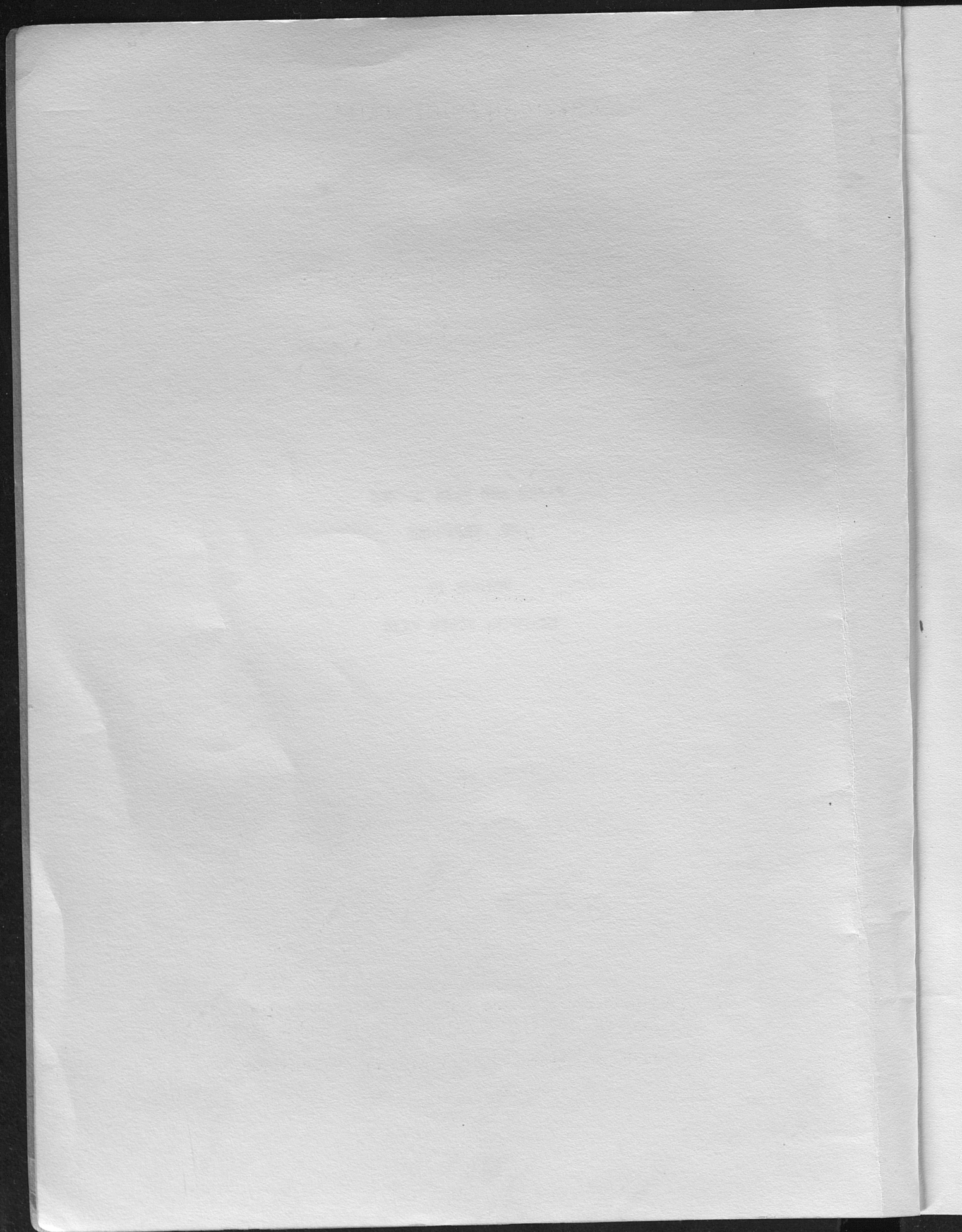


FAIRS AND
FAIR MAKERS
OF KENTUCKY

VOLUME II
KENTUCKY
STATE FAIR

AMERICAN GUIDE SERIES



AMERICAN GUIDE SERIES

FAIRS AND FAIR MAKERS
OF KENTUCKY

VOLUME II

KENTUCKY STATE FAIR

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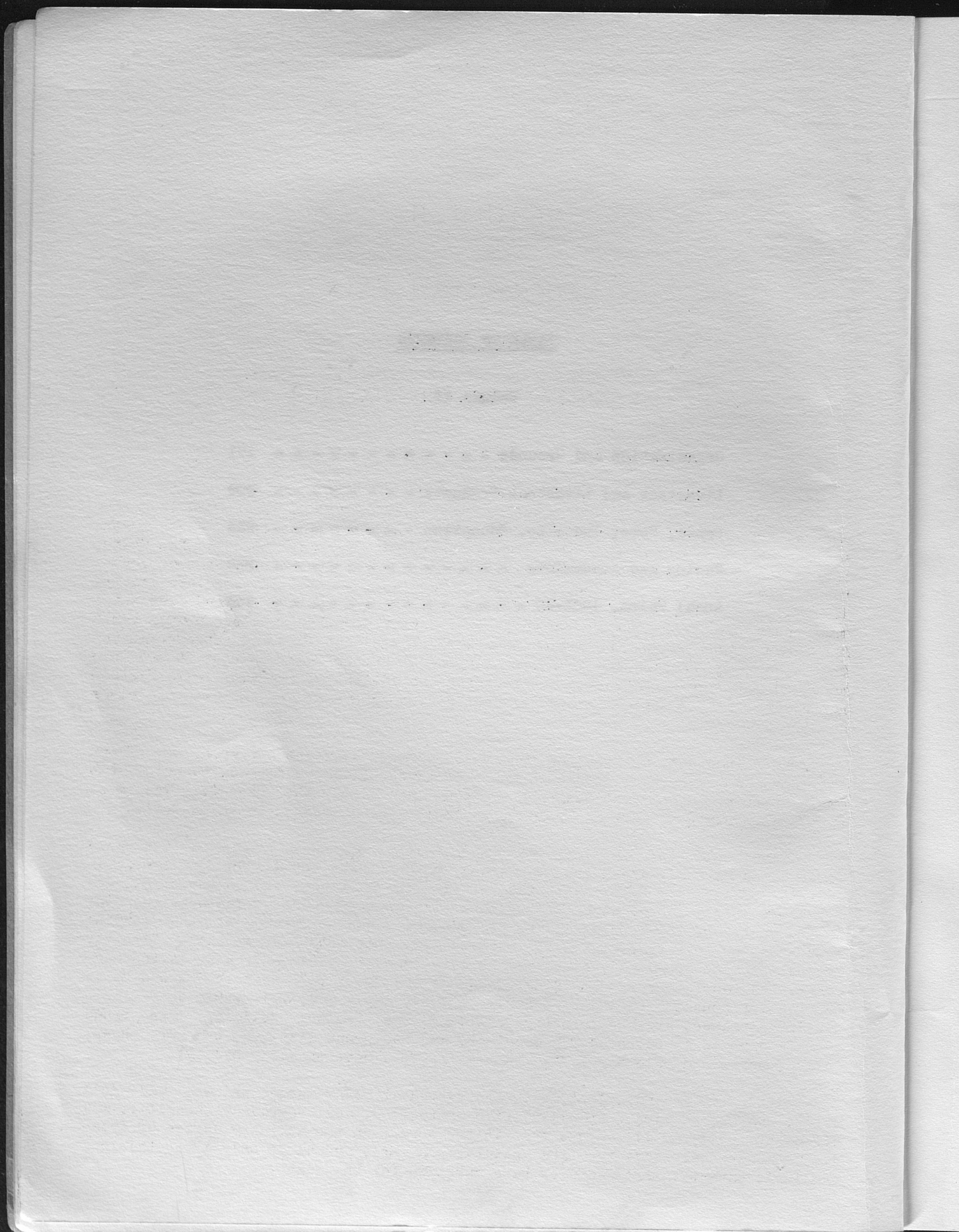
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VOLUME II

KENTUCKY STATE FAIR

CHAPTER I

ORGANIZATION AND GROUNDS

THE CURRENT SCENE

Louisville, home of the Kentucky State Fair of today, is located in north-central Kentucky, on the Ohio River. The main railroad lines of the east, north, and south converge upon it. US 60, main east-west highway through the State, here meets the northern highways that, like the spokes of a wheel, connect Louisville with St. Louis, Chicago, Detroit, Cleveland, and all intermediate points. In similar fashion, Knoxville, Nashville, Memphis, and points beyond find entry into Louisville over all-weather roads that center upon Louisville. Bowman Field has connections with the national network of airlines that are represented at that airport by Eastern and American Airlines. Hotels and tourist homes are found to suit any pocketbook. Reservations are advisable. Parking lots, restaurants, and the shopping districts center upon Fourth Street, between the river and Broadway.

The fairgrounds are reached from this downtown district either by way of the city car and bus service direct to the fair gates or, if preferred, by auto, with ample parking accommodations both outside and within the grounds. The most direct auto route is west on Broadway to Cecil Avenue, thence south on Cecil.

Immediately to the left of the entrance, via Cecil Avenue, is the racecourse, and directly ahead the Grandstand, which houses the displays of the Agricultural College and Experiment Station. In the distance, and to the right, are the stock barns, ranged along the western side of the grounds. The oval building in the center of the grounds is the Hippodrome, scene of many of the leading stock-judging events of the week, particularly that of the Horse Show. Directly behind the Hippodrome and, close to the city transit system entrance, is the Merchants and Manufacturers Building, known as the "M. & M." Near the M. and M. is the Old Log House, a reminder of early Kentucky days; and, all within comfortable walking distance, are the Forestry Building, the Poultry Building, the broad acreage devoted to out-of-doors machinery and equipment displays, the hog, sheep, cattle, horse and mule barns, and the colorful, always exciting Midway.

Within the grounds, good meals are served at reasonable prices, and good water, comfort stations, excellent fire protection, and emergency hospital, and efficient policing all assure the visitor more than the ordinary degree of freedom from personal anxiety. The gates open early and close only after the long evening's entertainment features have subsided for the night.

A word as to the stock seen at the fair. If Kentucky-bred, the chances are that the horses are Thoroughbred, Standard-bred, or American saddle horse. Under similar conditions the cattle will be Hereford, Shorthorn, Angus, Jersey, and Holstein; the sheep, Hampshire and Southdown; the hogs, Berkshire, Duroc-Jersey, Poland China, and Hampshire. The leading poultry breeds of the State are Rhode Island Red, Barred and White Rock, White Wyandotte, and the Single Combed White and Brown Leghorn.

The Thoroughbred is one of the oldest of horses, derived from the light, durable, swift horses of Arabia and of the Barbary coast. The standard-bred, or trotter, and the American saddle horse are essentially Thoroughbred, bred for especial types of performance. The saddle horse is Kentucky's own, developed during the mid-nineteenth century in the Bluegrass, where during the same period, great development of Denmark's trotting blood took place.

With cattle, a like fondness for the proved is evident. The Hereford is as ancient as any English breed; was for hundreds of years the plow-ox of the rich farmlands of Herefordshire and the surrounding region. The Shorthorn is new in name only. Formerly called the Durham, after the English county of that name, it came, improved by selective breeding but virtually unchanged in blood, out of the ancient Teeswater and Holderness cattle of northeastern England. The Aberdeen-Angus came out of the mists of time down from the hills of Aberdeenshire and Angus, north of the Scottish border. Among dairy breeds, what is known in America as the Holstein has been bred in Holstein and Friesland for at least two thousand years; and the Jersey and the Guernsey had, before coming to America, lived on the Channel Islands nearly that long.

The Southdown and its near relative, the Hampshire, won out more than a century ago over the many breeds of that time as the best for the small farmer wanting a dual-purpose sheep--one that produced a fleece of fine-textured wool, and at the same time dropped lambs early enough to reach the "hothouse" or spring market.

The poultry breeds most frequently seen at the fair also are among the older and well tested breeds.

BACKGROUNDS OF THE MODERN FAIR

The State Fairs, of which that of Kentucky is an excellent example, originated in the temporary markets set up, in the long-forgotten days, where they would serve the bartering needs of the largest possible number of people. Out of such beginnings grew the great fairs of the Middle Ages--fairs that continued for weeks and even for months, as did the fair at Nizhni-Novgorod, where buyers and sellers from all over eastern Europe and western Asia met annually to interchange wares and, incidentally, ideas. This great Russian fair is cited as an example of like fairs held throughout western Europe until the coming of modern transportation.

Lesser fairs of the same sort, temporary markets with all the accompanying side show business of clowning, music, dancing, fortune telling, puppet theaters, wrestling, and the like grew up throughout Europe, and, by the time the English headed westward across the Atlantic, they had become a recognized part of the British trading system. The great cattle fair at Smithfield, near London, in full flower during the latter part of the eighteenth century, is mentioned as a notable market where breeders from all over England met, sold their cattle, and carefully observed the type of stock and sort of finish for which buyers, repre-

senting the consumer demand, were willing to pay top market prices. Back in pastures, the leading stockmen of England, breeding in response to this demand, and finishing off the stock so produced according to the accepted standards of the time, laid the foundations of the Shorthorn breed and materially improved the Hereford, Devon, and other breeds common in that country more than a century and a half ago.

Fairs of a similar general character, where tobacco, livestock, and all sorts of products of the farm and home were displayed and sold, were held in Virginia during the Colonial period. The fairs at Alexandria and Fredericksburg, chartered by the Colony and held prior to the Revolution, were of this "general market" character. Traces of these early Virginia fairs are found in the "salt fairs" long ago held in Winchester, Kentucky, and possibly in other Kentucky communities. The primary purpose of such fairs was traffic in goods; the name, and to a material extent the purpose, has survived in the fairs of today.

Spain of the early nineteenth century was the chief source of merino, a fine wool much in demand for the making of clothing. To escape the war then being waged in central Spain, Spanish sheep owners drove their flocks into Portugal where they were sold for whatever they would bring. Some 20,000 of these "refugee" Merinos crossed the Atlantic and were given homes in pastures along the Atlantic coast, some of them coming as far west as Kentucky. A great boom in Merinos followed, and sheep shearings became popular. The best known of these was that annually held across the Potomac from Washington, on the Arlington farm of George Washington Custis, whose daughter married Robert E. Lee. These shearings were swanky occasions, attended by many of the elite of Washington society, and gave rise to similar shearings, in other places. One such shearing took place in the year 1812, near Georgetown, Kentucky.

Early Kentucky Fairs

In all probability Lewis Sanders, hearing of the Georgetown shearing, drove the few miles between his farm on the Georgetown Pike and that of William Story, where the shearing was held, and was an interested spectator. In any event, whether present or not, he must have heard of and been interested in the affair, for he was already deeply involved in the local Merino boom that shortly thereafter brought disaster.

On his farm, adjacent to Lexington, Sanders had at that time a flock of more than two hundred purebred Merinos. He had doubtless heard of the successful stock shows already held by Elkhana Watson and his neighbors, in Berkshire County, Massachusetts, for in 1816 he enlisted the aid of a group of leading Kentucky stockmen and held the first of the long succession of fairs since held in the State. It was primarily a stock show, widely advertised, well staged, and largely attended. On that occasion the first Kentucky State Agricultural Society was organized. Isaac Shelby, just retired as Governor, was its president. There is detailed record of four subsequent fairs held at Fowler's Garden in Lexington, the last occurring in 1819. Several county fairs were held during the same period. One in Bourbon County and another in Jefferson are vaguely mentioned, while Sanders, writing in the late 1840's, mentions several others of which the records are lost. (For a more complete story of early Kentucky fairs, see Chapter III of Part I.)

The fairs of Sanders' time disappeared during the business and financial troubles of the 1820's, only to be revived in much stronger fashion and far wider scope in the 1830's. County agricultural societies were organized through-

out the leading agricultural sections of the State, and at least ninety-nine local fairs were held during the period of 1833-42. After the latter year the societies and their fairs went into eclipse-- all except that of Bourbon County, which, with one year's omission, continued annually down to the close of the century. During this period a State agricultural society was formed, and the Kentucky Farmer, an agricultural paper that for four years exerted great influence toward the betterment of farming in the State, was published, but no State fairs were attempted. The "hard times" of the 1840's ended this cycle of fairs, and of the valuable experiments in acre-yield crop production that accompanied them.

Fairs of the mid-Nineteenth Century

In 1857 a fair sponsored by the United States Agricultural Society was held in Louisville on the grounds of the Jefferson County Agricultural Society. This fair, reported fully in Harper's Weekly of September 26 of that year, did much to advertise Kentucky to the Nation at large. Meanwhile, fairs sponsored by the State of Kentucky, under the management of the State Agricultural Society, were held during twelve of the fifteen years of the 1856-70 period. These fairs, traveling from one section of the State to another, gave local people in all parts of the Commonwealth opportunity to meet the great herds and herdsman of the State; brought the latest and best in farm equipment and machinery to the attention of farmers; and served as a traveling college of agriculture before the days of such an institution.

During the War between the States the fairs were suspended, all of them for a year or more, many of them for the entire period of the war. But with the season of 1866 the fairs of former days began to revive, and in addition new societies were formed. These fairs of the late 1860's served as a neutral ground where men of the Blue and Gray could meet in friendship; the issues of the war forgotten in their common interest in agricultural matters. Practically every county in the Commonwealth, with the exception of the heavily timbered mountain region, held an annual fair throughout the post-war era that ended with the depression of the 1890's. The fairs of the third State Agricultural Society closed with the Henderson Fair in 1870. After this, great regional fairs, like those held in Lexington during the 1870's and after, competed with each other for the place left vacant. Bowling Green, Owensboro, Paris, Louisville, and other centers staged outstanding fairs during the period.

The healing influence of the local and regional fairs of the late 1860's and the 1870's mark them as outstanding agencies for good. The new social contacts they brought about helped life to resume much of its old-time flavor. The younger generation met at them, made love, married, and looked toward the future.

The stock show still retained, perhaps increased, its numerical importance, but divided honors with the speed events and riding exhibitions. Trotting was in fashion. The exploits of Dexter, Goldsmith's Maid, Maud S, and other kings and queens of the oval were as widely known and much more keenly appraised than those of today's fleetest standard-breds. Each fair, down to the smallest, had its local track favorites, and interest in their performances, usually held during the afternoon of the closing day of the fair, brought out practically the entire countryside. The tournaments of the 1870's revived the pageantry and riding skill developed in the 1850's and seen today at the Kentucky State Fair Horse Show.

During the same period the making of farm machinery and equipment was rapidly moving from the local blacksmith shop into the larger cities and into huge plants that turned out mowers, reapers, hay rakes, and like machinery on a scale

approaching mass production. Local salesmen for the manufacturers of this equipment seized the opportunity offered by the fairs and began the practice, still continued on a grander scale at the Kentucky State Fair, of exhibiting their wares and taking orders. A binder in operation, a threshing machine driven by steam power were the counterpart, in crowd drawing power, to the auto races and airplane stunts of recent years. Household exhibits-- needle and crochet work, quilts, products of the loom, dairy, and kitchen-- were supplemented by products of the pen, pencil, and brush.

Amusement features grew in variety and attractiveness. Bands, military parades, walking matches, high-wheeled bicycle races, the already familiar merry-go-round or "Flying Jenny," reinforced by a steam calliope, and balloon ascensions vied with the vending of popcorn, candies, brightly-colored whips, caps, gimcracks and knicknacks, soaps, patent medicines, and ice cream. The inevitable basket picnic dinner under the trees, the speeches-- mainly political-- all this and more lent life, color, and variety to the occasion.

Organization of the local fairs continued as late as 1890, but after that year there is no record of further material expansion before the establishment of the Kentucky State Fair. The five-year depression that began in 1893 deflated livestock prices and destroyed, for a time, the market for purebreds. Already badly battered by seventeen years of adverse conditions, and faced by a still more unfavorable future of indefinite duration, the breeders of the State, who had backed the fairs of the 1850's and after, closed the gates of their fairs and bided their time.

By 1900 economic recovery was on its way and interest in the fairs revived; but a blow had been given the old agricultural and mechanical societies from which few of them recovered. The State Department of Agriculture fostered farmers' institutes and farmers' clubs; and fairs sponsored by the Elks and other societies were attempted and for a time proved popular. But the lack of a State-wide rallying point for agriculture was felt by the livestock breeders of all sections of the Commonwealth. Various ways of meeting the situation were considered. The one most favored was to revert to the program of 1856-- a State-sponsored traveling fair, moving from district to district within the Commonwealth, under immediate direction of able agricultural leaders representative of all sections and interests within the State. The manufacturers of Louisville pledged their support to such a program, and, in 1901, with such purpose in mind, the Kentucky Livestock Breeders' Association, a society having State-wide membership, was created.

THE STATE FAIR IS ORGANIZED

The first Kentucky State Fair was held on the Churchill Downs racecourse in Louisville in the early autumn of 1902. The most recent of record is that of 1941. Between these two dates lies colorful history covering four distinct administrative periods: (1) that of 1902-5, during which the fairs were under the control and management of the Kentucky Livestock Breeders' Association; (2) the fairs of 1906-11, when the management was in the hands of a board chosen by the farmers of the State through the farmers' institutes of that day; (3) the fairs of 1912-38, during which period the management was vested in an agricultural board appointed by the governor which had as one of its duties the holding of the State Fair; and (4) the period, which began in 1938, of control by a State Fair board, within but structurally distinct from that of the existing agricultural board.

THE KENTUCKY LIVESTOCK BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION

In 1901 the Kentucky Livestock Breeders' Association, mentioned above, was organized under the following articles of incorporation:

"Know all men by these presents that Gotteleib Letterle, J. Lewis Letterle, Frank G. Hogan, Jno. G. Roach, J.R. Johnson, G. A. Birch, J. L. Shallcross, Caldwell Norton, E. R. Bagley, L. L. Dorsey, W. L. Scott, J. W. Hornsley, T. L. Hornsley, W. H. Giltner, E. W. Heatt, E. W. Sewell, G. C. Bird, M. O. Hughes, G. W. Lyddon, J. D. Stodghill, W. H. Booker, H. D. Martin, F. T. Ciserman, D. C. Heron, N. W. Neal, M. W. Huss, W. H. Jefferies, Bart Stith, R. M. Smith, S. R. Chambers, H. Z. Churchill, A. Hunter Mason, have associated and become incorporated and established a corporation upon the following terms:

"1. The name of the corporation shall be Kentucky Live Stock Breeders Association.

"2. The principal office and place of business of the corporation shall be the city of Louisville, in Jefferson County, Ky.

"The nature of the business to be carried on by the corporation shall be encouraging and promoting interest in breeding, management, and general improvement and development of pure bred live stock and holding annual exhibitions and sales of live stock at Louisville, Ky.

"The amount of capital stock of the corporation shall be five thousand (\$5,000.00) dollars which shall be divided into five hundred (500) shares of ten (\$10.00) dollars each.

"The corporation shall commence on the 15th day of January 1901 and continue for a term of twenty-five (25) years next ensuing unless sooner terminated according to law.

"The business of said corporation shall be conducted by the following officers and committees: to wit: a board of directors consisting of eleven members: a president, first vice president, second vice president, third vice president, secretary and treasurer. The president, first, second and third vice presidents, secretary and treasurer shall be ex-officio members of all committees."

This organization deemed its purpose as most readily achievable through the holding of a State-wide fair. Support of the movement was sought and obtained in the Bluegrass area, and in 1902 Abram Renick, noted livestock breeder of Clark County, introduced a bill in the house of representatives to establish a State fair. The Renick Act provided that:

"Whereas, The State of Kentucky has fallen behind her sister States in the development of her livestock and her agricultural products, and has lost the prestige and high standing her livestock once gave her, and

"Whereas, In former times breeders from all parts of the United States, and even foreign countries, looked to Kentucky for purebred stock to improve their herds and flocks: and,

"Whereas, Our neighboring States, viz., Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Missouri, are rapidly forging ahead of us as breeders of livestock by the annual appropriations of large sums to equip and maintain State fairs for the exhibition of the product of their respective States, and the payment of premiums of such exhibits, we deem it necessary to establish and maintain a State Fair in Kentucky for the exhibition of livestock, and the products of the farm, orchard, dairy, poultry, and such other interest as maybe helpful to all the people of our state: therefore,

"Be it enacted, By the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky:

"That an annual State Fair for the exhibition of agricultural, mechanical, horticultural, dairy, forestry, poultry and livestock, be, and the same is hereby created, to be known as the Kentucky State Fair.

"That in order to relieve the said State fair of any political appearance, the same is to be under the management and control of the Board of Directors of the Kentucky Livestock Breeders' Association, a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of Kentucky (having its principal office in the City of Louisville) and their successors in office which Board of Directors are elected annually by the stockholders of said Association.

"That the sum of fifteen thousand dollars annually is hereby appropriated, which appropriations are to be used as premiums alone; said fair to be held at such time and place as the Board of Directors of the Kentucky Livestock Breeders' Association may determine and the said Kentucky Livestock Breeders' Association are to pay all other expenses incurred.

"The sum of \$15,000 is to be paid annually on the first day of July at which time the auditor shall draw his warrant on the State Treasury in favor of the treasurer of the Kentucky Livestock Breeders' Association.

"The treasurer of said Kentucky Livestock Breeders' Association shall execute bond with the State of Kentucky, in the sum of \$15,000 for the faithful disbursement of such moneys according to the provisions of this act.

"The treasurer of such Kentucky Livestock Breeders' Association shall, within sixty days after holding such annual State Fair, render to the auditor of the State of Kentucky, an itemized statement showing disbursements of such appropriation, which itemized statement shall be embodied in the state Auditor's annual report.

"Any part of such money unexpended, shall be refunded to the State of Kentucky."

Gov. J. C. W. Beckham took no action on the Renick State Fair bill, thereby allowing it to become a law without his approval on March 29, 1902.

Early Opposition Overcome

Several serious problems soon developed to stifle attempts of the association to hold its first fair. The opposition that the bill had met in the senate was renewed by opponents of a State-wide fair. Then, too, the management was without funds to obtain permanent equipment, for no appropriation was made by the legislature except the \$15,000 that had been designated for premium use.

Since no specific location for holding the exhibition had been stipulated, the question of determining that point provided a means of easing the financial problem, but at the same time opened a road to dissension between localities bidding for the fair.

State-wide fairs had been held previously by other States, but these provided no rules or precedents. A business policy to fit the needs of the State was as imperative as were new classifications for the exhibits shown. The temperance group, the anti-racing faction, and other similar component parts of the voting population had to be kept in line so that they would not oppose the legislative appropriations that might shortly be asked, for on these grants the life of the fair in future years would depend. Racing, even to test a horse's speed, was prohibited at the first fair, although that fair was held at Churchill Downs, home of the Kentucky Derby.

The arrangement of exhibits, when completed, had a distinctive Kentucky flavor. Classifications established differed much from those found in other States, having been arranged to meet conditions in this State.

"TRAVELING" FAIRS OF ITS EARLY YEARS

The first Kentucky State Fair was held on the Churchill Downs racecourse in Louisville, September 22-27, 1902. It was successful, not only in presenting an adequate picture of Kentucky's agricultural life, but in paying its own way. The attendance was 75,000; the gate, \$17,000. Those who knew the State well believed that Louisville was not the proper location for the fair, because the city did not represent the livestock and agricultural interests. The grounds and buildings at Churchill Downs were generally admitted to be unsuited for the use of the fair. After the fair was over and sufficient time had elapsed to reach definite conclusions, the Livestock Breeders' Association announced that it would entertain offers from other cities in the State where the fair might be held in 1903. All the fair then possessed was its record books and the legislature's appropriation of \$15,000 for premium money. It was easy enough to move to any other locality.

In soliciting bids for the 1903 fair the Livestock Breeders' Association asked that the bidder provide suitable grounds and post an indemnity fund to guarantee against loss if the fair failed financially. Lexington made no bid, for that city had a highly successful Elks Fair which had become an annual event. In no equitable manner could the State Fair and the Elks Fair be consolidated. Owensboro, considered the most important city in the western part of the State, made an offer of suitable grounds and expressed a willingness to guarantee against loss up to \$15,000. This offer and the prospects for success at Owensboro were more favorable than the inducements held out by Louisville and was consequently accepted.

The second fair, held at Owensboro, September 21-26, 1903, was a disastrous financial failure, due largely to lack of a proper co-ordination of effort. The

local exhibits were good; the livestock from the Bluegrass scanty. Because of this deficiency, the fair failed to draw a sufficient crowd to meet expenses. The attendance was only 14,000. The guarantors refused to make good the losses incurred by the Livestock Breeders' Association. The matter went to the courts. Pending their action, many bills went unpaid, among them bills for advertising owed to country newspaper editors, who wielded powerful influence locally and throughout the State.

Meanwhile, the legislature convened and again appropriated \$15,000 to the Livestock Breeders' Association for premium use. A suit was instituted to test the legality of the grant. On the premise that the appropriation was unconstitutional, the auditor refused to honor the demand of the association for the money. The court later affirmed the constitutionality of the appropriation. As a result of all this confusion, the fair of 1904 lapsed and it was freely asserted that no State Fair would ever again be held within the Commonwealth.

In spite of the unfavorable outlook, the association invited bids for the fair of 1905. Lexington and Louisville responded, the commercial and manufacturing interests of the latter city showing little concern about the matter. Lexington offered its fairgrounds and adequate financial support, contingent on being permitted to name half of the directors. This offer was accepted by the association. Frank G. Hogan, Caldwell Norton, G. A. Birch, and Clarence Sale represented the Livestock Breeders' Association; M. A. Scovell, T. S. Harbison, J. S. Estill, and Desha Breckinridge, the city of Lexington, George A. Bain, Lexington, served as secretary. Untiring efforts by the board produced the greatest fair Kentucky had yet seen, and the most profitable. The attendance rose to 82,000; total receipts were \$45,000; a net revenue of \$12,000 was reported.

LEGISLATIVE CHANGES

During the years 1904-08 Kentucky had, in the person of Hubert Vreeland, of Jefferson County, a strong and resourceful commissioner of agriculture, labor and statistics who, in his first report as commissioner, pointed the way to enlarged use of that department, which was then interested in the organization of farmers' clubs as furnishing local centers for the farmers' institutes popular throughout the State. The bureau of agriculture, labor and statistics, as then constituted, was made up of two State officials-- the director of the State Agricultural Experiment Station and the commissioner of agriculture-- and three advisory members: E. R. Bagley, of Warren County; Thomas W. Scott, of Woodford; and Guthrie M. Wilson, of Nelson.

The suggestion made by the commissioner was:

"... Believing that a larger representation of farmers on this Board would not only result in the Commissioner receiving valuable aid and suggestions in the work of holding institutes, etc., but that it would have a tendency to create more interest and confidence in the department's work, I hereby recommend that, in addition to the Commissioner of Agriculture and the Director of the Experiment Station, who should be ex-officio members, the law be so amended as to provide for the appointment of a farmer from each Appellate district as a member of the Board...."

This suggestion pointed the way to the creation of a board, responsible directly to the State, which might take over the functions and duties of the Livestock Breeders' Association in its role as sponsor of the State Fair. The

legislature of 1906 changed the title of the commissioner of agriculture, labor, and statistics to that of commissioner of agriculture, forestry, and immigration (hereafter referred to simply as "the commissioner"). It recognized the value of the existent advisory board by continuing it in principle and general form, creating it legally as a board consisting of nine members, two of whom, the commissioner and the director of the State Agricultural Experiment Station (hereafter mentioned simply as "the director"), served by reason of their official capacities, while the remaining seven were made elective for four-year terms, so staggered as to constitute a revolving board, no more than three members of which should, at any given time, be new to the problems confronting it. The law provided that the seven elective members be chosen by ballot from among their numbers at a State-wide convention of delegates selected at county meetings of the farmers' institutes held annually throughout the Commonwealth.

The act of 1906 provided further that the law was to become operative immediately, that the governor was to appoint, pending elections, seven members to complete the full board; that this ad interim board should forthwith take over the State Fair management; finally, that one of its first duties should be the selection of a permanent home for the fair.

On such lines the first State Fair Board, under direct control of the State itself, was set up before the fair of 1906 (see below) and continued to function without further basic change until 1912. The effect of the law of 1906 was to place responsibility for the State Fair directly in the hands of the farmers. Toward the end of the first decade they began to lose interest in the Farmers' Institutes-- the medium through which they could control the policy of the State Fair. As a means of remedying this situation the legislature of 1912 abandoned the elective system and placed appointment of the seven members heretofore elected wholly in the hands of the governor. At the same time the "revolving board" principle was dropped, giving to the governor a free hand to appoint members at will, subject only to the four-year limitation and the approval of the State Senate. Under the new set-up the commissioner of agriculture and the director of the Agricultural Experiment Station remained ex-officio members, the commissioner of agriculture, by virtue of his position, serving as chairman of the board.

No further material change in the structure of the law governing the State Fair took place until 1938. The legislature of that year divided the functions of the State Board of Agriculture that had been created in 1912, singled out those that pertained in any way to the management of the State Fair, and put these functions under a newly-created State Fair Board having identically the same membership as that of the Board of Agriculture. Both boards are divisions of the State Department of Agriculture, Labor, and Statistics. The State Fair Board, however, was empowered to choose its own president and vice-president, and to function in all respects concerning the management of the State Fair as a wholly independent corporate body with broad and exclusive powers, especially with regard to the conduct of the State Fair in its every aspect.

At the same session of the legislature power was given the State Board of Agriculture to co-operate with and aid county and community fairs

"... by supplementary premiums offered at such fairs for exhibits of cattle, hogs, sheep, mules, jacks, jennets and other live stock of any age; and for any and all classes of fruits, vegetables, seeds or other crops for which exhibits are had at such fairs to the extent of from

\$500 to \$1,000 annually, providing the fair association receiving such support offers at least an equal amount in these classes. If the fair association offers a less amount the financial support of the Commonwealth of Kentucky will be reduced in proportion thereto.

"... any fair association offering special prize money for 4-H or for Smith-Hughes agricultural student projects may receive an additional sum ranging from \$250 to \$500 provided each fair appropriates an equal amount in these classes."

