

THE

# WISCONSIN FARMER.

J. W. HOYT, }  
Editor.

{ M. CULLATON,  
Publisher and Prop'r.

VOL. XIII.

MADISON, MAY 1, 1861.

NO. 5

## The Culture of Flax.

Flax has been cultivated from time immemorial, and its manufacture has probably more largely engaged the interest and taxed the inventive genius of the manufacturing world than any other sort of textile fiber.

In some portions of Europe its production constitutes the most important branch of husbandry, and even schools are established for the purpose of giving instruction in the best methods of its culture and manufacture into cloth. But since the invention of the cotton-gin and spinning-jenny, cotton has been so much more cheaply manufactured, that the demand for linen has naturally somewhat declined—particularly in those countries where labor is dear. Recently, however, great improvements have been made on the processes of the olden time, which were so tedious, laborious and expensive, and there is reason to hope for a revival of the former interest with an increase proportioned to the magnitude of the new motives which can hardly fail to influence at least England and the United States.

### OBJECTIONS ANSWERED.

Three great objections seem to stand in the way of its more extensive cultivation in this country:

First, it is deemed a hard crop to prepare for market.

Second, it is not considered a very remunerative crop.

Third, it is thought to exhaust the soil more than almost any other crop.

1. The first was valid as against the old methods in use when our fathers cultivated

flax, or even ten years ago, but they are not good against the machinery and processes of the present. Once it was a work of weeks to get the fiber ready for market. Now, by the aid of machinery and hot water, the whole labor is accomplished in twenty-four hours; and, anywhere within a range of many miles of a manufacturing establishment of modern style, the farmer is simply expected to harvest and dry it. Even the old fashioned and slow process of pulling by hand is now superceded by cutting with the reaper, and this crop is as easily gathered as any other.

2. The second objection may be true or it may not. When the spinning had to be done by hand, although at the same time cotton could be spun by machinery, the relative high price of linen diminished the demand in the same proportion. But now, that means have been invented whereby the fiber is so changed as to be susceptible of working up like cotton, there is likely to be an increased demand.

There may be some doubt—notwithstanding its confirmation by good authorities—as to whether the process of cottonization will prove economical, but there is very little doubt that the inventive genius stimulated anew, as of late, by the new motive of patriotism, will speedily accomplish an object so highly important.

But then the business of flax-raising is made profitable in some parts of the country where no account is made of the fiber at all. In Ohio large quantities are raised merely for the manufacture of linseed oil. And with our rich soil and favorable climate,

we doubt not the establishment of a few oil mills in our midst would ensure the profitability of this rather new branch of husbandry in Wisconsin.

There are a few mills in our state already, but owing to the prevalence in the public mind of the objections above named, they have enjoyed but a small patronage.

The seed usually sells for 75 cts to \$1.50 per bushel, and with a yield of 10 to 20 bushels per acre is as profitable a crop as wheat.

Suppose, then, we had factories for working up the fiber—and why should we not have them?—and could thus add some 2 tons coarse fiber, or 500 lbs per acre of dressed flax, with two or three hundred pounds of tow. It at once becomes apparent that the production of flax may be made a better business than the growth of any of the grains now cultivated in this State.

3. "But does it not exhaust the soil?"

We answer no, not so rapidly as many other crops. A chemical examination shows that a much larger proportion of the substance of flax than of almost any of the cereal crops is derived from the atmosphere—the mineral constituents being present in a proportionally small quantity. We have the best authority in the world for making this statement. Suppose then we leave the roots in the soil, cutting off the stem just above the crown of the root, and then return all the waste fiber, is it not apparent, that with such treatment, flax would prove an easy crop upon the soil?

#### THE SYSTEM OF CULTURE

Is as simple as for most crops. The first requisite for the best crop is a deep, rich, loamy soil, well drained, either naturally or artificially. Flax will succeed very well, however, upon a great variety of soils. Indeed, the finest and best fiber is oftentimes produced upon the poorer soils. The selection should be determined somewhat, therefore, by the use to which the crop is to be put.

As to the succession of crops, it is thought by many to do better after corn, but succeeds well after wheat, and even upon sward ground if very thoroughly pulverized.

Deep plowing and much harrowing are important. At all events the soil should be deep and fine.

The sowing should be done early in May,

or as soon as wheat sowing is out of the way and before corn planting begins. If for the seed only, three pecks to the acre will be sufficient; if for the fiber, two bushels; if for both seed and fiber, one bushel to five pecks.

If neither the land nor the seed be foul it will not need weeding. Otherwise, when about two or three inches high it will require going through with the hand or some convenient instrument—especially if the fiber is intended for the factory.

#### THE GATHERING.

If raised for the seed simply, the latter should be allowed to mature; which may be known by the yellow color of the straw and the bright lustre and reddish brown color of the seed. If the fiber is also to be used it should be gathered when the stalk is yellow, about one third or one half the way up from the bottom.

As before remarked, the old process was pulling by the hand. Subsequently machines were constructed for pulling it, and the method now proposed is to reap it with horse-power machines. When removed from the soil, by whatever process, it should be bound in small bundles and set up in shocks or stacks, like grain, and left in the sun until cured.

But we have already transcended our intended limits; it being the object of this article, not so much to give specific information, as to call attention to an important omission in our western farming, and to answer some of these old stereotyped objections which have outlived the reasons upon which they were once founded.

We are pleased to see a waking up to the importance of this subject, and to note that in our sister State, Illinois, joint stock companies are being organized for the establishment of oil mills and flax-dressing and linen manufactories. Will not Wisconsin at least take this matter into consideration?

#### Sorghum.—Its Cultivation and manufacture.

PLEASANT SPRING, Dane Co., March 16.

MR. EDITOR:—I thought I would give through the columns of the *Farmer*, my experience in raising and manufacturing the sugar cane. The first thing to look to in raising, is the situation, and kind of soil. My experience is, that an elevated position and sandy soil is to be preferred. Elevated,

because less liable to be cut by the early frosts, as the frost materially injures the quality of the syrup. Sandy soil, because the cane grows more rapid and is more likely to arrive to maturity in season to work before the frost comes to injure the juice; as I have found that freezing the cane does materially injure the syrup—making it of a darker color and stronger taste. I have also found that cane grown upon sandy soil is richer in quantity of juice, and decidedly lighter in color, and better in taste, than that grown upon land that is rich and mucky.

The next that I have looked to is the seed. After getting my seed (I prefer that grown here) I put it into a tin pail, or any suitable vessel, and then pour hot water upon it—nearly boiling hot—and let it stand for fifteen or twenty minutes, and then turn off all the water that will readily run off without draining; then let it stand two or three days in a moderately warm place. By this time it will have sprouted; then plant as early as the weather will admit.

The distance that is to be preferred to put the rows is a matter of opinion. I have had the best success in putting the rows three feet each way; in this way the cane can be worked among both ways, which leaves less work to be done with the hoe. I think that planting in hills is preferable to planting in drills, as the hill planting is less liable to sucker if the right number of stalks stand in the hill, which I find to be from four to six. It is well known to all that have tried to grow the cane, that it is very slow to start, and that it is late in the season before it is big enough to hoe. Consequently, the weeds are apt to get so large that it is difficult to find the young spears. I think that if those wishing to plant the coming season, could obtain plaster to put, say a teaspoonful in each hill, and then put the sprouted seed upon the plaster, then cover about an inch deep with well pulverized earth, it would have a tendency to relieve if not to entirely remove the difficulties which have thus far beset us in this direction. It would also have a tendency to bring the cane to maturity from one to two weeks earlier in the fall.

I have found that the best way to strip the cane is while standing in the hill. If stripped before the frost comes, the leaves will pay for stripping.

I think the best way to manufacture the cane, is to cut, express and evaporate as nearly the same time as practicable.

I would prefer to have the cane cut before the frost, even if it had to lay two or three weeks before it could be worked, than to have it frozen standing in the field. My experience the past fall has led me to this conclusion.

One of my neighbors had some cane that was nice and pretty well matured that he wished me to work. But not knowing how the thing should be done, he went on and cut up his cane before coming to see me about working it for him.

I told him I could not do it for him in less than two weeks. He replied that he was afraid it would spoil, as it had been cut a week already.

I said that was the best I could do for him. He brought his cane bound up in bundles eight or ten inches through, and piled it up three bundles high and went his way. It lay there three weeks before it was worked, and it made about as good syrup as any I made, and I made some that looked very much like honey, and of excellent flavor.

Cook's evaporating pan, I believe to be just the thing we need to evaporate the juice. I used one last fall, and made for myself and neighbors over four hundred gallons of syrup which was all of good quality. I used no cleansing material, as the pan did the cleansing till after the frost struck the cane. Then I used the bisulphate of lime, obtained from Mr. Walter Carswell of Portage City, with decided benefit. It sweetened the juice by neutralizing the acid, and made the syrup decidedly lighter colored and better flavored.

The quantity of the bisulphate used, I varied according to the acidity of the juice. But I think, on an average, I used two-thirds of a pint of the bisulphate of lime to forty gallons of juice. The quantity to be used of the bisulphate of lime depends upon the strength of the bisulphate of lime and acidity of the juice. I think that the bisulphate is very useful in cleansing the tubs and vessels used in the sugar camp, as it prevents fermentation and keeps them sweet and clean.

The bisulphate should be put into the juice as it is being expressed from the mill. The cloths used to filter the juice should be

washed at least once a day with a half pailful of water with a gill of the bisulphate thrown in. Some objections have been urged against the use of the bisulphate, because it leaves a mineral taste to the syrup. But I have found that as soon as the syrup has stood sufficiently long to work itself clear, this taste subsides, and the molasses keeps decidedly better through the summer that has been cleansed with the bisulphate. After having three years experience with the cane business, I have come to the conclusion that syrup can be made from it to a profit in this way: Let one man in a neighborhood get a mill and a pan and the rest, say eight or ten, raise the cane, say  $\frac{1}{2}$  acre each, and pay him for working up.

E. M. CRANDALL.

### Product of a Model Farm.

Prof. J. J. Mapes, publishes in the *Working Farmer* the following results of his operations on his farm in Newark, N. J., for the year 1860. It consists of 53 $\frac{1}{2}$  acres of upland, and 78 acres of woods, salt meadows, &c:

#### SALES OF PRODUCTS.

Cabbages.....	\$778 19
Celery.....	427 37
Carrots.....	149 60
Currants.....	139 68
Onions.....	429 86
Turnips.....	257 84
Beets.....	225 13
Pigs.....	83 49
Seeds.....	2,426 86
Potatoes.....	769 31
Raspberries, blackberries, and currant plants,	410 49
Strawberry plants and berries.....	266 73
Grapes.....	47 14
Pears, pear trees and grafts.....	813 26
Tomatoes.....	97 80
Rhubarb and rhubarb plants.....	410 95
Small vegetables etc., etc.....	158 87
Calves.....	112 50
Hay.....	1,300 00
Corn fodder.....	60 00
Milk.....	95 00

Total sales.....\$9,610 07

#### EXPENSES AND DISBURSEMENTS.

Farm labor.....	\$1,564 36
13,300 lbs. phosphate.....	266 00
Rent of 53 1-2 acres. at \$10.....	535 00
52 acres salt meadow, at \$1.25.....	65 00
Taxes.....	39 00
Wear and tear of tools.....	120 00
Blacksmith and Wheelwright.....	65 00
Keeping 2 horses, 1 mule and oxen.....	632 50
Charcoal cinders.....	96 50
Common Salt.....	23 00
Miscellaneous.....	100 00

Total expenses.....\$3,446 36

\$9,610 07

\$3,446 36

Net profit.....\$6,163 71

### Plant Beans for our Soldiers.

Beans are among the most nutritious of foods. Indeed they are more *muscle-forming*

in their properties than any other vegetable whatever. Not only so, they likewise contain a large proportion of phosphorous and sulphur, those fiery elements which enter so largely into the composition of the brain and nervous system.

These are the reasons they have been in use from time immemorial as a diet for armies. They give power and endurance. Therefore we repeat it, plant more beans than usual. Our soldiers will want them.

### The Great International Exhibition for 1862.

It appears by English papers that London is again to be the focus of the great world's industry. The exhibition is to be held in 1862, and is intended to embrace everything in the departments of agriculture, the mechanic and fine arts. The guarantee fund amounts to about two millions of dollars, and the necessary preliminary arrangements are already perfected.

Information of the enterprise has by this time reached every part of the civilized globe, and the hands of industry have thus soon begun to ply the implements of art with new zest and stimulated skill.

It was a grand idea, that of gathering together the representatives of the industry of all nations for a comparison of their progress in the great arts of civilization. By this means, the advancement of the world, in every part, is furthered by the aggregate efforts of all the individuals of enterprise and genius whom the world contains. No new invention or valuable discovery is hidden from even the weakest and most benighted of the nations. All are put upon a level for the time being, and each is helped forward by the best efforts of every one and all the rest.

But the great advantage derivable from such gigantic exhibitions of the industry of all nations needs no argument. The question for our nation to ask is, shall we be represented?

It will be remembered that in 1851 America acquitted herself nobly in some departments of the exhibition, and, indeed won for herself the proud distinction of ranking first in the mechanic arts. Will our mechanics be determined to maintain their right and title to that eminence? And will the agriculturists of America who failed to do themselves equal credit on that occasion



prepare to vindicate the honor of the American soil?

True, we are plunged in civil war, and besides being largely engrossed by the momentous question involved, are sure to expend an immense amount of effort and treasure. But, if wisely managed, as we believe it will be, the war need not be of long continuance; and, besides, we hold that there is power and patriotism enough in this glorious old Union to throttle Treason with one hand, while with the other it prepares the food for the maintenance of its people and the means requisite to a vindication of its industrial rank among the nations of the earth.

Moreover the odds are not likely to be so greatly against us. Other countries either are already or are likely to be involved in war. France is struggling hard and expending great sums of money to provide for herself the best navy in the world, and England is taxing herself to the utmost to retain her long boasted supremacy. Italy is in turmoil; Austria is threatened with war, and the other governments on the continent are busy with the thought and preparations for war.

Not the most propitious time in the world, to be sure, for a World's Fair; but then the arts of peace must not be neglected even in such times of confusion. Indeed it is more important than ever, that the votaries of industry should be doubly zealous.

As an American citizen we feel a strong desire that something should be done by this country worthy of her incomparable natural resources and of her unequalled physical and intellectual energies.

As a citizen of the northwest and of Wisconsin, we feel a local pride which must be added to the pride of country and general interest in the progress of the arts.

The Northwest has not yet come to be known, to any considerable extent, by the people of the old world, as other than a vast tract of wild lands partly valuable and partly waste. Let us show them their error—that here is a vast territory of country teeming with life and the multiform products of the skilled industry of a people of unsurpassed genius and energy.

It is hoped that the Agricultural Societies of the several States will take the matter into consideration, and that active measures will be adopted to insure a worthy representation of the United States as individual commonwealths and as a nation.

## STOCK REGISTER.

### Trotting Horses too Young.

It has long been our opinion that horsemen are too much given to putting their promising colts to their speed at too early an age. We have in our memory a number of splendid young horses which, as we think, were just about ruined by such blunders of their owners.

There can be no objection to commencing the process of training at quite an early age. Indeed the work of education should begin while yet they are sucking colts. But as the development, strength, and power of endurance come on gradually, rarely attaining their maximum until the horse arrives at the age of six or seven or even eight years, it would seem to be the teaching of philosophy and common sense that the severe trials of speed and power should not be imposed until the period of maturity.

And yet nothing is more common, at most of our State and County Fairs, than to see young colts of hardly three and four years put upon the trotting course and whipped through to the very verge of their endurance. In our way of thinking, such practices are not only unwise but barbarous and inhuman. As will appear by the premium list in this number, they are no longer to be encouraged by the Wisconsin State Agricultural Society.

**SHEEP-WASHING.**—The wool-growers of Erie county, Ohio, in Sandusky city, March 9th, 1861, unanimously adopted the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That the practice of washing wool on the sheep's back is not only injurious to the sheep and the man that washes it, but that it pays the man the best who does his work the poorest, and not in the least benefitting the wool-buyer or manufacturer, as they intend to make an average of the well and poorly washed wool, at the same time making but little difference in price, and therefore the disagreeable job is entirely a useless one, and that being so, the wool-growers of Erie Co. are ready to abandon it.

### Sheep-Shearing—Scabby Sheep.

This is the season for Sheep-Shearing; many are already beginning the work, and as at this time remedies are applied for Sheep affected with the Scab, we shall give one of the prominent receipts for a wash for this purpose:

50 pounds Leaf Tobacco, 40 pounds Blue-

stone; 40 pounds Salt; 5 pounds Corrosive Sublimate; 3 gallons Spirits Turpentine. Dissolve the Sublimate in Alcohol, as in water it is apt to crystalize when cool. This will make the quantity for 50 gallons water; plunge the Sheep in this wash. Others use simply Tobacco water. We learn of one of our largest Sheep-raisers in Monterey county having purchased of Greene, Heath & Allen, 5000 pounds of Tobacco for this purpose. Messrs. Greene, Heath & Allen have large lots of Tobacco at low prices for this use; to this house we recommend purchasers.

No Sheep-raiser should permit the Sheep-shearing season to pass without efforts to eradicate this disease from his flocks; those who neglect to do this are "penny wise, but pound foolish."—[California Farmer.]

### Overstocking.

"I read the reports of your agricultural discussions with much interest. Some of the ideas I find therein, I approve, and some I do not. I like the idea that land can be improved by grazing, if it is not overstocked. That is the truth, gainsay it who will. There is no way that land can be so profitably improved as by grass, not to be eaten off to the bare earth, but kept in a vigorous state of growth. By this course you are enriching the land and getting pay for so doing as you go along, by the cattle or sheep which you feed, while the land produces more and more grass every year; whereas, if you overstock your pastures, your stock pays little or nothing.

"It was my fortune to be brought up with a farmer who thought it bad policy to put on so much that they had to pick off the grass to the bone. He said that stock which was reared in that way showed many bones but little flesh. I have generally followed his plan. But let me suppose a case—yet it is no supposition, for I have often seen it. A has a field which he thinks will keep 20 cattle, and he puts them into it. B has a field of the same size and quality, and he puts only ten cattle into it. Now it will almost always be found that in autumn, the ten have gained as many, often more pounds live weight, than the twenty. The ten with first-rate pasture should gain four hundred pounds each, and it is doubtful if the twenty would have gained 200 pounds each. The ten would make extra beef and bring an extra price, while the twenty would make only third rate beef, bringing little more per pound than they were worth when they were turned to pasture. The ten paid \$25 each for their pasture, or perhaps more. This I have often seen.—John Johnston in Homestead.

