheered and applauded, and crowned by his fellows as a public benefactor, a position justly deserved. The orator who most moves the multitude, is not he who with silvery utterance and high-sounding words seeks only for applause, but he who from the depth of his own thought reflects the honest convictions of his hearers. The statesman whose conduct is upright and honorable, has ever the approbation of his constituents. The form of the artist may be old and thin, the statesman and orator awkward and uncouth; but who minds that? The result of their thought is what we remember. And where were laid the beginnings of that character from which was evolved the thought that endures? Was it not in the home, under the immediate supervision of the home-maker, who in nine cases out of ten is also the housekeeper?

The idea of a house conveys the idea of a home, which may be such in fact or only in name, but good housekeeping means home-making, the securing within the house that condition of affairs which shall make the house a home for

all its inmates. This is a woman's province, her kingdom in which, and over which, she may exercise almost absolute control, *if* she have sufficient intelligence, tact and good temper, requisites especially necessary, for her house, though it may contain all that is required for the external comfort of her family, will be only a house, and not a home. A place where the men of the family get their meals and lodging, and the wife and mother with troubled face and weary body, (for housekeeping like the "porochial duties" of Mr. Bumble, is not a "bed of roses,") endures what often seems a thankless lot, for men and children do not understand her troubled face, and though they may be sorry for her, her troubles do not often inspire them with a deeper regard for her, or any special desire to lessen them, and a frequent result is they quickly get away and forget in the hurry and bustle of business the unpleasantness that seemed to pervade the place that goes by the name of home.

"When I was a girl," as old ladies always say, a common occurrence among young people was the passing of a hand softly down the face from forehead to nose, saying this is the way to get married, then giving the nose a smart rub upwards, say this is the way to keep house. The truth illustrated in that little exercise has very little weight with young people, but as the years go by those old sayings will rise up before us, and the fact is often demonstrated that it is very nice, smooth sailing to get married, but a kind of up-hill business to keep house. Why? Because to attain any ideal one must needs be extremely practical, and the many petty details of housekeeping, so varied and small in themselves, yet ever essential to the well-being of a family, require more ingenuity and skill in planning them than are often possessed by an army general; but the question arises whether it is altogether necessary for housekeepers to have quite so drudging a time of it as many of them do, seeing that so many of the operations of housework, when once learned, are purely mechanical, and one can wash dishes, make beds, sweep, dust, iron, wash, bake, set tables, and so forth, without once thinking of what they are doing, if only the plan for the day has been well arranged in the morning *and they have anything else to think about.* If there is not

in their minds other thoughts than those connected with the daily routine of work necessary to keep the house in order, to get the meals, to keep the boys' knees inside their pants, and the girls tucked, and ruffled and frizzed, their work must often seem like drudgery, for the housekeeper who is also the mother of three or four children or more, rises early and prepares the breakfast (perhaps holding "the baby" in one arm while she gets the breakfast with the other), exhausts her patience in the effort to get a few chores of work out of John, or Tom, or Mollie, each of whom insists that he or she "did the work the last time, and now some one else can do it," while enough spirited conversation is carried on over the matter to lay the foundation of disease in the nervous system of a full-grown elephant, if one should happen to be within hearing, and after it all, quite as likely as not, "the few chores of work" are left undone and the children are away to school.

As the dinner hour approaches the mother begins to feel a weariness of body, and the thought of all that is yet to be done gives her the blues, and she begins to wonder why women do have such a hard time of it, and she thinks of Mrs. So-and-so, who has servants, and all her wants supplied, and a kind of envy, and hardness comes into her soul, spoiling her own happiness and creating a kind of barrier between herself and those she loves the most, thus shutting out the sympathy that might be hers; and so the months go by, and the years; and tied at home, seeing very little of society, there comes not into her life anything to broaden or deepen, or get her above its monotonous routine. Then her nerves decay, her health gives way, and who that thinks about the facts can wonder? I believe this to be the actual condition of the majority of housekeepers; not an enviable one certainly, not one to develop the right kind of character in children, to whom the mother ought to be the inspiration to all that is bright and cheerful in life. And again the question comes up, whether this condition is really necessary? And the answer must be, until women possess a broader intelligence, and a better understanding of the real needs of a house, that is also a home, there can be little change in the

condition of housekeepers. What then are some of the practical essentials of good housekeeping?

Order and neatness are of course essential, but not so much of either as to destroy the comfortable, unrestrained feeling of those who do not stay in the house all the time. I have heard of house wives so neat that the husband was requested to leave his boots outside the door and don a pair of slippers before he could enter his own house, of others whose religious duty it seemed to be to exercise their muscles right vigorously in scrubbing the back door steps and the pump handle, and whose longing looks were often directed towards the wood pile, as though that really ought to be scoured before being "brought in;" the kitchen floor so clean that woe betide the luckless boy who dared to execute a "double shuffle" on it, or even a "fancy step;" the tinware so bright it might serve the purpose of hand mirrors; the windows with never the print of a child's fingers upon them, and the parlor never opened except for company. Such persons are known as excellent housekeepers, but to live with them, it seems to me, would not be heavenly.

There are other housewives who go to an extreme just the opposite to this, a condition of things farther from heavenly than the first. A golden mean is what is desirable; together with all the knowledge that can be obtained in reference to every branch of work that tends to make the house a home. The woman who learns that hot bread and fried meats make herself sallow and low spirited, her husband and children cross and contrary, will see that nice light bread is baked for two or three days in advance, and adopt the broiling process for her meats; who does not know the sense of completeness that follows the generous dinner of beefsteak hot from the coals, rich in its own juices and trickling with butter. It makes one "mighty with all foes to cope, rich in courage and in hope," and is ever so much cheaper than doctors bills.

One of the maxims of our loved Garfield was this: "Be fit for more than the thing you are now doing." And that is just what I want all women to be, to know everything that can be learned about house-keeping in all its branches, and something besides. I care not half so much that women

become statesmen and law makers as that they become qualified for such positions, for I believe that just so fast as they rise to the dignity of their position as home makers, just so fast will the vices that degrade society flee away. The foot that rocks the cradle will move the world in the right direction only when it rocks intelligently, when alive to every passing interest of the hour. Woman shall be not only the housekeeper, but the trusted friend and wise counselor of her husband and children. When she is this the petty details of house-keeping will not seem to her a drudgery, for the companionship of her own family and of society will keep her cheerful and bright and *well*, and the vexing things about her work will make no more impression upon her good temper than the summer shower upon the duck's back. Every avenue is opening for the better condition of house-keepers, modern appliances for cooking, washing, sweeping, etc., with ready-made garments of almost every description for but a trifle more than the cost of the cloth, thus saving much of that endless stitching that has so long been the bane of their existence. And there is no reason why women should not know just as much about everything that pertains to the welfare of the farm, the shop, the state or the nation as their husbands do. The husbands will not object, for in the whole list of my acquaintance I know of very few wives who *can not* do just about as they please. The fact is, numbers of them do not care to know anything but style. The number of tucks and puffs, and flounces and frills that shall go on to this, that or the other garment weighs more mightily upon them than the right education of their boys and girls.

Now there can be no objection to pretty faces or pretty dresses, and I believe the Lord intended that women should possess both, which they will do in a much greater degree than at present, when they perfectly understand the laws of health. Another of Garfield's sayings is this: "If the power to work is not talent, it is an excellent substitute for it." And he believed in working intelligently, too; and we all know it is not work, but worry that kills people in this world. If housekeepers could only keep cheerful and good tempered their work, though it might often produce a weary body,

would not spoil their nerves. But this they can never do by staying at home always, and thinking about the "piles of work" that must be done within a certain time. The great question of the present, then, upon which the "prosperity of the nation depends," is the better education of that class who are, and who are to become housekeepers. We shall have wiser farmers, wiser mechanics, wiser tradesmen, teachers and preachers, when all of these have wiser mothers.

DISCUSSION.

Mr. Huntley—Mr. President, I should not do justice to myself or the ladies who have read, if I could stay still after hearing such papers. I wish to thank these ladies for those papers on behalf of myself and of the society which you, Mr. President, and I represent, and the whole people here. I have listened to many good papers, papers—some of them read by ladies at just such conventions, and I must say I think these are as good as anything that has ever come before this convention.

I am sorry Mr. President, that that class of people that ought to hear these papers more particularly are not here at the convention; those who do not realize the necessity of filling the minds of the mothers and sisters with something better than every day menial work, the hard work that is done by mothers and sisters. I think you farmers and fathers do not realize how much better the work would be done if they were not thus borne down. If you would hire a domestic or two to take this heavy burden of twelve, fourteen or sixteen hours a day, to fetch up the ends of the work, and give them more opportunity to read to study.

I have known fathers with five or six sons and one girl, to take them all into the field, when the necessary work in the house was four times as much as it was outdoors. As was said in the paper, without some incentive or motive it is all drudgery. I think down our way the farmers have struck a good plan.

One day in the month, no matter what the work or the weather, we put on our best clothes and take our families off to enjoy that day, and it is all day. We get eleven times

in the year a holiday, without having anything to do, and we do enjoy it.

Once a year a family has to prepare dinner. We call it a literary, and somebody is appointed to read papers after dinner. We sometimes have sixty or seventy. We find that it does us all good, and our mothers and daughters do realize benefit and enjoy themselves, and we all come home feeling happy and refreshed. Even the children have their association in connection with it.

Mr. Torrey — I have been asking myself this question in reference to the last paper. Suppose every home in this land were such as is therein described, how many saloons think you would be supported; how many inmates of poor-houses would there be; how many inmates of jails? Not any. Because these criminals go out from the home when they go there. And they go out from the home simply because home is a house, not a home. And it is not hard to make other people happy. It requires very little effort if we will only give a little thought to it. I have in my mind and I want to speak of a farmer's daughter in the county, a young lady who has been a teacher in schools. She is competent to be a teacher to-day, but what is she doing? She says, "I can do better than teach school." And how did she think she could do better? By helping mother, by making butter, a simple butter maker. And yet she sends her butter to the International Dairy Fair, in New York City, and takes the first premium all over the world for butter. This little girl is Miss Fanny D. Morley. It ought to be spoken, and I will speak it. I think it is in Betsey Bobbett's and my opinion, where she says that as many girls are educated with the one idea that the great object of life is to get married. She don't believe in it, nor do I either. Educate your girls to believe that the great object is to be independent of marriage and they will take care of themselves. Let marriage come, if it comes, as it ought to come, easily and naturally, and not be seeking always to catch somebody. For if you do the boy that is caught and the girl that catches will both be "took in."

Mr. Smith — Mr. President, I have had a good deal to do since I have been president of the Northwestern Society, se.

lecting ladies to write papers for our horticultural societies, and we have had some very fine ones. I have been proud of the ladies of Wisconsin. Mr. President, I second the motion for a vote of thanks for these ladies' papers.

Motion carried.

Moved and seconded that Mrs. Morris and Mrs. Sears be made honorary members of the society.

Motion carried.

Adjourned to 7 o'clock.

Paper by B. F. Davenport on

"BEE CULTURE."

Since I was requested to contribute something toward the programme for this convention, I will, in behalf of the bee, and the bee-keeper, give you a few ideas gathered from my experience, and also from the experience of others.

Although I have but recently become acquainted with some of the wonders of the bee-hive, yet I was a great admirer of the bee before I knew scarcely aught of their curious habits, and it has always been a pleasure to me to watch them busily at work gathering in their stores which nature places at their disposal.

It has been but a short time comparatively, since bee-keeping emerged from the mysterious realms of superstition and ignorance, and was accorded a place among the scientific arts; since it was a hap-hazard enterprise, and the man who embarked in apiculture then, labored under many disadvantages. With his box hives or leggums, he was without any means of knowing the exact condition of his colonies, and so was not sure of ever anchoring in the haven of successful bee-keeping.

But *these* men, *i. e.*, these contemporaneous with Huber and even Reaumur, still earlier did much in dispelling the darkness that had hitherto brooded over bee-keeping; many of them were the shining lights of those days, being close observers and deep thinkers, and they kept steadily and persistently at work, experimenting, making observations and learning more and more of the bee and its habits, until bee-

keeping, which was then in the crude state, has now developed into an industry of no mean importance.

It is generally conceded that the movable frame hive has been more instrumental in bringing bee-keeping up to its present condition than anything else. Says A. J. Cook upon this subject: "Movable frames have revolutionized bee-keeping, and so outrank the reaper and mower, and equal the cotton gin."

Few inventions have exerted so powerful an influence upon the art which they serve. Their history will ever be a subject of exceeding interest to bee-keepers, and their inventor worthy the highest reward, as "the greatest benefactor of our art." We are informed that the Greeks had partial control of the combs. Says George Wheeler, in his "Journey into Greece," published in 1682 (page 411): "The tops of the willow hives are covered with broad flat sticks. Along each of these sticks the bees fasten their combs, so that the comb may be taken out whole."

The first hive constructed that gave control of the combs, however, was the invention of Francis Huber, a Swiss naturalist, born at Geneva in 1750. Although he lost his eyesight at an early age, yet, with the assistance of his wife and an intelligent domestic, made a great many original and important observations on the habits of bees, which did much to correct the errors of previous writers.

Still later Mr. W. A. Munn, of England, constructed a hive which had some advantages over Huber's, but they were both too intricate to be of practical benefit to the bee-keeper, and never came into general use.

For the simple and practical frame hive of to-day we are greatly indebted to our worthy apiarist, Rev. L. L. Langstroth, which hive he invented and gave to the bee-keepers in 1851.

Since then the list of apiarian supplies has been greatly augmented, and we have the extractors comb foundation, section boxes, smokers, etc., one of the most important of which is the well extractor, invented by Herr Von Hurschka, a German; the idea was suggested to him by noticing that a piece of comb that had been whirled by his son was emptied of its honey by centrifugal force.

And now, with all this past experience, and with all of these modern appliances, the person who engages in this pursuit will find it both pleasant and profitable.

True, success in any occupation depends upon certain conditions, and only comes to those who are inspired with a love for, and a determination to meet all the requirements of that occupation. Speaking of what successful bee-keeping requires, Prof. A. J. Cook, of the Michigan State Agricultural College, says, "No one should commence this business who is not willing to read, think and study. To be sure the ignorant and unthinking may stumble on success for a time, but sooner or later failure will set her seal upon their efforts. Those of our apiarists who have studied the hardest, observed the closest, and thought the deepest, have even passed the late terrible winters with but slight loss. Another absolute requirement of successful bee-keeping is prompt attention to all its varied duties. Neglect is the rock on which many bee-keepers, especially farmers, find too often that they have wrecked their success. I have no doubt that more colonies die from starvation than from all the bee maladies known to the bee-keeper. And why is this? Neglect is the apicide. I feel sure that the loss each season by absconding colonies is almost incalculable, and whom must we blame? Neglect. The loss every summer by enforced idleness of the queen and workers, just because room is denied them is very great. Who is the guilty party? Plainly, neglect.

In these and in a hundred other ways, indifference to the needs of the bees, which require but a few moments, greatly lessen the profits of apiculture. If we would be successful, promptitude must be our motto. Enthusiasm or an ardent love for its duties is very desirable, if not an absolute requisite to successful apiculture. To be sure, this is a quality whose growth, with even slight opportunity, is almost sure.

It only demands perseverance. The beginner, without either experience or knowledge, may meet with discouragements — unquestionably will. Swarms will be lost, colonies will fail to winter, the young apiarist will become nervous, which fact will be noticed by the bees with great disfavor, and if opportunity permits, will meet reproof more sharp

than pleasant. Yet, with *persistence*, all these difficulties quickly vanish.

Every contingency will be foreseen and provided against, and the myriads of little workers will become as manageable and may be fondled as safely as a pet dog or cat, and the apiarist will minister to their needs with the same fearlessness and self-possession that he does to his gentlest cow or favorite horse.

Persistence in the face of all those discouragements which are so sure to confront inexperience will surely triumph. In-sooth, he who appreciates the beautiful and marvelous will soon grow to love his companions of the hive, and the labor attendant upon their care and management. Nor will this love abate till it has kindled into enthusiasm."—*Cook's Manual of the Apiary*.

Another requisite to successful bee keeping to see that within a radius of two or three miles, a less distance is more desirable, are a sufficient amount of honey producing flowers. I say honey producing, for the old adage about "the little busy bee, gathering honey from *every* opening flower," needs to be modified a little, as some flowers, the strawberry for instance, secrete but very little, if any honey, while others, such as the clovers, basswood, etc., yield it in profusion. The subject of forage for our bees, is at present, receiving much attention, and it is indeed an important question, for we cannot expect large crops of surplus honey without our bees are provided with vast fields of melliferous flowers from which to glean this most delicious sweet.

The stock raiser is careful to see that his cattle are provided with ample pasture; the man who raises grain, can, with pride, point to his well tilled fields where he reaps his golden harvests; the gardener, who grows small fruits for market, understands that he must set out and cultivate the choice and hardy varieties.

And why is it not for the advantage of the apiarist to have a few acres into some good honey plants?

Some may say there is no need of this, that there are always flowers enough that grow naturally without supplying any; this may be nearly true of certain localities and in

certain seasons, such as the one just passed (1881), but, as a rule, I am satisfied that the profits from the apiary would be greatly enhanced were our bees provided with more extensive fields of bloom.

There are certain kinds of plants that are commendable aside from their honey-producing qualities. Alsike clover is not only of great value to the bee-keeper, but for the farmer it is superior to the red clover for both pasture and hay, and in my experience, it does not winter-kill as easily as the red.

Our linden or basswood timber is being rapidly consumed, and unless when we are planting for shade and ornament we remember and put in a few of *these* trees we shall soon be deprived of that most excellent article, basswood honey. In sooth, I believe the success of the future bee-keeper will be determined largely by his willingness to provide a liberal amount of pasturage for his bees.

Passing from this subject, we will notice next the importance of keeping only those bees that will give us the best results. Every bee-keeper is aware that there is a vast difference between different colonies in the same yard. Nearly every colony, except those whose queens are closely related, has some peculiarity of its own. Some have a propensity to swarm a great deal unless their plans are frustrated, to the exclusion of surplus honey, while others will make no preparations for swarming, perhaps, during the season, but will astonish you with one or two hundred pounds of surplus in sections, each one as true as if cut out by machinery. One swarm may be very vindictive, being ever on the alert to give you a piece of their mind when you approach them, while another by its side may be opened and handled with impunity without smoke or any protection whatever, and still others will be found possessing other traits of character.

Now, it is obvious that it will not pay to perpetuate a swarm that will give you but fifty pounds of honey, when by changing their queen they will give you double that amount: neither is it pleasant to work among those whose temper is so easily aroused.

There is much being said and written now about the "coming bee," i. e., a bee in which will be combined all of the best

qualities, such as industry, hardiness, gentleness, prolificness, beauty, etc.; and also a bee that will have a tongue of sufficient length to reach the nectar in the first bloom of our red clover, and fill our sections with that delicious honey that is now allowed to be "wasted on the desert air."

When apiarists succeed in finding or producing this bee, they will have struck a "bonanza," and added another very important link to the chain of progressive bee-culture.

Much might be said in praise of our beautiful yellow-banded Italians, introduced into this country about the year 1860. From the first, these bees rapidly gained favor among bee-keepers, and they have in no small degree advanced the interests of apiculture. They, the *pure* Italians, possess all these desirable traits, and have a greater length of tongue than the black bees.

The bee moth, which has ever been a source of annoyance to the keeper of black bees, and often caused him to give up in despair, as he saw their silken webs being woven among the combs, finds no place of refuge among the vigilant Italians.

The black bee, however, has one redeeming quality not possessed by the superior races; they make whiter comb honey, from the fact that they do not fill the cells quite as full before capping, thus leaving a little space between the honey and the comb, and some maintain also that they spread their wax on more unsparingly in capping.

Through the enterprise of Messrs. D. A. Jones and Frank Benton we have now upon our shores two new races of bees, the Cyprian and the Syrian or Palestine bees.

Speaking of these races, Mr. Demaree, in the *American Bee Journal*, November number, 1881, page 356, says: "The Cyprian bee was imported directly to this country from the Island of Cyprus in the summer of 1880, by Mr. D. A. Jones, of Canada, than whom no apiarist has done more for the bee-keeping interest, as an importer and breeder of bees. The Cyprians belong to the yellow race. Whatever may be said to the contrary, they differ but little in appearance from the Italians, and what has been said of the latter race may truthfully be said of the Cyprians, except that they are not so quiet and pleasant to handle.

The Palestine or Syrian bees were imported from the vicinity of Jerusalem, Bethlehem and Mount Lebanon by Mr. Jones in the spring and summer of 1880. Mr. Jones, in his enthusiasm as an importer of valuable races of bees, visited the "Bible Land" in person and selected these bees from the various places named. They belong to the yellow race, and resemble the Italians and Cyprians very much, though it is said that they are smaller in size. The queens are exceedingly prolific, and are likely to be great swarmers.

The coming bee will certainly be a cross between the Italian, Cyprian and Syrian bees. This *must* be so, as the legitimate result of the causes now at work. The Cyprians have been introduced in Italy, and are being bred in the same apiaries with the Italian in their native home. While the Syrian bees have been taken to the Island of Cyprus, and all three of the races are being bred together all over this country. Who will be able to separate them? The gentleness and industry of the Italian, the robustness of the Cyprian, joined to the prolific, swift winged Syrian, will give us the "coming bee," which will be the pride of the American apiarist.

Dr. J. P. H. Brown, a practical apiarist, has been making some interesting experiments by way of measuring these bees' tongues.

In the *American Bee Journal* of November 2, 1881, page 347, he says:—"Of late years much attention has been paid to secure bees with long tongues, and the microscope has been brought into requisition to determine their length. The major portion of all such experiments signally fail to give satisfactory results, from the fact that the observations are either made upon dead muscle, or when the muscles of the tongue are in a passive condition. The length may thus be correctly determined, but it fails to give the degree of working capacity of this organ when in a "state of action." Therefore, only such experimenters as seek to measure the distance the tongue of the living bee can pass down the corolla of the flower, will prove of any advantage to the bee-keepers.

In order to secure some definite results in this matter, I have constructed a small instrument which I call (for want of a better name) a linguameter. This instrument contains

a cup to hold diluted honey, a float, and a dial of thirty seconds of an inch. The bee's tongue passes down to the food through meshes of one-eighth of an inch, formed by very fine wire. As the honey in the cup is taken up, the float descends, and marks the distance on the dial. It is not claimed for this instrument to give the actual length of the tongue, only its reaching capacity through a given sized aperture."

In an editorial the result of his experiments are summed up as follows:

"He found that the tongues of the Cyprian bees in a trial of six, aggregated 1-32 of an inch longer than he reached with six of his improved Italians, and they in turn aggregated 3-32 of an inch (one-tenth) longer than the imported Italians. Equally pronounced is the result of Prof. Cook's numerous microscopical measurements of the tongues of the Syrian bees, which he finds to equal those of the Cyprians, and .006 of an inch longer than those of the Italians.

"Here, then, is 'one idea, just one,' which must be taken into account in the development of the coming bee.

"Now, if the Syrians are capable of as great improvement as has taken place among the Italians up to this time, we can count upon a tongue more than one-third of an inch in length, which will be sufficient to reach the nectar in the first bloom of red clover, and to render unnecessary any further efforts to secure *Apis dorsata*."

In conclusion, I would like to give some general hints about marketing honey, but, as this paper is already longer than I intended, I will simply add that while the production of honey is steadily increasing, last year's crop being estimated at 120,000,000 pounds, we need have no fears about overstocking the market, for the demand increases faster than does the supply. The foreign demand for American honey is rapidly increasing; honey is becoming a staple article the world over, and we have only to put our honey upon the market in small, neat packages, to find ready sales at good, fair prices. And although there are some things that are at present working against the interests of the apiarists of this country, such as the adulteration of extracted honey with glucose, in our large cities, yet I think the interests of

bee-keeping cannot be to any extent injured in this way, and as people become educated more upon this subject, so they will be able to readily detect honey that has been tampered with by unscrupulous men, this article will no longer be held in competition with genuine honey.

To the bee-keeper I think this would be an appropriate motto. Do all in your power to enlighten people upon the subject of apiculture, and establish your own reputation as a producer of *pure honey* by dealing *honestly and honorably* with all with whom you have to do.

The Chairman — There is a very important question in the question box: "What is the best breed of sheep for Northwestern Wisconsin, and why are they the best?"

Mr. Kellogg — I believe that the most profitable sheep to keep are the Merinoes, that is because I keep them; but, perhaps if I didn't believe that I should not raise them. I believe it is more profitable to grow sheep for wool than for mutton here. Perhaps if I were near New York City or Chicago, or some large place where they wanted nice lamb, and wanted to pay from thirty-five to forty cents a pound for hind quarters, then I would raise Cotswolds or Southdowns. For old land I would advocate sheep keeping, it saves a great deal of hard labor which has to be done on a dairy farm. But sheep will take care of themselves. If I had a very poor farm, I should advocate sheep raising. You take eighty acres of land, it will carry two hundred sheep. I did so and there was an average of ten pounds to the head of Merinoes. I know a flock of one hundred will average that. Eighty acres, if under good cultivation, will carry two hundred sheep which will average in the hands of a skillful cutter, ten pounds to the head or two thousand pounds at 30 cents a pound, about six hundred dollars. Ninety per cent. of these ewes should raise a lamb, or one hundred and eighty lambs from two hundred ewes, and I never sold a lamb even to the butcher for less than two dollars. Altogether, it counts up a total of one thousand and fifty dollars from eighty acres, and less labor than anything else in the world.

Mr. Harkness — It is all very well talking about a fleece weighing ten pounds, but what we want to know is, how much wool there was there which is not dirt. I have had a great deal of experience in cleaning wool. This last season I had two fleeces brought to me, one weighing twenty-four pounds and the other nineteen pounds. I looked them over and said to the man who brought them, this nineteen pound fleece has got four pounds more wool in it than the other. I kept them separate, and the nineteen pound fleece cleansed out eight pounds eight ounces of clean wool. From the other one I got four pounds three ounces. Now, if Mr. Hunting or any other man will show me a flock of sheep that will average four pounds of cleansed wool I shall be glad to see that flock of sheep.

Mr. Smith — How much is cleansed wool worth?

Mr. Harkness — Good Merino wool is worth at the present time eighty cents a pound when it is cleansed. When we pay forty cents a pound for fine wool that will cleanse out three-fourths, it costs us a little more than eighty cents.

Mr. Smith — I would like to enquire of Mr. Harkness if it would not be better to sell the wool unwashed, for the farmers and manufacturers too?

Mr. Harkness — It certainly would be better for the farmer, and it would not make any more trouble for the manufacturer.

Mr. Hunting — I understand that Mr. Corliss is a practical man in these matters, and would like to ask him about this.

Mr. Corliss — I have Merino sheep. I keep from 400 to 600.

Mr. Smith — Are they full bloods?

Mr. Corliss — Most of them.

Mr. Smith — Can you tell us about what your sheep average in fleece?

Mr. Corliss — Well, two years ago they averaged seven and one-quarter pounds the 600. Most of them had been washed, about thirty had not. I sent the wool to market here and got a little over thirty-seven cents a pound. That is about the average. I think it makes about as good meat as any. I had 202 sheep taken to Minnesota, and they sheared from them 1,200 pounds of unwashed wool; 537 pounds sold at

thirty-six and one-half cents and the balance for thirty-two and one-half cents.

The following resolutions were offered, the adoption moved and seconded and motion carried unanimously:

Resolved, That we, the Delegates of the Northern Wisconsin Agricultural and Mechanical Association, do hereby tender our sincere thanks to the citizens of the city of Berlin and the adjoining country for their kindness and good will as manifested to us during the Convention now about to close, and be it further resolved, that in case the citizens of Berlin and vicinity should wish to hold another Convention during the winter of 1882 and 1883, and should wish any assistance from either our Association or from the Wisconsin State Horticultural Society, such aid shall be cheerfully rendered to the utmost of our abilities.

Resolved, That the thanks of this Convention be given to the Railroads who have so generously given those attending the Convention excursion rates.

WHEREAS, We have learned that it is the intention of the State Board of Agriculture, to hold the next State Fair on the same week, that the Northern Wisconsin Fair is held at Oshkosh, thus compelling our people to choose which one to attend, and depriving them of the privilege of attending both, Therefore Resolved, that we respectfully protest against such action as not in the best interest of either Society, or of the community at large.

Resolved, That our thanks are due and are extended to P. F. Whiting and the local committee of Berlin, for the interest they have taken to make this convention so successful.

Resolved, That our thanks are tendered to Mrs. R. Howard Kelly for the able and faithful manner she has reported the proceedings, as well as for the interest she has manifested outside of her professional duties.

WHEREAS, The Convention of the Northern Wisconsin Agricultural Association at this place has been deprived by sickness of the presence and counsel of our co-worker J. C. Plumb, and

WHEREAS, We have learned with regret of his recent family bereavement and long continued sickness,

Resolved, That we tender him and his family our sincere and heartfelt sympathy.

Motion to adjourn.

Adjourned.

GEO. J. KELLOGG,
Secretary pro tem.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

For the year 1881.

Furnished by K. M. HUTCHINSON, of Oshkosh, Wisconsin, being a continuation of the record as contributed by him for the years 1878, 1879 and 1880.

JANUARY.

DAY.	7 A. M.	12 M.	6 P. M.	WEATHER.
1.....	9	12	15	Clear.
2.....	9	26	20	Cloudy.
3.....	1	10	10	Cloudy.
4.....	0	14	18	Clear.
5.....	19	32	24	Cloudy.
6.....	16	22	15	Snow.
7.....	14	2	6	Clear.
8.....	18	2	0	Cloudy.
9.....	6	6	8	Cloudy.
10.....	26	4	2	Clear.
11.....	7	20	12	Fair.
12.....	16	31	26	Fair.
13.....	12	9	4	Snow.
14.....	30	10	10	Clear.
15.....	6	21	8	Snow.
16.....	3	10	6	Snow.
17.....	14	4	5	Clear.
18.....	14	15	8	Cloudy.
19.....	8	20	22	Fair.
20.....	20	32	30	Cloudy.
21.....	30	34	28	Cloudy.
22.....	22	27	22	Snow.
23.....	14	24	20	Cloudy.
24.....	2	14	10	Clear.
25.....	8	12	12	Fair.
26.....	6	10	10	Fair.
27.....	2	8	7	Clear.
28.....	10	8	11	Cloudy.
29.....	8	16	22	Cloudy.
30.....	12	24	18	Clear.
31.....	10	14	6	Snow.

Snow fell on the sixth, two inches; thirteenth, four inches; fifteenth, three inches; twenty-first, two inches; twenty-second, five inches; thirty-first, eight inches — total, twenty-four inches. This is by far the coldest January since 1875. Prevailing wind southwest, but of light force.

FEBRUARY.

DAY.	7 A. M.	12 M.	6 P. M.	WEATHER.
1.....	2	7	2	Fair.
2.....	2	22	12	Lt. snow.
3.....	2	6	4	Clear.
4.....	2	16	12	Cloudy.
5.....	16	29	22	Cloudy.
6.....	20	35	30	Cloudy.
7.....	30	38	36	Sleet.
8.....	38	44	32	Cloudy.
9.....	14	33	33	Rain.
10.....	30	41	38	Cloudy.
11.....	25	24	18	Cloudy.
12.....	16	23	18	Snow.
13.....	2	15	20	Clear.
14.....	12	11	14	Fair.
15.....	6	29	20	Snow.
16.....	10	24	16	Clear.
17.....	8	22	14	Lt. snow.
18.....	12	19	19	Clear.
19.....	4	22	22	Clear.
20.....	12	28	28	Fair.
21.....	4	36	30	Fair.
22.....	18	38	28	Fair.
23.....	6	8	8	Clear.
24.....	2	14	11	Snow.
25.....	7	19	24	Fair.
26.....	30	48	42	Rain.
27.....	40	32	24	Snow.
28.....	12	20	22	Fair.

Ninth, seven inches snow. Fifteenth, two inches snow. Twelfth, seven inches snow. Twenty-fourth, five inches snow. Twenty-seventh, eight inches snow with high northwest wind. Total, twenty-nine inches snow.

MARCH.

DAY.	7 A. M.	12 M.	5 P. M.	WEATHER.
1.....	6	16	14	Fair.
2.....	12	21	19	Cloudy.
3.....	13	24	23	Snow.
4.....	20	35	32	Snow.
5.....	21	38	37	Cloudy.
6.....	12	34	31	Clear.
7.....	2	33	37	Clear.
8.....	24	44	40	Fair.
9.....	20	36	43	Clear.
10.....	14	32	33	Clear.
11.....	10	27	24	Cloudy.
12.....	14	30	27	Snow.
13.....	24	46	40	Cloudy.
14.....	20	42	41	Fair.
15.....	30	48	37	Fair.
16.....	27	40	36	Rain.
17.....	30	44	40	Fair.
18.....	30	52	43	Fair.
19.....	30	36	32	Snow.
20.....	28	28	36	Cloudy.
21.....	26	26	41	Fair.
22.....	16	16	36	Clear.
23.....	24	24	43	Clear.
24.....	30	30	42	Clear.
25.....	20	20	33	Clear.
26.....	18	18	39	Clear.
27.....	16	16	40	Clear.
28.....	31	31	39	Fair.
29.....	22	22	36	Fair.
30.....	26	26	42	Fair.
31.....	24	24	30	Lt. Snow.

Third, twelve inches snow, wind north. Fourth, six inches snow, wind north. Twelfth, two inches snow, wind north-east. Nineteenth, six inches snow, wind north. Total, twenty-six inches snow this month. Total for this winter, seventy-nine inches snow.

APRIL

DAY.	7 A. M.	12 M.	5 P. M.	WEATHER.
1.....	14	26	30	Fair.
2.....	14	42	40	Cloudy.
3.....	24	34	30	Lt. snow.
4.....	12	32	32	Fair.
5.....	12	26	36	Clear.
6.....	20	35	35	Clear.
7.....	20	40	40	Clear.
8.....	28	40	44	Clear.
9.....	30	31	48	Clear.
10.....	38	54	48	Fair.
11.....	31	46	36	Cloudy.
12.....	6	40	40	Cloudy.
13.....	28	42	42	Clear.
14.....	30	44	41	Clear.
15.....	36	46	47	Lt. snow.
16.....	36	56	56	Fair.
17.....	46	60	44	Cloudy.
18.....	40	48	46	Clear.
19.....	39	58	48	Cloudy.
20.....	38	52	54	Clear.
21.....	42	61	60	Clear.
22.....	48	70	68	Clear.
23.....	50	72	72	Clear.
24.....	59	76	70	Fair.
25.....	66	80	76	Shower.
26.....	56	70	72	Clear.
27.....	56	65	66	Clear.
28.....	48	56	60	Shower.
29.....	44	51	49	Cloudy.
30.....	38	58	54	Cloudy.

Fifth, robins appeared. Sixteenth, first spring day. The month was very dry.

MAY.

DAY.	7 A. M.	12 M.	5 P. M.	WEATHER.
1.....	55	67	66	Cloudy.
2.....	54	50	58	Clear.
3.....	38	94	56	Clear.
4.....	50	62	60	Fair.
5.....	50	64	68	Fair.
6.....	56	74	74	Fair.
7.....	65	80	74	Fair.
8.....	74	79	70	Rain.
9.....	52	59	56	Rain.
10.....	60	80	81	Fair.
11.....	75	90	83	Fair.
12.....	76	80	80	Fair.
13.....	58	72	64	Cloudy.
14.....	66	70	72	Rain.
15.....	58	64	61	Cloudy.
16.....	58	68	69	Clear.
17.....	56	70	72	Clear.
18.....	62	72	72	Clear.
19.....	64	76	76	Fair.
20.....	65	74	75	Clear.
21.....	62	74	76	Clear.
22.....	61	77	74	Clear.
23.....	69	76	74	Clear.
24.....	70	80	79	Clear.
25.....	72	84	80	Clear.
26.....	94	89	86	Fair.
27.....	78	88	76	Rain.
28.....	75	74	81	Rain.
29.....	77	84	82	Clear.
30.....	65	74	74	Clear.
31.....	65	66	65	Rain.

JUNE.

DAY.	7 A. M.	12 M.	5 P. M.	WEATHER.
1.....	64	72	73	Clear.
2.....	65	64	70	Rain.
3.....	54	62	65	Cloudy.
4.....	61	70	70	Clear.
5.....	68	68	66	Cloudy.
6.....	54	66	63	Fair.
7.....	56	68	70	Fair.
8.....	60	70	70	Fair.
9.....	62	71	73	Fair.
10.....	62	72	73	Fair.
11.....	68	78	74	Cloudy.
12.....	72	82	81	Shower.
13.....	74	78	71	Shower.
14.....	70	78	80	Clear.
15.....	64	72	64	Cloudy.
16.....	70	78	80	Shower.
17.....	70	80	80	Clear.
18.....	74	66	70	Shower.
19.....	72	80	82	Fair.
20.....	65	70	71	Fair.
21.....	58	64	64	Fair.
22.....	56	63	63	Fair.
23.....	58	66	67	Cloudy.
24.....	60	74	72	Cloudy.
25.....	58	64	62	Cloudy.
26.....	62	70	69	Cloudy.
27.....	64	78	82	Rain.
28.....	76	86	88	Rain.
29.....	76	82	82	Fair.
30.....	70	70	77	Fair.