During the regular session of 1940, the State Fair Board Law of 1938 was repealed and re-enacted to set up a nine-member board consisting of three ex-officio members and six members appointed from the State at large. The ex-officio members consist of the governor of the Commonwealth (ex-officio chairman of the board), the commissioner of agriculture, labor and statistics, and the dean of the College of Agriculture of the University of Kentucky. The members-at-large, two of whom are appointed annually by the governor, serve for terms of four years each, thus reverting to the sound principle of the "revolving" board as provided in the legislation of 1906. A provision of the 1940 law requires that at least one of the six appointed members of the board shall be a member of the State Farm Bureau. The board, so constituted, elects its president and vice-president, who have the active management of the fair as in any ordinary business corporation.

FAIR BOARD PERSONNEL

Within the legal structure of the State Fair as above outlined is here presented in condensed form the personnel of the fair board and management. As a matter of convenience this information is grouped under four-year intervals corresponding with the terms of office of the governors who, since 1912, have had in their hands the power of reconstituting, through appointive action, the personnel of the board:

1902-7 J. C. W. Beckham, Governor. I. B. Nall (1902-4) and Hubert Vreeland (1904-8), commissioners; M. A. Scovell, director Kentucky Agricultural Experiment Station. Officers and directors of the Kentucky Livestock Breeders' Association, 1902-3 and 1905: 1902-- president, H. L. Dorsey, Anchorage. Vice-presidents-- Col. John G. Roach, Glenview; W. L. Scott, Shelbyville, and E. R. Bagley, Bowling Green. Directors-- T. L. Hornsby and W. H. Giltner, Eminence; Frank G. Hogan, and G. A. Birch, Louisville; B. B. Stith, Elizabethtown; James L. Gay, Pisgah; G. Letterle, Harrod's Creek; W. T. Lillard, Lawrenceburg; E. W. Sewell, Anchorage; James Taggart, Finchville; J. G. Stodgill, Shelbyville. On the board of 1903 Abram Renick, of Clark County, replaced Vice-president Roach; Cladwell Norton, Louisville, replaced W. L. Scott; Lafayette Green, Grayson, was elected in place of E. R. Bagley. Directors Stith, Gay, Lillard, and Stodgill retired; director Sewell died. In their places the association elected J. C. Leach, Caldwell County; W. L. Caldwell, Boyle; Col. D. L. Moore, Mercer; J. C. Shropshire, Fayette; and Prof. M. A. Scovell, director of the Kentucky Agricultural Experiment Station, Lexington. In charge of the fair of 1902 were Messrs. L. L. Dorsey, M. W. Neal, G. A. Birch, B. B. Stith, Frank G. Hogan, E. W. Sewell, and T. L. Hornsley. J. W. Hornsley was custodian of premium funds and in charge of ticket sales. L. L. Dorsey and J. W. Hornsley, together with M. W. Neal and Lafayette Green, were chief among those in charge of the fair of 1903. The fair of 1905 was conducted by President F. G. Hogan, Louisville; T. L. Hornsley, treasurer; and George A. Bain, together with a board of control consisting of Messrs. Hogan, Birch, Norton, and Sale, of Louisville, and Messrs. Scovell, Estell, Harbison, and Breckinridge, of Lexington. L. B. Shropshire was secre-

tary in 1902-3, and George A. Bain, Lexington, served as secretary of the 1905 fair. In 1906 the legislature provided for the replacement of the Kentucky Livestock Breeders' Association by a nine-man board. The plan was inaugurated by Governor Beckham who appointed ad-interim the following: First District, W. T. Harris; Second District, W. R. Moorman, Jr., Third District, J. B. Bowles; Fourth District, Lawrence Jones; Fifth District, Desha Breckinridge; Sixth District, William Addams; Seventh District, John C. C. Mayo. Bowles resigned (1906) to become secretary; was succeeded on the board by the appointment of Guthrie Wilson, of Nelson County. These, together with the commissioner and the director, made up the first governor-appointed board of the State Fair. In 1907 the Farmers' Institute elections resulted in the retention of Wilson on the board, and the election of G. W. McGrew, of Bayou. Secretary Bowles resigned, being replaced by Robert E. Hughes, secretary of the Commercial Club of Louisville.

1907-11 Augustus Everett Willson, Governor. M. C. Rankin, Henry County (1908-12), succeeded, by election, Hubert Vreeland as commissioner; M. A. Scovell, director. The law of 1906 was operative throughout this period. In 1908 the Farmers' Institutes re-elected to the board Messrs. Jones, Norton, and Addams. At the election of 1909 Herbert M. Beard, of the Second District, succeeded W. R. Moorman, Jr., and Fred Blackburn, of the Seventh District, replaced John C. C. Mayo. The election of 1910 seated J. L. Dent, in place of Desha Breckinridge, and L. L. Dorsey and H. M. Froman in place of Messrs. Beard and Norton who had resigned. At the election of 1911, the last held under the Farmers' Institutes regime, G. N. McGrew was seated from the First District, and Henry Vanzant, of Metcalfe County, was chosen to represent the Third District. The State Fair Board of that year, as reconstituted, consisted of Messrs. Rankin and Scovell, members ex-officio, and Messrs. McGrew, Beard, Vanzant, Dent, Dorsey, Froman, and Blackburn, elected by the Farmers' Institutes. In 1908 secretary Hughes resigned, being succeeded by J. W. Newman who served as executive secretary until the close of 1910, when he resigned, to be followed by Perry M. Shy. Politics within the Farmers' Institutes and on the board caused a general demand for change in the set-up and management of the State Fair, and at the 1912 session of the legislature the law above mentioned transferred to the Governor the power of appointment of the seven State Fair Board members previously elected.

1911-15 James Bennett McCreary, Governor. J. W. Newman (1912-16), Frankfort, former secretary of State Fair, commissioner; M. A. Scovell, who resigned during this period, and H. J. Kastle, his successor, director. Under the provisions of the 1912 statute Governor McCreary reconstituted the board, retaining on the new board Messrs. McGrew, Froman, Blackburn, and Bassett from the old, and selecting C. R. VanMeter, of Marion County, J. Lewis Letterle, of Jefferson, and James M. Terry, of Harrison, to complete the membership which gave to each appellate district, as before, a member on the board. Messrs. Newman and Scovell, ex-officio members, were made respectively chairman and vice-chairman. J. L. Dent became secretary, and L. B. Shropshire assistant secretary.

1915-19 Augustus Owsley Stanley, Governor, succeeded by James Dixon Black for unexpired portion of term (May-Dec., 1919). J. W. Newman, Franklin County (1912-16), and Mat S. Cohen, Fayette County (1916-20), commissioners; J. H. Kastle (1913-15), Thomas Poe Cooper (1916-), directors. In 1915 V. J. Harris succeeded G. N. McGrew, Bayou; T. L. Hornsby succeeded C. R. VanMeter, Lebanon; E. K. Reneker succeeded J. M. Terry. In 1916 James R. Rash was appointed to succeed R. J. Bassett, Leitchfield; and J. M. Elliston to succeed Reneker. In that year Mat S. Cohen took the place of J. W. Newman as commissioner, and Thomas Poe Cooper, of North Dakota, succeeded J. H. Kastle as director of the State Experiment Station at Lexington-- a position that, in 1941, he still holds. The

remainder of the Stanley-Black administration saw no changes in the personnel of the board which, in 1916, consisted of Messrs. Cohen, Cooper, Harris, Bassett, Hornsby, Letterle, Froman, Reneker, and Blackburn. J. L. Dent, appointed secretary in 1913, was succeeded in 1915 by F. J. Kremer. L. B. Shropshire was assistant secretary, and Mrs. Christy Park, secretary of the board.

1919-23 Edwin P. Morrow, Governor. W. T. Hanna, Frankfort (1920-24), commissioner; Thomas Poe Cooper, Lexington, director. In 1920 R. J. Bassett, of Leitchfield, was appointed to succeed J. R. Rash; Lewis M. Lebus, Cynthiana, to succeed J. M. Elliston. The board during the Morrow administration consisted of Messrs. Hanna, Cooper, Harris, Bassett, Hornsby, Letterle, Froman, Lebus and Blackburn. The executive committee for management of the fair comprised Messrs. Hanna, Letterle, Harris, Blackburn, and Lebus, for the board; and Messrs. James E. Willson and Joseph Burge, for Louisville.

1923-27 William Jason Fields, Governor. Clell Coleman, Mercer County, (1924-28) commissioner; Thomas Poe Cooper, director. Governor Fields, in 1923, appointed W. Tate Bird, of Shelbyville, to succeed Thomas E. Hornsby; P. B. Gaines, of Carrollton, to succeed H. M. Froman; and J. M. Finch, of Helena Station, to succeed Lewis M. Lebus. In 1925 the Governor appointed J. R. Rash, Jr., to succeed R. J. Bassett; in 1926 Charles C. Wheeler became successor to J. L. Letterle. The board, so changed, was made up in 1927 of Messrs. Coleman, Cooper, Harris, Rash, Bird, Wheeler, Gaines, Finch, and Blackburn. The State Fair executive committee comprised Messrs. Coleman, Cooper, Letterle and Harris, for the board, and Messrs. E. W. De Funick, J. B. Banes, D. B. G. Rose, W. S. Campbell, James E. Fahey, Caldwell Norton, W. M. Hanna, Joseph Burge, A. D. Allen, Colonel Smith, T. Bailey, Joseph E. Priddy, and William E. Morrow, for Louisville and the state at large. During the period James E. Fahey served as secretary. L. B. Shropshire was assistant secretary in 1924-25, succeeded in 1926-27 by R. R. Haffner and M. C. Theisen. In 1926 Shropshire became supervisor of exhibits, which position he held to and including the year 1935.

1927-31 Flem D. Sampson, Governor. Newton Bright, Henry County (1928-32), commissioner; Thomas Poe Cooper, director. In 1928 Governor Sampson appointed W. W. Wash, of Lawrenceburg, to succeed W. Tate Bird, and John D. Littlejohn, of Maysville, as successor to J. M. Finch. In 1929 F. G. Clay, of Winchester, succeeded Fred R. Blackburn, and in 1930 Nash Smith followed F. G. Clay, while Dr. J. L. Vallandingham succeeded P. B. Gaines. The board of 1931, so reconstituted, consisted of Messrs. Bright, Cooper, Harris, Rash, Jr., Wash, Wheeler, Vallandingham, Littlejohn, and Smith. W. Tate Bird became secretary in 1928; in that year the assistant secretaryship was abolished and its duties merged with those of the supervisor of exhibits, in charge of L. B. Shropshire.

1931-35 Ruby Laffoon, Governor. Eugene Flowers, Logan County (1932-36), commissioner; Thomas Poe Cooper, director. In 1932 Governor Laffoon made four appointments to the board. O. C. Whitefield, of Madisonville, replaced V. J. Harris, appointed in 1915; C. J. Cronin, Jr., Louisville, succeeded Charles C. Wheeler; C. O. Graves, Georgetown, followed. Dr. J. L. Vallandingham and Chambers Perry, Mount Olivet, replaced John D. Littlejohn. In 1934 Clyde Smith, of Barbourville, succeeded Noah Smith. In 1935 still another change brought C. Hanna, Shelbyville, to the board in place of W. W. Wash. As reconstructed the board consisted of Messrs. Flowers, Cooper, Whitefield, Rash, Jr., Hanna, Cronin, Jr., Graves, Perry, and Smith. Garth Ferguson was secretary during the period. L. B. Shropshire was supervisor of exhibits.

1935-39 Albert Benjamin Chandler, Governor, 1935 to autumn of 1939; Keen Johnson, Governor for remainder of term. Garth K. Ferguson, Ballard County (1936-40), commissioner; Thomas Poe Cooper, director. Early in 1936 Governor Chandler replaced the entire appointee membership of the board with the following: Arthur Donan, Providence; L. O. Hunter, Leitchfield; John C. Newcomb, New Hope; D. D. Stewart, Louisville; H. S. Cleveland, Franklinton; Charles Howard, Maysville; Henry D. Fitzpatrick, Prestonsburg. In February, 1936, Garth Ferguson had resigned as State Fair secretary to assume the duties of the office of commissioner of agriculture. Ferguson was succeeded in the secretaryship by L. B. Shropshire whose duties in turn were taken over by James L. Isenberg who was named, July 4, 1936, to the post of general manager of the fair. Upon the death of Isenberg, in 1937, H. S. Cleveland, board member, assumed his duties without retiring from the board and served in this dual capacity throughout the remainder of the period. In 1938 J. C. Wehrley, associated with the management of the fair since 1902, became assistant manager, a position still held by him in 1940. Under the reorganization act of 1938 a State Fair Board, charged with the direction and management of the State Fair, was created. This board had, by law, the same personnel as that of the State Board of Agriculture which, in all matters pertaining to the State Fair, and in such matters only, it succeeded. Under the law creating this board the ex officio duties of the commissioner were transferred to a president elected by the membership of the board. To this position, D. D. Stewart, member of the board from Louisville, was elected.

1939- Keen Johnson, Governor (1939-), William H. May, Floyd County (1940-), commissioner; Thomas Poe Cooper, director. The legislature of 1940 revised the act of 1938 pertaining to the State Fair by specifying a board of nine members, three of whom, by virtue of their offices, were to be ex officio. The members so named were the governor, the commissioner, and the director. Six appointee members of the board were designated, instead of the seven theretofore so selected. The principle of the revolving board, dropped in the act of 1912, was reinstated with an appointive term of four years subject to senate approval. Appointments were to be made without reference to the membership of the State Board of Agriculture, thus making a clean departmental break with that body. In April, 1940, initial appointments under the new law were made by Governor Johnson as follows: For one year: Perry B. Gaines, Carrollton; and John C. Newcomb, New Hope, who, in May, 1940, retired from the board to become manager of the Horse Show, being succeeded by C. C. Carroll, of Shepherdsville. Appointees for two years were: Robert Rodes, Bowling Green, and William G. Simpson, of Louisville. Simpson declined the appointment and was replaced by T. C. Carroll, of Shepherdsville. Appointees for three years were: Robert L. Elkin, Lancaster, and J. W. Jones, North Middletown. The board, at its first meeting, elected J. W. Jones president, and Robert Elkin, vice-president. Robert B. Jewell, Wilmore, was chosen as manager, succeeding H. S. Cleveland. J. C. Wehrley was re-elected assistant manager. Anna McCrocklin was retained in her position as secretary to the board and manager. In August, 1940, Gov. Keen Johnson appointed a new State board of agriculture in accordance with the act of 1940, thereby separating the personnel as well as the functions of the State Fair Board from those of the State Board of Agriculture.

The initial problem that confronted the board of 1902 was the selection of a site to serve as a permanent home for the fair. Contention developed quickly between Lexington and Louisville in an attempt to secure the fair. Lexington offered suitable grounds and \$50,000. The many advantages of Lexington were overshadowed by the proposition of Louisville to contribute cash in the sum of \$165,000, with the assurance that an adequate site could be obtained. Of this sum Jefferson County contributed \$50,000, the city of Louisville \$50,000, and the

balance, \$65,000, was contributed by public subscription in Louisville. This offer was accepted, but for two years (1906-7) Churchill Downs racecourse was used by the fair while negotiations were pending for the purchase of a site.

The show of 1906 was attended by many serious handicaps. Its dates conflicted with those of the Bluegrass Fair at Lexington; there was considerable dissension in the board over matters of policy; and in addition the weather during the fair week was not conducive to large attendance. However, a net profit in excess of \$12,000 was earned.

BUILDING AND EXPANSION PROGRAM

Experience made it plain that the fair could not permanently restrict its needs to facilities afforded by the Churchill Downs racecourse. The fair of 1907, with its tremendous increase in exhibits and visitor patronage, demonstrated clearly that other quarters were necessary. Within a few weeks after the fair closed an active effort was made to locate a suitable site for permanent State Fairgrounds.

Several tracts were given consideration and, on December 6, 1907, the Kentucky State Board of Agriculture purchased a tract of 150 acres on the southwest edge of Louisville at a price of \$60,000.

An improvement and building program was immediately initiated. Within six months after purchase bare fields were transformed into an up-to-date home for the fair. Extensive driveways and walks formed connecting links between the fourteen horse barns, ten cattle barns, three hog barns, the sheep pens, and the poultry house that had been erected. These buildings were in addition to the Grandstand and the Livestock Pavilion. The latter, known also as the Amphitheater, was considered, at the time of its erection, one of the most modern in the United States. It is Spanish Mission in style, built in the shape of an oval, with extreme outside measurements of 212 by 400 feet, and ring measurements of 116 by 300 feet. The seating capacity is 3,700.

With this to show for the money already expended, Senator Newman was able to secure an additional \$40,000, which served to complete the original program. Since that time much further road building has been completed, and walks have been laid connecting all parts of the grounds; more land has been added to the original grounds, and further extensive additions have been made to the building program as originally provided for.

Need for additional grounds was soon seen, and an option was taken on forty-five acres adjoining the original purchase. The price was to be \$18,150. The legislature approved the action and appropriated the money, but the funds were not made available before expiration of the option. In 1911, when the option was near expiration date, Louis Seelbach, Lawrence Jones, and John H. Whallen provided funds with which to close the deal. These men made the advance jointly on condition that when an appropriation was made they would be reimbursed and that the State would then cede title to the westernmost nine acres to the Federal government for a fish hatchery site. In 1912 the legislature appropriated funds sufficient to clear this obligation, together with other indebtedness, and that same year the board transferred to the Federal government twenty acres of the land purchased, on which, in 1913, the Federal Fish Hatchery, now adjoining the State Fairgrounds, was established.

In 1924 a State appropriation of \$10,000 was made for use in creating comfort stations. The succeeding legislature provided \$50,000 for improvements, \$25,000 to be spent in 1926 and a like amount in 1927. This appropriation was made for the purpose of installing a system of water lines, pavilions, and for the construction and equipment of a poultry building. A fire that swept through the barns in the winter of 1939-40 called for a rebuilding that was completed in time for the 1940 fair.

Water and sewerage are now provided for every part of the grounds, and a local fire company provided by the Louisville Fire Department is maintained on the grounds as a safeguard to the public. The improvements effected during the 1930's were made to a great extent through money and labor provided by Federal relief agencies.

In 1940 the permanent buildings on the grounds included the Livestock Pavilion, the Merchants and Manufacturers Building, the Poultry Building, Grandstand, Kentucky Log House, Forestry Building, an Administration Building, some forty barns, and scattered small frame buildings, to provide ample shelter.

GROWTH AND ATTENDANCE

Conditions in rural Kentucky during the spring and summer of 1913 seriously threatened to cause suspension of the fair that year. A severe drouth commenced in April and extended throughout the summer. There was no relief except for a brief period in the latter part of May. Even though crops and stock had suffered from the drouth, a superb show was presented, but during Fair Week nature apparently attempted to compensate for the dryness that had prevailed for months. Despite the rain the show was well patronized, both by visitors and exhibitors. A total of 8,788 entries are recorded for this year.

Wartime prosperity enabled the management to offer premiums amounting to \$78,000 in 1918. Attendance amounted to 149,272 persons. A local streetcar strike in 1919 caused an appreciable decline in attendance in that year, the decrease being 25,465 under 1918. This loss of patronage was attended by a disproportionately large loss of revenue, the deficit being nearly \$25,000.

The fair of 1920 awarded \$110,000 in premiums. Increased interest throughout the State brought 900 members of the Kentucky Farmers' Union to attend. Upon assembling in Louisville these men marched to the grounds in a body. The mountain area registered its initial interest that year with an exhibition of a diversity of commodities in the section of Floral Hall allotted to that region. Total attendance was 175,553 which, in 1921, increased to 214,000. A new Merchants and Manufacturers Building costing \$300,000, opened in 1921, was dedicated by the evangelist, Billy Sunday.

A gradual but decided change in the educational policy and function of the State Fair first became obvious in 1925. During the World War the county agricultural agent system obtained a firm foothold in Kentucky agriculture. In the second and third decades of the present century the educational activities of the county agents and the rise of the 4-H clubs was reflected in the fair. The work of the boys' and girls' clubs found its natural culmination in the exhibits and competitions seen at the fair. This general theme of youth education, more than any other, had dominated the trend of the Kentucky State Fairs in the past fifteen years.

The depression in 1930 had no appreciable effect on exhibits shown at the fair of that year, though attendance dropped 64,700 from the preceding year. Apparently, exhibitors of previous years made a special effort to avoid admitting the existence of financial adversity. The only admission of the fact that money was scarce came in the suspension of racing. Succeeding years saw the fair not only holding its own in regard to displays but showing an appreciable degree of expansion.

The fair of 1940, the latest with which this volume is concerned, showed a healthy growth, not only in attendance, but in those elements that go to make up a well-rounded exhibition of the State's many and varied resources. It was especially strong in its live-stock classes and in the various educational features that demonstrate the work of the schools and the growth of farm youth organizations. A strong showing was made by the Women's Department. The field crops and horticultural displays were highly educational and expressive of the variety and extent of the State's field and orchard resources. The machinery exhibit impressed the visitor with the degree to which power machinery had mechanized the operations of the modern farm. The amusement features of the fair were well organized and attractive. The track events and horse show emphasized the abiding love of Kentucky for the horse.

The official turnstile attendance record for the years 1908-40 is given below:

1908 - 102,775	1924 - 185,846
1909 - 104,942	1925 - 207,666
1910 - 113,491	1926 - 217,827
1911 - 89,009	1927 - 217,046
1912 - 98,430	1928 - 255,608
1913 - 87,818	1929 - 237,763
1914 - 114,426	1930 - 173,046
1915 - 114,031	1931 - 156,032
1916 - 118,807	1932 - 140,000 (Est.)
1917 - 116,126	1933 - 150,000 (Est.)
1918 - 161,041	1934 - 160,000 (Est.)
1919 - 123,907	1935 - 161,629
1920 - 175,553	1936 - 132,542
1921 - 214,400	1937 - 140,352
1922 - 216,000	1938 - 157,763
1923 - No Data	1939 - 163,794
	1940 - 180,592

Features of the Fair

The visitor to the Kentucky State Fair will readily distinguish that the attractions fall into four main divisions. First and most important are the exhibits of agricultural products, both live and inanimate. The barns where the livestock is quartered are centers of great daily activity. The horses must be well groomed and have their manes and tails braided with narrow bright-colored ribbons. The cattle must be curried and brushed and have their horns and hoofs polished. Sheep get a final clip and grooming touch calculated to emphasize their particular merits. In the swine pavilion the color line is sharply drawn. Talcum powder accentuates the whiteness of the Chester White, and lampblack gives the Poland China a patent leather finish. By the middle of the forenoon these animals are ready to be led, class by class, to the judging rings. Here the judges examine them and make the awards. In the Merchants and Manufacturers

Building, fruit, grain, vegetables, flowers, household articles and handiwork are seen. Through aisles and booths the judges pass, inspecting the wheat, corn, potatoes, sampling jellies and pickles, placing awards on rugs, lace, quilts, and works of art. The judging usually takes place during the first three days of the fair. The awards are indicated by ribbons or tickets, and exhibits are left to be viewed by the visitors until the close of the fair.

The second general feature that characterizes the fair consists of the exhibits of educational institutions and government agencies. Such displays are usually made in booths where various means are employed to attract the visitors' attention. Demonstrations are conducted, lectures and entertainments given, and pamphlets and trinkets distributed in connection with the displays. The extent of these exhibits varies from year to year as does also their purpose. The Agricultural College of the University of Kentucky, other educational institutions, the State and U. S. Departments of Agriculture, livestock breeders' associations, farm bureaus, and farm clubs recognize the fair as a medium of reaching large numbers of interested people, and their exhibits are arranged to attract this diversity of interests.

A third element of the fair consists of displays of a commercial nature, the exhibits of manufacturers and merchants who use the fair as a medium of advertising. The most impressive display of this sort is that of the manufacturers of farm implements and equipment. The farmer, as the ultimate consumer of these articles, has recently come in for an increased share of attention. Manufactured products on display are operated and demonstrated, not for prizes, but with the view to sales. The exhibits cover a wide range of articles interesting to rural dwellers. At many booths samples are given away, demonstrations made, and orders solicited-- a survival of the medieval commercial fairs.

The fourth and most variable feature of the fair is the entertainment program. Here is observable a tendency toward commercialized types of amusement-- music and performances by professional entertainers, horse races, automobile races, fireworks spectacles, balloon ascensions, airplane stunt flying, and an extensive midway of carnival attractions.

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CHAPTER 2

LIVESTOCK AND LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS

HORSES

In the arrangement of exhibits for the first State Fair, the principal exhibits were divided into departments, known as Department A, Department B, etc. This practice is still maintained, but the more common practice of calling the department by the name of its principal exhibit is followed throughout this account. In giving first place to horses the story conforms both to the current State Fair practice and to State-wide sentiment. The remaining grand divisions of the show follow in natural sequence, conforming either to time of establishment or to importance.

In the horse department, inaugurated in 1902, lots were established for French and German Coach, for Percherons, Shires, and Clydesdales; for standard-bred and Morgans; for roadsters, for three- and five-gaited Saddle Horses, for heavy harness horses, for Shetland ponies, and another lot designated as "miscellaneous." These lots were further subdivided in sundry classes.

The show ring of 1902 was opened by the induction of French Draft and Percheron stallions. Though the ring was well filled, the stables of J. Crouch & Sons, of Lafayette, Indiana, carried off all the premiums offered for these classes.

All classes for horses were well represented, but more than ordinary attention was paid to the show horses. In the light harness class were: Princess Charming, owned by Lawrence Jones, first ribbon; entry of C. F. Nagle, second place, and Lady Flora, driven by Mrs. Frank G. Hogan, third place.

Gaited saddle stallions brought out several rings that included the entire noteworthy stables of Sign Tandy, Moody, Crenshaw, and Kelly & Gay as the chief exhibitors.

The crowning event of the first afternoon was the ring for roadsters. Though the ring was filled, competition was narrowed at a glance to two entries. The public favorite of these two was the unbeaten Kentucky Peak, then seventeen years old, owned and driven by J. R. Peak. Kentucky Peak's rival was Glenbrook, a magnificent black Wilkes stallion of perfect conformation. Every movement of these two was met by applause during their performance. The public favored the older horse, and genuine sympathy was evident when the decision of the judges was announced that the young Glenbrook had outpointed the veteran Kentucky Peak, both in gait and style.

In 1903 the same scheme of lots and classes were provided for exhibits of horses as in 1902. Thirty-six leading American stables exhibited horses in the

fair of 1903 at Owensboro. Prominent among the Kentuckians who exhibited were W. L. Caldwell, Danville; Sweeney & Lashbrook, J. E. Sweeney & Sons, Owensboro; A. J. Coleman, Harrodsburg; W. G. Archer, Owensboro; James & Eastland, Mercer County; J. L. Draval, Buechel; J. T. Crenshaw, Lexington; James F. Baker, Floral; C. Cann, Georgetown; R. E. Goddard, Burgin; C. T. Sandridge, Stanford; and J. S. Ray, Auburn. Prominent among nonresident exhibitors were J. R. Peak & Son, Winchester, Illinois, and J. Crouch & Sons, Lafayette, Indiana.

The zenith of American pride in well matched roadsters was reached at about this time, a condition that brought the Standard-bred into greater prominence than any other breed. At this fair twenty-six fine pedigreed stallions and geldings competed for recognition as the best of their class.

Horses Take and Hold Public Interest

Although there was no change in the schedule of lots and classes after the black-out of 1902, the season of 1905 brought assurance that the horse was the leader in the life of the fair. The preference of the Kentucky farmer for horses of the light breeds had been shown throughout the history of the horse exhibits, and to that preference is due the minor role played by horses of the draft type.

In 1905 the department had a distinctly "Bluegrass" flavor. The entries brought keenly to mind the old sires, Copper Bottom and Tom Hal, adopted as foundation sires by the American Saddle Horse Breeders' Association. Copper Bottom, owned by Captain Jouett, was at his best about 1816. By 1828 Tom Hal, owned by W. L. Breckinridge, became recognized as the leading sire of his class in Kentucky. Tom Hal was a full-blooded Canadian pacer. These sires were both preceded by Selim (1809), owned by B. Graves, of Fayette County. Selim was an Arabian presented by Murad Bey to General Abercrombie, and his blood lines run in many present-day American equine families.

Succeeding years found the department for horses increasingly popular, a condition that brought about a solid growth. In 1906 the Saddle Horse exhibits attracted more than usual attention on account of the large entries of young stock. It is said that "more fine horses have been shown in the rings in front of the grandstand than ever before have been brought together in Kentucky."

Lawrence Jones, a leading horseman of the day, remarked after the blue ribbon had been tied to the Allen S. Edlin filly, Queen Quality, that twelve of Kentucky's best judges of horseflesh told him "they never had seen so many fine animals together in their lives before." Jones, member of the board of control, further remarked: "I have attended many of the finest horse shows and stock exhibitions in the United States, but I have seen nothing that would compare with the horses here now; just think of 250 fine bred animals gathered at a fair. They are all of the highest class. I must say it reflects credit on Kentucky and the State Fair."

Gen. John B. Castleman's Carolina and Lawrence Jones' Margaret Weissinger were the chief contenders of that year in the five-gaited saddle class. For almost an hour the judges continued their observations, examining one minutely, then the other, ordering gaits changed, which was readily done. Finally the blue ribbon went to Margaret Weissinger, and the red to Carolina. The Castleman statue at the southwest entrance to Cherokee Park depicts General Castleman mounted on this superb mare. The American Saddle Horse Breeders' Association gold cup for the year was won by Queen Quality, sired by Montgomery Chief.

In the Shetland pony classes, Kentucky made good. The stallion Commodore, shown by T. A. Courtenay, of Louisville, was first in the halter, and first in

harness, and his mare, Robbon, got first in the class for aged mares. Mrs. S. J. Burford, of Prospect, showed eight registered Shetlands, all from imported stock. Though not fitted as carefully for showing as their competitors, they gave a good account of themselves. The herd of Charles E. Bunn, Peoris, Illinois, one of the largest Shetland breeders in the country, consisting of ten animals, carried away many of the ribbons and much of the prize money.

The year 1907 brought into competition the get of two of Kentucky's best saddle horse sires of their day, Montgomery Chief and Bourbon King. In one ring all three prizes went to fillies sired by Montgomery Chief. Other prominent blue ribbon winners of this year were Lawrence Jones' Mr. Hickman, classed as a family carriage horse; and in the light harness class for stallions the winner was Allie Jones.

The judges in rings for horses at the fair of 1908 found their task most difficult because of the superb quality of the entries. In the carriage horse lot Princess Louise, a coal black mare from the Powhatan Stock Farm, won the trophy offered by the Louisville Automobile Club for the winner of the class for mares. Bourbon Prince, owned by W. J. Roe, of Oshkosh, Wisconsin, took the cup offered for stallions in this lot. These two won in close competition. In the three-gaited saddle class, Poetry of Motion, owned by Lawrence Jones, took the blue ribbon by a close margin. Other lots and classes of 1908 were equally well filled.

The night shows of 1909 brought an unexpected increase in attendance, and thunderous applause greeted the horses led into the various rings. This applause was most marked when Marvel King, owned by W. M. and A. G. Jones, North Middletown, was awarded the blue ribbon for harness stallions of four years and over. Governor McCreary and two former governors, J. C. W. Beckham and Augustus E. Willson, joined in the cheering at the horse show when the silver trophy of the American Saddle Horse Breeders' Association was given to Chatterbox, the animal's third victory of the week. Shetland ponies were entered during that year in greater numbers than ever before, and their competition was as interesting to the public as that of the saddle and harness horses.

By 1910 the popularity of the horse department had grown to a point where the management was compelled to reject entries because of lack of space. The horse show of that year was opened with the ring for brood mares, in which there were ten entries. The blue ribbon went to Willie Winlock, a bay owned by S. E. Curry, Cave City. In the stallion class for light harness horses the winner was Robert E. Lee, owned by S. C. Carpenter, of Millersburg. The yearling class of the light harness lot was led by Fairacre King, get of Bourbon King, owned by Matlock & Shropshire, of Winchester. Another notable winner of this year was Sir Bourbon, owned by Undulata Stock Farm. This was Sir Bourbon's thirty-eighth first prize in competition.

A type of horse long prominent in Kentucky, now again becoming popular, was the plantation saddle horse. This strain had neither beauty nor speed but rather was possessed of a stamina that made them tireless in performance. Their comfortable amble, or walk-trot gait, made them the easiest of all horses to ride. By 1910 this type of horse had almost disappeared from the breeding stables, and only three entries were recorded at this fair. Jeff, a fine, gentle, bay gelding, owned by James M. Terry, of Cynthiana, was awarded the blue ribbon.

The fair of 1911 ushered in a greatly expanded department for horses. There was a total of fifty-eight lots divided into eighty-seven classes. In another two years additional lots were established that brought the number up to eighty-one, arranged in 115 classes.

In 1912 and again in 1913 the Commissioner of Agriculture Stake, established in 1910 by Commissioner J. W. Newman, was won by the chestnut mare, Hazel Dawn, then owned by Matlock & Shropshire of Winchester. In 1914 she was sold to Claude Pemberton of Elizabethtown, and was shortly afterward shipped to Cuba, having been sold to Sir William Van Horn. In her new home the mare foaled a colt by Bourbon Prince. From all reports Hazel Dawn was thriving in her new environment. Then, early in 1917, came news that Cuban insurrectionists had stolen her with her Bourbon Prince colt, taking at the same time the fine stallion, Dandy Jim, Jr.

The Commissioner of Agriculture Saddle Horse Stake was increased to \$3,000 in 1914. When first inaugurated, the stake had a value of \$100. This was increased to \$1,000 in 1912. This increase was applauded so heartily that the stake was doubled in 1913. Another \$1,000 was added in 1914, making this the most valuable Saddle Horse stake in the country. Proportionately rich stakes were offered for three-year-olds, for two-year-olds, and for yearlings. At this fair a stake, value \$55, was inaugurated for Saddle Horse weanlings. These stake increases were primarily due to the untiring efforts of Gen. John B. Castleman, an ardent horse fancier and public-spirited Kentuckian.

After the World War had raged for a year, Kentuckians took keener interest than ever in their livestock. The horse, being foremost in mind, received due recognition in the fair of 1915. In that year premiums were offered on a list of eighty-six lots divided into 118 classes. All classes were well filled, as if in an attempt to attract the European horse buyers to Kentucky. Regardless of the motive for expansion, the fact remains that the horse department of 1915 did attract horse buyers of the allied nations of Europe, who shortly afterward made extensive purchases of horses in the State. Notable among the equine exhibits of 1915 were Prince Roe by Bourbon Prince, owned by V. G. Mulliken, of Lexington; and the season's most talked of Cascade, bay gelding, property of R. E. Moreland, Lexington, here defeated by Maurine Fisher but later in the year taking precedence over Maurine Fisher at the National Horse Show, Madison Square Garden, New York.