### Soiling Cattle.

We are satisfied this is a subject of much importance to dairymen. Soiling cattle is practiced with great success and profit in the Eastern States, and has also been tried at the West with the very best results. By

soiling cattle is understood raising green crops, and feeding them in a green state to stock, either in a stable or in a yard or field of sufficient dimensions to afford exercise for the cattle. The crops generally grown for this purpose are corn, clover, millet, &c. The best crop, however, in this climate is corn, it grows rapidly, and when sown broadcast or in close drills, yields immensely. The yield on one acre of corn properly planted for soiling purposes is greater than ten acres of pasture—that is to say, ten times the amount of stock can be maintained where soiling is carried on, than by pasturing.

Those having small farms and wishing to keep more stock and keep it better than by pasturing, will find it for their interest to take this matter into consideration and try some experiments the coming summer.

For milch cows, there can be no doubt of the great advantages of feeding regularly green food. It is so full of the rich juices that it increases the flow of milk greatly, and in hot summer weather when pastures here are burned up by the intense rays of the sun, a large, thickly planted corn-field is especially desirable. Our pastures in this latitude are seriously affected by drouth every year, and if soiling is not carried on altogether, it should be sufficiently to carry stock through the hot months. Horses, colts, hogs, sheep, &c., can be kept as well by soiling as by any other manner, and on about one-tenth of the amount of ground.—The Valley Farmer.

### Summer Management of Sheep.

A correspondent of the New Hampshire Journal, gives the following as his method of managing sheep in summer:

"I separate my ewes that are with lambs from the rest of the flock, and keep them on hay, with a little grain, till they go to grass. I plan to have my lambs begin to come in April, and as soon as she ground is bare I turn them out. I put them up every night, and feed with hay and grain, till the nights become warm, and the feeble ones, if there be any, can take care of themselves. I put them up nights to save the manure, as long as they will eat hay. I keep my ewes and lambs from the rest of the flock till I wean my lambs, the first of September. I have a nice place for my lambs—the fence is tight, and they become tame, and are easily managed through life.

My pasturing is divided into seven parts. I have two flocks, and it takes about twenty days to get them around through the pastures, so they have new feed every few days. There is water in every pasture. I will give you my reasons for this management. In the first place, sheep will go to the further end of the pasture before feeding much, and if there is a good spot of feed they will find it, and crop it snug to the ground, and the rest of the feed will go to seed. In a small pasture, sheep will crop off the wild

grass when it is tender, and when they come around again they will crop it a second time, and so on. They will also be more contented. I see no reason why sheep will not eat wild grass in summer as well as in winter. A pasture of one hundred acres, divided into ten or more, is better adapted to the care of the sheep. The shepherd will see them oftener, and salt them more regularly. They will soon learn his whistle, or will run at the sight of the salt box he holds in his hand.

One more reason. It gives me a chance to raise my potatoes with a little extra expense. Most of our old pastures need plowing—it will improve the feed. By so doing we can have more room for corn and roots in the fields."

### Signs of a Good Ox.

At a recent Legislative Agricultural meeting held at the State House, in Boston, Mr. Sheldon, of Wilmington, gave the following as his rule of judging of a good ox:

"You should stand before him and be sure he has a fine hazel eye, large nostrils, broad at and above the eyes, rather slim horns, toes straight out before him, straight in the knees, bosom full, back straight, and wide at his hips. If you find these points said the speaker, you need not ask of what breed he is, but if you want one, buy him. He said that he had found that a black-eyed ox was not to be depended on, as he will kick and be ugly, while a short headed ox will start quick from the whip, but he will soon forget it."

### SHAKESPEARE'S DESCRIPTION OF A HORSE.—

There is not, probably, in the English language a better description of a "well proportioned steed," condensed into so few words as the following from the pen of the immortal Shakespeare:

Round-hoofed, short-jointed, fetlocks shag and long,  
Broad breast, full eyes, small head and nostril wide;  
High crest, short ears, straight legs and passing strong;  
Thin mane, thick tail, broad buttock, tender hide;—  
Look, what a horse should have he did not lack,  
Save a proud rider on so proud a back.

### Raw-Hide—To Use.

How few persons know the value of Raw-hide. It seems almost strange to see them sell all of their "deacon" skins for the small sum of thirty or forty cents. Take a strip of well tanned raw-hide an inch wide, and a horse can hardly break it by pulling back—two of them he cannot break any way.

Cut into narrow strips and shave the hair off with a sharp knife, to use for bag-strings; the strings will outlast two sets of bags. Farmers know how perplexing it is to lend bags and have them returned minus strings.

It will out-last hoop iron (common) in any shape, and is stronger. It is good to wrap around a broken tail—better than iron.

Two sets of rawhide halters will last a man's lifetime—(if he don't live too long.)

In some places the Spaniards use rawhide log-chains to work cattle with, cut into narrow strips and twisted together hawser fashion. It can be tanned so it will be soft and pliable like harness leather. Save a cow and "deacon pelt" and try it."—[Wm. Rhodes in Country Gentleman.

### Diseases of Horses.

*Case of Cramp or Spasm.*—I was requested a short time ago to visit a horse said to be the subject of "stifle lameness." The patient, a gray gelding, aged eight years, was put up at the stable on the evening preceding my visit, apparently in perfect health; early in the morning, ere I was called, the "feeder" observed that the horse was incapable of moving the near hind limb, and it appeared to be, as I was informed, "as stiff as a crowbar."

On making an examination of the body of the animal, he appeared to be in perfect health; yet he was unable to raise the limb in the slightest degree from the stable floor. The case was accordingly diagnosed as cramp of the flexors.

*Treatment.*—The body and lower parts of the limb were clothed with blankets and flannel bandages, and the affected limb was diligently rubbed so. Half an hour with a portion of the following liniment: Oil of Cedar, one ounce; Sulphuric Ether, two ounces; Proof Spirit, one pint.

In the course of a few hours after the first application the difficulty had entirely disappeared.

The owner informed me that the horse had, on the day prior to the attack, been exposed to a cold and continuous rain storm, and probably this operated as the exciting cause of the spasm.—*American Stock Journal.*

*LOSS OF CUD.*—My method of curing loss of cud, is this: Give a healthy cow a small quantity of oats or barley in the straw to eat, and when she begins to raise her cud take a handful of it, or the masticated food from her mouth; and while warm, put it into the mouth of the one that has lost the cud. This has proved an effectual cure in all instances where I have known it tried.—*Cor. Prairie Farmer.*

*REMEDY FOR BLIND STAGGERS.*—A writer in the Charleston Courier gives "an effectual remedy for that formidable disease in horses, the blind staggers," the recipe being as follows: "Gum camphor, one ounce; whisky or brandy, one pint—dissolve.—Dose—One gill, in a half pint of gum arabic, flax seed, or other mucilaginous tea, given every three or four hours; seldom necessary to give more than three doses. The horse must be kept from water twenty four hours. Never bleed in this disease."

**HORSES PULLING AT THE HALTER.**—Take an inch rope, put it around his neck, throw it over a pole in front of him, about as high as his head—the pole being fixed solid—run the rope back under the pole to one of his hind feet, hitch it around his fetlock, fasten, and let him pull. This is the best remedy I have ever tried, and will effect a cure.

—In answer to the inquiry, how to break a horse of pulling at the halter, I would say tie him to the limb of a tree, or something that will give, but not let him loose. I think it an effectual remedy.—*Cor. Ru'l N. Yorker.*

**AYRESHIRE.**—Pure bred and grade Ayrshire bulls are rising in favor greatly with those of our dairy farmers who have used them.—[The Homestead.]

## THE POULTERER.

### Poultry Profits on a Small Scale.

Mr. Benjamin Stevens of this city bought 13 common fowls at 37½ cents each. They were kept in a room 10X12 feet, and had the run of a yard 10X35 feet. They received good care, were kept cleanly, and consumed \$17.82 worth of corn and other grain and meat scraps. They had grass and sods occasionally thrown to them in summer, of which no account was kept, of course. Neither was the labor of attending them estimated; and, in our opinion, for a man situated as Mr. Stevens is, that is living a little way out of the city, having regular business hours, and of course some hours of comparative leisure, such labor pays for itself in the relaxation it affords, so that if we were to be nice about it, we should charge it upon the credit side of the account.

The products are 1,965 eggs, \$4.74 worth of chickens, eaten and charged at the market price at the time they were eaten, and an increase of one in the stock on hand.

The account stands thus:

Cr.		
14 fowls on hand	at 37½ cts. each	\$5.25
Chickens eaten,		4.74
113 doz. and 9 eggs,		25.03
		\$35.02
Dr.		
13 cocks and hens	at 37½ cts. each	\$5.37½
Keeping,		17.82
		\$22.69½
		\$12.32½

This makes the clean profits amount to about a dollar apiece, which does not include the interest on the cost of the coop, or rent of the ground on which it stands, nor the wear and tear of materials, which are abundantly offset by the manure produced.

Every family in the city which can give to chickens a comfortable, dry room, and a dry, sunny yard, can keep so many as can have a square yard of floor each, and two square yards of ground room each; and Mr. Stevens' success is not at all extraordinary, but may be the common experience. Were this to be done, we might export eggs, or, as the phrase is, "live like fighting cocks," for eggs are a prominent article of diet for these birds.

The coop should be airy and well ventilated, or the birds will die, and it should be clean and often whitewashed, or they will be infested with lice. They should always have dry ashes to wallow in, and sulphur thrown into the ashes and given in food to the fowls is, in our experience, excellent. Salt meat, etc., gives a tendency to disease, and tainted meat, onions, decayed cabbage, and many other things, flavor the eggs disagreeably.

Rats will steal the corn unless the feeding through be hung on wires, which is a neat and convenient way. Water must always be present, and it must be pure and fresh; covered with a grating or slat-work of wire or wood, that hens cannot step into it.

Black Spanish, Bolton Greys, White Dorkings and Black Polands are, in our view, the best varieties for keeping in the city, where eggs are the great desideratum, and well behaved, handsome birds are desirable, too. Game fowls are unruly, though excellent as layers, as well as for the table.—[The Homestead.]

## THE BEE KEEPER.

### Starting an Apiary—How to Procure Bees.

In starting an apiary it is of the utmost importance to commence right. To do this the following rules should be carefully observed:

*First*—Select colonies if possible, in frame hives, I prefer Mr. Langstroth's.

*Second*—The best colonies to procure in spring, are second swarms of the preceding year, provided the hives be full or nearly full of combs. They are the best, because if not queenless, each has a young queen. Queens generally lose their fidelity after the third or fourth year; the younger the queen the more prolific she is, hence the more profitable the colony will prove to the owner. Again, the combs are not as liable as older colonies to be filled with a superabundance of bee-bread. In frame hives, this excess of bee-bread may readily be taken away, so that by their use this objection is partially removed.

"First" swarms of the preceding year should generally be rejected by the inexperienced, whenever "second" swarms may be obtained, as the age of the queen cannot always be ascertained—the first swarm from a hive being always accompanied—save one exception—by an old queen—usually at least one year old.

Old stocks should not be selected whenever either of the above classes can be procured, as the combs may be moldy, or filled with an excess of bee-bread. However, stocks not over two years old, being free from disease or foul brood, which have cast swarms the preceding year, and whose combs are bright, make very good stock hives. You may have to pay more for



"second swarms" than for either of the other classes enumerated; they will, however, be found the cheapest in the end.

**Third**—Make a thorough examination of the selected colonies. After a little experience this need not require over ten or fifteen minutes. Take a piece of cloth about ten inches square, and spread over it a thin layer of tobacco—smoking or chewing—then commence on one side of the cloth and roll it together, and sew or tie it in a roll. Punk, or partial decayed maple-wood will answer as well. Set one end of the punk or roll on fire—do not let it blaze. Blow a little smoke first in the entrance of the hive—the bees will retreat among the combs and fill their sacs with honey, when they are always peaceable. Remove the top cover, and blow a little more smoke into or through the slots, or holes, of the honey-board. The honey-board should now be removed and the frames of comb lifted out separately, and carefully inspected. The condition of a "good, healthy" colony should be as follows: 1st. At least eight frames of combs (there are ten frames in the Langstroth hive which I use) should be for rearing workers, which may be known by the size of the cells—the small cells being for the workers, the large cells for the drones or male bees. Unless the majority of the combs be suitable for rearing the workers, the colony is of but little value. 2nd. The combs should not be in the least moldy; on the contrary, they should present a bright appearance, especially such as have not been bred in. 3d. The colony should be perfectly free from disease. This may be ascertained generally by removing the lids of sealed brood. If any brood be found in a putrid state, which emits an offensive scent, the colony is usually diseased. Better not select even apparently healthy colonies from apiaries in which "foul brood" has made its appearance. 4th. The hive should be well supplied with bees; also with brood combs in all stages of development, which, even though the queen be not seen during the operation—is a pretty sure indication of her presence. Thus examine all of the selected colonies, and if any be found that fail to meet the standard reject them. A few good, healthy colonies to commence with are far better than a large number of poor or diseased ones.

If the colonies be in common "surplus box hives," the hives should be inverted for examination. The condition of the bottoms of the combs may thus be ascertained by driving the bees away from them by smoke, and if you are pretty good at guessing, you may possibly guess correctly concerning respecting the condition of the combs further down. Do not select such hives simply because they have an abundance of honey. The less honey in box hives in the spring, provided the bees have enough—say from 10 to 15 pounds—the better. The comb

should be regular or straight, that they may be more suitable, should you wish to transfer them to frame hives; there should also be a majority of the worker class.

**Mode of Transporting.**—An elastic spring wagon is the best conveyance. The entrances of the movable frame hives may be closed to confine the bees, by tacking over each of them a narrow strip of wire cloth or gauze. The slots, or holes in the honey board, should be uncovered, that the bees may have access to the honey chamber if necessary. The hives thus prepared may now be set into the wagon in their natural position. Box hives should be inverted while carrying them in the wagon. The bottoms may be covered by laying a sheet over each, which should be so secured that no bees can escape; provision for ventilation should be made. The vehicle should not be driven faster than a walk.—*Cor. American Agriculturist.*

## Principles in the Natural History of the Bee.

There are certain fundamental principles in the natural history of the honey bee, which have been fully established; among which we may enumerate the following:

1st. There are three classes of bees in every family—the queen, workers, and drones.

2d. The queen is the only female bee in the family, the workers are neuters, and the drones are males.

3d. Queens are impregnated on the wing by the drones, and an impregnation is operative for life.

These few principles are the foundation of the entire history of the honey bee; and the various "theories," such as "the drones die immediately after impregnating the queens," and others equally incapable of proof, are unworthy of the credence of the bee-keeping public.—[The Homestead.

**HOW TO GET RID OF ANTS.**—Ants are frequently troublesome pests in an apiary. To get rid of them, mix equal parts of potash and sugar, pulverizing the whole in a mortar. Set the mixture, in shallow plates, in places which the ants frequent.

## HORTICULTURE.

For the Wisconsin Farmer.

### Practical Suggestions for May.

#### THE FLOWER GARDEN.

This will be a busy month with those that wish to excel in this department. Sow early this month hardy annuals; such as the Clarkia, Coreopsis, Hibiscus, Lupine, Mignonette, Portulacca and Petunia, and divide all herbaceous plants, that you may wish to increase, or are becoming too large.

Towards the middle of the month, tender annuals may be sown with safety, and Dahlias, Fuchsias, Verbenas, and Petunias, may be planted out. Uncover bulbs, Roses, and in fact everything that needed protection during winter, if not done before. Mulch the roots of newly planted trees and shrubs, with well decayed manure or swamp muck, and stir the soil occasionally about them, to allow the air to penetrate and sweeten the ground and induce a vigorous growth; for newly planted trees require careful treatment in order to grow well. Plant climbing vines around pillars, verandahs, such as Climbing Roses, Wisteria, Honeysuckles, Madeira Vine, and last though not least, that much abused, but lovely flower, the Morning Glory. Some of the new varieties are beautiful acquisitions, that can hardly be dispensed with, and though the old ones are common, we could not replace them by any other of Flora's productions.

#### FRUIT AND KITCHEN GARDEN.

The present will also be a busy month with the lovers of good things in the fruit and kitchen garden. Neglect now will be repaid with short-comings through the whole season. Plant Asparagus and Rhubarb in well prepared soil, deeply dug and highly enriched with plenty of well settled barnyard manure. It can hardly be too rich for them as both are very gross feeders, and require good treatment to produce satisfactory results. Beans—plant a few for early use, in a warm dry spot. Beets, Carrots, Lettuce, Turnips, Radishes, Spinach should be sown early for summer use; the main crop of these should be sown about the middle of the month for fall and winter use. Plant Raspberries, Strawberries, Blackberries, Currants, Gooseberries, Grape Vines, as early as possible, making the ground rich and deep for them, and mulch the ground with old manure to induce a vigorous growth. Cut the Raspberry within a few inches of the ground immediately after planting, never allow them to fruit the first season. Plant out as soon as the weather is settled, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Brocoli, Pepper and Egg plants, and plant seeds of Sweet Corn, Squash, Melon, and Cucumbers, together with a good supply of culinary herbs, such as Thyme, Sage, Marjorum, Basil and Summer Savory. Prepare trenches for Celery using plenty of well decomposed stable manure to produce good rich heads, of this delicious vegetable. Prune small fruits if not done before, giving a good top dressing of old stable manure.

HORTUS.

#### Houghton Seedling Gooseberry.

It is now twelve years since we received a few plants of the Houghton Gooseberry from that eminent pomologist, J. J. Thomas, who remarked at the time that it was worth more than all other sorts for this climate.

Accustomed to give great weight to Mr. Thomas' recommendations, we at once set about propagating very industriously, and soon were able to send it out by the thousand. It is gratifying to know that it has everywhere been successful and proved an acquisition.

A spurious sort has been disseminated hereabouts for the Houghton, more upright growth, leaf rounder, fruit smaller and round, reddish, with a tough skin.

The true Houghton is spreading, with a decided tendency to the ground; fruit medium, oval, green in shade, dull brown or reddish when exposed to the sun, skin very thin, flavor delicate and excellent, always exempt from mildew and exceedingly productive. A single plant has afforded half a bushel of fruit. It should be trained to a stake or trellis, pruned freely, the soil well manured and kept free from grass and weeds.

Plants are now sold so cheaply that every family should have a good supply. Its culture on a large scale for market and for wine would be very profitable. We might then hope to find them take the place of the prickly wild berries so often used at our hotels.

In Ohio, another sort is largely cultivated and is displacing the Houghton, which it closely resembles in everything but habit of growth, being more vigorous and upright.

"The Ohio Seedling," or as it is now called "The American Seedling," by which name it has been largely disseminated from the Columbus Nursery, was introduced by a German gardener of Columbus fifteen or sixteen years ago.