JULY.

DAY.	7 A. M.	12 M.	5 P. M.	WEATHER.
1.....	68	78	77	Clear.
2.....	73	78	82	Clear.
3.....	80	90	88	Clear.
4.....	79	90	89	Fair.
5.....	81	94	92	Fair.
6.....	74	88	81	Rain.
7.....	74	86	79	Fair.
8.....	82	92	92	Clear.
9.....	74	84	82	Cloudy.
10.....	68	71	72	Rain.
11.....	68	74	73	Rain.
12.....	80	87	86	Rain.
13.....	75	86	85	Clear.
14.....	76	88	84	Clear.
15.....	78	88	90	Fair.
16.....	80	88	84	Cloudy.
17.....	74	80	78	Clear.
18.....	71	84	84	Clear.
19.....	76	90	86	Clear.
20.....	72	80	78	Cloudy.
21.....	72	81	72	Rain.
22.....	66	80	80	Clear.
23.....	73	84	82	Fair.
24.....	74	80	74	Shower.
25.....	72	76	72	Rain.
26.....	70	82	80	Clear.
27.....	68	81	80	Clear.
28.....	70	84	83	Clear.
29.....	75	86	85	Clear.
30.....	73	87	84	Clear.
31.....	78	90	86	Clear.

Very heavy rains on the night of the 20th and 21st. Wind northeast.

AUGUST.

DAY.	7 A. M.	12 M.	5 P. M.	Weather.
1.....	80	90	88	Clear.
2.....	80	92	92	Clear.
3.....	78	90	92	Clear.
4.....	80	95	94	Clear.
5.....	80	98	90	Clear.
6.....	74	72	72	Rain.
7.....	66	64	72	Clear.
8.....	64	81	82	Cloudy.
9.....	80	90	89	Clear.
10.....	74	88	84	Clear.
11.....	70	87	90	Fair.
12.....	80	92	86	Fair.
13.....	72	76	68	Cloudy.
14.....	64	68	68	Clear.
15.....	64	79	79	Clear.
16.....	70	84	78	Fair.
17.....	76	81	86	Cloudy.
18.....	75	84	76	Cloudy.
19.....	66	72	66	Cloudy.
20.....	68	80	74	Fair.
21.....	66	77	75	Clear.
22.....	70	81	79	Clear.
23.....	66	88	84	Fair.
24.....	69	90	84	Clear.
25.....	69	83	74	Cloudy.
26.....	71	76	81	Rain.
27.....	78	90	83	Fair.
28.....	74	90	89	Fair.
29.....	78	93	88	Fair.
30.....	80	90	84	Cloudy.
31.....	76	87	81	Fair.

SEPTEMBER.

DAY.	7 A. M.	12 M.	5 P. M.	WEATHER.
1.....	72	82	79	Rain.
2.....	72	82	76	Cloudy.
3.....	68	78	77	Cloudy.
4.....	75	85	80	Fair.
5.....	80	82	85	Fair.
6.....	72	58	88	Fair.
7.....	54	74	54	Rain.
8.....	54	70	72	Fair.
9.....	58	72	70	Fair.
10.....	64	72	60	Rain.
11.....	54	71	68	Clear.
12.....	56	75	70	Clear.
13.....	62	79	70	Clear.
14.....	58	73	72	Fair.
15.....	60	60	64	Rain.
16.....	56	66	59	Cloudy.
17.....	52	84	66	Clear.
18.....	56	76	76	Fair.
19.....	60	62	69	Fair.
20.....	54	82	62	Cloudy.
21.....	64	68	76	Fair.
22.....	60	68	68	Rain.
23.....	56	80	64	Rain.
24.....	70	76	70	Rain.
25.....	68	68	72	Clear.
26.....	60	71	72	Rain.
27.....	70	62	68	Rain.
28.....	47	78	63	Clear.
29.....	62	72	80	Rain.
30.....	70	72	64	Cloudy.

OCTOBER.

DAY.	7 A. M.	12 M.	5 P. M.	WEATHER.
1.....	68	68	64	Clear.
2.....	66	74	68	Cloudy.
3.....	64	76	66	Cloudy.
4.....	50	60	56	Fair.
5.....	34	59	50	Fair.
6.....	46	60	54	Rain.
7.....	56	68	71	Rain.
8.....	62	70	64	Rain.
9.....	52	66	62	Fair.
10.....	42	53	48	Clear.
11.....	52	61	57	Rain.
12.....	66	70	65	Rain.
13.....	38	47	46	Clear.
14.....	47	50	50	Rain.
15.....	56	56	51	Fair.
16.....	42	50	48	Rain.
17.....	48	50	42	Rain.
18.....	36	49	46	Clear.
19.....	40	58	52	Rain.
20.....	30	48	44	Fair.
21.....	40	58	58	Rain.
22.....	53	48	44	Fair.
23.....	33	38	40	Rain.
24.....	37	46	52	Clear.
25.....	43	56	54	Clear.
26.....	41	54	52	Cloudy.
27.....	46	60	61	Cloudy.
28.....	54	58	55	Rain.
29.....	58	64	61	Rain.
30.....	50	52	48	Cloudy.
31.....	44	56	54	Fair.

First frost on the night of the 4th.

NOVEMBER.

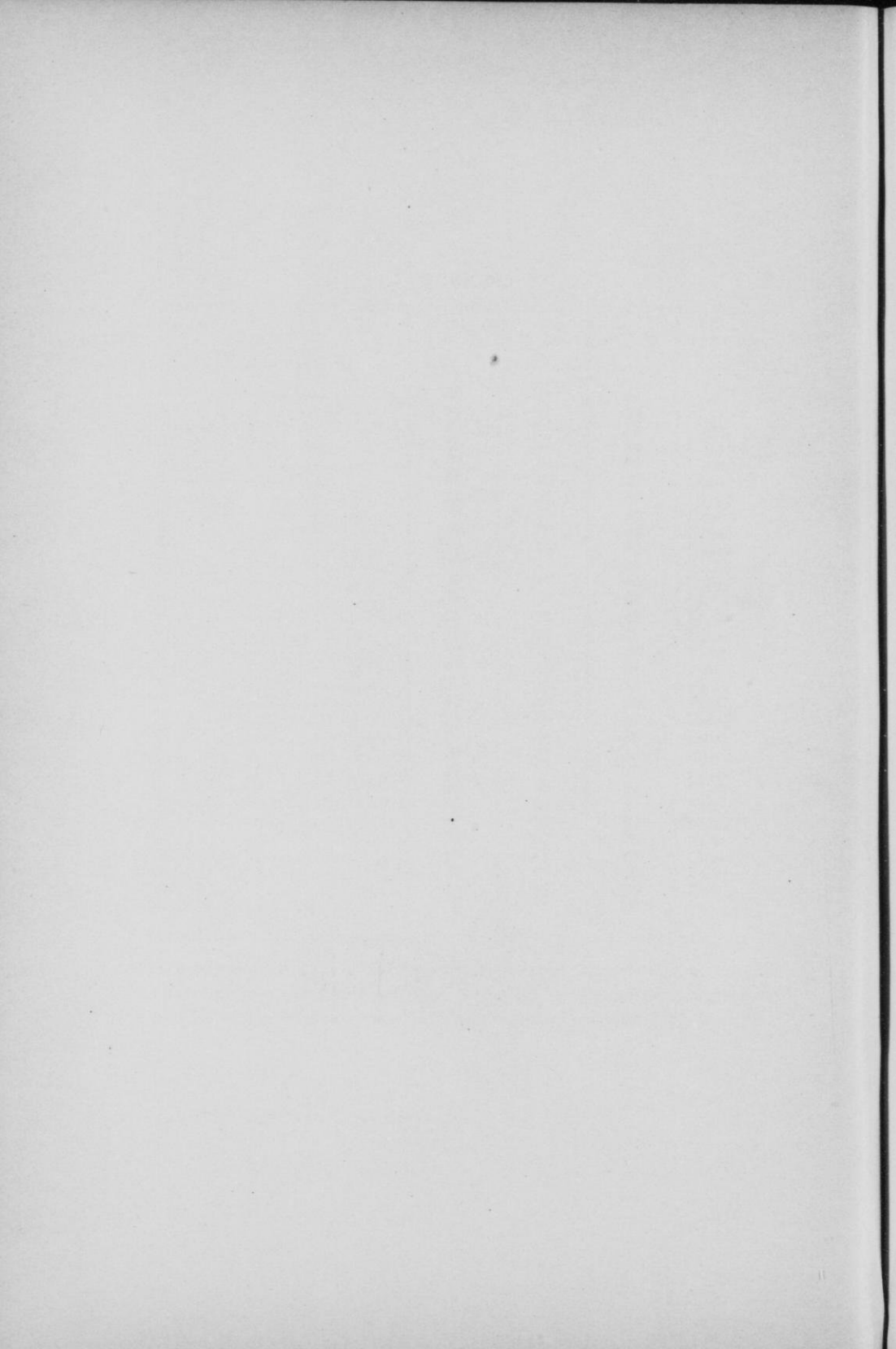
DAY.	7 A. M.	12 M.	5 P. M.	WEATHER.
1.....	44	56	54	Fair.
2.....	43	40	39	Rain.
3.....	33	38	30	Lt. Snow.
4.....	23	34	30	Cloudy.
5.....	31	32	33	Fair.
6.....	36	55	52	Fair.
7.....	48	60	52	Cloudy.
8.....	54	52	44	Cloudy.
9.....	34	55	42	Fair.
10.....	26	36	32	Fair.
11.....	36	43	42	Rain.
12.....	40	42	42	Lt. Snow.
13.....	34	41	40	Cloudy.
14.....	30	32	24	Fair.
15.....	13	27	27	Fair.
16.....	38	40	40	Fair.
17.....	51	56	42	Rain.
18.....	24	26	25	Cloudy.
19.....	24	30	24	Lt. Snow.
20.....	12	30	27	Fair.
21.....	29	40	29	Fair.
22.....	18	38	36	Fair.
23.....	18	16	12	Fair.
24.....	7	15	16	Fair.
25.....	18	28	30	Cloudy.
26.....	29	33	31	Fair.
27.....	39	38	36	Fair.
28.....	35	48	45	Fair.
29.....	45	50	46	Cloudy.
30.....	32	32	28	Lt. Snow.

DECEMBER.

DAY.	7 A. M.	12 M.	5 P. M.	WEATHER.
1.....	26	32	25	Fair.
2.....	28	34	33	Sleet.
3.....	30	38	34	Sleet.
4.....	30	38	32	Cloudy.
5.....	30	40	36	Cloudy.
6.....	39	44	39	Cloudy.
7.....	22	28	25	Clear.
8.....	28	39	38	Clear.
9.....	10	14	19	Clear.
10.....	20	34	32	Clear.
11.....	30	35	32	Lt. Snow.
12.....	37	46	38	Clear.
13.....	37	39	37	Lt. Rain.
14.....	14	22	22	Clear.
15.....	12	26	30	Clear.
16.....	34	44	38	Fair.
17.....	38	44	38	Fair.
18.....	28	44	40	Clear.
19.....	40	46	40	Fair.
20.....	34	38	36	Fair.
21.....	35	34	33	Rain.
22.....	34	40	36	Fair.
23.....	26	31	30	Clear.
24.....	26	38	36	Clear.
25.....	34	44	24	Fair.
26.....	30	37	32	Fair.
27.....	28	42	38	Fair.
28.....	26	39	36	Cloudy.
29.....	34	32	20	Fair.
30.....	20	22	20	Fair.
31.....	9	15	20	Clear.

Steady rain all day of the 21st. No snow thus far this winter, except a few flurries. No zero weather in November or December. Aggregate number of degrees below zero for November and December, 1880, was 213.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO PRESS
CHICAGO, ILL. 60637
U.S.A. & CANADA
LONDON, ENGLAND W.C.2 8AH
INDIA: NEW DELHI 110 002
AUSTRALIA: SYDNEY 2000
JAPAN: TOKYO 100
SINGAPORE 05
MALAYSIA: KUALA LUMPUR 50450
HONG KONG 957
PUBLISHED BY THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO PRESS
PRINTED IN THE U.S.A. BY THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO PRESS
1985



TRANSACTIONS
OF THE
NORTHERN WISCONSIN
Agricultural and Mechanical Association,

VOL. X. APRIL 1, 1882, TO APRIL 1, 1883.

COMPILED BY A. C. AUSTIN, SECRETARY.



MADISON, WIS.:
DEMOCRAT PRINTING CO., STATE PRINTERS.
1883.

1902

WINTER / WINTER

Journal of the American Association

of the American Association

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Published by the American Association

1902

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Battis, M. T.....	Oshkosh.
Bauman, Geo.....	Oshkosh.
Beadmore, J. B....	Clamanville.
Bowers, A.....	Clamanville.
Beach, O.....	Oshkosh.
Bentzel, E.....	Oshkosh.
Brockway, J. C....	Oshkosh.
Barnett, R.....	Oshkosh.
Burgess, W. R.....	Oshkosh.
Brown, W. S.....	Oshkosh.
Bouck, Gabe.....	Oshkosh.
Bemis, L. B.....	Clamanville.
Buckstaff, J.....	Oshkosh.
Bemis, L. C.....	Clamanville.
Barnett, J. T.....	Omro.
Boss, C.....	Clamanville.
Bennett, R. E.....	Oshkosh.
Bauman, Gustav...	Oshkosh.
Brown, R. C.....	Oshkosh.
Chate, L.....	Oshkosh.
Colvin, W.....	Oshkosh.
Catlin, W. S.....	Elo.
Cotton, M. C.....	Oshkosh.
Chase, L. S.....	Omro.
Cone, C. G.....	Chilton.
Cheney, Thos.....	Oshkosh.

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Post Office.</i>
Cross, J. W.....	Algoma.
Chase, Jas.....	Oshkosh.
Clapp, E. S.....	Winneconne.
Clough, W.....	Oshkosh.
Chase, O. F.....	Oshkosh.
Cronkhite, F.....	Neenah.
Campbell, Robt...	Oshkosh.
Cameron, Geo ...	Oshkosh.
Campbell, R. C...	Oshkosh.
Calkins, W. G....	Winneconne.
Church, Geo. S...	Neenah.
Carter, B. F.....	Sherwood.
Crary, O. F.....	Oshkosh.
Cronkhite, Geo. P.	Neenah.
Cross, J. S.....	Butte des Morts.
Cox, R. B.....	Oshkosh.
Champion, Jas....	Winneconne.
Cook, W. H.....	Stockbridge.
Conlee, G. W.....	Oshkosh.
Conlee, E. N.....	Oshkosh.
Cook, O.....	Oshkosh.
Daubner, G. H...	Brookfield.
Dale, H. B.....	Oshkosh.
Dake, J. W.....	Omro.
Davis, J. B.....	Oshkosh.
Dobson, J.....	Oshkosh.
Dreane, T. J.....	Milwaukee.
Doughty, Jas....	Oshkosh.
Doughty, Benj...	Oshkosh.
Eaton, Jeff.....	Oshkosh.
Eastman, G. F....	Oshkosh.
Ely, Cork.....	Oshkosh.
Eaton, M. H.....	Oshkosh.
Eaton, I.....	Winnebago.
Ellsworth, W. T..	Oshkosh.
Foster, Carlton...	Oshkosh.
Freeborn, J.....	Oshkosh.
Floyd, H.....	Berlin.
Finch, E. P.....	Oshkosh.
Forbes, D. H.....	Oshkosh.
Felker, C. W.....	Oshkosh.
Fraker, J. S.....	Oshkosh.
Ford, Milan.....	Nekimi.
Felker, W. B.....	Oshkosh.
Fitzgerald, M.....	Oshkosh.
Freeman, D. G....	Oshkosh.
Fisk, J. L.....	Omro.

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Post Office.</i>	<i>Names.</i>	<i>Post Office.</i>
Goe, T. R.	Oshkosh.	Lafin, J. W.	Oshkosh.
Gordinier, John ...	Little Wolf.	Laabs, J.	Oshkosh.
Green, M. B.	Oshkosh.	Lawrence, S. B. ...	Oshkosh.
Gillingham, Frank.	Vinland.	Lane, Wm.	Oshkosh.
Gove, John M.	Winneconne.	Lawrence, Thad. .	Oshkosh.
Gustavus, H. C.	Oshkosh.	Loademan, R.	Oshkosh.
Gould, J. P.	Oshkosh.	Ladd, J. W.	Oshkosh.
Glass, J. H.	Oshkosh.		
Grimmer, T. D.	Oshkosh.	Means, Mrs. J. W.	Vinland.
Goodfellow, T. M. ...	Oshkosh.	Mayhew, L.	Greenbush.
Gillingham, T. J. ...	Neenah.	Martin, E. R.	Omro.
Garry, George.	Oshkosh.	Meyer, C.	Appleton.
Gilky, G. F.	Oshkosh.	Miles, Isaac	Oshkosh.
		Moore, J. J.	Oshkosh.
Hicks, J. H.	Oshkosh.	Miller, L. M.	Oshkosh.
Hawley, A. W.	Waukau.	McConnell, W. M.	Bluffton.
Heath, Erwin	Oshkosh.	McDougal, G. W.	Madison.
Huntley, D.	Appleton.	Morgan, F. B.	Oshkosh.
Hart, A. H.	Appleton.	Miracle, Joseph ..	Oshkosh.
Hall, Wm.	Medina.	Merrill, S. R.	Neenah.
Hubbard, A.	Oshkosh.	Minckler, G. W. .	Oshkosh.
Hoaglin, J. N.	Oshkosh.	McMillan, R.	Oshkosh.
Ham, J. D.	Clemensville.	McConnell, J. C. .	Dartford.
Hutchinson, K M. ...	Oshkosh.	Mettam, Edward .	Omro.
Harding, Geo.	Waukesha.	McWilliams, J. ...	Oshkosh.
Hazen, Chester	Ladoga.	Morrison, James. .	Oshkosh.
Hughes, H. F.	Oshkosh.	McConnell, C. D.	Ripon.
Hall, Elihu.	Algoma.	Monahan, John ..	New London.
Houghton, C. P. ...	Oshkosh.	Musser, B. J.	Chicago.
Huxley, H. E.	Neenah.	Morgan, John	Oshkosh.
Harmon, L. D.	Oshkosh.	McNair, John	Oshkosh.
Heath, C. D.	Oshkosh.	Morse, J. F.	Oshkosh.
Hollister, S. W.	Oshkosh.	McCorison, O.	Oshkosh.
Harshaw, H. B.	Oshkosh.	McNair, Jas.	Oshkosh.
Hoernig, J.	Oshkosh.		
Hume, J. W.	Oshkosh.	Nelson, J.	Oshkosh.
Hale, A. M.	Oshkosh.		
Hollister, Asa.	Oshkosh.	O'Brien, Mrs. J. .	Nekimi.
Hall, W. S.	Neenah.	Osborn, A. K.	Oshkosh.
Hay, S. M.	Oshkosh.	Olcott, J. B.	Oshkosh.
Hart, Isaac.		Ostertag, S.	Oshkosh.
Jennings, W. J.	Rosendale.	Phillips, B. J.	Marinette.
Jackson, H. B.	Oshkosh.	Paddleford, S. D.	Omro.
Jackson, F. J.	Oshkosh.	Pinning, Bar.	Oshkosh.
Jewell, H. A.	Oshkosh.	Pairsh, P. T.	Appleton.
Jones, J. V.	Oshkosh.	Paine, E. L.	Oshkosh.
Johnson, C. A.	Oshkosh.	Paddleford, J. R.	Omro.
Johnston, N.	Oshkosh.	Pilgrim, B. T.	West Granville.
		Peck, O. D.	Oshkosh.
Keys, Geo.	Empire.	Paige, J. A.	Oshkosh.
Kerzertee, Ira.	Oshkosh.	Pratt, G. W.	Oshkosh.
Kennedy, J. B.	Oshkosh.	Paine, G. M.	Oshkosh.
Knapp, L. E.	Oshkosh.	Peffter, Miss Kate.	Pewaukee.
		Paige, Mrs. S. B.	Davenport, Ia.
Loper, J. R.	Oshkosh.	Powers, F. M.	Oshkosh.
Lane, Gib.	Oshkosh.	Paige, C. C.	Oshkosh.
Lampard, G. R.	Oshkosh.	Parkinson, M. B.	Oshkosh.
Loper, A. A.	Ripon.	Parson, J. G.	Oshkosh.
Lewis, Jas.	Winnebago.	Porter, A. K.	Shawano.
Libbey, D. L.	Oshkosh.	Pierson, Joseph. .	Oshkosh.

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Post Office.</i>
Ransom, E. B	Fiskes.
Reed, Jas. S	Vinland.
Russell, T. P	Oshkosh.
Rice, H. M	Oshkosh.
Rogers, A.	Berlin.
Rogers, Geo	Oshkosh.
Robinson C. D	Green Bay.
Rollins, J. M.	Oshkosh.
Ruble, J. S	Clayton.
Roe, J. P	Oshkosh.
Russell, R. C	Oshkosh.
Rockwell, A. G	Oshkosh.
Roby, A. F	Neenah.
Roberts, R. N	Waupaca.
Robie, Rufus	Neenah.
Rumery, L. O	Oshkosh.
Rich, Walter	Oshkosh.
Robbins, A. J	Oshkosh.
Radford, S	Oshkosh.
Radford, W	Oshkosh.
Stilson, Eli	Oshkosh.
Sherwood, J. C	Dartford.
Snydam, Fred	Oshkosh.
Saunders E. W	Oshkosh.
Stoddard, J	Greenbush.
Smith, J. M	Green Bay.
Stephenson, Isaac . . .	Marinette.
Stilson, Edgar	Oshkosh.
Sawyer, P	Oshkosh.
Servis, Wm	Sheboygan Falls.
Sturtevant, N. G . . .	Oshkosh.
Stroud, Geo. F	Oshkosh.
Scribner, Joseph . . .	Oshkosh.
Sawyer, E. P	Oshkosh.
Sarau, C	Oshkosh.
Sanford, A	Oshkosh.
Scott, Geo. E	Neenah.
Simons, Wm	Oshkosh.
Seeley, Eli	Oshkosh.
Smith, C. R	Oshkosh.

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Post Office.</i>
Schomer, Frank	Oshkosh.
Sherman, H. B	Burnett Junction.
Scoville, Geo	Oshkosh.
Sheldon, Wm	Oshkosh.
Soper, B. H	Oshkosh.
Streeter, G. B	Oshkosh.
Stevens, W. O	Oshkosh.
Streith, Gabe	Oshkosh.
Sawtell, H. C	Oshkosh.
Torrey, R. D	Milwaukee.
Thompson, L. F	Oshkosh.
Terrell, J. K	Omro.
Thomas, H. B	Oshkosh.
Thayer, P. S	Oshkosh.
Thompson, J. R	Fond du Lac.
Thurston, C. W	Stockbridge.
Thompson, Jud	Neenah.
Thompson, A. E	Oshkosh.
Vosburg, J	Oshkosh.
Vosburg, C. C	Oshkosh.
Vosburg, G. H	Clemensville.
Viall, E. W	Oshkosh.
Wilson, M. C	Oshkosh.
Wade, A. B	Algoma.
Weyerhorst, F	Black Wolf.
Wakefield, G. M	Oshkosh.
Woodward, W W	Port Hope.
Weston, C. S	Oshkosh.
Weed, J. H	Oshkosh.
Whitney, S. L	Ripon.
Wolcott, H. W	Ripon.
Wood, S. E	Oshkosh.
Wetherby, D	Oshkosh.
Wright, W. W	Oshkosh.
Washburn, J. R	Oshkosh.
Washburn, G. W	Oshkosh.
Waite, F. E	Oshkosh.

SECRETARY'S WARRANT ACCOUNT,

FOR THE YEAR 1882.

No.	To whom, and for what.	Amount.
16	Huber & Swift, bill posting, 1881.....	\$10 59
17	J. S. Cross, premium, 1881.....	1 50
18	H. Floyd, premiums, 1881.....	48 50
19	S. D. Macomber, premiums, 1881.....	30 00
20	Martin Tourtalotte, purse, stallion race.....	65 00
21	Alex. McLaren, purse, four year old race.....	100 00
22	Pat. McCann, purse, 2:45 and 3:00 race.....	40 00
23	Frank Campbell, purse, 2:45 race.....	30 00
24	B. Stanley, purse, 3:00 and stallion race.....	155 00
25	C. D. McConnell, paid driver of Jas. Halfpenny.....	10 00
26	Nellie Burke, purse, running race.....	100 00
27	R. D. Ketchum, purse, four year old race.....	50 00
28	A. Russell, purse, 2:35 race and one quarter mile dash.....	75 00
29	P. Delaney, purse, 2:35 race.....	10 00
30	John Lucas, purse, 3:00 race.....	50 00
31	P. H. Butler, for ladys' riding races.....	750 00
32	A. Russell, for driving stallion Moody.....	10 00
33	W. G. Mosher, purses, free for all and 2:45 trotting races, and fastest heat during meeting.....	275 00
34	S. D. Macomber, purse, four year old trotting race, and one-quarter mile running dash.....	40 00
35	G. W. Jerry, purse, free for all, trotting race.....	50 00
36	Wm. Alderman, purses, stallion and 2:35 races.....	115 00
37	B. Stanley, purse, free for all, trotting race.....	30 00
38	A. A. Loper, services as Superintendent.....	23 90
39	A. C. Austin, salary and expenses for quarter ending July 31.....	259 31
40	Geo. Rogers, Methodist Church dinner tickets.....	119 50
41	W. W. Waterhouse, services as assistant secretary.....	28 50
42	Fernandez & Bright, printing and stationery.....	142 00
43	Chicago Horseman, Advertising.....	25 00
44	Insurance on exposition building.....	270 00
45	Western Union Telegraph Co.....	2 00
46	J. V. Jones, services as superintendent.....	32 75
47	A. L. Osborn, services as clerk.....	15 00
48	R. H. Sawyer, services as clerk.....	35 50
49	E. M. Brainerd, superintendent of gates, and 4 employees..	55 00
50	Saml. Larson, purse, bicycle race, 1881.....	20 00
51	E. W. Viall, costs in bicycle suits.....	8 10
52	E. W. Viall, pails, brooms and twine.....	8 19
53	E. W. Viall, P. O. stamps and clerk hire, 1881 and 1882.....	165 90
54	W. H. Cook, services as superintendent.....	18 00
55	Warren Holt, services.....	4 00
56	E. W. Viall, treasurer services and clerk hire.....	69 00
57	Wm. O'Brien, services.....	10 00
58	Wm. Waters, architect, 1881.....	250 00
59	J. F. W. Decker, lighting exposition building, 1881.....	28 90
60	Geo. S. Church, premium, 1881.....	4 00
61	P. F. Prosser, services.....	15 00

AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL ASSOCIATION. 169

No.	To whom, and for what.	Amount.
62	J. N. Ruby, lumber and labor.....	\$104 98
63	F. Burgess, assistant marshal.....	16 00
65	J. Dobson, purse, stallion race.....	25 00
67	W. D. Hoard, advetising, 1881.....	15 00
68	J. G. Parsons, services, 1881.....	12 00
69	Chas. G. Starks, advertising, 1881.....	10 00
70	Post Publishing Co., advertising, 1881.....	25 00
71	David Chapman, services.....	15 00
72	H. M. Kutchin, advertising, 1881.....	\$10 00
73	Calkins & Watrous, advertising, 1881.....	30 00
74	Oconto County Reporter, advertising, 1881.....	10 00
75	Hanley Bros., bill posting.....	1 50
76	John F. Morse, power for machinery.....	100 00
77	Allen & Hicks, printing and stationery.....	300 81
78	J. H. Hicks, services as superintendent.....	27 00
80	Ivan Hicks, services.....	2 00
81	J. F. W. Decker, crockery and carting.....	11 24
83	H. L. Lawson, assistant marshal, 1881.....	20 00
84	F. M. Powers, marshal.....	25 00
85	R. W. Cross, carting.....	50
86	Henry Oertel, carting.....	50
87	Wm. Lansing, bill posting, 1881.....	2 63
88	Holman Daubner, assistant superintendent.....	4 00
89	Geo. H. Daubner, expenses.....	11 20
90	C. Hazen, services and expenses.....	105 00
91	Geo. H. Daubner, services and expenses.....	24 00
92	D. Huntley, services and expenses.....	23 80
93	A. A. Loper, expenses.....	9 60
94	Geo. H. Daubner, premiums.....	70 00
95	T. J. Vail, Membership National Trotting Association.....	56 25
96	King & Co., for diplomas.....	12 25
97	Helen Tipler, premiums.....	3 00
98	Ralph Burtis, premiums.....	12 50
99	James Nagle, services.....	11 25
100	N. P. Pierce, premiums.....	7 00
101	H. B. Thomas & Son, premiums.....	123 00
102	Joel Johnson, premiums.....	32 00
103	J. A. Bryant, services.....	8 00
104	Joel Johnson, services.....	3 00
105	F. E. Moorehouse, premiums.....	15 00
106	A. T. Stille, services.....	8 00
107	R. H. Buck, premiums.....	8 00
108	N. P. Pierce, premiums.....	8 00
109	D. Huntley, premiums.....	112 00
110	E. W. Sanders, premiums.....	9 00
111	Mr. & Mrs. E. W. Sanders, premiums.....	39 00
112	C. Hazen, premiums.....	250 99
113	T. J. Norris, premiums.....	18 00
114	Miss L. Goodrich, premiums.....	6 00
115	Albert Morgan, premiums.....	5 00
116	Mrs. Black, services.....	7 50
117	H. B. Weston, services.....	7 50
118	J. R. Padldleford, premiums.....	83 00
119	Mrs. S. A. VanVolkenburg, premiums.....	2 50
120	H. VanVolkenburg, services.....	10 00
121	Allan Hodgedon, services.....	8 00
122	I. C. Knapp, premiums.....	10 00
123	Mary Osthous, premiums.....	12 00
124	E. Osthous, premiums.....	21 00
125	Jas. Dougherty, premiums.....	10 50
126	Mrs. G. A. Arnold, premiums.....	2 00
127	Nelson Olin, premiums.....	42 00

170 TRANSACTIONS OF THE NORTHERN WISCONSIN

No.	To whom, and for what.	Amount.
128	Mrs. E. Merritt, premiums.....	\$2 00
129	A. H. Bartlett, premiums.....	9 75
130	A. O. Furgerson, services.....	9 00
131	Noble Dougherty, premiums.....	35 50
132	Geo. M. Hasbrouck.....	8 00
133	Miss L. C. Uzzell, premium.....	2 50
134	M. F. Cotton, premium.....	10 00
135	M. F. Cotton, premium.....	1 00
136	John Holmes, premium.....	16 00
137	Sarah Linde, premium.....	3 00
138	K. M. Hutchinson, services and merchandise.....	139 45
139	E. R. Martin, services and premiums.....	43 00
140	James Brainerd, premium.....	19 00
141	G. A. Hawkes, services.....	16 25
142	Miss Etta Wakeman, premium.....	50
143	Mrs. C. B. Crehore, premium.....	1 00
144	W. L. Stroud, premium.....	13 50
145	Cook Ely, premium.....	10 00
146	S. F. Webster, premium.....	1 50
147	S. E. Davis, premium.....	3 50
148	James Flannagan, services.....	13 00
149	Frank Stout, one-quarter mile dash running race.....	20 00
150	C. A. Davenport, premium.....	30 00
151	W. H. R. Ernst, premium.....	4 00
152	John Buskirk, premium.....	1 00
153	Wm. Glidden, services.....	11 25
154	Louise and Nellie Mears, premium.....	3 00
155	Clara Pride, premium.....	2 50
156	F. P. Austin, services.....	3 00
157	E. Lindsay, premium.....	1 00
158	H. D. DeLand, premium.....	8 33
159	John Athearn, premium.....	41 00
160	Lizzie Schrottky, premium.....	2 00
161	Geo. Harding, premium.....	178 00
162	B. H. Soper, premiums.....	15 00
163	Geo. Baker, premiums.....	236 00
164	H. A. Hobart, services.....	25 50
165	T. Neville, premium.....	22 00
166	J. S. Soul, premium.....	4 00
167	Mrs. F. Badger, premium.....	11 25
168	J. McKeen, premiums.....	39 00
169	H. Pierce, premiums.....	2 00
170	Ed. Holden, premiums.....	8 00
171	D. H. Forbes, merchandise.....	56 55
172	Chas. Barnes, hauling water.....	11 25
173	Thos. Davis, premiums.....	104 00
174	W. F. Pierce, premiums.....	12 00
175	Music.....	200 00
176	J. Cubi, premium.....	2 00
177	A. B. Wade, premium.....	21 00
178	Mrs. T. Gruby, premium.....	4 00
179	Mrs. F. A. Greenhagen, premium.....	2 00
180	Wm. Leard, premium.....	16 00
181	E. Baker, services.....	30 00
182	Geo. Young, services.....	12 00
183	F. Weyarhorst, premium.....	26 00
184	Mrs. Corbett, premium.....	1 00
185	Mrs. Kennedy, premium.....	1 00
186	Mrs. S. A. Russell, premium.....	1 50
187	M. Mehlmann, premium.....	1 00
188	Chas. Kross, hay.....	251 72
189	Mrs. L. A. Nelson.....	1 00

AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL ASSOCIATION. 171

No.	To whom, and for what.	Amount.
190	Miss Sarah Crowall.....	\$4 00
191	Mrs. H. P. Thrall, premium.....	1 00
192	G. W. Kimball & Co., premium.....	2 00
193	Allen & Hicks, premium.....	11 00
194	Wm. Webster, premium.....	10 00
195	J. W. Cross, premium.....	5 00
196	F. D. Cross, premium.....	8 00
197	Jas. Morrison, premium.....	20 00
198	Isaac Miles, premium.....	52 50
199	E. T. Ellsworth.....	2 00
200	Flora Houghton, premium.....	5 50
201	Mamie Wagner, premium.....	2 00
202	H. McKenzie, premium.....	13 20
203	V. Potter, services.....	17 10
204	P. H. Dale, services.....	21 00
205	Mrs. P. Ransom, premium.....	50
206	Geo. W. Pratt, premium.....	15 00
207	Wm. Edwards, premium.....	2 00
208	John Edmonds, services.....	17 25
209	E. S. Hayden, services.....	7 40
210	John Clemens, services.....	2 75
211	Lizzie M. Root, premium.....	3 00
212	Mrs. C. H. Root, premium.....	24 00
213	Jennie Bennet, premium.....	1 50
214	Mrs. H. M. Jones, premium.....	50
215	Newton Wright, premium.....	8 00
216	Geo. J. Kellogg, premium.....	7 50
217	Geo. J. Kellogg, premiums, \$30.00 in 1881, \$24.00 in 1882.....	54 00
218	Anna Anderson, premium.....	2 00
219	Fred. Yost, premium.....	2 50
220	H. D. Wing, advertising.....	10 00
221	J. J. Moore services.....	36 00
222	P. Hoffer, services.....	4 00
223	J. Hudson, services.....	12 10
224	Thos. Agnew, services.....	2 00
225	Albert Potter, premiums.....	6 00
226	L. Dempsey, premium.....	4 00
227	Mrs. G. W. Washburn, premium.....	3 00
228	Emma Schrovader, premium.....	1 00
229	Mary Washburn, premium.....	1 00
230	Wm. Lull, premium.....	8 00
231	P. Gratton, premium.....	5 00
232	Wm. Chase, hauling water.....	30 00
233	John Thomas, premium.....	7 00
234	Hobart & Holmes, bus team.....	5 00
235	J. L. Fiske, services.....	47 46
236	F. D. Briggs, premiums.....	13 50
237	Geo. J. Fox, posting bills.....	3 00
238	J. B. Olcott, straw.....	109 27
239	Mrs. Gustav Lewis, premium.....	1 50
240	John Nelson, premiums.....	53 25
241	Geo. M. Beardmore, premiums.....	11 00
242	Mrs. M. J. Smith, premiums.....	11 00
243	R. W. Holmes, premium.....	1 00
244	H. B. Dale, premiums.....	14 00
245	Mrs. Sarah Tallmadge, premium.....	1 00
246	E. D. Knapp, services and premiums.....	11 00
247	Chas. Kohlmann & Son, advertising.....	9 00
248	Mrs. S. Lawrence, premium.....	1 00
249	Eli Seely, premium.....	1 00
250	Eli Seely, services.....	2 00
251	Wm. Stewart, services.....	8 00