Great Popularity of the Hot-Blooded Horse

In 1915 there was a total of 140 entries in the five trotting events. This fact, with the patronage received at the horse sales following the fair, is indicative of the position occupied by the Kentucky State Fair in the horse breeding industry of the country; among the notable sales were an Elmendorf Farm yearling at \$12,500; Hamburg Belle sold at a like price; a lot of thirty-five yearlings brought \$44,725, and proportionately high prices were obtained in the dispersal sale of the James Ben Ali Haggin estate.

The World War had a stimulating effect on the fair before as well as after the United States entered that struggle. The horse department grew. In 1917 the Commissioner of Agriculture Stake, made possible in previous years by the co-operation of the American Saddle Horse Breeders' Association with the State Department of Agriculture, was discontinued. A \$10,000 Saddle Horse Stake, sponsored by the association at the suggestion of Mat S. Cohen, Lexington, then commissioner of agriculture, took its place. This had the effect of increasing Nation-wide interest in the Kentucky State Fair Horse Show. Horses from California, Missouri, Vermont, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Virginia, West Virginia, Tennessee, Georgia, New York, Pennsylvania, Iowa, and Massachusetts, as well as from Kentucky competed for the rich stake that was free from entrance fee or any other deduction. The stake was won by Easter Cloud, a stallion owned and entered by Mrs. Loula Long Combs, of Kansas City. The award of the judges designated Easter Cloud as "World's Champion Saddle Horse." Richelieu King took second place, and Cascade, Moreland's Lexington entry, third.

In 1918 Cascade retrieved his pre-eminence by capturing the Saddle Horse Stake over Richelieu King, again second, and Adelaide Genee third. The decision was announced after a competition that lasted an hour and six minutes. Other Saddle Horse classes attracted many entries, especially the event for three-gaited horses ridden by women. First in this class went to Found at Last, a bay gelding owned by William Daniel and Thomas Cross, of Chicago, Illinois, and ridden by Mrs. George H. Elbert, of Chicago. Of equal interest was the Junior Championship for saddle stallions, mares, and geldings up to four years old. This is accepted as a futurity event that serves to forecast what may be expected from the entries in the class in the ensuing years. Alma Tell, ridden by Billy Shropshire, took first prize in 1918.

During the decade after the World War there was a gradual expansion of the department for horses that reached a high mark in 1929. In that year Department A exhibited 106 lots of horses under 126 classifications. This substantial growth came in response to both public and breeder interest in the department.

The rich Saddle Horse Stake invariably arouses keen interest at the fair, but this is by no means the only event in the department for horses that receives hearty public support. Through the years the secondary events have varied, with some one of them often outstanding. The most exciting event of secondary importance in 1920 was the contest that developed in the class for best women riders. This was won by Miss Isabelle Haldeman, of Louisville, who rode Peavine Choice, owned by Miss Henrietta Bingham. Other contestants were Mrs. E. P. Humphrey, riding D. T. Matlock's roan gelding The Answer; Mrs. H. B. Gould, riding Catherine Countis; Miss Kitty Monroe, riding Vanity Monroe; and Mrs. Dorothy Burton, mounted on Love's Choice.

In 1922 the department for horses attracted international attention by reason of the visit of a delegation of Englishmen representing the Sulgrave Institution, a prominent British agricultural society.

The Seelbach Hotel Stake attracted more than ordinary attention in 1924. The winner was Edna May's King, a chestnut stallion owned by R. L. English, of Chino, California, and ridden by Joe Jones, of North Middletown, Kentucky. Enthusiasm for Edna May's King was justified, for in 1926 he captured the fair's richest prize, the Saddle Horse Stake.

Several secondary events, in 1925, proved to be more attractive than usual. These were the Governor's Cup for three-year-old Trotters; the Watterson Hotel Stake, value \$2,500, for five-gaited saddle stallions of any age; the Brown Hotel Stake of \$2,500 for the five-gaited saddle mares of any age; and the Breeders' Stake of \$1,000 for registered Saddle Horse foals.

A feature of the 1926 show was the 'Girls' Riding Class. Eight beautiful girls entered this contest. Martha Bittner was winner, Jane Mercke second, and Marjorie Weaver, third.

In 1929 the secondary horse event that received the most mention was the Junior Stake with W. P. Roth's Charming Gypsie shown much public favor. Chief of Longview, winner of the 1928 Saddle Horse Stake, repeated his triumph in 1929.

The 1930's although years of hardship, produced no diminution in the department for horses. It is true that a few of the exhibitors of former years suffered financial reverses that reduced their competition in the ring, but at the same time new recruits in horse breeding filled the places of those who were compelled to reduce their showings. In 1938 and again in 1939 the State Fair Horse

Show was affiliated with the American Horse Shows Association. This connection was discontinued on January 1, 1940.

HORSE SHOWS OF THE 1930's

The Saddle Horse Grand Championship Stake went to Beau Wolf in 1930. Beau Wolf, a black gelding owned by Dixiana Farm was a four-year-old at that time, which made him the youngest winner of the stake up to that year. Beau Wolf was also the first horse to win a sex division and a junior championship before winning the big stake. Five of the money-winning contestants for the major stake were sired by Bourbon King, and another was the get of Charming King by Bourbon King.

Seventeen stake events were announced for 1931. In this year the Saddle Horse Stake had four divisions, and the American Saddle Horse Breeders' Futurity was shown in three divisions. Two noted champions competed in this year. One was Lady Margaret, considered by experts to be the country's leading walk-trot horse, having defeated every contestant she had met except Roxy Highland. The other was Field Adjutant, an English hackney that had won eighty-six first prizes before his importation by George A. Hoyle & Son, of Illinois.

From among the many entries of 1932 two champions stand out in the memories of those who saw the horses in the rings. Sweetheart on Parade, the champion mare of Mrs. W. P. Roth, was again awarded the first prize. However, this triumph did not receive nearly as great an ovation from the public as did the performance of Crimson Rambler, the four-year-old daughter of Chief Longview, that won the Junior Championship Five-gaited Stake. Crimson Rambler was also owned by Mrs. Roth.

The fair of 1934 was one of ovations in every department, reflecting a spirit of growing confidence in the country's ability to emerge from its financial hardships. Second in popularity to the main stake in this year was the Tyler Hotel Stake. This unusual interest developed when it became known that King's Genius by Bourbon King, the nine-year-old stallion then owned by Roger A. Shelby of Portsmouth, Ohio, would compete. This was the fourth time that King's Genius had competed in this class, and his success in this event made his third blue ribbon. The year 1934 saw the seventeenth renewal of the Tyler Hotel Stake, and in these seventeen years all but two winners were either sons or grandsons of Bourbon King. This was the initial appearance of King's Genius after four years at stud.

Several notable events vied for preeminence in 1936. The Seelbach Hotel Stake brought out a superb field of entries that included the three-year-old stallion, Bourbon Genius by King's Genius. The owner of Bourbon Genius, Dixiana Farm, had shortly before refused an offer of \$18,000 for this colt. Another widely heralded event was that initiated as a junior stake for Three-gaited Saddle Horses. This stake was novel not only to Kentucky but to the entire country.

Wild applause greeted the decision of the judges in the \$10,000 Saddle Horse Stake of 1937. The winner, Delaine Hours, was an eight-year-old gelding owned by Dixiana Farm. He competed with eleven other notable horses of his class. A similar ovation was given the competitors in the ring for five-gaited ponies. This stake, known as the Willisbrook Farm World's Championship, was sponsored by Mrs. Jane Gordon Fletcher, of Willisbrook Farm, Malvern, Pennsylvania. The stake had a value of \$200. It was won by Top Hat, a flashy spotted pony owned by Cecil Woods, Jr., of Nashville, Tennessee.

In 1938 an arrangement was concluded whereby the Kentucky Society for Crippled Children acted as sponsor of the horse show during its first three nights. Fifty per cent of the receipts of the show on those nights was devoted to this cause.

In 1939 the horse department showed an increase of more than 10 percent over 1938. Prize money distributed to winners was \$30,000. This sum included \$5,950 given by thirteen stake sponsors. In addition several valuable cups were offered.

The Grand Championship Five-gaited Stake was divided into four sections. The division for stallions was won by Rex Highland King, owned by Charlton E. Jones, of North Middletown. The Mildred Chandler Stake for mares was won by Lady Jane by Independence Chief, owned by Pine Tree Farms. The Kentucky Hotel Stake for geldings was won by Hurricane, owned by the Red Top Stables. On the final night the first four of each of these classes competed for the World's Grand Championship. This was won by Lady Jane. The closing event on the final night was the Louisville Hotel Association Three-gaited Grand Championship for mares and geldings of any age. This stake, valued at \$2,000, was won by Golden Avalanche, owned by the Red Top Stables.

In 1940 the grand champion, gelding division, of the five-gaited class, was a five-year-old, Golden Sensation, Leatherwood Farm, Bluefield, West Virginia. The grand champion stallion, owned by J. T. Russell, was Man of Destiny. Sensation, owned by Reed J. Albee of Larchmont, New York, won in the mares' division. The sweepstakes for mares, stallions, and geldings of all ages was won by Sensation, with Earl Teter up.

The three-gaited Saddle Horse Stake, carrying a purse of \$2,000, was one of the most hotly contested events of the week. America Beautiful, Red Top Farm, Liberty, Illinois, carried off the money. The World's Championship \$300 stake for five-gaited ponies was won by Hot Cha Charlie, owned by Miss Betty Turner, Montgomery, Alabama.

In the Ladies' Riding Division, five-gaited Saddle Horses, Joyce Harris, Lexington, Kentucky, took first place; Ann Martin Hafendorfer, Louisville, second; Helen Belknap, Goshen, third. The \$300 stake for fine harness horses driven by ladies was keenly competed for, and was won by Mrs. L. Victor Weil, Elberon, New Jersey.

The children's riding classes brought out one of the largest and most enthusiastic galleries of the week. Competition was keen, and interest in every event was unflagging. In the class for children under eight years of age, May King, Atlanta, Georgia, won two firsts, with Amy Boyd, Shelbyville, Tennessee, and Barbara June Thomson, Louisville, second and third places. In the class for boys over eight and under twelve, Ike Thurman Barber, Gerry Barber, and Billy Curran, all of Louisville, won in the order named. From the girl contestants between twelve and sixteen years, Miss Jane Gardner, Louisville, Miss Joyce Harris, Lexington, and Miss Helen Belknap, Goshen, ranked first, second and third. The winning boys in the same age group were Burke Belknap, Goshen, and Charles L. Cook, Jr., Louisville.

The \$500 Walking Horse (plantation horse) Stake went to Lillie White, owned by D. H. Brock, Lawrenceburg, Tennessee. This new event featured horses trained to a rapid walk. This walk was developed many decades ago on the plantations of Virginia, Kentucky, and the deep south, where overseers made use of fast-walking horses to make their daily rounds of the fields. The plantation horse, recently recognized as a breed, is founded on the blood lines of the trotter.

The prominence of the State Fair Horse Show is reflected in the following list of recent winners of the Saddle Horse Stake:

1916	Richelieu King	1929	Chief of Longview
1917	Easter Cloud	1930	Beau Wolf
1918	Cascade	1931	Sweetheart on Parade
1919	Liberty Girl	1932	Sweetheart on Parade
1920	Mass of Gold	1933	Belle Le Rose
1921	Mass of Gold	1934	Belle Le Rose
1922	Easter Star	1935	Night Flower
1923	Mass of Gold	1936	Chief of Spindletop
1924	Edna May's King	1937	Delaine Hours
1925	Vendetta	1938	Midnight Star
1926	Edna May's King	1939	Lady Jane
1927	Dark Rex	1940	Sensation
1928	Chief of Longview		

MULES AND JACK STOCK

The State Fair was not inaugurated until after Kentucky had passed its zenith as a mule breeding area. Prior to 1900 Kentucky had supplied a large part of the draft animals used in the deep South, particularly between 1830 and 1860. After the War between the States the demands of the South for horses and mules were reduced at first because of its inability to purchase and later because the region began breeding its own draft animals, especially mules. Consequently, at the turn of the century, Kentucky mule breeding dipped appreciably. The western lands that were then being opened looked to Missouri rather than Kentucky as a mule market. At about the same time a spurt in the country's racing interest made it more profitable to use brood mares in the breeding of saddle and running stock than to produce mules for a dull market.

In spite of this, the mule, in 1902, still held a comparatively strong position in Kentucky's breeding industry. Department D was established for mules and jack stock in the arrangement of the fair of that year. Subsequently, these animals have occupied Department B. The initial fair offered prizes for some twenty classes contained in six major lots. Entries presented an array of fine animals, chiefly Kentucky-bred. At Owensboro, in 1903, more than half of the mule and jack stock shown came from outside Kentucky, a circumstance that undoubtedly arose from the close proximity of the mule production areas of Missouri, Illinois, and Indiana, as well as from the fact that buying areas still looked to Kentucky for good stock.

The Bluegrass region played a prominent part in the success of every department of the fair of 1905. Lexington and its environs made every possible effort to eclipse the fairs held at Louisville and Owensboro, and to bridge the gap that was left by the lapse of the fair in 1904. In the mule department this endeavor was pronounced. Many nonresidents who had entries in Department B at Owensboro made no entries in 1905. However, the department had more entries than in either previous year.

It appears that some breeders have had particularly good fortune in producing prize-taking stock. In 1906 Harry Weissinger & Son, of Shelbyville, won a high percentage of the awards. On mules, jacks, jennets, horses, and cattle they secured twenty-seven prizes, many of them firsts. In the same year the Board of Park Commissioners of Louisville entered six mules in harness, on which second prize was awarded.

The mule and jack display of 1907 attracted a wide field of entries, both native and from surrounding states. However, the awards left no doubt as to the reason for the popularity of Kentucky-bred mules in the country's markets. In

1907 Gibbs & Mack, of Springfield, showed the champion jack, and J. W. Irvine & Company, of Danville, the champion jennet.

A novel and most interesting spectacle of the fair of 1908 was the livestock parade. The idea of presenting this feature was conceived by J. W. Newman, fair secretary. The parade included horses, mules, and jacks, cattle, swine, sheep, and in fact all animals and fowls entered. Headed by the horses, the departments followed in order, the procession, starting from the south entrance of the Livestock Pavilion, took more than an hour to pass through the big arena.

Judges of mules in 1909 conceded that the exhibits of that year surpassed any ever shown in Kentucky at any fair, state, or county. The animals were of exceptional quality that produced a keen competition and numerous close decisions. Rings were well filled, some having as many as a dozen entries. Chief among the exhibitors of 1909 was Ben F. Craddock, of Nolin, who took three first prizes and one second prize on mules exhibited. Harry Lazarus, of Bowling Green, one of the foremost mule dealers of the South, a man who had previously served as a judge of mule exhibits at fairs from New Orleans to the Atlantic, presided in the ring. He, too, commended the superb quality of the animals he was called upon to judge.

At the mule show of 1912 a noteworthy jack sale was made by T. H. Ezzell, of Nashville, Tennessee, to J. Hal Muir, of Bloomfield. The animal, which out of fifty-two times in the show ring had won forty-eight blue ribbons, brought \$1,100.

Almost a decade passed, with the department for mules holding its own. Then, in 1918, came a great bound in popularity of the mule brought about by the rocketing of mule prices resulting from the demand occasioned by the World War. This year brought to the fair all of Kentucky's mule stock that possessed sufficient merit to justify its entry. From other states came entries increased by the same circumstance. Competition was unusually keen, and the impetus that was given the breeding industry carried it over the lean years that ensued.

In 1926 there were sixty-five mules entered in addition to jacks and jennets. Aside from Kentucky, States represented were Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, and Tennessee.

In 1938 Champ Clark, the grand champion mule of the Missouri State Fair and winner of the grand championship at the American Royal Livestock Show, Kansas City, repeated his triumph in Kentucky. He was pronounced "the country's most beautifully formed mule." After winning the Kentucky championship, E. D. Frazier, Drexell, Missouri, the owner of the animal, contracted for his use in motion pictures.

Four champions, Beauty, Joy, Alice, and American Ace, owned by William Crump, Smiths Grove, were winners of blue ribbons given at Springfield, Missouri, 1937 and 1938, Nashville, Tennessee, Kentucky State Fair, Sedalia, Missouri, and Missouri State Fair, in 1938.

J. H. Marr served as superintendent of the mule department in 1939. Perry A. Jones, Warrensburg, Missouri, was judge of jacks and jennets, and J. Marion Burton, Clifton Hill, Missouri, was made judge of that year. The department had four lots divided into thirty classes. In addition to the various cash prizes, three cups were presented to winning owners.

The grand champion mule of 1940 was shown by Hut Jarman, Posterville, Tennessee; grand champion jack and jennet were both shown by the Rafter 33 Ranch,

Big Horn, Wyoming, which won eight out of ten firsts in the various events. Interest in this division was greater than in preceding years, and the animals seen were well above the general average of shows of the preceding decade.

BEEF CATTLE

In 1902 the beef cattle department offered prizes for all breeds of beef cattle produced in the State. Complete classifications were prescribed for Shorthorns, Herefords, Galloways, Polled Durhams, Red Polls, and the Aberdeen-Angus. The fair of that year was planned as a cattle show, particularly of beef cattle. Being thus publicized, it drew a heavy list of entries, not only from Kentucky but from numerous other states. From the Aberdeen-Angus herd of J. B. Callahan, Helena Station, came numerous prize winners. J. N. Woods & Son led in the classes for Polled Durhams. The Galloways, exhibited by Brookside Farm Company, found keen competitors in the herd of C. N. Moody, Atlanta, Missouri. Red Polls, shown by J. J. Chambers, Champaign, Illinois, carried off a majority of the prizes offered in the classes for that breed. The number of Shorthorn entries exceeded that of any other breed, thus maintaining the earlier reputation of the State as a leader in Shorthorn breeding. Leading Shorthorn prize winners were from the herds of E. R. Bagley, Bowling Green, and A. P. Walker, Russellville, Indiana.

Beef cattle exhibits in 1903 and 1905 were large, fully expressive of a State-wide interest fostered in various ways. Though the State had made what was then considered a liberal appropriation for premiums, the sum, when apportioned to the various departments, was considered insufficient by many prominent breeders to induce the degree of competition desired, especially that hoped for from other states. Accordingly, these breeders contributed various sums for use as special premiums. This movement was initiated by H. S. Bright, Glen Brook Farm, Woodford County, a leading Shorthorn breeder, through a liberal donation of added prize money for Shorthorn classes. Other donors provided extra prize money for the various breeds in which they were most interested.

Kentucky cattle breeders gave a good account of themselves in 1906. Shorthorns from the entire Ohio Valley were shown, making competition unusually keen. The outstanding winner was Bright's Glen Brook Farm Shorthorn herd. The Bright exhibit of twelve head carried off seventeen firsts, six seconds, four thirds, and five championships. The Bright entries won in every class except the aged herd in which no entry was made. In the ring for Shorthorn bulls, one year and under two, Glen Brook Sutton, from the Bright herd, won easily, and subsequently was declared junior championship bull. The Bright herd was prepared for the show by J. O. Rohrback, Versailles. In the Polled Durham class of thirteen rings Charles Wright, Paris Crossing, Indiana; W. H. Miller & Son, Mulberry, Indiana; A. D. Wood & Son, Pendleton, Indiana; and Ormsby Brothers, of Anchorage, were the prize winners.

Notable Exhibits of the First Decade

J. B. A. Haggin's Elmendorf Farm, Fayette County, held the spotlight, in 1907, through number and quality of entries. The Elmendorf herd was headed by the \$10,000 Shorthorn bull, Whitehall Marshall, weighing 2,400 pounds. This animal, awarded the grand championship, had been shown repeatedly and had never failed to win a ribbon when entered in competition. Elmendorf's Shorthorn steer, Kentucky Cardinal, winner of the Iowa State Fair Shorthorn Steer Championship, took the grand championship for all steers, all breeds.

Other Shorthorn prize winners included Marchioness, owned by F. W. Harding, Waukesha, Wisconsin, that took the aged cattle class championship. One of the judges, J. H. Miller, Peru, Indiana, gave as his opinion that this display of Shorthorns was one of the most creditable cattle shows held in America; the best he had ever seen.

Polled Durhams and Red Polls won blue ribbons for W. R. Moorman & Son, Glendene, and Charles Wright, Paris Crossing, Indiana. Numbered among other prominent exhibitors of these breeds were Oscar Hadley, Plainfield, Indiana, and Bart B. Smith, Elizabethtown. In the classes for Aberdeen-Angus cattle, B. B. Johnson & Son, Indianapolis, Indiana, won the championship for aged cows, and H. M. Brown, Ohio, took the junior championship. Herefords shown came from the best herds of that breed in America.

In 1909 the awards of prize money to beef cattle exhibitors amounted to \$3,600, to which was added special prize money donated by societies. The American Shorthorn Breeders' Association and the American Hereford Breeders' Association each contributed \$750 for use as special premium money for these breeds which, with the \$1,000 given each breed by the management, made a total of \$1,750 each for Shorthorns and Herefords. The American Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Association contributed \$200 for like use in the showing of that breed. These donations made possible more liberal premium awards than had ever been made by the fair, at the same time making a broader list of classes possible. The cattle sale held during the week, which included Herefords selected from seven herds, justified mention of Kentucky as "the Herefordshire of America."

The fairs of 1910 and 1911 attracted equally good entries in the beef cattle classes. In 1910 the division for the Aberdeen-Angus brought a large number of outside entries that attracted unusual interest among visitors, especially women. In 1911 visitor interest switched to the Herefords.

Longview Stock Farm, Shepherdsville, stole the show in 1912. This herd carried away twenty-five blue ribbons in the beef cattle classes. The Shorthorn bull, Orange Kentucky, winner of the Shorthorn championship, owned by W. R. Moorman & Son, Glendene, Breckinridge County, attracted interest. This superb animal weighed 2,600 pounds. Numerous other prizes were earned by the Moorman herd.

Herefords and Polled Durhams had their innings in 1913. Never before had these two breeds been entered in such large numbers. The barns on the grounds were inadequate to house the exhibits, making it necessary to improvise additional temporary quarters. The Hereford show was headed by the herd of Warren T. McCray, Wisconsin, then reputed to have the finest herd of this breed in America. In the Polled Durham classes open to him J. H. Miller, Peru, Indiana, captured twenty blue ribbons. Miller's sole red ribbon marked his single failure to win first place, and followed the triumph of Frank R. Edwards' Prince Lavender over Miller's Colonial Sutton in the ring for junior bull calves. In the Polled Durham classes for Kentucky stock exclusively, A. L. and Boyette Edwards, Versailles, showed practically all the winners.

In 1914 a three-year-old Hereford bull, Beau Perfection XXIV, the unbeaten champion of that year, added to the long list of victories already achieved for his owner, E. H. Taylor, Jr., Frankfort. He met in open competition the best of his breed from Kentucky and several other states, and in all classes entered he won a major portion of the prize money. In the ring for bulls of all ages, he won the purple ribbon. This capped a season of grand championship winnings at three other fairs. He was exhibited first at the Bluegrass Fair, Lexington.

Then, at the Forest City Fair, Cleveland, Ohio, he triumphed over the best Ohio had to offer. At Syracuse, New York, came that State's grand championship award over a galaxy of animals of his class that had been shown at various northern fairs and in Canada.

The hoof and mouth disease quarantine of 1915 threatened to blight the cattle show of this year, but conditions improved sufficiently to permit the lifting of quarantine orders in time for shipments to reach the fair. The Herefords from the E. H. Taylor Farm took ten firsts and three championships, finding their keenest competition in the entries of Luce and Moxley, Shelbyville, the winners of nine firsts in Hereford classes.

The Show and Sale of 1918

Several innovations marked the show of 1918, these being the limiting of competition in Hereford, Shorthorn, and Aberdeen-Angus classes to Kentucky breeders and the increase in prize money for the department to \$10,000. Never before had Kentucky brought such an array of cattle to the fair. The quality of the stock exhibited is most concretely evinced by the results of the auction sale held at the conclusion of the exhibition. This sale drew a large crowd of bidders that paid record prices for every class of cattle offered. The grand champion steer, owned by Harvey Chenault, of Bourbon County, was bought by W. H. Webb, of the Louisville Provision Company, for the record price of \$1.50 a pound which, for the 1,600-pound steer, netted the sum of \$2,400.

A lot of roan Shorthorns offered by the Chenault Farm was bought for the New York Butchers' Dressed Beef Company. This lot averaged 1,572 pounds each and brought \$20.50 per hundred pounds or \$322.26 per steer. A carload of Shorthorn steers offered by H. S. Caywood, of Paris, was bought by B. S. Mattingly, for a Nashville, Tennessee, feeder at \$20.75 per hundred pounds. This lot averaged 1,163 pounds each, \$230.32 per steer. A lot of Polled-Angus cattle offered by James M. Caldwell, of Madison County, was bought by W. A. Thomasson, for the Consolidated Dressed Beef Company, Philadelphia, at \$20.50 per hundred pounds. There were fifteen head of cattle in this lot; their average weight was 1,432 pounds, and average price received \$294.27.

The next lot was a car of feeders offered by Caywood and Duvall, of Paris. The purchaser was B. F. Trotter, of Cincinnati, who paid \$15 per hundred, or a total of \$3,231 for twenty head averaging 1,077 pounds. A lot of sixteen first prize yearling steers averaging 775 pounds offered by Caywood and Duvall were sold to Samuel Clay, of Bourbon County, at \$16.35 a hundred, \$126.71 per steer, or \$1,927.36 for the lot. Another sale was that of a lot of first prize yearling heifers offered by Caywood and Duvall. They were all sold to J. C. Williamson, an Ohio feeder, at \$116 per head.

There were many prominent cattlemen at the sale including representatives of nearly all the large packers throughout the country. Col. H. L. Iglehart, of Elizabethtown, was auctioneer. The sale was in charge of Emmett Gibson and Foster Embry, to whom the success of the sale was largely attributed.

Shows of the Third Decade

The early 1920's brought beef cattle entries of as high quality as those shown in 1918. The number of entries increased, invariably ranging from three to four hundred head, taking all barn space available and frequently requiring the use of a large tent for additional shelter.

In 1920 Angus cattle came from Missouri, Mississippi, Indiana, Texas, and Tennessee to compete with Kentucky-bred animals of their classes. In spite of this wide competition, very little of the Angus prize money left the State. Indiana entries alone offered keen competition to the home stock.

In 1925 the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association contributed 20 per cent of the money paid out in Shorthorn awards. The Kentucky Shorthorn Breeders' Futurity had a value of \$500 contributed by the fair and Kentucky Shorthorn Breeders' Association to which was added all entry fees paid by exhibitors of Shorthorns. The Kentucky Breeders' Futurity for Aberdeen-Angus cattle also had a fixed value of \$500 plus entry fees paid.

In 1926 Shorthorn entries numbered 115 representatives of eleven states. Leading exhibitors were the Woodruff Farms, Shelbyville; Kalarama Farm, Springfield; S. D. Mitchell, Lexington; S. R. Alexander, Bowling Green; Winmore Farm, Dundee, Illinois; John R. Thompson, Fithian, Illinois; Roy Johnson, Mason, Ohio; and Eli Hollenbaugh, Ohio. Walter R. Moorman, Glendene, prominent Shorthorn breeder, served as judge in this division. Kalarama Farm won more than half of the blue ribbons and also numerous lesser honors. All of the cattle in the Kalarama exhibit were sired by the bull Anoka Rodney.

The Hereford division, judged by Phil Gallagher, Jackson, Mississippi, attracted entries that made competition unusually keen. Competitors of this breed came from triumphs at the Bluegrass Fair at Lexington and from the state fairs of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Michigan, and West Virginia. The leading Kentucky herds were those of Senator C. O. Graves, Georgetown; Thistleton Farm, Frankfort; Hereford Farms, Versailles; and Luce & Moxley, Shelbyville. The championships all went to Kentucky cattle, divided pretty evenly between the Graves, Thistleton, and Hereford Farms entries. LeaMeade Farm, Nashville, Tennessee, took two firsts and a number of seconds.

Six herds constituted the entries in the Aberdeen-Angus section of the cattle show of 1926. The leading exhibitor was C. H. Harmon & Sons, Lebanon, who showed a herd of twenty-three animals, nineteen of which were sired by Blackbird Barabis II. Among the honors won by the Harmon herd was the silver cup for the best two Aberdeen-Angus cattle, any age or sex, this being the tenth consecutive year that Harmon & Sons won this trophy. The Harmon herd found keenest competition from the entries of Ames Plantation, Grand Junction, Tennessee, and A. A. Armstrong & Son, Camargo, Illinois. In the female classes, Ames Plantation took all the blue ribbons.

Great Cattle Shows of the Late 1920's

Practically all of the exhibitors who competed in 1926 returned in 1927 and 1928 with still better stock. The high prices of these years brought general improvement in herds throughout the State, an improvement that was most noticeably reflected in the exhibits of 1929. In that year competition came from an increased number of exhibitors, in spite of which the old herds went on to new triumphs.

Kalarama Farm led the Shorthorn exhibits of 1929 both in number of entries and awards. All of Kalarama's entries except two were sired by Anoka Rodney. Tribute was paid to this sire when Kalarama was awarded first prize in the get-of-sire class, a prize highly coveted among breeders as indicating the prepotency of the winning sire. Other noteworthy Kalarama Farm winners were Kalarama Mina II, a junior yearling heifer, Kalarama Rosewood IV, senior yearling heifer, and

Kalarama Augusta XV, a heifer calf. The Singleton Farms, Midlothian, Texas, won the senior and grand championships in the female classes with Edellyn Miss III. The grand champion bull, Browndale Star, came from the herd of E. Dorsey Jones, Shelbyville, Indiana, and the junior champion bull was shown by Anoka Farm, Waukesha, Wisconsin. Numerous other prizes went to these exhibitors and to the herd of the John R. Thompson Estate, Fithian, Illinois.

The Hereford show of 1929 brought together entries from a wide area to compete with the herds of Senator C. O. Graves, Georgetown, and C. A. Smith, Chester, West Virginia. The latter herd was composed entirely of cattle bought from the estate of the late Colonel E. H. Taylor, Jr. Senator Graves exhibited twenty-three head that had earned many blue ribbons at leading Central States fairs during the year. A yearling heifer, May Braemore, and an aged cow, Lady Woodburn XV, had captured firsts in their class several times, their most recent winning being the Indiana State Fair. Lady Woodburn had taken the senior championship and the grand championship at the Ohio State Fair just before her appearance in Indiana. An outstanding entry in the Smith herd was Woodford, a summer yearling, that won distinction as junior champion bull.

The leading exhibitors of Angus cattle were the Ames Plantation, Grand Junction, Tennessee; Briarcliff Farm, Pine Plains, New York; H. A. Thompson, Cortland, Indiana; and Dr. S. O. Sublette, Versailles. Honors were pretty evenly divided. The latter exhibitor showed fifteen head; the only Angus entries from Kentucky other than from the University of Kentucky which showed the champion yearling steer.

Trends of the 1930's

The 1930's brought considerable expansion in the Shorthorn section: Kalarama Farm, Springfield; S. D. Mitchell, Haylands Farm, Lexington; and Anoka Farm, Wheaton, Illinois, showed large herds, not only in 1930 but also in succeeding years. In 1930 Kalarama Farm won the senior and grand champion female awards on the roan cow, Anoka Augusta VII; also the silver trophy for two Shorthorns shown by a Kentucky exhibitor. These were Kalarama Augusta VII and Kalarama Violet X.

Champion Shorthorn Bulls of the Fourth Decade

1930	Maxwalton Referee 1405797	Haylands Farm	Sharpsburg, Ill.
1931	Bapton Liberator 1673051	T. Dorsey Jones	Shelbyville, Ind.
1932	Dreadnaught Parade 1640034	Mathers Bros.	Mason City, Ill.
1933	Dreadnaught Parade 1640034	Mathers Bros.	Mason City, Ill.
1934	Goldspur's Baronet II 1684831	Mathers Bros.	Mason City, Ill.
1935	Dreadnaught Jubilee 1755144	Mathers Bros.	Mason City, Ill.
1936	Dreadnaught Signal 1737942	Mathers Bros.	Mason City, Ill.
1937	Gainford Marshal 1804097	Mathers Bros.	Mason City, Ill.
1938	Dreadnaught Lustrous	Mathers Bros.	Mason City, Ill.
1939	Sheik of Leveldale	Mathers Bros.	Mason City, Ill.
1940	Sni-A-Bar Royal Baron	Mathers Bros.	Mason City, Ill.

The Herefords

In 1930 the Hereford cattle of Kentucky met with remarkable success. The herd of Senator C. O. Graves took all grand championships and all blue ribbons except one. Graves' two-year-old bull, Rosemont, was senior and grand champion of the show, and May Braemore, a senior yearling that won highest honors in 1929, achieved a new triumph in 1930. The strongest rival of the Graves herd in 1930 was that of Col. Luke Lea, Nashville, Tennessee.

The 1930's brought the Herefords of Kentucky into further prominence, a result of the pioneering done by Senator Graves and the late E. H. Taylor, Jr. Numerous sires from these two herds now head other herds in the State. In 1937 the Polled Hereford Breeders' Association was organized with Clifton Rodes, Crestwood, president; Robert Giltner, Eminence, vice-president; and Dr. F. D. Royce, Danville, secretary-treasurer.

Hereford Grand Championships, Kentucky State Fair, Fourth Decade

The following Hereford cattle were awarded grand championships at Kentucky State Fair during the years 1930-39:

<u>Bulls</u>		<u>Females</u>	
1930	Rosemont Mischief 1838100	May Braemore	1723438
1931	Mischief Maker 1851561	Rosabelle Domino III	1747736
1932	Publican Domino IV 1956599	Data not available	
1933	Publican Domino IV 1956599	Lady Rosemont V	1850167
1934	Brummel Mixer II 2028230	Mischief Lass	1975337
1935	Rosemont Mischief XXVII 2181967	Marie Mixer	2250821
1936	Worthy Domino 2460523	Minette Domino	2344631
1937	Prince Domino Paladin 2354974	Sabetha Princeps	2434728
1938	Prince Domino Premier 2429636	Sabetha Princeps	2434728
1939	Dioma Domino 2617867	Miss Silver	2729731

The Grand Champion Hereford Bull of 1940 was shown by Allerstock Stock Farm, Loudon, Tennessee; the winner in the female division was exhibited by Black and Largent, Garland, Texas.