"Old Joe," as he is known thereabouts, claims to have brought it from Germany. Its habit of growth, and freedom from mildew, clearly indicates its American origin.

Gooseberries are fit for use when half grown, for pies and tarts. From the ripe berries excellent jam and jelly are made;

also, wine much resembling champagne. The best of the kind we have met with, was made by Mr. F. W. Loudon, Janesville. We add his receipt as communicated to the Wisconsin Fruit Growers Association, and published in their transactions for 1860:

#### GOOSEBERRY CHAMPAGNE.

"Take large, fine gooseberries that are full grown, but not yet beginning to turn red, and pick off their tops and tails. Allow a gallon of clear soft water to every three pounds of gooseberries; put them into a large, clean tub, pour on a little of the water, pound and smash them thoroughly with a wooden beetle, add the remainder of the water, and give them a hard stirring; cover the tub with a cloth, and let them stand four days, stirring it frequently and thoroughly to the bottom; strain the liquor into another vessel, and to each gallon of liquid add four pounds of fine loaf sugar, and to every five gallons a quart of the best French brandy. Mix the whole well together, and put into a clean cask that will just hold it. It should be filled full—place the cask in a cool cellar on its side, and lay the bung loosely on top; secure the cask firmly, so that it cannot, by chance, be moved or shaken, as the least disturbance will injure the wine. Let work for fortnight, or till the fermentation is over, and the hissing has ceased, then bottle it, and drive in the corks tightly; lay the bottles on their sides, and in six months it will be fit for use."

Waukesha, Wis.

A. G. HANFORD.

#### Cranberries.

I have an acre of my own little garden farm appropriated to the cultivation of cranberries, another devoted to the cultivation of strawberries, another to Lawton blackberries, and a fourth to plums, pears, peaches and other fruits. I planted my Cranberries on the swampy land, from whence I removed the muck to the upland. Cranberries may be grown from cuttings on almost any variety of low soil. They do best on marshy land subject to overflow with water, which prevents the blossoms of the plants from blighting. There is no danger of drowning out; the standing water does them good, and where lands can be overflowed, it prevents the weeds from growing, and the plants from wintering out. Cranberries will grow in any peaty or floating marsh or bog, and will also grow in the best potato or corn soil; will grow in pure sand, and are not injured by summer overflows. The plants may be put out by cuttings in drills, with no other care than hoeing, produce the second year, and usually cover the ground all over the third year. A barrel of plants or cuttings costing \$4 will plant an acre. They are usually worth

about \$8 per barrel. It is not possible to glut the market, for experience has shown the more they are cultivated the more they are used.—Solon Robinson in *N. J. Farmer*.

#### Strawberry Runners, Trimming, &c.

It is perhaps not generally known, that the practice followed by many strawberry cultivators of cutting off the runners upon their first appearance, is not to be commended. The proper time for cutting them, is when they have formed their second joint or bud. If cut sooner, a super-abundance of foliage will follow, which is not desirable.

A practice prevails with some of the growers of strawberries in Europe, and more especially those of Bath, of cutting off all the old leaves of the plants as soon as the fruit is gathered. In doing this, great care must be taken not to cut or injure the young foliage. By this method, plants secure a more vigorous growth before fall.

A writer in the *Journal of the Horticultural Society*, says: "These young and vigorous leaves were in a condition to elaborate rap, to form equally vigorous roots for supplying abundant nourishment to the ensuing crop. After it is gathered, the knife is again immediately employed to remove all old leaves, in order to give space and light for new ones. And, inasmuch as the large amount of fresh foliage thus annually encouraged, produces a corresponding amount of new tissue, the plants are so far annually regenerated; and hence it may be inferred that the frequent renewals of the plantations become less necessary."

It is under this system that the Bath growers produce such superb berries; some of them measuring seven inches in circumference; and their plantations remain in profitable bearing condition from seven to ten years.—*Cor. Farmer and Gardener*.

#### The Sweet Potato.

This admirable, excellent potato is coming gradually into cultivation in this State. Whether it will ever succeed on a large scale is questionable, but a vegetable of so desirable qualities is certainly worthy of some effort. Some few enterprising gentlemen have been testing the practicability of its cultivation in this climate, and so far as they have made known the results, their reports are rather encouraging.

For several years J. W. Tenbrook, Esq., Proprietor of the Park Nursery and Sweet Potato House, Rockville, Ind., has offered through the Wisconsin State Agricultural Society, prizes of one, two-thirds and one-third barrels of his best tubers for the best potatoes grown from seed procured of him. This year he renews the offer, and the award will be made as usual at the time of the Fair.

From his published pamphlet, entitled "The Sweet Potato Cultivist, (see notice elsewhere) we extract the following, as appropriate to the present time :

**Soil, Situation, ETC.**—Next in importance to varieties, is the selection of soil and situation, combining all the advantages of protection and drainage, and at the same time, having the full advantage of the sun during the entire day. No plant that we have handled is so impatient of shade and surplus moisture as the Sweet Potato, and none have stood long protracted drouth, or transplanting in dry, hot weather better than this; and for this reason, we would never plant when the ground is wet, except in sandy soil, preferring to plant in the dust rather than mud, with one pint of water to the plant, which should be covered up with the roots of the plant, leaving the surface dry and loose. The best soil for this crop is a light, sandy loam; but we would not discourage those having a stiff clay soil, as we have raised most of our crops on such soil for years in succession, with apparent improvement in the yield, but with much extra labor in pulverizing the clods, which is indispensable in this crop. The soil should be deeply and thoroughly prepared for this crop, and thrown into ridges or hills with the plow, three feet apart from the center, with one plant in each hill, and fifteen inches apart, if in ridges. We think one plant better than more, at this distance.

In Southern climates it has been the practice to plant the small potatoes in the hill, as we do the Irish potato; but the more economical mode of sprouting the tubers, and setting out the plants, is now generally practiced South and is indispensable here, that the plants may be ready to set in the open ground as soon as the danger of frost is past, and before the potato can be safely planted, which, in latitude forty degrees north, is, from the 10th to 20th of May. When it is desired to have plants set in advance of the regular crop, they may be covered with a hoeful of loose earth when frost is anticipated, which, if not too wet, will not injure the plants for a few days, and answers as a first hoeing for keeping down small weeds that may have started. We have known acres of newly set plants saved in this manner, at a trifling expense compared with the cost of re-setting, and the advantage of an early market.

### The Beautiful in a Tree.

Downing says :—"It seems to us indisputable that no one who has any perception of the beautiful in nature, could ever doubt for a moment, that a fine single elm or oak, such as we may find in the valley of the Connecticut or the Genesee, which has never been touched by the knife, is the most perfect standard of sylvan grace, symmetry, dignity and finely balanced proportions that it is possible to conceive. One would no more wish to touch it with a saw or axe, (unless to remove some branch that has fallen into

decay,) than to give a nicer curve to the rain-bow, or add freshness to the dew drop. If any of our readers will give themselves up to the study of such trees as these—trees that have the most completely developed forms that nature stamps upon the species, they are certain to arrive at the same conclusions."

### How to Prune Straggling Grape-Vines.

A great many people have old grape-vines trained with no system except the general idea of covering in some way a sunny surface of house wall, fence or trellis. The old vines have sent out their roots perhaps fifty feet in various directions, and thus have secured for themselves what we have denied them nearer at hand—very fair pasturage. The vine is capable of producing a good deal of fruit; if left to itself it will yield but little; if pruned with a view to get all the fruit possible, in all probability it will not be able to ripen all that will grow. Moreover when such a vine is made to produce its utmost, the highest branches will produce the best fruit, and it will often ripen on them when that at a lower level will not. From each joint (or bud) of last year's growth we may calculate on getting a shoot which will set for three or four clusters of grapes; and if it has light, air, and sufficient sustenance from the vine, it will ripen them.

Now if the vine covers as much surface as is desirable, it is best to allow it to have no more wood this year than last. So cut away freely. When new wood—strong canes of last year's growth—can be retained and substituted for canes of long standing, it is in many cases best to do so. If the old cane to be cut away is quite long, leave in its place a new one, of three or four feet and calculate to continue the end shoot to make out the length in the course of the next year or two, though such long canes are never desirable. In fact, the whole system of allowing vines to grow in this straggling way is against all correct principles of vine dressing and training. It is best usually to leave spurs of three buds, from which to allow bearing shoots to spring, and to rub off the inferior shoots or those not needed when they come to grow. Thus all the last year's wood, except that needed for permanent canes, will be cut off, only leaving these short spurs.—*Homestead.*

**INSECTS IN FRUIT TREES.**—A correspondent of the New England Farmer, says:

"For a common sized plum tree, fill six or eight vials about two thirds full of water, well sweetened with loaf sugar, and hang them on different parts of the tree, about the time it is blossoming, and the insects will take that before the fruit. I have filled vials twice in one season, and found among them hundreds of insects such as I never saw or heard of before."



# THE WISCONSIN STATE FAIR FOR 1861,

To be Held at Madison, September 23, 24, 25, 26 and 27.

In preparing the Regulations and Premium List for the Eleventh Annual Exhibition of the Wisconsin State Agricultural Society, the Executive Committee have, as heretofore, been actuated by an earnest desire, first, to answer the great leading demands of the Industry of the State, and secondly, to meet the views, as far as practicable, of all classes of persons directly interested in the objects of the Exhibition.

The great idea kept constantly in mind has been to encourage the several branches of industry in proportion to the importance of their immediate development. It is with this view that the premiums on procreative animals in most of the classes under Division "A" and on Farm Machinery and Implements, have been largely increased.

Competition by Counties which proved so animating and valuable a feature last year will also characterize the next Exhibition, and there will undoubtedly be a spirited contest for the splendid Prize Banner to be awarded.

The Farm Prizes have been increased and should induce active competition.

The Wisconsin Fruit Growers' Association will make their most magnificent show of fruits, and the lectures and discussions which proved so valuable last year will again occupy the evenings of Fair week.

The Grounds so substantially and handsomely fitted up last fall, will be made yet more inviting than before, by such improvements as have been suggested by experience, and regulations have been perfected which will insure the better convenience and comfort of exhibitors, committees and people.

The Terms of Admission are more favorable than have ever before been adopted by any Agricultural Society of the Union.

On account of the war which exists by virtue of the Southern Rebellion, there is danger that the interest of the votaries and friends of agriculture may be directed into less peaceful and less productive channels; and yet it is hoped that the weighty reasons in favor of a far more than ordinary zeal and activity will not fail of their due force and influence upon all the industrial operations of the State. The diminished number of husbandmen and of field workmen—the consequent largely increased demand for all the products of the farm—and the better prices which such products cannot fail to command—all these are new and powerful incentives to such a work of preparation as should insure the requisite material for the best exhibition ever held in this State. Will not all the true friends of the worthy objects of the Society once again, and with a spirit and energy worthy the cause and the times, give us the benefit of their best co-operation?

On behalf of the Executive Committee,

J. W. HOYT, *Secretary.*

STATE AGRICULTURAL ROOMS, }  
MADISON, May, 1861.

## GENERAL REGULATIONS OF THE ELEVENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION.

## OFFICERS.

COUNCIL OF GENERAL MANAGEMENT,  
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF SOCIETY.

GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT,  
B. R. HINKLEY, PRESIDENT.

CONTROLLER OF OFFICE OF ENTRY,  
J. W. HOYT, SECRETARY.

CONTROLLER OF TICKET OFFICE,  
DAVID ATWOOD, TREASURER.

SUPERINTENDENT OF GATES,  
DAVID WILLIAMS, MEMB. EX. COM.

SUPERINTENDENTS OF THE SEVERAL DEPARTMENTS OF THE  
EXHIBITION,

[See heads of the several Departments in  
Premium List.]

GRAND MARSHAL,  
W. R. TAYLOR, Cottage Grove.

## SUPERVISION OF THE EXHIBITION.

The general supervision of the Grounds and entire Exhibition, is vested in the PRESIDENT of the Society.

Exhibitors or other persons desirous of special privileges not granted in the published regulations of the Society, must apply to him at the Executive Office, and all assistants in the various departments, and all laborers on the grounds must be employed with his consent, and report to him the nature and duration of their services—the statement being certified to by the superintendent in whose department the service may be performed.

The orders of the President will be executed by

THE GRAND MARSHAL,

Whose regular duty it shall be to have charge of the Police and see that order is preserved; to receive Exhibitors on their arrival and direct them to their proper places on the Grounds; to see that there be no lack of forage and water for stock; to see that none of the rules of the Society are violated with impunity, and that the Daily Programme is faithfully and promptly fulfilled by all parties concerned.

THE SUPERINTENDENTS.

Are expected to have particular charge of all matters in their respective departments, to receive and attend to the proper arrangement of everything intended for exhibition, to attend the Judges in their examinations, furnish them with prize badges, and to see that the Programme so far as it involves their several departments is literally and promptly carried out. With the approval of the President, they may appoint

any assistants that may be necessary to the efficiency of their departments.

They should be on the ground as early as 8 o'clock a. m. of Monday, and every morning thereafter at the same hour.

The Superintendents of the Cattle, Horse, Sheep, and Swine departments, will each have an office in a conspicuous place in their several wards, where either they or their assistants will at all times be found.

## RULES OF ENTRY.

## EXHIBITORS

Are requested to forward their entries, if practicable—particularly such as are to be accompanied by "statements" or pedigrees—before the date of the Fair.

All letters of entry, enclosing the requisite fee of one dollar and directed to the Secretary at Madison, will be by him duly filed and acknowledged.

The special attention of Exhibitors is invited to the following rules and regulations, to which it is the purpose of the Society to strictly adhere:

1. All entries for competition, except for the Plowing Match, Equestrian Display and Trotting Match, must be made *before Tuesday evening, as at that time the Office of Entry will positively be closed.*

2. All entries must embrace the name of the owner and his post-office address in full, the name of the article or animal entered, the age and sex, if an animal, and the class in which the entry is made, thus:

THOMAS BROWN, UNIONTOWN, POLK CO., WIS.

Animal or Article Entered.	Class.
1 Stallion, "Bucephalus," 5 years old, Thoroughbred	
1 Sorrel Mare, "Flora," 4 yrs old, Roadsters	
1 Tilt Machine, Operative Machinery	
25 lbs. June Butter, Products of Dairy, &c.	
2 Pots Phlox Maculata, Amateur List Flowers	
1 Pair Mittens (by daughter, 9 yrs old), Domestic Man'r	

3. The entry fee must, in all cases, accompany the entry or entries made, except where the exhibitor is a Life Member, and in that case also if the entry be for a special premium.

4. No article or animal may be entered in any other name than that of the owner, and any person violating this rule will forfeit the premium which might otherwise be awarded.

5. All entries of *blooded* animals must be accompanied with satisfactory evidence of purity of blood.

7. In the class of Fat Cattle the entry must in all cases be accompanied by a statement of the manner, length of time and cost of feeding.

6. No article or animal can be entered to compete for more than one premium, except

as part of a collection in the same class: *Provided*, that horses entered for premiums in the general exhibition may also be entered for premiums in the Trials of Speed; and *provided*, also, that the exception shall not be so construed as to allow the same animal to compete for more than one premium in the "Trials of Speed."

7. *Prize Animals* at the last exhibitions will be allowed to compete for prizes; but they must receive a *higher award*, or in a different class, to entitle them to a premium.

8. Where there is but one exhibitor, although he may show several animals in a class or subdivision of a class, only *one premium* will be awarded; that to be the highest, or otherwise, as the merits of the animal may be adjudged.

9. After having properly entered their articles, Exhibitors must *themselves see to their delivery to the Superintendent of the appropriate department* so that they may be in *their places and properly ticketed by Wednesday morning nine o'clock*. They are likewise required to attend to their articles or animals while on exhibition, and truthfully to answer such questions as the Judges may deem essential to a correct estimate of their relative value.

The Executive Committee will take every precaution in their power for the preservation of articles and stock on exhibition; but will not be responsible for any loss or damage that may occur during either their delivery upon the Grounds, their exhibition or their removal; nor will they in any case make provision for their transportation to or from the cars, or be subjected to any expense therefor.

10. No article or animal entered for exhibition may be removed from the Grounds until 5 o'clock p. m. of Friday, except by written permission of the President.

FORAGE FOR STOCK and an abundance of good water will be furnished free of charge. Grain to those wishing it at first cost.

For the convenience of Exhibitors who may wish to dispose of animals on exhibition, PUBLIC SALES will be allowed on Friday and Saturday, between the hours of 8½ and 9½ A. M.; and an experienced auctioneer, with reasonable limitations as to charges for his services, will be on the Grounds at these appointed times. It should be understood, however, that no change of ownership will invalidate the authority of the Society over the said animals during the Fair.

## RULES OF INSPECTION.

### THE JUDGES

Have been selected with much care from all portions of the State, and as the usefulness and success of the Exhibition depends

more upon their ability and faithfulness than upon almost any other circumstance, it is hoped that the ladies and gentlemen who have been chosen, will be prompt to attend upon this call of the Society, though it be at considerable sacrifice of personal convenience. They should be on the grounds by 9 o'clock Wednesday morning, prepared to continue in the uninterrupted service of the Society during the hours of the Exhibition, until 12 o'clock, M. of Thursday, or until their duties shall have been performed.

They should report themselves, on arrival, at the Secretary's Office, near the main entrance, where tickets of admission will be furnished them, and as soon thereafter at the Office of the Executive Council, so that any vacancies may be filled before the delivery of their Class Books to the several Committees.

They are requested to give attention to the general regulations and requirements in the Premium List, and especially to the following specific instructions:

1. A majority of the Judges in any Class shall constitute a quorum and be authorized to award premiums; and the first on the list shall be Chairman.

2. Any information that may be needed as to the locality of articles or animals on Exhibition will be furnished by the Superintendents of the departments to which the classes severally belong.

3. The Judges will report not only the animals and articles entitled to premiums, but also those not thus entitled, when possessed of a high order of merit and therefore worthy of special commendation.

4. They are also instructed, in all cases of an attempted interference on the part of Exhibitors with their deliberations and decisions, to exclude the party so offending from competition in that particular class.

5. *Premiums will not be awarded when the articles are not worthy, even though there be no competition.*

6. No article will be excluded on account of having taken a premium at previous Fairs, except as provided in rule No. 7, "Of Entries."

7. No premiums awarded to barren females shown in the *breeding classes*.

8. The Class Books should be returned each evening to the Secretary, for safe keeping, and it is especially enjoined that the Judges make their final reports of awards at the earliest possible moment after their completion—12 o'clock, M., of Thursday being the hour, determined by the Executive Committee when said returns *must actually all have been made*. The more elaborate, written reports, which the Society expects the Chairman of each Committee of Judges to prepare for publication in the volume of Transactions, may be deferred until after the awards have been declared, or even until the 1st of November.