172 TRANSACTIONS OF THE NORTHERN WISCONSIN

No.	To whom, and for what.	Amount.
252	Gillingham & Son, premium.....	\$4 00
253	Mrs. W. H. Boyd, services.....	8 00
254	C. E. Andrews & Co., premium.....	2 00
255	Lane & Josslyn, boarding judges.....	9 50
256	Samuel Lodge, services with team.....	28 00
257	W. H. Leach, surveying track.....	3 25
258	W. W. Daggett, premium.....	4 00
259	M. Prock, services.....	8 00
260	Warren Holt, premium.....	6 00
261	Geo. L. Clifford, premium.....	8 00
262	J. B. Roberts, services.....	3 45
263	Mason Campbell, premium.....	6 00
264	Mrs. L. C. Booth, premium.....	8 00
265	Oscar McDonald, premium.....	1 00
266	J. Hicks, services.....	1 50
267	Mrs. R. Ash, premium.....	4 50
268	Mrs. D. B. Curtis, premium.....	50
269	Gould & Badger, lumber.....	41 85
270	Miss Della Josslyn, premium.....	2 00
271	E. P. Sheldon, services and premium.....	19 25
272	Lucy Sporr, premium.....	2 00
273	G. M. Wakefield, premium.....	20 00
274	Mrs. A. Menton, premium.....	1 00
275	Etta Allen, premium.....	1 00
276	A. R. Conway, premium.....	14 00
277	Mrs. C. E. Edwards, premium.....	2 50
278	O. McCarrison, premium.....	10 00
279	John Owens, premium.....	10 00
281	J. P. Rowe, premiums.....	42 00
282	P. Baker, services.....	33 50
282	P. Baker, draying.....	50
283	Geo. Wells, premium.....	2 00
284	Brainerd Bros., premium.....	1 00
285	Harry L. Peck, premium.....	6 00
286	John Neiss, premium.....	3 00
287	Edith Ellsworth, premium.....	1 50
288	Richard Bennett, premium.....	5 00
289	Miss Mattie M. Goe, premium.....	1 50
290	W. D. Sherwood, premium.....	1 50
291	Mrs. W. D. Sherwood, premium.....	2 00
292	C. E. Angell, premiums.....	12 00
293	F. N. Appleyard, premium.....	15 00
294	Wm. N. McConnell, premiums.....	2 01
295	Mrs. C. E. Brown, premiums.....	11 50
296	J. F. Barnett premiums.....	5 00
297	H. W. Boozer, premiums.....	2 00
298	J. N. Hoaglin, premiums.....	47 50
299	R. E. Abrams, premiums.....	6 00
300	Geo. F. Stroud, premium.....	2 00
301	L. A. Stewart, premium.....	7 00
302	E. B. Roys, premiums.....	33 00
303	S. D. Macomber, premiums.....	15 00
304	Malcome Hyde, premiums.....	30 00
305	Hillmann & Brinkerhoff, premiums.....	76 00
306	C. D. McConnell, services and premiums.....	60 00
307	W. H. Wolcott, services.....	4 00
308	John Meyer, premium.....	6 00
309	R. N. Roberts, services and expenses.....	33 80
310	J. N. Hoaglin, premium.....	12 00
311	Mrs. J. Walker, premiums.....	6 00
312	Deacon Neavitt, premiums.....	1 00
313	Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Stead, premiums.....	18 00

AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL ASSOCIATION. 173

No.	To whom, and for what.	Amount.
314	First National Bank, interest on note.....	\$273 00
315	Miss Cora Griffin, premium.....	3 00
316	Chas. Haase, premiums.....	8 00
317	Ida Lyness, premiums.....	50
318	W. H. Mantor, premiums.....	10 00
319	J. S. Cross, premiums.....	5 50
320	C. B. Fletcher, saw-dust	3 75
321	Telephone Co.....	10 00
322	Mrs. C. P. Houghton, premium.....	5 00
323	Mrs. Milan Ford, premium.....	5 00
324	Wm. Rumery, premium.....	12 00
325	Streitch Bros., premiums.....	4 00
326	Minnie M. Bailey, premiums.....	1 00
327	F. J. Jackson, premiums.....	17 00
328	H. A. Babcock, premiums.....	102 00
329	Morgan Bros., lumber.....	68 11
330	J. Dobson, hay.....	8 25
331	Mrs. Richard Bennett, premium.....	50
332	Lawrence Barclay, premium.....	8 00
333	Althouse Tool Co.....	2 00
334	Etta Ranson, premium.....	3 00
335	C. W. Harrington, premium.....	1 00
336	M. McCarty, services.....	8 00
337	Geo. S. Church, premiums.....	33 33
338	M. J. Roberts, premiums.....	1 00
339	T. W. Rhodes, premium.....	5 00
340	Saml. A. Jones, premium.....	30 00
341	J. K. Terrell, premiums.....	4 00
342	Albert Voelz, carting.....	1 00
343	G. W. Washburn, premium.....	55 00
344	H. Floyd, premium.....	49 50
345	John Clements, carting shafting.....	1 50
346	A. A. Winslow, premium 1881.....	13 00
347	H. F. Hughes, premiums.....	6 00
348	R. M. Davis, services.....	1 50
349	Eva Kelley, premium.....	1 00
350	John Dougherty, premium.....	1 00
351	F. A. Greenhaugan, premium.....	5 00
352	H. McClelland, premium.....	9 00
353	Miss S. E. Edwards, premiums.....	3 00
354	J. D. Fleck, premium.....	5 00
355	A. J. Buxton, premium.....	1 50
356	Mina Miller, premium.....	1 00
357	Philo Root, premium.....	4 00
358	Robert Willan, premium.....	10 00
359	Regina Haben, premium.....	2 00
360	Nellie E. Kent, premium.....	2 00
361	H. M. Quick, premium.....	28 00
362	Henry Hughitt, premium.....	10 00
363	Louis Perrott, premium.....	8 33
364	Mrs. L. F. Thompson, premium.....	1 00
365	S. A. Bowe, premiums.....	19 00
366	Mrs. E. S. Clapp, premium.....	1 00
367	A. B. Harper, premium.....	2 00
368	C. Ladd, premium.....	1 00
369	E. W. Daniells, premium.....	8 00
370	Carrie Bowers, premium.....	2 00
371	A. C. Austin, secretary, for services.....	25 00
372	C. F. Stanton, premium.....	8 00
373	John Gordinier, premium.....	10 00
274	Susie Johnson, premium.....	1 00
375	Wm. McLeland, premium.....	2 00

174 TRANSACTIONS OF THE NORTHERN WISCONSIN

<i>No.</i>	<i>To whom, and for what.</i>	<i>Amount.</i>
376	Stella Morrison, premium	\$ 50
377	J. C. Plumb, premium.....	6 50
378	E. B. Harshaw, postage stamps.....	8 00
379	J. M. Rollins & Co.....	2 00
380	C. R. Holden, premium.....	4 00
381	Geo. F. Stoud, use of glass.....	2 23

TREASURER'S STATEMENT.

Northern Wisconsin Agricultural and Mechanical Association in account
with E. W. Vial, treasurer:

DR.

January, 1882, to directors note.....	\$4,500 00	
Received from Secretary Austin for entries, rents and grand stand tickets.....	2,055 12	
Received from J. J. Moore for ground rents.....	568 00	
Gate receipts.....	7,214 95	
	<hr/>	\$14,338 07

CR.

By over draft on general fund.....	\$2,897 75	
By over draft on shed fund.....	318 27	
By over draft on building fund.....	293 77	
Thirty-nine dinner tickets, 30 cents.....	11 70	
Orders paid.....	10,730 38	
	<hr/>	\$14,251 87
		\$86 20
Dr. to error.....		13 00
		<hr/>
Balance on hand.....		\$99 20
		<hr/> <hr/>

BOARD MEETINGS.

TREMONT HOUSE, OSHKOSH, June 20, 1882.

There were present: President Chester Hazen, Vice Presidents A. A. Loper, C. D. McConnell, D. Huntley, E. P. Finch, R. N. Roberts, E. W. Viall, Treasurer.

Since the last meeting Mr. R. D. Torrey has resigned his position as Secretary. A. C. Austin was invited by the board to accept of the position made vacant by the resignation of Mr. Torrey, and entered upon the duties May 1st.

Mr. H. A. Jewell tendered his resignation as Vice President, which was accepted.

Mr. James V. Jones was elected to fill the vacancy created by Mr. Jewell's resignation.

Resident officers were instructed to appoint a superintendent of the machinery department, in case Mr. Jewett refuses to act.

C. D. McConnell, E. P. Finch and A. C. Austin were elected as committee to arrange speed purses.

Secretary was instructed to add four hundred and fifty dollars to premium list, as special premiums on the following herds of cattle: Herefords, Jerseys, Ayrshires, Holsteins, Devons and Short Horns. One bull and six cows or heifers to constitute a herd. Money divided, \$50 to first, \$25 to second.

Secretary was instructed to join the "National Trotting Association," so as to conduct races under the National rules.

President and Secretary instructed to secure such special attractions for the fair as they think best.

CHAS. W. FALKNER'S OFFICE, OSHKOSH, Sept. 11.

Meeting called to order by President Hazen.

Motion by Mr. Huntley, that a fee of five dollars be charged the owner of each 'bus or hack, for driving on the fair grounds during the fair. Carried.

Motion by Mr. Daubner, that the time for receiving entries be extended to six o'clock P. M. of the 12th. Carried.

Motion by Mr. Jones, that the exposition building balcony be open free to all during the races. Carried.

COUNCIL ROOM, OSHKOSH, September 14, 7:30 o'clock P. M.

Annual meeting of life members for the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing year. Pres. Chester Hazen in the chair. Motion by E. P. Finch, that a committee be appointed to examine credentials from other industrial associations. No credentials being presented, Mr. Hicks called for a ballot for president, which was taken and resulted in the election of Chester Hazen.

Mr. Geo. F. Stroud was instructed to cast the vote for secretary, which he cast for A. C. Austin, who was declared elected.

Mr. S. M. Hay was instructed to cast the vote for treasurer, which he cast for E. W. Viall, who was declared elected.

Motion by E. P. Finch, that ten vice presidents be elected by ballot. Carried.

And resulted in the election of the following named gentlemen:

D. Huntley, Appleton.

A. A. Loper, Ripon.

W. H. Cook, Stockbridge.

Geo. Harding, Waukesha.

C. D. McConnell, Ripon.

J. V. Jones, Oshkosh.

R. N. Roberts, Waupaca.

E. P. Finch, Oshkosh.

J. L. Fiske, Omro.

Dr. B. T. Phillips, Marinette.

Mr. J. V. Jones positively refused to act as vice president, and Geo. F. Stroud, of Oshkosh, was elected in his stead.

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, EXPOSITION BUILDING, September 16.
President Hazen in the chair.

The president was instructed to appoint an auditing com-

mittee to examine and audit accounts against the Association.

A. A. Loper, E. P. Finch, J. V. Jones, E. W. Viall and A. C. Austin were appointed.

TREMONT HOUSE, OSHKOSH, January 25, 1883.

Members present: Chester Hazen, A. A. Loper, W. H. Cook, C. D. McConnell, Geo. F. Stroud, J. L. Fiske, Geo. Harding and R. N. Roberts.

President Hazen appointed the following named members to settle with secretary and treasurer: W. H. Cook and A. A. Loper.

The committee, after going over the accounts of the secretary and treasurer, report that they find all accounts correct.

Motion by McConnell that two thousand dollars (\$2,000) be given in purses for speed horses. Carried.

President Hazen appointed the following committee to arrange speed purses: E. P. Finch, C. D. McConnell and A. C. Austin.

The following named gentlemen were appointed to secure special attractions for the coming fair: C. Hazen, E. P. Finch, C. D. McConnell and A. C. Austin.

The following named gentlemen were elected superintendents of the various departments:

Superintendent of Speed Horses — C. D. McConnell.

Superintendent of Gates — A. A. Loper.

Superintendent of Horses — Geo. Harding.

Superintendent of Cattle — W. H. Cook.

Superintendent of Sheep — E. R. Martin.

Superintendent of Swine and Poultry — H. W. Wolcott.

Superintendent of Field, Garden, etc. — D. Huntley.

Superintendent of Fruit and Flowers — J. L. Fiske.

Superintendent of Fine Arts — K. M. Hutchinson.

Superintendent of Manufactures — R. N. Roberts.

Superintendent of Machinery — Geo. F. Stroud.

Superintendent of Grounds — J. J. Moore.

Marshal and Chief of Police — F. M. Powers.

Committee appointed to supply water for stock during fair — E. W. Viall, J. J. Moore, Geo. F. Stroud and A. C. Austin.

Chester Hazen and A. C. Austin were instructed to select dates for holding fair.

There being no further business the board adjourned.

A. C. AUSTIN,
Secretary.

ACCOUNT OF THE FAIR.

[As published in the Daily Northwestern.]

FIRST DAY.

TO-DAY.

The old and trite adage, "opposition is the life of trade," seems to be particularly verified at the exposition, for the visitor this year will find that not only are entries much larger than last year, but of a superior grade and condition. The entire force of clerks were kept busy until after midnight of yesterday, and there being no cessation at that hour it was deemed advisable to keep entry books open through to-day. This morning the continued favorable weather was accepted with outward manifestation of good feeling. In the building, a great change had taken place. Every exhibitor had managed his affairs so admirably that a completeness of detail was apparent everywhere. There was an absence of the hurried efforts usually seen during the morning of the first opening day, but there was simply the giving of finishing touches to points where such work was needed. To the merchants of this city a great deal of praise is due for the creditable home exhibitions. Each exhibitor has displayed a wonderful ingenuity in the arrangement of space, and quite a number have approached the elaborate in the way of decoration. The capacity of the building gives excellent opportunity for individual ingenious display.

The attendance during the morning was light, but towards ten o'clock there was a noticeable increase in arrivals. Of course the great rush is expected on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, but all depends on the weather. On account of the increased purses for races and the presence of a number of fast flyers, it is expected that the crowd of visitors from outside towns will be great. The track is now in excellent condition for fast time, and owners of trotting stock are

making great calculations for Wednesday and Thursday. It is a matter of considerable moment that the entries for races are greater than ever known, as many as nine horses being booked as contestants for the larger purses. In connection with this part of the programme the ten mile race of Miss Burke and Miss Williams promises to be of unusual interest, and will doubtless prove a big drawing card for the association. The friends of the fair contestants are alike hopeful of the result.

THE OPENING.

At one o'clock this afternoon, President Hazen formally opened the exposition with brief remarks. The attendance half an hour later was considerably augmented, and it is expected the gate receipts will be quite satisfactory.

All who have attended thus far agree with the opinion entertained by the officers that the exhibit as a whole is much beyond their expectations, and in many respects outstrips all former fairs.

THE ADDRESS.

The following is the brief address of President Hazen, formally opening the exposition to the public:

Fellow Citizens and Representatives of the Northern Wisconsin Agricultural and Mechanical Association — The hour has arrived for opening our exhibition for the inspection of the public. Custom has made it my duty to make this announcement. I have but little to say on this occasion. Perhaps some remarks in regard to the organization might be in order. Northern Wisconsin, with its enterprising citizens and natural resources in all its departments, some thirteen years ago appeared to demand an agricultural organization on a larger scale than a county society. Our state society held their fairs in Milwaukee, Madison and Janesville, which made it very inconvenient for the people from the northern part of the state to attend, consequently a meeting was called to organize such an association here in the northern part of the state.

Our society was organized through the influence and assistance of the industrial and agricultural associations of Northern Wisconsin. Delegates from each and every one of those associations in the northern part of the state met in this city, and organized this society thirteen years ago.

We have held our regular fairs from that time to this. Perhaps many of you are better acquainted with the circumstances than I am, but it will do no harm to repeat them. We have met with success from the commencement. Our fairs have been all that we could expect. They have

increased in popularity. We hold our annual conventions every winter, at which we discuss topics relating to agriculture and the mechanical arts, and publish our transactions. In fact, we think we have cultivated this soil in Northern Wisconsin, pretty effectually, and I believe there is no section where the people of Wisconsin are better posted in their business than here in Northern Wisconsin.

We have met with some misfortunes. We have had our building burned down. The citizens of Oshkosh have taken hold *en masse* and rebuilt it. At the present time we have the best exhibition building in the northwest. Our exhibits here to-day show that the people of this city and community are with us. We have one of the finest expositions we have ever had in the state. We have met with opposition from the State Society from the organization of this society. We have worked up such an interest in our expositions that the State Society thought they would take a little advantage of it and hold their fair where they thought they would make it a success. That is the only reason that I can see for locating the State Fair at Fond du Lac. They located it there last year, and for fear that we should have some advantage of the weather, or that, perhaps, "Old Probabilities" would go back on them, they located it on the same week. We hope them success. We expect success here, and think that the two societies holding their fairs at the same time, will give us a better attendance than if they met at different times.

I now announce the exhibition open for the inspection of the public. It is the peoples' fair. We hope they will enjoy it. We thank the exhibitors for coming forward so liberally and making the exhibition what it is.

THE RACES.

The horsemen and those interested in the races are exceedingly jubilant over the prospects of the turf amusements for the week. Some of the races have more entries than ever known before at the fair, and there are more races filled than ever before. There are only two races on the entire list that are not filled, the four-year-old trotting race for to-morrow, and the free-for-all pacing race, and it is not certain but that these may yet come off without filling.

The great events of to-morrow afternoon will be: The ten mile dash by Miss Williams and Miss Burke with eight thoroughbred running horses, each taking four and changing every mile; the 2:35 race, and the running race, one-fourth mile dash. The following is the programme of races for the rest of the week, with the entries:

THE RACE THIS AFTERNOON.

In the free-for-all stallion race this afternoon, at the time of going to press Gazetteer had taken two straight heats.

WEDNESDAY.

No. 3. Four-year-old; trotting race; \$200. Money divided. First, \$100; second, \$50; third, \$30; fourth, \$20. Five to enter and four to start.

No. 4. 2:45 class; trotting race; \$200. Money divided. First, \$100; second, \$50; third, \$30; fourth, \$20. Five to enter and four to start.

Geo. Morris, Appleton	blk. s. Col. Cloud.
Horace Boright, Eau Claire	s. g. Little Sherm.
P. Delaney, Wausau	br. g. Frank H.
Wm. Diamond, Marinette	b. g. Prince.
T. J. Dunbar, Milwaukee	g. m. Rosalind.
Robert Carnathan, Boscobel	b. m. Catherine
W. Alderman, Dubuque	b. s. Sturner.

No. 5. Running; one-fourth mile dash; no entrance fee; \$75. Money divided. First, \$30; second, \$20; third, \$15; fourth, \$10. Five or more to start.

Frank Strout, Waupaca	s. m. Gypsy.
A. Russell, Marinette	b. g. Bay Billy.
W. Hall, Winchester	br. s. Trouble.
Dr. Ryley, Appleton	gr. m. Crazy Jane.
S. Macomber, New Lisbon	c. s. Icicle.

THURSDAY.

No. 6. 2:45 class; trotting race; \$200. Money divided. First, \$100; second, \$50; third, \$30; fourth, \$20. Five to enter and four to start.

Ed. R. Hammond, Fond du Lac	b. g. John H.
Wm. Thompson, Ispeming	ch. m. Topsy.
Frank Campbell, Chippewa Falls	blk m. Elsie C.
Pat. McCann, Chippewa Falls	b. g. Sleepy Fred.
Pat. Delaney, Wausau	br. g. Frank H.
S. A. Bowe, Oshkosh	b. m. Forest Girl.
Chas. Loomis, River Falls	gr. s. Grey Eagle.
Dr. Galbraith, Pontiac	b. g. Jas. Halfpenny.
Robert Carnathan, Boscobel	b. m. Catherine.

No. 7. Free-for-all pacing race; \$200. Money divided. First, \$100; second, \$50; third, \$30; fourth, \$20. Five to enter and four to start.

No. 8. Running race; mile and repeat; \$200. Money divided. First, \$100; second, \$50; third, \$30; fourth, \$20. Five to enter and four to start.

Nellie Burke, Omaha.....	br. s. Marvil B.
W. Hall, Winchester.....	br. s. Trouble.
A. Russell, Marinette.....	b. G. Bay Billy.
Dr. Riley, Appleton.....	gr. m. Crazy Jane.

FRIDAY.

No. 9. 3.00 class; trotting race; \$200. Money divided: First \$100, second \$50, third \$30, fourth \$20. Five to enter and four to start.

Ed. R. Hammond, Fond du Lac....	b. g. John H.
John Lucas, Oconto.....	s. m. Bessie.
Frank Campbell, Chippewa Falls.....	blk. m. Elsie C.
Pat. McCann, Chippewa Falls.....	b. g. Sleepy Fred,
S. A. Bowe, Oshkosh.....	b. m. Forest Girl.
Dr. Galbraith, Pontiac.....	b. g. Jas. Halfpenny.
T. J. Dunbar, Milwaukee.....	gr. m. Rosalind.

No. 10. Free-for-all trotting race; \$200. Money divided: First \$100, second \$50, third \$30, fourth \$20. Five to enter and four to start.

Geo. Gerry, Appleton.....	b. m. Anna Lou.
Horace Boright, Eau Claire.....	s. g. Little Sherm.
S. A. Bowe, Oshkosh.....	b. g. Little Mack.
A. Russell, Marinette.....	b. g. York State.
Chas. Loomis, River Falls.....	c. g. Princeton Boy.
Robert Carnathan, Boscobel.....	gr. g. Grey Cloud.
Ben Stanley, Detroit.....	b. s. Gazeteer.

To the horse pacing or trotting the fastest heat during the meeting, \$75.

THE CATTLE DEPARTMENT.

In this department there are some very fine herds of Devons, Shorthorns, Ayrshires and Jerseys, among them the following:

George Clifford, of Chilton, exhibits two head of Holsteins,
George Baker, of Hustisford, seventeen head of Devons.

D. Hillman and F. Brenkenhoff, Brandon, ten head of Shorthorns and three of Devons.

H. B. Thomas, Berlin, nine head of Shorthorns.

George Harding, Waukesha, twelve head of Shorthorns.

R. Willan, New Lisbon, seven head of Jerseys, one yearling bull, and three bulls under six months, and three cows.

D. Huntley, Appleton, thirteen head of Ayrshires.

Chester Hazen, Ladoga, fifteen head of Ayrshires and four of Holsteins.

C. A. Davenport, Auroraville, Waushara county, three head of Holsteins.

SHEEP DEPARTMENT.

In the sheep department the entries are larger than last year and of a fine grade.

Geo. Daubner, of Brookfield, exhibits twenty-eight head of Southdowns.

W. McConnell, of Green Lake, ten pens of American Merinos.

J. N. Hoaglin, of Omro, two pens of Cotswolds.

W. Holt, of Stockbridge, two pens of Cotswolds.

E. R. Martin, of Omro, exhibits a yearling Jersey bull.

Judge Washburn, of Oshkosh, exhibits six head of Jerseys.

HORSES.

The entries heretofore have never been so large, the extra demand for stalls making an encroachment on other territory necessary.

W. A. Dexter, of the town of Oshkosh, exhibits one mare for all work and a two year old gelding.

John Athearn, of Algoma, exhibits a two year old Norman filly, one four year old carriage horse, a brood mare and colt and one Norman brood mare and colt.

Henry Hugill, of Eureka, exhibits a Hambletonian brood mare and colt.

E. B. Soule, of Ripon, a Hambletonian stallion and five of his get.

W. W. Stetson, of Waupaca, a matched driving team.

H. A. Babcock, of Clayton, ten head of Normans.

L. Barclay, of Greenville, Outagamie county, one Norman stallion and one Norman brood mare and filley.

J. R. Paddleford, of Omro, has a fine exhibit of twelve head of Normans and two Clydesdales.

S. D. Macomber, of New Lisbon, exhibits ten head of Hambletonians and one Coach and Clyde stallion.

J. Gordinier, of Waupaca, exhibits two Almont stallions.

E. B. Roys, of Columbia county, exhibits Antar by Almont, Executor by Administrator, Tuckahoe by Mambrino Patchen, and three imported stallions.

Philo Root, Medina, exhibits a brood mare in the roadster class and a yearling blood stallion in the same class.

Roice Bros., of Columbus, exhibit six head of roadster stallions.

HOGS.

Corners in pork and consequent rise in the meat products has made a great scarcity in the market, and it was expected that this part of the exhibit would show a great falling off this year. Last year was the big hog year. The swine this year, what there are of them, are of a finer grade.

D. H. Hillman, of Brandon, exhibits nine pens of Essex.

Martin, of Omro, four pens of Essex and four pens of Poland Chinas.

J. R. Paddleford, of Omro, four pens of Berkshires and eight pens of Essex.

Thomas Davis, of Oshkosh, eight pens of Essex and five pens of Berkshires.

Philo Root, of Medina, two pens of Leicesters.

Jones Bros., of Hustisford, eight pens of Spanish Merinos.

George Baker, of Hustisford, one pen of Spanish Merinos.

POULTRY.

The exhibit of poultry is particularly fine this year, and forms one of the important features of the fair. John W. Stead, of Fisk's Corners, J. McKeen, of Omro, and Joel Johnson, of Oshkosh, each have a very large showing. The list of entries up to noon to-day were as follows:

A. B. Wade, of Algoma, exhibits a pair of bronze turkeys, pair of dark Brahma fowls, pair of Pekin ducks.

John W. Stead, of Fisk Corners, exhibits pair Copper bronze turkeys, pair black bronze turkeys, pair of white Holland turkeys, pair of Pekin ducks, pair of white Bremen geese, pair of partridge Cochin fowls, pair of silver-spangled Hamburgs, pair of silver-spangled Bantams, pair of game Rantams, pair of game Bantam chicks.

J. McKeen, of Omro, exhibits pair of black Cochin fowls, two pair of black Cochin chicks, pair of partridge Cochin fowls, pair of partridge Cochin chicks, pair of white Cochins and chicks, three pair of Plymouth Rock chicks, two pair of Dominiques, pair of Houdans, and two pair of Houdan chicks, pair of Silver-duck-wing game Bantams and pair of chicks, two pair of Hambletonians and three pair of chicks, and one pair of breeding Hambletonians, two pair of Golden Pheasant chicks, pair of white Guineas, pair of black turkeys, pair of White Holland turkeys, pair of Pekin ducks, pair of pea fowls, two exhibits of pigeons, white fain tail and black tumbler.

W. Dougherty, of Omro, exhibits a pair of Pekin ducks, pair of Bremen geese, pair of Plymouth Rock fowls, pair of bronze turkeys, pair of Hambletonian fowls, pair of dark Brahma fowls, and pair of chicks, pair of Houdan fowls, pair of silver spangled Hamburgs.

E. W. Sanders, of Oshkosh, exhibits two pair of silver spangled Hamburgs and chicks, pair of Plymouth Rocks, pair of black breasted game bantams.

Joel Johnson, of Oshkosh, exhibits two pair of silver spangled Hamburg fowls and two pair of chicks, pair of white Hamburg fowls and two pair of chicks, pair of black Hamburg fowls, pair of black-red game fowls, pair ginger-red game fowls, two pair black Spanish fowls and two pair chicks, pair of buff Cochin fowls, two pair of chicks, two pair of golden Polish fowls, and two pair of chicks, pair of black Cochin, pair of black Cochin chicks, pair of Hambletonian fowls, two pair of chicks, two pair of light Brahma fowls, two pair of chicks, pair of partridge Cochin fowls, pair of Houdan fowls, pair of Houdan chicks, pair of Talusia geese and goslings, two pair of Alsbury ducks, two pair of white crested ducks, two pair of Rouen ducks.

Cross, of Vinland exhibits two pair of black-red game fowls, and two pair of chicks.

Jones Bros., of Hustisford, exhibits four pair of Plymouth Rocks and two pair of partridge Cochins.

A. B. Wade of Algoma, exhibits two pens of Poland Chinas.

E. W. Sanders of Oshkosh, exhibits one pen of Poland Chinas.

MISCELLANEOUS MENTION.

A big excursion, on board the steamer Fashion, will be down from Berlin to-morrow, accompanied by the Berlin band.

At the meeting of the board last evening, the matter of opening the exposition building during the week and lighting it with electric light was discussed, but the project was finally abandoned, for the reason that should the light happen to go out for any reason, there might be an opportunity given for plunder. Other reasons also had weight in the matter.

C. D. Parker, member of the board of control of state institutions, was on the grounds during the day,

Miss Burke and Miss Williams, the lady riders, have arrived. Their horses, ten in number, are in splendid condition.

Birely's exhibit is surmounted by two huge clocks, which keep correct time and form an important part of the exhibition.

Harvey Seldon, of L'Anse, Michigan, a well known railroad contractor, was on the grounds this morning, and will remain to the races.

The dining hall, the only one of importance on the ground, is under the auspices of the First M. E. Church.

The Arion band will furnish music during the continuance of the exposition.

An exhibit of specimen silver, copper and iron ores, is made by G. M. Wakefield, of this city, and it attracts a good deal of attention.

Cook, Brown & Co. have a unique arrangement of tile and other of their manufactures.

The carriage display is ahead of anything ever seen at the fair. All competing factories are represented.

H. B. Thomas, of this city, who is making a success of stock raising, has a fine herd of short horns. His farm is in the neighborhood of Berlin and he is assisted in its management by his son Will.

Dr. Dale pronounces the attendance of trotters and other horses ahead of all previous years.

For ingenious arrangement of space Wm. Leard and H. R. Birely come in for a large amount of praise.

The Williamson 99 cent store has a finely appointed parlor, including a mantel and ornaments.

D. H. Forbes makes a special exhibition of carpets and rugs.

The floral display is particularly pleasing.

The Bethesda mineral water will be on draught. The display of this water has been taken by the casual observer for a fine wine exhibit.

A large amount of lumber was brought to the grounds this morning to be used in making additional horse stalls.

The schools will be closed on Thursday. The sale of children's tickets has been large.

Somebody unknown played Schmit Bros., the trunk manufacturers, a very mean trick between last night and this forenoon. To the elegant sole leather trunk they have on exhibition they had attached a small strip of sole leather as a specimen of the stock used in the trunk. Some one detached this sample and substituted in its place a poor quality of thin split leather. Had it not been accidentally discovered this misrepresentation might have remained throughout the fair, to the detriment of the manufacturers.

The competition is brisk for the thirty dollar prize offered by W. H. Boyd for the best cake made with Pearl Baking Powder. Upwards of seventy-five entries were made by parties in Green Bay, Depere, Wrightstown, Sheboygan Falls and different points in this county. Some tempting specimens are displayed, and all should see this department.

SECOND DAY.

A GRAND RUSH.

The doubts which existed last night as to weather were happily dispelled this morning by the bright sunshine and the finest weather of the week so far. Last night a soft and rather rain like breeze sprung up under a cloudy sky which created some anxiety for the morrow, but the outcome is glorious, and the bright day brought with it a crowd of people that was simply immense. No such Wednesday was ever seen during fair week heretofore. Thursday has always been the big day of the week, but the crowds to-day equalled those generally seen here on Thursdays. The train south this morning on the Northwestern road contained fifteen coaches literally jammed full. Nine-tenths of those on board stopped here. The number from down the Central road was great. Stevens Point, Waupaca and other towns on the line seemed to have turned out a large proportion of their inhabitants. The extra train on the Milwaukee & St. Paul road contained six coaches, with people clinging to the car steps. The steamer Fashion, with the Berlin Band on board, arrived loaded with passengers. Other boats were well loaded. The regular morning train on the Lake Shore road had four or five coaches filled with people from Wausau and intermediate points.

Added to those arriving from other cities, the inpouring of farmers from the surrounding country was great. All roads leading to the city were early crowded with teams and vehicles, bringing families and even whole neighborhoods. As all this mass of people arrived at about the same time, Main street and adjacent thoroughfares just after train time presented an animated appearance. The sidewalks were jammed with men, women and children, all anxiously looking for a chance to get a ride to the fairgrounds. The street cars could not accommodate one-hundredth part of the crowd. Every car was filled to suffocation in a moment. It was towards noon before the crowds on the streets could find their way to the grounds.

The lack of transportation has been noticeable. Here is

where a mistake has been made. In previous years there have been hundreds of vehicles carrying passengers to and from the grounds. The common council placed a license of eight dollars on these vehicles at the instance of city parties who wanted to keep out outside vehicles, and the result is lack of transportation, an inconvenience to visitors, and an indirect injury to the fair.

AT THE GROUNDS.

Towards 1 o'clock it was apparent that there would be a great rush, and as the hours passed the crowd was augmented at the rate of hundreds at short intervals. The ticket sellers were kept on the jump, and reported sales of the tickets at noon very large. It was estimated at that time that from 4,000 to 6,000 people had passed through the gates. In the building there was a great mass of moving humanity, and it seemed almost impossible to make headway at some points, particularly where biscuits were being dispensed with a liberal hand. The interest of the occasion was greatly heightened by the Arion cornet band which discoursed exhilarating music from the balcony stand. The members in their new suits and nodding plumes never appeared to better advantage.

As one passed along, every inch of space of the balcony railing around the entire building was taken up by sight seers, who watched the panorama below with increasing interest. After dinner the inpouring of people began in earnest, and it seemed as though they were coming from all points of the compass. It was impossible at two o'clock to do anything but move with the crowd inside the building, and as for space along the line of fence separating the race course, there was none to be had. Hundreds of carriages were drawn up beyond the race track. The attraction of course at this point was the races. At other points on the grounds the examination of cattle and horses drew interested spectators, and the stock that was led off with a blue or red ribbon received full attention. During the forenoon there were many prominent people, including the delegates from the republican convention, who, to all outward appear-

ance, had more interest in the display of the fair than political results.

Everybody who has been approached on the subject of the fair pronounce it finer than any they have ever witnessed in northern Wisconsin.

By 3 o'clock the jam along the race track and through the grounds was simply immense, and it is doubtful if the fair ever witnessed a larger crowd on any one day.

CLOSE UP.

Mayor Pratt to-day issues the following recommendation for closing the factories and schools to-morrow:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, OSHKOSH, September 13.

To the Citizens of Oshkosh:

Feeling that the people of Oshkosh, in view of the benefit occurring to them by the holding of the Northern Wisconsin Exposition in this city, owe that institution a great obligation, and in further consideration of the fact that competition is thrust upon it by the State Fair now being held in Fond du Lac, I hereby recommend that all factories and work shops be closed to-morrow, or for some portion of the day, to permit employes to attend the fair. I also recommend that the public schools be closed to-morrow to allow school children to visit the Exposition.

GEO. W. PRATT,
Mayor of Oshkosh.

THE RACES.

The races yesterday afternoon, the free-for-all stallion contest drew a fair attendance, and considerable money changed hands, in the pool box. After the first heat Gazeteer entered by Stanley, of Detroit, was the favorite and proved so to the close, having taken the race in three straight heats.

The entries and position of horses were as follows :

Gazeteer	1	1	1
Moody	2	2	4
Oshkosh Boy	3	5	3
Stormer	4	3	2
Col. Cloud	5	4	5

Time 2:33 $\frac{1}{4}$, 2:31 $\frac{1}{4}$, 2:31.

THE TEN MILE RACE.

The ten mile race between Miss Williams and Miss Burke, on eight thoroughbred horses, changing every mile, was one of the great attractions of the day. The race did not get started until two o'clock, but when it was in progress all other interests gave way to it. The great throng that witnessed it was all excitement. Men, women and children, crowded and rushed two and fro to see it. It was the one, all absorbing feature of the afternoon. The ladies especially were all eagerness to see their sex represented in a notable turf event. The race was indeed exciting. The riders at the end of each mile dismounted and quickly vaulted into the saddles of fresh horses held in waiting by the grooms and again sped on the course. As the race went with varying changes, now one ahead and then the other, the excitement reigned high, and shouts went up from the mass that crowded the grand stand and the track for long distances each side of it, as the two ladies dashed by the hotly contested and novel race. The race was won by Miss Williams in 21 minutes 55½ seconds.

Miss Burk is to ride her own horse which she has entered in the regular running race, mile and repeat, to-morrow.

The following is the future program:

THURSDAY.

No. 6. 2:45 class; trotting race; \$200. Money divided. First \$100, second \$50, third \$30, fourth 20. Five to enter and four to start.

Ed. R. Hammond, Fond du Lac.....	b. g. John H.
Wm. Thompson, Ispeming	ch. m. Topsy.
Frank Campbell, Chippewa Falls	blk m. Elsie C.
Pat McCann, Chippewa Falls	b. g. Sleepy Fred.
Pat Delaney, Wausau	*...br. g. Frank H.
S. A. Bowe, Oshkosh.....	b. m. Forest Girl.
Chas. Loomis, River Falls.....	gr. s. Grey Eagle.
Dr. Galbraith, Pontiac	b. g. Jas. Halfpenny.
Robert Carnathan, Boscobel	b. m. Catharine.

No. 7. Free-for-all pacing race; \$200. Money divided. First \$100, second \$50, third \$30, fourth \$20. Five to enter and four to start.

No. 8. Running race; mile and repeat, \$200. Money divided. First \$100, second \$50, third \$30, fourth \$20. Five to enter and four to start.

Nellie Burke, Omaha.....	br. s. Marvie B.
W. Hall, Winchester.....	br. s. Trouble.
A. Russell, Marinette.....	b. g. Bay Billy.
Dr. Riley, Appleton.....	gr. m. Crazy Jane.

FRIDAY.

No. 9. 3.00 class; trotting race; \$200. Money divided: First \$100, second \$50, third \$30, fourth \$20. Five to enter and four to start.

Ed. R. Hammond, Fond du Lac.....	b. g. John H.
John Lucas, Oconto.....	s. m. Bessie.
Frank Campbell, Chippewa Falls.....	blk. m. Elsie C.
Pat. McCann, Chippewa Falls.....	b. g. Sleepy Fred.
S. A. Bowe, Oshkosh.....	b. m. Forest Girl.
Dr. Galbraith, Pontiac.....	b. g. Jas. Halfpenny.
T. J. Dunbar, Milwaukee.....	gr. m. Rosalind.