In 1940 a new classification, limited to Kentucky breeders, was instituted. Brownell Combs, Lexington, captured the Kentucky Hereford grand championship with his herd sire, Lampkin Seymour; Magnolia took similar honors in the female division.

The Aberdeen-Angus

The Aberdeen-Angus exhibits of the 1930's likewise grew in popularity among breeders throughout the country. Typical of this decade is the show of 1933 when the major premium winners were Ames Plantation, Grand Junction, Tennessee; American Limestone Company, Mascot, Tennessee; Miller and Kemp, Olin, Iowa; and J. Garrett Tolan, Farmingdale, Illinois. The Ames Plantation herd took the senior and grand championships with Black Marvel; also five other firsts in bull classes and a first for graded herd. The grand champion female was Erica of Elmwood, shown by Miller and Kemp, who also took first prize in two heifer classes. The Tolan Farm took the junior female championship.

The 1940 all-breeds grand championship (steer division) was won by the University of Kentucky (John Fraser, herdsman) with its Shorthorn steer; second place, by Stanley Pierce & Sons, Creston, Illinois, with their Angus; third place to Percy Meredith, Maple Park, Illinois, for his Hereford.

The following incomplete list of the Aberdeen-Angus grand championship winners of the 1930 decade is submitted. Information as to winners under dates left blank has not been found:

Year	Name	Owner	Owner's Address
1931		H. A. Thomson	Cortland, Ind
1932			
1933	Black Marvel	Ames Plantation	Grand Junction, Tenn.
1934			
1935			
1936			
1937	Envious Black Cap B VI.	Elliott Brown	Rose Hill, Iowa
1938	Pride's Eric 522683	Ames Plantation	Grand Junction, Tenn.
1939	Pride's Eric 522683	Ames Plantation	Grand Junction, Tenn.
1940	Envious Black Cap B X	Elliott Brown	Rose Hill, Iowa

DAIRY CATTLE

The department for dairy cattle was organized in 1902 with sections for the Jersey, Guernsey, Holstein, and Ayrshire breeds. At that time dairying in Kentucky was in its infancy. Due to that fact Kentucky-bred animals captured few ribbons. Kentucky's interest in dairy cattle improvement began in earnest a decade after the fair was instituted.

Early Dairy Cattle Shown

In 1903 there was a creditable dairy cattle exhibit, the success of which was attributable to the participation of herds from other States. The Ayrshire cattle shown by Howard Cook, Beloit, Ohio, and McCormack & Edgerly, Petaskain, Ohio, were among the best of that breed in the country. These two herds had little real competition, and honors in Ayrshire classes were pretty evenly divided between them. L. V. Axtell, Perry, Ohio, exhibited a superb herd of Guernseys and took a large majority of firsts with his entries.

The feature of the 1907 exhibit was the Jersey cattle show, more particularly the entries of the magazine writer on "Frenzied Finance," Thomas Lawson, Egypt, Massachusetts. Of the thirty-nine head exhibited by Lawson all but two were bred on his Egypt farm. Fox's Flower, one of the most attractive cows at the fair, was the star of the show and had "enough blue ribbons to carpet her stall."

F. P. Knowles, Auburn, Massachusetts, another exhibitor of fine dairy cattle of the Canary family, was awarded eight blues, two seconds, and two championships on his herd of nineteen. The Ayrshire cattle exhibited by Howard Cook & Son, in 1907, took two championships, eleven firsts, and seven seconds. Among the winners was a six-year-old cow, Minnie of Ayrlynn, that had never been beaten and had won the Illinois State Fair Sweepstakes in 1906.

Special prizes were first offered in the dairy cattle department, in 1909, when \$2,400 was distributed as premium money. Edgar Vaughn, superintendent of the department, stated that the Holstein show was the strongest ever held south of the Ohio River. The Jersey section had 109 head entered in 1912, representing many fine herds. Among the Jersey exhibitors were the Riverside Stock Farm, with eleven head; The Allendale Farms, Shelbyville, with twelve; William Dixon, Brandon, Wisconsin, with eighteen; Elmendorf Farm, Lexington, with twelve; and the Jersey Isle Stock Farm, Rushville, Indiana, with a large herd.

Among the Jerseys on exhibition in 1913 were two herds from the Island of Jersey in the Channel Islands, home of these cattle, brought to Louisville to compete. A herd from Falfurrias, Texas, attracted much attention. Three herds of dairy cattle from Arizona comprised Guernsey, Ayrshire, and the Dutch Belted breeds. The States of Virginia, Illinois, Ohio, and Kentucky also were represented by numerous entries.

The Dairy Cattle Show Widens

The dairy cattle show of 1917 consisted of 180 head entered by fourteen exhibitors. Of these there were 110 Jerseys, 40 Holsteins, 16 Ayrshires, and 12 Guernseys. Ownership of the cattle was as follows: Jerseys-- R. A. Long, Longview Farm, Lee's Summit, Missouri, twenty-two head; The Allendale Farms, Shelbyville, seventeen head; Kellerain Farm, Columbus, Ohio, fourteen head; Robert Blackburn, Dayton, Ohio, thirteen head; W. R. Spann, Shelbyville, twelve head; C. M. Gooch, Nashville, Tennessee, eleven head; Pope & Pope, Louisville, six head. The Holsteins were from Kentucky, Illinois, and Ohio. The Guernseys were exhibited by Henry Bell, Shelby County, and the Ayrshire herd by W. B. Probasco, of New Jersey.

By 1920 the dairy cattle department had expanded sufficiently to bring 400 entries. Competition was unusually keen with Missouri and Texas as chief rivals. Only one first was awarded to Kentucky; that went to the Allendale Farms.

In 1925 the premium allotment for Jersey cattle was raised to \$1,000, two-thirds of which was contributed by the Kentucky State Fair, and the other third by Kentucky Jersey breeders.

Among the last of the large herds of Guernseys shown was that of Gayoso Farms, Lake Horn, Mississippi; this herd was said to be one of the most superb ever exhibited in America and won first prize in nearly every class.

An extraordinary exhibit of Jersey cattle was made possible, in 1927, through holding of the National Dairy Show in Nashville, Tennessee, shortly after the close of the Kentucky fair. Two hundred sixty Jerseys were entered. The majority of those entered by Kentucky owners came from Todd and Shelby counties. Honors were pretty evenly divided between the entries of Longview Farm, Missouri; The Oaklands, Ann Arbor, Michigan; Crieve Hall Farm, Nashville, Tennessee; R. L. Willmoth, Rineyville; Virgil White & Son, Harrodsburg; and Woodard & Currens, the latter three being Kentucky herds.

Jerseys and Holsteins Take the Lead

A large number of Holsteins exhibited at the fair in 1927 were among a lot of 108 head auctioned in Lexington during October of that year.

The Jersey again took the lead among dairy cattle in 1929. A feature of this show was the exhibit of Ed. C. Lasater, Falfurrias, Texas, rated the world's largest breeder of Jerseys. The Lasater herd in that year numbered over 2,300 head. Among the Lasater entries was the aged bull, Vona's Lass Oxford Prince 246555, which won first in his class and then won the senior and grand championships.

By the beginning of the fourth decade the Jerseys and Holsteins, as measured by the showings made at the fairs, had become the popular dairy breeds of the State. The rapid rise of dairying in Kentucky is attributable to several causes, chief of which is road improvement that in the 1920's first made possible the marketing of milk from counties distant from urban centers. Another factor that has tended to promote milk production for market is the recently awakened consciousness of the Kentucky farmer that the fertility of his soil can best be preserved by a system of land use based upon grazing. With these facts in mind, the Kentucky farmer has endeavored to establish and improve his dairy herds, and is now exhibiting the offspring of dairy breed stock that he bought from nonresident exhibitors, between 1910 and 1920, when Kentucky first became dairy conscious.

Typical of this new dairying era was the Jersey show of 1933. Rhodes & Huckman, Louisville, won two firsts and several red ribbons for Kentucky-bred Jerseys; James W. McClure, London, took first in the Kentucky-bred Jersey class for cows, with Forward's Flashing Joy; and John Camenisch, Stanford, exhibited the champion Kentucky-bred Jersey bull, Lady's Hustler. Large and successful herds were exhibited by Longview Farms, Lee's Summit, Missouri, and F. P. Durnell, Springfield, Missouri.

In 1938 the imported Jersey cow, Lynn's Welcome Lady, owned by Forward Farms, Lexington, attracted much attention at the fair where she won the grand championship. Another member of this herd, Design's Forward Bess, was awarded a silver medal by the American Jersey Cattle Club because as a two-year-old she tested over 520 pounds of butterfat during her lactation period.

The following table contains the names of the grand champion Jersey cows of the 1930's:

1930	Imp. Forward's Myrtle 680357	The Oaklands	Ann Arbor, Mich.
1931	Forward's Paradise 750383	The Oaklands	Ann Arbor, Mich.
1932	Palatine's Baby 890593	The Oaklands	Ann Arbor, Mich.
1933	Lavender Lady 737333	F. P. Durnell	Springfield, Mo.
1934	Lavender Lady 737333	F. P. Durnell	Springfield, Mo.
1935	Bindle's Linden Primrose 999185	Breezy Hill Farm	Madisonville, Ohio
1936	Simply Sybil's Pallas 975149	Hugh W. Bonnell	Youngstown, Ohio
1937	Sir Standard's Desiree of P. H. P. 934584	Pebble Hill Plan- tation	Thomasville, Ga.
1938	Lynn's Welcome Lady	Forward Farm	Lexington, Ky.
1939	Eric's Design Irish Rose	Ridgeway Farm	Athens, Tenn.
1940	Sir Standard's Bright Beauty	Green Fields Farm	Rossville, Ga.

The senior grand champion Jersey bull of 1940 was Misty Dawn's Successor, owned by Hugh W. Bonnell, Youngstown, Ohio. The junior grand championship went to Breezy Hill (Farm), Madisonville, Ohio, for its Wonderful Prince.

The Holsteins

Throughout the 1930's the Holstein exhibits were of a high character. Kentucky herds invariably have had keen competition from other States. This was especially true in 1938 when Wimbledon Farms, Annapolis, Maryland, exhibited eighteen head, all of them veteran prize winners in the shows throughout the country. A list of recent grand championship winners is here given:

Year	Name of Animal	Name of Owner	Address of Owner
1932	Ames Piebe County Epsilon	Paul H. Stewart	Maynard, Iowa
1933	Man o' War XXX	Maytag Dairy Farms	Newton, Iowa
1934	Man o' War XXX	Maytag Dairy Farms	Newton, Iowa
1935	Man o' War XXX	Maytag Dairy Farms	Newton, Iowa
1936	King Bessie Korndike Ormsby XIV 667791	Paul Farms	Cambridge City, Indiana
1937	Man o' War Progressor	Maytag Dairy Farms	Newton, Iowa
1938	Illini Princess Mabel Lad 708507	Michigan State Institutions	Lansing, Mich.
1939	Illini Princess Mabel Lad 708507	Michigan State Institutions	Lansing, Mich.
1940	Sir Model Bess Burke	Hillman Farms	Rockford, Ill.

The grand champion female of the 1940 show was Montris Booheur Black Beauty, exhibited by F. W. Griswold, Hopkins, Minnesota. In the Kentucky open, grand champion sire was Com. War Admiral, shown by the Kentucky Houses of Reform, Greendale; like honors in the female division went to Kalmey's Rose Beauty, shown by John E. Kalmey, Valley Station.

SWINE

The department for swine, a leader when the fair was established has undergone large expansion through the years. The first fair showed Berkshires, Poland-Chinas, Duroc-Jerseys, Chester Whites, Victorias, and Hampshires in a variety of classes. However, the Chester Whites, entered by J. N. Dorsey & Sons, of Perry, Illinois, and Duroc-Jerseys, exhibited by J. B. Hillingoss & Sons, of Florida, Indiana, captured the greatest public interest and likewise a high proportion of the premium money and ribbons. As a result of the showing made in 1902 enough momentum was gained to bring the department's premium money for 1903 to \$1,300. Caldwell Norton, a veteran breeder of Berkshires in Jefferson County, was then manager of the department for swine. It was through Norton's efforts that several prominent Ohio State Fair exhibitors of swine participated as exhibitors in Kentucky. Some four hundred entries are recorded for 1903, with the then new Tamworth taking the lead.

At Lexington, in 1905, there was an entry of swine that is outstanding in the history of the Kentucky State Fair. The pens of the Hood Stock Farm, Lowell, Massachusetts, containing one hog that weighed 960 pounds, not only attracted unusual interest while on the grounds but left a premise for several important conclusions. The large number of animals exhibited by this breeder at a point so far distant from home was accepted as evidence that a favorable award by the judges was of greater value than the premium money involved. If the Hood Stock Farm had received the entire sum offered in this department, it is probable that expenses incident to their exhibition would not have been covered, but the advertising given the farm was considered ample compensation for the effort and outlay.

The success of the swine department in 1905 served as an incentive for greater efforts in 1906, when a superb quality of animals competed. W. D. Fletcher, Lowell, Massachusetts, manager of the Hood Farm herd of Berkshires, said that he had never seen such a high class swine exhibit, not even excepting that at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition at St. Louis. He had been at most of the fairs on the whole circuit and said that none of them could compare with the one found here. The same was said of the Berkshire exhibit by J. J. Ferguson, of Swift & Company, Chicago, who judged the Berkshires at St. Louis. Mr. Fletcher said that accommodations for animals, although temporary, were of a high order.

An impromptu feature of the 1906 fair was the keen rivalry between the Hood Stock Farm and the Overton Stock Farm, with Glen-Meadow Stock Farm of Shepherdsville pitted against both. The latter exhibitor, with twenty-five Poland-Chinas, took twenty-five ribbons, winning every first but one in the Poland-China division. The Kentucky contestant won all the championships with eight seconds; and on yearlings and under, sows took the prizes in one-two-three order. Glen-Meadows was reputed at that time to have the largest herd of purebred Poland-Chinas in the world. Its Poland-China boar, Separator 104707, was not shown in Kentucky but was saved for the Springfield, Illinois, fair at which winners of all the other state fairs competed for championship honors. In spite of this reservation, Glen-Meadows won first prize and the championship with Glen's Corrector by Corrector. Gladys, by Keep On, took the championship for sows for her breed, and Keepon's Best 146894 took first prize in her class.

The Duroc-Jerseys were worthily represented by Commodore, property of Amos W. Harris & Sons, Waverly, a 1,080-pound three-year-old that won the sweepstakes for boars of this breed.

In the fall of 1907 H. L. Iglehart, superintendent of the department for swine, visited the Ohio State Fair, inviting exhibitors to compete at the Kentucky State Fair. The cordial reception he received and the compliments paid by him bore evidence of the esteem in which the fair was then held among breeders outside Kentucky. In a contemporary swine breeders' publication its editor, E. K. Morris, said, "Kentucky has made more rapid progress in producing purebred swine the last two years than other states." This statement is substantiated by noteworthy records of the fair of 1907. Prominent among the entries of that year was Ideal Jumbo, a Poland-China boar four years old weighing 1,190 pounds, owned by Huffman Brothers, Centreville; this animal then held twelve blue ribbons. Much interest was evinced in entries. The chief exhibitor of Duroc-Jerseys was A. W. Harris & Son, of Union County, who showed thirty head, all sired by Commodore which won every first prize where shown in 1906. The Harris pens took eight firsts, three seconds, and three thirds in 1907. One of the winners, Matchless Chief, took first prize in his class and, though only eleven months old, held four blue ribbons earned at other state fairs. Pennyryle Dutchess, a valuable sow from the Harris pens, had won five firsts at state fairs.

The impetus gained by the swine department during the first five fairs was such that when permanent grounds were acquired in 1908, the department was provided with facilities that brought new breeder-exhibitors. The increased interest became apparent in the heavy attendance at the swine breeders' convention held at this fair.

In 1909, with a total of \$1,750 premium money in the swine department, the American Berkshire trophy went to G. Letterle & Sons, of Harrod's Creek. The cup was awarded for the best pen of Berkshires under one year old. The Letterles entered ten head and were awarded eight premiums. Duroc-Jerseys were well represented. Mahan Brothers, Osborne, Ohio, were the leading exhibitors. Two weeks previously the Mahan stock had swept the prize list at the Iowa State Fair and achieved a similar triumph in Kentucky.

In 1911 the exhibit of hogs, said to be the best ever within the grounds, attracted thousands of visitors. The total number of entries was 700-- twice the number shown in 1910. The Everson Brothers, Wellington, Ohio, included the sow that won the grand prize at the 1910 International Live Stock Show. The owners turned down a \$700 offer for this animal. The largest hog of the show, 1,080 pounds, was exhibited by Charles Ford, of Woodford County.

The pens containing the "mule-foot" breed of hogs proved an attraction for country and city folk alike. This hog, as the name implies, has a foot like a mule, not cloven. The origin of the breed was a mystery to hog raisers. A religious sect known as the Dunkards, it was said, introduced them in this country but would not divulge the source from which they were obtained. The mule-foot breed was thought to be practically immune to cholera.

T. M. Brown, president of Indiana State Fair, congratulated the State Fair management on the splendid hog exhibit of the year which he said was even better than that at Indianapolis.

The Berkshire Congress of 1913

The American Berkshire Congress met at the fair in 1913. Breeders from every part of the country visited the fair to attend this congress. Prominent visitors included F. E. Springer, Springfield, Illinois, secretary of the Berkshire Breeders' Association, and L. E. Frost, editor of The Berkshire World. The

fair management arranged an unusually good premium list for Berkshires, allowing \$1,400 in prize money for that breed alone as a gesture of appreciation to the Berkshire Congress. Berkshire breeders entered their stock in numbers that eclipsed showings of all previous years.

Although swine exhibits came from almost every section of the country, Kentucky entries carried off a large share of the premiums. Many of the big prizes went to Haggin's Elmendorf Farm, Lexington. N. D. Browning, Jackson, Missouri, won the prize for the grand champion boar with Symolier V. The grand champion sow was Elmendorf Farm's Rival's Princess II. To these owners, respectively, went the cups offered by the American Berkshire Association and the American Berkshire Congress. Rogers Brothers captured numerous trophies with superb animals, notable among which was Maximus Duke. To fair visitors in general, the Berkshire pens were a leading point of interest in the stock exhibit.

In 1915 Kentucky Berkshire breeders suffered a temporary eclipse when the Hood Stock Farm, of Lowell, Massachusetts, captured all but one blue ribbon. Elmendorf Farm took the silver trophy of the American Berkshire Association for the best pen of Berkshires, winning over Rogers Brothers and W. T. Frye, of Danville.

Effects of Wartime Retail Prices

Wartime prices created a demand for smaller cuts of pork and other meats. This was reflected in the swine show at the fair. Quick maturing breeds then secured and have since held the edge in popularity. To meet this condition, new classes were established. The competition in these classes was keen, and the 1918 entries equaled those of 1913. Breeders from Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio exhibited extensively. First honors went to Mooseheart Farm, Mooseheart, Illinois, owner of the grand champion Berkshire boar of that year.

The ensuing decade produced no radical change in the swine department. A gradual improvement in quarters and increase in the department's premium money to \$4,000 brought new breeders as competitors. Some were veteran breeders who had not previously exhibited in Kentucky and others were new recruits to the swine breeding industry. Entries including all leading breeds from ten states were made in 1927. The judges that year were Y. Grant Riley, Thornton, Indiana; G. E. Mahan, Dayton, Ohio; and Simon Albrecht, of Tiskilwa, Illinois.

A new building for swine was ready for occupancy in 1929. Its capacity was taxed by the large number of pens that came to Kentucky at the conclusion of the National Swine Show held at Indianapolis, Indiana, during the preceding week. With pork chops selling at a quarter or more per pound, the ton-litter class, a recent innovation, received more attention than any other. In this class P. K. Bagley, Springfield, Kentucky, took the grand championship, his second consecutive with this type of entry. Ton-litter entries included the Poland-Chinas, Spotted Poland-Chinas, Duroc-Jerseys, and Chester Whites. These classes were judged by packing-house representatives, and at the close of the fair were sold by auction.

Swine breeders suffered severely during the early 1930's by reason of the decline in market prices to a point generally approaching cost of production. However, during these years the swine department continued to draw into competition the best stock of the country. Though classes were not always as full as in 1913 or 1918, they were sufficiently well filled to provide keen competition. Another phase of the swine breeding industry that developed during these years was the Pig Club work, and later that of the Future Farmers of America.

Noteworthy grand champions of 1938 included entries from several other States. The grand champion Berkshire boar was High Score, entered and owned by Edgar Glander, West Manchester, Ohio, who also won a grand championship with Grand Lady, a Berkshire sow. Show Boy, the grand champion Hampshire boar, came from the pens of William Stohrey & Sons, Shelbyville, Indiana. Indiana Princess, a Chester White sow owned by Schembs Brothers, Remington, Indiana, earned like honors for her owners. James H. Williams, Bryant, Indiana, had the grand champion Spotted Poland-China boar and sow, respectively, First Frost and Beauty Bramble. One of Kentucky's most notable winners was Miss Ann, champion Hampshire sow owned by Kentucky Cardinal Farms, Henderson.

Under the supervision of W. W. Sugg, the swine department, in 1939, reached a high record for classes, there being thirty-eight lots covering all breeds with these lots broken down into 153 classes. Breeding classes were judged by J. W. Schwab, Lafayette, Indiana, and packer-type class by Henry Fischer of Louisville. Premium money for the various breeding classes was: Berkshire, \$200; Poland-Chinas, Duroc-Jerseys, and Hampshires, \$416 each; Chester Whites, \$400; Spotted Poland-Chinas, \$400. In the packer type classes the total premium money was \$727. For Poland-Chinas the fair contributed \$424 for prizes, to which the Standard Poland-China Record Association added \$30. In the barrow division the prize money offered by the fair was \$198; by the Hampshire Swine Record Association, \$50; and by the United Duroc Record Association, \$25. All classes were well filled-- in numerous instances to capacity.

In 1940, against strong competition, Paul Agee, Lebanon, Tennessee, won the Duroc-Jersey sweepstakes; like honors were won for the Hampshire breed by Henry P. Barrett, Henderson, with his boar, Dixie Highway. In the female class of the Hampshire breed, sweepstakes honors went to Rock Creek Farm, Plano, Illinois. Grand champion Poland-China boar and sow were both shown by Run Valley Farm, Coatesville, Pennsylvania. The 1940 interest centered largely in the Packer Division, limited to Kentucky exhibitors. Henry P. Barrett retained for the sixth successive year the honors first gained in 1934 by showing the best finished animal of its class. Cecil E. Epperson's Poland-China boar from Winchester, won two seconds; and Clifton Rodes' Duroc-Jersey, from Crestwood, third place.

SHEEP AND GOATS

Among the originally established departments was one designed for sheep and goats in 1902, continued so until 1925 when, on account of lack of interest, the exhibition of goats was discontinued and the department given over entirely to sheep. As has been pointed out, sheep had long played an important part in the agricultural life of Kentucky, and the position of this animal in the State's agricultural set-up was recognized in the arrangement of the department for sheep and goats in the first fair. Lots were provided for Shropshires, Southdowns, Oxfords, Hampshires, Cotswolds, Merinos (classes A and B), and the Rambouillet or French Merino, with numerous classes for each breed.

In 1902 outside sheep made a strong showing. Dorsets from Tranquility Farms, Allemachy, New Jersey; and Shropshires from the Morgan Farm, Beloit, Wisconsin, also from Altamont Farm, Millbrook, New York, led the show.

These early State fairs witnessed an interest in sheep comparable to that shown during the period of the Napoleonic Wars and again just after the War between the States. The quarters provided for sheep were crowded, though each year saw extension of accommodations.

In 1907 Prof. M. A. Scoville, of the State College of Agriculture, presided as judge in the sheep rings. A feature of the year's exhibit was the keen competition between the flock of W. J. Cherry, of Xenia, Ohio, and that of W. P. Artz, of Osborne, Indiana. The Artz flock had taken all the first prizes at the Indiana State Fair that year, and a like triumph had been won by the Cherry flock at the Ohio State Fair. In Kentucky the Artz flock took five out of the total nine firsts.

Several noteworthy changes occurred in 1907, chief of which was the increased participation of sheep entered from the Pennyryle, a section of the State in which few sheep were raised before the turn of the century. Another unusual condition that prevailed during this fair was the demand for breeding ewes. The exhibitors came from a wide area and included such flocks as those of F. W. Harding and George W. McKerrow, Waukesha, Wisconsin; H. M. Brown, Hillsboro, Ohio; C. O. Judd, Kent, Ohio; R. D. Williams and J. C. Williams, Xenia, Ohio. Honors were pretty evenly divided among these owners. The judge was Harry Compton.

In 1909 the sheep department was under the superintendency of W. K. Middleton. To him is attributed a statement that the quality of animals shown in this year was outstandingly high. William Cooper, Chicago, Illinois, took nine firsts, nine seconds, and one third in the Shropshire classes. Outstanding Oxfords, Hampshires, and Lincolns were on hand, together with excellent specimens of other breeds.

Prominent among the visitors of the 1911 fair was F. J. Kleinheinz, Minnesota sheep breeder and judge of wide experience, who said that the sheep exhibit, by no means the largest, was among the best he had ever seen at any state fair.

Due to a slump in prices of mutton and wool in the early part of the second decade, a gradual decline in entries of sheep took place. In 1911 the management offered prize money to fifty-two lots of sheep and goats in 124 classes. Two years later the number of lots had fallen to forty-two and the classes to 107. In another two years Indiana breeders were enabled to take practically all prizes for both sheep and goats. Axe & Millett, Portland, Indiana, won every prize offered for Shropshires except the one for Kentucky-bred in which there were no entries. The same owners made a strong showing in Southdowns, taking three firsts, four seconds, three thirds, and two fourths. M. R. Purviance, Huntington, Indiana, swept the Oxford rings.

For about a decade after 1913, the sheep shown by Kentucky breeders claimed only a small portion of the prizes. Shortly after the World War a large demand for Kentucky wool developed. The reason for this was a texture that makes it peculiarly suitable to the manufacture of infants' clothing. The demand established a place for this type of wool on the Boston market, and prices rose for the quality of wool furnished by Kentucky shearings. Along with this special wool market outlet, came a demand from eastern urban centers for lambs ready for market prior to the middle of June. Climatic conditions in Kentucky favor this marketing period, and the trade has grown until the revenues from wool and lambs now approximate \$10,000,000 annually. Kentucky lambs mature for market at a very favorable marketing time. California spring lambs are first to reach the market, and they are followed by the lambs from Tennessee. By the time Kentucky lambs are ready, practically all the California product has been marketed and shipments from Tennessee have passed their peak. The price usually remains high until the middle of June, when northern lambs reach the market. By this time the bulk of Kentucky's lamb crop has been sold.

Kentucky sheep breeding revived perceptibly during the post-World War prosperity years. At the fair of 1929 E. L. Shaw, Ashley, Ohio, one of the country's leading judges of sheep, said that Kentucky's Southdown show was one of the best he had ever seen in the United States, and by far the best ever held in the South. In Hampshire and open classes the Hart Farms won a number of prizes, taking practically everything offered for Kentucky-bred sheep, including the Kentucky Accredited Purebred Sheep Breeders' Association silver trophy. Prominent Kentucky Southdown prize winning flocks were those of William Belknap, Goshen; Ingram & Marshall, Georgetown; and Shrout & Binton, Sadieville.

With the prize decline of the early 1930's came a lessening of interest in sheep and their products, though in various ways both the fair management and the sheep-breeding societies made attempts to keep it alive. In 1938 the Kentucky Purebred Sheep Breeders' Association awarded a gold sheep bell as a trophy to encourage larger showings of quality sheep. This bell is awarded each year to the Kentucky breeder showing the best pen of lambs. Each winner's name is engraved on the bell, and the winner retains the bell until the succeeding show when it is surrendered to the new winner. However, the trophy becomes the property of the first breeder to win the bell three times. The champion Southdown ewe of 1938 was exhibited by Earl Jenkins, Ashley, Ohio. The grand champion ram of the same breed came from the flock of W. T. Forsee & Son, of Owenton. Among the Hampshires was "America's First Undeclared Ram in two Consecutive Years," shown by C. M. Porter & Sons, Connersville, Indiana. The grand champion Hampshire ewe came from the Buck & Doe Run Valley Farms, Coatesville, Pennsylvania. The grand championship for Cheviot ewes went to T. Harris & Sons, Kokomo, Indiana. Howard McClain & Sons, Lima, Ohio, took the grand championship for both ewes and rams of the Shropshire breed.

The sheep show of 1939 was arranged under the superintendency of Henry M. Parry, Maysville, Kentucky, with Harold Barber as judge. Exhibits were arranged in nineteen lots divided into eighty-nine classes. Prize money distributed totaled \$1,888, of which \$1,702 was offered by the fair, and \$186 by the American Hampshire Breeders' Association. The champion Southdown ram and ewe were shown by Earl Jenkins, of Ohio. Champion Shropshire ram and ewe awards went to E. E. Guthrey, Maysville, Ohio. The Cheviot ram championship was won by Helm Brothers, Belleville, Illinois, and the champion ewe was owned by Turner C. Collins, of Cynthia. Champion Hampshire ram was shown by L. T. Duwyer, Indianapolis, Indiana, and champion ewe of that breed by C. M. Porter, Connersville, Indiana.

Grand Championship honors in the sheep section of the 1940 show went to E. E. Guthrey, Maysville, Ohio, owner of the winning ram in the Shropshire division. The best Shropshire ewe award went to A. J. Moore, Butler, Indiana. Like awards in the Cheviot Division were won by Turney Collins, Cynthia, on the champion ram and by Alvin L. Helm, Belleville, Illinois, on the champion ewe. In the Southdown Division honors went to Jack Bower, Tip City, Ohio, for the winning ram. The Hampshire grand champion ram and ewe were shown by Buck and Doe Run Valley Farm, Coatesville, Pennsylvania.

In the Kentucky-Only Class honors of the show went to C. B. Cotton, Jonesville, for his Southdown buck; to Mary E. Ewbank, Warsaw, for her Southdown ewe; in the Hampshire Division of the Kentucky-Only Class honors for the best buck went to E. O. Walker, Springfield; and for best ewe to H. Sousley, Flemingsburg.

POULTRY, PIGEONS, AND PET STOCK

This department, organized in 1902 for poultry and pigeons, has undergone great changes in the way of improvement, keeping pace with the steady growth of

the national demand for poultry products. The first show, that of 1902, provided prizes for poultry and pigeons alone, but arrangements were made for the display of Belgian hares. This exhibit, though not of a competitive nature, was sufficiently well received to bring nearly one hundred entries. Chief among the hare breeders were J. L. Shallcross, Anchorage, and H. H. Moeller, Louisville. In 1927 a division of the department was assigned to rabbits, and in 1939 further expansion included a covey division.

Poultry at the Early Fairs

During the 1902 fair, Thursday was extensively advertised as "Homer Pigeon Day." Many of the leading lofts within a 100-mile radius made entries. A feature of this exhibition was the release simultaneously of about 150 birds exhibited to fly home carrying messages about the fair.

The pigeon exhibit at the Owensboro State Fair of 1903 was among the leading attractions to breeders in other states. Well-known lofts from Cincinnati, Chicago, Cleveland, Fort Wayne, Indianapolis, and St. Louis were represented in this show that was classed as the largest of its kind up to that time held west of Philadelphia. In the Homer classes some two thousand entries were made. Poultry exhibits also showed an increase in breeds and number of entries.

Under the superintendency of John H. Good, the poultry department received unprecedented support from breeders. It was found necessary, even after a large addition to facilities, to refuse entrance to more than two hundred birds because of a lack of space. George Ewald, Cincinnati, Ohio, served as judge, and to him is attributed a statement that he "seldom saw birds as fine" as those shown at this fair. One of the leading exhibitors was Harry Clubb, Pleasureville, a breeder of Barred Plymouth Rocks, who took all firsts for classes of this breed.

A separate building was provided for the poultry department when the fair went into its present home. The 1908 poultry show was judged by B. T. Heimlich, Jacksonville, Illinois; the pigeons by George Ewald, Cincinnati, Ohio. The turkey exhibit was widely reported as among the best ever held in the United States.

The Kentucky Poultry Breeders' Association was organized at the State Fair of 1909. Although several local poultry societies were then in existence, there was no State-wide organization. The new association sprang from efforts of M. C. Rankin, commissioner of agriculture. Premium money offered by the management in 1909 was \$750, to which Commissioner Rankin added \$400 from the funds of his office for use as special premiums for Kentucky-bred poultry.

A premium list of 1911 shows poultry and pigeons divided into forty-four lots and 314 classes. Over 1,500 fowls were entered, representing nearly every Kentucky county. Breeders from other States patronized the poultry department as never before, both in entries and attendance. A large part of the Ohio State Fair poultry exhibit participated at the Kentucky show. The pigeon show was pronounced one of the fair's leading attractions.

The total number of entries in the poultry division in 1915 was 1,780 birds. The size of the show and the widespread interest that it created is reflected in the fact that publishers from numerous distant cities, including Buffalo, Chicago, and Cleveland sent photographers and artists to this fair to obtain pictures of prize winning fowls and flocks. A flock of one hundred Kentucky-bred White Plymouth Rocks secured numerous blue ribbons for its owner. The following year White Leghorns held the spotlight, with over two hundred birds of this breed

entered. A total of 1,600 fowls were entered in 1916, among them a large class of Dark Cornish, first of that breed to be exhibited at the fair, and noteworthy as the largest display of this breed ever seen in the United States. The participation of the Dark Cornish breeders was obtained through the efforts of A. W. Waller, superintendent of the poultry department.