9. Articles and animals properly belonging to the several classes but not included in the list of premiums offered, should be examined by the Judges and, if worthy, favorably noticed in their report. Those which are not easily and naturally classified, *will, in all cases, be referred to the Miscellaneous and Discretionary Committee*, who will examine and report upon them as their merits shall seem to require.

10. The premium cards and ribbons shall be placed upon the successful articles and animals as soon as the decision is made.

A blue ribbon or card will represent the 1st premium; a red ribbon or card, the 2d; and a white ribbon or card, the 3d premium.

#### AWARDS OF PREMIUMS.

The Prizes awarded by the Committees will be announced by the Secretary on Friday, at the close of the Annual Address, and paid on demand, at the Treasurer's Office, on the grounds, during the remainder of the day, and after that at his office in the city of Madison.

The Diplomas awarded will be prepared immediately and delivered in like manner.

But all premiums and diplomas not claimed and called for within six months after the award shall be forfeited.

#### ACCOMMODATIONS.

Arrangements will be made with the railroads of the State for transportation at reduced rates, as heretofore.

Exhibitors in the different departments will find the buildings, tents, stalls, pens, &c., all well adapted to their several purposes. The handsome and commodious Hall of Fine Arts has proven itself secure against the severest storms; so that the finest works of art may remain in perfect safety during the continuance of the Fair.

The Ladies' Hall is conveniently and pleasantly situated, and will be provided with female attendants and everything essential to comfort.

Editorial Hall will be furnished with papers and dispatches of the latest date, and with every facility for receiving and transmitting intelligence.

To Societies, Clubs and families that may desire to encamp in their own tents during the Fair, pleasant locations will be assigned immediately contiguous to the grounds.

#### REFRESHMENTS.

Invited guests, the Superintendents and Judges will dine with the Officers of the Society, daily, at one o'clock. To prevent mistake or confusion they are requested to apply for dinner tickets, each day, at the office of the President.

For the convenience of the public in general, arrangements will be made with respectable parties to furnish refreshments on the Grounds at a moderate charge.

Ardent spirits will not be allowed either upon or near the Grounds.

#### TERMS OF ENTRY AND ADMISSION.

##### OF ENTRY.

The regular entry fee is one dollar, the payment of which entitles the person paying it to exhibit as many articles or animals as he may desire, (except for special premiums which require an extra fee) to a ticket which will admit him at the Exhibitors' Gate during the Fair, and if the head of a family, to one Day Ticket for each member in actual attendance, provided the number of such members shall not exceed four. Exhibitors are further entitled to "Helpers' Tickets," for such persons as are necessarily required to take care of animals or machinery on exhibition. And the Superintendent of the Horse Department may give to any exhibitor in his Department "Exit Tickets," when needed, which shall entitle the holder to one exit and one admission of horses, carriage and driver.

Life Members will be required to pay none except the extra entry fees.

Invited Guests, Delegates from other Societies, Editors and Reporters, not supplied with cards of admission, on application at the Office of the Secretary, near the main entrance, will be furnished with tickets and such general directions as will facilitate the objects of their visit.

##### OF ADMISSION.

Life Membership Tickets, admitting the lawful holder and his family to all the privileges of the Annual Exhibitions of the Society, and entitling him to the published Transactions, and to a ballot in the election of officers,.....	\$10 00
Single Day Tickets, each admitting the lawful holder to the exhibition for the day on which it is issued,...	25
Children's Tickets, admitting children under 15 years once,.....	10
Children under ten, if accompanied by parent or guardian, admitted free.	
Season Carriage Tickets, admitting a double private carriage and driver during Fair, passengers being supplied with tickets,.....	2 00
Season Carriage Tickets, admitting a single carriage during Fair, passengers being supplied with tickets,.....	1 50
Carriage Tickets, admitting double carriage and driver once, passengers supplied with tickets,.....	75
Carriage Tickets admitting single carriage once, passengers supplied with tickets,.....	50

~~No~~ No ticket is transferrable, and any person detected in the attempt to transfer a ticket issued to or for him by the Society will be punished by law.



## Official List of Premiums.

## DIVISION A.

## Domestic Animals.

Department of Horses, Jacks  
and Mules.

SUPERINTENDENT, BERTINE PINKNEY.

## CLASS 1.—THOROUGH BRED.

Best Stallion, 4 years old and over,	\$40
2d do do	25
Best Stallion, 3 years old and under 4,	20
2d do do	15
Best Stallion, 2 years old and under 3,	10
2d do do	8
Best Stallion, 1 year old and under 2,	7
2d do do	5
Best Suckling Stallion Colt,	5
2d do do	3
Best Brood Mare, 4 years old and over,	25
2d do do	15
Best Brood Mare, 3 years old and under 4,	15
2d do do	10
Best Brood Mare, 2 years old and under 3,	10
2d do do	8
Best Filly, 1 year old and under 2,	7
2d do do	5
Best Suckling Mare Colt,	5
2d do do	3

JUDGES.—Andrew Proudfit, Milwaukee; Platt Eichelsheimer, Janesville; David Jones, Belmont.

## CLASS 2.—ROADSTERS.

[To be shown in harness.]

Best Stallion, 4 years old and over,	\$30
2d do do	20
Best Stallion, 3 years old and under 4,	15
2d do do	10
Best Brood Mare, over 4 years old,	20
2d do do	15
Best Brood Mare, 3 years old and under 4,	15
2d do do	10

JUDGES.—Same as for Class 1.

## CLASS 3.—HORSES FOR GENERAL PURPOSES.

Best Stallion, 4 years old and over,	\$30
2d do do	20
Best Stallion, 3 years old and under 4,	10
2d do do	7
Best Stallion, 2 years old and under 3,	7
2d do do	5
Best Stallion, 1 year old and under 2,	5
2d do do	3
Best Suckling Stallion Colt,	3
2d do do	2
Best Brood Mare, over 4 years old,	15
2d do do	10
Best Brood Mare, 3 years old and under 4,	10
2d do do	7
Best Brood Mare, 2 years old and under 3,	7
2d do do	5
Best Filly, 1 year old and under 2,	5
2d do do	3
Best Suckling Mare Colt,	3
2d do do	2

JUDGES.—J. H. Warren, Albany; Myron W. Wood, Lancaster; Jas. Clark, Summit.

## CLASS 4.—DRAFT HORSES.

Best Stallion, 4 years old and over,	\$15
2d do do	10
Best Stallion, 3 years old and under 4,	10
2d do do	7
Best Stallion, 2 years old and under 3,	7
2d do do	5
Best Stallion, 1 year old and under 2,	5
2d do do	3
Best Suckling Stallion Colt,	3
2d do do	2
Best Brood Mare, 4 years old and over,	10
2d do do	7
Best Brood Mare, 3 years old and under 4,	6
2d do do	5
Best Brood Mare, 2 years old and under 3,	5
2d do do	3

Best Filly, 1 year old and under 2,	5
2d do do	3
Best Suckling Mare Colt,	3
2d do do	2

JUDGES.—Same as for Class 3.

## CLASS 5.—JACKS AND MULES.

Best Jack,	\$25
2d do do	10
Best Jenny,	10
2d do do	5
Best pair working Mules,	10
2d do do	5
Best single Mule,	5
2d do do	3

JUDGES.—Same as for Class 3.

## CLASS 6.—MATCHED HORSES AND MARES.

[No animal in this class allowed to compete for more than one premium. To be exhibited in harness. Speed not to be a governing test.]

Best pair of Carriage Horses or Mares,	\$20
do do Roadsters,	20
do do Farm or Draft Horses or Mares,	20

JUDGES.—Burnham, Milwaukee; Emery Thayer, East Troy; J. E. Munger, Oshkosh.

## CLASS 7.—GELDINGS OR MARES FOR SINGLE HARNESS

## SADDLE, &amp;c.

Best for single harness, 4 years old and over,	\$10
2d do do	5
Best for saddle, 4 years old and over,	10
2d do do	5

JUDGES.—Same as for Class 6.

## CLASS 8.—TROTTERS.

[No animal to compete for more than one premium. Exhibitors of Stallions to furnish satisfactory evidence that the horse entered has been kept as a stock horse during the season. Speed to be tested by time, not by competition; distance one mile, and but one trial allowed, except in case of unavoidable accident when the Judges may, at their discretion, grant such privileges as will ensure fairness and impartiality. Price of each entry in this class, \$5.]

Best and fastest trotting Stallion, over 5 years old,	\$40
2d do do do	25
3d do do do	15
Best and fastest trotting Mare, over 5 years old,	\$40
2d do do do	25
3d do do do	15
Best and fastest trotting Gelding, over 5 years old,	25
2d do do do	15
3d do do do	10
Best and fastest trotting Matched Span, over five years old,	25
2d do do do	15
3d do do do	10

JUDGES.—H. M. Billings, Highland; Nelson Dewey, Lancaster; S. S. Daggett, Milwaukee; H. P. Hall, Burke; B. Pinckney, Fond du Lac.

## CLASS 9.—WALKERS.

[No animal in this class will be allowed to compete for more than one premium. Entry fee \$3.]

Best and fastest walking Stallion, in harness or under saddle,	\$20
2d do do do	15
Best and fastest walking Brood Mare, in harness or under saddle,	15
2d do do do	10
Best and fastest walking Gelding, in harness or under saddle,	15
2d do do do	10
Best and fastest walking Pair of Horses or Mares,	15

JUDGES.—Same as for Class 8.

## Cattle Department,

SUPERINTENDENT, BENJ. FERGUSON.

[The Judges of Cattle are expressly required not to give encouragement to over-fed animals, in the breeding classes. The standard authority in all cases, for pedigrees, will be the English and American Herd Books. Exhibitors must come prepared to have their cattle led into the ring when directed to do so by the Superintendent precisely at the time specified, and animals not so brought forward will be ruled out of competition.]

## CLASS 10.—SHORT HORNS.

Best Bull, 3 years old and over,	\$30
2d do do	20

3d do do	10
Best Bull, 2 years old and under 3	15
2d do do	10
3d do do	8
Best Bull, 1 year old and under 2	10
2d do do	7
3d do do	5
Best Cow, 3 years old and over	20
2d do do	15
3d do do	10
Best Heifer, 2 years old and under 3	15
2d do do	7
3d do do	5
Best Heifer Calf	7
2d do do	5
Best Bull Calf	7
2d do do	5

JUDGES.—W. H. P. Bogan, Appleton; E. M. Danforth, Summit; James H. Bonney, Belle Fountain.

#### CLASS 11.—DEVONS.

Premiums same as for Short Horns.

JUDGES.—G. M. Lyman, Ripon; Samuel Pratt, Spring Prairie; C. H. Williams, Baraboo.

#### CLASS 12.—ALDERNEYS.

Judges and premiums same as for Class 11.

#### CLASS 13.—AYRESHIRE.

Judges and premiums same as for Class 11.

#### CLASS 14.—HEREFORDS.

Judges and premiums same as for Class 11.

#### CLASS 15.—GRADE CATTLE AND WORKING OXEN.

[Working Oxen will be tested on draft.]

Best Grade Cow, 3 years old and over	\$10
2d do do	7
3d do do	5
Best Heifer, 2 years old and under 3	5
2d do do	3
3d do do	3
Best yoke Working Oxen	15
2d do do	10
3d do do	5
Best yoke 3 years old Steers	7
2d do do	5
3d do do	5
Best 2 years old Steers	3
2d do do	3
3d do do	2

JUDGES.—Allen H. Atwater, Oak Grove; Pliny M. Perkins, Badington; J. C. Brewer, Hamden.

#### CLASS 16.—MILCH COWS.

Best Milch Cow	\$15
2d do do	10
3d do do	5

Judges same as for Class 15.

#### CLASS 17.—FAT CATTLE.

Best pair fat Oxen, 5 years old and over	\$10
2d do do	7
3d do do	5
Best pair 4 years old and under 5	8
2d do do	5
3d do do	5
Best Fat Cow, Steer, or Heifer	5
2d do do	3
3d do do	3

Judges.—Same as for Class 15.

#### Sheep Department.

SUPERINTENDENT, JEREMIAH WODGE.

#### CLASS 18.—SPANISH MERINOS.

Best Buck, 2 years old and over	Engraving or \$10
2d do do	7
3d do do	5
Best Buck, 1 year old and under	7
2d do do	5
3d do do	5
Best pen of 3 Buck Lambs	5
2d do do	3
3d do do	2
Best pen of 3 Ewes, 2 years old and over	10
2d do do	7
3d do do	5
Best pen of 3 Ewes, 1 year old and under 2	7
2d do do	5
3d do do	3
Best pen of three Ewe Lambs	5
2d do do	3
3d do do	2

JUDGES.—C. F. Hammond, Jr., Ripon; Q. H. Barron, Fox Lake; John D. Bates, Tafton.

#### CLASS 19.—FRENCH MERINOS.

Judges and Premiums, same as for Class 18.

#### CLASS 20.—SAXONS.

Judges and Premiums, same as for Class 18.

#### CLASS 21.—SILESIA SHEEP.

Judges and Premiums, same as for Class 18.

#### CLASS 22.—LONG WOOL, MIDDLE WOOL, LEICESTER.

Judges and Premiums, same as for Class 18.

#### CLASS 23.—FAT SHEEP.

Judges same as for Class 18.

Best Fat Sheep, not less than 3 in number	\$5
2d do do do	3

#### Department of Swine and Poultry.

SUPERINTENDENT, H. P. HALL.

#### CLASS 24.—SWINE.

##### SMALL BREEDS.

Best Boar, 2 years old and over	\$10
2d do do do	7
3d do do do	5
Best Boar 1 year old and under 2	7
2d do do do	5
3d do do do	5
Best Breeding Sow, 2 years old and over	10
2d do do do	7
3d do do do	5
Best Breeding Sow, with litter of Pigs, not less than 6, under 3 months old	10
2d do do do	5
3d do do do	5
Best Boar Pig over 6 months old	5
2d do do do	3
3d do do do	3
Best Sow Pig over 6 months old	5
2d do do do	3
3d do do do	3

##### LARGE BREEDS.

[To weigh, at mature age, when fattened, over 350 lbs.]

Best Boar, over 2 years old	\$10
2d do do do	7
3d do do do	5
Best Boar, over 1 year and under 2	7
2d do do do	5
3d do do do	5
Best breeding Sow, over 2 years old, with litter of pigs, not less than 6	10
2d do do do	7
3d do do do	5
Best Sow 6 month and under 1 year	5
2d do do do	3
3d do do do	3

JUDGES.—D. W. Maxon, Maxonville; John Crawford, Baraboo; L. R. Graves, Calumet.

#### CLASS 25.—POULTRY.

Best and greatest variety of Poultry owned by Exhibitor	\$5
Best lot Shanghai fowls, not less than 3, 1 cock 2 hens	2
2d do do do	2
3d do do do	2
Best lot Dorkings, do do do	2
2d do do do	2
3d do do do	2
Best lot Bolton Greys, do do do	2
2d do do do	2
3d do do do	2
Best lot Cochins China Fowls, do do do	2
2d do do do	2
3d do do do	2
Best lot Spangled Hamburg, one cock and two hens	2
2d do do do	2
3d do do do	2
Best lot Black Spanish, do do do	2
2d do do do	2
3d do do do	2
Best lot Polands, do do do	2
2d do do do	2
3d do do do	2
Best lot Bantams, do do do	2
2d do do do	2
3d do do do	2
Best lot Turkeys, do do do	2
2d do do do	2
3d do do do	2
Best pair Ducks, do do do	2
2d do do do	2
3d do do do	2
Best pair Guinea Fowls, do do do	2
2d do do do	2
3d do do do	2
Best pair Geese, do do do	2
2d do do do	2
3d do do do	2
Best pair Pen Fowls, do do do	2
2d do do do	2
3d do do do	2
Best pair Game Fowls, do do do	2
2d do do do	2
3d do do do	2

JUDGES.—Chas. Oswin, Middleton; E. P. Allis, Milwaukee; O. H. Stevens, La Crosse.

## DIVISION B.

Products of the Soil, Dairy and Household.

#### Agricultural Department.

SUPERINTENDENT, O. T. MAXSON.

#### CLASS 26.—FIELD PRODUCTS.

[The Products must have been grown by the Exhibitor.]

Best sample Winter Wheat, not less than one bushel	\$5
2d do do do	3
3d do do do	2
Best sample Spring Wheat, not less than one bushel	3
2d do do do	2
3d do do do	2
Best sample Rye, not less than one bushel	3
2d do do do	2
3d do do do	2
Best sample Oats, not less than one bushel	3
2d do do do	2
3d do do do	2

Transactions



raised by exhibitor.....	Dip and 10
<b>MELONS.</b>	
Best specimens and largest collection of Water-melons.....	\$5
2d do do do do do	3
JUDGES.—J. C. Brayton, Aztalan; L. P. Chandler, Burke; John Townley, Moundville.	

**CLASS 31.—FRUITS BY PROFESSIONAL CULTIVATORS.**  
 Premiums same as in Class 30.  
 JUDGES.—Dr. John A. Kinnicott, West Northfield, Ill.; F. W. Laudon, Janesville; Levi Sterling, Mineral Point.

<b>CLASS 32.—WISCONSIN WINES.</b>	
Best sample of Grape Wine, not less than two bottles.....	\$5
2d do do do do do	3
Best sample Currant Wine.....	2
2d do do do do do	2
Best sample Rhubarb Wine.....	3
2d do do do do do	2

Best from any other materials, discretionary.  
 [Specimens competing must have been made without the addition of spirituous liquors, and be accompanied with a statement in writing, showing when, where, by whom, and how manufactured, together with its cost per bottle.]

JUDGES.—Same as for class 30.  
**CLASS 32.—FLOWERS BY NON-PROFESSIONAL CULTIVATORS.**

Best floral design of Natural Flowers.....	\$5
2d do do do do do	3
Best display in quality and variety Cut Flowers.....	2
2d do do do do do	Transactions
Best and greatest variety named Flowers.....	2
2d do do do do do	Transactions
Most tastefully arranged Basket of Flowers.....	2
1d do do do do do	Transactions
Best and greatest variety of Wild Flowers.....	2
Best display of Dahlias, not less than ten varieties.....	2
2d do do do do do	Transactions
Best display in quality and variety of Verbenas.....	2
2d do do do do do	Transactions
Best five named varieties Roses.....	3
2d do do do do do	2
Best variety and quality Asters.....	2
2d do do do do do	Transactions
Best do do do do do	2
2d do do do do do	Transactions
Best do do do do do	2
2d do do do do do	Transactions
Best do do do do do	2
2d do do do do do	Transactions
Best do do do do do	2
2d do do do do do	Transactions
Best do do do do do	5
2d do do do do do	3
Most tastefully arranged Bouquet of Flowers.....	2
Best Herbarium Plants and Flowers gathered within the year and correctly named.....	Dip

**EVERGREENS.**

Best show of Evergreens, nursery grown, in boxes or tubs.....	5
2d do do do do do	3

JUDGES.—Mrs. B. B. Hinkley, Summit; Mrs. H. P. Hall, Burke; Mrs. P. H. Smith, Appleton.