No. 10. Free-for-all trotting race; \$200. Money divided: First \$100, second \$50, third \$30, fourth \$20. Five to enter and four to start.

Geo. Jerry, Appleton.....	b. m. Anna Lou.
Horace Boright, Eau Claire.....	s. g. Little Sherm.
S. A. Bowe, Oshkosh.....	b. g. Little Mack.
A. Russell, Marinette.....	b. g. York State.
Chas. Loomis, River Falls.....	c. g. Princeton Boy.
Robert Carnathan, Boscobel.....	gr. g. Grey Cloud.
Ben Stanley, Detroit.....	b. s. Gazeteer.

To the horse pacing or trotting the fastest heat during the meeting, \$75.

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES AND FINE ART.

Perhaps nowhere in the building is centered so much of interest to ladies as in this particular line of exhibits. Mere superficial examination will not bring to light all the fine products of the needle therein contained, but rather careful and experienced observation is required. This year is an

uncommon one in many senses, as pertains to the quantity and quality of the work exhibited. To enumerate would be to exhaust the patience of the average individual, and the writer is therefore cautious in this respect, no matter how great the temptation to elaborate. To begin, the exhibit is under the supervision of K. M. Hutchinson, who is assisted by Mrs. O. E. Carrier, of this city, and Mrs. Kent, of Fond du Lac. The ladies report a larger and finer display than for years. There are, too, many departures from the old school of needlework and embroidery. There is a variety of work introducing the Kensington stitch, but very little of which has been exhibited heretofore. There, too, is a great deal of work beautified by hand-painted designs. Among the most bewildering mass, the reporter was enabled to make minutes of some articles requiring a special mention. Of these there is a clay bust modelled by a little miss of ten years, with no tools save those furnished by a piece of wire and a hairpin. In the work there is unmistakable genius. Miss Mattie Goe exhibits a set of decorated china, which for richness of tone and exquisite design and finish, is almost beyond criticism. A piece of needle work, valuable on account of age and association, is exhibited by Miss Crowell. It is a specimen of needle work executed by the deceased mother of the exhibitor as long ago as 1826. A piece of chenille embroidery on dregs of wine satin, is worthy of especial notice. An embroidered chair, a hand painted foot rest, a satin velvet sofa pillow, a number of carriages, chair and baby afghans, hand painted bannerets, silk embroideries and a host of other articles make up a collection as useful as it is interesting and valuable.

MERCHANTS' DISPLAY.

Details, while oftentimes dull and uninteresting reading, will prove an exception to the rule in commenting upon the home exhibit of merchants who have aided to a very large degree in making the exposition a success. Simple justice demands that more than usual space be given to a number of those who have given their time and labor to increase the interest of the general display. Below will be found the re-

sult of several hours of assiduous duty among exhibitors in the building.

William Leard makes an elaborate display of clothiers' goods and of ladies cloaks. The exhibit is given under a picturesque booth of modern villa style, the top being formed of alternate stripes of red, white and blue bunting, and the woodwork painted in a light green shade.

Birely & Son have erected a square tower 32 feet in height on the top of which an eagle is perched. The upper section of the tower has two immense clocks which regulate the time. On the four sides of the lower section of the tower, large clocks are in position, while below them is a display of solid and plated silverware.

The Oshkosh 99 cent store has a finely appointed parlor, in which are displayed some very excellent articles of bric-a-brac and vertu. The floor is carpeted and laid with Smyrna and Brussels and velvetings. A feature is a marble mantle with side and center ornaments. Ebony tables, pedestals and easels are displayed, as well as some finely framed engravings.

J. L. Bernstein has a well arranged apartment, beautified by lace and plush draperies, with a background of cretonnes. A display is made of cloaks, dolmans, circulars, shawls and dress goods of latest patterns.

F. B. Clagget makes an exhibition of wall paper, in side and ceiling designs. The paper is arranged with regard to tint, harmony and general effect. He has also an exhibit of paints, oils and goods generally kept in stock.

D. H. Forbes makes an elaborate exhibit of carpets, oil cloths and rugs, which commands universal attention.

G. R. Lampard devotes a space to a display of pianos, organs and other musical instruments. The space is canopied with fine piano covers, giving a charming effect.

A. M. Weber has one of the most costly exhibits in the building, consisting of millinery and dry goods, the stock invoicing \$2,000. A feature is a fanciful arrangement of ostrich plumes, 125 in number. In the exhibit are twenty-four imported French hats and a number of silk and plush dolmans.

B. H. Soper has an elaborate exhibition of furniture. The

list comprises a plush and satin parlor set of six pieces, an ebony set finished in raw and spun silk, a mahogany chamber set of Eastlake pattern, and one of walnut in Queen Anne design, elaborately carved, a book case, hall rack, and dressing case, with pier mirrors, a folding bed, dining chairs, upholstered in leather, and window draperies of plush velvet and Turkish satin.

Schmit Bros. exhibit a fine line of trunks.

L. Dimpsey exhibits the New Hecla and other stoves, and two furnaces.

Charles Haase makes an exhibit of boots and shoes.

Guenther's pharmacy makes a special display of the water of Bethesda spring in barrels and sealed bottles.

C. E. Andrews, of Milwaukee, exhibits Pearl Baking Powder in a decorated booth. Hot biscuits are served to a devouring crowd at all hours.

Opposite Andrews booth there is a display of Horsford's phosphatic baking powder.

Cook, Brown & Co. have a substantial exhibit of sewer and drain tiling.

J. F. W. Decker exhibits cases of decorated china and other domestic and imported ware.

Bridge makes an exhibit of pianos and organs.

O. McCarrison displays a plush, velvet and satin Egyptian parlor set, a chamber set of Queen Anne pattern with Tennessee marble tops.

The DeWitt Portable Gas Works of Chicago, exhibit a machine for manufacturing gas out of low grade gasoline, an invention of 1881. The agent, H. B. Houghtaling, contracted with G. M. Wakefield for putting one of the machines in his residence.

F. Sette & Co., of Racine exhibit a pillow sham holder.

George F. Stroud exhibits paints, lubricating oils, tanks and cans, brushes, artists' goods, glass, varnishes, Irish glues and greases, a particularly attractive display. He is taking orders for these goods.

The Oshkosh trunk factory makes an exhibition of trunks, valises and satchels.

J. M. Rollins & Co. exhibit a case of domestic and foreign shoes and a fine line of rubber goods.

A. Sanford exhibits lumber tools and patent ox shoe.

F. J. Jackson has a fine display of goods in the saddlery line.

C. W. Kimball & Co., of Chicago, through their branch store here, make an exhibit of rubber goods and belting.

Edwin Ernst has a cabinet of stuffed birds, forming quite an ornithological attraction.

Allen & Hicks exhibit a case of handsomely bound books and specimens of job printing.

W. G. Brauer exhibits case of imported Vienna meerschäum goods, said to be the finest ever brought to the city.

Miss Fox has an exhibit of hair goods.

Miss Koch, of Manitowoc, displays mosses, wild grasses and straw flowers.

J. F. W. Schmidt makes a fine display of druggists' goods in polished cases.

A. R. Krum, of the silver plating works, has an exhibit of plated goods. The display is important as specimen work of a home institution of the character named.

FRUIT DEPARTMENT.

This department is fully up to the standard of last year, and the entries are larger.

In the non-professional line Nelson Olin, of Omro, exhibits seventy different varieties of apples, nine varieties of pears, eleven varieties of crabs, and fourteen varieties of grapes.

B. Lowe, of Palmyra, exhibits thirty-four varieties of grapes.

George Kellogg, of Janesville, thirty varieties of apples, six varieties of crabs and six varieties of grapes.

In the professional line J. P. Roe, of Oshkosh, exhibits fifteen varieties of grapes, thirty varieties of apples, five varieties of crabs, and a plate each of raspberries and blackberries.

E. W. Daniels, of Auroraville, six varieties of grapes, twenty-five of apples and ten of crabs.

Henry Lloyd, of Aurora, forty varieties of apples.

THE ART COLLECTION.

This year's exhibit, though large, does not represent so valuable a collection as shown last year, Lydston's celebrated pictures, which attracted so much attention last fall, not being exhibited. The principal space, and occupied by the Milwaukee artist last year, is filled with a choice number of crayons by Spink & Osthaus, and some landscapes in oil and oil portraits, smoke pictures and India inks by the latter, and a collection of fruit pieces, plaques and panels, all in oil, the work of Miss Mary Osthaus. In the line of crayons, the familiar faces of a number of well-known citizens are delineated with life-like correctness. The most noticeable one is a life-size picture of Amelia Watts, 7x3½ feet. "The Stag at Bay" is an original crayon by Mr. Osthaus, and is one of the gems of the collection. The landscapes in oil exhibit a degree of excellence, creditable alike to the artist and to the general collection. A study from nature, a fox head, is especially worthy of consideration. Of portraits there are a number which excel in flesh tones and general character. The smoke pictures on china, carried out by a process known to the profession, are interesting. In panels, plaques and studies from nature and oil, Miss Osthaus has shown a remarkable degree of skill and careful use of the brush. Aside from this the collection is decidedly amateurish, though interesting as such. Among these are some very commendable works in pencil by the pupils of St. Vincents academy, and by the pupils of Mr. Lucas, of this city.

Mrs. Dr. Russell exhibits a plaque with a landscape in oil.

Lottie Goodrich has some excellent pencil sketches.

Miss Clara Tonneson exhibits several water-color landscapes.

A. J. Buxton, of Stockbridge, makes an exhibit of pencil sketches.

The Business College is represented by its usual fine work in specimen penmanship, plain and artistic.

Outside of the general line of work, H. W. Boozer had a collection of portraits, which combine pastel, India ink and water color.

Of photographs, Ely, of this city, and Stinson of Appleton, come in for a large share of favor. Ely's work is too well known to admit of criticism. This year's exhibit is more than usually attractive, however, on account of new ideas which he has brought out in the way of artistic posing and finish. Besides his photograph display he has some really fine crayons and India Ink productions.

MISCELLANEOUS MENTION.

One of the unique and attractive advertising schemes on the Exposition grounds is the Pearl Baking Powder team of goats under the management of W. H. Boyd. A mammoth can of baking powder about six feet high, bearing the Pearl label, stands upon a toy wagon which is drawn by a team of two long-whiskered goats driven by a small boy perched on the seat. The goats have diminutive horse blankets labeled "Pearl Baking Powder," and the driver has the Pearl insignia in his hat band. The outfit attracts great attention, and is constantly surrounded by a crowd.

Pools on the races will be sold at the Tremont House sample room every evening at 8 o'clock.

The banks of the city will be closed Thursday and Friday afternoons.

The Mayor issues a recommendation to-day asking the manufacturers to shut down their factories to-morrow so as to permit employes to attend the fair.

A collection of Indian curiosities by W. N. Webster attracts great attention, also a collection of the natural woods of Wisconsin.

The street car company deplores the fact that extra cars could not be had from Milwaukee less than \$20 a car each per day.

The display of flowers this year is very large. Miles and Nelson are the only professional exhibitors.

Superintendent Huntley of the vegetable department states that this part of the fair shows increased entries and better products.

James Brainerd, of this city, makes a special exhibit of grapes.

The premiums on double carriage teams were awarded

about one o'clock this afternoon. There were twelve entries, nine of which showed up on the track. The first premium was awarded to Mayor Pratt's handsome bay team, and the second to a grey team belonging to L. A. Stewart of Berlin.

Governor J. M. Rusk, Secretary of State E. G. Timme and State Treasurer E. C. McFetridge will visit the exposition on Friday of this week. They will be at the Fond du Lac fair on Thursday and at the Kenosha fair on Wednesday.

THIRD DAY.

INCREASING CROWDS.

Another glorious and successful day is added to the best fair weather and biggest attendance the Northern Fair has ever experienced. The incoming crowds to-day, far exceed those of yesterday. A train of ten or a dozen coaches on the Northwestern road was packed to suffocation. Five or six coaches on the St. Paul road contained some 500 people. Trains on other roads and the boats which came later were crowded. The pouring in of farmers greatly exceeded yesterday. More vehicles were on the streets this morning to transport people to the fair grounds, which kept the crowds on the street thinned out more and there was not the appearance of the jam down town that existed yesterday. At the grounds, however, the pulse was more perceptible, and it was evident from the early hours of the morning, that the attendance was going to be heavier to-day.

A perfect stream of pedestrians and people in carriages began pouring through the gates before nine o'clock, which continued with increasing volume up to noon.

As the *Northwestern* goes to press at noon, no account of the afternoon can be given, but it is estimated now that there will be from 12,000 to 15,000 people in attendance. The features for to-morrow will be the three-minute race, the free-for-all trotting race and the five mile race and repeat between Miss Williams and Miss Burke. The Governor, Secretary of State and Col. W. F. Vilas, of Madison, will be here to-morrow, and arrangements are being made to have

them speak, which will be more fully announced in the *Official Bulletin* in the morning.

THE RACES.

The races yesterday afternoon were the great attraction. Before the hour announced for starting, the grandstand was packed to suffocation, and the fence on each side of the track was a dense mass as far as the eye could reach. Hundreds of vehicles of all descriptions were drawn into line, and every bit of room in them was occupied. The Arion band, which took up a position in the center of the grand stand, added to the interest and received frequent applause. The running ten mile race of Miss Burke and Miss Williams, which was fully reported yesterday, came on first, and the appearance of the ladies was an interesting sight to everybody. The ladies wore neat riding habits of velvet and silk, and appeared to be in the best of spirits. Soon after two o'clock the start was made, and from that time until the finish the crowd was kept in a tremor of excitement. As the horses passed under the wire each mile there was tremendous cheering, and the ightning-like rapidity with which changes were made was a mystery to all. After the race, the 2:35 class was called up. The purses and starters were as follows:

Purses \$200. Money divided. First \$100, second \$50, third \$30, fourth \$20. Five to enter and four to start.

Geo. Morris, Appleton.....	blk. s. Col. Cloud.
P. Delaney, Wausau.....	br. g. Frank H.
Wm. Diamond, Marinettee.....	b. g. Prince.
T. J. Dunbar, Milwaukee.....	g. m. Rosalind.
Robert Carnathan, Boscobel.....	b. m. Catherine.
W. Alderman, Dubuque.....	b. s. Stormer.

There were but three entries, Bay Prince, Frank H. and Stormer, the others having been withdrawn. The owner of Bay Prince sent up a protest to the judges' stand against starting the horse on account of an injury. As this statement was regarded as a horseman's trick, the horse was called for, and though at first there was no apparent trouble, after the first heat the crowd became painfully aware that

the animal was unfit to contest for the purse. In the first heat Prince was given the pole, Frank H. second place, and Stormer third. When the start was given Prince took the lead, Frank H. second, and Stormer a length behind, breaking badly. Before the quarter, Stormer gained his feet; the horses were pretty well together. But at the end of the half mile it was apparent to all that the horses were pretty well matched, and it proved so during the first and second heats. On the three-fourth stretch there was a splendid neck and neck struggle between Frank H. and Stormer, while Bay Prince was leading splendidly. A terrible spurt was made on the home stretch and Bay Prince passed under the wire, taking the heat in 2:34½; Stormer, second; Frank H. third.

After this heat the horses in the running quarter mile dash were called out. The entries and purses were as follows:

Purse \$75. Money divided. First \$30, second \$20, third \$15, fourth \$10. Five or more to start.

Frank Stout, Waupaca.....	s. m. Gypsy.
A. Russell, Marinette.....	b. g. Bay Billy.
W. Hall, Winchester.....	br. s. Trouble.
Dr. Ryley, Appleton.....	gr. m. Crazy Jane.
S. Macomber, New Lisbon.....	c. s. Icicle.

The horses were given a standing start at the three-quarter pole, and a terrific burst of speed was made to the judges' stand. The race was taken by Troubler in 25¼ seconds. The race though exciting, was rather of too short duration for the spectators.

The horses in the 2:35 class were next called up for the second heat. They got away with little scoring, Stormer leaving his feet soon after the start, but his driver cornered him before the quarter, and then the race grew interesting. It was evident that Bay Prince was failing, and though he held up magnificently, Stormer passed under the wire several lengths in advance of the other, Frank H. having pushed to second place and Price third. Time 2:35¼.

After this heat Stormer was the favorite, and it was quite evident he had a walk away, with Prince laboring under difficulties. In both the third and last heat the horses were

started in good shape, Stormer breaking as usual at the start, but getting down to steady work before reaching the quarter. During both heats there was magnificent work by all three animals, but Stormer showed his staying qualities after the first heat. The time of the third heat was 2:37½ and the fourth heat 2:38¼. In the fourth heat the driver of Stormer came very near giving the heat to Frank H. by inadvertently slowing up as he was within five lengths of the wire.

RECAPITULATION.

Stormer.....	2	1	1	1
Bay Prince	1	2	3	3
Frank H.....	3	3	2	2

Time, 2:34½; 2:35¼; 2:37½; 2:38¼.

The following are the races for to-morrow.

No. 9. 3:00 class; trotting race; \$200. Money divided. First, \$100; second, \$50; third \$30; fourth, \$20. Five to enter and four to start.

Ed. R. Hammond, Fond du Lac.....	b. g.	John H.
John Lucas, Oconto	s. m.	Bessie
Frank Campbell, Chippewa Falls.....	blk m.	Elsie C.
Pat McCann, Chippewa Falls.....	b. g.	Sleepy Fred
S. A. Bowie, Oshkosh.....	b. m.	Forest Girl
Dr. Galbraith, Pontiac.....	b. g.	Jas. Halfpenny
T. J. Dunbar, Milwaukee	gr. m.	Rosalind

No. 10. Free-for-all trotting race, \$200. Money divided. First, \$100; second, \$50; third, \$30; fourth, \$20. Five to enter and four to start.

Geo. Jerry, Appleton	b. m.	Anna Lou
Horace Boright, Eau Claire.....	s. g.	Little Sherm
S. A. Bowe, Oshkosh	b. g.	Little Mack
A. Russell, Marinette.....	b. g.	York State
Chas. Loomis, River Falls.....	c. g.	Princeton Boy
Robert Carnathan, Boscobel.....	gr. g.	Grey Cloud
Ben Stanley, Detroit.....	b. s.	Gazeteer

To the horse pacing or trotting the fastest heat during the meeting, \$75.

FIELD, GARDEN, DAIRY AND HOUSEHOLD.

In this department the superintendent reports an increased exhibit over last year and a better class of exhibits.

John Meyer, of Appleton, exhibits flax seed.

John W. Stead, of Fisk Corners, sample broom corn.

J. McKeen, of Omro, and John W. Stead, of Fisk Corners, sample amber cane.

J. W. Cross, of Oshkosh. spring wheat, yellow dent and white dent corn.

Fred D. Cross, bushel of beans.

Noble Dougherty, of Omro, exhibits samples of wheat, oats, clover and flax seed, peas and beans, broom corn and pop corn.

C. E. Angell, of Oshkosh, sample of wheat, rye, oats, seed corn, flax seed and Timothy seed.

Frank Weyerhorst, of Oshkosh, samples of wheat, barley, oats, corn, timothy and clover seed.

A. B. Wade, of Oshkosh, timothy and clover seed.

Newton Wright, of Oshkosh, seed and sweet corn.

F. W. Appleyard, of Oshkosh, amber cane.

H. Pierce, of Oshkosh, peas and sweet corn.

E. B. Ransom, of Fisk Corners, amber cane.

Thomas Davis, of Oshkosh, samples of wheat, rye, beans, barley, oats, buckwheat, corn, timothy seed, flax seed and peas.

J. N. Hoaglin, of Oshkosh, samples of spring wheat, rye, oats, corn, beans and peas.

William McLelland, of Berlin, wheat and oats.

In dairy products the exhibitors are Mrs. Eliza Stead, of Fisk Corners, H. B. Thomas & Son, H. M. Quick, Mrs. Wm. Sill, Mrs. M. J. Smith, Milan Ford, Vinland Cheese factory, Chester Hazen, of Ladoga, H. McClellan, of Berlin, E. R. Martin, of Omro, F. B. Fargo & Co., of Lake Mills, E. P. Ingalls, of Milford, J. F. Barnett, of Omro, F. A. Gruenhagen, of Merton's Landing, Mrs. C. P. Houghton, Mrs. Richard Bennett, of Oshkosh, W. N. McConnell, of Dartford, Mr. Rhodes, of Waupaca, Louis Perrott, of Greenville, H. A. D. DeLand, of Sheboygan, and Mrs. A. P. Gruenhagen, of Oshkosh.

For special butter premiums the exhibitors are H. B. Thomas, Mrs. Wm. Sill, Mrs. M. J. Sweet, Mrs. Milan Ford, H. McClellen, Mrs. C. P. Houghton, Mrs. Richard Bennett, W. A. McConnell.

BEES.

The exhibitors are W. L. Stroud, of Oshkosh; Albert Potter, of Neenah, and G. S. Church, of Clayton.

CAKE AND BREAD.

Miss Martha Guyatt, of Sheboygan Falls, makes an exhibit of angels' food and farcy cake, Mrs. C. Angell and Mrs. C. E. Brown, of Oshkosh, exhibit of cake and doughnuts, Etta Ransom, of Fisk's Corners, bread; Mrs. M. J. Smith, of Oshkosh, cake and bread; Mrs. S. A. Russell, of Oshkosh, cake; Mrs. E. W. Booth, of Omro, cake cookies and doughnuts; Mrs. S. C. Goe, of Oshkosh, cookies and doughnuts; Mrs. Reuben Ash, cake, bread and doughnuts; Mrs. R. J. Harney, cake; Mrs. Theodore Grube, cake; Miss Flora Houghton, cake.

The contestants for the special \$30 premium on cake are Miss Della Joslyn, Mrs. T. D. Nelson, Mrs. C. E. Brown, Allen Vessey, Mrs. E. D. Knapp, Mrs. C. Angell, Mrs. O. Angell, Mrs. A. J. Clum, Mrs. M. J. Smith, Mrs. S. A. Russell, Miss Nellie Wright, Miss Lulu Jackson, Msr. S. C. Goe, Mrs. Reuben Ash, Mrs. J. Walker, Mrs. R. J. Harney, Miss Harney, Miss Mary Washburn, Miss Clark, Mrs. C. P. Houghton, Mrs. L. A. VanValkenburg, Mrs. D. B. Curtis, Katie Glynn, Jennie Ruby, Vinland, Mattie Daggett, Loa Snyder, Mrs. A. J. Goff, Carrie Bowers, Cleminsville; Mrs. H. M. Jones, Mattie Bennett, Mrs. C. E. Edwards, Augusta Adams, Mamie Stebbins, Helen Tipley, Neenah; Mrs. A. Turck, Gertrude Kellogg, Flora Kellogg, Jennie Bennett.

The contestants for the \$10 premium are Florence Russell, Jennie Ruby, of Vinland, Augusta Adams, Lulu Jackson.

GARDEN PRODUCTS.

The exhibitors of garden products are John Mayer, of Appleton; Brainerd Bros., H. Pierce, James Dougherty, of Oshkosh; John W. Stead, Fisk's Corners; J. McKeen, of Omro;

Fred. D. Cross, N. C. Pierce, Oshkosh; John Dougherty, Omro; E. D. Knapp, C. E. Angell, Frank Weyerhorst, Mason Campbell, Mrs. M. J. Smith, Charles Rodgers, E. W. Sanders; H. McClellan, Berlin; John Nelson, A. B. Wade, Newton Wright, W. F. Pierce, John Thomas, Isaac Miles, Joseph Clubi, J. N. Hoaglin, J. K. Terrell, J. P. Roe and H. F. Hughes.

CANNED FRUITS AND JELLIES.

The exhibitors are Mrs. Eliza Stead, of Fisk's Corners; H. M. Quick, of Elo; Mrs. M. J. Smith, E. W. Sanders, Oshkosh; Mrs. C. H. Root, of Ripon.

FLORAL DISPLAY.

Isaac Miles and John Nelson make the only professional exhibit. The other exhibitors are D. Huntley, of Appleton; J. C. Plumb, of Milton; Deacon Nevitt, W. L. Stroude, F. Weyerhorst, Mrs. E. W. Sanders, C. H. Root, Ripon; A. H. Bartlett, Mrs. F. Thrall, Mrs. G. W. Washburn, J. P. Roe, Mrs. Eliza Stead, Fisk's Corners; Mrs. L. F. Thompson, Anna Anderson, Mrs. A. J. Clum, Stella Streeter, Mrs. C. M. Angell, Mrs. F. Badger, Mrs. Geo. Kellogg.

FOURTH DAY.

AN IMMENSE CROWD.

Thursday was a magnificent day at the fair. The weather was perfection and the crowd was far the largest ever seen on the grounds. A perfect mass of people crowded the grand stand and along the track, and weighted down the balconies of the exposition building, while in the building and through the grounds large numbers passed to and fro in constant motion and in endless streams. The lowest estimate of the attendance was 15,000, while some sanguinely claimed there must be 18,000 all told inside the enclosure. Everybody was jubilant and enthusiastic over the grand success. The main attractions were the races, which are reported under their proper head.

THE RACES.

The races yesterday afternoon attracted an immense crowd into the band-stand and along the race track for a quarter of a mile. For that matter all the races this year have proved exceptionally good drawing cards, especially those in which the ladies have taken part. The features for Thursday afternoon were, the 2:45 race, the running race, mile and repeat, and the four year old race. As the reporters were denied the privilege of the judges' stand, it was impossible to get the minor details regarding some of the races; for outside of the stand it is difficult to keep track of the different horses when there are many entries and ascertain the points of the race as the judges see them.

There were eight entries in the 2:45 race, being about twice as many as could score well on the track. It took considerable scoring to get the horses off, and when they did go they were badly scattered, but they strung out much worse before the heats were completed. The following is the summary:

2:45 class: trotting race; \$200. Money divided. First \$100, second \$50, third \$30, fourth \$20. Five to enter and four to start.

Catharine	7	1	1	1
Elsie C.	1	4	4	8
Sleepy Fred	6	2	7	2
Grey Eagle	2	3	5	4
Forest Girl	4	5	2	7
Topsy	8	5	5	3
Frank H	2	7	8	7
Col. Cloud	5	8	6	5

Sleepy Fred came in first and Catharine second on the first heat, but were set back to sixth and seventh place respectively, for running, the heat being given to Elsie C., who came in third, consequently no time could be announced on the first heat. In the third heat Sleepy Fred was set back from second to seventh place, for running. Time of last three heats, 2:39½, 2:35¾, 2:39.

THE RUNNING RACE.

The running race, mile and repeat, created great excitement. Miss Burke rode her own horse, Marvie B., and won

enthusiastic applause, as she took both heats of the race. The summary is as follows:

Running race, mile and repeat; \$200. Money divided. First \$100, second \$50, third \$30, fourth \$20.

Marvie B.	1	1
Trouble	2	2
Bay Billy	3	3
Time, 1.50; 1:50.		

At the conclusion of the race E. P. Finch stepped forward on the judges' stand and presented Miss Burke with a large and handsome floral horse shoe, complimenting the lady on her skill, and alluding to the riding, herself and Miss Williams, as lending an important attraction to the fair. The crowd gave three cheers for the lady as she took the floral gift and left the track.

THE FOUR-YEAR-OLD RACE.

The four-year-old race, though not filling, was allowed to be trotted. There were only three entries, and some claim that there were horses in it over four years of age. The summary is as follows:

Four-year-old; trotting race; \$200. Money divided. First, \$100; second, \$50; third, \$30; fourth, \$20.

Irene	2	1	1	1
Henry K.	1	2	2	2
Captain Bismarck	3	3	3	3
Time, 3:05; 2:56½; 2:52½; 2:51½.				

Irene, on some of the heats, came in so far ahead that she was pulled up and almost walked under the wire. It was evident from this fact and from the fact that the time shortened from 2:35 on the first heat to 2:51½ on the second, that Irene possesses much better speeding qualities than were brought out in this race.

The five mile and repeat race this afternoon was won by Miss Burke, who took two consecutively run heats in 20 minutes and 53 seconds. She was presented with a pair of silver horse shoes by Mr. Dale, as a testimonial of the favor she had won here. Both Miss Burke and Miss Williams were the recipients of many floral offerings this afternoon.

THE ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual meeting of the Association was held last evening at the common council rooms, President Hazen in the chair. There were probably fifty life members present. The meeting started in immediately upon the election of officers. For president Chester Hazen received all but three or four scattering votes and was declared elected. A. C. Austin was re-elected secretary, and E. W. Viall treasurer, without opposition. On motion of E. P. Finch, a committee of five, to which were added the secretary and treasurer, was appointed to recommend a list of ten vice-presidents to the meeting. This committee withdrew and then returned and recommended the following list: A. H. Babcock, of Neenah, C. D. McConnell, of Green Lake, Geo. Harding, of Waukesha, H. W. Wolcott, of Ripon, D. Huntley, Appleton, W. H. Cook, of Stockbridge, R. N. Roberts, of Waupaca, Dr. B. T. Phillips, Menomonee, E. P. Finch, Oshkosh, J. L. Fisk, Green Bay.

E. P. Finch made a point that it was unfair to supercede members of the old board, unless those elected on the new board would assume the obligations on paper which the old members had assumed. The old board had become collectively and individually responsible for about \$5,000 in the shape of endorsers to notes for borrowed money, and he thought that those men who had taken this obligation ought to have the running of the fair for another year. He moved that the meeting proceed to ballot for vice presidents and that they be voted for separately. The list of the old board was then read, one at a time, and ballots taken for a successor to each one of them in rotation. The result was the election of the following board of vice-presidents, which differs some from the report of the committee: A. A. Loper, Ripon, C. D. McConnell, Green Lake, George Harding, Waukesha, D. Huntley, Appleton, W. H. Cook, Stockbridge, R. N. Roberts, Waupaca, B. T. Phillips, Menominee, E. P. Finch, Oshkosh, J. L. Fisk, Green Bay, Geo. F. Stroud, Oshkosh.

Mr. Stroud was substituted for J. V. Jones, who, after being elected, positively declined to serve.

Under good of the order J. V. Jones suggested that before

another year a power hall be built for the accommodation of machinery which was a leading feature of agricultural fairs, and which took no premiums, and was therefore a feature of no expense to the association. Machine men had promised to make a big showing next year and hereafter, if such a place was provided for them.

E. P. Finch said that inasmuch as the state fair had for two years past, and more particularly this year, used every effort to crush out this fair, he was in favor hereafter of using every means possible to prevent state appropriations to any and all agricultural societies. The state fair for years had been getting two or three times as much as this fair out of the state, and now he was in favor of opposing all appropriations whatever, and he believed that the Northern Wisconsin Fair could take care of itself and would be alive and kicking long after the State Fair was dead and buried. J. V. Jones took issue with Mr. Finch. He thought that now the State Fair would be willing to make peace and this fair could now hitch up with the State Fair so as not to clash in the future and both go in for equal appropriations.

Finch replied he would see the State Fair in hell first, before he would show any compromise towards it.

President Hazen made a short statement regarding the time of the fair. He said that after the time of the State Fair had been fixed for the same week as this fair he came over to Oshkosh to consult with the officers and other members of the association and the people of Oshkosh about the propriety of changing the date, but there was a general sentiment of opposition to changing the time from the date already fixed upon, being the same week in which it had been held for years. At that time prominent men here promised that the city of Oshkosh, by subscriptions, would make up the thousand dollars which the fair would lose from the state appropriation. This had not been raised so far, and with this and the receipts of the present fair, it was probable that the indebtedness of the society would be nearly or quite wiped out. Mr. Jones said he knew of no such promise, but if such a one had been made, it ought to be lived up to. He thought the amount could have been raised be-

fore the fair, but such a thing would be almost impossible after the fair.

The matter dropped here without further discussion, and the meeting adjourned.

FIFTH DAY.

END OF THE FAIR.

This morning the grounds wore much the appearance of the opening day, but there was evidence that the gate receipts would be larger than any closing day in the history of the association, because of the continued beautiful weather, and the great attractions which the races afford. To those who arrived early there were splendid opportunities for sight seeing and examination, and until the arrival of Governor Rusk and other distinguished guests, people passed their time in this way. Between 10 and 11 o'clock the Governor, in company with Senator Sawyer, ex-Governor Smith and Congressman Guenther, arrived on the grounds in the private carriage of Mr. Sawyer. Soon after entering the gate they were received by President Hazen and arrangements were made for a little speech-making. Before leaving the carriage a detour of the grounds was made and the gentlemen expressed themselves infinitely pleased with the appearance of everything, especially the exhibition in the building. The Governor pronounced it superior to Fond du Lac's exhibit, both privately and in his speech. Ex-Governor Smith was more conservative in the expression of opinion, but it was evident from his remarks to a *Northwestern* representative that the display was beyond anything he had expected. The announcement that the Governor would speak from the central eastern balcony of the building attracted a great crowd to that quarter. When the cotierie of gentlemen was escorted to the place it was with some difficulty that they got through the crowd.

After taking seats President Hazen stepped to the front and introduced Gov. Rusk. During his speech he was ap-

plauded and sat down amid great clapping of hands. Ex-Gov. Smith was next introduced, and the announcement of his name was made the occasion for hearty applause. At the end of Mr. Smith's remarks the president mentioned the name of Congressman Guenther and turned around to introduce him, but he had quietly withdrawn and was not within hearing. The crowd then called loudly for Senator Sawyer, and when the president stated he had gone to look for Mr. Guenther, there was an amused expression on every one's face. The Arion band, which was stationed to the right, played a patriotic air, and neither Mr. Sawyer nor Guenther putting in appearance, the crowd dispersed. The distinguished guests were then taken in charge and piloted through the building and to various points on the grounds, being greeted on all sides by a curious throng anxious to get a sight of the chief executive of the state. In the meantime Secretary of State Timme arrived in a carriage with Postmaster Harshaw, and was warmly greeted by numerous friends and acquaintances.

The addresses of Gov. Rusk and ex-Governor Smith were somewhat lengthy for publication this afternoon, but the phonographic report is being written out and they will be printed in full to-morrow.

THIS AFTERNOON.

The scene on the grounds this afternoon is only slightly varied from that of yesterday. It differs only in that there is not so large a crowd. The attendance, however, is far better than on the last day of any of the previous fairs. Just after dinner the crowds began arriving on foot and in carriages. The number of carriages was especially large, as the main attractions of the afternoon were the races, and people enjoy these greatly by witnessing them from their own vehicles. For about two hours a perfect stream of people poured through the gate until it was estimated over 5,000 people were on the grounds.

CARRIAGE EXHIBIT.

The importance of the carriage exhibit at the present fair is such as to demand special attention and a separate classi-

fication in noticing the leading features of the exposition. A large portion of the north half of the building is devoted to this special branch of manufactures, and it is a showing that does eminent credit to the growing industries of this city in that line. The visitor to the fair interested in this line can find his time well employed and his tastes eminently gratified by an inspection of this splendid exhibit. Every carriage manufacturing establishment in the city is largely represented.

J. L. CLARK & SON.

J. L. Clark & Son exhibit twelve jobs of their finest work, including almost every style of buggy and carriage made by them, and a few in the white or rough, before being finished, in order to show the quality of material and the workmanship of ironing. A list of those jobs on exhibition is as follows:

An extension top phaeton of fine finish and upholstering.

A single seat phaeton of handsome finish, which took the first premium.

An extension top Surrey, with Clark's patent springs, which also took first premium.

A single end spring top buggy, very neat, likewise was graced with a blue ticket.

A first premium was also awarded to a single top side bar buggy with St. Julien gear.

A single open business buggy, with Clark's patent springs, took first premium for that style.

A platform two-seated carriage in the white and ironed in the rough took second premium.

This firm also exhibited three side bar buggies in the white, one of which received second premium.

Two speeding buggies were also exhibited, one finished and one in white. The finished buggy took the first premium.

Some of Clark and Son's finest jobs were placarded as having been made on special orders from various parties, and during the week they have made numerous sales of some to the most critical buyers, men who know and can appreciate good work when they see it. The splendid exhibit of Clark

& Son, and the favor which their work has met with at the hands of connoisseurs is very flattering, and the trade which the new firm has already secured, springing up almost spontaneously, as it were, redounds to the great credit of this mammoth concern. This is the first exhibit Clark & Son ever made at a fair. Last year their immense factory, which is now employing hundreds of men and turning out hundreds of buggies and carriages weekly, had not yet been started up. The firm took second premium on general display, in addition to the individual premiums already noted.

THOMAS NEVILLE.

The display of buggies and sleighs by Thomas Neville is one of the finest in this department and took first premium on general display. Mr. Neville is to be credited with exhibiting a very excellent class of work. Nearly all the jobs exhibited were made on special orders for prominent parties not only in this city but in Chicago, Kansas City, Stevens Point, and even eastern cities. They were exhibited at this fair but were awaiting transportation to purchasers. Mr. Neville has eleven jobs on exhibition as follows:

One extension top phaeton, which took second premium.

One extension top barouche of handsome finish and trimmings.