The Poultry Show Expands

The poultry industry was quick to respond to the increased demand for poultry products brought by the World War, and this response was reflected at the fair in the enlargement of this department and the ever increasing number of entries. In 1921 the poultry standardization exhibit comprised 485 fowls entered from fifteen standardized Kentucky counties. This was said to have been the largest amateur poultry show then held in America. Kentucky's work of standardization was then under the direction of A. S. Chapin of the College of Agriculture, who served as director of this exhibit at the fair. To his efforts Kentucky owes its comparative freedom from mongrel barnyard flocks.

From the obscure condition of this industry in 1902, it had developed, in twenty-five years, into one of the Kentucky farmer's chief sources of revenue. In 1924 egg production yielded \$10,000,000 and fowls sold for \$12,500,000. In 1927, a boom year for the Kentucky oil industry, wells in Barren County sold \$1,000,000 worth of petroleum. In the same year the relatively obscure poultry business of that county yielded farmers \$650,000. The State's interest in poultry was shown by the opening in 1927 of the new building, housing poultry, pigeons, and pet stock. Although rabbit displays had been presented over the years, no departmental recognition was given until 1927 when a division for rabbits was established as a part of Department G. The poultry show of that year was staged under the superintendency of W. B. Buford, Nicholasville, with J. Hunter Matthews and J. P. Habenstein as assistants.

After another decade of assiduous effort, poultry presented 4,300 entries in the exhibit at the fair and the poultry industry had risen to third place in the State's agricultural production. The year 1937 found Kentucky ranking eighth among the States in production of turkeys.

Mass liberation of homing pigeons at the 1938 fair was a feature of the department's exhibit. Over 1,200 pigeons were entered, and some three hundred homers were set free to fly home. Among these was a hen, belonging to C. J. Weber's Dixie Pigeon Loft, that flew home from a liberation event held in Montgomery, Alabama. Many little known and valuable birds were exhibited, including Chinese owls, Fantails, Oriental Fills, and Maltese pigeons. The rabbit division, with slightly more than two hundred entries, had representatives of all breeds. Flemish hares and New Zealand Whites were the chief attractions.

The addition of a covey division brought a further expansion of this department. The 373 classes for poultry shown in the fair of 1939 embraced practically every breed. Pigeon exhibits were arranged in 318 classes, rabbits in 125 classes. Management of the department was under J. Hunter Matthews, and the following served as judges: Frank Conway, Indianapolis, Indiana; Len Rounsley, Bedford, Indiana; James Humphrey, Lexington; Clyde Haggard, Georgetown; Clayton Thomason, Georgetown; Chester W. Burgess, Bowling Green; and J. J. Kiefer, Louisville.

The 1940 show sustained the quality set by that of the preceding years. The F. F. A. competition in this department was especially noteworthy, and public interest in the show as a whole was intense and sustained.

DAIRY, CREAMERY, AND BEE PRODUCTS

The Dairy and Creamery Products Department (M. and M. Building) was established in 1910. Bee products were added to the department in 1921.

In 1909 the United States Department of Agriculture, upon request of the Jefferson County Board of Health, sent Ivan G. Weld to Louisville to organize a pure milk exhibit at the fair. This exhibit was designed to portray the relationship between milk purity and public health. A model dairy barn and milk room erected on the fairgrounds by order of the Jefferson County Fiscal Court. The buildings became a part of the permanent equipment of the State Fairgrounds. This plant was operated under the auspices of the dairy division of the State department of agriculture, by a staff from the Experiment Station at Lexington. Pedigreed Jersey cows shown in the exhibit were loaned by Mrs. Henning, of Shelby County. The exhibit attracted wide and intense interest, and from this developed the dairy, creamery and bee products department.

During the next decade, efforts were made to encourage dairy farmers to produce certified milk. Many responded to the appeal at once, and after a reasonable period those who failed to meet the growing demand for milk found the market closed to them through requirements of city ordinances and state laws prohibiting the sale of milk from uninspected herds.

The steady growth of the modern dairy industry from the early 1900's to the present day is shown by the fact that, in 1909, when the Federal Government's exhibit was first staged, there were but 381,000 milch cows in the State, many of them scarcely deserving the name. The 1940 figures show 540,000, among them many grade or full-blood representatives of the leading dairy breeds. With this increase in numbers, the milk flow and the monetary value of the product has more than correspondingly increased, as is shown in the exhibits staged by the dairy interests in the Merchants and Manufacturers Building.

Prizes have grown in keeping with the growth of the display. In 1939 nine dairy products classes were filled and more than \$300 in awards was distributed to exhibitors.

The 1940 dairy products show was considered by the judges as being outstanding in the history of the fair. From the "ice box" show of 1910 the dairy exhibit has grown to be representative of the varied character and scope of the dairy industry. Milk, cream, butter, and cheese from Kentucky dairies and creameries make this exhibit a show window for the State's dairy farms.

The apiary display of 1940 was revealing of both opportunity for the development of the bee industry and the excellent quality of Kentucky honey. Beeswax, shown in connection with the display, and named in the department heading, has ceased to be of large importance in the economy of the State but retains historic and sentimental values.

FOX HOUNDS AND COON DOGS

In 1932 Department Y, created in 1915 for the short-lived Woman's Shop, was revived and given over to the Fox Hound Show, said to have been the first ever held at any state fair. This show was in charge of W. W. Sharp, superintendent, of Harrodsburg, and M. D. Gordon, ringmaster.

Two years later, Coon Dogs were added. In 1936 the department distributed prizes to winners in twenty-one classes, including both Fox Hounds and Coon Dogs.

Since 1937 the shows for both types have been held in conjunction with the annual Kennel Club Show held under the auspices of the Louisville Kennel Club.

COLLIE DOGS

The department for collie dogs (the Scotch Sheep-dog) was formed in 1902. Seventeen classes were provided in the original scheme of the show, giving the farm-bred dog an opportunity to compete with kennel stock. At that time numerous kennels were maintained in the State, for the collie was looked upon with much favor by the farmer as a dog suited to work with livestock. During the early years of the fair, an average of about 120 entries were made annually. Then, in 1908, through the efforts of C. H. Thomas, secretary of the Louisville Collie Club, an enlarged premium list was announced and numerous eastern breeders entered representatives of their kennels. More than 150 dogs were entered in 1908, making the show the largest Collie specialty show ever held, aside from those of the Collie Club of America. Z. T. McKay was superintendent during that year, and Joseph I. Behling, of Milwaukee, acted as judge. Prominent among the winning owners was H. M. Wood, Anchorage, whose dogs earned ten blue ribbons.

From 1908 to 1912 the Collie Show suffered reverses resulting chiefly from a dwindling of the entries. Professional breeders preferred exhibiting at bench shows that received various breeds. The results of the show of 1912 made it evident that, in order to continue, the management would be compelled to accede to the wishes of breeders and visitors. Accordingly, in 1912, an agreement was reached with the American Kennel Club whereby that association, through its local organization, the Louisville Kennel Club, undertook the management of this department on condition that an all-breed show be conducted thereafter. Under this arrangement the dog show has become one of the largest of its kind in the South.

KENNEL CLUB SHOW

Two meetings of the Kennel Club Show are held each year; the meetings held during Fair Week, and a one-day event held in the Livestock Pavilion on the fairgrounds during the month of May. The event held May 18, 1940, presents a typical picture of the "dog show."

Four hundred seven dogs representing forty-two breeds were listed. These dogs were of the sporting, hound, working, terrier, nonsporting, and toy breeds.

The sporting breeds included Pointers, Labrador Retrievers, English Setters, Irish Setters, English Springer Spaniels, and Cocker Spaniels. The hound breeds were represented by Afghans, Beagles, and Dachshunds; the working breeds by Boxers, Collies, Doberman Pinschers, Great Danes, Old English Sheep-dogs, Samoyedes, Shetland Sheep-dogs, and St. Bernards. The terriers included Airedales, Bulls, Cairns, Fox, Irish, Scottish, Sealyhams, and Staffordshires; the toy breeds of the Chihuahuas, Brussels, Griffons, Pekinese, Pomeranians, Miniature Pinschers and the Toy Manchesters. In the nonsporting group were Boston Terriers, Bull-dogs, Chows, Dalmatians, Keeshandens, and Schipperkes.

Of the forty-two breeds entered, only the Fox Hounds, Welsh Terriers, French Bulldogs, and Newfoundlands failed to appear. Of the place winners, seven came from Kentucky, six from Illinois, four each from Indiana and Ohio, and one each from Missouri, Michigan, and Louisiana. King V. Leonhart, a Great Dane owned by

Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Ferber, of Cincinnati, Ohio, topped the show. Kentucky winners in the various groups were: sporting breeds-- Dutchess of Arden (winning female Labrador Retriever), owned by Harry C. Royal, Louisville; Rummy Boy of Stagborn (best of breed English Setter), owned by R. Minor McGhee, Raceland. In the hound group, Omar Khayyam (best of the Afghan breed), property of Mr. and Mrs. Frank M. Andrews, Fort Thomas, shared honors with Missouri and Indiana; while Pocono Platinum (best of the Collie breed), owned by H. J. Edward Kilgus, Louisville, captured like honors in the working breeds group. In the same group Leets (winning female St. Bernard), owned by Robert T. Roulston, Louisville, won secondary honors against stiff competition.

In the terrier group, Kentucky captured no less than five awards. In the White Bull Terrier division of this group Ann Justice (best of breed) won for Rudell McKenna, St. Matthews; Seagry Scrapper (best of Cairn Terrier breed) did the same for Mrs. Hubert Willis, of Louisville; and Just David (best of Fox Terrier breed), did likewise for R. W. Grigsby, of Bardstown. In the class of Staffordshire Terriers, Brindled Buck won a breed-winner honor for E. K. Rahm, of Louisville, and Lady Luck of the same breed captured winning female honors for her owner, Mrs. E. K. Rahm.

In the toy breeds, the Chihuahua, Cara-Nina-Mia, took best of breed honors for Mrs. Charles Dobbs, Louisville; and in the nonsporting group, Illustrious Lady, a Boston Terrier, won for W. S. Hert, of Louisville. In the Bulldog division of the same group, Kapra's Jay Bee Bee won a best-of-breed honor for Kapra Kennels, Louisville; and in the same division Marcliffe Gallant Lad won a "best-of-winners" honor for his owner, Clifford Chronimus, also of Louisville.

Judges included J. J. Duncan, Atlanta, Georgia, who placed the winners in the working dogs group; W. H. Shanks, Columbus, Ohio, who did the same for terriers; Byron Hoffman, Toledo, Ohio, judge of the toy dog group; G. H. Hewson, of Canada; H. H. Cahoon, Ben Arvin, Pennsylvania, who placed the sporting dogs with the exception of Cockers judged by H. D. Kendrick; and L. S. Brennan, Dayton, Ohio, who shared with Cahoon in the judging of the obedience classes.

STATE FAIR SHOW, 1940

At the Kennel Club's 1940 State Fair show, Champion Penhill Perfect of Harham, a three-year-old Welsh Terrier female of Harham Kennels, owned by H. M. Florsheim, Deerfield, Illinois, defeated a field of 276 contestants for the coveted honor of "best dog in show." To win she beat out the best that eight other breeds had to offer in the group judging. In that contest an English Setter won the sporting dog honors; a Dachshund took the hound breed division; a Doberman-Pinscher scored in the working dog class; a Chihuahua won the toy dog division, and the nonsporting dog winner was a Boston Terrier. Four of these-- the Boston Terrier, the Doberman-Pinscher, the Dachshund and the English Setter-- were already American Kennel Club champions in their respective divisions. A noteworthy feature of the show was the work of a dog owned by Walter Lindner, Warren, Michigan. This dog, a Doberman-Pinscher, scored 248 out of a possible 250 in Open Class "B" competition, and won a perfect score of 200 in the utility class.

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CHAPTER 3

CROPS, HOME, INDUSTRY, EDUCATION

SEEDS AND GRAIN

The display of field seeds and grain, presented by the Agricultural Experiment Station in 1902, stands out in the history of the department. The exhibit included all leading varieties of oats, wheat, and cow peas, as well as numerous varieties of corn, small grains, hemp, tobacco, grasses, and various other seeds. Particular interest of visitors focused on a variety of corn grown for the corn-cob pipe manufacturing trade, a variety that produced an unusually large cob. The display was arranged under the direction of Joseph N. Harper of the Experiment Station. Prof. H. Gorman, entomologist of the State University, served as judge. This exhibit, which established a precedent, was entered solely for demonstration purposes.

Greatly increased farmer interest in this department was shown in the exhibits of 1906, reflecting particularly the efforts of H. C. Lovelace, of Nelson County, to enlarge the usefulness of the department. A complete array of grains and field seeds produced in Kentucky was on hand, and in addition were a broad list of entries by F. M. Whipps, Maysville, Ohio, and J. L. Kechley, of Mount Victory, Ohio, who took many first prizes.

Orchard grass seed entries of 1907-8 produced keen competition among growers. Magruder Brothers, Goshen, carried off first prize in both years. A prolific crop in 1909 brought a large list of entries. In 1909 this firm took both first and second prizes. Incidentally, the 1909 crop of orchard grass seed of Jefferson and Oldham counties, marketed by an association of growers, brought slightly over \$100,000. In 1909 the first and second premiums for the best ten ears of Boone County white field corn went to G. Letterle & Sons, Harrods Creek.

Over the earlier years the exhibits of this department varied little. There have been outstanding years when favorable weather brought an increased production. Such was the case in 1925 when there was unusually keen competition between corn growers. The premium list provided for all of the leading varieties grown in the State. Two divisions were established for Kentucky growers; one to include corn grown in Jefferson and adjoining counties, and the other to embrace the rest of the State. Some few classes were made open to the world. Corn was shown in various forms, including manufactured products such as meal, grits, and hominy. The largest single prize was \$135. The display of that year emphasized the increased attention paid by farmers of the State to grasses, legumes, and other crops little known when the fair was first started. Sweet clover, lespe-deza, cowpeas, and soybeans were new members of the legume family added to the red clover long grown in Kentucky. Large exhibits of bluegrass, orchard grass, baled hay, sunflower seed, broom corn, hemp, sorghum molasses, and Kentucky coun-

try hams and bacon were shown and, in connection with the new crops mentioned, set the pace for the exhibits of later years.

In 1939 Thomas P. Cooper, dean of the University of Kentucky College of Agriculture, was the member of the State Fair Board in charge; A. V. Hardin, Prospect, served as superintendent; and Prof. E. J. Kenney of the University of Kentucky officiated as judge. Premium money distributed amounted to \$1,120. The awards covered twenty-one lots and a total of seventy-six classes. Competition in this department is invariably keen. In 1940 the general excellence of the exhibits, especially corn, was noted. Though the exhibits change little, their arrangement varies widely, producing an effective display.

VEGETABLES AND MELONS

An account of the fair of 1902 relates that the department for vegetables and melons was "complete and attractive." Exhibits were predominantly Kentucky-grown, most of them from Jefferson County, which accounts for the fact that the growers of that county took most of the prizes.

In 1906 the department was under the superintendency of S. H. Sale, with William H. Vetter as assistant. In 1909 an excellent display of vegetables and melons was shown. A newspaper account states that the vegetable exhibit of 1910 "surpassed anything ever seen in Kentucky." The department then was superintended by J. Lewis Letterle.

During these early years much of the garden produce for market was grown in Jefferson County; and it is partly due to the interest engendered by competition at the fair that local produce on the Louisville market has increased in variety and improved in quality in recent decades.

In 1914 Charles Scholtz, Jr., was placed in charge of the department. There were some 800 entries, including all vegetables, melons, and seasoning herbs grown in Kentucky, open to all comers. Such competition continued, producing a fairly even and diverse series of exhibits over the years until, in 1937, the management ruled that only Kentucky-grown products could be entered in competition.

Personnel of this department in 1939 included H. S. Cleveland, member-in-charge; Estel Roberts, Louisville, superintendent; and John S. Gardner, Lexington, judge. Prize money awarded by the fair management amounted to \$413, distributed over thirty-four lots composing 115 classes. The 1940 display in this department was fully up to the average in number of exhibits and in quality, especially for market samples.

TOBACCO

The department for tobacco, established in 1902, was discontinued in 1925. The exhibits varied little during these years except through the World War period, noted hereafter. Superintendency of the department was held by J. C. Bright, Shelbyville, in 1902-3. Records show that a particularly fine display of dark-leaf was made at the 1903 fair. A correspondingly fine exhibit of light burley was made at Lexington in 1905. A newspaper account says "the enormous tobacco exhibit ... constitutes one of the principal features in the agricultural department.... Manager Toewater of the American Tobacco Company made the tobacco awards...." The article relates that the tobacco shown was of superb quality and that a greater number of tobacco entries had never before been made at any Kentucky fair.

During the early 1900's tobacco prices were controlled by the manufacturing interests. Frequently the price dropped far below the cost of production. To combat this condition, growers formed associations to pool their crops and hold the product until a remunerative price could be obtained. In these years various bodies were formed with the American Society of Equity, representative of the lawful united effort of tobacco growers at the one extreme and the "night riders" at the other. The night riders, bands of men usually without more than temporary organization, derived their name from their nocturnal operations. These bands originated in the dark-leaf area, where they undertook to dominate the tobacco industry. Their activities were primarily intended to enforce an established sales policy, but frequently the methods employed fell into the class of lawless acts.

In 1908 a convention of the Kentucky branch of the American Society of Equity was held during the fair. More than 3,000 members assembled for an address by J. Campbell Cantrill, president of the Kentucky branch. The delegation of the equity members was headed by C. M. Barnett, Hartford, president of the American Society of Equity; Mr. Cantrill, Clarence Lebus, president of the Burley Tobacco Society, and all the members of the executive committee in Kentucky; and it was altogether the most notable day in the history of the organization in Kentucky.

The beneficial effects of the 1908 meeting brought the county societies and many independent growers back in 1909 for another convention. Mr. Barnett presided at this meeting, with F. P. Wolcott, Covington, serving as vice-chairman.

Tobacco entries responded in numbers to the liberal premium list of 1909. Large entries of both burley and dark-leaf were made. The crop of that year was exceedingly good, and its best was brought to the fair to capture the special prizes offered. M. C. Rankin, commissioner of agriculture, offered three special prizes of \$25 each for the best displays by any grower of burley, dark-leaf, or Green River.

In 1912 two separate tobacco divisions were established; one for growers, and the other for dealers, societies, and manufacturers. F. P. Sebree, Carrollton, was superintendent of the department in that year, and E. S. Rees, Louisville, served as assistant. In the division for growers each sample was defined as twelve hands of twelve leaves each. In the growers' classes, entries were limited to tobacco produced in Kentucky and adjoining states. In 1913 facilities for display were improved by the installation of glass cases. A heavy crop brought superb exhibits from all growing areas of the State. F. P. Yancey, Owenton, took two blue ribbons and a red one, and also the sweepstakes for the best four samples from a single crop of red-leaf, bright-leaf, cigar-wrapper, and trash.

The tobacco department enjoyed an unusual popularity during the World War and through the period of high tobacco prices just after the war. Then, with the price collapse that came in the early 1920's, a general lack of interest, both on the part of the growers and fair visitors, made the discontinuance of the tobacco department, after 1925, advisable. However, the annual tobacco festival, held in Lexington during the last week of November, is functioning in such a satisfactory manner that no loss to the tobacco industry has been experienced through the removal of tobacco from the fair.

FRUITS

The Horticultural Department met with immediate popular approval, as shown by newspaper accounts of the exhibit of 1902. "By far the prettiest sight on the grounds was the betting shed under the grandstand (at Churchill Downs) where the

horticultural display was judged. The north side of the betting shed was lined with big palms, native flowers, and potted plants. It was a favored spot." Here over a thousand plates of fruit were entered in competition by 110 exhibitors.

In the following year, county fruit exhibits were featured. Eight counties made entries. In the county exhibits, counties participating were each required to submit 100 plates of fruit. The winners in this exhibit were: Howard & Bates, Jefferson County, first, \$75; S. H. Blankenbaker, Jefferson County, second, \$60; T. L. Button, Bedford, third, \$40; and J. T. Baldwin, Corydon, Indiana, fourth, \$25. M. F. Johnson, Fern Creek, was superintendent of the department, continuing in that capacity for a number of years.

Records of the fair of 1910 tell of the prominence of Kentucky's horticultural exhibit, not alone as a department of the fair, but in comparison with other horticultural shows of the country. Competent judges who saw Kentucky's display of 1910 said that it ranked with the best fruit shows of the United States. W. W. Hillenmeyer, Lexington, and James H. Hammons, Jackson, horticultural experts, were in charge of this exhibit. A convention of the Kentucky Horticultural Society, Col. Bennett H. Young, president, was held on the fairgrounds during the week.

Interest aroused by the early horticultural exhibits was reflected in Kentucky's production of 12,000,000 bushels of apples for the market in 1915. Plantings of fruit trees in various sections of the State during the intervening years effected this result. Peaches appear to have dominated the show of 1916. The entries demonstrated clearly that definite areas of Kentucky are well adapted to peach culture. Along with the peach show, visitors were shown proper methods of packing all fruits for shipment. These demonstrations were conducted under the direction of Superintendent W. R. Elliott, Lexington, and Assistant Superintendent S. G. Prewitt, Winchester. Another feature show introduced in 1916 was a display of Kentucky's wild fruits and nuts. This exhibit included plums, pawpaws, persimmons, crabapples, grapes, red haws, acorns, beechnuts, walnuts, butternuts and hickory nuts.

The 1920's brought innovations and a generally enlarged horticultural department, with a personnel consisting of Ben E. Niles, Henderson, superintendent; Chiles Van Antwerp, Farmers, assistant superintendent; and Professor A. J. Olney, of the State College of Agriculture, judge. A feature of the 1921 exhibit was a display of apples grown in Henderson County. Some 20,000 choice red and yellow apples were used in an arrangement to spell "Henderson County." At the conclusion of the fair the piece was purchased by a Louisville fruit dealer for \$200.

High spots in the department's history of the 1930's mark additional progress for the State. In 1930 Joseph Gray, Bedford, won the sweepstakes in the apple show, taking first for both individual and special entry of twenty baskets. In the county rings, Graves took first place, and Jefferson second. In 1931 Graves County repeated its success, carrying off the first prize of \$100 in cash and the silver trophy. The Kentucky Orchard Company, Bullitt County, R. E. Nute, manager, won in the individual growers' class and also took first place in the twenty-tray entry.

The heavy crop of 1931 brought an unusually large list of entries. The apple show had previously occupied the balcony of the Merchants and Manufacturers Building, but this year the overflow was exhibited on the main floor around a "lighthouse" built of apples. A feature of the exhibit was the introduction of a new variety developed in McCracken County, thought to be an offspring of the Rome Beauty. In 1932 Graves County won its third consecutive first in the county class.

The Blue Eagle of the National Industrial Recovery Administration dominated the fair of 1933, especially the horticultural department, which displayed an NRA emblem, thirty-two by fifty-six feet, composed of apples and grapes. Several tons of grapes and 350 bushels of apples were used in the piece which was worked out in conformity to the plans of Ben E. Niles, secretary of the Kentucky Horticultural Society. A similarly constructed piece, erected in 1936, bore the legend "Apples for Health." The words were formed with Jonathan apples on a background of Grimes Golden.

The horticultural department personnel in 1939 was composed of Thomas P. Cooper, dean of the College of Agriculture, who served as member-in-charge; William Fegenbush, Buechel, superintendent; and C. S. Waltman, Lexington, judge. Cash prizes amounting to \$570.75 were distributed over eleven lots subdivided into eighty-seven classes. All classes were well filled, developing a keen competition.

In the 1940 horticultural show, competition was keen, especially in small fruits. First prize for best open exhibit by individual grower went to Mrs. Leota Kern, Hillcrest Orchard, Sturgis. Joe Bray & Sons, Bedford, won first for best display of twenty trays and twenty plates of apples. Sweepstakes honors for the best bushel of apples went to Leonard Overby, Mayfield. William Michaelson & Son, Valley Station; J. H. Buckman, Shepherdsville; and the McCracken County Peach Growers' Association, Paducah, won in the pear, grape and peach classes respectively.

FLOWERS

Through the years, the department for plants and flowers has changed little, except in reflecting public favor for some particular variety. In the early years, exhibits were composed entirely of garden flowers and plants nurtured in the home. Gradually a professional division was added, and subsequently additional separate classes were introduced for displays by garden clubs, societies, and women's clubs.

In the 1920's the dahlia, more than any other flower, stole the show and has succeeded in holding its place in public favor. At the 1930 fair, Castlewood Farms exhibited a basket of large salmon-pink blossoms. This dahlia was originated by the exhibitor and was named the "Kentucky Dahlia." The same year Frank H. Poschinger, Louisville, won first prize for the largest yellow dahlia, the prize specimen measuring twelve and one-quarter inches in diameter. More than 2,000 entries competed in the various classes at this show, held under the superintendency of Mrs. William Smith, Maysville, assisted by George Nanz, Louisville.

By 1935 the dahlia show alone exhibited some six hundred entries including a large list of varieties. Blossoms of many colors and shades ranged in size from less than one to more than fourteen inches in diameter. H. L. Fruechtenicht, Louisville, was in charge of the department. Under his superintendency several changes were introduced in 1936, dealing chiefly with the allotment of given days to certain types of exhibits. Opening day was given over to commercial florist exhibits, the second day to garden and homemaker clubs, and the third day to exhibits by school children. The dahlia show was held in accordance with the standards set by the American Dahlia Society.

The dahlia show of 1939 was a big attraction with around 650 entries. The large yellow exhibit dahlia created much interest and had the largest showing, though other colors and varieties brought from all parts of Kentucky, as well as from southern Indiana, Tennessee, and Florida, were entered in profusion.

A miniature garden landscaping contest also was held in connection with the dahlia show. Miniature home gardens were set up by the Crescent Hill Woman's Club, the Beechmont Garden Club, and the Woman's Club of Louisville. The Beechmont Garden Club won first place.

Prize money distributed in the 105 classes for flowers and plants at the 1939 fair amounted to \$525. Personnel of the department included: Charles Howard, Maysville, member-in-charge; H. L. Fruechtenicht, Louisville, superintendent; Mrs. Eugene Doelckner, Louisville, assistant superintendent; Mrs. O. D. Tomlin, Maysville, secretary; Arthur Heidenreich, Indianapolis, judge; Edward C. Grande, Indianapolis, judge, and J. M. Peck, Lebanon, Ohio, judge of dahlias.

The flower exhibits of 1940 centered about the dahlia show, with the usual interest shown both by professional growers and by the public at large.

TIMBER

The department for minerals and forest products was introduced in 1903 as the first addition to the original departmental plan. From its inception this department has displayed products of Kentucky alone. There is no competition for premiums, but instead an effort is made to portray these resources in relation to their economic development.

A newspaper account of the initial display relates that:

"The mineral exhibit is complete and is one of the most novel displays on the grounds. All the valuable specimens from State (Agricultural) College at Lexington are on exhibit. Windows are covered with transparencies that portray views of historic spots in Kentucky and scenes from many fine stock farms. Boards from every kind of tree grown in Kentucky are also to be seen. Many fine views are surrounded by frames of the valuable specimens of native wood."

Similar exhibits were presented annually until 1922, when the display was discontinued. After a lapse of ten years, the forestry exhibit was revived and has since been offered each year. Special features of the 1939 exhibit, of which A. L. Donan, of Providence, was member-in-charge, included a giant map of the State showing the present stand of forest timber in relation to farm woodland, deforestation, and reforestation.

The 1940 presentation is typical: In addition to the original display of forest products, a varied program showing methods of timber planting and culture, fire control, soil conservation, and other matters related to a sound reforestation policy were given. The lectures in this program were accompanied by moving pictures of Kentucky forest scenes. Outside the Forestry Building stood a model of the lookout towers used by the Forest Service in spotting fires. Back of the Forestry Building a nursery devoted to the propagation of trees suited to Kentucky forest conditions was to be seen. This nursery is in charge of the Forest Service of the State Department of Agriculture, Forestry, and Immigration.

The displays relating to the home or to industry cover a wide range of activities. They embrace both industries serving agriculture directly with equipment essential to farming and manufacturing and commercial enterprises that serve general human needs and desires. Esthetic and educational interests, too, are served in the art displays that are a part of the Women's Work Department.

The majority of these displays are noncompetitive in character. In this noncompetitive group are the farm machinery exhibits seen out in the open or under canvas on grounds adjacent to the Livestock Pavilion, also those shown in the Merchants and Manufacturers Building, exclusive of the space devoted to field crops exhibits and the domestic and fine arts. These latter still retain their original competitive status.

DOMESTIC AND FINE ARTS

This department, including the fine arts division, reflects the role the home once played in the production of household articles, for both utility and beauty, now turned out in quantity by factories. It reflects, too, the present-day place of the housewife in the broader agricultural economy of the State. In addition to the primitive arts of weaving, knitting, lace making, and needlework, arts in which the Kentucky housewife still takes pride, the more immediately essential arts of baking, canning, and preserving are displayed in profusion. Seen on the balcony floor of the Merchants and Manufacturers Building is a pageantry that portrays from year to year the changing modes in the field of the domestic arts.

The initial exhibit of this department was under the superintendency of Z. T. McKay. Through untiring efforts Superintendent McKay succeeded in presenting an exhibit of 3,000 entries in 1902. Contemporary accounts state that "all forms of housewifery" were represented "from cakes to counterpanes, pickles to patchwork, from daintiest embroidery to rag rugs. The array of preserves, pastries and other eatables would hypnotize an epicure."

Only home products were entered in competition, but during the early years elaborate displays of merchandise, apparel, and home furnishings were made by merchants. This feature of the show was most prominent in 1903 when several Louisville merchants presented large and varied displays at Owensboro.

Toward the close of the first decade of the twentieth century, crocheting, more than any other form of needlework, held Kentucky's interest. In 1909 the product of this vogue, Irish lace, was featured by the department, taking the place of honor and bolstered by the sewing and home-canned goods.

In 1910 Miss Evelyn Porter, as superintendent, made a strenuous effort to encourage worthy entries in her department from all parts of the State. The response to her appeal was shown by a volume of entries far in excess of that of previous years. Quarters provided for the exhibit were too small to display the entries appropriately. This situation was remedied in after years.

The women's work department of 1915, under the direction of Mrs. Harry McCarty, was divided into 221 well-filled rings. The principal divisions indicate the great variety of interests in the domestic field served by the department. These divisions include, for 1915, interests that range all the way from childhood to old age; from baking to photography. Household fabrics, infants' wear, embroidery, handkerchiefs, lace work, crocheting, knitting, novelties, weaving, designing, tooled leather goods, art work, and photography were included. The culinary arts were demonstrated by exhibits of cakes, pies, preserves, canned fruits, marmalade, jam, pickles, and candies. A section of the exhibit was especially for the work of children; another section was for that exhibited by elderly women of the State. A high school section foreshadowed the later rapid development of domestic science in the secondary schools.

In 1917 the culinary division was a favorite with millers and the manufacturers of fruit jars and jelly glasses. War gardening and the wartime drive to preserve summer food surpluses brought an unusually heavy list of this type of entries. Millers bought most of the baked goods produced of flour made by their respective mills.

The women's work department of 1918 attracted 3,500 entries and the rings were widening. A. E. Erhart, Cincinnati, was called in to judge the arts and crafts exhibits. Among the objects displayed were paintings, decorated china, hand-woven baskets and trays, tapestry, painted glass; also examples of hemstitching, drawn linen, table linen, crochet work, and knitted sweaters and helmets. The work of the Red Cross was featured by a special exhibit. Soldiers' kits were another feature. These supplemented the usual exhibits. Two years later Miss Madge Reese, home demonstration specialist of the United States Department of Agriculture, served as judge. Upon finishing her work, Miss Reese was quoted as having said that "Kentucky women make the best things to eat and wear, and display greatest taste in those things which decorate and make the home beautiful."

Prominent among the exhibits of recent years are skilfully designed quilts, the making of which is an art handed down from mother to daughter from the time when Kentucky was a part of the Colony of Virginia. Much of the culinary skill revealed in the preserves, canned goods, cakes and other products of the kitchen is of equally ancient lineage. The "Kentucky hams" and "Kentucky bacon" shown call attention to one of the State's most appreciated household industries.

The expansion of the women's work department has been appreciable. Between 1909 and 1939 the number of classes for entries was doubled and the various classes were always uniformly well filled. Personnel of the department in 1939 included: D. D. Stewart, State Fair Board member-in-charge; Mrs. J. F. Furnish, Taylorsville, superintendent of the textile section; Mrs. Nadine Strain, Louisville, superintendent of the culinary section; and Mrs. T. Byrne Morgan, Louisville, superintendent of the arts and crafts section. The awards paid amounted to a total of \$1,806.25, with \$170 in the textile section; \$475.25 in the culinary section; and \$621 to arts and crafts. In addition to the cash prizes, silver trophies were provided as championship prizes by Lemon & Son, Louisville; Durkee Famous Foods Company, Louisville; Vic Lorch & Sons, Louisville; Stoll Oil Refining Company, Louisville; and David Roth Sons, Louisville. Commodity prizes were contributed by Igleheart Brothers Inc., division of General Foods Corporation, New York; Kerr Glass Manufacturing Company, Sand Springs, Oklahoma; and Ballard & Ballard, Louisville, Kentucky.

The 1940 food exhibit was notable as having the largest canned foods listing ever known to the fair. Mrs. Clyde Peyton, Charlestown, Indiana, showed the largest collection, 101 varieties, which included fish, country sausage, guinea hens, and a great assortment of vegetables. The grand champion canner was Mrs. Henry Clunie, De Pauw, Indiana; grand champion baker was Mrs. J. W. Davis, Louisville. Special mention is made also of fruit candy shown by Mrs. T. J. Sellers, Lexington; of baked country ham submitted by Mrs. H. W. Hammett, Elizabethtown, and of the best decorated cake exhibited by Mrs. T. Edwin Chopson, Louisville.

In 1912 an art division covering oil and water color paintings, etchings, charcoal sketches, china painting, and silk quilts was established. All classes were well filled. The paintings attracted particular attention because of their quality and also for the diversity of subjects. The art exhibit of that year was under the direction of Mrs. H. S. Van Zant, of Frankfort, assisted by Miss Eva N. McGrew of Bayou, and Miss Anna Rutherford of Ellston.

Basketry was made a feature of the art show of 1915. Hand-made baskets of all types were entered, many of elaborate landscape or floral design. Since that time the art division had widened in scope and interest.