<b>CLASS 33.—FLOWERS BY PROFESSIONAL CULTIVATORS.</b>	
Best Ornamental Design of any desirable material.....	\$5
2d do do do do do	3
Best and greatest variety Green House Plants.....	3
“ twenty varieties in bloom.....	2
“ twelve Geraniums.....	2
“ and greatest variety of Dahlias.....	3
“ twelve named do.....	2
“ seedling do.....	2
“ and greatest variety of Verbenas.....	3
“ twelve named sorts do.....	2
“ seedling do.....	1
“ six Fuchsias in pots.....	1
“ six Petunias do.....	1
“ six Phloxes do.....	1
“ six Asters do.....	1
“ six Carnations named.....	1
“ display in quality and variety of Roses.....	3
“ twelve named sorts do.....	2
Most tastefully arranged and largest collection of cut Flowers.....	3
Best pair Round Bouquets.....	1
“ pair Flat do.....	1
“ and greatest variety of Phloxes.....	1

“ do Asters.....	1
“ do Poonics.....	1
“ do Petunias.....	1
“ do Pansies.....	1
“ do Gladioluses.....	1
“ and greatest variety of all sorts of flowers raised by exhibitors.....	Dip and 5
JUDGES.—Chas. Gifford, Milwaukee; Mrs. Z. P. Burdick, Janesville; Mrs. Nelson Dewey, Lancaster; Mrs. B. Pinckney, Fond du Lac; — Barwise, Madison.	

**CLASS 34.—DELICACIES.**  
 [Process of preparation, &c., to be given in all cases in writing.]

<b>PRESERVES.</b>	
Best and greatest variety, not less than 10, one exhibitor.....	\$5
“ Apple preserves not less than one quart.....	1
“ Peach do do do.....	1
“ Strawberry do do do.....	1
“ Gooseberry do do do.....	1
“ Currant do do do.....	1
“ Cherry do do do.....	1
“ Plum do do do.....	1
“ Tomato do do do.....	1
“ Grape do do do.....	1
“ Quince do do do.....	1
“ Pear do do do.....	1
“ Catsup do do do.....	1

<b>JELLIES, ETC.</b>	
Best and greatest variety, not less than 8, 1 exhibitor.....	\$5
“ Apple Jelly, not less than one quart.....	1
“ Peach do do do.....	1
“ Plum do do do.....	1
“ Grape do do do.....	1
“ Strawberry do do do.....	1
“ Gooseberry do do do.....	1
“ Quince do do do.....	1
“ Cherry do do do.....	1
“ Currant do do do.....	1
“ Cranberry do do do.....	1
“ Crab Apple do do do.....	1
“ Raspberry Jam do do do.....	1
“ Black Currant Jam do do do.....	1
“ Apple Butter do do do.....	1
“ Peach do do do.....	1
“ Tomato do do do.....	1

<b>PICKLES.</b>	
Best and greatest variety not less than 8.....	\$5
“ Cucumber Pickles.....	1
“ Apple do.....	1
“ Plum do.....	1
“ Cherry do.....	1
“ Artichoke do.....	1
“ Pear do.....	1
JUDGES.—Mrs. E. W. Edgerton, Summit; Mrs. S. S. Daggett, Milwaukee; Mrs. O. T. Maxson, Prescott.	

## DIVISION C.

### *Machinery, Manufactures, and Works of Art.*

[Every machine and implement will be tested so far as practicable, by actual trial. The premiums will in all cases be awarded upon the basis of economical value.]

### Department of Machinery & Implements.

SUPERINTENDENT, C. W. OLNEY.

### CLASS 35.—MACHINERY & IMPLEMENTS FOR AGRICULTURAL PURPOSES.

[All heavy machinery must be upon the grounds as early as Monday.]

For that Machine which shall satisfactorily and the most thoroughly disintegrate the soil, and with the greatest economy of labor, power, time and money.....	\$200
Best Threshing Machine, power included.....	Dip & \$25
2d do do do do do	15
Best Tread Power with Separator.....	Dip & 15
2d do do do do do	10
Best Reaper, self-raker.....	Dip
Best Reaper, hand-raker.....	Dip



Best Mower.....	Dip	25
Best combined Reaper and Mower.....	Dip	15
Best portable Grist Mill and Bolting Apparatus, complete, in actual operation during the Fair, grinding feed and economically making good flour, and not costing over \$500.....	Dip	25
2d do do do.....		15
Best Grist Mill without bolting apparatus.....		10
2d do do do.....		5
Best Feed Grinding Mill.....	Dip	10
2d do do do.....		5
Best Clover Huller.....		5
2d do do do.....		3
Best Fanning Mill.....	Dip	3
2d do do do.....		3
Best Wind Mill for raising water, in operation, Dip		15
2d do do do.....		10
Best Corn-stalk and Straw Cutter to operate by hand or horse power.....	Dip	5
2d do do do.....		3
Best hand power Corn-stalk Cutter.....		3
2d do do do.....		2
Best Vegetable Cutter.....	Dip	5
2d do do do.....		3
Best Potato Washer.....		3
2d do do do.....		3
Best Sod Plow for stiff soils, Certificate of Excellence		
" do light soils.....	do	do
" Steel Crossing Plow.....	do	do
" Corn Plow.....	do	do
" Sub-soil Plow.....	do	do
" collection or assortment of Plows in use in this country, with price attached to each.....	do	do
Best Farm or Road Scraper.....	do	do
2d do do do.....		\$2
Best Potato Digger.....	Certificate of Excellence	
2d do do do.....		\$2
Best dressed French Burr Millstones.....	Dip	5
Best Grain Drill.....	Dip	5
Best Drain Tile Machine, in operation.....	Dip	15
Best specimens of Drain Tile.....		3
2d do do do.....		2
Best Farm Wagon.....	Dip or \$5	
2d do do do.....		3
Best Harrow.....		3
do do do do.....		2
Best Corn Cultivator.....		3
2d do do do.....		2
Best Horse Cart for farm.....		5
2d do do do.....		3
Best Ox Cart.....		5
2d do do do.....		3
Best Horse Eake.....		3
2d do do do.....		2
Best Hay Rigging.....		3
2d do do do.....		2
Best Ox Yoke.....	Transactions	2
Best Roller for general use.....		5
2d do do do.....		3
Best Clod Crusher and Roller combined.....		5
Best Horse Hoe for cleaning drilled grain crops.....		5
Best Churn.....	Certificate of Excellence	
2d do do do.....		\$2
Best Cheese Press.....	Certificate of Excellence	
2d do do do.....		\$2
Best and most numerous collection of Agricultural Implements.....	Dip	
Best and most numerous collection of Agricultural and Gardening Tools and Implements manufactured in the State, by or under the supervision of the exhibitor, materials, workmanship, utility, durability, and prices to be considered in both cases.....	Dip	10
2d do do do do.....		5

[Articles in the above collection shall not receive individual premiums.]

JUDGES.—Ira Miltimore, Janesville; A. B. Smedley, Oshkosh; Thos. Falvey, Racine; J. W. Stewart, Monro; Henry Ruble, McGregor, Iowa.

#### CLASS 36.—MACHINERY FOR MANUFACTURING PURPOSES.

Best portable steam rotary or circular Saw Mill, in operation, not more than 20 horse power—saw 40 inches in diameter, or larger, to run as much as one entire day.....	\$25
2d do do do do.....	15
Best Locomotive Steam Boiler, not less than six horse power.....	Dip
2d do do do do.....	5
Best portable Steam Engine for farm use.....	Dip
2d do do do do.....	10
Best stationary Shop Engine not less than 6 horse	

power.....	15
2d do do do.....	10
Best Stationary Engine not over 4 horse power, particular reference being had to security from fire, economy of fuel, and compactness, adapting it for printing presses.....	Dip
2d do do do do.....	10
Best Siding Mill in operation.....	Dip
Best Shingle Machine in operation.....	Dip
Best Planing, Tongueing and Grooving Machine, in operation.....	Dip
Best Machine for Surfacing only.....	10
Best set of Machinery for manufacturing sash, doors or blinds, in operation.....	Dip
Best Morticing machine.....	Dip
Best Sewing Machine for family use.....	Dip

JUDGES.—J. I. Case, Racine; W. H. Prentice, Sheboygan; Z. P. Burdick, Janesville; Gardner Meigs, Arena; A. J. Craig, Palmyra.

#### CLASS 37.—MACHINERY FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF SORGHUM SYRUP AND SUGAR.

Best manufacturing apparatus complete upon the Fair Grounds, for Sugar and Syrup making, comprising grinding and boiling fixtures, parties to furnish canes and be at the whole expense of fitting up and working same on Fair Grounds during Fair.....	\$50
2d do do do do.....	25
Best sample Sugar, not less than 20 pounds.....	10
2d do do do do.....	5
Best sample Syrup, not less than 20 gallons.....	8
2d do do do do.....	4

[The above premiums to be awarded only on the exhibition of a superior establishment for the manufacture of sugar and syrup and a full and elaborate statement of the whole process, suitable for publication in the Transactions of the Society.]

JUDGES.—J. G. Krapp, Madison; A. G. Tuttle, Baraboo; E. T. Gardner, Green County.

#### Department of Manufactures.

##### SUPERINTENDENT. DANIEL DAGGETT.

[Articles in this Department to be manufactured or produced within the year and within the State; and in all cases Exhibitors to furnish a written certificate to Chairman of Committee that the articles were so manufactured.]

#### CLASS 38.—CARRIAGES, STOVES, HARNESS, ETC.

Best Double Carriage.....	Dip or \$10
2d do do do.....	5
Best single Top Buggy.....	Dip or
2d do do do.....	4
Best single Riding Buggy.....	Dip or
2d do do do.....	3
Best Trotting Wagon.....	Dip or
Best Pleasure Wagon.....	5
" double Sleigh.....	Dip or
2d do do do.....	3
Best single Sleigh.....	Dip or
2d do do do.....	2

##### HARNESSES, ETC.

Best Carriage Harness.....	\$7
2d do do do.....	5
Best Wagon Harness.....	5
2d do do do.....	3
Best Single Harness.....	5
2d do do do.....	3
Best Gent's Saddle.....	3
" Lady's Saddle.....	3

##### STOVES, FURNACES, ETC.

Best Cooking Stove for wood.....	\$3
2d do do do.....	2
Best Cooking Stove for coal.....	3
2d do do do.....	2
Best Cooking Range for families.....	5
2d do do do.....	3
Best Ornamental Parlor Stove.....	2
2d do do do.....	Transactions
Best Hall Stove.....	2
2d do do do.....	Transactions
Best sample Hollow Ware.....	2
" Fire Grates.....	2
2d do do do.....	Transactions

## MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURES.

Best Grain Cradle.....	2
2d do.....	Transactions
Best Twelve Hand Rakes.....	2
2d do.....	Transactions
Best six Hay Forks.....	2
2d do.....	Transactions
Best six Grass Scythes.....	2
2d do.....	Transactions
Best Six Cradle Scythes.....	2
2d do.....	Transactions
Best Scythe Snash and Scythe.....	2
2d do.....	Transactions
Best six Manure Forks.....	2
2d do.....	Transactions
Best dozen Axes.....	2
2d do.....	Transactions
Best lot of Grain Measures, not less than six.....	2
2d do.....	Transactions
Best dozen Brooms.....	2
2d do.....	Transactions
Best twelve Milk Pans.....	2
2d do.....	Transactions

JUDGES.—Wm. E. Smith, Fox Lake; H. W. Curtis, Delona; M. S. Gibson, Hudson.

## CLASS 39.—CABINET WARE, COOPERAGE, WILLOW WARE, LEATHER, BOOTS AND SHOES, INDIA RUBBER GOODS, ETC.

## CABINET WARE.

Best specimens School Room Furniture.....	\$5
" assortment Cabinet Ware.....	Dip
" lot Enamelled Furniture.....	3
" lot Rosewood Chairs.....	4
" Mahogany do.....	3
" Black Walnut do.....	3
" Rose Wood Sofa.....	3
" Mahogany do.....	3
" Black Walnut do.....	3
" Bedstead.....	3
" Bureau.....	3
" Breakfast Table.....	3
" Extension Table.....	3
" Centre Table.....	3
" Washstand.....	2

## COOPERAGE, BASKET WARE, ETC.

Best specimen Flour Barrels.....	\$3
2d do.....	Transactions
Best Barrels for liquors and meats.....	2
2d do.....	Transactions
Best Tubs.....	2
2d do.....	Transactions
Best Pails.....	2
" Butter Firkins, oak.....	2
" Display of Cooperage.....	Dip and
" Splint Baskets of oak or ash.....	2
" Willow Baskets.....	2
" display Willow Ware made in State.....	Dip and
" spec. Willow, prepared for use of Wis. growth.....	2
" Window Blinds.....	2
" Window Sash.....	2
" Doors.....	2
" Pine Lumber.....	2

## BOOTS, SHOES, ETC.

Best Leather Hose, for fire engines.....	Dip and
Best Gent's Winter Boots.....	2
2d do.....	2
Best Gent's Fancy Boots.....	2
2d do.....	2
Best Gent's Gaiters.....	2
2d do.....	2
Best and neatest Ladies' Winter Boots, anti-consumptive.....	2
2d do do do.....	2
Best ladies every day Gaiter Shoes, not too thin sol'd.....	2
2d do do do.....	2
Best Ladies' Fancy Shoes.....	2
2d do.....	2

## LEATHER, INDIA RUBBER GOODS, ETC.

Best specimen Trunks.....	Dip and
" Carpet Bags.....	2
" Ornamental Leather Work.....	2
" India Rubber Goods.....	2
" do Shoes.....	2
" Sole and Upper Leather.....	2
" Calf Skins.....	2
" Morocco for Bookbinding.....	2

JUDGES.—H. W. Hayes, Palmyra; J. Sherman, Berlin; D. J. Spaulding, Black Earth.

## CLASS 40.—BEST LIGHTING APARATUS, ETC.

Best portable Gas Works, for hotel or family use, not to exceed \$250 in cost.....	Dip
Best apparatus for Burning Fluid.....	do
" Lamp for burning Kerosine or Paraffin oil.....	do
" and most economical of the above kinds of lighting apparatus for family use.....	do

JUDGES.—E. S. Carr, State University; A. I. Bennett, Beloit.

## CLASS 41.—MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

Best grand or semi-grand Piano-forte.....	Dip and \$5
" Boudoir Piano.....	do 3
" Square Piano.....	do 3
" Parlor Piano.....	do 3
" Parlor Organ.....	do 3
" Melodeon.....	do 3

JUDGES.—A. Pickarts, Madison; Mrs. E. A. Tapan.

## CLASS 42.—SILVER WARE, CUTLERY, BRITANIA WARE.

Best exhibition Silver Ware.....	Dip
" do Silver Table Cutlery.....	do
" do Table Cutlery.....	do
" do Pocket Cutlery, Amer. manufacture.....	do
" Specimen Silver Ware, with agricultural design suitable for premiums.....	do
" specimen Argentine or Britania Ware.....	do
" set Surgical Instruments.....	do
" set Dental do.....	do
" set Mathematical Instruments.....	do
" set Surveyors.....	do
" Microscope.....	do
" Chronometer Clock.....	do
" Watch.....	do
" specimen Plated Ware.....	do
" do Electro-plated Ware.....	do

JUDGES.—Chas. Eslinger, Manitowoc; Thos. Davey, Mineral Point; — Grover, Oconomowoc.

## CLASS 43.—PAPER, PRINTING, BOOK-BINDING, ETC.

Best specimen Print Paper, exhibited by manufacturer.....	Dip
2d do do do.....	do 3
Best specimen Writing Paper, do.....	Dip
2d do do do.....	do 5
Best specimen Book Printing.....	Dip
2d do.....	2
Best specimen Pamphlet Printing.....	Dip
2d do.....	2
Best specimen Handbill Printing.....	Dip
2d do.....	2
Best specimen Circulars and Bill-heads.....	Dip
2d do.....	2
Best specimen Card Printing.....	Dip
2d do.....	2
Best specimen Blank Book Binding.....	Dip
2d do.....	2
Best specimen Law Book Binding.....	Dip
2d do.....	2
Best specimen Library Cook Binding.....	Dip
2d do.....	2
Best specimen Fancy Book Binding.....	Dip
2d do.....	2
Best specimen Book Work, all in all.....	Dip
2d do do do.....	5

JUDGES.—Chas. D. Robinson, Green Bay; M. Frank, Kenosha; J. Walworth, Richland Centre.

## CLASS 44.—TEXTILE FABRICS, CLOTHING, ETC.

Best piece of Woolen Carpet, not less than 10 yards.....	\$5
2d do do do.....	3
Best piece Satinet, do do.....	3
2d do do do.....	3
Best piece Blanketing, do do.....	3
2d do do do.....	3
Best piece Flannel, do do.....	3
2d do do do.....	3
Best Gent's Blanket Shawl.....	3
2d do.....	3
Best Ladies' Blanket Shawl.....	3
2d do.....	3
Best assortment of Machine Knit Hosiery.....	3
2d do do do.....	3

## CLOTHING, HATS, FURS, ETC.

Best exhibition Men's Clothing.....	Dip or \$2
" Boy's Clothing.....	2
" Men's Hats and Caps.....	do
" Children's Hats and Caps.....	do
" Hat Case.....	do
" Furs.....	do
" Gent's Fur Gloves.....	do
" Ladies' Fur Gloves.....	do

JUDGES.—Jas. M. Calloway and wife, Marietta; R. E. Gillett and wife, Sparta; Jas. Hosford and wife, Wautoma.