One six-passenger side bar carriage of quite elegant proportions and elaborate style.

One Brighton Surrey, canopy top, which took first premium.

One French platform spring phaeton, which was awarded first premium.

One French platform spring phaeton, canopy top.

One low front piano box top buggy, with Timkin springs.

One Corning side bar of nobby style and finish.

One piano box, side bar, top buggy.

One speeding buggy, which took second premium.

One Russian, two-seated sleigh, upholstered in crimson plush, which took first premium.

Mr. Neville's display received marked attention from fanciers of fine carriages, and the premiums he was awarded and the orders he received were very creditable to his handiwork.

OSHKOSH CARRIAGE COMPANY.

The Oshkosh Carriage Company, successors to Parsons & Goodfellow, is fully represented with an exhibition of eleven styles of buggies and carriages, occupying a prominent position in the center of the north end of the building. This concern, which is widely and favorably known throughout the carriage world, exhibited quite a variety of styles which claim attention. The specimens are as follows:

The Parsons' spring wagon, containing a new improvement in springs, to which a first premium was awarded.

An end spring phaeton, which took second premium.

The business buggy, open, known as No. 17, which was awarded second premium.

A handsome speeding buggy, of delicate proportions, but strong in build.

One platform phaeton of fine finish.

A Brewster buggy, No. 6, with top.

Extension top, two-seated carriage.

Two Surreys, one with top, and one open.

A storm buggy, with top, and a very stylish buckboard.

This firm has made numerous sales on their display during the week.

THE McMILLEN WORKS.

The carriage works of R. McMillen, successor to Thompson & Hayward, exhibit one three-spring platform, two-seated wagon, which took the first premium, and three of the combination pring platform wagons, and the patent bent reach which this firm makes a specialty of; one of the latter was awarded second premium. This concern also exhibited two open business buggies having the combination reach, and one "Crown" top buggy.

JAMES HOLDEN

exhibited three jobs, two slide seat top buggies, one of which took first premium, and one top buggy, white chapel body.

STREICH BROS.

exhibited two end spring two-seated open buggies, which completes the list in this well filled and interesting department.

THE FRUIT EXHIBIT.

The professional exhibitors are John Mayer, of Appleton; Brainerd Bros., of Oshkosh; H. Floyd, of Berlin; A. B. Wade, Oshkosh; D. Huntley Appleton; Isaac Miles, William Rumery, Oshkosh; E. W. Daniels, Auroraville; J. P. Roe, Oshkosh; George J. Kellogg, Janesville; Chester Hazen, Ladoga; Eli Seeley, Oshkosh, J. C. Plumb, Milton.

Non-professional exhibitors are W. L. Stroud, J. W. Cross, Frank Weyerhorst, Oshkosh; J. McKeen, Omro; H. M. Quick, Elo; Mrs. M. J. Smith, Oshkosh; George S. Church, Neenah; E. W. Sanders, Oshkosh; Nelson Olin, Omro; J. Bramley, Newton Wright, Oshkosh; Mrs. E. S. Clapp, Winneconne; H. Denicke, H. Pierce, M. V. Sparbeck, John Thomas, J. N. Hoaglin, Cora Griffin, Oshkosh; John Meyer Appleton.

MISCELLANEOUS MENTION.

On Wednesday 2,000 hot biscuits were served from the respective stands of the rival baking powder firms and nearly 3,000 each on Thursday.

The stall reserved for the use of Miss Burke, was after the race yesterday, blocked with curious spectators, and the lady wherever she went was the cynosure of all eyes.

The prize of \$30, offered by the Andrews Pearl Baking Powder Company for the best cake made with that powder, was awarded to Miss Mary Clark, of this city. The \$10 prize by the same company to young lady under fifteen years of age was awarded to Miss Gertrude Russell, daughter of R. C. Russell, of this city.

Several sales of solid silverware were made by H. R. Birely & Son in the building yesterday and to-day.

Mrs. L. W. Kempt has an interesting exhibit of canary birds in the center of the building, which enliven the air with song.

The first premium on photographs, India inks and water colors was awarded to Ely, the Elm street photographer.

THE BIG END.

Fair week has come and gone and the thirteenth annual exhibition of the Northern Wisconsin Agricultural and Me-

chanical Association is a thing of the past. Never did people seem to have labored for the success of a project with a greater sense of satisfaction. No complaints or grumblings are heard; nothing but pleasant and encouraging things are spoken. It has been the greatest success the fair has ever experienced. Not a drop of rain fell during the week and nature seemed to put on its loveliest wardrobe for the occasion. If manufactured to order the conditions could not have been bettered.

The number of entries was the largest ever recorded at the fair, and the gross receipts were the heaviest. The treasurer thinks the gross receipts of the fair will be over \$11,000. Whether this will carry the society entirely out of debt can not now be stated, but it will come close to it. The turf features of the week have added greatly to the interest manifested and lends to the theory that a greater outlay in this direction would pay still more. The riding of Miss Burke and Miss Williams Wednesday and Friday was largely instrumental in drawing the immense crowds on those days. The securing of this attraction at the last moment, almost before the fair opened was a very fortunate one, and everybody is satisfied with it. It beat balloon ascensions all to death. The officers of the association, the people of Oshkosh, and the friends of the Northern Fair have much to gratify them upon the week's work—the gratification of overwhelming success. And this is due, in a measure, to the attack made upon this fair by the state fair. The papers of Fond du Lac, even up to the day of the fair, kept advertising Miss Burke and Miss Williams, and making all sorts of misrepresentations as to the attractions secured for the week. They belittled the Northern Fair on every occasion, and drove the people of Northern Wisconsin into a sympathy for the Northern Fair such as has never before been entertained. It has done us good. It has shown that the Northeastern part of this state can not be brow beaten. It has shown that the Northern fair has stuff in it. The superior advantages of a mammoth exposition building, the best mile track in the state, the finest facilities offered in the northwest cannot be cried down by bluffing. Even as late as Friday a Fond du Lac paper came out in a

bogus dispatch, purporting to come from Oshkosh, saying that the fair had been a fizzle and that the admission had been cut down to twenty-five cents in hopes of recuperating its bankrupt treasury. How false this is everyone knows. On the other hand this paper has published entire the dispatches received from Fond du Lac, even with all their pretensions and bluster, not caring to belittle the State Fair, which, from name, public position and political influence, ought to be a greater success than it is. It is not so much a credit to the State Fair to be a success as it is for the Northern fair to equal it, if it does not excel it, in which, however, men of candid judgment give the palm to the Northern Fair in many particulars. If the State Fair people are satisfied, they may press the flattering unction to their souls that the Northern Fair people are more than satisfied.

THIS MORNING.

This morning the building and grounds had assumed a melancholly and deserted appearance. The great bulk of the exhibits had been taken away and the stock driven off. There was but little to remind one of the fine display which had attracted and interested many thousands. A small crowd which had gathered to witness the closing heat of the free-for-all race, soon dispersed after it was over, and the few officers remaining in the building made hurried preparations to depart for down town. Miss Burke and Miss Williams took leave of the President and Secretary about 11 o'clock, expressing their thanks for the kind attention from everyone connected with the fair, and in turn, being invited by the officers to come again, to which they agreed provided all their arrangements for next year were made satisfactory. At a meeting of the directors this morning in the president's office a call was made for a meeting of the full board, to be held on the 25th inst. at which time the premiums become payable.

THE RACES.

Friday was quite a big day among horsemen and those interested in races. A large proportion of the crowd present was interested solely in this, while not a few seemed to be

there to have a good time generally among themselves. Before nightfall the excitement among sporting men over pools became quite lively, as the free-for-all race was quite a sticker to the initiated, and could it have been trotted out that day it is not improbable that the field buyers would have made a big stake, while the backers of the favorite Gray Cloud, would have been correspondingly out. Aside from the five mile and repeat race between Miss Burke and Miss Williams, the three minute race and the free-for-all came off.

THE THREE MINUTE RACE.

There were four starters in the three minute race. Halfpenny, from Detroit, Bessie and Sleepy Fred from Chippewa Falls, and Forest Girl, entered by Seth Bowe, of this city. It was evident during the first three heats that Halfpenny could easily take the race, but that his driver was driving him for second or third money to save a record. At the end of the third heat, therefore, the judges ordered the driver Ben Stanley off the sulky and sent for Marvin Beers, the man who has charge of Miss Burke's horses, and put him in to drive. From this time out Halfpenny took the straight heats with no effort at all. It was reported that Beers was given twenty-five dollars to not let the horse take any higher record than was necessary to win the race. Before the last heat Sleepy Fred was withdrawn, and in the last heat Forest Girl gave out entirely and came to a walk at the three-quarter post, and with tongue protruding from her mouth and trembling in every muscle, was unhitched from the sulky and led to the barn scarcely able to stand. The summary is as follows:

3.00 class; trotting race; \$200; money divided. First, \$100; second, \$50; third, \$30; fourth, \$20. Five to enter and four to start.

Halfpenny	3	3	4	1	1	1
Bessie.....	1	4	2	3	2	2
Sleepy Fred.....	4	2	1	2	3	dr
Forest Girl.....	2	1	3	4	4	dis

Time: 2:41 $\frac{1}{4}$; 2:41; 2:44 $\frac{1}{4}$; 2:58.

THE FREE FOR ALL.

The most exciting contest of the week was the free for all. There were five starters, Grey Cloud, from Boscobel; Gazetter, from Detroit; Princeton Boy, from River Falls; Anna Lou, from Appleton; and Little Mack, entered by Bowe. Grey Cloud was the favorite in the pool selling, and went as high as eight and ten dollars for the first choice, to two dollars or less for the field. His stock kept up through two heats, both of which he took, when he dropped to second place, and then to fourth. It was evident he was being outwinded and betters began hedging. When it was announced that the balance of the race would be post-poned until morning on account of the darkness, his stock suddenly went up again, although just previous, Anna Lou had been selling at first choice.

This morning the race was trotted out, Grey Cloud, as anticipated, taking the heat and winning the race. Gazetter came in second but was put back to third for running, Anna Lou being given second.

The summary is as follows :

Grey Cloud.....	1	1	2	4	1
Anna Lou.....	2	2	4	1	2
Gazetter	3	5	1	2	3
Little Mack.....	4	3	5	2	4
Princeton Boy.....	4	4	5	dr	

Time 2:26 $\frac{1}{4}$, 2:25, 2:31 $\frac{1}{4}$, 2:33 $\frac{1}{4}$, 2:28 $\frac{1}{2}$.

NOTES.

Sleepy Fred, the horse that was withdrawn in the race died about eight o'clock in the evening from being over driven.

Forest Girl though badly used up from over driving will get well.

Grey Cloud takes the extra \$75 for having trotted the fastest heat during the week. He made 2:25 in one heat, which was the fastest heat ever trotted on this track. His owner claims that this time is as good as 2:20 on the Chicago track.

MACHINERY DEPARTMENT.

A change in the location of this department was made, the ground occupied being the center of the field west of the exposition building. A portable engine furnishes the power. Among the exhibits are the following:

Althouse, Wheeler & Co., of Waupun, exhibited a pumping wind mill.

Dearing & Co., of Chicago, a binder, reaper and mower.

Furst & Bradley, of Chicago, exhibited plows, rakes and cultivators.

P. B. Ward, of Chicago, harrows.

W. Clough & Co., of Oshkosh, force and suction pump, hose and rubber goods.

Streich Bros., of Oshkosh, plows and cultivator.

Frank Packard, iron and wood pumps and wind engine.

G. Luddock, of Berlin, eclipse wind mill, stock tank, underground force pump and feed grinder.

E. H. Heath, of Waupun, self-rakers and mowers.

D. M. Osborn & Co., Auburn, mowers, reapers and harvester, twine-binders.

Peerless Reaper Co., mowers and reapers.

C. G. Luce, reaper.

W. D. Stroud, harrows, plows and corn cultivator.

J. C. Davis, sulky cultivators, mower, self-binder, cider mill, potato digger and bog truck.

J. Walker, Champion cord binder, mowers and reapers.

Van Brunt & Davis, Horicon, seeder and seed drill.

E. W. Harris, Cassody sulky plow.

A. P. Bailey & Son, twine binders, tooth harrow and seeders combined, broadcast seeder and cultivator, grain drill, corn plow, plow attachment, cider mill, farmers' vice, reapers, mowers, fanning mill, sulky harrow, and reapers.

Janesville Machine Co., mower and seeder.

S. Hazen & Son, Ripon, windmill and shifting tooth harrow.

Mass, Foos & Co., Springfield, O., windmill.

B. C. Ferson, Milwaukee, pulverizing harrow.

M. K. Dahl & Son, Waupun, plows, harrows and sulky attachments.

James Little & Sons, Menasha, two globe feed cutters.

J. I. Case & Co., Racine, sulky plow, riding corn cultivator, tooth harrow and plows.

MISCELLANEOUS MENTION.

The butter and cheese awards are as follows: The premium on the best plate of print or roll butter was awarded to Mrs. Eliza Stead, H. M. Quick second. For best factory ordinary cheese, to the Brandon Cheese Factory. The \$50 premium on cheese divided among those whose exhibits scaled forty-two points out of fifty was awarded to the Vinland Cheese Factory, Ladoga Cheese Factory, Brandon Cheese Factory, Green Lake Cheese Factory, A. D. DeLand and Louis Pervott. The \$50 premium on butter, same conditions was awarded to H. B. Thomas & Son, M. H. Quick, Mrs. M. J. Smith, Mrs. Milan Ford, W. N. McConnell, T. W. Rhodes, H. McClellan, E. R. Martin, F. A. Gruenhagen, J. F. Barnett. Higgins' prize silver cup, offered for the best butter salted with Higgins' Eureka salt, was awarded to Mrs. C. P. Houghton, of Algoma.

J. L. Clark & Son wish it understood that none of the buggies or carriages exhibited by them at the fair were made on special orders or purposely for exhibition at the fair; but were taken from their regular stock in their repository. They took first premium on every carriage they had entered for contest, except the work in the white, which are only allowed second premiums as the highest.

W. R. Pryne, the blacksmith, had on exhibition a case of horse shoes, which attracted considerable attention from horse men. Mr. Pryne is an intelligent student of the horse, and constructs his horse shoes on scientific principles.

PURSES AND PREMIUMS

AWARDED AT THE FAIR OF 1882.

Speed Horses.

CHAS. D. MCCONNELL, SUPERINTENDENT.

Free-for-all class stallion race, \$250, divided four moneys. Five entries. The winning horses were:

Ben. Stanley, Detroit, Mich., enters br. s. Gazeteer; first.....	\$125 00
Martin Tourtelotte, Pleasant Prairie enters g. s. Moody; second...	65 00
W. Alderman, Dubuque, Iowa, enters br. s. Stormer; third.....	35 00
John Dobson, Oshkosh, enters b. s. Oshkosh; fourth.....	25 00
Time, 2:33½, 2:31½, 2:31.	
Judges — J. Selleck, John Finch, John Gardinier.	

Four-year-old class trotting race. Purse \$200. Four entries. Winning horses were:

E. McLaran, Chippewa Falls, enters br. m. Irene; first.....	\$100 00
Reuben Ketchum, New London, enters br. g. Kenry K.; second...	50 00
S. D. Macomber, New Lisbon, enters br. g. Capt. Bismark; third...	30 00
Time, 3:05, 2:56½, 2:52½, 2:51½.	
Judges — J. Selleck, John Finch, John Gardinier.	

2:35 class trotting race, \$200 purse. Five entries. Winning horses were:

W. Alderman, Dubuque, Iowa, enters b. s. Stormer; first.....	\$100 00
Wm. Diamond, Marinette, enters b. g. Prince; second.....	50 00
Patrick Delaney, Wausau, enters b. g. Frank H.; third.....	30 00
Time, 2:34½, 2:35½, 2:37½, 2:38½.	
Judges — A. Selleck, John Finch, John Gardinier.	

Running race, one-quarter mile dash. No entrance fee. Purse, \$75. Five entries.

Wm. Hall, Medina, enters br. s. Trouble; first.....	\$30 00
Frank Stout, Waupaca, enters s. m. Gypsy; second.....	20 00
A. Russell, Marinette, enters b. g. Bay Billey; third.....	15 00
S. D. Macomber, New Lisbon, enter ch. s. Icicle; fourth.....	10 00
Time, 25½ seconds.	
Judges — A. Selleck, John Finch, John Gardinier.	

2:45 class. Trotting race. Purse \$200. Eight entries. Winning horses were:

W. G. Mosher, Boscobel, enters b. m. Catharine, first	\$100 00
Frank Campbell, Chippewa Falls, enters blk. m. Elsie C., second..	50 00
Pat McCann, Chippewa Falls, enters b. g. Sleepy Fred, third.....	30 00
Chas. Loomis, River Falls, enters gr. s. Grey Eagle, fourth.....	20 00
Time, 2:39½; 2:35½; 2:39.	
Judges, John Finch, A. Selleck, John Gardinier.	

Running race; mile heats; best two in three. Purse \$200. Four entries, Winning horses were:

Miss Nellie Burke, Omaha, enters br. stallion, Marvie B., first.....	\$100 00
Wm. Mall, Medina, enters br. s. Trouble, second	50 00
A. Russell, Marinette, enters b. g. Bay Billy, third.....	30 00
Time, 1:50; 1:50.	
Judges, A. Selleck. John Finch, John Gardinier.	

3:00 class. Purse \$200. Five entries. Winning horses were:

Dr. Galbraith, Pontiac, Mich., enters b. g. James Halfpenny, first..	\$100 00
John Lucas, Oconto, enters b. m. Bessie, second	50 00
Pat McCann, Chippewa Falls, enters b. g. Sleepy Fred	30 00
Time, 2:44½; 2:40½; 2:41½; 2:41; 2:44½; 2:58.	
Judges, John Finch, A. Selleck. John Gardinier.	

Free for all trotting race. Purse \$200. Six entries. Winning horses were:

W. G. Mosher, Boscobel, enters gr. g. Grey Cloud, first.....	\$100 00
George Jerry, Appleton, enters b. m. Anna Lou, second.....	50 00
Ben Stanley, Detroit, Mich., enters b. s. Gazetteer, third.....	30 00
Seth A. Bowe, Oshkosh, enters b. g. Little Mack, fourth.....	20 00

Grey Cloud wins \$75 for trotting the fastest heat trotted during the meeting. Time, 2:25.

Time, 2:26½; 2:25; 2:31½; 2:33½; 2:28½.

Judges, A. Selleck, John Finch, John Gardinier.

DEPARTMENT A—STOCK HORSES.

CLASS 1—Roadsters.

A. A. LOPER, SUPERINTENDENT.

Best stallion 4 years or over, John Holmes.....	\$15 00
Second best, E. B. Roys.....	8 00
Best stallion 3 years and under 4, A. Kurtz.....	12 00
Second best, Harry Peck.....	6 00
Best stallion 2 years and under 3, M. H. Mantor.....	10 00
Second best.....	
Best stallion 1 year and under 2, Sheldon & Wheaton.....	8 00
Second best, J. S. Soul.....	4 00
Best sucking stallion foal, A. R. Conway.....	4 00
Second best, J. S. Cross.....	2 00
Best brood mare 4 years or over with colt, A. R. Conway.....	10 00
Second best.....	
Best filly 3 years old, H. B. Dale.....	8 00
Best filly two years old, H. B. Dale.....	6 00
Best filly one year old, James Morrison.....	4 00
Second best, E. W. Sanders.....	2 00
Best filly foal, Henry Hugill.....	2 00
Second best, John Holmes.....	1 00

CLASS 2 — *Horses of all Work.*

Best stallion 4 years and over, T. J. Norris.....	\$10 00
Second best, S. D. Macomber.....	5 00
Best stallion 3 years and under 4, T. J. Norris.....	8 00
Best stallion 2 years and under 3, J. R. Paddleford.....	6 00
Best sucking stallion foal, J. R. Paddleford.....	2 00
Second best, I. C. Knapp.....	1 00
Best brood mare and colt.....	
Best filly 3 years old, Mason Campbell.....	6 00
Best filly 2 years old, Geo. M. Beardmore.....	4 00
Second best, John Athearn.....	2 00
Best filly 1 year old, I. C. Knapp.....	2 00
Best filly foal, John Athearn.....	2 00

CLASS 3 — *Imported and Pure Bred Norman and other French Draft Horses.*

Best stallion 4 years and over, H. A. Babcock.....	\$20 00
Second best, E. B. Roys.....	10 00
Best stallion 2 years old, H. A. Babcock.....	10 00
Best filly 2 years old, H. A. Babcock.....	10 00
Best filly 1 year old, H. A. Aabcock.....	8 00

CLASS 4 — *Grade Draft Horses.*

Best stallion, 4 years old and over, John Owens.....	\$10 00
Second best, F. N. Appleyard.....	5 00
Best stallion, three years old, C. F. Stanton.....	8 00
Second best, C. R. Holden.....	4 00
Best stallion, 2 years old, R. E. Abrams.....	6 00
Second best, J. R. Paddleford.....	3 00
Best stallion, 1 year old, F. N. Appleyard.....	4 00
Second best, J. R. Paddleford.....	2 00
Best sucking stallion foal, F. N. Appleyard.....	2 00
Best brood mare and colt, Lawrence Barclay.....	8 00
Second best, F. N. Appleyard.....	4 00
Best filly, 2 years old, J. R. Paddleford.....	4 00
Second best, Welcome Hyde.....	2 00
Best filly foal, Lawrence Barclay.....	2 00
Second best, J. R. Paddleford.....	1 00

CLASS 5 — *Imported and Native Pure Bred Clyde and other English Draft Horses.*

Best stallion, 4 years old, J. R. Paddleford.....	\$20 00
Second best, Welcome Hyde.....	10 00
Best stallion, 1 year old, Jas. Morrison.....	8 00
Best sucking stallion foal, Welcome Hyde.....	4 00
Best brood mare 4 years old with colt, Welcome Hyde.....	12 00
Second best, Welcome Hyde.....	6 00
Best filly foal, J. R. Paddleford.....	2 00

CLASS 6 — *Sweepstakes — Rings.*

Best stallion, any age, and four of his get, 3 years of age, H. A. Babcock	\$20 00
Second best, S. D. Malcomber	15 00

CLASS 7 — *Roadsters — Sweepstakes.*

Best stallion, any age, John Gordinier	\$10 00
Best mare, any age	8 00

CLASS 8 — *Horses of all Work Sweepstakes.*

Best stallion, any age, S. D. Macomber	\$10 00
Best mare, any age, J. C. Davis	8 00

CLASS 9 — *Norman and other French Draft Breeds — Sweepstakes.*

Best stallion, any age, H. A. Babcock	\$10 00
Best mare, any age, H. A. Babcock	8 00

CLASS 10 — *Clydesdale and other English Draft Breeds — Sweepstakes.*

Best stallion, any age, J. R. Paddleford	\$10 00
Best mare, any age, Welcome Hyde	8 00

CLASS 11 — *Farm Teams, Double or Single, in Heavy Harness.*

Best pair of farm geldings or mares, M. F. Cotton	\$10 00
Second best, P. E. Gratton	5 00
Best single farm gelding or mare, Geo. M. Beardmore	7 00

CLASS 12 — *Carriage Teams, Matched or Single, Stallions Excluded.*

Best matched carriage team, owned by exhibitor, Geo. W. Pratt ..	15 00
Second best, L. A. Stewart	7 00
Best single gelding, L. C. Knapp	7 00
Second best, J. D. Flack	5 00
Best single mare, Seth A. Bowe	7 00
Second best, Albert Morgan	5 00

DEPARTMENT B—CATTLE—SHORT-HORNS.

GEORGE H. DAUBNER, SUPERINTENDENT.

CLASS 14.

Best bull, 3 years old and over, Geo. Harding.....	\$20 00
Second best, Hillman & Brinkerhoff.....	10 00
Best bull, 1 year old and under 2, H. B. Thomas & Son.....	15 00
Second best, Geo. Harding.....	8 00
Best bull calf, H. B. Thomas & Son.....	10 00
Second best, Hillman & Brinkerhoff.....	5 00
Best cow, 3 years old and over, Geo. Harding.....	15 00
Second best, H. B. Thomas & Son.....	10 00
Best heifer, 2 years old and under 3, H. B. Thomas & Son.....	15 00
Second best, Geo. Harding.....	10 00
Best heifer, 1 year old and under 2, H. B. Thomas & Son.....	10 00
Second best, Geo. Harding.....	6 00
Best heifer calf, Geo. Harding.....	10 00
Second best, Hillman & Brinkerhoff.....	5 00

CLASS 15—*Ayrshires*.

Best bull, 3 years old and over, D. Huntley	\$20 00
Second best, C. Hazen	10 00
Best bull, 2 years old and under 3, C. Hazen.....	15 00
Best bull, 1 year old and under 2, D. Huntley.....	15 00
Best bull calf, C. Hazen	10 00
Second best, D. Huntley.....	5 00
Best cow, 3 years old and over, C. Hazen	15 00
Second best, C. Hazen	10 00
Best heifer, 2 years old and under 3, C. Hazen.....	15 00
Second best, D. Huntley.....	10 00
Best heifer, 1 year old and under 2	10 00
Second best	6 00
Best heifer calf, D. Huntley	10 00
Second best, C. Hazen	5 00

CLASS 16—*Jerseys*.

Best bull, 3 years old and over, Wm. N. McConnell.....	\$20 00
Best bull, 2 years old and under, G. W. Washburn.....	15 00
Second best, Wm. Lull	8 00
Best bull, 1 year old and under 2, Wm. N. McConnell.....	15 00
Second best, E. R. Martin.....	8 00
Best bull calf, R. Willan	10 00
Second best, Wm. N. McConnell	5 00
Best cow, 3 years old and over, Wm. N. McConnell.....	15 00
Second best, G. W. Washburn	10 00
Best heifer, 2 years old and under 3, Wm. N. McConnell.....	15 00
Second best, Wm. N. McConnell	10 00
Best heifer, 1 year old and under 2, Wm. N. McConnell.....	10 00
Second best, Wm. N. McConnell	6 00
Best heifer calf, Wm. N. McConnell.....	10 00
Second best, Wm. N. McConnell.....	5 00

CLASS 18 — *Holsteins.*

Best bull, 3 years old and over, C. A. Davenport.....	\$20 00
Best bull, 2 years old and under 3, C. Hazen.....	15 00
Second best, Geo. F. Clifford.....	8 00
Best cow, 2 years old and under 3, C. Hazen.....	15 00
Best heifer, one year old and under 2, C. A. Davenport.....	10 00
Second best, C. Hazen.....	6 00
Best heifer calf, C. Hazen.....	10 00

CLASS 19 — *Devons.*

Best bull, 3 years old and over, Geo. Baker.....	\$20 00
Best bull, 1 year old and under 2, Geo. Baker.....	15 00
Second best, Hillman & Brinkerhoff.....	8 00
Best bull calf, Geo. Baker.....	10 00
Second best, Geo. Baker.....	5 00
Best cow, 3 years old and over, Geo. Baker.....	15 00
Second best, Geo. Baker.....	10 00
Best heifer, 2 year old and under 3, Geo. Baker.....	15 00
Second best, Geo. Baker.....	10 00
Best heifer, 1 year old and under 2, Geo. Baker.....	10 00
Second best, Geo. Baker.....	6 00
Best heifer calf, Geo. Baker.....	10 00
Second best, Geo. Baker.....	5 00
Best herd, 1 bull and 6 cows — special — Geo. Baker.....	50 00
Second best, Geo. Baker.....	25 00
Best herd, 1 bull and 4 cows, Geo. Baker.....	30 00

CLASS 20 — *Short-Horns — Herd premiums.*

Best herd, 1 bull and 4 cows, Geo. Harding.....	\$30 00
Second best, Hillman & Brinkerhoff.....	20 00
Best herd, one bull and six cows — special — H. B. Thomas & Son.....	50 00
Second best, Geo. Harding.....	25 00

CLASS 21 — *Herd Premiums — Ayrshires.*

Best herd, one bull and four cows, C. Hazen.....	\$30 00
Second best, D. Huntley.....	20 00
Best herd, 1 bull and six cows — special — C. Hazen.....	50 00
Second best.....	25 00

CLASS 22 — *Herd Premiums — Jerseys.*

Best herd, one bull and four cows, G. W. Washburn.....	\$30 00
Second best, Wm. N. McConnell.....	20 00
Best herd, one bull and six cows — special — Wm. N. McConnell.....	50 00
Second best, Wm. N. McConnell.....	25 00

DIVISION D—SHEEP.

E. R. MARTIN, SUPERINTENDENT.

CLASS 25—*Registered American Merino Sheep.*

Best ram two years old, F. F. & C. D. McConnell.....	\$10 00
Second best, F. F. & C. D. McConnell.....	6 00
Best ram one year old, F. F. & C. D. McConnell.....	10 00
Second best, F. F. & C. D. McConnell.....	6 00
Best pen three ram lambs, Samuel A. Jones.....	8 00
Second best, F. F. & C. D. McConnell.....	4 00
Best pen three ewes two years old, Samuel A. Jones.....	6 00
Second best, Samuel A. Jones.....	4 00
Best pen three ewes one year old, Samuel A. Jones.....	6 00
Best pen three ewe lambs, F. F. and C. D. McConnell.....	4 00
Second best, Samuel A. Jones.....	2 00

CLASS 26—*Pure Bred Downs.*

Best ram two years old and over, Geo. H. Daubner.....	\$10 00
Second best, Geo. H. Daubner.....	6 00
Best ram one year old and under two, Geo. H. Daubner.....	10 00
Second best, Geo. H. Daubner.....	6 00
Best pen three ram lambs, Geo. H. Daubner.....	8 00
Second best, Geo. H. Daubner.....	4 00
Best pen three ewes two years old and over, Geo. H. Daubner.....	6 00
Second best, Geo. H. Daubner.....	4 00
Best pen three ewes one year and under two, Geo. H. Daubner.....	6 00
Second best, Geo. H. Daubner.....	4 00
Best pen three ewe lambs, Geo. H. Daubner.....	4 00
Second best, Geo. H. Daubner.....	2 00

CLASS 27—*Long Wool Sheep.*

Best ram 2 years old, Geo. Harding.....	\$10 00
Second best, J. N. Hoaglin.....	6 00
Best ram 1 year old, Geo. Harding.....	10 00
Second best, Geo. Harding.....	6 00
Best pen 3 ram lambs, Geo. Harding.....	8 00
Second best, W. Holt.....	4 00
Best pen 3 ewes 2 years old, Geo. Harding.....	6 00
Second best, Geo Harding.....	4 00
Best pen 3 ewes 1 year old, Geo. Harding.....	6 00
Second best, Philo Root.....	4 00
Best pen 3 ewe lambs, Geo. Harding.....	4 00
Second best, W. Holt.....	2 00

DEPARTMENT E—SWINE AND POULTRY.

W. H. COOK, SUPERINTENDENT.

CLASS 28—*Swine—Large Breeds.*

Best boar 1 year old and under 2, A. B. Wade.....	\$8 00
Best breeding sow 1 year old and under 2, John Athearn.....	8 00
Best breeding sow with pigs, E. R. Martin.....	12 00

Best boar pig over 6 months and under 1 year, John Athearn.....	6 00
Best sow pig over six months and under 1 year, John Athearn....	6 00
Second best, John Athearn.....	3 00
Best sow pig under six months old, A. B. Wade.....	4 00
Second best, E. W. Sanders.....	2 00

CLASS 29 — *Swine — Medium Size Breeds.*

Best boar 2 years old and over, Thos. Davis.....	\$10 00
Best boar 1 year old and under 2, R. H. Buck.....	8 00
Best breeding sow 2 years old and over, J. N. Hoaglin.....	10 00
Second best, Thos. Davis.....	5 00
Best breeding sow with pigs, Thos. Davis.....	12 00
Best sow pig over 6 months and under 1 year, Thos. Davis.....	6 00
Second best, Thos. Davis.....	3 00
Best boar pig under six months, John Athearn.....	4 00
Second best, J. N. Hoaglin.....	2 00
Best sow pig under six months, J. N. Hoaglin.....	4 00
Second best, J. N. Hoaglin.....	2 00
Best boar pig over 6 months, John Athearn.....	6 00

CLASS 30 — *Swine — Small Breeds.*

Best boar, 2 years old and over, Hillmann & Brinkerhoff.....	\$10 00
Best boar, 1 year old and under 2, J. R. Paddleford.....	8 00
Best breeding sow, 2 years old and over, Thos. Davis.....	10 00
Second best, Hillman & Brinkerhoff.....	5 00
Best breeding sow, 1 year old and under 2, John Athearn.....	8 00
Second best, J. R. Paddleford.....	4 00
Best breeding sow, with pigs, Thos. Davis.....	12 00
Second best, Hillman & Brinkerhoff.....	6 00
Best boar pig, over 6 months and under 1 year old, J. R. Paddleford	6 00
Second best, Hillman & Brinkerhoff.....	3 00
Best sow pig, over 6 months and under 1 year old, Thos. Davis....	6 00
Second best, J. R. Paddleford.....	3 00
Best boar pig under 6 months old, Thos Davis.....	4 00
Second best, Hillman & Brinkerhoff.....	2 00
Best sow pig under 6 months old, Thos. Davis.....	4 00
Second best, Thos. Davis.....	2 00

CLASS 31 — *Poultry.*

Best pair Light Brahma fowls, Joel Johnson.....	\$2 00
Second best, Joel Johnson.....	1 00
Best pair Light Brahma chicks, Joel Johnson.....	1 00
Second best, Joel Johnson.....	50
Best pair Dark Brahma fowls, Noble Dougherty.....	2 00
Second best, A. B. Wade.....	1 00
Best pair Dark Brahma chicks, Noble Dougherty.....	1 00
Second best, Joel Johnson.....	50
Best pair Black Cochins fowls, Geo. Wells.....	2 00
Second best, J. McKean.....	1 00
Best pair Black Cochins chicks, J. McKean.....	1 00
Second best, J. McKean.....	50
Best pair Partridge Cochins fowls, J. McKean.....	2 00
Second best, Samuel A. Jones.....	1 00
Best pair Partridge Cochins chicks, J. McKean.....	1 00
Best pair White Cochins chicks, J. McKean.....	1 00
Best pair Buff Cochins fowls, Joel Johnson.....	2 00

Best pair Buff Cochins, Joel Johnson.....	1 00
Second best, Joel Johnson.....	50
Best pair Plymouth Rock fowls, Samuel A. Jones.....	2 00
Second best, E. W. Sanders.....	1 00
Best pair Plymouth Rock chicks, Samuel A. Jones.....	1 00
Second best, J. McKean.....	50
Best pair Dominique fowls, J. McKean.....	2 00
Second best, J. McKean.....	1 00
Best pair Leghorn fowls, Joel Johnson.....	2 00
Second best, Joel Johnson.....	1 00
Best pair Leghorn chicks, Joel Johnson.....	1 00
Best pair Black Spanish fowls, Joel Johnson.....	2 00
Second best, Joel Johnson.....	1 00
Best pair Hamburg fowls, E. W. Sanders.....	2 00
Best pair Hamburg chicks, E. W. Sanders.....	1 00
Best pair Houdan fowls, Noble Dougherty.....	2 00
Second best, J. McKean.....	1 00
Best Houdan chicks, J. McKean.....	1 00
Second best, J. McKean.....	50
Best pair B. B. Red Game fowl, J. S. Cross.....	2 00
Best pair B. B. Red Game chicks, J. S. Cross.....	1 00
Second best, J. S. Cross.....	50
Best pair B. B. Red Game Bantam fowls, Wm. Edwards.....	2 00
Second best, E. W. Sanders.....	1 00
Best pair B. B. Red Game Bantam chicks, J. W. Stead.....	1 00
Best pair Hameltonian fowls, J. McKean.....	2 00
Second best, Noble Dougherty.....	1 00
Best pair Hambletonian chicks, J. McKean.....	1 00
Second best, J. McKean.....	50
Best pair Golden Pheasant fowls, J. McKean.....	2 00
Best pair Golden Pheasant chicks, J. McKean.....	1 00
Best pair bronze turkeys, Noble Dougherty.....	3 00
Best pair black bronze turkeys, John W. Stead.....	3 00
Best pair black turkeys, J. McKean.....	3 00
Best pair white China geese, Noble Dougherty.....	3 00
Best pair white Bremen geese.....	3 00
Best pair Toulouse geese, Joel Johnson.....	4 00
Best pair Pekin ducks, J. McKean.....	2 00
Second best, Noble Dougherty.....	1 00
Best pair Pea fowls, J. McKean.....	2 00
Best exhibition pigeons, J. McKean.....	2 00
Largest and best collection poultry, J. McKean.....	5 00
Second best, Joel Johnson.....	3 00

DIVISION F — GRAIN AND SEEDS, DAIRY AND PANTRY, APARTY, VEGETABLES AND COOKERY.