The 1940 art display maintained the Kentuckian flavor and quality of the preceding decade. While no notable work has yet appeared, the section devoted to paintings, etchings, drawings and decorative art in general maintains a high level. Favorite subjects in the painting exhibits are local, rural, and woodland scenes, of a distinctly Kentuckian flavor.

The Woman's Shop

In connection with this department, mention is made of the Woman's Shop, a purely commercial display opened as Department Y in 1915. From all accounts the Woman's Shop seems to have been a fashion show, displaying dresses, coats, shoes, hats, and all accessories of feminine dress and adornment. Interest in the exhibit was general, and Louisville merchants ordered freely, but the display was not repeated. Department Y lapsed until later years, when it was restored as a department for fox hounds and coon dogs.

IMPLEMENTS AND MACHINERY

There is long historic connection between the fairs held in Kentucky and the manufacturing exhibits seen in the space near the Livestock Pavilion reserved for machinery and farm equipment. The societies responsible for the fairs held before the War between the States offered prizes for the best plow, the best hemp breaker, the best reaper, drill and other farm equipment. Local blacksmiths or carpenters often competed for these prizes. Early-day inventors brought their plows, reapers, and other devices to the fairs and demonstrated them before audiences of farmers. Prizes were awarded, sales were made, orders for future deliveries were taken, and in this manner the farm-machinery manufacturing business got on its feet.

By the time the Kentucky State Fair came into being, this period of testing was ended. Great manufacturing plants were turning agricultural machinery that seemed to leave little more to be desired. Makers of plows, drills, harrows, reapers, binders, threshing machines, feed cutters, wagons, buggies, and all the rapidly growing line of farm utilities, such as fencing, haying tools, and dairy equipment, found the State Fair a desirable spot to show their wares and push their sales. There was no need to offer prizes; on the contrary, the exhibitor paid a stipulated sum for the space allowed him.

The agricultural machinery display, important in 1902 when Department O was first organized, has widened notably in variety and general interest. At that time the automobile was a rarity. The silo was scarcely known. The gas engine had not, as yet, become a common farm necessity, and the farm tractor had not appeared. The combined harvester and thresher of today was unknown to the fields of Kentucky. All the varied tillage, harvesting, and road transportation equipment made possible by the gas engine was still to come.

The development of these facilities essential to modern agriculture has paralleled that of the fair itself. Especially to be noted is the growth seen in the dairy and barn equipment field, in that of the uses of concrete, in silos and silo-filling equipment and, during the later years, the rapidly widening uses to which the motor has been put. Most recent of the displays on the grounds of the fair are the motorized artillery, tanks, and other field equipment used by the United States Army in its scheme of national defense.

Many of the implements seen either are of Kentucky manufacture or had their beginnings in the Bluegrass State. Louisville, long before the War between the States, was an important center for the manufacture of plows, grain drills, harvesting machines, and vehicles of all kinds, and the machinery display at the fair has a distinctly Kentucky atmosphere. Much of this machinery is adapted to soil and crop conditions existing within the Louisville trade area south of the Mason and Dixon Line. The machinery exhibit, taken as a whole, offers a strong sidelight on the wide diversity of present-day farm conditions; from those obtaining on the mechanized farms of the best developed parts of the State to those, both within the State and elsewhere, where machinery patterned after the primitive equipment of a century ago is still found in use. The machinery exhibit of 1940, spread over thirty acres of ground, was valued at \$500,000 and represented the latest in power farming.

MERCHANTS AND MANUFACTURERS

The early machinery displays were supplemented by exhibits of an allied but more general character. The fairs, especially after the State fair located permanently in Louisville, afforded a good opportunity for manufacturers of all lines of goods to make the general public acquainted with their wares. This was in line with the traditional policy of Kentucky manufacturers.

In the 1870's the Louisville Industrial Exposition, an annual display of Kentucky manufactured products, had attracted widespread and even national attention. In the 1880's this effort was revived and expanded under the name of the Southern Exposition. Since Louisville was the leading manufacturing center of the South, this name was in keeping with the city's place in industry. Annually, from 1883 through 1887, an exposition lasting for a hundred days each autumn was held. This exposition was basically commercial. A great building covering fifteen acres was erected in Central Park, and, in addition to exhibits of every sort of manufactured goods, there were staged art displays of a national and international character and musical programs that attracted such masters as Damrosch, Thomas, Gilmore, and Cappa. On the commercial side the venture was of Nation-wide importance. In one season more than six hundred carloads of exhibits were displayed, and the greater portion of these were sold for delivery within the State.

Successful as this undertaking was, it could not survive the impact of economic conditions of the late 1880's, and with the depression of the 1890's the Exposition Building itself disappeared.

Mindful of the values realized by these earlier ventures in mass advertising and salesmanship, the manufacturers and merchants of Louisville made early use of the State Fairgrounds as a place to display, advertise, and sell their wares. Up to 1920 tent displays were common, and exhibitors leased space and erected more or less permanent buildings for the better housing of their offerings. Meanwhile, the womens' work department was growing, not merely in numbers, but in importance as a factor in the success of the State Fair. The year of 1914 was notable in that respect. The department had more than three thousand exhibits, of wide variety and exceptional interest. A Baby Health Contest and other features emphasized the need for more suitable housing of the many displays that had become permanent attractions. Among these were the exhibits of plants, field seeds and grains, vegetables, melons and fruit. A suggestion was made that \$150,000 be appropriated to provide housing for all these varied activities. Nothing, however, was done until 1920, when the legislature authorized a \$300,000 bond issue for the purpose. Tested in the courts, the authorization stood, and a Louisville Board of Trade committee sold 20,000 square feet of exhibitor space covering a guaranteed period of five years-- thus underwriting the success of the undertaking.

In 1921 the new Merchants and Manufacturers Building since known as the "M. and M.", was occupied. An account of the exposition of that year, the first industrial exhibition ever held under State auspices, states that more than a thousand salesmen waited upon the crowds that thronged the building, and that more than \$100,000,000 of earning capital was represented by the exhibits on the main floor. This set a standard for representation of industries, variety of products, and information relative to the material production of the State that has been maintained during the succeeding two decades. The M. and M. Building since that time has sheltered all industrial exhibits not found in the machinery section on the grounds. In addition it has provided space for the Horticultural Society's annual display of fruits, for broadcasting facilities, and has otherwise enlarged the opportunities of the State Fair to meet the demands of rapidly changing conditions.

A featured and popular exhibit of 1940 was that put on by the Louisville Department of Safety. Traffic police demonstrated, by the use of time-reaction devices, the risks entailed by improper driving and the need of car control under all circumstances.

The M. and M. Building is supervised as to space and other matters by a business firm directly accountable to the State Fair Board. In control, in the spring of 1941, was the advertising firm of Engler, McPherson & Dupin, Inc., of Louisville.

EDUCATION

The students' judging contests department, added in 1910, was intended to provide practical stock judging experience for students of the State College of Agriculture. The popularity of the work caused a demand for its extension to farm boys without college training but with previous experience in stock judging. In 1913 a prize list, establishing seven classes of student judges, was published. All classes were well filled, thus reflecting the interest shown by the boys and girls of the State in this type of competition. The next year, in order to accommodate the increased entries brought about by the farm boys' encampment, initiated in 1912, the number of classes was increased to eighteen.

In 1914 the department offered cash prizes amounting to \$125, also other articles of value donated for prize use by firms and individuals, including a silver trophy offered by the American Saddle Horse Breeders' Association. Competition for the latter prize, offered for excellence in judging Saddle Horses, was limited to students of the College of Agriculture, the State University, and farm boys resident in Kentucky. The winner of the trophy was W. J. Harris, Nolan, West Virginia, a student of the State College of Agriculture, who competed with about a dozen other students and twenty farm boys.

The continued and growing popularity of this department over a decade is shown by the fact that some 200 boys from forty-eight counties participated in the livestock judging contest in 1924. This assemblage was under the auspices of the College of Agriculture. M. S. Garside, assistant State club leader, served as proctor. The youthful judges presided in two rings each of beef cattle, dairy cattle, swine, and sheep.

In 1925 the Bourbon Stockyards Company, Louisville, offered a silver trophy valued at \$50 to the judging team of three members from any Smith-Hughes High School in the State scoring highest in all classes judged. Aside from this trophy, \$105, divided into six cash prizes, was distributed to high-scoring Smith-Hughes High School teams.

OF KENTUCKY

After the establishment of the department for boys' and girls' club work, there was a gradual tightening of requirements for entrance as a student-judge contestant until, in 1939, it became necessary that each contestant be enrolled in some form of agricultural farm practice work under the supervision of a teacher of agriculture.

The stock judging contest department of 1939 consisted of two divisions. The students' judging contest was open to any person regularly enrolled in a four-year collegiate course in agriculture. The vocational agricultural livestock judging contest had as a prerequisite enrollment in vocational agriculture classes in a Kentucky high school. Personnel of the department included Dean Thomas P. Cooper, member-in-charge; Prof. Fordyce Ely, Lexington, superintendent; with Prof. W. P. Garrigus, Prof. E. J. Wilford, and Professor Ely as judges of the student judging division. The vocational agriculture livestock judging division judges were L. J. Horlacher, Lexington, sheep; M. L. Kerr, Berea, horses and mules; C. A. Loudermilk, Bowling Green, swine; Wayland Rhoads, Lexington, beef cattle; George Harris and A. T. Ringrose, Lexington, poultry.

The 1940 fair saw all previous records surpassed, both in interest and in numbers.

In 1910 forty graded schools, two boys' high schools, three girls' high schools, and the Louisville Normal School participated in a remarkably complete and interesting educational display, the first general school exhibit shown at the fair. The general theme of the display was manual training, especially in the construction field, featuring furniture making and electricity. Industrial work through all the grades showed the development of constructive ideas and skill, beginning with the kindergarten and carried on through the grades to the high school that provided manual training for the boys and home economics for the girls. Home economics work was featured by displays of needlework, plain sewing, and decorative posters in water colors and crayon.

Three years later, in 1913, forty-one counties had school displays at the fair. Since 1910 a spirit of friendly competition had developed between teachers; and through them this same spirit was instilled into the pupils. Many of these county exhibits were elaborate. Taken collectively, they served well to portray the educational advancement of the section from which they came. A feature of this year's show was the exhibit of the Greendale State Reform School, its first. The school entered a display of work done in the industrial department that included shoes, harness, other leather goods, and cabinet work. The articles shown compared favorably with factory-made goods of the same type. Needlework from the girls' division showed a marked degree of skill.

In 1913 an intensive campaign for disease prevention was conducted by the State Board of Health. It was primarily an educational movement, employing illustrated lectures. In connection with these lectures a temporary clinic was established for the treatment of various diseases, the explanation of their origin, and counsel on methods of prevention. The exhibit was under the direction of Dr. J. N. McCormack, secretary of the State Board of Health; Dr. J. S. Locke, State sanitary inspector; and Dr. Lillian South, State bacteriologist; all of whom participated in the course of lectures.

Among the prizes given in 1915 was that won by Archie Waters, Louisville, three dollars offered as first prize for the best collection of noxious weed seeds. In the class for specimens of wood indigenous to Kentucky, Elizabeth McCulleregle, Buechel, took first prize, and Marion S. Smith, Shelbyville, sec-

ond. An exhibit of the State Department of Education showed how the department was aiding the public schools, especially those in the rural parts of the State. Bulletins such as the "State Course of Study" and the "Arbor Day Book" were shown. Two years later, in 1917, the "little red schoolhouse" displays gave way to an exhibit of steel desks, window shades that could be lowered from the top, and many other innovations of the modern schoolroom. It was an exhibit calculated to attract the parents as well as school authorities and pupils.

In the early 1920's the primary purpose of the department became pretty well accomplished. The public school system was improving in every section of the State. Gradually the 4-H and other junior agricultural clubs provided an interest for the pupils, approximating the ends aimed at in the establishment of the department. Thus, having achieved its purpose, the department was discontinued after 1925.

BABIES' HEALTH

The babies' health department was opened in 1913 as a competitive exhibit, a revival of like contests held prior to the War between the States. The hearty public reception accorded the new department is shown by records that reveal 119 entries in the fourteen classes for that year. The official fair program of 1916 designated September 15 as Farmers' Day; also as Fraternal Day and Press Day. A feature of that day was the "Wheel of Babies" that revolved in the Livestock Pavilion during the afternoon, closing the baby health contest. Competition was keen, with 243 entries recorded.

The fifth annual baby health show, held in 1917, substantiated a conclusion drawn from previous shows--that infants from urban centers ranked higher in health, generally, than those from rural areas. In 1918 the winning girl baby received a rating of 98 per cent; the male infant rated 97.7 per cent.

Jane Roy Bean, twenty-one-month-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles D. Bean, Nelson County, was the grand champion baby of 1921. Jack Finck, son of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Finck, Louisville, won the championship for the boys.

From 1916 to 1936 there was evidence of marked popular favor, as expressed by the number of entries and by the interest shown by visitors. In 1936, 349 children entered in the health show were examined. Of these 269 were found to be without any defect. The mother of each child entered was given a summary of findings of the examination together with a book on child care. At the conclusion of the examinations the 269 ribbon winning infants, 151 blue ribbon and 118 red ribbon winners, ranging in age from twelve to thirty-six months, were paraded through the ring.

The committee in charge of the health examination in 1936 included Dr. A. T. McCormack, secretary of the State Board of Health, Dr. John Trawick, director of the Jefferson County Board of Health; Dr. Hugh R. Leavell, director of the Department of Public Health of Louisville; Mrs. M. A. Hatton, Mrs. Charles T. Shelton, Mrs. Paul R. Wickliffe, and Mrs. T. C. Carroll.

Out of some 400 babies entered in 1937, only six fell below 95 per cent in health rating. The champion baby girl was Betty Jean Horan, Louisville, twenty-three months old. The baby boy championship went to Donald Dean Noble, Louisville, eighteen months old. Sixteen-month-old twins, Henry Hagerman and Linda Gail Smith, Brandenburg, took the championship in their class.

Personnel of the babies' health contest department in 1939 consisted of L. O. Hunter, member-in-charge; Miss Margaret Smith, Louisville, chairman; Dr. Leavell, vice chairman; and Mrs. Lorraine Layman, Clarkson, vice chairman. Besides the ribbons offered in the various classes were the silver trophies donated by A. B. Sawyer, Louisville. One of these silver cups was provided for each of the championship winners. In 1940 honors rested between Gary Lee Windhorst, two years old, and David Burns, eighteen months old, both of Louisville. Gary won over David by default.

BOYS' ENCAMPMENT

The Farm Boys' Encampment, established in 1912 and discontinued after the fair of 1915, was intended to offer farm boys what the students' stock judging work offers students attending the State College of Agriculture. It was planned that one boy from each of the State's 120 counties should be chosen, by selective competition, to be a guest of the State Fair. The plan worked well.

One hundred boys attended the 1912 encampment, held under the leadership of an instructor assigned to that duty by the State College of Agriculture. The boys attending lived on the fairgrounds, were given instruction in stock judging, took part in judging ring work, and attended lectures designed to acquaint them with information on problems relative to farm life.

Both the encampment of 1913 and that of 1914 were well attended. In the latter year pig clubs were instituted in the State, and in 1915 and thereafter the work begun by the Farm Boys' Encampment became merged in that of the boys' and girls' clubs under the designation of Department W. Department U was discontinued, to reappear in 1922 as the code designative of the Log House (see below).

4-H CLUBS

Growth of the department for boys' and girls' club work is shown by the increase in number of classes from 56 in 1915, when the department was established, to 142 in 1939. That 4-H Club work received a hearty reception in Kentucky is shown by the report of 1915 in regard to the opening of the department.

Enrollment in the Kentucky Boys' Corn Club in 1913 was about 15,000, ranging in age from ten to eighteen years. Acre-yield contests were staged, a resumption of the acre-yield contests held by the agricultural societies of the 1830's. Much corn-growing interest was manifested during the year, especially because of a severe drouth. Some of the boys lost their corn crop, but reports show that the average acre-yield in the boys' clubs for 1913 was near sixty bushels. Some 20 boys reported a yield of between 90 and 130 bushels, the highest being 131 bushels 3 pecks. This yield was secured by Arthur Cook, Daviess County, at a cost of seventeen cents per bushel. Arthur thereby earned the State championship and with it the privilege of representing the Kentucky boys' clubs as a guest of the U. S. Department of Agriculture in Washington. The second highest corn yield was obtained by Homer Weatherholdt, also of Daviess County, who grew 130 bushels one peck on an acre.

Girls' canning clubs were organized at the same time as the boys' clubs and these, too, exhibited their work at the fair. The products consisted mainly of garden vegetables and home-grown fruits.

In 1913 the fair management invited each county to send a boy, selected on a merit basis, to the fair as a representative of his county. All except 5 of the

120 counties responded. The boys came to see the fair, to study it, and to have a good time. They came as guests of the fair management, with railroad fare paid and maintenance for the week provided, as well as free admittance to all exhibits and events under supervision of the fair.

In 1915 Herman Rader, Simpson County, was named champion boy corn grower in Kentucky. Orville Knight, Knott County, had twenty miles to travel to reach the railroad point nearest his home. He saw his first train at Hindman on this trip to the State Fair. The Jefferson County boy champion was Edward Galtrein who took the first, second, and third prizes offered by the commissioner of agriculture for the best ten ears of corn grown on contest acres. Earl Mason Gary, Graves County, won first prize, \$15 cash, as best judge of corn.

Pig club work was introduced into Kentucky in 1914 by the Bureau of Animal Industry in co-operation with the Bureau of Plant Industry and the State Agricultural College. In 1915 thirteen counties had been organized with 650 boys and girls as members. A boys' pig show and contest was held in each county, and the first prize (for each county) was a free trip to the Farm Boys' Encampment at the fair. Several hundred dollars in cash and special prizes were offered by the commissioner of agriculture and by swine record associations. Through the courtesy of the fair management, boys had their separate classes and were also allowed to enter the farmers' classes. The boys were given short lectures on agricultural subjects and participated in stock judging contests.

In 1916 the boys' pig clubs of Kentucky had a membership of about 1,250. These boys were represented at the fair by eighty-four of their number from forty-two counties. Eighty-four boys entered nearly one hundred pigs, all registered except four. A youngster of twelve years took first, second, and fourth prizes in the junior Poland-China class against all exhibitors, thereby defeating numerous prominent swine breeders. Otis Kercher of the State Experiment Station was in charge of this exhibition. In 1917 the pig club movement was stimulated by Federal government aid. This assistance came as a war measure on the part of the government to increase pork production.

Boys' and girls' clubs from 104 counties entered products and sent representatives to the fair in 1918. Pigs and corn led in number of entries, with calves third.

In 1920 seventy-seven counties were represented by boys' clubs. Ned Wharten, Livingston, won the silver cup offered to the best judge of corn and pigs. Everett Young, Hickman, captured several blue ribbons with his pigs. Another youthful exhibitor, Ben D. Fairchild, Floyd County, showed corn that he raised, having obtained a yield of 131 bushels on an acre of ground. This was recorded as the largest known yield in Kentucky for that year.

In 1921 the boys' and girls' clubs of Kentucky had a membership of 20,000. More than 400 members of these clubs had exhibits at the fair, the pig clubs leading with 140 finished hogs entered. The junior club stock judging contest was the scene of keen competition. A dozen teams entered the contest which was won by youngsters from Boone County. These boys, trained by County Agent W. D. Sutton, earned the privilege of representing Kentucky boys' clubs in a similar contest at the Southeastern Fair, held at Atlanta, Georgia, in October, 1921. The successes achieved at the Kentucky State Fair brought new members for the clubs and at the same time added new incentives. The pride that prompted the best of care for a pig made its owner want to show his product in the local con-

test; if it won, then in State-wide competition. In 1922 some 12,000 boys were competing in the sow-and-litter class, the rules of which required that the sow and her litter be kept until the latter were mature. Girls' club entries likewise increased in number and variety, with canning and sewing as leading lines of endeavor. More than two hundred jars of fruit and vegetables and several hundred garments were exhibited in competition by these girls.

By 1930 scarcely a single field of endeavor remained untouched by junior agricultural club work. Both the farm and the home presented an excellent workshop for individual initiative under proper guidance. In this year the 4-H Club work distributed \$3,500 in prize money to winners, and in addition championship winners were awarded trips to the International Livestock Exposition at Chicago, Illinois, or to the National Dairy Exposition, St. Louis, Missouri.

The depression of the early 1930's exerted little influence on 4-H Club work other than to stimulate an interest in the home and its environment. Records show that girls' clubs entered about 1,000 jars of fruit and vegetables, together with a large quantity of jellies and preserves, and some six hundred garments, all made by members of 4-H Clubs. Among the boys' clubs the Oldham County team won in the beef cattle judging division; Knott County, in the poultry division; and Marion County, in dairy cattle. Fifty-two county teams participated in this State contest. The Oldham County team won the Bourbon Stockyards trophy and with it the right to represent Kentucky in the national 4-H Club contest, held in Chicago in December. This team was trained by R. B. Howell, Oldham County farm agent.

That the 4-H Club movement and the influence of this department of the fair permeated the entire State is shown by the list of winners in the various classes at the fair of 1934. Prominent among the winners were Thomas E. King, Christian County, who won the senior grand championship in the junior Jersey cattle show; the junior championship went to J. C. Askew, Jr., Todd County. In the junior Holstein cattle show Joe W. Beck, Alexandria, won the championship; Murray H. Trumbo, Finchville, and Roy Prim, Campbell County, won first prizes. In poultry, Ester E. Krages, Jefferson County, took all major awards in White Plymouth Rock classes; Richard Rotlerman was first in the Rhode Island Red class; Frank Richie, Harrison County, took major honors in Hampshire sheep classes, and James Thornton, Owen County, in Southdown classes.

One obvious indication of returning prosperity was that in 1936 not a single garment entered by girls 4-H Clubs was made out of grain sacks, a material often seen in the preceding five years. Some 2,000 garments from forty-two counties were entered by the girls' clubs of the State. One hundred counties sent trained 4-H Club teams to this fair. A feature of the calf club contest was a "calf scramble," sponsored by the Bourbon Stockyards Company. Six calves were liberated and fifteen selected club boys scurried to catch a calf and put a halter on it, thereby becoming its owner. The fifteen contestants were selected on their rating in the judging contest.

As an instance of the sturdy pluck and all-around ability of these boys, the story of the 1937 State champion, John E. Kalmey, twelve years old, is told:

John, a student in the Kosmosdale High School, lost nine out of a herd of thirteen Holsteins during the Ohio River flood of that year. The water rose to a height of eight feet, and, in spite of all efforts, but four of the thirteen were removed to safety. Not to be beaten, he planned to go on to the fair. Hearing

of his intention, the president of the Rotary Club of Louisville gave him one animal; five others he purchased in Indiana. He selected to include in his show here one of the animals he had rescued from the flood. Arrived at the fair, he underwent the usual stiff questioning by the judges as to dairying. He passed the test. Then he exhibited his cattle against other herds and had the satisfaction of seeing one of his animals take the championship in the Holstein cow class.

It is rather unusual to find a boy, his father, and grandfather as contestants in the ring at the same time. In 1937 Howard Glenn Lea, Brooksville, had four years of experience in the breeding and handling of Poland-China hogs. He started, like most 4-H Club boys, with just one pig and, in 1937, had thirty head on exhibit. His grandfather said, as Howard went into the ring in 1937, "two years ago this shaver of ours was in the prize money and got for the stock he sold better than \$1,000. He's in competition with old breeders and he's getting an education as he watches the awards in the show ring.... I've an idea we're developing a new bunch of farmers who will be in love with the soil and stay in the open air to live a full life which isn't just hard work."

The 1939 program of the department was superintended by J. W. Whitehouse. Other personnel of the department included Dean Cooper, member-in-charge; Misses Anita Burman, Edith Lacy, and Dorothy Threlkeld, all of Lexington; J. M. Feltner, London; M. S. Garside, E. E. Fish, G. J. McKenney, Carl W. Jones, and H. C. Brown, all of Lexington, as assistant superintendents. Judges were Professor Ely, Mrs. Pearl Haak, and the Misses Iris Davenport, Verna Latzke, and Vivian Curnutt, all of Lexington.

Sixty-six counties were represented by stock judging teams composed of 4-H Club members. The number of entries made by boys' and girls' 4-H Club members far exceeded that of any preceding year. Of particular interest were the girls' club entries in canning. Fruit and vegetables totaled 567 jars coming from twenty-three counties. These girls also entered 786 garments made under the supervision of county home demonstration agents. Each garment or ensemble was entered with a record-book giving in general the contestant's history as a 4-H Club member, age, and other information. Room improvement exhibits were interesting. The furniture shown was refinished and all decoration done by the contestants. Helen Clausen, Oldham County, was awarded the grand championship in this exhibit, winning over forty-eight other contestants from ten counties.

In 1940 competitively chosen representatives of the 41,000 or more Kentucky 4-H Club members tried for State Fair honors in all agricultural and domestic science lines open to them through previous study in their local high schools. Teams consisting of three members each, representing their individual counties, battled throughout the week for the honor of winning first place in the Kentucky judging contests.

Representative of the fine showing made by the 4-H Clubs are the following:

In the fat stock judging the Mason County 4-H winning team was made up of Roy Rice, and Eugene and Henry Ring; Kenneth Soper of Bourbon County was highest scoring individual.

The poultry judging contest went to Grayson County's team consisting of Clifton Wilkins, Robert C. Faulkner, and Clement Cockrell; best individual, Wendell Miller of Breathitt County. Jake Maddox, Louisville, exhibited the State championship fowl of his own raising, winning over Patsy Mae Newell, three times champion.

The winning dairy cattle judging team came from Graves County, with Billy Whitlow, Johnson Sawyer, and Paul Elliot; Billy Whitlow was best individual.

The 4-H swine championship went to Jack G. Adair, Paris, for his Duroc-Jersey; Mary K. Ewbank, Warsaw, a fifteen-year-old veteran of the show ring, showed the 4-H Grand Champion Southdown. Frances Louise Clore was 4-H foods champion.

Altogether about 100 teams competed in the 4-H judging contests. Sixty-nine Jerseys were exhibited by 4-H members; and twenty-four Holsteins. The 4-H exhibits in dressmaking, cooking, room arrangement and home decoration brought forth high commendation by fair visitors.

FUTURE FARMERS

In 1935 the Kentucky State Fair established a separate competitive department for the State's Future Farmers of America. This organization, known as the "F.F.A.," is composed of pupils studying agriculture in Kentucky high schools that offer courses in compliance with the Smith-Hughes Act. There were 237 of these schools in 1939, and in each school there was a chapter of the Future Farmers of America, a national organization of prospective farmers, the object of which is to improve the farm and farm home conditions. The Kentucky F.F.A. has a membership of about 8,000 boys studying vocational agriculture.

Kentucky is divided into nine F.F.A. districts. Each spring the districts hold conventions at which those attending compete in various tests on the subjects covered in the classroom. Those making the highest grades represent the district in the State convention of the association, held during the early fall.

The agricultural enterprise tests, prepared by the University of Kentucky, which has supervision over the Smith-Hughes teachers, are on such practical subjects as farm management, soils, corn, hogs, sheep, tobacco, poultry, dairy cattle, beef cattle, farm shop, hay, pastures, and home improvement. Each district has tests in the enterprises that are expected to do the most good in that particular area.

Teachers of agriculture in Kentucky's Smith-Hughes high schools are required to make a study of farm conditions in the communities they serve, so that their work may be of direct benefit to the farm boys and the farmers of those communities. Before being assigned to a county, the Smith-Hughes teacher must make a survey of at least fifty farms in the county and make a study of that county's agricultural census. Then he returns to the University of Kentucky where he maps out the course of study to be offered. These teachers prepare themselves in the Department of Agricultural Education of the College of Education. They then take up their duties in the high schools by which they have been employed.

The primary objectives of the F.F.A. are to produce leadership among the boys, to improve the agriculture of the region, to give the boys confidence in themselves and a better outlook into the future. In working on the projects which they have chosen, the boys learn by doing rather than through textbooks, and they earn while learning. The Future Farmers are encouraged to produce on their own farms the products which their families will need, so they may live better.

In 1936 about 400 F. F. A. members attended the stock judging contests. Judging teams consisted of three members. Thirty-six teams were assigned to the

livestock classes and ninety-three teams to the dairy and poultry classes. The teams represented one hundred seventy high schools offering vocational agriculture training. The highest score in 1936 was made by the Stanford High School livestock judging team.

Each year has brought an increasing F.F.A. attendance. In 1939 about 700 members were on hand with about 600 entries, each group striving to carry home the largest share of the \$450 in prize money. In addition to the cash prizes and ribbons awarded to these junior farmers were free trips to such events as the International Livestock Show at Chicago.

Ten thousand Kentucky members of the Future Farmers of America sent their ablest representatives to the 1940 fair. Mention is made of but a few of the varied activities of the 624 contestants coming from 208 chapters in teams of threes or showing individually. Among their extra-curricular doings of fair week was an evening parade that drew the attention of the many thousands on the grounds. The F.F.A. winners in the livestock classes received as awards a trip to the American Royal Livestock Show at Kansas City, all expenses paid, and four silver trophies, plus \$800 in cash. Among the individual championship winners were: W. F. Crosby, Lewisburg, Mason County, in the Chester-White pig division, and Thruston Everly of Centertown, Ohio County, in the Duroc-Jersey pig division. Cecil Epperson, Winchester; Howard Glenn Lea, Brooksville; Charles Wallingford, Nepton; and Arnold Hayden, Lexington, took swine show honors. F.F.A. prize winners in the poultry classes were the Bagdad Chapter; the Pleasureville Chapter; the Manchester and Clay County winning team consisted of Otis Bundy, Paul Reynolds and Baxter Keith; Howard Glenn Lea of Brooksville; Reuben Naylor of Lexington; Robert F. Simpson of Nicholasville and Donald Ward of Hartford. Austin Spencer, of Marion, won first prize on Irish Cobbler potatoes.

GAME AND FISH

In 1925 a department for game and fish was organized under the immediate sponsorship of the State Game and Fish Commission. Much of the exhibit was non-competitive in character, portraying wildlife in Kentucky. These exhibits were made by the commission, by private game protection associations, hunting clubs, Boy Scouts, and by individuals. Addresses were delivered on game conservation and allied subjects. The chief address was that of George C. Waggoner, of the State Game and Fish Commission. A fishing contest, open to all comers, received much popular support. Another feature of the exhibit was a parade of sportsmen on Sportsmen's Day. The Game and Fish Commission awarded pheasants' eggs as prizes to the sportsmen's organization presenting the most attractive section in the parade. Although the exhibit was generally conceded to have been successful, it was not continued under departmental designation after 1925.

The building erected for the State game and fish exhibit still stands across the driveway in front of the Merchants and Manufacturers Building, and displays of a commercial character carry out, in an informal way, the original concept of those who inaugurated the display of 1925. Fish common to Kentucky are the principal attraction. Decorations carry out the idea of a Kentucky woodland scene. Private firms, in these surroundings, make display of hunting and fishing equipment suited to the small game hunting and game fishing afforded within the State. Outside the building a few specimens of Kentucky's wildlife are on exhibition during the fair.

LOG HOUSE

The Kentucky Log House is a two-story square-timbered log building representative of the best class of log dwellings of the antebellum period. Many of the same type of houses of this general type were found in the Green River country, and this is said to be a reproduction of a Hart County farmhouse. The house is the gift of the Kentucky Jockey Club to the people of Kentucky. It was formally presented to the State, in 1922, by Arthur Kröck, now the noted Washington correspondent of the New York Times, in behalf of the Jockey Club. Acceptance was made for the State in an address by Gov. E. P. Morrow.

The house, at the right of the streetcar entrance to the fairgrounds, is surrounded by a small yard within which are trees in their natural setting, and a springhouse, familiar before the days of refrigeration. The house is divided into two parts, the house proper and the semi-detached kitchen, typical of the well-arranged home of a century or more ago.

The exhibit of household effects seen within has been obtained from various sources. Articles having a particular historical interest are a washstand that belonged to the mother of Jefferson Davis, a pitcher once owned by Lawrence Washington (brother of the first President), a wooden canteen carried by James H. Risley in the War of 1812, and a spinet built by W. A. Thomas, London, England, in 1800. Earthenware, cast-iron kettles, rag rugs, hand-made baskets, and coverlets, with many other household articles displayed here, show that Kentucky had among her early settlers artisans of a high degree of skill.

During State Fair Week hostesses keep "open house" to all visitors, explaining to them the historic associations of the furnishing of the home. There is no charge for this courtesy.

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CHAPTER 4

RACING AND AMUSEMENTS

HARNESS AND SADDLE CONTESTS

Racing found its way into the 1905 fair program. The introduction of a speed ring had previously been given consideration by the fair management, but had not received sufficient general support to warrant its establishment. At Lexington there was a heavy preponderance of sentiment in favor of racing, as an actual speed test and as an added attraction to the fair. After prolonged and careful consideration, the State Fair Board agreed to offer a racing program of three events to be contested every other day.

On the twentieth of September a 2:17 trotting race brought four starters to the post. The race, for a purse of \$300, was run in three heats, all closely contested but in slow time. On the twenty-second there were three races with single heat pacing and trotting events, and a running race. The pacing and trotting heats, both for cups, were limited to members of the Gentlemen's Dining Club of Lexington. The distance for the running race was a mile and a quarter, professional jockeys up.

Although the fair of 1906 was held at Churchill Downs, the opposition to racing on the part of various reform organizations was sufficient to eliminate all speed events. However, in 1907, running, pacing, and trotting events again appeared on the program. On September 18 a claiming (then called "selling") race of six furlongs brought seven starters to the post, packed the grandstand and all standing room near by with racing enthusiasts. The winners were Precious Star, by Ruby Star, first; and Ericson, by King Eric, second. Marie Bradley took the pacing race, winning three heats "buggy riding." The time was excellent; the fastest heat was in 2:12 $\frac{1}{2}$. Eliza Jane was second in two heats, and Ben Carlos in one. A trotting race run on the twentieth was won by A. M. Gifford's Rust to best Dixie Craig, the favorite, owned by Craig and Banning. In that race Woodford M won the first heat in 2:14 $\frac{1}{2}$.