## CLASS 45.—DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.

Best 12 skeins Sewing Silk.....	\$2
specimen Cloth or Ribbon, 5 yds.....	2
Woolen Kersey blanket.....	2
10 yards Flannel.....	3
do Woolen Cloth.....	3
15 yards Wool Carpet.....	4
Rag Hearth Rug.....	1
Embroidered Hearth Rug.....	2
Rug of other materials.....	1
15 yards of Rag Carpet.....	3
Wool Stockings.....	1
Wool Mittens.....	1
10 knots Woolen Yarn.....	1
10 yards Linen Cloth.....	2
do Diaper.....	2
10 yards Towel Cloth.....	2
pair Cotton Stockings.....	1
do do.....	1
Pound Linen Sewing Thread.....	2
Patch Quilt.....	2
White Quilt.....	2
double Carpet Coverlet.....	3
single do.....	3
Knit Counterpane.....	2
Wrought do.....	2
Crotchet Wool Cape.....	1
do Shawl.....	2
White Wove Counterpane.....	2
exhibition of taste and skill in cutting and making Boys' Clothing, by other than professional Manufacturers.....	4
do Gent's Clothing, do.....	4
do Ladies dresses.....	3
Gent's Shirts.....	2
Best specimen Straw Hat.....	2
2d do.....	1
Best do Bonnet.....	2
2d do do.....	1

## JUVENILE.—GIRLS SIXTEEN YEARS AND UNDER.

Best pair Woolen Socks.....	2
2d do.....	1
Best six skeins Woolen Stocking Yarn.....	2
2 do do.....	1
Best pair woolen Fringe Mittens.....	2
2d do do.....	1
Best Patch Work Quilt.....	3
2d do.....	2
2d do.....	1
Best specimen Darning.....	1

JUDGES.—Mrs. H. J. Starin, Whitewater; Mrs. A. K. Darling, Fond du Lac; Mrs. E. C. Sage, New Lisbon.

## CLASS 46.—MILLENNARY.

Best Silk Bonnet, domestic manufacture.....	Dip or \$3
2d do do.....	2
3d do do.....	1
Best Straw Bonnet.....	Dip or 2
2d do do.....	3
3d do do.....	1
Best Ladies' Cloak.....	2
2d do do.....	2
2d do do.....	1
Best Ladies' Dress.....	3
2d do do.....	2
3d do do.....	1
Best Bonnett Flowers.....	2
2d do do.....	1

Best and greatest variety of the above and other articles of Millinery, manufactured by exhibitor in this State.....Dip and \$5

JUDGES.—M. S. Gibson, Hudson; Mrs. C. H. Williams, Baraboo; Mrs. J. I. Case, Racine.

## CLASS 47.—ORNAMENTAL NEEDLE WORK.

Best Embroidered Shawl.....	\$3
2d do.....	2
Best Embroidered Scarf.....	3
2d do.....	2
Best Muslin Embroidery.....	2
2d do.....	1
Best Lace Embroidery.....	2
2d do.....	1
Best Worsted Embroidery.....	2
2d do.....	1
Best specimen of Plain Needle Work.....	2
2d do do.....	1
Best Embroidered Skirt.....	2
2d do.....	1
Best Chair Cover.....	2
Knit Tidy.....	2
2d do.....	1

Best Crotchet Tidy.....	2
2d do.....	1
Best Wrought Slippers.....	2
2d do.....	1
2d do.....	1
Best Piano Spread.....	2
2d do.....	1
Best evidence skill and taste in Embroidered Head'f.....	2
2d do do do.....	1
Best do do Hem-stitched do.....	2
2d do do.....	1
Best Ottoman Cover, tufted on cloth.....	2
2d do do.....	1
Best do tufted on hair cloth.....	2
2d do do.....	1
Best do plain on canvass.....	2
2d do do.....	1
Best evidence skill and taste in Lamp Mat of any kind.....	1
Crotchet Lamp Mat.....	1
Embroidered Lamp Mat.....	1
Fringed Lamp Mat.....	1
Fringed Lamp Mat.....	1
evidence skill and taste in fancy Work Basket.....	2
2d do do do.....	1
Best do do fancy Card Basket.....	2
2d do do do.....	1
Best do Ornamental Shell Work.....	2
2d do do do.....	1
Best do fancy Hair Work.....	2
2d do do do.....	1
Best do Hair Flowers.....	2
2d do do.....	1
Best do Embroidered Reticule.....	2
exhibition Wax Fruit, representing choice varieties.....	5
2d do do do.....	3
Best do do Flowers.....	3
2d do do do.....	2

## JUVENILE.—UNDER FOURTEEN YEARS.

Best evidence of skill and taste in Crotchet Work.....	\$2 00
2d do do do.....	1 00
Best plain Needle Work.....	2 00
2d do.....	1 00
Best specimen of Darning and Repairing.....	2 00
2d do do.....	1 00
Best Skill and taste in Ornamental Needle Work.....	2 00
2d do do do.....	1 00
Best Knit Mittens.....	1 00
2d do.....	50
Best Knit Socks.....	1 00
2d do.....	50
Best specimen Hair Work.....	1 00
2d do.....	50

JUDGES.—Mrs. Chas. Dunn, Belmont; Mrs. H. L. Palmer, Milwaukee; Mrs. Chas. Billingshurst, Juneau; Mrs. Jas. H. Bonney, Belle Fountain; Mrs. Eli Stillson, Oshkosh.

## Department of Fine Arts.

## SUPERINTENDENTS, J. C. PICKARD AND WIFE.

## CLASS 48.—WORKS OF ARTS.

[Articles exhibited in this class, except "Paintings by the Old Masters," will not be entitled to a prize unless produced by the competitor.]

Best specimen of Statuary in marble.....	Dip and 5
do Carving in Wood.....	Dip
do do Stone.....	do
do Statuary in Plaster.....	do

## OIL PAINTING.

Best Oil Painting, Figures.....	Dip
2d do do.....	\$3
Best do Landscape.....	Dip
2d do do.....	\$3
Best specimen of Animal Painting.....	Dip
2d do do.....	\$3
Best do Portrait Painting.....	Dip
2d do do.....	\$3
Best do Fruit Painting.....	Dip
2d do do.....	\$2
Best do Flower Painting.....	Dip
2d do do.....	\$2
2d do Wisconsin Landscape.....	Dip

Largest and best exhibition of Paintings, by the Old Masters.....\$5

Best collection of Original Oil Paintings.....Dip and \$5

## WATER COLOR PAINTINGS.

Best Painting in Water Colors, Figures.....	Dip
2d do do do.....	\$2

Best	do	do	Landscape,.....Dip
2d	do	do	do .....\$2
Best	do	do	Animal,.....Dip
2d	do	do	do .....\$2
Best	do	do	Fruit,.....Dip
2d	do	do	do .....\$2
Best	do	do	Flowers,.....Dip
2d	do	do	do .....\$2
Best	do	do	Wisconsin Landscape,.....Dip
Best	do	do	Best collection Water Color Paintings,.....Dip and \$3

## SUN PAINTING.

Best specimen	Daguerotypes,.....Dip
2d	do .....\$2
Best	do Malainotypes,.....Dip
Best	do Ambrotypes .....Dip
2d	do .....\$2
Best	do Amb or Daguerotype of Animals,.....Dip
2d	do .....do
do	Photographs, plain,.....do
do	do water colors,.....do
do	do oil,.....do
do	do india ink,.....do
Best collection	Stereoscopic Pictures,.....Dip
2d	do .....\$3
Best collec'n of	Sun Pictures of differ't kinds, Dip and 5

## MISCELLANEOUS.

Best specimen	Panel Painting,.....Dip
Best	Crayon Drawing,.....Dip
do	Pencil, do .....do
do	specimen Pen Drawing,.....do
do	do Mapping,.....do
do	do India Ink Drawing,.....do
do	specimen of Writing Book by pupil in any of the public schools,.....Dip and \$2
do	systemized and best executed Record Book of a County Agricultural Society,.....Dip and \$5
do	Wood Engraving,.....Dip
do	do .....do
do	Lithographs,.....do
do	specimen of Engravings on Copper,.....do
do	do do Steel,.....do
do	do Electrotyping,.....do

JUDGES.—W. H. Watson and wife, Madison; H. F. Baird and wife, Green Bay; B. E. Hutchinson and wife, Prairie du Chien.

## CLASS 49.—MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES.

[Articles of whatever class not otherwise provided for have been assigned to this Committee, who will carefully examine into their claims and report according to merit.]

JUDGES.—Orrin Guernsey, Janesville; William Wilson, Menomonee, Dunn Co.; J. T. Kingston, Necedah.

## DIVISION D.

## Farm Work and Equestrianism.

## Department of Farm Work.

SUPERINTENDENT, W. F. PORTER.

## CLASS 50.—PLOWING MATCH.

## WITH HORSES.

First Premium,.....	\$15
2d do .....	10
3d do .....	5

## WITH OXEN.

First Premium,.....	\$15
2d do .....	10
3d do .....	5

## RULES FOR PLOWING.

1. The land to be tame grass sward, and the quantity for each team, one-sixth of an acre.
2. The depth of the furrow to be not less than six inches.
3. The teams to start at one time, and each plowman to do his work unaided.
4. No person except the viewing Committee will be allowed to enter upon the

grounds after the work is commenced, until the Committee leave the ground.

5. Each plowman to strike his own land, and plow entirely independent of the adjoining land.

6. Within the fourth of an acre plowed, each plowman will be required to strike two back furrows and finish with the dead furrow in the middle.

7. Premiums awarded for best work with in reasonable.

JUDGES.—Eli Stelson, Oshkosh; Geo. Robbins, Green Lake; Almon Osborn, Metemen.

## Department of Equestrianism.

SUPERINTENDENT, J. V. ROBBINS.

## CLASS 51.—LADIES' RIDING.

First Premium,.....	\$20
2d do .....	15
3d do .....	10
4th do .....	5

[The Executive Committee wish it distinctly understood that the above prizes are offered, not for the fastest riding, but rather for superiority of ease and grace in the saddle, and for skill in horsemanship.]

JUDGES.—Gov. A. W. Randall, B. F. Hopkins, Madison; Chas. Billingshurst, Juneau; G. W. Hazelton, Portage; L. H. D. Barron, Pepin.

## Exhibitions by Counties.

For the largest and most creditable contribution to the Exhibition made by the citizens of any one county, exclusive of Dane, A PRIZE BANNER WORTH.....\$100

[The Judges are to be selected by the Executive Committee at the time of the Fair, and will be required to base their decision upon such circumstances of population, remoteness from the locality of the Fair, amount, quality, &c., &c., as will ensure equal advantage to all the counties in competition. The award will be made to the Agricultural Society of the successful county, and notice of an intent, to compete must be filed by the competing societies with the Secretary as early as the first day of August. The articles and animals exhibited will not be classified by counties, but each exhibitor from counties competing, will be furnished with a card bearing the name of the county to which he belongs, so that the Judges appointed will be enabled to decide after an examination of all the articles thus labelled in the several classes. No entry fee required.]

## Farms.

For the best Cultivated Farm of not less than 40 acres, exclusive of wooded and waste land, a Silver Pitcher, value,.....\$75

2d do do a pair Silver Goblets, value, 50

3d do do a Silver Goblet, value 30

JUDGES.—B. R. Hinkley, B. Pinkney, David Williams.

[The Judges will visit farms between the 15th of June and the 15th of July, and in awarding the premiums will have regard to the general arrangement, the quantity and



quality of the produce, and the manner and expense of cultivation. Competitors will be required to furnish a report of their system of management, together with a statement of the expenses and profits for the year ending January 1st, 1861. Entries for competition must be made by the 15th of June. Entry fee, \$5. Farms that received premiums last year will not be entitled to compete.]

## Field Crops.

Best one acre Winter Wheat not less than 35 bush.	\$15
2d do do	10
Best one acre Spring Wheat	15
2d do do	10
Best one acre Oats, not less than 75 bushels	10
2d do do	5
Best one acre Indian Corn, not less than 100 bush.	20
2d do do	10
Best one acre Barley, not less than 60 bushels	10
2d do do	5
Best one acre Potatoes, not less than 300 bushels	10
2d do do	5
Best one quarter acre Carrots not less than 400 bush.	10
2d do do	5
Best one acre Hops	10
2d do	5
Best one acre Timothy Seed	10
2d do	5
Best one acre Clover Seed	10
2d do	5
Best one acre Hungarian Grass Seed	10
2d do	5
Greatest amount in value of Syrup and Sugar from one acre of Cane	15
2d do do do do do	10
3d do do do do do	5

[Competitors must file a notice with the Secretary by the 15th of June enclosing the \$1.00 and a specification of the crop or crops so entered. The final report must be made before December 1, and must embrace a verified statement of the character of the soil, and the manner of preparing it, the character and quantity of manure, &c., the variety planted or sown, time and manner of harvesting, the measure of the entire crop and the weight per bushel, (if grain,) and full particulars of the expense from first to last, and the statement must be accompanied by samples for the inspection of the Committee.

The Executive Committee will award at their meeting in December, but will withhold the premiums if either the quantity or quality of the crop is not deemed creditable or worthy.

The following are forms of affidavits for surveyor, applicant and assistant, which must be appended to the statements of competitors:

County, ss.—A. B. being duly sworn, says, he is a surveyor; that he surveyed with chain and compass, the land upon which C. D. raised a crop of the past season, and that the land was in one continuous piece, and the quantity is — acres, and no more.

A. B. Surveyor.

Sworn to before me, this }  
—day of —, 1861.

Justice,

County, ss.—C. D. being duly sworn, says, that he raised a crop of — the past season upon the land surveyed by A. B., and that the quantity of raised thereon was — bushels, measured in a sealed half bushel; and that he was assisted in harvesting and measuring said crop by E. F., and that the statement annexed, subscribed by this deponent, as to the manner of cultivation, expense, &c., is in all respects

true, to the best of his knowledge and belief; and that the sample of grain exhibited is a fair average sample of the whole crop. C. D.

Sworn to before me, this }  
—day of —, 1861.

Justice.

County, ss.—E. F. being duly sworn, says, that he assisted C. D. in harvesting, getting, out and measuring his crop of —, referred to in the above affidavits, and that the quantity of grain was — bushels, as stated in the affidavit of C. D. E. F.

Sworn to before me, this }  
—day of —, 1861.

Justice.

## SCIENTIFIC AND STATISTICAL.

## Population of the United States.

The following table furnished by the Superintendent of the Census, at Washington, for the purpose of apportioning Members of Congress in the various States, will be found correct and valuable. The ratio of Representation for a Member of Congress is 127,216 :

	Free Population.	Slave Population.	87th Cong. Rep'tives.
Maine	619,958		5
New Hampshire	326,072		3
Vermont	315,827		3
Massachusetts	1,231,494		10
Rhode Island	174,621		1
Connecticut	460,670		4
New York	3,851,568		30
Pennsylvania	2,916,018		23
New Jersey	676,084		5
Delaware	110,548	1,305	1
Maryland	646,183	85,382	6
Virginia	1,097,373	495,826	11
North Carolina	679,955	328,377	7
South Carolina	303,186	407,185	4
Georgia	615,336	467,461	7
Florida	81,885	63,809	1
Alabama	520,444	435,473	6
Mississippi	407,051	479,607	5
Louisiana	354,245	312,186	4
Arkansas	331,710	109,065	3
Texas	415,999	184,956	4
Tennessee	899,528	237,112	8
Kentucky	920,077	225,490	8
Ohio	2,377,917		19
Indiana	1,350,802		11
Illinois	1,691,238		13
Missouri	1,085,465	115,619	9
Michigan	754,291		6
Wisconsin	768,485		6
Iowa	682,002		5
Minnesota	172,793		1
Oregon	52,666		1
California	384,776		1
Kansas	143,645		4
Total	27,384,789	3,999,863	234

## POPULATION OF THE TERRITORIES.

Nebraska	28,893
New Mexico	93,024
Utah	50,000
Dakota	4,839
Washington	11,624
Dis. of Columbia	75,321

Total of Territories, 262,700

## RECAPITULATION.

Total population of all States and Territories in the United States	27,647,489
Slave population	3,999,863

Total population, free and slave, 31,647,342

—California has 400 saw mills, erected at a cost of \$2,500,000; one-half propelled by steam, remainder by water. They cut annually 500,000,000 feet of lumber, worth \$15,000,000.

—The whole number of regulars enlisted for the Continental service, from the begin-

ning to the close of the great struggle for independence, was 231,350; of these 67,907 were from Massachusetts. Every State south of Pennsylvania provided but 59,493, or 8,414 less than this single State. New England equipped and maintained 118,350, or above half the number placed at the service of Congress during the war.

IMMIGRATION OF 1860.—The total number of immigrants who have landed at New York during the year ending December 29th 1860, is 103,621. Of this number, 46,659 are Irish; 37,636, German; 11,112, English; 1,506, Scotch; 1,470, French; 1,336, Swiss; other nationalities are represented in smaller numbers. Of the number of passengers arrived, about 44,000 have avowed their intention to locate in New York. 14,000 in Pennsylvania and New Jersey, 14,000 in New England, and 4,000 in the Southern States; to Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, and California, 20,000; Kansas, Nebraska, New Mexico, Canada, etc., 10,000.

## THE HOME.

From the New York Independent.

### Russia.

BY MRS. HOYT.

We have heard of storms in the days of old,

That howled down the Polar Seas,  
And shook the cliffs like demons bold;  
And leaped the hills with a fearful glare,  
And whirled and shrieked in the desolate air.  
'Till the wrath of the ghouls was stirred.

And there are things of which we have heard  
More terrible than these.

The sun that climbed that northern zone,

And walked the skies in red,  
Saw many a bannered host o'erthrown,  
And far, and wide, o'er all the lands,  
Saw Arctic snows, with muffled hands,  
Sheet the uncoffined dead.

There many a calm and holy night

Has arched the conqueror's way,  
And hung o'er scenes of wild affright,  
From Baltic surge to Caspian shore,  
And heard the battle's bellowing roar  
For millions more to slay.

Man reads to mourn. A mightier One

Than he had kept the gains  
Where Scythian horde, and Goth, and Hun,  
Like whirlwinds loosed in blood and flame,  
Swept o'er Sarmatia's plains.

Then looked the Eternal Sire from heaven

And saw an Empire born.  
Nine hundred years and ninety-seven  
Count back the avenging strokes of Time  
To that barbaric morn.

Sternly since Russian Rurik reigned,

And many a Mogul khan,  
The grinding centuries have gained  
A stronger light and steadier hand  
To point the coming man.

What though they darkly lie between?

Go to, with coward fears;  
The hands of Time, in time, are clean.  
Truth cannot fail nor falsehood shun;  
'Tis eighteen hundred sixty-one,  
The royalist of years.

And there, the first of Christian czars,  
Great ALEXANDER stands,  
Re-crowned with twice ten million stars,  
And swears, that, where her banners wave,  
Russia holds not a single slave  
In all her mighty lands.

Now, drunk with joy, the golden day  
Arches a jubilee,  
From Arctic cliffs, still hanging gray  
Above the unending roar;  
From where Pacific waters plash  
On Asia's ancient shore;  
Beyond where Ural thunders crash,  
Where valleys slope and mountains soar;  
From Baltic surge to Caspian—  
And every man is there a man,  
Sacred to Liberty.

Oh it is solemn, glorious, grand!

Even we, who weep and pray,  
Feel, as we clasp our native land,  
'Tis something more than just to live.  
To live to see this day.