D. HUNTLEY — SUPERINTENDENT.

CLASS 32 — *Grain and Seeds.*

Largest and best exhibition of grain and seeds, Thos. Davis.....	6 00
Second best, Noble Dougherty.....	4 00
Best bushel spring wheat (hard) I. W. Cross.....	2 00
Second best, Frank Weyerhorst.....	1 00
Best bushel spring wheat (medium), C. E. Angell.....	2 00
Second best, Thos. Davis.....	1 00

Best bushel spring wheat (soft), Noble Dougherty.....	2 00
Second best, J. N. Hoaglin.....	1 00
Best bushel winter rye, J. N. Hoaglin.....	2 00
Second best, C. E. Angell.....	1 00
Best bushel spring rye, Thos. Davis.....	2 00
Second best, J. N. Hoaglin.....	1 00
Best bushel Navy beans, J. N. Hoaglin.....	2 00
Second best, Thos Davis.....	1 00
Best bushel beans other than navy, C. E. Angell	2 00
Second best, J. N. Hoaglin.....	1 00
Best bushel Barley, Frank Weyerhorst.....	2 00
Second best, C. E. Angell.....	1 00
Best bushel white oats, Noble Dougherty.....	2 00
Second best, Noble Dougherty.....	1 00
Best bushel, yellow oats, Frank Weyerhorst.....	2 00
Second best, Thos. Davis.....	1 00
Best bushel buckwheat, Thos. Davis.....	2 00
Second best.....	1 00
Best display yellow dent seed corn in the ear, I. W. Cross.....	2 00
Second best, Newton Wright.....	1 00
Best display white dent corn, I. W. Cross.....	2 00
Second best, I. W. Cross.....	1 00
Best display yellow flint corn, J. N. Hoaglin.....	2 00
Best display sweet seed corn, Newton Wright.....	2 00
Second best, H. Pierce.....	1 00
Best display pop corn, J. N. Hoaglin.....	2 00
Best bushel timothy seed, Thos. Davis.....	4 00
Second best, A. B. Wade.....	2 00
Best bushel red top seed, C. E. Angell.....	4 00
Second best, Thos. Davis.....	2 00
Best bushel clover seed, A. B. Wade.....	4 00
Second best, Noble Dougherty.....	2 00
Best bushel flax seed, Thos. Davis.....	4 00
Second best, Noble Dougherty.....	2 00
Best six samples corn on stalk, J. N. Hoaglin.....	1 00
Second best, Noble Dougherty.....	50
Best one-half bushel peas, C. E. Angell.....	2 00
Second best, Thos. Davis.....	1 00
Best sample amber cane syrup, Frank Weyerhorst.....	3 00

CLASS 33.

Best 3 farm dairy cheese, J. F. Barnett.....	\$5 00
Best plate 5 pounds roll butter, Mrs. Eliza Stead.....	3 00
Second best, Mrs. H. M. Quick.....	2 00

Cheese — Sweepstakes.

Best cheese, factory or dairy of not less than 150 pounds made at one time, Chester Hazen..... \$10 0

Fifty dollars divided equally between the following persons on two cheese each, grading not less than 42 points in a scale of 50:

Vinland cheese factory	8 33
Ladoga cheese factory, C. Hazen	8 33
Brandon cheese factory.....	8 33
Green Lake cheese factory.....	8 33
Louis Perrott.....	8 33
A. D. DeLand.....	8 33

Fifty dollars divided equally between the following persons on 25 pounds of butter each grading 42 points in a scale of 50:

E. R. Martin.....	5 00
H. B. Thomas & Son.....	5 00
Mrs. H. M. Quick.....	5 00
Mrs. M. J. Smith.....	5 00
Milan Ford.....	5 00
H. McClelland.....	5 00
F. A. Gruenhagen.....	5 00
Mrs. C. P. Houghton.....	5 00
Mrs. R. Bennett.....	5 00
T. W. Rhodes.....	5 00
W. N. McConnell.....	5 00
H. B. Thomas & Son, sweepstakes.....	8 00

CLASS 34—*The Apiary.*

The largest product of extracted honey, Geo. S. Church.....	\$4 00
Second best, Geo. S. Church.....	2 00
Largest product box honey from one swarm, W. L. Stroud.....	3 00
Bees in hive or case, W. L. Stroud.....	4 00
Second best, Albert Potter.....	2 00
Best practical hive for profit W. L. Stroud.....	2 00
Second best, Geo. S. Church.....	1 00
Best sample box honey, 10 pounds, W. L. Stroud.....	3 00
Second best, Geo. S. Church.....	1 00
Best extracted honey, two quarts, Geo. S. Church.....	3 00
Best sample bees-wax, Albert Potter.....	2 00
Best bee-hive, W. L. Stroud, diploma.....	

CLASS 35 — *Bread and Cakes.*

Best two loaves of Graham bread, Mrs. M. J. Smith.....	\$1 00
Best two loaves white bread (hop yeast), Emma Chroader.....	1 00
Second best, Mrs. L. A. Valkenburg.....	50
Best two loaves white bread (milk yeast), Mrs. L. A. Valkenburg.....	1 00
Second best, Etta Ransom.....	50
Best two loaves Indian bread, Etta Ransom.....	1 00
Second best, Mrs. M. J. Smith.....	50
Best sponge cake, Helen Tipler.....	1 00
Second best, Mrs. D. B. Curtis.....	50
Best pound cake, Mrs. E. M. Booth.....	1 00
Second best, Mrs. S. A. Russell.....	50
Best jelly cake, Mrs. E. M. Booth.....	1 00
Second best, Flora Houghton.....	50
Best gold cake, Flora Houghton.....	1 00
Second best, Mrs. E. M. Booth.....	50
Best silver cake, Mrs. E. M. Booth.....	1 00
Second best, Flora Houghton.....	50
Best fruit cake.....	
Second best, Flora Houghton.....	50
Best cocoanut cake, Carrie Bowens.....	1 00
Second best, Flora Houghton.....	50
Best chocolate cake, Mattie Bennett.....	1 00
Best delicate cake, Carrie Bowens.....	1 00
Second best, Mrs. H. M. Jones.....	50
Best basket fancy cake, Flora Houghton.....	1 00
Second best, Miss Martha Guyett.....	50
Best coffee cake, Mrs. E. M. Booth.....	1 00
Second best, Mrs. Theodore Grube.....	50

Best spiced cake, Mrs. Theodore Grube.....	1 00
Second best, Flora Houghton.....	50
Best marble cake Mrs. E. M. Booth.....	1 00
Second best, Mrs. M. J. Smith.....	50
Best basket cookies, Mrs. C. E. Brown.....	1 00
Second best, Mrs. E. M. Booth.....	50
Best basket doughnuts, Mrs. C. E. Brown.....	1 00
Second best, Mrs. Reuben Ash.....	50
Largest exhibition cakes, Mrs. E. M. Booth.....	2 00
Second best, Flora Houghton.....	1 00
Best exhibition baking powder, C. E. Andrews....	2 00
Second best, Rumford Chemical Works.....	1 00

Special Premium.

Best cake made with C. E. Andrew's Pearl Baking Powder, Mary Clark	\$30 00
Second best, Gertrude Russell.....	10 00

DEPARTMENT G—FIELD, GARDEN, DAIRY AND HOUSEHOLD.

CLASS 36—*Vegetables.*

Best blood turnip beets, J. K. Terrell	\$2 00
Second best, W. F. Pierce.....	1 00
Best long blood beets, John Nelson.....	2 00
Second best, James Dougherty.....	1 00
Best mangel wurzel, red, H. F. Hughes.....	2 00
Second best, John Mayer	1 00
Best mangel wurzel, yellow-oroide, N. P. Pearce.....	2 00
Second best, W. F. Pierce.....	1 00
Best mangel wurzel, Laine's Imperial, John Mayer.....	2 00
Second best, N. P. Pierce	1 00
Best white sugar beets, John Mayer.....	2 00
Second best, E. W. Sanders	1 00
Best drumhead cabbage, any variety, Jas. Dougherty.....	2 00
Second best, John Dougherty.....	1 00
Best Winningstadt cabbage, Newton Wright.....	2 00
Second best, J. N. Hoaglin.....	1 00
Best short-horn carrots, W. F. Pierce.....	2 00
Second best, Jas. Dougherty.....	1 00
Best long orange carrots, Jas. Dougherty.....	2 00
Second best, J. N. Hoaglin.....	1 00
Best half long-long orange carrots, Jas. Dougherty.....	2 00
Second best, N. P. Pierce.....	1 00
Best cauliflower, E. W. Sanders	2 00
Second best, J. N. Hoaglin.....	1 00
Best celery, H. Pierce	2 00
Second best, Jas. Brainerd.....	1 00

Best egg plant, John Nelson.....	\$1 00
Second best, Jas. Dougherty.....	50
Best citron melon, N. P. Pierce.....	1 00
Second best, J. N. Hoaglin.....	50
Best muskmelon, J. K. Terrell.....	1 00
Second best, J. N. Hoaglin.....	50
Best watermelon, J. K. Terrill.....	1 00
Second best, J. N. Hoaglin.....	50
Best red onions, Isaac Miles.....	2 00
Second best, W. F. Pierce.....	1 00
Best white onions, Newton Wright.....	2 00
Second best, W. F. Pierce.....	1 00
Best yellow Danvers onions, Isaac Miles.....	2 00
Second best, W. F. Pierce.....	1 00
Best onions, any variety, Isaac Miles.....	2 00
Second best, E. W. Sanders.....	1 00
Best parsnips, J. N. Hoaglin.....	2 00
Second best, Jas. Dougherty.....	1 00
Best red peppers, Brainerd Bros.....	1 00
Best early rose potatoes, H. McClelland.....	2 00
Second best, E. D. Knapp.....	1 00
Best peach-blow potatoes, Noble Dougherty.....	2 00
Second best, J. N. Hoaglin.....	1 00
Best beauty Hebron potatoes, Noble Dougherty.....	2 00
Second best, J. P. Rowe.....	1 00
Best Jordan's prolific potatoes, H. McClelland.....	2 00
Second best, Noble Dougherty.....	1 00
Best snow-flake potatoes, Fred D. Cross.....	2 00
Second best, H. Pierce.....	1 00
Best Brownell's superior potatoes, E. W. Sanders.....	2 00
Second best.....	
Best early Ohio potatoes, J. McKean.....	2 00
Second best, Mrs. M. J. Smith.....	1 00
Best Burbanks seedling, Fred. D. Cross.....	2 00
Second best, James Dougherty.....	1 00
Best new variety potatoes.....	
Second best, Mrs. M. J. Smith.....	1 00
Best salsify, Fred. D. Cross.....	2 00
Second best, John Nelson.....	1 00
Best Hubbard squash, W. F. Pierce.....	2 00
Second best, Noble Dougherty.....	1 00
Best Fall squash, W. F. Pierce.....	2 00
Second best, John Meyer.....	1 00
Largest squash, N. P. Pierce.....	2 00
Second best, W. F. Pierce.....	1 00
Best tomatoes, H. F. Hughes.....	2 00
Second best, W. F. Pierce.....	1 00
Best flat turnip, J. N. Hoaglin.....	2 00
Second best, N. P. Pierce.....	1 00
Best rutabagas, J. N. Hoaglin.....	2 00
Second best, Newton Wright.....	1 00
Best show not less than fifteen varieties, J. N. Hoaglin.....	12 00
Second best, N. P. Pierce.....	6 00

DEPARTMENT G—FRUIT AND FLOWERS.

J. L. FISKE — SUPERINTENDENT.

CLASS 37 — *Apples, Pears, Plums and Grapes.*

Nursery Trees.

Best collection evergreens, E. W. Daniels, diploma.
Best collection deciduous trees, J. C. Plumb, diploma.

Apples — Professional List.

Greatest variety of apples, H. Floyd.....	\$8 00
Second best, Geo. J. Kellogg.....	4 00
Third best, J. C. Plumb.....	2 00
Best ten varieties adapted to northwest, H. Floyd.....	4 00
Second best, Geo. J. Kellogg.....	2 00
Third best, J. C. Plumb.....	1 00
Best five varieties adapted to northwest, H. Floyd.....	4 00
Second best, Geo. J. Kellogg.....	2 00
Largest variety winter, H. Floyd.....	4 00
Second largest, Geo. J. Kellogg.....	2 00
Third largest, E. W. Daniels.....	1 00
Five varieties of winter, H. Floyd.....	4 00
Second best, J. P. Roe.....	2 00
Show of ten varieties without regard to adaptation, J. P. Roe.....	4 00
Second best, E. W. Daniels.....	2 00
Largest variety of autumn, J. P. Kellogg.....	4 00
Second largest, H. Floyd.....	2 00
Third largest, J. P. Roe.....	1 00
Best five varieties of autumn, J. P. Roe.....	4 00
Second best, E. W. Daniels.....	2 00

Plates of Apples of not less than Three Specimens of Each Variety — Professional.

Best plate of Red Astrachan, H. Floyd.....	\$1 00
Best plate of Duchess of Oldenburg, J. P. Roe.....	1 00
Best plate of St. Lawrence, H. Floyd.....	1 00
Best plate of Fameuse, H. Floyd.....	1 00
Best plate of Utters.....	
Best Plate of Plumb's Cider, H. Floyd.....	1 00
Best plate of Seek-no-Further, J. P. Roe.....	1 00
Best plate of Willow Twig.....	
Best plate of Ben Davis, H. Floyd.....	1 00
Best plate of Tallman Sweet, H. Floyd.....	1 00
Best plate of Golden Russett, H. Floyd.....	1 00
Best plate of Wallbridge, H. Floyd.....	1 00
Best plate of Pewaukee, H. Floyd.....	1 00
Best plate of Alexander, J. C. Plumb.....	1 00
Largest apple.....	

Pears — Professional.

Six varieties grapes, J. P. Roe.....	\$3 00
Second best, E. W. Daniels.....	2 00
Single variety, quantity to rule, Geo. J. Kellogg.....	1 00

Plums—Professional.

Exhibition plums, Eli Seely	\$3 00
Second best, John Thomas	2 00
Third best, Isaac Miles	1 00

Grapes—Professional.

Best twelve varieties, J. P. Roe	5 00
Second best, Geo. J. Kellogg	3 00
Best six varieties, J. P. Roe	3 00
Third best, Geo. J. Kellogg	1 00
Best five varieties adapted to northwest	
Second best, Geo. J. Kellogg	1 00
Third best, E. W. Daniels	1 00
Best three varieties adapted to northwest, Geo. J. Kellogg	2 00
Second best, J. P. Roe	1 50
Best two varieties adapted to northwest, Geo. J. Kellogg	1 00
Second best, J. P. Roe	50
Best one variety adapted to northwest, J. P. Roe	2 00
Best three clusters on one cane of Concord, J. P. Roe	2 00
Best three clusters on one cane of Delawares, J. P. Roe	2 00
Best three clusters on one cane of Janesville, E. W. Daniels	2 00
Second best, J. P. Roe	1 00
Best clusters on Nos. 3 and 4, J. P. Roe	2 00
Best clusters on No. 15, J. P. Roe	2 00
Best three clusters on Worden's seedling, J. P. Roe	2 00
Second best, H. Floyd	2 00
Best three clusters on one cane Martha, J. P. Roe	2 00
Best single variety, quality to rule, J. P. Roe	2 00
Second best, Geo. J. Kellogg	1 00

Crab Apples—Professional.

Best exhibition, five varieties, H. Floyd	\$2 00
Second best, J. C. Plumb	1 00
Best single variety, H. Floyd	1 50
Second best, Geo. J. Kellogg	1 00

Apples—Non-professional List.

Greatest variety, Nelson Olin	\$8 00
Second best, Wm. Rumery	4 00
Third best, Geo. S. Church	2 00
Best ten varieties adapted to the northwest, Nelson Olin	4 00
Second best, Frank Weyerhorst	2 00
Best five varieties, adapted to the northwest, Geo. S. Church	4 00
Second best, E. W. Saunders	2 00
Largest variety winter apples, Nelson Olin	4 00
Second best, Geo. S. Church	2 00
Third best, John Thomas	1 00
Best five varieties of winter apples, Wm. Rumery	4 00
Second best, Geo. S. Church	2 00
Best show, ten varieties, without regard to adaptation, Nelson Olin	4 00
Second best, John Thomas	2 00
Largest variety of autumn apples, Nelson Olin	4 00
Second best, John Thomas	2 00
Third best, Geo. S. Church	1 00
Best five varieties of autumn apples, Wm. Rumery	4 00
Second best, Nelson Olin	2 00

Plates of Apples, of Not Less than Three Specimens of Each Variety — Non-professionals.

Best plate Duchess of Oldenburg, Nelson Olin.....	\$1 00
Best plate St. Lawrence, Mrs. M. J. Smith	1 00
Best plate Fameuse, Nelson Olin.....	1 00
Best plate Utters, Nelson Olin.....	1 00
Best plate Plumb's Cider, E. W. Sanders.....	1 00
Best plate Seek-no-further, Geo. S. Church.....	1 00
Best plate Willow Twig, E. W. Sanders.....	1 00
Best plate Ben Davis, Mrs. M. J. Smith.....	1 00
Best plate Tallman Sweet, Mrs. E. S. Clapp.....	1 00
Best plate Golden Russett, George S. Church.....	1 00
Best plate Wallbridge, Nelson Olin.....	1 00
Best plate Pewaukee, Nelson Olin.....	1 00
Best plate Alexander, W. L. Stroud.....	1 00
Best plate Bailey, Nelson Olin.....	1 00
Largest apple, Nelson Olin	1 00

Pears — Non-professional.

Best 6 varieties pears, Nelson Olin.....	\$3 00
Best single early variety, quality to rule, Nelson Olin.....	1 00
Second best, Geo. H. Read.....	50

Grapes — Non-professional.

Best show, 12 varieties, Jas. Brainerd	\$5 00
Second best, V. Lowe.....	3 00
Best 6 varieties, James Brainerd	3 00
Second best, H. F. Hughes.....	2 00
Best five varieties adapted to northwest, Jas. Brainerd.....	2 00
Second best, V. Lowe.....	1 50
Best three varieties adapted to northwest, Jas. Brainerd.....	2 00
Second best, V. Lowe.....	1 00
Best two varieties adapted to northwest, V. Lowe.....	1 00
Best one variety adapted to northwest, Jas. Brainerd	2 00
Best three clusters on one cane of Concord, Jas. Brainerd	2 00
Second best, F. Weyerhorst.....	1 00
Best three clusters on one cane of Delawares, Jas. Brainerd.....	2 00
Second best, F. Weyerhorst	1 00
Best three clusters on one cane, Janesville, Nelson Olin.....	2 00
Second best	

Crab Apples.

Best exhibition, not less than five varieties, Nelson Olin.....	\$2 00
Second best, John Meyer.....	1 00

CLASS 38 — Delicacies, Preserves, etc.

Best collection of preserved fruits, Mrs. H. M. Quick.....	\$3 00
Second best, Mrs. C. H. Root.....	2 00
Best sample of preserved peaches, Mrs. H. M. Quick.....	1 00
Best sample of preserved plums, Mrs. H. M. Quick.....	1 00
Second best, Mrs. H. M. Quick.....	50
Best sample of preserved cherries, Mrs. H. M. Quick.....	1 00
Second best, Mrs. C. H. Root.....	50

Best sample preserved strawberries, Mrs. H. M. Quick.....	\$1 00
Second best, Mrs. C. H. Root.....	50
Best sample of preserved raspberries, Mrs. H. M. Quick.....	1 00
Second best, Mrs. H. M. Quick.....	50
Best sample of preserved blackberries, Mrs. H. M. Quick.....	50
Second best, Mrs. Eliza Stead.....	50
Best samples of preserved currants, Mrs. M. J. Smith.....	1 00
Second best, Mrs. H. M. Quick.....	50
Best sample of preserved gooseberries, Mrs. H. M. Quick.....	1 00
Second best, Mrs. H. M. Quick.....	50
Best sample of preserved grapes, Mrs. H. M. Quick.....	1 00
Best sample of preserved tomatoes, Mrs. E. W. Sanders.....	1 00
Second best, Mrs. H. M. Quick.....	50
Best collection of jellies, Mrs. C. H. Root.....	1 00
Best sample of current jelly, Mrs. E. W. Sanders.....	1 00
Second best, Mrs. C. H. Root.....	50
Best sample apple jelly, Mrs. E. W. Sanders.....	1 00
Second best, Mrs. H. M. Quick.....	50
Best sample crab-apple jelly, Mrs. C. H. Root.....	1 00
Second best, Mrs. Eliza Stead.....	50
Best sample of grape jelly, Mrs. C. H. Root.....	1 00
Second best, Mrs. C. H. Root.....	50
Best sample of raspberry jelly, Mrs. Eliza Stead.....	1 00
Second best, Mrs. C. H. Root.....	50
Best sample blackberry jelly, Mrs. C. H. Root.....	1 00
Second best, Mrs. C. H. Root.....	50
Best sample apple butter, Mrs. C. H. Root.....	1 00
Second best, Mrs. H. M. Quick.....	50

Canned Fruits.

Best collection canned fruits, Mrs. C. H. Root.....	\$3 00
Best sample canned apples, Mrs. E. W. Sanders.....	1 00
Second best, Mrs. C. H. Root.....	50
Best sample canned pears, Mrs. Reuben Ash.....	1 00
Best sample canned pared peaches, Mrs. Reuben Ash.....	1 00
Second best, Mrs. Jason Walker.....	50
Best sample canned peaches whole, Mrs. E. W. Sanders.....	1 00
Second best, Mrs. C. H. Root.....	50
Best sample canned plums, Mrs. E. Stead.....	1 00
Second best, Mrs. E. Stead.....	50
Best sample canned cherries, Mrs. E. Stead.....	1 00
Second best, Mrs. C. H. Root.....	50
Best sample crab-apples, Mrs. E. W. Sanders.....	1 00
Second best, Mrs. E. W. Sanders.....	50
Best sample canned strawberries, Mrs. Reubin Ash.....	1 00
Second best, Mrs. C. H. Root.....	50
Best sample canned blackberries, Mrs. C. H. Root.....	1 00
Second best, Mrs. C. H. Root.....	50
Best sample canned gooseberries, Mrs. C. H. Root.....	1 00
Second best, Mrs. C. H. Root.....	50
Best sample canned currants, Mrs. E. W. Sanders.....	1 00
Second best, Mrs. E. W. Sanders.....	50
Best sample canned grapes, Mrs. C. H. Root.....	1 00
Second best, Mrs. C. H. Root.....	50
Best sample canned tomatoes, Mrs. C. H. Root.....	1 00
Best variety mixed pickles, Mrs. H. M. Quick.....	3 00
Second best, Mrs. Jason Walker.....	2 00

CLASS 39—*Plants and Cut Flowers—Professional List.*

Best floral ornament, John Nelson	3 00
Second best, Isaac Miles	2 00
Best basket of cut flowers, Isaac Miles	2 00
Second best, John Nelson	1 00
Best collection dahlias, Isaac Miles	1 00
Second best, J. C. Plumb	50
Best collection roses, Isaac Miles	1 00
Second best, John Nelson	50
Best collection pansies, John Nelson	1 00
Second best, Isaac Miles	50
Best collection verbenas, Isaac Miles	1 00
Second best, John Nelson	50
Best collection asters, John Nelson	1 00
Best collection balsams, Isaac Miles	1 00
Second best, John Nelson	50
Best collection gladiolas, J. C. Plumb	1 00
Second best, John Nelson	50
Best collection coxcombs, Deacon Nevitt	1 00
Best variety cut flowers, Isaac Miles	1 00
Best bouquet, John Nelson	1 00
Best collection dahlias, D. Huntley	1 00

CLASS 40—*Cut Flowers—Amateur List.*

Best floral ornament, Mrs. G. W. Washburn	\$3 00
Second best, F. Wayerhurst	2 00
Best basket of cut flowers, Mrs. C. H. Root	3 00
Best collection immortelles, F. Wayerhorst	1 00
Best collection roses, J. P. Roe	1 00
Second best, W. L. Stroud	50
Best collection pansies, Mrs. E. W. Sanders	1 00
Second best, F. Wayerhorst	50
Best collection verbenas, A. H. Bartlett	1 00
Best collection asters, A. H. Bartlett	1 00
Second best, F. Wayerhorst	50
Best collection balsams, F. Wayerhorst	1 00
Best variety cut flowers, A. H. Bartlett	2 00
Best bouquet, Mrs. C. H. Root	1 00

CLASS 41—*Plants in Pots and Urns—Professional List.*

Best collection green house plants, Isaac Miles	\$5 00
Second best, John Nelson	3 00
Best collection foliage plants, John Nelson	3 00
Best collection geraniums, zonale varieties, John Nelson	2 00
Second best, Isaac Miles	1 00
Best collection geraniums, bronze, silver and gold varieties, John Nelson	2 00
Best collection of double geraniums, Isaac Miles	2 00
Second best, John Nelson	1 00
Best single geranium, John Nelson	1 00
Second best, Isaac Miles	50
Oleander in bloom, John Nelson	50
Oleander in bloom, Mrs. R. Ash	50
Best display euonymus, Isaac Miles	1 00
Second best, John Nelson	50

Best display fragrant geraniums, John Nelson	\$1 00
Second best, Isaac Miles	50
Best single specimen geranium, John Nelson	1 00
Second best, Isaac Miles	50
Best variety fuchias in bloom, Isaac Miles	2 00
Second best, John Nelson	1 00
Best single specimen fuchias in bloom, Isaac Miles	1 00
Second best, John Nelson	50
Best display of roses, Isaac Miles	2 00
Second best, John Nelson	1 00
Best single specimen of roses in bloom, John Nelson	1 00
Second best, Isaac Miles	50
Best variety carnations, Isaac Miles	1 00
Second best, John Nelson	50
Best display double petunias, John Nelson	1 00
Second best, Isaac Miles	50
Best display single petunias, John Nelson	75
Best hanging basket growing plants, Isaac Miles	1 00
Second best, John Nelson	50
Best display of cacti in variety, Isaac Miles	2 00
Second best, John Nelson	1 00
Best single specimen cacti, Isaac Miles	75
Second best, John Nelson	50
Best display of begonias in variety, John Nelson	2 00
Second best, Isaac Miles	1 00
Best single specimen of begonias, Isaac Miles	50
Second best, John Nelson	25
Best display of stocks in bloom, John Nelson	50
Second best, Isaac Miles	25
Best display English ivy on trellis, Isaac Miles	1 00
Second best, John Nelson	75
Best display of tuberose, John Nelson	2 00
Second best, Isaac Miles	1 00
Poinsetta, Isaac Miles	1 00
Second best, John Nelson	50
Best calla lily in bloom, John Nelson	1 00
Best display caladium, John Nelson	2 00
Second best, Isaac Miles	1 00
Best smilax on trellis, Isaac Miles	1 00
Second best, John Nelson	50
Best fernery, John Nelson	2 00
Second best, Isaac Miles	1 00
Best single specimen house plants, Isaac Miles	2 00
Second best, John Nelson	1 00

CLASS 42 — *Plants in Pots — Amateur List.*

Best collection green-house plants, Mrs. E. W. Sanders	\$3 00
Second best, Mrs. F. Badger	2 00
Best collection foliage plants, A. H. Bartlett	2 00
Second best, Mrs. F. Badger	1 00
Best cleander, in bloom, Mrs. E. W. Sanders	1 00
Best display zonale geraniums, in bloom, Mrs. E. W. Sanders	1 00
Second best, A. H. Bartlett	50
Best display of fragrant geraniums	
Best display double geraniums, Mrs. E. W. Sanders	1 00
Best single specimens of geraniums, Mrs. F. Badger	1 00
Second best, A. H. Bartlett	50
Best variety of fuchias, Mrs. E. W. Sanders	1 00
Best single specimen fuchias, in bloom, A. H. Bartlett	1 00
Second best, F. Weyerhorst	50
Best display roses, Mrs. E. W. Sanders	2 00

Best single specimen roses in bloom, Mrs. E. W. Sanders	\$1 00
Second best, F. Weyerhorst.....	50
Best variety carnations, Mrs. E. W. Sanders.....	1 00
Best display double petunias	
Best display single petunias, Mrs. E. W. Sanders.....	1 00
Best hanging basket, with growing plant, F. Weyerhorst	1 00
Second best, Mrs. F. Badger.....	50
Best display of cacti, in variety, Mrs. F. Badger.....	2 00
Best single specimen cactus, A. H. Bartlett.....	75
Second best, Mrs. F. Badger	50
Best single specimen ornamental foliage plants, E. W. Sanders ...	1 00
Best display of begonias, in variety, Mrs. E. W. Sanders	2 00
Second best, Mrs. F. Badger.....	1 00
Single specimen begonias, Stella Streater.....	50
Second best, Mrs. F. Badger.....	25
Specimen of English ivy on trellis, Mrs. F. Badger.....	1 00
Calla lily in bloom, A. H. Bartlett.....	1 00
Fernery, Mrs. J. Walker.....	2 00
Second best, F. Weyerhorst.....	1 00
Single specimen house plants, Anna Anderson.....	2 00
Second best, Mrs. F. Badger..	1 00
Third best, Mrs. E. W. Sanders.....	50

DIVISION H—DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES, FINE ARTS, NATURAL HISTORY, ETC.

K. M. HUTCHINSON SUPERINTENDENT.

CLASS 43—*Cabinet Work and Upholstery.*

Best bedstead, O. McCarrison.....	1 00
Best sofa spring seat, B. H. Soper.....	1 00
Best dressing bureau, O. McCarrison.....	1 00
Best writing desk, B. H. Soper.....	1 00
Best spring bed, B. H. Soper.....	1 00
Best school desk and seat.....	
Best hat rack, B. H. Soper.....	1 00
Best set cane seat chairs, O. McCarrison.....	1 00
Best set chamber furniture, O. McCarrison.....	5 00
Best set parlor furniture, O. McCarrison.....	2 00
Best center table marble top, B. H. Soper.....	1 00
Best easy chair, B. H. Soper.....	1 00
Best mirror, B. H. Soper.....	2 00

CLASS 44—*Bookbinders, Paper Makers and Printers' Work.*

Best ledger, Allen & Hicks.....	\$1 00
Best record book, Allen & Hicks.....	1 00
Best specimen fancy binding, Allen & Hicks.....	1 00
Best set of books for keeping farm accounts, Allen & Hicks.....	1 00
Best book printing, Allen & Hicks.....	1 00
Best card printing, Mrs. G. A. Bryant.....	1 00
Best ornamental printing, Allen & Hicks	1 00
Best poster printing, Allen & Hicks.....	1 00
Greatest variety of work from one office, Allen & Hicks.....	3 00

CLASS 45—*Staple Goods—Household Manufactures.*

Best rag carpet, John Neis.....	\$2 00
Second best, John Neis.....	1 00
Best rag rug, Mrs. G. A. Bryant.....	1 00
Second best, Mrs. Chas. Griffin.....	50
Best display of carpets, D. H. Fobas.....	3 00
Best Brussels carpet, D. H. Fobas.....	2 00
Best plain cotton knitting, Mrs. F. A. Gruenhagen.....	1 00
Second best, Esther Ward.....	50
Best fancy knitting, Mrs. Gustave Lewis.....	1 00
Second best, Mrs. E. F. Webster.....	50
Best door mat, Susie Johnson.....	1 00
Best woolen yarn, home made, Mrs. A. Merton.....	1 00
Second best, Mrs. Richard Bennett.....	50
Best woolen yarn, factory made, A. M. Weber.....	1 00
Best woolen mittens, Mrs. Lucy Spore.....	1 00
Second best, Ida Lyness.....	50
Best men's woolen socks, Mrs. Lucy Spore.....	1 00
Best women's wool stockings, Mrs. Sarah Tallmadge.....	1 00
Second best, Mrs. R. W. Holmes.....	50

CLASS 46—*Quilts.*

Best log-cabin quilt, Mrs. C. W. Harrington.....	\$1 00
Second best, Clara Pride.....	50
Best cotton patch work quilt, Mrs. E. Merritt.....	1 00
Second best, Mrs. C. E. Edwards.....	50
Best quilt made by lady over 50 years.....	50
Second best, Mrs. H. M. Quick.....	1 00
Best crochet spread, Mrs. F. Weyerhorst.....	50
Second best, Mrs. Theo. Grube.....	1 00
Best knitted spread, Mrs. E. Merritt.....	50
Second best, Mrs. F. A. Gruenhagen.....	1 00
Best silk crib quilt, Mamie Kennedy.....	50

CLASS 47—*Embroidery.*

Best silk embroidered child's skirt, Mrs. W. D. Sherwood.....	1 00
Best silk embroidered child's blanket, Mrs. C. H. Root.....	1 00
Second best, Mrs. W. D. Sherwood.....	50
Best silk embroidered cushion, Minnie M. Bailey.....	1 00
Best silk embroidered lambrequin, Mary Washburn.....	1 00
Second best, Mrs. P. Ransom.....	50
Best raised worsted embroidered ottoman, L. C. Uzzell.....	1 00
Second best, Mrs. S. E. Davis.....	50
Best raised worsted embroidered footstool, Mrs. W. D. Sherwood..	1 00
Best raised worsted embroidered rug, L. C. Uzzell.....	1 00
Second best, L. C. Uzzell.....	50
Best plain worsted embroidered sofa pillow, C. B. Crehore.....	1 00
Second best, Stella Morrison.....	50
Best plain worsted embroidered lambrequin, Clara Pride.....	1 00
Best plain worsted embroidered ottoman, Mrs. Sarah E. Crowell...	1 00
Second best, Mrs. C. B. Crehore.....	50
Best bead and worsted embroidered cushion, F. Weyerhorst.....	1 00
Second best, F. Weyerhorst.....	50
Best bead and worsted embroidered lambrequin, Mrs. L. E. Nelson	1 00
Second best, Mrs. A. P. Allen.....	50
Best satin sofa cushion, Miss M. Mehlman.....	1 00
Best scrap bag, Clara Pride.....	1 00

CLASS 48 — *Cotton Embroidery, Laces, Braid and Transfer Work.*

Best cotton embroidered pillow sham, Helen Tipler	\$1 00
Best cotton embroidered set of underwear, Mrs. W. D. Sherwood.	1 00
Best braided pillow and sheet sham, Mrs. F. Badger.....	1 00
Best braided set underwear, Mrs. C. H. Root.....	1 00
Best Java canvas toilet set, Sarah E. Crowell.....	1 00
Best Java canvas tidy, Sarah E. Crowell.....	1 00
Second best, Ella Allen.....	50
Best honey-comb canvas toilet set, Miss Della Josslyn.....	1 00
Second best, Mary Ellsworth.....	50
Best honey-comb canvas tidy, Miss Della Josslyn.....	1 00
Second best, Etta Ransom.....	50
Best cardboard letter case.....	
Second best, Edith Ellsworth.....	50
Best cardboard lambrequin, Edith Ellsworth.....	1 00
Best Point Honiton lace barbe, Mrs. S. A. Valkenburg.....	1 00
Best Point Honiton lace fichu, S. E. Davis.....	1 00
Best Point Honiton lace tie ends, S. E. Davis.....	1 00
Best Point Honiton lace, S. E. Davis.....	1 00

CLASS 49 — *Crochet and Tatting Work, Afghans, etc.*

Best carriage afghan, Cora Griffin.....	\$1 00
Second best, W. D. Sherwood.....	50
Best child's carriage afghan, Mattie M. Goe.....	1 00
Second best, Mattie M. Goe.....	50
Best crochet shawl, Miss E. F. Webster.....	1 00
Second best, W. D. Sherwood.....	50
Best crochet worsted tidy, Etta Ransom.....	1 00
Best crochet tidy, cotton, Mrs. C. H. Root.....	1 00
Second best, Mrs. Gustave Lewis.....	50
Best crochet vest.....	
Best crochet sack, child's, Sarah Crowell.....	1 00
Best crochet lambrequin, Mrs. Reuben Ash.....	50
Best tatted tidy, Mrs. Theo. Grube.....	50
Best tatted collar, Mrs. Theo. Grube.....	1 00

CLASS 50 — *Fancy and Ornamental Goods.*

Best ornamental shell work, Mr. C. E. Brown	\$1 00
Second best, Mr. C. E. Brown.....	50
Best wax work, Mr. C. E. Brown.....	1 00
Best feather work, Minnie Miller	1 00
Second best, Mrs. C. E. Brown.....	50
Best work in autumn leaves, Mrs. C. E. Brown	1 00
Best skeleton leaves, Mrs. C. E. Brown.....	1 00
Best Crystalized grains, Mrs. C. E. Brown.....	1 00
Best worsted flowers, Mrs. C. E. Brown.....	1 00
Best worsted wreath, Mrs. C. E. Brown	1 00
Best moss work, H. P. Thrall	1 00

CLASS 51—*Misses' Department.*

Best pencil drawing, Jennie Rudd.....	\$1 00
Best crayon drawing, Louisa Mears.....	1 00
Best flower painting in oil, Nellie E. Kent.....	1 00
Best hair work, Lizzie Schrottka.....	1 00
Best worsted work, Eva Kelley.....	1 00
Best knit tidy, Helen Tipler.....	1 00
Best crochet work, Miss C. E. Edwards.....	1 00
Best worsted motto work on card board, Mary Ellsworth.....	2 00
Best and neatest darned stockings, Nellie E. Kent.....	1 00
Best silk motto on card board, Jennie E. Crowell.....	1 00
Best worsted design on card board, Lizzie M. Root.....	2 00
Best silk design on card board, Lizzie Schrottka.....	2 00

CLASS 52—*Boys' Department.*

Best specimen wood carving, Willis Burtis.....	\$1 00
Best pencil drawing, A. J. Buxton.....	1 00
Best animal drawings, Leo Haben.....	1 00
Best side bracket, Willis Burtis.....	50
Best card receiver, Ralph Burtis.....	50
Best cabinet picture frame, Ralph Burtis.....	50
Best card photo, framed, Willis Burtis.....	50
Best easel, Ralph Burtis.....	50
Best glove box, Ralph Burtis.....	50
Best doll's cradle, Ralph Burtis.....	50
Best doll's carriage, Willis Burtis.....	50
Best clock shelf, Ralph Burtis.....	50
Best corner bracket, Ralph Burtis.....	50
Best book rack, Ralph Burtis.....	50
Best work box, Ralph Burtis.....	50
Best clock case, Ralph Burtis.....	50
Best towel rack, Ralph Burtis.....	50
Best music rack, Ralph Burtis.....	50
Best exhibition of fret sawing, Ralph Butrtis.....	3 00

CLASS 53—*Natural History.*

Best collection in natural history, F. Weyerhorst.....	\$4 00
Second best, Mrs. C. E. Brown.....	2 00
Best collection in ornithology, E. H. K. Ernst.....	4 00
Best collection in conchology, Mrs. E. W. Sanders.....	2 00
Best collection in minerology, G. M. Wakefield.....	20 00
Best collection Wisconsin lead ore, S. E. Edwards.....	3 00
Best collection botany of Wisconsin, Mamie Wagner.....	2 00

CLASS 54—*Works of Art.*

Largest and best collection oil paintings, Mary Osthaus.....	\$10 00
Second best, Edward Osthaus.....	5 00
Best original oil painting, Wisconsin Landscape, Edward Osthaus	
Diploma and	3 00
Second best, Edward Osthaus.....	2 00
Best original oil painting, Edward Osthaus.....Dip. and	3 00
Best portrait in oil, Edward Osthaus.....Dip. and	3 00
Second best, Edward Osthaus.....	2 00
Best copied oil painting, Sarah Linde.....	2 00
Second best, Sarah Linde.....	1 00

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Best pastel portrait, Edward Osthaus.....	\$2 00
Best India ink portrait, Cook Ely.....Dip. and	2 00
Second best, Edward Osthaus.....	1 00
Best portrait in water colors, Cook Ely.....Dip. and	2 00
Second best H. W. Boozer.....	1 00
Best solar photograph, Cook Ely.....Dip. and	2 00
Second best, Cook Ely.....	1 00
Best exhibition of sun pictures, Cook Ely.....Dip. and	3 00
Best collection stamps, A. B. Hooper.....	2 00
Best specimen of business penmanship, W. W. Daggett.....	2 00
Second best, Fred. D. Cross.....	1 00
Best specimen of off-hand flourishing, W. W. Daggett....Dip. and	2 00
Second best, Fred. D. Cross.....	1 00
Best pencil drawing, Lotta Goodrich.....Dip. and	2 00
Best collection pencil drawings, Lotta Goodrich.....	4 00
Best cone work, Mrs. H. M. Quick.....	2 00
Best specimen of sculpture, Nellie Mears.....Dip. and	2 00
Best draughting in water colors, Clara Tonneson.....	2 00

CLASS 55 — *Textile Fabrics, Clothing, etc.*

Best piece of doeskin, Wm. Leard.....	2 00
Best piece of cassimere, McFetridge, Smith & Co.....	2 00
Best piece of satinnet, Wm. Leard.....	2 00
Best display of woolen goods, Wm. Leard.....Dip. and	3 00
Best exhibition men's clothing, Wm. Leard.....Dip. and	3 00
Best exhibition men's hats and caps, Wm. Leard.....Dip. and	2 00
Best display ladies' clothing, Wm. Leard.....Dip. and	2 00

DIVISION I — MANUFACTURES.