When the State Fairgrounds were laid out, in 1908, the racecourse was made a half-mile. A mile oval was planned, but the shorter distance was made necessary owing to excavations for Louisville's southern outfall sewer, then under construction, which extended across the fairgrounds. The new track was in good condition for, on September 14, a trotting record of 2:14 was hung up. A program of trotting, pacing, and running races produced a noticeable increase in fair attendance. The popularity of racing was further attested in 1909 when, on the afternoon of September 16, more than 10,000 persons saw Happy J establish a record of 2:12 in the free-for-all trotting race. A track record for three-year-olds was made by Al Stanley, owned by John Boggenshoft, Beau Rock, Alabama, trotting the mile in 2:15. Happy J held the world's record on a half-mile track.

Great Pacers of 1910

The speed ring of 1910 brought together a galaxy of race horses of unusual prominence, including Dan Patch, king of pacers; Minor Heir, which lowered four world's records in the two weeks preceding his appearance in Kentucky; Lady Maud C, holder of the world's pacing record over a half-mile track; Hedgewood Boy, 2:01; and George Gano, 2:02 $\frac{1}{4}$, champion money winner of 1909. These noted pacers came from the stable of Minot Savage, Minneapolis, Minnesota. The performance of these horses, especially Dan Patch, brought a large attendance including visitors from numerous distant points.

The races on the fifteenth of September were not only of high class but in one event bordered on the sensational. This was the 2:14 pacing stake, won in straight heats by the black gelding, Black Wig, from Morganfield, Kentucky, who paced the first heat in 2:10 $\frac{1}{4}$ and tied the best harness-horse mile record for the track. He came back in 2:11 $\frac{3}{4}$, and then 2:12 $\frac{1}{2}$, making the fastest heats ever paced over this track, the fastest record heat, and also the fastest third heat, thus breaking three track records at the State Fairgrounds course and tying another. Black Wig barely outdistanced Nelson H, a bay gelding from Jackson, Mississippi, who, though defeated in straight heats, was close up at the end of the mile. The Gentleman's Cup Race, run over a good track, attracted a large crowd. The judges were Henry Bell, H. A. Smyser, and Hite Bowman.

Both harness events the following day were won in straight heats. In a 2:18 trot, the winner, Ed. Allen, reduced his record to 2:16 $\frac{3}{4}$, and showed an ability to go faster if either competitor had forced him. Dandy Dancer took the third event, a running race with seven starters. The race elicited a lot of interest, and if betting had been allowed would have been quite a speculative event.

The opening day racing card of 1911 was a good one, concluding with a six-furlong running race in which the Oklahoma and Kansas wonder, John Griffin II, was among the six starters. He was ridden by the skilful Texas rider, George Molesworth, who won renown on the Juarez, Mexico, track. John Griffin II won cleverly by a length and a half. John W. Bain, of Lexington, officiated as starter. The crowd that watched the turf events of the second day was said by officials to be the largest ever gathered for racing at the State Fair. The grandstand and the terrace between the grandstand and the rail were thronged. Every bleacher seat was taken and hundreds lined the fences on both sides of the track. On the third day Sallie Stiles and George Penn broke track records in the free-for-all pace, which was won by the latter. Sensational racing marked the day with an unfinished 2:20 class trotting stake. A free-for-all pace and two running races composed the card. In two of the heats of the free-for-all race the track record was broken, Sallie Stiles taking the first heat in 2:09 $\frac{1}{4}$, and George Penn the second in 2:09 flat. When the pair came back, with George Penn winning the third heat in 2:23 $\frac{3}{4}$, the judges were not satisfied with the drive given Sallie Stiles, and in the fourth heat N. S. Buster drove the mare. George Penn beat her in this heat, which decided the race, but she made the gelding step the mile in better than 2:11. The judges awarded Buster \$25 for driving the mare, ordering this amount deducted from the second money won by Sallie Stiles. The two-year-old running race went to Dick Welles' filly, Mother. Butter Ball won the seven-furlong running race in clever style. These horses were from the stables of W. O. Joplin and Pat Dunne, respectively.

The 1912 racing program illustrates the arrangement of the events of that time:

"TUESDAY - 2:12 trotting purse, \$500; 2:17 pacing purse, \$500; Running race.

"WEDNESDAY - 3 yr. old and under trotting stake, \$600; free-for-all pacing purse, \$500; Running race.

"THURSDAY - 2 yr. old trotting stake, \$600; 2:25 trotting stake, \$600; 2:15 trotting purse, \$500; Running race.

"FRIDAY - 2:25 pacing stake, \$600; Free-for-all trotting purse, \$500; Running race.

"SATURDAY - 2:12 pacing purse, \$500; 2:20 trotting purse, \$500; Gentleman's riding race, silver cup to winner and \$50 for second."

The racing program of 1913 included four \$1,000 harness stakes in addition to the purses. These stakes were continued in 1914-15. During both of these years, cards of unusual attractiveness were offered.

In 1915 two world's records for the half-mile racecourse were shattered at the State Fair track in special trials against time. H. C. Moody drove. The mark, 2:18 $\frac{1}{2}$ for two-year-old trotting colts on a half-mile track, was lowered to 2:13 $\frac{1}{4}$ by Suldine, a bay colt by Worthy. Clipping five and a quarter seconds off the mark elicited applause from the grandstand crowd comparable to that which had attended Governor McCreary's entry into his box earlier in the afternoon. Later, Verbena Ansel, a bay yearling filly by Prince Sesel out of Verbena Mack, clipped two seconds off the record of 2:28 for yearling trotting fillies on half-mile, negotiating the mile in 2:26. Birdonna, a bay mare owned and driven by Ross F. Stout, Clarksville, West Virginia, was first in the 2:10 pace, valued at \$1,000. The victor won in three straight heats with two very close finishes, and this was true of the other races, also. Time: 2:08, 2:09 $\frac{3}{4}$, 2:09 $\frac{1}{2}$. Allie Watts, driven by Fred Erdman, Jonesville, Louisiana, took the three-year-old trot in 2:17 $\frac{1}{2}$, 2:18 $\frac{1}{2}$; Sledmere, the 2:20 trot in 2:16 $\frac{1}{4}$, 2:17 $\frac{1}{2}$, 2:14 $\frac{1}{4}$.

National disturbances, including the Mexican border trouble and the World War, made the offering of a racing card inadvisable during 1916-20. The speed department was revived in 1921 when a card was provided for each day of the entire week. The Governor's Cup race for three-year-old trotters was run on Thursday. Governor Edwin P. Morrow presented the trophy to the winner.

"Pop" Geers and Sanardo

The growing prominence of the speed department is shown by the entry, in 1922, of Sanardo, 1:59 $\frac{3}{4}$. This superb horse, driven by E. F. "Pop" Geers, Memphis, Tennessee, brought an attendance comparable to that which viewed the performance of Dan Patch.

A track record was established on September 11, 1928, when Abbe Guy, owned by T. W. Williams, Leitchfield, Illinois, won two heats of the three-year-old pacing stake in 2:06 $\frac{1}{4}$ and 2:06 $\frac{1}{2}$, the best time then on record for a single race by a three-year-old on any half-mile track. During the same week, in the \$2,000 trotting stake, Donald A, owned by F. M. Fleming, Frazeysburg, Ohio, lowered the track record by taking the second heat of the race in 2:04 $\frac{3}{4}$.

Running races reappeared on the program in 1929 to vary the schedule of trotting and pacing events carded for the four afternoons given to racing. But racing was subjected to a severe and prolonged stress during the financial difficulties of the early 1930's. The smaller stables were most affected, and for their assistance a revision of purses and stakes was made. In this year the

sixth world's record was hung up at the fairgrounds when McI Win, a black colt owned by C. F. Crawley, Cleveland, Ohio, and driven by H. M. Parshall, paced the mile in 2:02, clipping two and a half seconds from the previous record made by Betterwin on an eastern track.

The entire fairgrounds plant of the speed department received an overhauling during 1934-36. This work was done as a work relief project under several agencies. Curiously enough, the most permanent improvement was made by labor supplied from a transient camp. These wards of the Government, housed for months under the grandstand and living on a ration allowance of less than ten cents per day, were a motley crowd from every quarter of the country except Kentucky. In a few months these men transformed the racecourse infield from a low, marshy, useless tract into an excellent athletic field. Construction of buildings and roads, landscaping, grading, painting, and much similar work was done with transient and relief labor.

RECENT TRACK EVENTS

Personnel of the speed department in 1939 included L. O. Hunter, Leitchfield, member-in-charge, H. S. Cleveland, manager; and Roy Miller, Lexington, presiding judge. The department awarded purses totaling \$3,200, and in addition a prize of \$25 to the driver winning the most races, which was won by Guy Creppin, West Allis, Wisconsin. Racing was confined to trotting and pacing events. On September 13 all races were for a purse of \$300 each. These were the Middletown, a 2:22 pacing race won by Cecil Grattan, owned by H. Bowyer, Portsville, Illinois; the Danville, a 2:20 trot, won by Poplin, owned by Guy Creppin; and the Frankfort for three-year-olds and under, 2:22 class pace, won by Jeanne Roades, owned by Mona Waixel. The following day the Louisville, a 2:12 trot, was won by Uncle Walt, owned by Governor Heil of Wisconsin; the Leitchfield for 2:11 pacers went to Miss Princess Laurel, owned by C. W. Megley, Florence, Alabama; and the Governor's purse for three-year-olds and under, 2:20 class trot was captured by General, owned by J. T. Snyder, Liberty, Illinois. The card of the fifteenth included the Eminence 2:25 trot, the Shelbyville 2:17 pace, and the Lawrenceburg 2:16 trot. These events were won respectively by Fayre Lou, owned by C. W. Megley, and Miss Princess Laurel and Doctor Ed., owned by Jess Talley.

The appearance of Grand Circuit trotting races at the 1940 fair attracted many who otherwise might not have attended. In addition to the sensation of the year, the gelding Greyhound, (the Grey Ghost), owned by E. J. Baker, St. Charles, Missouri, and driven by S. F. (Sep) Palin, going against time, who circled the half-mile track for a track record of the mile in 2:00:5, bettering the record of 2:02:75 previously set by Morley Frisco by 2:25. Other great horses and drivers disputed honors during the "trots." The \$2,000 Commissioner of Agriculture Cup went to Miss Princess Laurel owned by Baker, Palin up, in 2:06 (best of three heats). Without going into the individual records mention is made of Dusty Hanover, Bostonian, Volation, Lee Hanover, Steward, Signal Hanover, Athlone Flakey Guy, Holliwood Hertha, Buck Fighter, Bill Worthy, Coney Azoff, Hi Pat, Grace Scotland, Perpetual and Modern Boy, as among the great horses seen under harness. Greyhound, at the time he appeared, was an eight-year-old, and in the pink of condition. His Kentucky track record was second only to his fastest mile on a half-mile track, done in 1:59:75 at the Goshen, New York, track in 1937.

MIDWAY AND FREE ATTRACTIONS

With the Chicago Columbian Exposition of 1893, the concessions now seen at fairs may be said to have come of age. From the name "Mid-way" given to the amusements of that fair, because of their location near the center of the grounds,

comes the Midway seen yearly at the Kentucky State Fair. The Kentucky State Fair Midway is a street in the form of a broad "U", branching off the driveway that leads from the Hippodrome to the Grandstand. The space between the wings of the U is devoted to modern variants of the ancient merry-go-round, Ferris wheel, and the like. Along the outer edge of the street that forms the U itself is a succession of side-show features, each independent of the other, but all under one general management that books the entire aggregation. This assures the State Fair management a complete, well-balanced list of attractions, and at the same time fixes responsibility for the proper conduct of the shows-- a problem that caused the old-time fairs much grief. The bearded lady, the Siamese twins, trick motorcycle riders, dancing girls, midgets, glassblowers, all the time-honored "Hurry! Hurry! Hurry!" attractions that appeal to the crowd go through their well-timed routines in a spirit of fun that, to many visiting the fair for the first or even the eleventh time, is an essential part of the day's program. The "artists" live in motorvans, in the rear of the tents where these shows are staged.

Aside from the Midway, special amusements are provided varying widely from year to year. At one of the early fairs a locomotive collision provided the thrills deemed necessary to make the fair complete. Two freight engines, each running at a reputed speed of forty miles per hour, collided, head-on, with an impact and consequent destruction designed to satisfy the demands of the crowd for excitement. The event was widely advertised and just as widely attended.

The fifth day of the 1903 fair was designated as Louisville Day. Owensboro and the fair management expected a large attendance from Louisville on that day, but owing to low water in the Ohio less than one hundred fifty persons arrived from that city and Jefferson County. These came mainly to see the feature attraction of the year, the football game between Louisville's Male and Manual High Schools. The game was witnessed by nearly four thousand persons. It was won by Manual, with a score of 5-0.

Band music was featured for the entertainment of fair visitors at Lexington in 1905. The band was that of a New York millionaire, J. S. Duss, who maintained the organization as a hobby. Concerts were given daily on the fairgrounds.

Pyrotechnic displays were initiated as a fair attraction at Louisville in 1906. Each evening the eruption of Vesuvius was shown in varicolored flame, followed by a likeness of some person well known and prominent in the Nation's history.

Savages from the Philippine Islands helped to make the fair of 1907 a success, especially for those who attended in quest of amusement. These Igorrotes, representatives of a warlike tribe, had ostensibly settled permanently on the fairground. They had erected a village of thatched huts, furnished them in accordance with tribal customs, and conspicuously displayed their weapons. Many of the men were heavily tattooed with symbols showing their prowess as head hunters. One of the more interesting features of this exhibit was a demonstration of the methods employed by aborigines in the smelting of iron.

Aviation

An airship flight, the most spectacular seen up to that time in Kentucky, was accomplished in 1908 by Capt. Horace B. Wild in Capt. Jake Gribble's dirigible, "City of Louisville." The airship, much like a modern blimp, left the State Fairgrounds shortly after eleven o'clock in the morning, circled the city and descended at Third and Market streets on top of the Loewenhart & Company Building.

It remained anchored on the building for several hours and attracted thousands of people to the scene. During the afternoon Captain Wild again arose, flew across the river to the Indiana side, and returned to the fairgrounds. According to a contemporary account,

"The flight from the fairgrounds to Third and Market streets was made in the remarkable time of twenty-three minutes, almost as good time as could be made through the streets of Louisville for the same distance in an automobile. On the return of Captain Wild to the fairgrounds both he and Captain Gribble were presented with a gold-lined silver loving cup by the State Fair management for having accomplished the most successful and altogether the most daring flight ever made at Louisville."

From 1908 to 1914 the display of fireworks provided the feature amusements and, during two of these years, met with extraordinarily popular approval. Each evening during the fair week of 1909 the visitors witnessed a pyrotechnic reproduction of Niagara Falls, a spectacular piece two hundred feet wide. As it faded out, a gigantic likeness of President Taft appeared. The display of 1910, "Frontier Days in Kentucky," was given an unparalleled ovation. Thunderous applause rose for likenesses of Daniel Boone, Simon Kenton, George Rogers Clark, Jefferson Davis, the Lincolns, and numerous other characters of the early years of Kentucky's history.

Along with the fireworks display of 1915 came a variety of other amusements provided free by the fair management, a water carnival, a "Wild West" show, and the reproduction of a Hawaiian village in which native Hawaiian musicians chanted their homeland airs to a ukulele accompaniment.

Amusements at the fair of 1916 reflected Kentucky's participation in the guarding of the Mexican Border by United States military forces. The pyrotechnic display portrayed warlike scenes, and races between antiquated automobiles produced a semblance of tank warfare. The recruiting station, set up on the fairgrounds by Adjutant General J. Tandy Ellis, attracted many visitors and brought numerous enlistments to the Kentucky National Guard. Athletic contests were interspersed among other events during the week.

In 1917 Ruth Law, aviatrix, returned to the fair and made daily exhibition flights, much more spectacular than on her first visit in 1915. Devotees of stunt flying got many a thrill out of the "Spiral Dive" and "Dip of Death," executed with precision by Miss Law.

The entertainments of 1918 were calculated to stimulate patriotism. Martial music and patriotic features eclipsed all other attractions. Music was rendered by Thavin's and Day's bands. The Louisville Jubilate Choral Association of three hundred members held several concerts. Exhibition flights were made daily by Lieutenant Harry Taylor, American Aviation Service.

Various Other Features

The fairs of 1919 and 1920 continued to feature the wartime theme. Infantry drills, with exhibitions by cavalry and artillery units, vied with Roman races and airplane stunt flying as thrillers. In 1920 "Uncle" John Shell, from Greasy Creek, visited the fair. Despite his reputed age of 131 years, he remained for the entire week. His vivid tales of conditions in the Kentucky Mountains during the War of 1812 made him popular with the throng he met.

The entertainment of 1921 was diversified, featuring Al Wilson's noted "Aeroplane Act" and a fireworks display, "The Arabian Nights," produced each evening by the North American Fireworks Company. In 1922 the same producer presented "The Heart of China." This latter year brought a bill of ten outstanding attractions for the Hippodrome. These acts, together with the Horse Show, made the Livestock Pavilion popular every night.

The John Robinson Circus showed on the fairgrounds during the fair of 1923, and was given the credit for a large increase in attendance. Fireworks and athletic events with a good Midway provided other amusement.

In the five years succeeding the World War there appears to have been a definite effort, whether conscious or unconscious, to depart from commercialized amusements. In this period there was a marked tendency toward featuring a competitive athletic program. Tennis, foot racing, quoits, softball, and numerous other sports later have partially supplanted commercial entertainment. Music also has increased in popular favor.

In 1929 the management initiated a horseshoe tournament, designated as Department X, but like its predecessor, the game and fish department, it was not repeated after the first year.

During the early 1930's the Division of Welfare of the Department of Health of Louisville began the presentation of amateur theatrical productions. Notable among these are the Children's Pageant of 1934 and "Robin Hood" and "An Arabian Night," staged in 1935.

During the 1930's featured commercial amusements were highly diverse. A rodeo, in 1930, with a troupe of cowhands and Sioux Indians putting their fleet horses, bucking bronchos, and wild steers through thrilling maneuvers drew a larger attendance than Hornbrook's Rodeo in 1927, and equalled that of Col. Cliff Gatewood's Flying-X Rodeo in 1938.

Musical offerings at the fair have invariably been of high caliber. In 1939 Vincent Lopez' eighteen-piece band played each night during the Horse Show, and, at the conclusion, the band moved to an outdoor pavilion to provide music for dancing.

In 1940 the Johnny J. Jones Shows were the Midway attraction; while a rodeo, dare-devil auto driving, tumblers, a man who hanged himself (not permanently!), dancing, the American Legion Drum and Bugle Corps, and fireworks interested the Grandstand evening crowds. A well-arranged and comprehensive sports program proved popular. Among the contests staged were golf, badminton, croquet, archery, volleyball, paddle tennis, shuffleboard, and quoits. The Don Bestor, "Deacon" Moore and Ted Fio Rito orchestras furnished dance music. Outstanding in interest were the Grand Circuit harness races, headed by Greyhound.

In addition to all these amusement features is one distinctively Kentuckian, in which ballad singers, singly or in small groups, find spots where the crowd tends to linger. There, to the music of an old fiddle or banjo, they intone almost forgotten rhymes of pioneer days or even older ballads of the Scottish Border. The crowd assembles, listens, drops a few nickels, goes on its way.

* * * *

CHAPTER 5

LOCAL FAIRS, 1902-40

The Kentucky Legislature of 1938, the same legislature that separated the functions of the State Fair Board from those of the State Board of Agriculture, conferred upon the former the power and duty to assist county and community fairs, by granting

"... supplementary premiums offered at such fairs for exhibits of cattle, hogs, sheep, mule's, jacks, jennets and other live stock of any age; and for any and all classes of fruits, vegetables, seeds or other crops for which exhibits are had at such fairs to the extent of from \$500 to \$1,000 annually, providing the fair association receiving such support offers at least an equal amount in these classes. If the fair association offers a less amount the financial support of the Commonwealth of Kentucky will be reduced in proportion thereto.... Any fair association offering special prize money for 4-H or for Smith-Hughes agricultural student projects may receive an additional sum ranging from \$250 to \$500 provided each fair appropriates an equal amount in these classes."

In such fashion, after almost four decades of close practical association between the State Fair and the various local fair bodies within the State, that relationship was officially recognized. The public is reminded that no account of the State Fair would be complete without mention of the informal but important part local fairs have played in its building. Such institutions have been and are to the State Fair what the high school is to the university-- preparatory training schools where practical ability in the show ring, the paddock, and on the track first finds expression. A glance at the rise and growth of these fairs is given on the following pages.

THE FAIRS BECOME COMMUNITY PROPERTY

Reference has already been made to the decline, during the middle of the last decade of the nineteenth century, of the great fairs of the seventies and eighties. A very few of them survived the painful economic conditions of that time, but they were succeeded in the opening decade of the twentieth century by organizations that bore other names and responded to other leadership than the fairs of the 1890's had known. Some of them, like the earlier fairs of the period held in Scott, Fayette, and other counties, were staged by the Elks, Knights of Pythias, and similar organizations. Frequently the businessmen took a hand at managing the tricky business of staging a show satisfactory to all elements in the area served by the fairs.

By and large it is to be recorded that the fairs ceased to be mainly rural and became, increasingly, an expression of the life of the entire community. The fair became a festival, a holiday and market season during which the local merchants displayed on their counters, increasingly attractive, their wares and goods. The automobile, the airplane, the tractor, and the silo appealed to a generation that had driven oxen. Carnivals vied with the show ring and the track. Women greatly widened the sphere of their activities. The schools entered the picture. Boys' and girls' clubs matched products and judging skill with their elders.

In 1896 two counties, Campbell and Nelson, possibly others, held fairs. In 1897 Garrard County joined for a season with Campbell and Nelson. In 1896 Campbell and Nelson again traveled alone; but in 1899 Scott and Fayette joined in with Elks fairs, and Fayette continued under the auspices of the Elks until, in 1906, the Bluegrass fairs of the period arose. The Elks of Georgetown did for Scott what the Elks of Lexington were doing for Fayette, and the Negroes of Shelby held in Shelbyville, in that same year, a street fair. Hopkins County held a fair in 1900. By 1902 there is record of at least twenty-nine fairs and since that time these local fairs have been an index to the prosperity of the State.

FACTORS THAT PROMOTED THE RETURN OF THE FAIRS

Explanation of the quick recovery and abundant success of the fairs of the first decade may be found in forces actively at work preceding and during the early years of the new century.

These forces, apart from the old and recurrent feeling of self-interest on the part of individual horsemen, stockmen, the farmers in general, and the businessmen, were the State Horticultural Society, the various breeders' associations, and the State itself, as expressed by its Agricultural Experiment Station and by its Department of Agriculture.

A.. The Horticultural Society-- The Horticultural Society, organized in the early 1850's, was at the height of its power and influence in the 1880's. At that time it was promoting the planting of peach and apple orchards. Twenty years later these orchards were in full bearing, and the local and State Fair exhibits of Kentucky fruits of the early 1900's were the result in good measure of the labors of the men, members of the Horticultural Society in 1880, whose names appear below:

J. C. Atkinson, Henderson; G. R. Ashurst, Paris; J. Acher, Shelbyville; J. B. Allen, Chestnut Grove; Mrs. W. H. Bell, Shelbyville; L. E. Brown, Eminence; J. S. Beatty, Simpsonville (Treas.); E. C. Bright, Eminence; Mark Coffin, Milton; A. P. Carothers, Shelbyville; M. S. Combs, Shepherdsville; J. P. Cotton, Fern Creek; J. M. Crabb, Eminence; W. L. Crabb, Eminence; W. S. Crabb, Eminence; Dr. S. S. Crack, Louisville; W. M. Campbell, Louisville; W. Cook, Bowling Green; Dr. J. S. Chenoweth, St. Matthews; J. Decker, Fern Creek (Rec. Sec.); Dr. S. A. Foss, Pleasure Ridge Park; D. O. Fisher, Shelbyville; Isaac Fawcett, Edwardsville, Ind. T. S. Gardner, Russellville; J. D. Guthrie, Shelbyville; S. L. Garr, Anchorage; Dr. W. W. Goldsmith, Louisville; W. S. Helm, Eminence.

H. F. Hillenmeyer, Lexington; C. H. Horner, Cold Spring; J. T. Hastings, Shelbyville; D. A. Irwin, Bardstown; J. T. Johnson, Fern Creek; C. S. Jackson, Danville; A. H. Logan, Shelbyville; W. Jeff Lee, Pitts Point; J. Danl. Lee, Pitts Point; G. King, Eminence; J. S. Kennedy, Louisville (Pres.); T. J. Key, Louisville; Mrs. Bettie Veriweather, Shelbyville; J. A. McKee, Cynthiana; E. M. Norwood, Lexington; Aaron Norton; Rev. S. M. Neel, Shelbyville; J. B. Nall, Louis-

ville; Chas. Neuner, Louisville; D. N. Porter, Eminence; R. D. Porter, Fern Creek; J. Perry, Jericho; J. W. Rose, Donerail; W. F. Randolph, Shelbyville; W. A. Richardson, Louisville; J. G. Strong, Fern Creek; Z. F. Smith, Eminence; A. M. Stevers, Fern Creek; H. B. Todd, Eminence (vice-pres.); F. Troutman, Eminence; George Thompson, Shepherdsville; Wm. Thos. Todd, Shelbyville; D. B. Tucker, LaGrange; J. H. Venable, Shelbyville; E. F. Waider, LaGrange; A. D. Webb, Bowling Green; W. Shelby Wilson, Shelbyville; Bennett H. Young, Louisville.

B. The Horse and Livestock Associations-- Another potent factor in the later development of the fairs of Kentucky, both local and State, was the group of horsemen that organized the National Saddle Horse Breeders' Association. The charter members of this association, formed in Louisville in 1901, long exerted a decisive influence for the betterment of the horse-breeding industry of the State. They, too, must be reckoned among the builders of Kentucky's fairs. The names of those present at the initial meeting of that association follows:

J. C. Brinley, Anchorage; W. S. Bailey, Worthville; W. S. Bond, Carrollton; R. L. Bond, Carrollton; Hilary Bell, Fairfield; J. B. Bowles, Bardstown; J. D. Blakeman, Smiths Grove; Gen. John B. Castleman, Louisville; George A. Castleman, St. Louis, Mo.; J. T. Crenshaw, Todds Points; Lewis Craig, Locust; A. J. Coleman & Son, Harrodsburg; T. J. Doolan, Finchville; D. W. Denges, Alexandria, Tenn.; W. W. Dunnell, Lebanon, Tenn.; Dr. W. W. Franklin, Bruce; J. H. Fullenwider, Scotts Station; G. P. Gullion, Worthville; N. H. Gentry, Sedalia, Mo.; E. T. Halsey, Louisville; R. H. Harden, Eden; H. C. Herndon, Kennedy; J. J. MacKay, Smiths Grove; J. E. McClaskey, Bloomfield; C. B. McClaskey, Bloomfield; Robert Mitchell, Locust; T. W. Minton, Lebanon; J. F. Morgan, Bedford.

Ed. Pendleton, Bristol, Tenn.; W. M. Rue, Danville; Saml. Russell, Louisville; J. R. Ramey, Carrollton; L. D. Rasdall, Smiths Grove; W. C. Rogers, Lebanon; W. V. Stallard, High Grove; Pitt Stallard, Fairfield; Al Shelburne, Bloomfield; Henry Schurman, Locust; C. J. Wall, Auburn; H. J. Whitehead, Carrollton; J. S. Williams, Paris, Texas.

By 1902 the economic situation throughout the Nation was much improved beyond that of the middle nineties. Livestock prices were on the upturn. Breeding stock, especially the cattle, hogs, and sheep currently in fashion, were being sought by Kentucky farmers. The Kentucky Livestock Breeders' Association, formed under these conditions, became the parent of the State Fair; and this fair from its inception was among the potent influences for the betterment of livestock and field crops in general throughout the State. Local racing associations encouraged breeder attention to the continued improvement of the blood-horse, and the all but universal trots at the fairs proved a decisive factor in winning for them popular support.

C. The Kentucky Experiment Station-- Established in the late 1880's, the Experiment Station became active during the critical nineties. The names of President James K. Patterson, Professor M. A. Scovell, and other agricultural leaders at the turn of the century belong to the story of the revival of the local fairs. These men were carrying the gospel of diversification of field crops, of improved pastures, of dairying, of better stock breeding, and of soil restoration and improvement to the farmers of the State by the limited means at their disposal. In co-operation with the railroads and with the State Department of Agriculture, "demonstration trains" carried the gospel of better farming to the most remote corners of the State. Corn improvement, dairying, the use of clover, alfalfa and other legumes, and the practice of crop rotation were stressed. These trains and the bulletins sent out by the Experiment Station awakened new and general interest in farming, and the fairs of the first decade reflected that interest.

D. The State Department of Agriculture-- From its beginning in the late 1870's, the State Department of Agriculture was active in promoting better agricultural practices throughout the State. By distributing seeds, by holding corn and tobacco shows, and by its analyses of soil and of commercial fertilizers, the department had come to have an intimate acquaintance with the farmers of the State and with their chief problems. But it was not until 1898-99, when twenty-one farmers' institutes were held, that was launched the most impressive of its early labors-- the succession of such meetings that continued until late in 1913.

These institutes were carefully planned as a part of the current agricultural program of the State. Under the leadership of Hubert Vreeland, commissioner, 1904-08, the State was divided into districts. Within the districts the farmers were urged to organize county farmers' clubs in order that local co-operation with the department might assure the State of fair returns, by way of local interest and attendance, for the time and expense incurred by the staging of farmers' institutes within each county.

As a further assurance of worth-while results, Commissioner Vreeland arranged for the service of agricultural leaders that included Prof. Perry G. Holden, of Iowa, and "Joe" Wing, the well-known Ohio agricultural writer. Local talent, of which Kentucky had able examples, especially in the field of livestock breeding, was called into service.

The response to this plan was immediate and gratifying. The sixteenth annual report of the department (1904-5) reported forty-nine counties organized and institutes held. Two years later clubs had been organized in every county in the State, and in each county a two-day institute had been held. The legislature of 1906 recognized this new power that had arisen by conferring upon the county clubs the duty of electing the State Board of Agriculture under which the State Fair was administered from that time until 1912. When, in 1913, the farmers' institutes went out of the picture, it was not by reason of their failure, but because a more efficient instrument for steady agricultural advancement, the county agent, had entered upon the scene.

The names of the secretaries of the various county farmers' clubs of 1906-07 are given as illustrations of the character and standing of the men who, throughout the period before the World War, arranged the farmers' institutes, and whose names are in many cases closely identified with the local fairs of that period:

Secretaries of County Farmers' Clubs Reported by the

Commissioner of Agriculture 1906-7

Adair County - A. G. Todd; Allen - F. G. Dent; Anderson - J. S. Cooke; Ballard - Jake Corbett; Barren - A. E. Ferguson; Bath - Thos. H. Brown; Bell - P. Woolum; Boone - W. H. Clayton; Bourbon - A. S. Thompson; Boyd - B. B. Brown; Boyle - D. E. Bryant; Bracken - Wm. Huffman; Breathitt - W. D. Bach; Breckinridge - H. M. Beard; Bullitt - Jasper Pearl; Butler - A. Thatcher; Caldwell - T. E. Richey; Calloway - C. D. Holt; Campbell - E. M. Riley; Carlisle - R. H. Brown; Carroll - Geo. S. Lee; Carter - Frank Powers; Casey - Henry Thomas; Christian - Miss Edna Adams; Christian No. 2 - Mrs. Robt. Wood; Clark - C. R. White; Clay - J. R. Burchell; Clay No. 2 - H. L. McMurray; Clinton - T. H. Dyer; Crittenden - C. W. Fox; Cumberland - H. K. Alexander; Daviess - W. G. Riney.

Edmonson - Jno. L. Cayton; Elliott - J. W. Rose; Estill - Lewis Wilson; Fayette - J. D. Clark; Fleming - L. C. Demaree; Floyd - H. F. Patton; Franklin - Sam

Mason; Fulton - John A. McClure; Gallatin - Jos. H. McDaniel; Garrard - J. M. Farra; Grant - Bruce H. Franks; Graves - T. J. Gregory; Grayson - R. L. Moorman; Green - W. H. Graham; Greenup - J. D. Biggs; Hancock - James Patterson; Hardin - Wm. D. Brown; Harlan - J. S. McKnight; Harrison - Z. W. Lee; Hart - T. T. Page; Henderson - James N. Banks; Henry - S. T. Douthit; Hickman - C. C. Mahan; Hopkins - J. F. Story; Jackson - D. G. Collier; Jackson No. 2 - Wm. Morris; Jefferson - Chas. Hunsinger; Jessamine - James Steer; Johnson - Milton McDowell; Kenton - E. B. Wilson; Knott - H. H. Smith; Knott No. 2 - R. F. Barner.

Larue - Gus Oversen; Laurel - A. R. Dyche; Lawrence - John G. Burns; Lee - D. B. Maloney; Leslie - Felix G. Roberts; Letcher - N. W. Webb; Lewis - Henry C. Myers; Lincoln - W. H. Shanks; Livingston - Frank Padon; Logan - J. N. Flowers; Lyon - Jno. L. Smith; Madison - Jesse Cobb; Magoffin - H. F. Fairchild; Marion - C. R. VanMeter; Marshall - W. G. Miller; Martin - C. C. Cline; Mason - Shelby Batterman; Meade - N. B. McDowell; Menifee - C. F. Ringo; Mercer - Jno. G. Pullman; Metcalfe - R. B. DeMunburn; Metcalfe No. 2 - E. D. Isenberg; Monroe - A. H. Deckard; Monroe No. 2 - J. T. Woods; Montgomery - Ben W. Hall; Morgan - H. L. Burnes; Muhlenberg - J. G. Barkley; McCracken - W. F. Ware; McLean - Walter Atherton; Nelson - H. C. Lovelace; Nelson No. 2 - Wallace Brown.