Nine hundred years and ninety seven,  
Before old Russia's slaves  
Could win the right, decreed in heaven,  
To own the bread was wrung from toil,  
And, when they tilled no more the soil,  
To rest in freemen's graves.

Courage my soul! Faith in the Good,  
And good is for thee still;  
Sure as the oppressed are seen of God,  
All evil shall be undetred.  
Our country's future has a date,  
And he may work for it and wait,  
Who hath the faith and will.  
MADISON, WISCONSIN, 1861.

## A Word to Mothers and Daughters.

These are times which demand of every member of society untiring industry, close economy and heroic sacrifice. The fathers husbands and sons are needed as never before since the days of the Revolution, and no man is true to the interests of his country or his race who is not stimulated by the call of Constitutional Liberty to devote himself with a new energy to his duty, either on the field of battle or in the fields of industry, according as his country may require his services here or there.

It was sentiments like this, and heroic deeds based upon those sentiments that won us the victory in the war for Independence; and the same spirit of self-sacrifice and devotion to principle can alone achieve a tri-

umph now that shall be worthy of the sacred cause of the Constitution and the Union.

But there were heroic women in the days of the Revolution as well as men, and there must be heroic women now—women ready to labor with new zeal and energy, and to sacrifice the luxuries, and, if need be, the comforts of life for the furtherance of the great work of preserving unimpaired the blessed institutions bequeathed to us by our Fathers, and of thoroughly vindicating before the nations of the Earth the authority of the best government the world ever saw.

War cannot be carried on without immense expenditures of treasure, and some, at least, of the money required must be the product of a more active industry at home. Property will be destroyed and hundreds of families will be left to the christian and patriotic charity of the people of every State.

Will not the mothers and daughters of the loyal North, begin, therefore, at once, that retrenchment, close economy, and yet more active industry which are sure to become necessary, and which will only be more difficult and burdensome if postponed?

There is nothing, in times like these, more noble and beautiful than a patriotic emulation among women in matters of economy and unselfish benevolence. There is much of it already, but let there be more. Let the hands of those who are saving and industrious by habit be yet more active and careful, and let such as have not learned the useful art, nobly strive to rival even the most industrious and skilled.

Such as always have virtue in their mouths, and neglect it in practice, are like a harp, which emits a sound pleasing to others, while itself is insensible of the music. —DIOGENES.

A pleasant and cheerful mind sometimes grows upon an old and worn-out body, like mistletoe upon a dead tree.

The true test of friendship is to be able to sit or walk together for a whole hour in perfect silence, without wearying of one another's company.

An ignorant man who "stands upon his dignity" is like the fellow who tried to elevate himself by standing upon a piece of brown paper.

IRISH SARGEANT.—"Attention, company, and 'tind to rowl call. All of ye that are presint, say Here, and all of ye that are not here, say Absint."

Woman has many advantages over man; one of them is, that his will has no operation till he is dead, whereas hers generally takes effect in her lifetime.

### The Three New Territories.

Colorado comprises a portion of Kansas, Utah and Nebraska, and it is between the 102d and 109th degrees of west longitude, and the 37th and 41st degree of latitude. It contains 100,000 square miles and a population of 25,000.

Nevada lies between California and Utah on the East and west, and Oregon and New Mexico on the north and south. A portion of it is taken from California, provided that State gives its assent. It includes the famous Carson Valley.

Dacotah is bounded on the north by British America, east by the States of Minnesota and Iowa, south and west by Nebraska. Its length from north to south is 550 miles, its average breadth is about 200 miles, and it has an area of 70,000 square miles. It was formerly a part of the territory of Minnesota, but was detached when that became a State. It is at present chiefly inhabited by Indians.

## DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

### A Substitute for Preserves.

[The following recipes accompanied the communication on the early sprouting of corn, published in last number, and were omitted by mistake.—Ed.]

Boil moderately a pint of molasses from five to twenty minutes, according to its consistency, then add three eggs well beaten, hastily stirring them in, and boil a few minutes longer. Season with nutmeg, or good essence of lemon. E. M. D.

FRENCH PANCAKES.—Take six eggs, separate the yolks from the whites; beat the whites on a dinner plate to a snow; beat the yolks with two table-spoonfuls of sugar, two of flour, and one of cream; add a little salt, and a very little carbonate of soda; stir in the whites of the eggs, and mix gently. Put a spoonful of butter in a frying pan; when hot, pour in the whole pancake. Let it cook slowly for fifteen minutes, with a moderate fire. Put any kind of preserved fruit over it. Serve hot. Nice for tea. E. M. D.

CRACKER PIE.—Eight crackers pounded fine, on which pour boiling water to soften, eight teaspoonfuls of vinegar, eight of sugar, one lemon; if too stiff add water.

**RICE PUDDING.**—Half-pint of rice boiled; drain off the water, and let the rice get cold—two ounces butter, four ounces sugar, one quart rich milk, five eggs beaten very light, a teaspoonful of nutmeg and cinnamon. Stir all together.

**HARD SUGAR CAKES.**—Two cups of white sugar; 1 cup of butter; two-thirds of a cup of water; one teaspoonful of saleratus; spice with nutmegs. Roll these thin, and bake quick.

**COUNTRY CRULLERS.**—One bowl of cream; 1 coffee cup of sugar; 1 egg; a little salt; 2 teaspoonfuls of saleratus. Mix rather stiff.

**FURS.**—Fine furs should be kept in a cold place. An experienced dealer will tell the moment he puts his hands on a piece of fur, if it has been lying in a warm dry atmosphere; it renders the fur harsh, dry and shabby, entirely destroying the rich smooth softness which it will have if kept in a cold room.

## NEWS DEPARTMENT.

### THE DOINGS OF AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.

#### BROWN COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

At the annual meeting of the Brown County Agricultural Society the following officers were elected:

President, Wm. Scott; 1st Vice Presidents, J. Ingalls, D. Cormier, G. G. Hanson, N. Goodell, Otto Tank, Jonas Leroy; Recording Secretary, M. P. Lindsley, Corresponding Secretary, A. C. Robinson; Treasurer, D. Butler.

There was also elected a Board of Directors, consisting of one member from each town in the county.

The Treasurer's account shows the Society to be in a sound condition.

The editor of the *Advocate* says: "We believe there is not a society in the State, no longer established than this, whose prospects are better."

Kewaunee, March 14, 1861.

J. W. Hoyt, *Editor Farmer*:—Below please find the list of officers for the Kewaunee County Agricultural Society for the present year:

Joseph Wilmot, Coryville, President; Barney Hanson, Franklyn, Vice President; E. Derker, Kewaunee, Treasurer; D. D. Garland, Kewaunee, Secretary.

Directors, Fred. Bohne, Kewaunee; J. A. Defaut, Ahnapee; Jesse Ericson, Carlton; C. A. Feiker, Franklin; Thomas Paddock, Montpelier; John Smithwick, Coryville; David Decker, Casco; Joseph Lemieux, Red River; James Pierce, Pierce.

Truly Yours,

D. D. GARLAND, Sec'y.

PRESCOTT, Feb. 26, 1861.

PROF. J. W. HOYT.—*Dear Sir*:—The adjourned annual meeting of the Pierce County Agricultural Society was held in this city on Saturday, the 16th inst., and resulted in the choice of the following officers for the ensuing year:

W. C. Denison, President; M. W. Barb, M. H. Fitch, Recording Secretary; J. M. Bailey, Corresponding Secretary.

Yours truly,

J. M. BAILEY.

J. W. HOYT, Esq., Sec'y W. S. Ag. Society.—*Dear Sir*:—The officers of the Winnebago County Agricultural Society are as follows:

President, A. H. Cronkhite; Secretary, B. S. Henning; Treasurer, J. W. Ball.

Board of Control, G. W. Lathrop, J. Hotchkiss, W. H. Scott, John Hewlett, Samuel Charlesworth, James Adams, and E. D. Smith.

The premium (a first class Fanning Mill) for the best acre of wheat raised in Winnebago county, was awarded to Mr. Bushnell, the last President of the Society, for SIXTY-FIVE and THREE-FOURTHS bushels.

We shall contend for the Banner at the next State Fair, and shall go in to win.

Yours respectfully,

B. S. HENNING, Sec'y.

J. W. HOYT, Esq.—*Dear Sir*:—At the annual meeting of the Jefferson County Agricultural Society, held at the Jefferson House in Jefferson, on the 19th day of Feb., the following officers were chosen for the ensuing year:

H. H. Welds, of Koshkonong, President; A. B. Smith, of Lake Mills, and Justus Carpenter, of Palmyra, Vice Presidents; A. H. Van Norstrand, of Jefferson, Treasurer; James Barr, of Jefferson, Secretary.

E. B. Fargo, Lake Mills, Geo. C. Smith, Oakland, E. D. Masters, Jefferson, Milo



Jones, Koshkonong, Nelson Fryer, Cold Spring, J. R. Dye, Hebron, H. E. Coon Palmyra, W. W. Woodman, Farmington, Joseph Lindon, Watertown, D. Folsom, Waterloo, J. D. Waterbury, Aztalan, Executive Committee. Yours truly,

JAS. BARR, Sec'y.

PROF. J. W. HOYT.—*Sir*:—The following are the names of the officers of the Monroe County Agricultural Society:

R. E. Gillett, Tomah, President; R. H. McMahon, Sparta, Vice President; H. E. Kelley, Sparta, Secretary; B. Northup, Leon, Treasurer.

Executive committee. F. B. Tyler, Chairman; S. C. Lyon, P. Webster, Wm. Baker, H. Campbell, A. W. Gibbs, S. Wood, J. M. Farr, T. N. Rier, P. Van Alstine, John Stevens, P. M. Carpenter, L. E. Griswold, L. M. Huntley, J. J. French, A. Emery, — Draper. Respectfully yours,

H. E. KEALEY, Sec'y.

J. W. HOYT, Esq.—*Dear Sir*:—At the annual meeting of the Green Lake County Agricultural Society, held at Princeton, Jan. 7th, the following officers were elected for the year 1861:

Ira Sherman, Princeton, President; A. Nichols, Markesan, Vice President; M. H. Powers, Dartford, Secretary and Treasurer.

Executive Committee, M. H. Howard, J. Davis, A. Bailey, S. M. Knox.

Next Fair to be held at Markesan in September. Respectfully,

M. H. POWERS, Sec'y.

#### MANITOWOC COUNTY.

The annual election of officers of the Manitowoc County Agricultural Society, took place at the Court House, on Monday, January 21, and resulted in the choice of the following persons:

President, John F. Guyles; Recording Secretary, R. H. Hoes; Corresponding Secretaries, Chas. Esslinger and Wm. Bach.

Executive Committee, Giles, Hubbard, Jacob Leups, J. E. Platt, G. W. Burnett, Geo. W. Adams.

Vice Presidents, one from each town.

#### Town Clubs.

##### THE SHEBOYGAN FARMERS' CLUB.

Is one of the most prosperous in the State. Its meetings are well attended, and the dis-

cussions as published in the county newspapers, are full of interest. The sessions are held in succession at the residences of the members and are represented as being socially agreeable and professionally profitable.

The officers, for 1860, are Nathan Sargent, President; Chas. L. Gould, Treasurer; and E. F. Barrows, Secretary. We shall endeavor to publish portions of their proceedings from time to time.

#### STATE MATTERS.

THE MILITARY SPIRIT is still intensifying. The roll of the drum has become as familiar as the rumbling of wagon wheels. Two full regiments are now in camp—one at Milwaukee and one at Madison—and companies enough have tendered their services for five or six more.

The people of Wisconsin are loyal. The Badger heart is choke full of patriotism. Let the Secretary of War but say the word, and twenty regiments of a thousand men each will be eager for battle. We never were so proud of our adopted State.

Finding a need for further legislation with reference to the defense of the State and the equipping of men in sufficient number to answer the future calls of the Government, the Governor has convened the Legislature in extra session, which will commence to-morrow (May 15th). Many of the members are already here, and the belief is that there will be a perfect unanimity in the making of ample provision for every emergency.

The ladies, in all parts of the State, are zealously engaged in providing for the personal comfort of the volunteers, and there is scarcely anything too Herculean for them to undertake. Within the last few days 1500 flannel shirts have been made by the patriotic ladies of Madison, and we doubt not that the noble women of other towns have been equally prompt and energetic in the performance of what their hands have found to do.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS, though secondary, just now, in the thoughts of the masses of the people, have not, we trust, lost their interest to the farmers of Wisconsin. A little untoward in some respects, it is our opinion that the season will nevertheless prove favorable to agriculture. It

has certainly been as good as could be asked for wheat already in, and we believe it will not long continue unfavorable to the planting of corn.

The reports from all parts of the State indicate that the farmers have appreciated the extraordinary demand of the times. The quantity of wheat sown is probably unparalleled in the history of Wisconsin, and all early sown crops are looking unusually well.

The farmers of Minnesota are also wide awake, as we learn from Col. G. F. Hastings, who has just returned from a tour through the more thickly settled counties, and are determined to beat the world if they can.

In a word, the agricultural prospect is good. Let the farmers of the Northwest but join hearty hands with Providence, and they may ensure results that will astonish the world.

**National.**—Since the issue of the last No. of the FARMER nothing of startling importance have transpired. Tennessee and Arkansas has seceded, as expected. The ports of Virginia and North Carolina have been blockaded and very decisive measures have been adopted to hem in the rebels by the military occupation of important points along the line. Cairo is strongly fortified and further protected by several thousand troops.

The Union men of Tennessee, Kentucky, and Western Virginia have responded to the call of the President with one or two regiments each of troops, and seem to be daily gathering strength. Western Virginia holds a Convention to-day, and, in case the ordinance of secession should be ratified by a majority of the people of the State, will probably secede from the eastern portion.

St. Louis has twice been the center of much interest since the preparation for war began—first when Capt. Stokes of Chicago, by a most skillful "coup de main," received 21,000 stand of arms at the Arsenal in that city, under the very noses of an immense secession mob, and under cover of night transported them to Alton, thence to Springfield, Ill.—the second, when on the 11th of the present month, Gen. Lyon, commander of some 5000 U. S. troops surrounded and took Camp Jackson (a secession camp in the suburbs of the city) capturing some 1400 prisoners and about 5000 muskets. The mob which followed and attacked the U. S. troops in the streets, with a loss of about 20

killed and mortally wounded, and the cold blooded butchery of 9 inoffensive Germans the following day and night, simply because it was Germans who fired upon and killed some of the mob as related, gives evidence that there is a very dangerous element in St. Louis that should at once feel the strong arm of military power. Gen. Harney is there now, however, in command of the troops, and his characteristic energy and courage are a good guaranty that prompt and efficient measures will be used to overawe and, if need be, crush out the traitorous villains who would fain drive the city and State into the whirlpool of secession.

Gen. Scott, who has removed his headquarters to Philadelphia, in order to operate with more promptness and efficiency, is doing all that mortal man could do to organize the army, and when the time comes to strike, will prove by his success, the wisdom of getting well prepared before making demonstration of the designs and power of the Government.

Troops in immense number are drilling in all parts of the North and thousands more are clamoring for admission into the army.

Large numbers of Southern troops are said to be collecting at Richmond. Ft. Pickens is pronounced safe against any force which the rebels can bring against it. Several ships of war are lying off, prepared to aid in the defense of the Fort, if attacked, and probably also with orders to recapture the Navy Yard when the right time comes.

Nine thousand U. S. troops recently sailed from N. Y. under sealed orders and will doubtless give an account of themselves in a few days.

Maryland has not seceded and probably will not, now that Baltimore is under terror of Government cannon, and Annapolis is occupied by a strong military force. The railroads connecting Washington with the North are now repaired and strongly guarded, so that our troops no longer go around Baltimore.

The Southern Commissioners find but little favor thus far at foreign courts and will find less and less as the old confidence in the inherent strength of the Government of the U. S. is gradually restored. Mr. Dallas, Minister to England, refused to present the rebel Commissioners to the Queen, and Mr. Faulkner, though he very improperly did them that honor at the Court of Napoleon, requested the French Government to wait until the

arrival of Mr. Dayton, his successor, before taking any steps towards the recognition of the new Confederacy. The French Minister, M. Thouvenel, assured Mr. Faulkner that France would not recognize any new government until it became a fixed and unquestionable fact; and President Lincoln, through the Secretary of State, has given such instructions to Mr. Dayton as can hardly be mistaken by Napoleon or any other of the reigning monarchs of the Old World. The language of Mr. Seward is as follows: "*Tell M. Thouvenel that there is not now, nor has there been, nor will there be any—the least—idea existing in this Government of suffering a dissolution of the Union to take place in any way whatever, and that it is high time that this idea was dismissed by statesmen in Europe.*"

Thank God, we still have a Government!

**Foreign.**—There is yet no war in Europe. The Pope is still Pope and his temporal power has not been formally disavowed from his spiritual, still the thunders of the Vatican are fainter and fainter and are no longer terrible even in Italy.

The spirit of revolution seems not to be so rampant just at the present, but the consolidation and independence of the Italian States, with Victor Emanuel on the throne of the Eternal City as King, may almost be considered historic facts. The following extract from the late

SPEECH OF THE KING VICTOR EMANUEL,

On opening the Chambers at Turin eloquently sets forth the present position and the hopes of Italy. The King said:

Senators and Deputies:—Almost entirely free and united, thanks to Providence, to the co-operation of all, and to the valor of our armies, Italy relies on your strength and wisdom. To you it belongs to give her uniform institutions and a determined organization. In establishing the greatest administrative liberties among peoples accustomed to different usages and a different organization, you will be careful not to weaken that political unity which has been the desire of so many centuries. The opinion of the most civilized nations is favorable to us. The principles of equity which prevail more than ever in the councils of Europe are not less favorable to us. (Loud cheers.) Italy will become herself again, a guarantee of order and peace, and will powerfully contribute to universal civilization. The Emperor of the French, while firmly maintaining the principle of non-intervention, which is so advantageous to us, has deemed it his duty to recall his ambassador. If this circumstance has been painful to us, it has not, however, diminished our feelings of gratitude, or our confidence in his love for the Italian cause. (Cheers.)

France and Italy, between whom there exists a community of race, tradition and manners, have drawn closer, in the fields of Magenta and Solferino, an alliance whose bonds are indissoluble. (Applause.)

The Government and people of England, that ancient cradle of liberty, have loudly proclaimed our right to dispose of ourselves; they have greatly aided us by their good offices; our gratitude will never forget it. (Applause.)

An illustrious and upright Prince has ascended the throne of Prussia. I have sent an ambassador to him

as a proof of our consideration, as well as our sympathy for the noble German nation, which, I hope, will be more and more convinced that the constitution of Italian unity cannot injure either the rights or interests of other nations. (Loud applause.)