R. N. ROBERTS, SUPERINTENDENT.

CLASS 56 — *Manufactures from Iron, Stone, Clay, etc.*

Tubular fountain enclosure, Hine Whittaker.....	2 00
Wood or coal heating furnace, L. Dimpsey.....	2 00
Exhibition paints, Geo. F. Stroud.....	2 00

CLASS 57 — *Leather and Leathern Manufactures.*

Best travelling trunk, Schmidt Bros.....	2 00
Best ladies' sachel, Schmidt Bros.....	1 00
Best pair gents' summer boots, J. M. Rollins & Co.....	1 00
Best pair gents' winter boots, Chas. Haase.....	1 00
Best pair gents' cowhide boots Chas. Haase.....	1 00
Best pair ladies' summer walking boots, Chas. Haase.....	1 00
Best pair ladies' winter shoes, Chas. Haase.....	1 00
Best pair gents' slippers, Chas. Haase.....	1 00
Best pair ladies' slippers, J. M. Rollins & Co.....dip. and	1 00
Best double carriage harness, F. J. Jackson.....dip. and	2 00
Best single buggy harness, F. J. Jackson.....dip. and	2 00
Best farm wagon double harness, F. J. Jackson.....	2 00

Best single wagon harness, F. J. Jackson.....	\$2 00
Best cart harness, F. J. Jackson	2 00
Best sole leather, Chas. Haase.....	2 00
Best calf skins, Chas. Haase.....	1 00
Best gents' riding saddle, F. J. Jackson	1 00
Best ladies' riding saddle, F. J. Jackson.....	1 00
Best horse collar, F. J. Jackson.....	1 00
Best hames, F. J. Jackson.....	1 00
Best leather belting, G. W. Kimball & Co.....	dip.
Best rubber belting, G. W. Kimball & Co.....	dip.
Best display of boots and shoes, Chas. Haase.....	dip.
Best display of traveling bags, Schmidt Bros.....	dip.
Best display of fancy robes, F. J. Jackson.....	2 00
Best blanket, F. J. Jackson.....	1 00
Best assortment of rubber goods, G. W. Kimball & Co.....	2 00

CLASS 58 — *Wagons and Carriages.*

Best jump or slide-seat top carriage, Edward Holden.....	\$5 00
Best two-seat open family carriage, T. Neville.....	5 00
Second best, J. L. Clark & Son.....	3 00
Best phaeton platform on three springs, T. Neville.....	5 00
Second best, Edward Holden	3 00
Best phaeton two spring, J. L. Clark & Son	4 00
Second best, Oshkosh Carriage Co	2 00
Best single top buggy, end spring, J. L. Clarke & Son.....	5 00
Best single top buggy, side bar, J. L. Clarke & Son.....	5 00
Second best, J. L. Clarke & Son.....	3 00
Single open buggy, J. L. Clarke & Son	2 00
Second best, Oshkosh Carriage Co	1 00
Best track wagon, J. L. Clarke & Son	2 00
Second best, T. Neville.....	1 00
Best combination spring wagon, Oshkosh Carriage Co.....	5 00
Second best, R. McMillen.....	3 00
Best farmer's spring wagon, R. McMillen.....	2 00
Second best, Streich Bros.....	1 00
Best two-seat cutter, T. Neville.....	2 00
Best lumber wagon, Streich Bros.....	2 00
Second best, Streich Bros.....	1 00
Best set logging sleds, Gillingham & Son.....	2 00
Second best, Rud Mierswa	1 00
Best road sleigh, Gillingham & Son.....	2 00
Best display carriages, T. Neville	6 00

CLASS 59 — *Farmers' and Mechanics' Tools.*

Best six hay forks, Ashtabula, Tool Co.....	\$2 00
Best six manure forks, Ashtabula, Tool Co.....	2 00
Best six potato forks, Ashtabula, Tool Co.....	2 00

CLASS 61 — *Bells, Stoves, Copper and Tinware.*

Best coal stove, H. Krippane.....	\$2 00
Best door bell and hanger, Oscar M. Donald	1 00

CLASS 62 — *Household.*

Best clothes wringer, Althouse, Wheeler & Co	\$1 00
Best washing machine, C. Ladd	1 00
Best ironing board, M. J. Roberts	1 00
Best swing churn, E. Lindsay	1 00

CLASS 63 — *Miscellaneous.*

Best collection of woods, John W. Stead	\$2 00
Best and largest display of woods, F. E. Morehouse	15 00
Best collection of Indian relics, Wm. Webster	10 00
Best meerschaum goods, W. G. Brauer	Dip.
Best display of fancy articles, Claygett & Co	Dip.
Best display of druggists goods, J. F. W. Schmidt	Dip.
Best display of clocks and jewelry, Birely & Son	Dip.
Best display of pianos and organs, G. R. Lampard	Dip.
Best display of pianos and organs, G. N. Bridge & Son	Dip.

MISCELLANEOUS PAPERS.

DAIRYING IN NORTHERN WISCONSIN.

BY T. D. CURTIS, SYRACUSE, N. Y.

It appears that civilization and the cow go hand in hand, or travel side by side. The cow has been, not inaptly, called the angel of the hillside and the plain. The first step toward civilization began with the rearing and management of herds and flocks, "The Cattle on a Thousand Hills" is a picture worth looking at and studying. It has a deep meaning in its relation to the progress of man. They were not wild cattle, but domestic animals. Evidently somebody had taken the pains to breed them and herd them, and they constituted his property. The cattle on a thousand prairies present a no less imposing and significant picture. They still indicate the onward march of civilization.

Northern Wisconsin is included in the tide of progress. She, too, feels the need of the companionship of domestic animals. How shall she get them? There are only two ways. One is to purchase them, and the other is to breed them. Both of these means may be brought into play.

The first step is to buy the best animals that can be bought. For dairy purposes there must of necessity be cows, or heifers that will soon become cows. They are not likely to be confined to any one breed, but will probably be grades, "natives" and a mixture of all breeds. This is because there has been no systematic breeding in the past by the farmers of the country generally. Indeed, systematic breeding is of recent origin, and denotes a higher intelligence and a forward step in civilization. It means that we have learned to mould the animal creation and to produce types suited to our wants and wishes. We have learned that not only like begets like under like conditions, but that the progeny can

be improved by selection and an improvement of conditions. We have but just begun this work of improvement, but enough has been done to enable us to reap marked advantages from it.

When we have purchased the best cows we can get we need not stop here. We can next buy the best male of some of the improved breeds that we can get. We can use him on our cows, and thus secure an improved progeny. We can use the same male on the progeny, if it proves to be all right, and from this get a further improved progeny. It is by this kind of in-breeding, using only the best animals, that we establish breeds. But if we have fears of in-breeding, or there are indications of degeneracy, we can buy another male of the same breed, always being careful to get a good one of himself and having a good pedigree. In this way, we can breed grades that will be practically as good for dairy purposes as pure-bred animals; and in a few years they will be so nearly pure-bred that no one can tell the difference. We have but to observe this one simple rule: *Always use a superior bull that is pure-bred, and breed from your best cows.* In no other way can Northern Wisconsin or any other section supply itself so quickly and surely with superior dairy herds.

In selecting the male, one from any breed that may be desirable may be chosen. In this section, and for butter making, I should prefer the Devon. The Jersey is too tender and there is not enough of him. The Friesian I would select for cheese, and for milk for family use or for market. He is gentle, docile and comparatively safe. Next to the Friesian I would prefer the Ayrshire, as an animal fairly profitable for either butter or cheese. But he is irritable and not always safe to handle. I would not place much reliance on the Shorthorn for dairy purposes, because it is so difficult to obtain one from a thorough milking strain. I should be afraid to trust him to breed from. Yet, it must be confessed, that there are families of Shorthorns that are excellent milkers. Each must decide for himself the line of dairying which he will pursue, and the kind of blood he will breed from. But, by all means, let him aim to secure a

uniform herd, for in this there is the least waste, and consequently the most profit.

If one man feels unable to buy a pure-bred bull, let him unite with his neighbor or neighbors, who also desire improvement. Where the dairies are small, one bull, used only on the best cows, may answer for a whole neighborhood. It may be owned by a company, or one man may own him and charge for services. No neighborhood need be deprived of the benefits of a pure-bred bull.

If we breed with proper intelligence, we shall always have reference to the special line of dairying which we are pursuing, or wish to pursue, whether it be butter or cheese. With either the Friesian or the Ayrshire we shall make no mistake, if cheese making is our object, but we might not be so successful in butter making. But for butter, the Jersey or Devon, if properly selected, is sure to be a success, but would almost certainly fail to bring the best results in cheese making. Not that the milk will not make excellent cheese, but that it is excessively rich at the expense of quantity, and there is no demand for very rich cheese that makes a paying price for it. When we convert very rich milk into cheese, we do so at a loss, because there is not difference enough to the price between poor and rich cheese. I do not hold with the many that in making rich milk into cheese there is necessarily a waste of butter which cannot be retained. I have worked in the cheese vat and know better. I know that, with proper care, the butter can be retained and worked into the cheese. But why should we put rich cheese upon the market when people will pay just as much for poor? The consumers, as a general thing have not yet learned to discriminate sufficiently between rich and poor cheese, to pay enough for the rich — or, rather, they pay too much for the poor.

Cheese made from Friesian milk, or from Ayrshire milk, will be rich enough, however, if all the cream is left in. It is not necessarily an evidence that milk is poor in fat because you cannot make butter from it. The amount of fat in milk does not always determine its value for butter making. This assertion may surprise some of you, but it is true, and the reason for it is easily understood.

The fat in milk exists in the form of little drops, called globules. They are so small that they cannot be seen by the naked eye. They have been measured all the way from 1-1,500 to 1-27,000 of an inch in diameter. The larger globules rise the sooner when milk is set for cream, and they churn the easier, and make the better butter. So the smaller they are the longer they are in rising and the harder they are to churn; the butter is also the poorer. In all milk, some of these globules do not rise at all; in some milk, the small globules are so numerous that but very little cream rises — only that composed of the largest globules of fat.

Now, in the milk of the Jersey, the globules of fat are very large and very uniform in size. Hence, they rise quickly and nearly all of them separate from the milk. For this reason, Jersey skimmed milk is sky-blue and worth but little. This fact is what makes the Jersey cow pre-eminent as a butter-maker.

In the milk of the Friesian, the fat globules are as uniform in size as they are in that of the Jersey, but they are small. Hence, they rise slowly, separate but imperfectly, and leave a rich skimmed milk. Friesian milk may be as rich as Jersey, but it is not so good for butter making, for the reason that you cannot get the fat out of it, either by setting the milk or by churning it. It is therefore a waste to devote such milk to butter-making, unless the skimmed milk is afterward made into cheese, as is done in Holland and Friesland. What butter you get will be of excellent quality. It has a high reputation in Europe, and is the standard butter in the London and Paris markets.

The milk of the Ayrshire, according to the testimony of the scientists, occupies an intermediate position. The globules of fat are not uniform in size. Some are very large and some are very small. There is no difficulty in getting the large ones, but many of the small ones are left in the skimmed milk. For this reason there is waste in devoting Ayrshire milk exclusively to butter making.

While the fat globules average large in the milk of some breeds and small in that of others, the size is varied a good deal by the condition in which the cow is kept, and by the length of time she has been in milk. If she is fed well

and kept in a thriving condition, the fat globules will be larger and of better quality than they will be if she is half-starved and in poor condition. This is a fact worth bearing in mind and acting upon.

Again, just after calving, the fat globules are the largest. They grow smaller and smaller as the time from calving increases, and hence they rise more slowly and are harder and harder to churn. Cows that have gone farrow for a long time have been known to give milk rich in fat, but the fat globules had become so small that they would not rise, nor could they be churned. Hence, new-milch cows are the best for butter, but for cheese it would make no difference. The smaller the globules of fat, the less liability to waste.

The milk of the Devon contains medium sized fat globules of great uniformity. This uniformity in size of the fat globules, I think, is due to the pure breeding of the Devons from time immemorial, and it is a great advantage in a butter dairy, where this uniformity causes all the cream to churn alike and avoid waste. I think so much of this, that I should both buy and breed for uniformity of size in the fat globules.

The great variation in the size of the fat globules causes waste in herds made up of all kinds of breeds and of no breed; and it also causes waste where the milk of different breeds is carried to a butter factory and mixed. The cream gathered from different herds and mixed is open to the same objection. Some of it will churn in half the time required to churn another portion. In one instance related to me by a good authority, it took twice as long to churn the cream of an old cow as it did to churn the cream of a heifer raised from the same cow, the old cow having been longer in milk since calving. At first, the cream of the two was mixed and churned together. But churning the buttermilk gave another batch of butter equally large. Churned separately, there was twice as much butter as when the cream was mixed, and only one churning giving the mixture. There is a lesson in this worth remembering. Many instances are on record where cows bought and added to a butter herd did not increase the yield of butter; but when their milk was

set and churned separately, there was an additional amount of butter.

There is some science in raising cream, but no one knows how low it is safe to run the temperature. Some go to 60° and some go to zero. It is found, however, that deep setting requires rapid cooling, when reduction of temperature to a low point almost surely follows. Shallow setting requires slow cooling, and usually the temperature is not run so low. Cream rises best when the temperature is falling. When the temperature stops falling, cream rises very slowly, if at all. Usually, all the cream that will rise is up when the temperature has reached its lowest point. It is best, therefore, to set milk at as high a temperature as possible. Some heat it artificially as high as 130°; but blood heat is a good point. It is easier to set the milk as soon as possible after milking, and before it gets cooled down much. The reason why cream rises best when the temperature of the milk is falling, is because the water and casein in the milk are good conductors of heat, while the fat globules are poor conductors. Hence, the water and casein cool more rapidly than the fat globules, which are thereby made relatively lighter and rise through the milk as any substance lighter than water floats to the surface, or as the balloon rises in the air, because it is relatively lighter.

Shallow setting exposes a large surface of cream to the air. Deep setting exposes little surface; when the milk is set in cans submerged in water, no surface may be said to be exposed to the air. Here is a fact worth considering.

Where the setting is in open deep cans, the milk soon becomes colder than the air in the room. The same is true where ice-water or cold water surrounds the pans in shallow setting. In consequence the vapors in the air are condensed and settle on the cold milk like dew. Any foulness or bad odors in this condensed vapor are absorbed by the milk, or rather by the cream on its surface. This is injurious to the cream.

But where the temperature of the room is regulated or depended on to cool the milk, it never gets as warm as the milk. Hence exhalations from the milk are constantly con-

densed and absorbed by the air. This purifies the cream, and is an advantage.

There is another advantage in having the cream exposed to a cool sweet air. It takes in oxygen from the air, which gives it that fine flavor and odor so much liked and so seldom found. Cream thus exposed and oxydized may be churned sweet and produce the most delicious flavored butter—provided there has been nothing in the feed of the cows or in the surroundings to taint the milk. But when there has been little or no exposure to the air, it must be left to stand and sour before churning. In thus standing, it oxydizes some, and the acids imparts an additional flavor of its own. Much of the high-priced butter in market has nothing but an acid flavor, which consumers have learned to like.

As to the extent of souring, there is a wide difference of opinion, and we have no test for acidity to tell us exactly how sour cream is or may be. All is guess work. Hence, it is not much marvel that there is so much poor butter in market. Dairying is, as yet, little more than a guessing school. The man who guesses closest makes the best goods.

The best temperature for churning is not yet known to a certainty, though from sixty degrees to sixty-four degrees is the range usually chosen. But there are reasons for believing that this range of temperature may be sometimes varied to advantage, to suit different conditions and localities. The milk of different herds, and even of different individuals, may require different temperatures. So may the different seasons of the year, the difference in the length of time from calving, and the difference in feed and general management. Nobody has tested these points and given to the world any positive knowledge on the subject. We have some evidence that sweet cream needs to be churned at a lower temperature than sour cream. But we have so little testimony that I should not be surprised if the reverse should prove to be the fact.

Nobody has yet found out the best churn and the best method of churning. We do not know whether it is concussion, friction, agitation or something else that causes the butter to come. We are quite certain, however, that the less

we work the butter, if we get out the buttermilk and work the salt in evenly, the better it is. The modern practice of stopping churning before the butter gathers, and then drawing off the buttermilk and washing the butter while in a granular state, is a grand step forward in this direction. Those who practice this method can readily explain it to the uninitiated.

Do not depend on salt to keep your butter. Make your butter so it will keep without salt. It is not yet certain that properly made butter will not keep longer and retain its flavor better without salt than with it. The housewife does not salt her lard to keep it. Salt flavors butter. If too much is used, it will destroy the fine butter flavor. It may neutralize or cover up some bad flavors, if they are not too strong. But impure salt will in time destroy the best butter. There is no purer or better salt for dairy and table purposes than the Onondaga F. F., which is an American salt, and costs much less than foreign. These are good reasons why Americans should use it.

As to the best method of packing butter, this must be determined by the demands of your market. The fifty-pound white ash tub is now the favorite in the general market. This should be well scalded to take out the woody taste, and then thoroughly soaked in brine before using.

As far as possible, find a local and home market for your butter and cheese, and thus encourage home consumption, if you make a good article. You will thereby not only enlarge the home market, but save the time and trouble, risk and expense of sending it away and getting your returns. Do not be fooled by the popular fancy for foreign markets and things far-fetched. It is more than an even chance that you can have better right at home. Beware of sentiments developed by British intrigue. Your own wives and female relatives are as good as foreign women; and you may find this true of home products and manufactures. Let us build up our own country first, and become as industrially free and independent as we are politically.

On my way here, I met a former New York man who is successfully running a forty-cow butter dairy in Northern

Illinois. I asked him what I should say to the people of the Northwest who are just going into dairying. He replied: "Tell them about the man in New York who has established a new breed of cows. You can't tell them anything better." He had reference to Truman A. Cole, of Solsville, N. Y., who began 29 years ago with a splendid cow and her bull calf. He bred the two together, and has continued the closest possible in-and-inbreeding ever since. The result has been the development of a breed that is unexcelled for butter-making.

For several years, his herd of twenty cows—always including some heifers—has averaged him three hundred pounds of butter per cow, and their calves readily sell for \$100 a piece. I know of no other herd that yields its owner so large a profit for the number of cows.

What Mr. Cole has done, others can do. It is attended with no extra cost or risk, but must be done with care and judgment, both in getting the right animals to start with and in properly selecting and coupling afterwards. This is the way breeds are originated, and there is no good reason why Americans may not originate their own breeds, suited to the wants and needs of the different section and localities, instead of depending on foreign breeds for improved blood. Let us improve our own blood and be independent Americans, instead of foolishly patronizing Europeans and paying big prices for what we can originate ourselves and keep our money at home.

THE AMERICAN HORSE.

Address delivered before the Columbia Veterinary college by GEO. B. LORING, M. D., member of congress from Massachusetts.

The modern attempt to elevate veterinary science above the mere empiricism which characterized it universally before the beginning of the present century, and which characterizes it too extensively now, is entitled to profound gratitude and liberal encouragement, on the score of both economy and humanity. Dedicated as this college is to the development and care and preservation of all that portion of the animal kingdom which man has subdued and de-

voted to his prosperity and comfort, and which constitutes more than \$1,500,000,000 of his property in this country alone, it deserves the support of all who are engaged in the practical affairs of life; and the sympathy and encouragement of all who would ameliorate the animal suffering which man forces his dumb allies to share with him in the warfare of life. As I consider what it may do to benefit both man and animal, and the difficult task it has to perform in interpreting voiceless complaints; in finding the seat of pain where no intelligence points the way; in groping for symptoms and disease amidst the darkness of uninspired animal life; in arresting destroying disease where no enlightened observation points out the destroyer—I am tempted to deal with the relations which exist between man and animals, and to explore that mysterious problem which intelligent thinkers propound for that part of creation whose thoughts and reason are hidden in that solemn and silent realm occupied by instinct alone. But my inclination, in view of the practical object of this college, leads me to the companionship, rather than to the abstract, contemplation of the animal kingdom; and to an intimate association, for an hour at least, with that faithful and fascinating servant, without whom many of our active industries would cease, and our keenest pleasure would be destroyed.

While I recognized the value and importance of all other domestic animals, and remember that the value of the cattle of the United States is estimated at nearly a thousand millions; that their annual product in meat is \$398,956,000, and in the dairy \$187,000,000—\$9,000,000 more than our product of cotton goods, and \$26,000,000 more than our woolen goods—I cannot forget the value of the horses of our country, or close my eyes to the fact that the relations which exist between man and the horse are of such an intimate and significant character that they cannot be destroyed or violated without producing an effect deeper than that produced by the simple loss of property. Somehow, the horse has managed to connect himself with so much that is interesting and valuable in life that we cannot abuse or insult him without wounding our self-respect; we cannot destroy him without serious loss. He occupies a strange and important place

in our history. In great military expeditions he has always performed an important part. Old warriors used him. Old scholars wrote about him. Jacob commenced early trading corn for horses with the Egyptians, and a long array of chariots and horses followed this patriarch in funeral procession. He was an Egyptian animal at a time when Egyptian civilization outshone all others; and I am of opinion that he has found his most genial companions where cultivation and refinement have prevailed. From the days of Pharoah until now, as the arts of life advance, how he goes with them! I find him in Arabia the ally and protector and companion of man — his best possession there. I find him immortalized in the finest marbles of Greece and Rome. I find pages in history dedicated to the record of his wonderful deeds on the turf, on the road, at labor, in the chase, and on the field of battle. Kings have devoted the royal treasury to his increase, improvement and comfort; and ambitious and enthusiastic agriculturalists have applied themselves unsparingly to his introduction into the best regions and systems of farming.

Why, what a flood of charming associations and memories rush around us, as we recall the position which the horse has held for almost all time! William the Conqueror and his Roman horses; King John and his Flemish horses; the admiring crowds that gathered around the Darley and the Godolphin Arabian; the enthusiastic admirers of Sir Auley and Sir Charles; of Lexington and Boston; of old Eclipse, the stables of Washington and the thoroughbreds of Jefferson. It is not worth while to tell me that there is nothing more in all this than the simple ownership of so many mentionable animals, to be valued by weight in the market. In great events of joy and sorrow, in crisis and revolutions, the horse finds his place, standing next to man, the partner of his fortunes and his fate, and performing an important part in all the drama; I have been so struck with the place assigned the horse, in all the stirring incidents of chivalrous personal history, that I remember always the touching lines, which is the introduction to "The Betrothed," tell the vision which descended on the "Noble Maringer:"

"They tower and their banner knew thy steed and thy rein,
And stoop them to another's will thy gallant vassal train;
And she, the lady of thy love, so faithful and so fair,
This night, without thy father's hall, she weds Marstettin's heir."

Towers, horse, vassals, and lady-love — all join to make the significant picture. But not in the deeds of war and chivalry alone has the horse endeared himself to man. I have said he seems to belong, by right, to the highest civilization, and to find there his most favoring and congenial home. Not, however, to this sphere alone is his genius confined. Obedient to surrounding circumstances as no other animal seems capable of being, his frame and temperament alike conform to the necessities of which he meets. The pride of the race course, to which he is often led when but two years old, prematurely developed by protection and care into all the nerve and vigor of mature life, restless, impatient, and beautiful, he finds an elephantine, stolid, patient brother leaving the pastures of Holland and the Clyde for the weary toil of the brewery and the coal yard; he finds a hardy, diminutive, busy, cool, and sagacious member of his family browsing on the ferns and moss of the Orkneys; he hails from the desert the lithe and sinewy form of a more immediate relative; he looks quietly on as his self-poised American cousin whirls along the road with that tremendous stride which has been developed by the wants of a free and driving people, each one of whom is bound to reach his destination first; and he finds a rough and wiry specimen of his race scouring the plains in all the vigor of savage life, proving his characteristics under all circumstances, and in whatever form he may appear. He gradually adapts himself to soil and climate and circumstance with a readiness unknown to any other animal but man.

In the battlefield, he is a war-horse; on the race-course, he is a deer; on the farm, he is a drudge; on the road, he is a locomotive; at the civic procession, he is as airy as his rider; as a hack, he is sagacious in the use of his forces; at the stage coach, he is "flying all abroad;" at the private carriage, he is as proud and disdainful as the petted beauty who sits behind him. It is in this cosmopolitan animal family that the

American horse takes a high place. Not in any sense a thoroughbred trotter, as he is sometimes called; for that name belongs to a breed of horses as distinct under this name as the Arab or the Barb is under his name. No Englishman speaks of a thoroughbred as a thoroughbred Orloff, or a thoroughbred Canadian, or a thoroughbred Persian. The thoroughbred is, in his mind, a distinct breed of horses, and the term belongs to no other. The name does not belong to cattle, for we have no such breed of cattle. We have Shorthorns and Ayrshires, and Devons and Herefords, but no thoroughbreds as a breed. It is as manifestly improper to apply the name thoroughbred to a known and named breed of cattle as it is to another and varied breed of horses. You cannot speak of thoroughbred Shorthorns any more than you can speak of thoroughbred Arabians. The names of Shorthorns, Ayrshires, Devons, Herefords among cattle are sufficient without any prefix. But if you desire especially to indicate the purity of your cattle with marked distinctness, you can call them pure bred Shorthorns, etc., but not "thoroughbreds." Not in any sense is the American horse a thoroughbred, but he is an animal after his kind, and unequalled by any other horse on the face of the earth in all that makes such an animal truly valuable in every kind of service.

It takes true equine genius to make what is known as the American horse—that animal which, when he has reached the height of his faculties is known as the American trotting horse. His mechanism must be as well balanced and symmetrical as a locomotive. Propelled as he is by one-quarter at a time, his progress is the result of nerve and strength and decision unknown, and utterly ignored, in that leaping, bounding motion of the running horse of the English turf. The American horse must be solid on the foot, strong in the limb, firm in the back, free and easy in his stride, and above all things, calm and collected amidst the trials of the track and road, which tend to throw him off his balance, and reduce him to the level of the hare and the fox and the greyhound — running helter-skelter, without the exercise of any faculties except those with which nature endows him who flees from danger or conflict. The American trotter requires

bones and muscles and brains, and when he stands high on the list, he has them all. For compactness of form and ease of motion; for strength, endurance and sagacity, he is unequalled. Now, this animal we have almost as the natural product of our farms. Descended from the thoroughbreds of generations long since gone, he is undoubtedly as he *now* appears, the result of that social and civil equality which, in our country, makes one man's time as valuable as another's, and which authorizes the farmer's boy to take the road from the parson or the doctor whenever he can get in.

Every man in this country who can keep a horse wants a good one; and, when he has got him, he wants to avail himself of his horse's powers to make the distance between one place and another as short as possible. We all drive on the road; and this continued, with certain aptitudes of soil and climate, has given us all the peculiar merits of the American horse, heir as he is to strong physical power and tractable domestic faculties. Why, then, should we go abroad with the expectation of improving what we now have? While we have the many valuable families so well known to us; so divine in size and shape, so well fitted by form and temper to every labor, and yet possessing a kind of prevailing uniformity, expressed by the term "a horse of all work," can we hope to derive much benefit from a resort to those specific breed of horses which, in England, are devoted each to its own specialty? There is no necessity, for instance, for importing a Suffolk branch; for a half day's search would undoubtedly provide you with such an animal, raised on your own soil, which, in all its varieties, develops almost every style and shape and quality of horse known on earth. We need not import hunters, for we have no need of such a horse among us. The Cleveland bay, valuable as a carriage horse, could hardly expect to improve the stylish breeds of the South and West.

The adventures of the thoroughbred America on the English turf shows our capacity for procuring that class of animals; and when we consider that it is only after we have reached many removes from the thoroughbred that we have arrived at good trotters; when we remember that neither in shoulder, nor leg, nor quarter, nor general mechanism, is

there any analogy between the thoroughbred as raised in England, and the trotter as raised in our country — we may well ask ourselves what advantage is to be derived from the introduction of such animals among us? In saying this I do not fail to recognize the value of those old progenitors who brought into our country, many years ago, the bone and muscle and nerve and wind and capacity of the English thoroughbred of that day. I am mindful of old Messenger, and of what he and his sons have done; and I cannot forget that his fame, as the ancestor of trotters, was established not in Bucks county, Pa., but on Long Island, and various other points in the state of New York, whence his stock was distributed throughout all the fair, hilly, breezy, brainy, horse-growing sections of New England. As the sire of Miller's Daniel, and of Sir Harry (thoroughbreds), he won a fair reputation; but it was as the sire of Mambrino, whose dam and grandam were of unknown blood, and not allied to the thoroughbred, that he won his distinction as the ancestor of some of the most remarkable trotters known on earth; and how, as generations went on, and that unknown blood worked indeed the spread of his family increase. From Mambrino sprung Abdallah, dam Amazonia, and Mambrino Paymaster, with unknown dams and great accomplishments.

From Abdallah, with his unknown grand-mother, we have two or three generations removed, each with its *unknown* dam, Rysdyk's Hambletonian, with his famous sons, Dexter, George Wilkes, and Mountain boy. From Mambrino Paymaster, with his unknown dam, we have Mambrino Chief; we have Lady Thorne, Mambrino Pilot, Mambrino Patchen, Ericsson, and Ashland, in whose pedigrees will be found as many unknown dams as there are sires and grandsires. And, as I trace the blood of old Messenger into Maine and Vermont where all the dams were *unknown*, what a tribe of our earliest and best trotters rises before my vision! Ripton, the gallant "white-legged poney," the favorite of Hiram Woodruff, the resolute and triumphant, revelling Dutchman, as a three-miler, and defeating Lady Suffolk — an eastern horse of undoubted Messenger and Morgan blood; and Daniel D. Tompkins, a wonderful little horse; and Gen. Taylor,

a very fast trotter and sticker; and Independence, the delight of my boyhood; and Fanny Pullen, Green Mountain Maid and Gray Vermont and Ethan Allen — the best balanced horse ever seen on the American track; the easiest-gaited horse, from the Walkormund, ever bred, and the most striking illustration of the enervating influence of high fed and rapid work in early life ever known in horse annals. These horses, far removed from the original thoroughbred and fortunate in the strain of blood which they do possess, springing from families in which the admixture of various races is undoubtedly to be found, members of a list of honorable and illustrious, commencing with Topgallant and Whalebone and Dutchman, and Confidence, and Washington, and Rattler, and Lady Suffock, with their *unknown* strains, and ending in our day with Flora Temple, and Goldsmith Maid, and Dexter, and American Girl, and Lucy, and Bonner's Pocahontas (the queen of mares), with their great records, and their absolute defiance of time and space. These horses, I say, illustrate what I mean by the power of the American trotter, which is to be obtained by removal, step by step, from the form and gait of the thoroughbred. Hence, then, our American horse. A keen, sharp driver among our northern hilly pastures, cold winter and crystal springs; a heavy draft horse on the more luxurious grazing in the milder climate of the middle states; a Clydesdale here and a thoroughbred there, with all the diversity of nature which marks the great territory of the United States, which includes so many climates and varieties of soil, born to every variety of toil and to every variety of influence.

And so we have the northern horse all along the northern line, from Eastport to Detroit, or still further west — a fortunate combination of various blood, invigorated by the sharp air of our northern hills, refreshed by our cold northern streams, formed into hard bone and vigorous muscle, and capable of implanting his sturdy forms among the heavier bones and softer muscles of more luxurious valleys, milder skies and warmer springs.

That he gets somewhat of his power from his native soil and climate there can be no doubt. But how has he converted that stilted gate of the thoroughbred into the swing-

ing stride and powerful knee-action of the trotter? What has changed the narrow and confined shoulder of the thoroughbred, with its short humerus attached, and the necessarily advanced position of the fore-leg—so near the point of the shoulder that a line falling thence touches the toe—to loose shoulder-blade and long humerus, long from the elbow to the point of the shoulder, so that a line falling from this point touches the ground far in front of the foot, and to that massive, muscular base which characterizes the trotter.

What has cut down the sharp, thin withers of the thoroughbred, and filled in the space above the top of the shoulder-blades with a mass of strong muscles? What has strengthened the lower jaw so that horse and rider may be made one through bit and rein? What has dropped the points of the hips below the level of the rump, where they stand usually on the thoroughbred? What has judiciously cooled the ardor and increased the patience and enlarged the sagacity of the thoroughbred? What has encased the untiring channels of true blood in a new frame, of proportions hitherto unknown to them, until they were subjected to the influence of American companions, American wants, and American institutions? Probably no single cause, but many combined. The habit of driving, to which I have alluded, has done much toward bringing about this result. But this alone, is not sufficient, and I am constrained to believe that we owe much of the shape and stride which distinguish our best trotters to a larger or smaller infusion of Canadian blood, derived from the early importations of Norman horses into Canada, which have been improved in size and quality by the soil and climate of their new home. In very many of our good trotters, this is manifest. All the descendants of Henry Clay, whose dam was Surry, a mare of great speed from Canada, have the thick jowl and heavy ear and round muscles and coarse-grained foot of the family from which they sprung.

But I want to say a word about the care and management of this valuable animal.

When a colt is born into a family—especially if his lot is cast in pleasant places, and he has a goodly heritage—the

foremost danger is that he will be spoiled in early life. It really seems as if all owners of horses endeavored in the most expeditious manner to ruin them.