Nicholas - J. W. Dalzelli, Jr.; Ohio - A. B. Tichenor; Oldham - J. B. Morris; Owen - J. W. Connelly; Owsley - B. J. Meyers; Pendleton - M. F. Monroe; Perry - L. P. Grigsby; Pike - W. H. Flaherty; Powell - J. D. Atkinson; Pulaski - W. T. Otley; Robertson - James Duncan; Rockcastle - M. G. Fish; Rowan - S. R. Rhoder; Russell - J. M. Meadows; Scott - F. M. Thomasson; Shelby - G. W. Waddy; Shelby No. 2 - W. C. Coleman; Simpson - J. W. Yokeley; Spencer - J. W. Dixon; Taylor - J. Hugh Chandler; Todd - Jno. A. Goodman; Trigg - J. L. Grinter; Trimble - James Sibley; Union - T. E. Taylor; Warren - O. A. Roup; Washington - B. B. Leechman; Wayne - Frank Rankin; Webster - J. F. Porter; Webster No. 2 - E. T. Winstead; Whitley - H. C. King; Wolfe - James Drake.

Between 1902 and 1938 more than ninety fairs were held in about eighty counties of the State-- a few counties playing host occasionally to two fairs in the same year. These local exhibits responded closely to the State's alternating periods of prosperity and adversity. The fairs ranged in length from two to six days; but the greater number of counties settled upon four days as adequate.

It may be mentioned that the greatest number of fairs were held during the middle years, declining from a peak of fifty-six in 1913 to a low of twelve in 1937, then rising again to sixteen in 1938.

In spite of the underlying similarity that characterize these fairs as typically "Kentuckian," the differences between fairs, closely associated as to location, are frequently marked. The fairs of the period held in Fayette, Boyle, and Mercer, for example, are notable for their horse shows and social features, while the near-by Bourbon and Shelby fairs were famed for the excellence of their cattle rings. The counties bordering the Ohio River featured horticultural products. The fairs of western Kentucky, led by Christian County, gave first place to tobacco. The fairs held throughout the period in the less developed portions of the State reflect the survival of pioneer conditions, crafts, and modes of living. The peculiar attraction, to the outsider, of all these fairs is that they have possessed, and still possess, a local flavor that roots in the soil and social life of the community, making up the distinctive quality termed "Kentuckian."

The survival of many of these fairs through the rapid economic and social changes incident to the coming of good roads, the introduction of the automobile,

and the serious problems of agriculture imposed by the depression of the 1930's must be attributed to more than chance. Without question the selection and retention of competent secretary-managers has played an important part in such successes. Loyalty to local tradition and institutions also enters as a factor. The fact that conditions of life on the farm and the necessary daily activities prevent many persons from going to fairs outside the home county assures an interested attendance, provided the program offers the right appeal. That appeal is basically one directed to the fair-goers' life experience. The progressive farmer wants to measure skill in breeding, or in crop production, with men of his own general experience and training. If he wins decisively, that is inducement to go on to other fairs within the region, possibly to the State Fair. The farmer's wife, in the same fashion, enters local competitions and graduates into the State fair or other equally keen rivalry. The man or woman who does not enter one or more of the many competitions-- acts as an informal judge of all that is seen, gains a bit of pride in the local achievement, and absorbs something of value to carry home and apply to the betterment of daily living.

Such are some of the educational values of the fairs that survive. Apart from these values the fairs have brought, and still bring to the community, a needed touch of gaiety, through the Midways and other attractions that appeal especially to the young. The track events that normally feature the closing day of the local fair represent something more than the keen delight of the Kentuckian in a "hoss race." For the crowd they are amusements in one of its most exciting forms; for owners, trainers, and jockeys, they are the culmination of years of breeding, training, and competition. Other events that engage the attention of the entire crowd are socially valuable in uniting the community.

So reason those in whose hands the local fairs have prospered. From the experience of the years, it is evident that the fairs which have lived have done so by responding to the business, educational, and social demands of the community as a whole. This is the lesson for the future.

A CROSS SECTION OF FAIRS MANAGEMENT

From the voluminous records of the many fairs held between 1902 and 1938, those of two particular years have been singled out as informative of the general situation during the period in question and throughout the State. More than fifty fairs were held in 1914, as compared with only twenty-nine held throughout the State fourteen years later. A comparison of counties, of associations, and especially of the names of secretaries will prove interesting. In the first table, that for 1914, there is shown the widest distribution achieved by the fairs of the present era. No section of the State is omitted. Old associations, among which are mentioned those of Bourbon, Boyle, Bullitt, Adair, Fayette, Hardin, Jefferson, McCracken, Nelson, Washington, and other counties were still in full bloom. In the later table, that for the year 1928, some of those mentioned have disappeared, but more important is the disappearance of many that for a time had every appearance of permanence.

County Fairs of 1914

County	Location	Name of Association	Secretary
Adair (1913)	Columbia	Adair County Fair Assn.	J. B. Coffey
Allen	Scottsville	Allen County Fair	R. C. Huntsman
Anderson	Lawrenceburg	Lawrenceburg Fair Assn.	James L. Cole
Barren	Glasgow	Glasgow Fair Assn.	Winn Davis

OF KENTUCKY

County	Location	Name of Association	Secretary
Boone	Florence	North Kentucky Ag. Assn.	Hubert Conner
Bourbon	Paris	Bourbon County Ag. Assn.	John S. Wiggins
Boyle	Perryville	New Perryville Fair Assn.	R. W. Purdeus
Boyle	Danville	Danville Fair Assn.	H. C. Bright
Bracken (1913)	Germantown	Germantown Fair	Dan H. Lloyd
Breckinridge	Hardinsburg	Breckinridge Fair Assn.	Ed. Dillon
Bullitt	Shepherdsville	Bullitt County Fair	Ora L. Roby
Calloway	Murray	Calloway County Fair	M. D. Holton
Campbell	Alexandria	Campbell County Ag. Socy.	Ralph L. Rockford
Carroll-Owen- Gallatin	Sanders	Tri-County Fair Assn.	A. W. Sherley
Casey	Liberty	Casey County Fair Assn.	J. R. Whiff
Christian	Hopkinsville	The Pennyrile Fair	B. G. Nelson
Clark (1913)	Winchester	Winchester Hospital Fair	L. G. Wainscott
Cumberland	Burkesville	Cumberland County Fair Assn.	T. J. Lawhon
Daviess	Owensboro	Daviess County Fair	C. A. Payne, Jr.
Fayette	Lexington	Bluegrass Fair	
Fleming	Ewing	Ewing Fair	S. H. Price
Franklin	Frankfort	Capital Fair	A. C. Moms
Fulton	Fulton	Fulton Fair Assn.	R. H. Wade
Garrard (1911)	Lancaster	Lancaster Fair	J. S. Gill
Graves	Mayfield	Graves County Fair	L. S. Shaw
Grayson	Leitchfield	Grayson County Fair	Ed. Butler
Hardin	Elizabethtown	Hardin County Fair	W. H. Oliver
Hart	Horse Cave	Hart County Fair	W. P. Kirtley
Henderson	Henderson	Henderson County Fair	F. M. Hutchinson
Henry	Eminence	Henry County Fair	A. S. Morgan
Hopkins	Madisonville	Hopkins County Fair	W. P. Hopewell
Jefferson	Fern Creek	Jefferson County Fair	S. Edw. Vogt
Jessamine	Nicholasville	K. of P. Fair Assn.	R. H. Webb
Kenton	Erlanger	Erlanger	S. W. Adams
Knox	Barbourville	Knox County Fair Assn.	Chas. G. Black
Larue	Hodgenville	Larue County Fair	A. Oversen
Laurel	London	Laurel County Fair	L. H. Brown
Lewis	Vanceburg	Vanceburg Fair	J. P. Strother
Lincoln	Stanford	K. of P. Fair Assn.	W. P. Kincaid
Madison	Berea	Berea Fair Assn.	E. T. Fish
McCracken	Paducah	Paducah Fair Assn.	Alfred Levy
Mercer	Harrodsburg	Mercer County Fair	P. B. Smalley
Monroe	Tompkinsville	Tompkinsville Fair Assn.	H. T. Atterberry
Montgomery	Mt. Sterling	Montgomery Co. Fair Assn.	W. Hoffman Wood
Nelson	Bardstown	Nelson County Fair	J. E. Newman
Pendleton	Falmouth	The Falmouth Fair	R. L. Galloway
Pulaski	Somerset	Somerset Fair	H. Luebbing
Robertson	Mt. Olivet	Mt. Olivet Fair Assn.	W. H. Fish
Rockcastle	Brodhead	Brodhead Fair Assn.	John Robinson
Russell (1911)	Russell Springs	Russell County Fair	
Scott	Georgetown	Scott County Fair	T. C. Bell
Shelby	Shelbyville	Shelby County Fair	T. R. Webber
Spencer	Taylorsville	Spencer County Fair Assn.	Samuel K. Baird
Simpson	Franklin	Simpson County Fair Assn.	J. A. Crowder
Todd	Elkton	Todd Co. Colored Fair Assn.	Dr. James S. May
Trimble	Bedford	Trimble County Fair	
Union	Uniontown	Union County Fair Assn.	V. L. Givens

County	Location	Name of Association	Secretary
Washington (1911)	Springfield	Washington County Fair	T. C. Campbell
Wayne (1911)	Monticello	Wayne County Fair	R. J. Wilhite
Webster	Providence	Providence Fair Assn.	B. H. Brown
Woodford	Versailles	Woodford County Fair	Fleming Meek

County Fairs of 1928

Adair	Columbia	Columbia Fair	J. B. Coffey
Anderson	Lawrenceburg	Lawrenceburg Fair Assn.	James L. Cole
Boone	Florence	North Kentucky Fair	Hubert Conner
Bullitt	Shepherdsville	Bullitt County Fair Assn.	J. W. Barrall
Campbell	Alexandria	Campbell County Ag. Soc.	Ralph L. Rockford
Carter	Grayson	Carter County Fair Assn.	Thos. S. Yates
Fayette	Lexington	Bluegrass Fair Assn.	C. S. Darnaley
Fleming	Ewing	Ewing Fair	W. H. Price
Green	Greensburg	Green Fair Assn.	S. J. Simmons
Jackson	Bond	Jackson County Fair	Wm. Dunigan
Jefferson	Fern Creek	Jefferson County Fair	C. J. Clausen
Knox	Barbourville	Knox County Fair	J. J. Tye
Larue	Hodgenville	Larue County Fair Assn.	Donohue Ferrell
Laurel	London	Laurel County Fair Assn.	D. C. Edwards
Lewis	Vanceburg	Lewis County Fair Assn.	Bessie Gannian
Lincoln	Stanford	American Legion Fair	H. C. Davis
Mason	Germantown	Germantown Fair	Dan. H. Lloyd
Mercer	Harrodsburg	Mercer Co. Fair & Horse Assn.	Clell Coleman
Pendleton	Falmouth	Falmouth Fair	A. H. Barker
Pulaski	Somerset	Pulaski Post No. 38 American Legion	J. P. Hill
Rockcastle	Brodhead	Brodhead Fair Assn.	J. Monte Roberts
Russell	Russell Springs	Russell County Fair Assn.	C. E. Smith
Shelby	Shelbyville	Shelby Co. A. & M. Assn.	Henry Maddox
Spencer	Taylorsville	Spencer County Fair Assn.	S. J. Miller
Taylor	Campbellsville	Taylor County Fair Assn.	F. M. Gabbert
Union	Uniontown	Union County Fair Assn.	V. L. Givens
Wayne	Monticello	Wayne County Fair Assn.	Dr. J. F. Young
Washington	Springfield	Washington County Fair Assn.	G. C. Campbell
Whitley	Corbin	Corbin Fair Assn.	H. E. Wentworth

In connection with the imposing list for 1914, that for 1928 presents interesting comparisons. Of the twenty-nine fairs listed in the later year, twenty-four appear as county fairs in 1914. Of the secretaries, who were in practically every case the managers of these twenty-four fairs, it is particularly noteworthy that no less than one out of every four held that responsibility over the long fifteen-season interval-- a fact that may have had much to do with the successes attending the fairs of Adair, Anderson, Boone, Campbell, Fleming, Union, and other counties throughout the State, where similar conditions of satisfactory service were rewarded by long continuance in office.

Early Fairs Recalled

A decline in the number of fairs held during the early 1930's has already been mentioned. This period of lessened activities, followed toward the end of the decade by increasing interest in small educational fairs, possibly marks the beginning of an era in which the local fair will assert more fully and more universally its place in the State's broader educational program.

It is remembered that the early fairs of Kentucky-- those of 1816-22 and of the 1830's-- centered about livestock. On matters pertaining to livestock quality and market fitness, there have been no better judges than the Kentucky breeders of that distant day. The great horsemen who developed the Thoroughbred, the standard-bred, and the American saddle horse held opinions as to type, quality, and fitness from which there was no appeal save that of performance. Hence the deserved and continued popularity of the track and show ring as the ultimate test of that which is desirable in horse flesh.

Similar conditions surrounded the judging in the livestock rings-- the beef cattle, the hog, the sheep rings-- of the early-day fairs. Breeders who drove their own cattle and hogs across the mountains to the great markets of Baltimore, New York, and Boston were met in those markets by a consumer demand they had to fill. In order to do so, they bred strong-boned, fleshy, sound-hoofed cattle that could make the long trip and arrive on the market in good condition. They bred hogs that satisfied the demand of the times for sowbelly and lard. The fine-fleeced Kentucky sheep of the present day is bred in keeping with a century-old tradition. Similar practical considerations and familiarity with market requirements have made of the Kentucky grower an expert in tobacco culture and curing. Like knowledge enabled him to retain the hemp market as long as that market existed.

It follows that the early fairs of the State were great in all those elements pertaining to livestock breeding and showmanship. What has been said explains the ascendancy of the Shorthorn for the greater part of a century. It explains, too, the preference of the average Kentuckian for the light horse to the drafter; for beef cattle to dairy stock; for stock farming as a whole to grain, fruits, and vegetables. But the fairs of the 1830-1900 period could do little to help the farmer who desired to broaden the basic lines of his farming. In one particular, that of the cultivation and yield of corn, they performed wonders. Certified acre yields of almost two hundred bushels per acre were reported, before 1850, by various societies of that time. But in most lines outside livestock, tobacco, and corn, the objectives were uncertain and the decisions of the judges on exhibits embracing field crops, dairy products, fruits, and vegetables were, as a rule, governed by personal liking rather than by any recognized standard of market quality. It was this unbalanced situation that confronted the fairs of 1902 and the years that followed. The visitor to the fairs of that decade found expert judges in the livestock rings but, only too often, little or no information or encouragement outside of this limited field of farm production.

The biggest pumpkin or squash, the tallest stalk of corn-- these and other exhibits that bore little if any relationship to practical values-- were raised, were shown, won commendation, and by that much misled the farmer's thinking and efforts in the field of crop production.

Forces That Lead in Progress

But the valuable work of the Horticultural Society through the long half-century before 1900 is remembered. The advice of the Agricultural College and of the then young Kentucky Experiment Station was already sounding. The results of the labors of the State Department of Agriculture, especially its farmers' institutes of the early years of the present century, were already bearing fruit.

Viewed as educational institutions, the fairs of the 1902-38 period early began to show marked improvement. Favorite farmers' institute speakers, men from the Kentucky Agricultural College, and State Experiment Station leaders of the

Horticultural Society, all these were striving to emulate the excellent work being done by well-qualified and recognized experts in the livestock rings. In this fashion was gradually extended the field of practical judging to cover all the activities mentioned, and to include, as well, poultry raising, canning, and all the varied activities brought into public notice by the food and clothing conservation drives of 1917-18, and again by the depression of the early 1930's.

The county agricultural agent had already appeared in the Kentucky scene by 1910. In 1912 provision was made by law for the extension of State aid to the farmers of any county desiring the services of an agricultural agent. The farmers' institutes that functioned actively during 1902-13 disappeared after the latter year. The teaching of agriculture and domestic science in high schools began thereafter, and the federally-enacted Smith-Hughes legislation of 1917 paved the way for present-day developments. Motivated by economic needs, sponsored by various private and quasi-public agencies, directed and led by county agents and Smith-Hughes instructors in agriculture, various movements now centered in the 4-H Clubs and Future Farmers of America came into being. These various activities, open to the young people on the farms of the State, were carefully planned and as carefully carried forward, with a view to training a generation of skilled and educated farmers, in love with the soil of Kentucky and with the great agricultural traditions of the State.

Rise of the 4-H, the F.F.A., and Similar Fairs

This young people's program of agricultural education, culminating annually at the State Fair, calls for local competitive tests in order to determine the fortunate ones who are to represent the county in the various trials for State-wide honors. No more satisfactory method of holding such local contests has been found than that of staging them in connection with the county fair. This provides a broad public stage to test the prowess of the youth of the county. The fairness and effectiveness of the method has been established by years of satisfactory results. Selection of winners chosen under this system stimulates attendance at the local fair and provides a strong motive, a motive continuing from year to year, for holding such a fair. Where such a stage is lacking there is a powerful incentive to set up a fair sponsored by, or conducted for, the young people engaged in such educational work. With these conditions in mind, the State legislature in 1938 passed an act to aid such groups, or any other agricultural associations desiring State aid, in holding fairs the ends of which are chiefly educational. The accompanying summary of fairs held during the season of 1939 is typical of recent educational forces at work.

FAIRS OF RECENT YEARS

The legislative act of 1938, cited at length in the opening of this chapter, was designed to assist small and financially weak agricultural counties or communities to develop a better and more efficient rural life. The State-wide response to this gesture is strikingly shown by the analysis of sixty-one county and local fairs, given in the appended table.

The fairs reported for 1939 cover every section of the Commonwealth. They range in attendance from 35,000 down to 1,000 or even less. The premium range is still more striking-- from \$6,249 down to \$73. Strangely, to one who thinks of Kentucky as a State devoted to racing, that sport finds comparatively little following at the more recent local fairs. Only ten race tracks are reported, and these only in connection with the older and larger fairs. On the other hand, the horse show is popular, thirty-four out of sixty fairs having that feature. The

backbone of the horse show is the three- and five-gaited Saddle Horse ring, but all classes, including general work (or Plantation) horses and mules, are exhibited. Fayette holds a notable annual horse show, independent of the fair held in that county. Midway amusements are to be found in twenty-four out of the sixty-one fairs listed in the table on the next two pages.

KEY TO ABBREVIATIONS and numerical references on table: "Assn." covers any group organized expressly for the holding of fairs. (1-14) are read as follows: (1) Anderson Post No. 34, American Legion; (2) Businessmen, Farm Bureau and City Schools; (3) Prestonsburg Business Associates; (4) Four-H and Home Demonstration; (5) American Legion held 1940 fair; (6) County Four-H and Future Farmers; (7) County Farm Bureau; (8) Bracken-Robertson Assn.; (9) Four-H, Future Farmers, Schools; (10) Junior Chamber of Commerce and Kiwanis; (11) Businessmen's Committee; (12) information lacking; (13) Businessmen, Homemakers and Four-H; (14) Rockcastle-Lincoln counties.

HORSE SHOW: S-Saddle Horse; H-Harness Horse or Roadster; F-Farm, general utility or Drafter; M-mules or "mule race"; "3&5" is read "three and five gaited." Any combination may be read thus: S3&5 "three and five gaited Saddle horses shown"; FM is read "Drafter and Mules were shown."

ATTRACTIONS: TR means that trots and running races were both featured; Midway, that a carnival was one of the features of the fair. The exhibition features of all well-established fairs include Livestock, Field Crops, Fruits and Garden, Domestic Science, and Education. Average length of fairs, 2-4 days.

COUNTY AND LOCAL FAIRS OF 1939 AS REPORTED TO KENTUCKY DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

COUNTY	LOCATION OF FAIR	SPONSOR	SECRETARY	ATTENDANCE	PREMIUMS AMOUNT	HORSE SHOW	ATTRACTIONS
Adair	Columbia	Ass'n	Charlie Kelsay	27,000	\$ 4,200	S3&5	T&R, Midway
Allen	Scottsville	do.	W. B. Fowler	5,000	580	None	Poultry
Anderson	Lawrenceburg	(1)	Frank E. Martin	12,000	3,500	Complete	Poultry & Midway
Barren	Glasgow	do.	E. R. Kerley	20,000	1,700	S&H	Horse Show
Boone	Burlington	do.	John E. Crigler	5,000	400	None	County Picnic
Bourbon	Paris	do.	B. J. Santen	5,000	2,000	Farm	Horse Show
Ereckinridge	Hardinsburg	do.	H. B. Severs	8,000	600	S&G	Horse Show & Midway
Butler	Morgantown	do.	Kathleen Hatcher	3,000	105	S&F	Horse Show
Calloway	Murray	do.	T. T. Elkins	7,000	----	None	Dogs & Cattle
Campbell	Alexandria	do.	J. W. Shaw	10,000	2,500	Complete	Horse Show, Trots, Midway
Carlisle	Bardwell	do.	Harry Black	450	73	None	Farm Bureau Program
Carroll	Carrollton	do.	Paul H. Williams	10,000	1,500	S,3&5	Horse Show & Midway
Christian	Hopkinsville	do.	John L. Thurmond	900	1,400	S&F	Radio
Clark	Winchester	do.	H. S. Longcoy	8,000	1,000	S,3&5	Live Stock
Clinton	Albany	do.	Ralph Cundiff	2,600	285	None	Pony Races & Parade
Cumberland	Burkesville	(2)	F. C. Walker	5,000	175	S.5	Exhibits
Elliot	Sandy Hook	do.	Orville Hay	3,000	300	(Yes)	Horse Show
Fayette	Lexington	do.	Mrs. J. R. Harris	5,000	2,000	None	- - - -
Floyd	Prestonsburg	(3)	Bus. Men's Assn. Secy.	5,500	400	None	4-H Parade
Gallatin	Warsaw	do.	R. P. Davis	6,000	700	S,3&5	Horse Show & Midway
Graves	Mayfield	do.	C. M. Rhodes	6,000	Yes	None	Dairy Show
Green	Greensburg	do.	J. H. Sanders	15,000	500	None	School Parade & Midway
Hart	Munfordville	do.	John Rowlett	3,000	Yes	S,3&5,F	Exhibits & Midway
Henry	Newcastle	do.	G. H. England	1,000	160	None	4-H & F.F.A. Midway
Hopkins	Madisonville	do.	William R. Perry	18,000	800	Yes	Home Talent
Jessamine	Nicholasville	do.	A. C. McClary	1,000	250	Farm	Children
Johnson	Paintsville	do.	Mrs. Carlos Goble	12,000	400	None	4-H Exhibits
Knox	Barbourville	(4)	J. F. Moore	- - - -	---	None	4-H Exhibits
Larue	Hodgenville	do.	Berny M. Morris	15,000	2,300	S,3&5	T & Mule Races, Midway
Laurel	London	do.	Mrs. Fred Lucas	7,000	194	None	Parade of Schools

Knox	Barbourville	do.	(4)	J. F. Moore	15,000	2,300	S, 3&5	T & Mule Races, Midway
Larue	Hodgenville	do.		Berny M. Morris	7,000	194	None	Parade of Schools
Laurel	London	do.		Mrs. Fred Lucas				
Lawrence	Louisa		(5)	Harper Preston	1,500	625	None	Midway
Letcher	Whitesburg		(6)	W. C. Montgomery	3,500	250	None	Crop Exhibits
Lewis	Vanceburg	do.		Omer B. Harrison	2,500	485	Farm	Horsepulling
Livingston	Burna	do.	(7)	Mrs. Hervy Lucas	2,000	259	S	Horse Show
Logan	Russellville	do.		H. O. Price	18,000	1,217	Yes	Cattle & Midway
McCreary	Whitley City	do.		Anna Baker	2,000	250	None	School Exhibits
McLean	Calhoun	do.		T. H. Leet	3,000	455	Complete	Horse Show
Madison	Richmond	do.		Miss Coralie Dozier	2,900	712	S	Horse Show
Magoffin	Salersville	do.		C. J. Williams	3,000	550	S & M	Athletics
Mason	Maysville		(8)	C. D. Asbury	- - -	6,249	Complete	Horse Show & Midway
Meade	Brandenburg	do.		Julia Ann Ditto	8,000	702	F & M	Horse Show & Midway
Menifee	Frenchburg	do.		C. V. Cornwell	3,500	250	Farm	Parade of Schools
Mercer	Harrodsburg	do.		(Pres) E. VanArsdale	10,000	5,000	H, S3&5	Horse Show & Midway
Metcalfe	Edmonton	do.		James M. Ennis	8,000	162	None	Parade of Schools
Morgan	West Liberty	do.	(9)	Yandal Wraether	3,000	250	None	School Exhibits
Muhlenberg	Greenville		(10)	Jun. Cham. Comm. Sec.	4,000	340	Colt	Athletics
Nelson	Bardstown		(11)	A. S. Wathen	10,000	2,400	S&T	Horse Show & Midway
Ohio	Hartford		(12)	-----	10,000	2,600	None	T&R, Midway, Fireworks
Owen	Owenton	do.		Edward Duvall	2,000	850	S, 3&5, F	Horse Show & Midway
Pendleton	Falmouth	do.		Leland W. Delew	12,000	3,500	S, 3&5	Rodeo
Perry	Hazard	do.		Allington Grace	5,000	150	Farm	Crop Exhibits
Pike	Pikeville		(13)	Boyd Wheeler	6,000	150	None	Poultry Show
Rockcastle	Brodhead		(14)	W. O. Yadon	5,000	800	S&H	Midway & Fireworks
Russell	Russell Springs	do.		W. W. Owens	12,000	2,600	S, 3&5	T, R, Horse Show, Midway
Scott	Stamping Grounds	do.		-----	6,000	1,000	---	Midway
Shelby	Shelbyville	do.		T. R. Webber	35,300	5,000	Complete	Horse Show & Midway
Taylor	Campbellsville	do.		Walter Hobson	10,000	2,700	Complete	T, R, Horse Show, Midway
Warren	Bowling Green	do.		W. H. Richeson	30,000	2,615	Complete	Horse & Mule Show, Midway
Washington	Springfield	do.		Joseph Polin	15,000	2,500	S	Horse Show & Midway
Webster	Slaughters	do.		I. J. Bryum	5,000	462	None	Farm Electricity Display
Whitley	Williamsburg	do.		Edna M. Stewart	3,000	226	Farm	4-H Exhibits

In addition to those listed in the table, various other fairs or exhibits call for special mention. Marshall held a privately sponsored fair in 1939, and Caldwell County conducted a livestock show in connection with the annual Tobacco Festival held in Princeton. A ten-day Centennial Fair in Kenton County, June 14-23, 1940, memorialized one of the fairs held in northern Kentucky a century ago. McCracken's Strawberry Festival, a street carnival, is mentioned as an annual event that retains much of the publicity values of the best staged fairs of the glamorous 1870's. It calls Nation-wide attention to the great fruit industry that centers in and about Paducah.

Bell and Boyd counties each hold well-attended 4-H fairs. Grayson County stages an annual 4-H Window Show put on by the 4-H in co-operation with local businessmen. In 1939 the Brownsboro Community School, in Oldham County, staged a fair, and an indoor educational fair was held in Cynthiana, Harrison County. The same year the 4-H clubs and F.F.A. of Nicholas, Spencer, and Woodford counties staged fairs carrying a full line of young people's exhibits and a general county fair attended by 6,000 people was held at Grayson, Carter County. The Bullitt County Fair of 1939 featured racing; it drew an attendance of 4,000.

Union County, in lieu of a fair, stages a Harvest Festival sponsored by the Sturgis Kiwanis Club. A Negro fair and conference, held annually in Union County, is a revival of a Kentucky custom, current in the seventies, that met with success. The Lebanon Fair of 1939, offered \$2,000 in premiums; staged a Horse Show, track, and various other events and drew an attendance of 9,000.

* * * *

So ends the story of the State and local fairs of Kentucky. A study of the table of county and local fairs staged in 1939 reveals much of promise for the future. Two fairs, those of Bourbon and Shelby counties, have traditions that run back through three long generations. The vitality of the Lawrenceburg, Glasgow, Alexandria, Carrollton, Greensburg, Madisonville, and other well attended fairs suggest that the well planned and well managed fair does not necessarily become stale with age. The youngest, the smallest of the fairs, may find inspiration in the detailed figures of older and greater fairs. Further inspiration may be found in the fact that the fairs of Kentucky are returning more and more to their original purpose-- that of educational institutions serving directly the vocational, cultural, and social demands of the areas they represent. The outstanding feature of the fairs of the present time is the part that the farm youth of Kentucky are now playing in their support and progress. For a century and more the fairs of the Bluegrass State have served the people. Because of that service they have survived. Opportunity is open to the least, as well as to the greatest, of these fairs for another hundred years of honorable service to their communities, to the Commonwealth, and to the Nation.

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The more important sources of data used in writing FAIRS AND FAIR MAKERS OF KENTUCKY are mentioned below. Available original records were examined, and the transcripts made from them were carefully checked against the original before being placed in the hands of the editor. Secondary sources were found in the many books dealing with the Kentucky scene. These were examined, compared with each other and, where possible, with original source material. A third source, invaluable to the preparation of a story of this volume's scope, was a mass of documents, books, papers, maps and other material more or less pertinent to the subject matter.

All sources mentioned below are to be found, with rare exceptions, in the following places: the Louisville Free Public Library, the Library of the University of Louisville, the archives of the Filson Club, Louisville, the State Library in the Capitol building at Frankfort, the library of the State Historical Society at Frankfort, the Agricultural Library of the University of Kentucky, and the rare collections of the Lexington Public Library.

These source materials are divided, for reader convenience, into four groups:

Group A-- the period before 1830, treated in Chapters I to III of Part I.

Group B-- the period of 1830-1870, Chapters IV to VI of Part I.

Group C-- the period of 1870-1900, Chapter VII of Part I.

Group D-- the period of the Kentucky State Fair, 1900-1941, treated in Part II.

Group A

Papers and magazines: Kentucky Gazette, Lexington Herald, Lexington Reporter, Western Monitor, Kentucky Almanac, Argus of Western America, Niles' Weekly Register, Ohio Farmer, Dollar Farmer (vol. 4), Louisville Courier-Journal (vol. 42), Danville Informant, St. Louis Inquirer.

Books and collected Mss.: Draper Papers, Wilderness Road, Virginia Magazine of Colonial History, McDonald and DeJarnette Papers, Brown's Political Beginnings of Kentucky, Kentucky, the Pioneer State of the West, Kentucky, a Pioneer Commonwealth, Old Cane Springs, Ninian Edwards' History of Illinois, Jeffersonian Encyclopedia, Encyclopedia Britannica (14th ed.), Henning's Statutes, Hasse's Index to State Documents, Alvin Sanders' The Short-Horn, Cyclopedia of American Agriculture, Cyclopedia of American Biography (vol. 5), The South in the Building of a Nation, (vol. 5), The Pageant of America (vol. 15), The Winning of the West, Pilots of the Republic, Louisville Library Collections, Perin's History of Bourbon, Scott, Harrison and Nicholas Counties, Peters' History of Fayette County, histories of Mercer, Boyle, Jessamine and Christian Counties, Connelly's Eastern Kentucky Papers, Memorial History of Louisville, History of the Ohio Falls Counties, Allison's City of Louisville.

Group B

Besides sources already mentioned, the following:

Newspapers and magazines: Paris Western Citizen, Paris State Flag, Frankfort Commonwealth, Frankfort Yeoman; the Daily Courier, Evening Bulletin, Recorder, Public Advertiser, Focus, Weekly and Daily Journal and Democrat, Courier, and Courier-Journal, all of Louisville; Kentucky Gazette, Herald, Intelligencer, and Observer, all of Lexington; Niles' Register, Albany Cultivator, American Agriculturist, Harper's Weekly (1857), Western Monthly Magazine, Franklin Farmer, Kentucky Farmer, Dollar Farmer, Kentucky Horse Journal, Farmer's Home Journal.

Books, records, etc.: Reports of the third State Agricultural Society (1857-1861), Hamlett's History of Education in Kentucky, State Senate Journal of 1867, Collins' Annals of Kentucky, Lawmakers of the Commonwealth, Civil War and Readjustment, Photographic History of the Civil War, Morgan's Cavalry, Military History of Kentucky, Life Among the Hills and Mountains of Kentucky, The Bluegrass Region, Federal Census and State reports, statistical reports since 1866 of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Acts of the Kentucky Legislature, histories of Ohio, Indiana, Missouri, and Tennessee, The Agrarian Revolution, My Old Kentucky Home, History of Agricultural Experimentation (U. S. D. A. reports), Filson Club historical collections, the earlier State Geological reports, the early reports of the Department of Education, clipping files of the various libraries, the county histories mentioned in Group A, as well as those on counties in those sections of the State which developed after the development of the Bluegrass.

Group C

Newspapers and magazines: Farmers' Home Journal, Prairie Farmer, Orange Judd Farmer, Kentucky Farmer, Farmers' Magazine, Livestock Record, Clark County Democrat, Paducah News, Paducah Sun, complete files of Lexington and Louisville newspapers of the period, copies of numerous other newspapers in the State.

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CORRECTIONS

Page 95: fourth paragraph, line 3-- George H. Sanders should be George N. Sanders.

Page 115: second paragraph, lines 4-5-- George M. Bedford should be George N. Bedford.

Page 122: third paragraph, line 4-- J. B. Akin should be J. B. Aitkin.

Page 137: first paragraph, line 7-- J. C. Kinnaird should be J. G. Kinnaird.

Page 143: sixth paragraph, line 3-- Gibson Marrory should be Gibson Mallory.

Page 175: eighth paragraph, line 2-- George M. Bedford should be George N. Bedford.

Page 178: sixth paragraph, line 3-- J. Purtiş, Sr., should be J. Curtis, Sr.

Page 181: eighth paragraph, line 2-- A. G. Lillords should be A. G. Lillards.

ninth paragraph, line 2-- J. F. Woolfork should be J. F. Woolford.

ninth paragraph, line 4-- J. H. Shaklett should be J. H. Shacklett.

Pages 196 and 201: references to T. L. and J. W. Hornsley should read T. L. and J. W. Hornsby.

Page 201: fifth paragraph, line 10-- Cladwell Norton should be Caldwell Norton.

Page 221: fifth paragraph, line 2-- C. H. Haron should be C. H. Harmon.

Page 222: in second line of tabulation, T. Dorsey Jones should be E. Dorsey Jones.

Page 231: first paragraph, line 1-- Prof. M. A. Scoville should be Prof. M. A. Scovell.

Page 232: fourth paragraph, line 4-- Turney Collins should be Turner C. Collins.

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