Senators and Deputies: I am certain that you will not hesitate to give my Government the means of completing warlike preparations by land and sea. Thus the kingdom of Italy, placed in a position not to dread an attack, will find more easily, in the consciousness of its force, reasons for opportune prudence. Under other circumstances my language was bold; for wisdom consists not less in knowing how to dare opportunity, than to temporize opportunely. Devoted to Italy, I have never hesitated to risk for her my life and my crown, but no one has a right to risk the fate and existence of a nation. (Applause.)

After signal victories, the Italian army, whose glory increased every day, has just acquired fresh titles by rendering itself master of one of the most formidable citadels. I feel the consolatory idea that this feat of arms will close forever the painful series of our conflicts. The naval forces have proved in the waters of Ancona and of Gaeta, that the sailors of Pisa, of Genoa, and of Venice, are received among us. A valiant youth, led on by a captain who has filled the most distant countries with his name, has shown that neither servitude nor long misfortune has weakened the nerves of the Italian people. (Loud applause.) These are facts which have inspired the nation with great confidence in its own destiny. I am happy to manifest to the first Italian Parliament the joy which fills my heart as a King and as a soldier. (Renewed Applause.)

AUSTRIA is arming, however, and at the same time organizing constitutional governments for the provinces, so that Italy may be called to suffer another baptism of blood ere Providence will permit her to again take her position among the great nations of the Earth.

POLAND AND HUNGARY are becoming more and more imbued with the spirit of independence and are likely to make their Russian and Austrian masters some trouble, should an opportunity afford. In Warsaw trouble of a serious nature has already occurred, an unarmed procession of the people, singing national hymns having been fired upon with fatal effect, and many of them most inhumanly butchered by the Russian soldiery.

FRANCE is still carrying on her military and naval preparations on an immense scale—being, evidently, determined to make herself, if she is not now, the strongest power in Europe—stronger than Russia and Austria on the land, stronger than England on the sea. She is opening a new route to India, through the Isthmus of Suez, which will place her great commercial seaport ten days nearer the great marts of India and China than London, and make Marseilles the great entrepot for the commerce of the East.

ENGLAND is chafing with constantly increased impatience at this attitude of her ancient rival, and is now considering whether it would not be wiser to make the attempt at once to crush this great and growing power, than to let it go on and ruin her commercial supremacy.

## EDITOR'S TABLE.

### The Present Number.

Owing to the amount of space occupied by the Regulations and Premium List for the next State Fair, this number does not present the usual variety of matter, some two or three departments being omitted entirely. We presume, however, that all our readers are interested in the plans and operations of the State Agricultural Society and will be pleased with this convenient opportunity of examining the official arrangements for the next Annual Exhibition.

This number is also a little late, but the Publisher is making an effort to catch up, and expects to be able to issue the Farmer regularly again at the appointed time on and after the 1st of June.

### The State Fair.

We hear the question occasionally asked, "Will there be a State Fair this year?" Of course there will, and a grand one too. There never was a time when there was greater demand for effort on the part of agriculturists, and the spirit with which they have undertaken the labor of the season indicates that they intend to bring that effort into the field.

There are more men ready to follow the lead of Mars than are needed; let the remainder renew their devotion to Ceres.

### The Premium List.

Examine it carefully from beginning to end. Every enterprising farmer will find much to interest him, and perhaps something to blame. If the latter, remember first, that it is hardly possible for all men to agree, and secondly, that the best intentioned and even the wisest are liable to err in some particulars. When you find anything of which your judgment does not approve, stick a pin just there, and before the issue of another list, give the Ex. Committee the benefit of your advice. Except in the judicious increase of some of the premiums and in the new ticket system, it does not very essentially differ from the Premium List of last year, but all in all, is, as we think the best hitherto issued by the Society.

### The Prize Banner.

What county will have it? We understand that several of the old counties feel a little ashamed that one of the newest, most remote and hyperborean counties should have taken the magnificent banner offered by the citizens of Madison last year, and are rather of the opinion that that same thing will not be allowed to occur in 1861. We shall see.

### That Silver Pitcher, and those Goblets.

Who wants them this year? There are many good farms in Wisconsin. If the owners think them worthy of the handsome prizes offered by the Society, let them be prompt to enter them for competition as provided.

### Field Crops.

Enter them early and give the Society an opportunity for once to award at least half the premiums offered.

### Kirby's Reaper.

See New Advertisement and Testimonials of this popular machine in this number.

### Something of a Scolding.

Have our readers forgotten that, in the February No., we proposed to make the Farmer the organ of the practical farmers, gardeners, mechanics and others in the Northwest who have experiences and views that ought to be made public? If they have, we hope they will wake up and hear us say again, that we meant just exactly what we said. But how many have responded to that call? Five or six of the thousands who ought to keep our drawer crammed with the carefully written results of observation and experiment.

The best practical and scientific Editor in the world cannot give that variety and spirit to a periodical which are really requisite to its highest success.

He may have practiced farming (as we have) for the greater part of an active life, and may have studied the whole subject, moreover, so thoroughly that he could write straight along, a steady stream, until the crack of doom, and yet he will not be able to supply the places of correspondents, who, by their frequent communications from various localities and with different experiences, give life and spirit and added value to an agricultural journal.

Friends, will you not reform? WILL YOU NOT WRITE FOR OUR PAPER?

### Enquiries.

HANCOCK, Waushara Co., Wis., March 10.

MR. EDITOR:—will you do me the favor to inform me through the Wisconsin Farmer, or by letter where I can obtain a few Cotswold and South Down Ewes, and at what price, for the different kinds of ewes and bucks, and oblige.

Yours Respectfully,

L. M. HALCOMB.

ARCADIA, Trempealeau Co., Wis., May 7, 1861.

To J. W. Hoyt, Editor Wisconsin Farmer, Madison:

SIR—Having seen an advertisement in the Wisconsin Farmer of a machine for milking cows, I shall be obliged by your informing me if you can recommend it; and also, at what establishment I can purchase the same?

I have the honor to be sir, Yours Truly,

GEORGE H. MARKHAM.

[Have no faith in any but the old fashioned machine. Sorry not to be able to give the address of any one who keeps them for sale. Will try to ascertain.]

### Madison Mutual Insurance Company.

We are indebted to the General Agent of this flourishing company for its first quarterly report for the current year. The principle upon which the company is based is certainly the true one, and we are glad to find that its business has increased beyond all precedent during the quarter just closed. There can be no better evidence that the farmers of Wisconsin are coming to appreciate the importance of insurance in general, as well as the soundness of this particular organization. An intimate acquaintance with most of the officers enables us to speak with assurance of their ability to manage its affairs with success, and we accordingly feel safe in recommending it as eminently worthy the confidence of all interested parties.



## Literary Notices.

**THE ILLUSTRATED HORSE DOCTOR**, by EDWARD MAYHEW, M. R. C. V. S., author of several works on animals, and *another* Veterinary Art, with over 400 Pictorial Representations. Published by APPLETON & Co., New York.

This is a magnificent work—the finest, without question, of the many that have enriched the Literature of the Veterinary Art and Science. Its science is accurate, its style popular, its illustrations masterly and profuse.

Dr. Mayhew has long been known as an able writer on this and kindred subjects, but in this work he has entirely outdone himself, both as author and artist. Nearly every disease discussed is presented to the eye in a most graphic cut, as, also, are the methods of handling and treatment; so that to have studied this book, is almost equivalent to having had extensive experience in the numerous diseases of which it treats.

The publishers, too, have done themselves great credit by rendering a work of so much intrinsic value yet more attractive by reason of its fine mechanical execution.

**THE PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE OF LAND DRAINAGE**. Illustrated by nearly 100 engravings. By J. H. KLIPPART, Esq., author of the *Wheat Plant*, &c., and Secretary of the Ohio Board of Agriculture. ROBERT CLARK & Co., publishers, Cincinnati, Ohio. Price \$1.25.

The subject of Drainage is daily acquiring importance in the estimation of the scientific and practical Agriculturists of this country, and works which pointedly and reliably teach the principles and the art must rapidly come into demand.

The book before us, after a careful examination, is cordially recommended. The able author modestly declares that it has not been his aim to produce an original work, but he has certainly produced one of great value, and one that ought to be in every farmer's library.

Possessed of a knowledge of the principles it contains, and of the methods which it describes, and illustrates, any farmer, however wanting in experience, can easily perform the work of draining in the most approved manner.

**THE PRINCIPLES OF BREEDING**: or Glimpses at the Physiological Laws involved in the Reproduction and Improvement of Domestic Animals. By S. L. GOODALE, Secretary Maine Board of Agriculture. Published by Crosby, Nichols, Lee & Co., Boston.

We are indebted to the author for a copy of this admirable little book. It has long been a desideratum, and the great stock-growing public are under obligations to Mr. Goodale for the able manner in which he has met this felt want.

Too much of the breeding of domestic animals in this country is of the hap-hazard, blundering sort, as if there were no cardinal and immutable principles to govern the business at all. This work will have a tendency to correct many fatal errors and establish a scientific system. The contents have been found exceedingly interesting, and we shall take the liberty of quoting therefrom, from time to time.

Our acknowledgements are also due to Mr. Goodale for copies of his Second, Third, Fourth and Fifth Annual Reports, as Secretary of the Maine Board of Agriculture. We have not yet had time to examine them minutely, but anticipate much pleasure and profit from their perusal.

**THE RURAL ANIMAL AND HORTICULTURAL DIRECTORY** for 1861. Illustrated with 80 engravings. JOSEPH HARRIS, Rochester, N. Y. Price 25 cts.

This little book is rich in suggestions, and is worth

many times the price to any farmer, gardener, or mechanic. Send the stamps and get a copy.

PROF. JAMES HALL, Geologist and Palaeontologist, etc., will please accept our thanks for copies of "Contributions to Palaeontology, 1858, and 1859, with additions in 1860," and the "Twelfth Annual Report of the Regents of the University of the State of New York, on the Condition of the State Cabinet of Natural History, and the Historical and Antiquarian Collection connected therewith.

The "Contributions" have much scientific value and the Report is replete with interest.

TRANSACTIONS OF THE R. I. SOCIETY FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF DOMESTIC INDUSTRY, in the year 1860.

Our acknowledgements are due to W. R. Staples, Esq., Secretary, for a copy of this Report. It is handsomely published in pamphlet form, and contains valuable papers.

REPORT OF THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE FRUIT GROWER'S SOCIETY OF WESTERN NEW YORK, held at Rochester January 9th and 10th, 1861.

A pamphlet with the above title shows the Society of Western New York to be in an active and flourishing condition. The discussions of various important subjects are interesting to fruit-growers, and we shall give our readers the benefit of them from time to time.

DISCRIMINATIVE CATALOGUE OF THE COLUMBUS (OHIO) NURSERY.

Messrs. Batheam, Hanford & Co., Proprietors will accept our thanks for this, the first Nursery Catalogue that has come to our table this season. We have known this Nursery in other years, and can recommend it with assurance.

TRANSACTIONS OF THE MASS. HORT. SOCIETY for the year 1860. EBEN WRIGHT, Secretary.

This Society has had a corporate existence for 33 years, and its list of active members includes many of the most distinguished Horticulturists in the United States. The volume before us consists of a pamphlet of 95 pages, 8vo, and furnishes satisfactory evidence that there is an increase rather than a decline of interest in the objects of the Society.

SMITHSONIAN CONTRIBUTIONS TO KNOWLEDGE.

The learned and accomplished Secretary of the Smithsonian Institute, Prof. Henry, has been kind enough to furnish the State Agricultural Society with a copy of Twelfth Volume of the "Contributions;" which for interest and value to the scientific world, is quite equal to its predecessors. The most important papers are: Astronomical Observations in the Arctic Seas, Fluctuations of Level in the North American Lakes. Meteorological Observations made at Providence R. I., and Researches upon the Venom of the Rattlesnake.

## State Editorial Convention.

The Fifth Annual Convention of the Editors and Publishers of Wisconsin will be held at Watertown, on the 3d Wednesday of June prox. An Oration will be delivered by E. A. Calkins, Esq., of the *Argus & Democrat*, and a Poem by H. M. Thomson Esq., of the *Home League*. Mr. Harrison Reed of the *State Journal*, will also read his completion of the History of the Press of Wisconsin.

The ability of these gentlemen is ample guaranty that the more public exercises will be highly interesting, and we trust that this fact, together with the centrality and accessibility of the place of Convention, will insure a universal attendance of the members of the Association.

## KIRBY'S AMERICAN HARVESTER.



### FARMERS!

**HAVE YOU YET ORDERED A REAPER?  
IF NOT, COME AND SEE  
KIRBY'S BEFORE YOU BUY!**

**WE HAVE SPECIMEN MACHINES NOW SET UP** ready for use, and for examination, in nearly all the principal localities in the State, and solicit the examination and scrutiny of all good judges of Reapers.

**THE KIRBY**, as we have often said before, is as much more **NEATLY AND THOROUGHLY MADE** than most other of the common machines, as a Yankee axe is ahead of common, rough blacksmith work, or a complete patent lever watch of an old bull's eye.

**THE KIRBY** is the Reaper of the age beyond all dispute. What may come after it we cannot say, but it is certain that nothing yet equals it either in beauty or compactness of structure.

**As** in workmanship and durability, (it being nearly all iron and steel.)—

**As** in lightness of draft. (We warrant any ordinary span of horses ample at all times, and for a whole season.)—

**As** in having no side draft at all, nor downward weight upon the tongue—

**As** being the easiest machine in the world to rake from—

**As** it being a very common and perfectly easy thing for a careful man, with a good, steady team, to both rake and drive.—

**As** being by far the cheapest machine in the world, on every account.—

**THE KIRBY** will last any careful farmer twenty years, with the renewal of such parts as the sickle, and those parts subjected to extra wear.

**THE KIRBY** can be taken to pieces in ten minutes, so as to be packed up in a space three by four feet square for storage.

**THE KIRBY**, all in all, is the best combined machine in the world, and gives universal satisfaction to all who use it.

**THE KIRBY** will be warranted fully to every purchaser, to be a first rate Reaper and a first rate Mower, in every spot and place—and to both reap and mow upon rough ground, better than any other machine in existence.

Our stock of **KIRBY'S** for Wisconsin is running out fast, and cannot be promised certain after the early part of next month.

No man should wait late this season before buying a Reaper, as the probability is strong that the entire stock of every kind will be exhausted before the harvest.

Attend to it gentlemen, the sooner the better, each and all of you.

**THE KIRBY** may be seen set up at the Dane County Store, Madison, at Eldred's Janesville, at N. A. Wright's, Prairie du Chien, at Plattville, Grant Co., Buscobel, Lone Rock, Avoca, Mazomanie, Prairie du Sac, Stoughton, Milton, Edgerton, Lima, Whitewater, Palmyra, Ft. Atkinson, Cambridge, Watertown, Columbus, Sun Prairie, Pardeeville, Herseyville, Sparta, La Crosse, Albany, Green County, Monroe, Broadhead, Darlington, Mineral Point, Dodgeville; and many other places in the State.

About 180 were sold in this State last year, and about 6000 in the United States, and uniformly gave excellent satisfaction.

Extras of every kind will be kept constantly on hand for machines at all the principal towns in the State.

Send to the undersigned or apply to local agents for Pamphlets and Circulars, if any further information is desired.

D. J. POWERS,

General Agent, Madison, Wis.  
Madison, May 1, '61.

### A Few Testimonials for the Kirby, Selected at Random from a large Number.

Mount Pleasant, Green Co., Wis.

Gentlemen:—I purchased Kirby's American Harvester on trial, for the harvest of 1860. Gave no note or money until giving it a thorough trial. My horses were 4 year old colts. They worked on the Reaper to cut 100 acres of grain and 40 acres of grass, and they came out in better order than when I began, and my farm is quite uneven. The Reaper gave me entire satisfaction, and also my neighbors, I think, and know it to be the best combined machine I ever saw. The machine is more valuable than any wooden machine can be. All I have to do in the fall is to take off pole, seat, platform and reel, then I have no wood work to rot down or warp and derange the gearing. When I get another machine, which I think I will do this year, because of a large farm, I shall unhesitatingly get the Kirby.

Respectfully, THOMAS FENTON.

I used Kirby's American Harvester through my Harvest of 1860. My farm is new and full of stumps and trees. I found it to be the best machine to use among stumps, trees, roots and uneven surface I ever saw. I cut 80 acres of grain and 65 acres of grass with a span of colts, and they handled it with perfect ease through the whole harvest. It is decidedly the best combined machine I ever saw, and I am well pleased with the machine after using it one harvest, and can safely recommend it to the farmers.

Respectfully, SAM MITCHELL,  
Albany, Green Co., Wis.

D. J. POWERS, Esq.—Dear Sir:—F. E. Shandrew, the gentlemanly agent at Watertown, for selling Kirby's American Harvester, put one of them up for me, and as it works entirely to my satisfaction, I am prepared to give you my opinion (as you requested) of its merits. I think, as a mower, it cannot be beaten; it mows clean and handsome; the contrivance for separating the cut from the uncut grass, is admirable—it leaves a little path for the off horse to travel in, which he soon learns to follow, and is just the place for him to go to cut the full width of the knives, and no more. It works well in the harvest field; there is no need of whipping up the team to get motion enough to cut the grain.

The draught is light—a pair of horses can work it as easily as to haul a plow or drag, and its machinery is so simple, and it is built so strong, there is very little danger of its getting out of order. Upon the whole we think it is the best combined reaper and mower we have seen.

MARK R. CLAPP,

Milford, Jefferson Co., Wis.

D. J. POWERS, Esq.:—In compliance with your published request that those who had used the Kirby Reaper would give their opinion of it, I would say that I purchased one of Kirby's American Harvesters of P. L. Carman & Co., on trial. I cut one hundred and twenty acres of grain with my team, cut it with ease and did the work admirably. I cut that which was stumpy and stoney and rough, uneven and lodged, and tangled grain and grass, beyond expectation. I cut fifteen acres of grass which was quite rough and uneven, and the Reaper gave me entire satisfaction; so perfect and satisfactory is its working, so durable and substantial is its structure. From my experience I would recommend the Kirby to the farming community as one of the best combined Reapers and Mowers now offered for sale in the State.

ABRAHAM MURPHY.

Lake View, Dane Co., Wis., Feb. 25, 1861.

Albany, Green Co., Wis., Jan. 19, 1860.

Dear Sir:—I used Kirby's American Harvester to reap my last harvest of 1860. It gave entire satisfaction. I like the raking off the best of any machine I ever saw, and can willingly give my voice in recommending it to the farmers as the best combined machine in use. Furthermore it is decidedly a two horse reaper.

may I

Respectfully Yours,  
K. DOOLITTLE.