The natural tendency of a horse, young or old, is to preserve himself in a sound and healthy condition. The wear and tear of hard work, and the injurious effects of a life of luxury and ease are about equally destructive to him; and the price he is obliged to pay for his intimacy with man, and the care and attention he receives at his hands, is the loss, in a larger or smaller degree, of the robust health, and the elastic animal spirits, and the abounding and joyous and painless power of motion with which nature endows him. A colt is a happy thing in the beginning — happier than a child. A horse is intended to be a happy thing through life — happier than man. But the folly and misfortune which sadden and weaken the master bear heavily, also, on his dumb and patient servant. The two travel a hard road together, and both are obliged to pay the penalty which should in justice fall upon one.

If this is one of the inevitable consequences of the decree which gives man dominion over the birds of the air and beasts of the field, I suppose man and animal must submit and obey. But it may not be so. If, for the gratification of ambition or pride, or for high service to his race, or for immortal renown, man is willing to subordinate and sacrifice all his physical powers, and is determined that his body shall obey the commands of his imperious spirit, inspired and consumed in the great flame, so must it be; but let him spare his servant who obeys him, his dumb beast who has trusted in him.

It is a good thing to remember that a horse has certain natural faculties, without which he would not be a horse, and which it is important to preserve. Man is so wise as well as tyrannical that he finds it difficult to believe that he is not to remodel and reconstruct everything which is provided for his use and comfort before it is fit for his imperial use and service; and so he meddles with everybody and everything. It is much easier for him to comprehend his own handiwork than the Lord's. His boy, for instance, stands before him a bright, strong, attractive lad, full of

capacity and promise; a combination of faculties, good and bad, each striving for supremacy; a fresh and glorious creation from the hand of God, intended to rejoice his father and bless mankind. It is only necessary for that father to know when to encourage him, when to suppress him and when to let him alone, to distinguish between healthy powers, which a superabundance of youth and strength may sometimes make effusive, and those unhealthy deformities which, even while quiet and slumbering, are disgusting and discouraging. But this is no easy task. When there should be mutual confidence a contest begins, and before it ends the boy has lost his self-respect, his love, his confidence in his fellow-men; his virtues are discouraged, his vices rage, or, it may be, that in rooting up the tares the wheat has been pulled up along with them, or his good points may have been distorted into subserviency and inefficiency, while his bad ones may have learned how to play the hypocrite. When, too, there should be a manly and dignified intercourse, there is too often an effeminate and enervating intimacy. The boy may be softened into abject dependence upon those who should inspire his most manly self-reliance. That apron-string business — how many a brave fellow has it sent mewling through life like a milk-sop?

His father has made a good boy of him, but not the boy he was intended to be. The problem has been solved, but not in the right way; and in the trials which follow, he wonders where those qualities are which he felt moving within him in his youth, and the father wonders why he is so little satisfied with the work of his own hands.

No, do not bother or confuse the boys. Do not meddle with them too much. Make them way-wise early. Do not pet them into weakness, or curb them into madness; and when they go forth into life, let them have manliness to meet their fellow-men in a manly way; generosity enough to warm a generous feeling in the breasts of their associates; charity enough to forgive the faults of their fellow-men; and humanity enough to know that it is better and more useful to encourage the virtues than to expose the vices of society, and more honorable to set a good example than to pronounce a good precept.

But to return to the colts. They, like the boys, may be spoiled by too much meddling. They should never be petted to death, nor conquered and subdued to death. They should be familiarized with the harness when so young that they may imagine the straps a part of themselves. They should never know what it is to be broken. They should find themselves engaged in business they hardly know how; and they should be gradually introduced to their work with an unruffled temper, and an acquiescent but unsubdued spirit. When you actually conquer a horse, you can never tell where the conquest is going to end. When Flora Temple was conquered, and her unruly spirit was broken and not improved, she was worthless. When she was taught to know herself, she was invaluable. Let the lesson begin at two years old, and a few weeks will complete it, without danger from violence, and it will never be forgotten. It need not be renewed until the animal has become mature and strong enough to bear the burdens of life. As a colt may be sprained by over-loading, so he may be ruined by over-feeding. I have known many a colt ruined by excessive feeding the first winter of his life. It is pleasant to see his glossy coat and lively head and mature neck and well-developed form, under a good supply of oats. But all the pleasure will vanish if you look carefully at his limbs, which tremble a little after exercise; and it will still more entirely vanish if you will examine him after his summer's run at grass, and wonder that he looks no better, and has not grown more. Sweet hay and a few oats, with a very little grain at long intervals of time, are sufficient. And if you doubt this, go and ask Ethan Allen and hundreds of his descendants, who went through the enervating process of high feeding when young; go and ask the fat and favorite colts who are passing their hot-bred lives in their good-looking stables, which are multiplying everywhere; go and ask the thousands of English thorough-breds, who are hobbling about, ruined by forced growth, and forced efforts, and hot food, ere their lives had fairly begun, and see what answer you will get. They would all tell you, if they could speak, that the muscle which the horse gets after he is four years old, is worth vastly more than what he makes before

that time; that all the fat a colt had upon himself before he is four years old is any injury to him; that their life is shortened and their powers are weakened by early feeding and early work; that if you will feed for early maturity, and drive for early speed, you must expect to lose a large part of the ultimate value of your horse. A few years of life, a few seconds of speed.

Precocity is a poor thing. That alone endures which ripens slowly. The wisdom of human maturity is the best wisdom, that maturity which comes from the steady and legitimate development of all human powers. That speed and endurance are the greatest which are not called for until the horse is in full possession of his faculties. An American man, dependent on himself for all he is and is to be, fit for all the duties which may devolve upon him, will not grow up in a day.

An American horse of all work, destined to toil like a locomotive, and expected to travel like one, wants time to develop for his tremendous services. Of the management of the horse I have but little more to say, but that little is important to all who are studying veterinary science for practical use. Avoid, then, hot and enervating stables for the young to grow in and the mature to rest in. Never allow a horse to stand on a wooden floor; bricks are better. Many diseases of the feet are brought on by the drying and heating influence of wood. Reform, if possible, the situation of all stables into which horses fresh from the pure air of the country are crowded and stifled and ruined. Remember, it is easier to preserve the health of man and animals than it is to restore it when lost. Beware of too free use of drugs. A horse is very sensitive to the influence of medical agents, much more so than a man, and is often longer in overcoming the effects of medicine than the effects of disease. If he becomes unsound, give him instant rest, affection, and immediate treatment, and never encourage yourself with the assurance that the unsoundness is in a comparative safe place, where there is every indication that it is not—that it is in the shoulder, where it seldom is, and not in the foot, where it too often is. Pardon me for this practical advice; but I have paid a large price for my experience, and should

be sorry to have the world lose the benefit of it; and I am sure every scientific investigator into the profession which you are studying here, desires to see his science rest where Lord Bacon placed all true science — *on the solid foundation of common sense.*

I have on this occasion discussed in a practical manner the American horse, because I desire not only to appeal for his welfare, but also to secure for him proper consideration as one of the noblest and most useful of our servants. We all appreciate him, I know, but we do not all understand him, and we shall not have reached the highest point of a humane and economical organization until we bestow upon the horse the *same care* and kindness in his hard toil which he shares with his master, as we bestow on him when he performs his part as an aid to our comfort and luxury and pleasure. He has done his duty well thus far, and shall we not do our duty by him? The value of his work cannot be over estimated. Deduct all that has been achieved, directly or indirectly, by the aid of the horse in the way of conveyance from place to place, for business or recreation, for distant journeyings, before the power of steam was so wonderfully applied to the purposes of locomotion; of the draught and heavy burdens of motive power connected with machinery, of agriculture, and of war in all countries and in all ages; deduct all that has been done, directly or indirectly, in all these respects, by the aid of the horse, and what a stupendous abatement you would make from the sum total of achievement and progress. And now allow me to repeat an interesting and touching account of the relations which existed between one of the most illustrious of our own race and one of the most fortunate of that race for whose cause I am speaking. How well I remember it as it fell, not many years ago, from the eloquent lips of Edward Everett! After urging for the horse persevering kindness, and asking if this would not also be beneficial and honorable among fellow men and fellow Christians, he said:

However this may be, if there is any one who doubts that the horse, the animal that most concerns us on this occasion, is susceptible of the kindest feelings of our nature, I think he would be convinced of his error by a most interesting anecd-

dote of Edmund Burke. In the decline of Mr. Burke's life, when he was living in retirement on his farm at Beaconsfield, the rumor went up to London that he had gone mad, and the fact that was stated in support of this rumor was that he went round his park kissing his horses and cows. A friend, a man of rank and influence, hearing the story, and deeming it of too much importance to be left uncorrected, hastened down to Beaconsfield and sought an interview, with the view of ascertaining the truth of the rumor: He entered into conversation with him. Mr. Burke read to him some chapters from his "Letters on a Regicide Peace." His friend immediately saw that though his earthly tenement was verging back to its native dust, the lamp of reason and genius shone with undiminished lustre within. He was accordingly more than satisfied as to the object of his coming down, and in a private interview with Mrs. Burke told her what he had come for, and received from her this pathetic explanation: Mr. Burke's only child, a beloved son, had not long before died, leaving behind him a favorite old horse, the companion of his excursions of business and pleasure, when both were young and vigorous. The favorite animal was turned out by Mr. Burke, the father, into the park, with directions to all his servants that he should in every respect be treated as a privileged favorite. Mr. Burke himself, of course, in his morning walks, would often stop to caress the favorite animal. On one occasion, as he was taking his morning walk through the park, he perceived the poor old animal at a distance, and noticed in turn that he was recognized by him. The horse drew nearer and nearer to Mr. Burke, stopped, eyed him with a most pleading look of recognition, which said as plainly as words could have said, "I have lost him, too," and then the poor dumb beast deliberately laid his head on Mr. Burke's bosom.

Struck by the singularity of the occurrence, more by the recollection of his son, whom he had never ceased to mourn with a grief that could not be comforted; overwhelmed by the tenderness of the animal, expressed in the mute eloquence of holy nature's universal language, the illustrious states-

man for a moment lost his self-possession, and, clasping his arms around the neck of his son's favorite animal, lifted up that voice which had filled the arches of Westminster Hall with the noblest strains that ever echoed in them, and wept aloud.

This was seen and heard by the passers-by, and the enemies of Burke, unappeased by his advancing years, by his failing health, by his domestic sorrow, made it the ground of a charge of insanity. "Burke has gone mad." But, so help me heaven, if I were called upon to designate the event or period in Burke's life that would best sustain a charge of insanity, it would not be where, in the gush of the holiest and purest feeling that ever stirred the human heart, he wept aloud on the neck of his dead son's favorite horse; but it would rather be at the meridian of his fame, where the orb of his imperial genius rode highest in the heavens, amidst the scoffs of cringing courtiers, and the sneers of trading patriots, he abused his glorious powers to the scramblings and squabbings of the day, and,

"Born for the universe, narrowed his mind,
And to party gave up what was meant for mankind."

And now, gentlemen, you will allow me to discuss, in conclusion, this institution, which is dedicated to the welfare of that animal kingdom which man has subdued for his own comfort and convenience, and perhaps for his very existence.

As one of the pioneers of veterinary education in this country, it is entitled to all the encouragement which can be bestowed upon it by all who believe in scientific investigation into the laws of animal life for the preservation of health and the removing of disease.

To the improvement and economical protection of nearly 40,000,000 of dumb animals, man's servants and allies in the work of life, representing property to the amount of \$1,000,000,000 at least, this college is dedicated, and it seeks to apply to the animal kingdom all the laws of therapeutics and hygiene which are applied to its owner and master. It would be impossible to estimate the amount of suffering caused in

this country by mal-practice on sick and diseased brutes, whose pangs are often increased rather than relieved by the harsh remedies and the harsher administration.

No dumb animal has yet told the long tale of agony growing out of the rude surgery which has been applied to the race of his generation.

The loss of property arising from bad management, exposure to poisonous gases, supply of bad food, insufficient care, brutal abuse, wasting our pastures and stables, can hardly be calculated.

Upon an institution designed to inform the humane as well as the thrifty owners of horses and cattle, how they may remedy these evils, I look with especial favor.

The application of scientific skill to the preservation of soundness and health, and the curing of disease among the vast number of valuable working and driving horses in this city alone — can you over-estimate its importance?

The state and national councils of this country are engaged at this very hour in devising means by which the destructive epidemics which destroy our herds can be stayed, and finally removed, and the great want, as I well know, is a corps of well educated, practical veterinary surgeons, skilled in the treatment of disease, and the laws of health, capable of defining how much is disease and how much a popular panic; wise to advise the most economical methods of curing or of isolation and extirpation, scattered through the land to tell us where the plague exists, and how to control and remove it.

And I appeal to all who have the prosperity of the country at heart, and realize the full value of that great industry with which our animals are connected, to provide for the increase of colleges of this description, and to the liberal endowment and encouragement of this institution whose commencement exercises we have been called here to witness.

Every humane master, who regards his horse and his dog with a kindly eye; every wise and affectionate father, who knows the value of healthful food to his family; every lover of a widespread and generous prosperity for man and beast,

can not set too high value upon this modern endeavor to establish and develop and apply the best theory and practice of veterinary science, and to furnish the healing art in all its best forms to the dumb animals upon whom we so constantly depend.

THE WOOL GROWERS.—ANNUAL MEETING OF THE CENTRAL WISCONSIN ASSOCIATION.
Tabulated Statement of Fleeces, Quality, Length of Staple, etc.

OWNER'S NAME.	Sex.	Age.	No. of entry	Breeder's name.	Sire's name.	No. of register.	Weight in fleece.	Weight of fleece.	Age of class.	Length of staple.	Quality of fiber.	Condition.	Post office address.
								lbs. oz.	days.				
Wm. Palmeter.....	Ewe ..	5	1	Clark .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Ripon.
Wm. Palmeter.....	Ewe ..	5	2	Clark .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Ripon.
Wm. Palmeter.....	Ewe ..	8	3	Clark .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Ripon.
Wm. Palmeter.....	Ewe ..	1	4	Palmeter ...	Gold Fleece...	8	54	9 1	.....	3 3/4	85	90	Ripon.
Wm. Palmeter.....	Ewe ..	1	5	Palmeter ...	Gold Fleece...	.....	77 1/2	12 9	.....	3 3/4	90	90	Ripon.
E. Stead.....	Buck ..	3	6	Fuller.....	.....	.....	140	22 5	355	3 3/4	88	90	Fisk's Corn's.
T.F. & C.D. McConnell	Buck ..	4	7	Ketchum ...	Banker	137	153	24 3	355	2 3/4	70	95	Ripon.
T.F. & C.D. McConnell	Buck ..	3	8	Taft	Harlow	64	166	29 6	378	3 3/4	90	95	Ripon.
T.F. & C.D. McConnell	Buck ..	3	9	Leach.....	.....	5	158	22	365	3 3/4	85	90	Ripon.
T.F. & C.D. McConnell	Buck ..	3	10	Worthing ...	Harlow .....	.....	153 1/2	30 8	375	2 3/4	75	90	Ripon.
T.F. & C.D. McConnell	Buck ..	3	11	McConnell ..	Backus	262	150 1/2	20	355	2 3/4	90	85	Ripon.
T.F. & C.D. McConnell	Buck ..	2	12	McConnell ..	Backus	282	.....	.....	355	.....	.....	.....	Ripon.
T.F. & C.D. McConnell	Buck ..	2	13	McConnell ..	Backus	281	138	20 8	355	3 3/4	75	85	Ripon.
T.F. & C.D. McConnell	Buck ..	2	14	McConnell ..	Backus	284	153	25 5	355	2 3/4	85	90	Ripon.
T.F. & C.D. McConnell	Buck ..	3	15	McConnell ..	Backus	166	148 1/2	24 10	355	3 3/4	95	95	Ripon.
T.F. & C.D. McConnell	Buck ..	1	16	McConnell ..	Backus	296	.....	.....	mos. 13	.....	.....	.....	Ripon.
T.F. & C.D. McConnell	Buck ..	1	17	McConnell ..	Backus	297	.....	.....	13	.....	.....	.....	Ripon.
T.F. & C.D. McConnell	Buck ..	1	18	McConnell ..	Backus	316	.....	.....	13	.....	.....	.....	Ripon.
T.F. & C.D. McConnell	Ewe ..	1	19	McConnell ..	Backus	350	.....	.....	13	.....	.....	.....	Ripon.
T.F. & C.D. McConnell	Ewe ..	1	20	McConnell ..	Backus	313	.....	.....	13	.....	.....	.....	Ripon.
T.F. & C.D. McConnell	Ewe ..	1	21	McConnell ..	Backus	360	.....	.....	13	.....	.....	.....	Ripon.
T.F. & C.D. McConnell	Ewe ..	1	22	McConnell ..	Backus	330	.....	.....	13	.....	.....	.....	Ripon.
T.F. & C.D. McConnell	Ewe ..	1	23	McConnell ..	Backus	299	.....	.....	13	.....	.....	.....	Ripon.
E. C. Stewart.....	Buck ..	2	24	Stewart	Sampson .....	.....	115	18 9	days. 365	3 1/4	90	85	Ripon.
E. C. Stewart.....	Buck ..	3	25	Stewart .....	.....	.....	132 1/2	17 1 1/2	365	4 1/2	100	95	Ripon.

E. Corliss.....	Buck	4	26	Corliss.....	Ranes.....	106	137	23	7	355	3½	90	90	Ripon.
E. Corliss.....	Buck	7	27	Sterling.....		101				355				Ripon.
S. Atkins.....	Buck	5	28	McConnell ..			123	18	10½	350	2½	75	80	Nepeuskun.
S. Atkins.....	Ewe	4	29	Atkins.....			116	16	12	350	4½	90	95	Nepeuskun.
E. Coleman.....	Buck	2	30	McConnell ..	Bakus.....	260	160½	22	10	355	3½	93	95	Ripon.
R. S. Rich.....	Buck	3	31	Rich.....	Gold Fleece ..	33	84½	15	13	355	3½	100	85	Ripon.
H. Van kirk.....	Ewe	4	32	Clark.....		10				350				Nepeuskun.
H. Vankirk.....	Ewe	4	33	Clark.....		269				350				Nepeuskun.
H. Vankirk.....	Buck	8	34	Clark.....	Reuby.....	284				350				Nepeuskun.
J. B. Morrison ..	Ruck	3	35	Merrill.....		260	168	29	2½	375	3½	90	93	Waukau.
J. B. Morrison ..	Buck	1	36	Morrison.....		181	114	20	3		3	90	95	Waukau.
J. B. Morrison ..	Ewe	1	37	Morrison.....	Little Rinkly..	38	51	10	2					Waukau.
J. B. Morrison ..	Ewe	1	38	Morrison.....	Lit?le Rinkly..		51	10	1		3½	95	90	Waukau.
R. S. Rich.....	Buck	2	39	Rich.....		23	64	12	5	355	3½	95	85	Ripon.
R. S. Rich.....	Buck	2	40	Rich.....		25				355				Ripon.
R. S. Rich.....	Buck	2	41	Rich.....		22				355				Ripon.
R. S. Rich.....	Buck	2	42	Rich.....		29				350				Ripon.
R. S. Rich.....	Ewe	2	43	Rich.....		45				350				Ripon.
R. S. Rich.....	Ewe	2	44	Rich.....		42				350				Ripon.
R. S. Rich.....	Ewe	2	45	Rich.....	Centennial ..	39				350				Ripon.
R. S. Rich.....	Bk lamb	1	46	Rich.....	Gold Fleece ..	51								Ripon.
R. S. Rich.....	Bk lamb	1	47	Rich.....	Gold Fleece ..	52	55	8	9		3½	95	85	Ripon.
R. S. Rich.....	Bk lamb	1	48	Rich.....	Gold Fleece ..	53								Ripon.
R. S. Rich.....	Ewe	1	49	Rich.....	Gold Fleece ..	55	57	8	8		3½	95	90	Ripon.
R. S. Rich.....	Ewe	1	50	Rich.....	Gold Fleece ..	57	47	6	14½		3½	90	90	Ripon.
R. S. Rich.....	Ewe	1	51	Rich.....	Gold Fleece ..	56	57	8	13		2½	90	90	Ripon.
E. C. Stewart.....	Buck	3	52	Stewart.....	Billy.....		141½			365				Ripon.
H. B. Reed.....	Buck	2	53	Knapp.....		5	122			350	3½	88	90	Ripon.
H. B. Reed.....	Buck	2	54	Knapp.....		1	134½	21	14	355	3½	90	93	Ripon.
O. B. Knapp.....	Buck	3	55	Bissell.....		314	131	19	8	381	4	97	98	Brandon.
J. B. Morrison ..	Buck	2	56											Waukau.
J. B. Morrison ..	Buck	1	57											Waukau.
J. B. Morrison ..	Ewe	1	58											Waukau.
O. B. Knapp.....	Ewe	6	59	Brown.....		45				335	4	90	100	Brandon.
O. B. Knapp.....	Ewe	3	60	Knapp.....		2				335	3½	95	100	Brandon.
J. H. Miller.....	Buck	2	61	McConnell ..	Backus.....	286	131	16	14	350	3	90	95	Waukau.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

For the year 1882.

Furnished by K. M. HUTCHINSON, Oshkosh, Wisconsin.

JANUARY.

DAY.	7 A. M.	12 M.	5 P. M.	WEATHER.
1.....	14	22	18	Fair.
2.....	14	22	20	Clear.
3.....	13	19	18	Clear.
4.....	16	20	20	Fair.
5.....	24	33	28	Clear.
6.....	24	32	32	Lt. snow.
7.....	32	38	38	Rain.
8.....	36	40	32	Cloudy.
9.....	28	32	30	Clear.
10.....	30	40	34	Snow.
11.....	32	39	32	Clear.
12.....	4	20	20	Cloudy.
13.....	30	32	31	Snow.
14.....	2	8	10	Clear.
15.....	24	32	28	Fair.
16.....	6	6	8	Clear.
17.....	10	0	4	Clear.
18.....	10	23	26	Cloudy.
19.....	0	18	20	Fair.
20.....	20	32	30	Fair.
21.....	33	40	30	Cloudy.
22.....	2	8	8	Clear.
23.....	9	0	2	Clear.
24.....	4	24	26	Cloudy.
25.....	34	38	38	Lt. rain.
26.....	37	37	32	Sleet.
27.....	14	24	30	Clear.
28.....	26	16	9	Clear.
29.....	4	8	14	Clear.
30.....	13	30	32	Fair.
31.....	28	32	30	Cloudy.

Sixth, one inch snow; seventh, rain; tenth, four inches snow; thirteenth, two inches snow.

FEBRUARY.

DAY.	7 A. M.	12 M.	5 P. M.	WEATHER.
1.....	28	40	29	Fair.
2.....	28	28	26	Fair.
3.....	24	36	38	Fair.
4.....	23	30	30	Fair.
5.....	26	36	38	Fair.
6.....	30	43	38	Fair.
7.....	30	38	38	Clear.
8.....	16	32	31	Clear.
9.....	22	39	42	Clear.
10.....	24	36	36	Fair.
11.....	38	50	49	Fair.
12.....	48	53	58	Clear.
13.....	30	40	40	Clear.
14.....	28	43	38	Clear.
15.....	34	52	50	Clear.
16.....	36	50	42	Cloudy.
17.....	18	19	18	Sleet.
18.....	26	31	34	Clear.
19.....	29	31	28	Snow.
20.....	20	26	22	Snow.
21.....	20	28	22	Cloudy.
22.....	14	22	18	Clear.
23.....	8	22	28	Clear.
24.....	6	32	30	Cloudy.
25.....	30	44	42	Cloudy.
26.....	38	45	42	Cloudy.
27.....	38	44	42	Rain.
28.....	42	49	44	Fair.

Eight inches of snow on the twentieth and twenty-first; wind northeast. Rain and fog on the twenty-seventh and twenty-eighth. The average above the temperature of many previous years. Robins came about the tenth.

MARCH.

DAY.	7 A. M.	12 M.	5 P. M.	WEATHER.
1.....	34	52	50	Fair.
2.....	35	50	52	Fair.
3.....	30	42	43	Fair.
4.....	32	34	36	Snow.
5.....	38	43	42	Fair.
6.....	32	32	30	Cloudy.
7.....	20	25	24	Cloudy.
8.....	25	28	30	Snow.
9.....	28	29	28	Snow.
10.....	29	40	36	Fair.
11.....	30	39	30	L't Snow.
12.....	30	40	30	L't Snow.
13.....	20	32	33	Fair.
14.....	27	38	32	Cloudy.
15.....	36	42	34	Snow.
16.....	34	44	38	Fair.
17.....	35	32	33	Cloudy.
18.....	38	42	47	Fair.
19.....	32	42	44	Fair.
20.....	37	38	36	Sleet.
21.....	26	32	30	Snow.
22.....	24	30	36	Fair.
23.....	38	60	36	Fair.
24.....	16	22	28	Clear.
25.....	30	32	33	Cloudy.
26.....	36	38	35	Cloudy.
27.....	36	40	38	Rain.
28.....	31	43	50	Fair.
29.....	45	59	48	Fair.
30.....	28	37	37	Fair.
31.....	31	32	40	Lt. Snow.

Fourth, two inches of snow, followed by rain and lightning. Eighth, light snow all day. Ninth, three inches of snow. Fifteenth, four inches of damp snow. Twentieth, sleet storm, wind northeast, turning into snow. Twenty-first, storm continued; two inches of snow. Thirtieth, light snow

APRIL.

DAY.	7 A. M.	12 M.	5 P. M.	WEATHER.
1.....	44	62	70	Clear.
2.....	52	54	52	Clear.
3.....	40	68	70	Fair.
4.....	43	34	38	Rain.
5.....	36	38	38	Rain.
6.....	44	68	67	Fair.
7.....	46	50	52	Clear.
8.....	41	60	56	Cloudy.
9.....	38	42	38	Rain.
10.....	24	30	30	Fair.
11.....	24	32	32	Fair.
12.....	30	39	44	Fair.
13.....	34	44	44	Fair.
14.....	34	40	44	Fair.
15.....	38	46	52	Clear.
16.....	42	60	55	Clear.
17.....	43	62	62	Clear.
18.....	50	68	58	Lt. Rain.
19.....	46	42	42	Hd. Rain.
20.....	38	44	56	Clear.
21.....	36	44	48	Clear.
22.....	42	50	44	Cloudy.
23.....	40	47	46	Fair.
24.....	40	52	50	Clear.
25.....	42	52	53	Fair.
26.....	50	54	54	Cloudy.
27.....	48	63	60	Cloudy.
28.....	44	48	52	Cloudy.
29.....	46	57	50	Cloudy.
30.....	40	50	56	Clear.

MAY.

DAY.	7 A. M.	12 M.	5 P. M.	WEATHER.
1.....	44	48	49	Fair.
2.....	35	50	57	Clear.
3.....	44	66	56	Lt. rain.
4.....	55	54	57	Rain.
5.....	42	54	50	Clear.
6.....	40	52	50	Clear.
7.....	40	56	58	Fair.
8.....	60	70	70	Clear.
9.....	59	67	70	Fair.
10.....	56	60	42	Cold rain.
11.....	40	46	40	Cold rain.
12.....	44	42	42	Cold rain.
13.....	50	55	60	Fair.
14.....	50	56	56	Clear.
15.....	40	50	56	Clear.
16.....	49	60	60	Clear.
17.....	51	70	72	Clear.
18.....	60	76	70	Fair.
19.....	60	68	68	Cloudy.
20.....	60	76	68	Lt. rain.
21.....	58	56	50	Cloudy.
22.....	40	50	48	Cloudy.
23.....	40	50	56	Clear.
24.....	50	64	62	Fair.
25.....	54	72	70	Fair.
26.....	60	76	70	Fair.
27.....	48	52	50	Fair.
28.....	50	59	60	Fair.
29.....	52	70	70	Clear.
30.....	60	76	66	Lt. rain.
31.....	52	56	58	Fair.

JUNE.

DAY.	7 A. M.	12 M.	5 P. M.	WEATHER.
1.....	52	64	68	Fair.
2.....	52	62	62	Cloudy.
3.....	45	46	46	Rain.
4.....	48	56	60	Rain.
5.....	52	68	72	Clear.
6.....	62	70	78	Clear.
7.....	68	80	82	Clear.
8.....	73	82	80	Clear.
9.....	61	78	80	Fair.
10.....	56	61	64	Fair.
11.....	57	68	70	Clear.
12.....	60	76	72	Clear.
13.....	64	80	78	Fair.
14.....	70	78	78	Shower.
15.....	70	78	80	Clear.
16.....	76	81	80	Clear.
17.....	68	76	72	Cloudy.
18.....	61	78	64	Rain.
19.....	50	62	62	Clear.
20.....	56	66	64	Cloudy.
21.....	62	72	70	Cloudy.
22.....	70	76	82	Shower.
23.....	76	84	88	Clear.
24.....	72	78	80	Rain.
25.....	76	82	78	Fair.
26.....	70	80	80	Clear.
27.....	72	82	76	Shower.
28.....	70	76	76	Fair.
29.....	66	76	74	Cloudy.
30.....	70	80	80	Rain.

Frost on the first; no damage. The rain of the third and fourth much needed. Balance of the month, plenty of rain and a very growing season, a happy medium between wet and dry prevailing.

JULY.

DAY.	7 A. M.	12 M.	5 P. M.	WEATHER.
1.....	66	69	68	Cloudy.
2.....	65	74	70	Cloudy.
3.....	65	58	60	Rain.
4.....	58	68	64	Shower.
5.....	60	70	72	Clear.
6.....	66	78	68	Cloudy.
7.....	62	68	70	Rain.
8.....	68	76	76	Cloudy.
9.....	61	83	80	Shower.
10.....	68	76	78	Clear.
11.....	68	78	76	Fair.
12.....	62	71	70	Shower.
13.....	60	68	70	Fair.
14.....	62	76	74	Fair.
15.....	68	80	80	Fair.
16.....	70	80	76	Lt. shower
17.....	66	80	80	Clear.
18.....	62	78	76	Clear.
19.....	58	70	72	Fair.
20.....	63	72	64	Shower..
21.....	64	74	65	Shower.
22.....	65	78	80	Fair.
23.....	70	80	80	Clear.
24.....	74	82	84	Clear.
25.....	74	85	87	Clear.
26.....	76	90	88	Fair.
27.....	70	86	82	Fair.
28.....	67	71	66	Clear.
29.....	58	74	72	Clear.
30.....	68	76	74	Cloudy.
31.....	64	70	69	Rain.

Fine growing month. A happy medium between hot and cold. Wet and dry weather.

AUGUST.

DAY.	7 A. M.	12 M.	5 P. M.	Weather.
1.....	68	77	72	Cloudy.
2.....	68	68	68	Rain.
3.....	66	70	67	Rain.
4.....	66	76	72	Rain.
5.....	70	76	76	Fair.
6.....	66	78	68	Fair.
7.....	76	84	76	Shower.
8.....	67	70	70	Fair.
9.....	58	64	63	Shower.
10.....	50	70	70	Fair.
11.....	64	78	78	Cloudy.
12.....	66	66	67	Cloudy.
13.....	67	86	78	Cloudy.
14.....	76	87	88	Clear.
15.....	73	76	76	Rain.
16.....	68	70	74	Rain.
17.....	63	78	76	Clear.
18.....	68	74	76	Fair.
19.....	70	80	78	Rain.
20.....	78	86	80	Cloudy.
21.....	75	86	82	Fair.
22.....	78	80	77	Rain.
23.....	72	76	76	Fair.
24.....	68	80	80	Fair.
25.....	70	82	76	Rain.
26.....	70	78	80	Clear.
27.....	70	73	76	Fair.
28.....	72	76	76	Fair.
29.....	72	81	79	Clear.
30.....	72	70	64	Rain.
31.....	60	65	66	Cloudy.

SEPTEMBER.

DAY.	7 A. M.	12 M.	5 P. M.	WEATHER.
1.....	60	69	64	Rain.
2.....	64	68	69	Fair.
3.....	62	72	64	Fair.
4.....	66	72	72	Clear.
5.....	62	80	80	Clear.
6.....	64	79	78	Fair.
7.....	63	76	70	Cloudy.
8.....	60	71	72	Clear.
9.....	64	78	72	Showers.
10.....	58	66	62	Clear.
11.....	52	70	62	Clear.
12.....	60	79	72	Cloudy.
13.....	65	74	80	Clear.
14.....	70	75	82	Clear.
15.....	56	73	74	Clear.
16.....	62	80	76	Cloudy.
17.....	72	84	82	Clear.
18.....	70	88	84	Clear.
19.....	64	60	60	Fair.
20.....	45	58	56	Fair.
21.....	46	59	56	Fair.
22.....	46	66	62	Fair.
23.....	42	58	58	Clear.
24.....	16	64	60	Fair.
25.....	57	68	64	Clear.
26.....	46	66	60	Clear.
27.....	52	64	58	Clear.
28.....	58	60	60	Lt. Rain.
29.....	58	70	64	Cloudy.
30.....	60	70	68	Clear.

Fine weather the whole month; light wind with moderate temperature.
Slight frost on the twenty-third, but doing no damage.

OCTOBER.

DAY.	7 A. M.	12 M.	5 P. M.	WEATHER.
1.....	58	64	67	Clear.
2.....	60	65	64	Cloudy.
3.....	61	70	68	Fair.
4.....	61	78	70	Fair.
5.....	64	74	70	Rain.
6.....	68	80	76	Fair.
7.....	70	76	72	Rain.
8.....	66	74	66	Rain.
9.....	53	68	60	Fair.
10.....	50	56	47	Fair.
11.....	46	60	57	Fair.
12.....	58	70	64	Fair.
13.....	58	68	66	Clear.
14.....	52	72	68	Clear.
15.....	56	68	64	Clear.
16.....	58	56	53	Fair.
17.....	36	56	58	Clear.
18.....	42	50	53	Clear.
19.....	32	48	41	Clear.
20.....	42	60	56	Clear.
21.....	44	64	60	Cloudy.
22.....	50	56	54	Fair.
23.....	44	50	50	Clear.
24.....	38	60	56	Clear.
25.....	48	64	56	Fair.
26.....	32	50	48	Frost.
27.....	42	53	50	Clear.
28.....	42	56	50	Rain.
29.....	44	48	47	Fair.
30.....	50	55	60	Cloudy.
31.....	44	52	50	Clear.

Fifth, heavy thunder shower; seventh, rain all night; twelfth, rain during the night; sixteenth, first frost; thirtieth, heavy thunder shower during the night.

NOVEMBER.

DAY.	7 A. M.	12 M.	5 P. M.	WEATHER.
1.....	43	48	42	Clear.
2.....	28	43	44	Clear.
3.....	33	51	43	Clear.
4.....	32	50	49	Clear.
5.....	46	46	46	Rain.
6.....	48	48	48	Rain.
7.....	46	50	49	Clear.
8.....	36	48	44	Clear.
9.....	40	46	42	Clear.
10.....	46	50	54	Cloudy.
11.....	64	64	59	Rain.
12.....	36	36	34	Cloudy.
13.....	24	29	24	Clear.
14.....	28	40	38	Clear.
15.....	34	42	38	Fair.
16.....	38	42	34	Rain.
17.....	34	38	36	Fair.
18.....	34	44	38	Fair.
19.....	32	40	38	Fair.
20.....	32	41	39	Fair.
21.....	28	38	32	Clear.
22.....	30	40	38	Clear.
23.....	34	33	30	Snow.
24.....	26	28	24	Clear.
25.....	24	36	34	Cloudy.
26.....	32	35	33	Fair.
27.....	26	32	32	Cloudy.
28.....	34	34	30	Cloudy.
29.....	22	30	30	Cloudy.
30.....	24	30	32	Cloudy.

Eleventh, thunder shower and foggy. Three inches of snow on the twenty-third. The last boat, the Milwukee, laid up the twenty-fifth. Twenty-eighth, snow; squalls all day.

DECEMBER.

DAY.	7 A. M.	12 M.	5 P. M.	WEATHER.
1.....	28	36	32	Cloudy.
2.....	20	21	19	" Cloudy.
3.....	14	26	25	Cloudy.
4.....	32	30	25	Fair.
5.....	12	22	18	Clear.
6.....	2	10	4	Snow.
7.....	10	6	8	Clear.
8.....	12	4	5	Lt. Snow.
9.....	12	17	17	Lt. Snow.
10.....	16	24	24	Lt. Snow.
11.....	9	20	12	Fair.
12.....	34	44	38	Fair.
13.....	4	12	10	Fair.
14.....	10	16	14	Fair.
15.....	4	2	4	Fair.
16.....	8	10	8	Fair.
17.....	4	10	18	Lt. Snow.
18.....	22	31	26	Cloudy.
19.....	32	34	34	Rain.
20.....	38	37	36	Snow.
21.....	32	40	32	Sleet.
22.....	34	42	34	Cloudy.
23.....	23	35	26	Cloudy.
24.....	20	30	24	Fair.
25.....	20	34	30	Cloudy.
26.....	28	39	31	Cloudy.
27.....	28	32	28	Cloudy.
28.....	24	40	26	Cloudy.
29.....	17	29	21	Cloudy.
30.....	17	29	20	Cloudy.
31.....	7	11	5	Clear.

Three inches of snow fell on the 2d; snow fell on the 4th, three inches; snow fell on the 9th, three inches; snow fell on the 12th, one inch; snow fell on the 21st, three inches; snow fell on the 26th, one inch. Total, fourteen inches.

19—N. AG.

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