

The Bread-and-Butter State

Minnesota the Leading Wheat and Flour State of
the Union—Great Dairy Products.

Courier 8-25

WELL REPRESENTED AT THE EXPOSITION — MODEL
OF STATE CAPITAL IN BUTTER IN THE
DAIRY BUILDING.

Whatever other of import the Pan-American Exposition may have and whatever else it may teach, it certainly has served well to emphasize the greatness of the State of Minnesota and to change the name of that northern land from the "Gopher" to the "Bread and Butter State."

Indeed, a casual glance at Minnesota as represented at the local Exposition makes the new name singularly appropriate, for it speaks from nearly all the displays.

The deep straw color and white of the Minnesota Building over in the Court of State and Foreign structures is symbolic of the staff of life and the adjunct that furnishes such a delightful accommodation combination with bread. The wheat and flour exhibits tell a marvelous tale of what Minnesota actually produces for making

bread, and the butter in the dairy building reminds that the state has developed an enormous production along dairy lines. In mines, horticulture and agriculture in all their separate branches there are shown results that bring the wherewith to purchase bread and butter, even though these two important commodities were not indigenous to the state itself.

When one studies Minnesota at the Pan-American Exposition and realizes that the exhibits depict the workings of scarcely twenty-five years, he is apt to pause in bewilderment and involuntarily he wonders what can be the future of a state which has accomplished so much in such a short space of time.

Yet the memory of many of our older citizens runs back to the days when Minnesota was a mere wilderness and her broad expanses as undeveloped as they are perfected today.

To tell the story of this state would require much space, but to learn of many of its characteristic points one need but to view the exhibit which it displays, for in general the commissioners in charge of the display have sought to express a few of the most trite and remarkable facts about the state and its resources.

Cold facts are often in themselves heavy and tiresome, but when an Exposition visitor wanders into the Dairy Building at the Rainbow City and beholds the artistic and architecturally perfect model of the Capitol Building of Minnesota carved from the finest butter that can be made, he becomes interested.

Almost 1,400 pounds of butter of the highest grade, furnished by the Crescent Creamery of St. Paul, were used in the construction of the model. It is five feet four inches from the top of the dome to the green velvet which naturally represents the lawn of the new capitol, and it is eleven feet eight inches long and seven feet through from side to side of the building. It would make quite a comfortable playhouse for children, as to size, but as the butter house which represents Minnesota's greatest industry is kept in a refrigerator room it would scarcely prove enjoyable as a playhouse. And this leads to the construction of the butter model of Minnesota's \$3,000,000 State House.

It was made in Buffalo, New York, by

John K. Daniels, a St. Paul sculptor of considerable note, who was educated and studied his art in St. Paul. He has been modeling in butter two years. His first piece that attracted attention was a cow and dairymaid of butter displayed during the Minnesota State Fair of 1900, in dairy hall.

Inquiry reveals the facts that the model is the largest of its kind ever attempted, as is the glass refrigerator in which it is kept. And as he comes to investigate further he learns that Minnesota is among the foremost dairying sections in the whole world. There are at present in the state over 650,000 head of cow and last year the value of the butter manufactured aggregated \$15,779,309, while cheese to the amount of \$252,712 was made in the sixty factories throughout the state during the past twelve months.

The quality is well known the world over and Minnesota butter is a synonym for first premiums and gold medals at exhibitions and world's fairs.

In 1894 Minnesota won the sweepstakes at the New Orleans Cotton Exposition; in 1893 won first premium at the World's Fair, Chicago; in 1896 gold and silver medals at the Cedar Rapids, Iowa, National Creamery contest; in 1897 gold medal and silver cup at the contest of the National Creamery Buttermakers' Association, in Owatonna.

At the National Buttermakers' Convention, held in St. Paul in 1901, where there was a much larger number of entries than at any former convention, Minnesota products easily held their high position, carrying off the largest number of prizes of any of the sister states. Minnesota victories are more than national, she having taken the sweepstake prizes of the World's Exposition at Paris, in 1900, where her butter came in competition with the products of the world.

With such a source of income it is little wonder that the state should grow and prosper and especially since this is but one small portion of its resources.

The Legislature of Minnesota waited until late in April before it was able to reach the subject of making an appropriation for the Exposition and when it did finally appropriate \$30,000 there was but little time left in which to prepare an exhibit that should be creditable to the state.

Alexander McDougall, president of the Pan-American Commission, appointed by the Governor, John Morton, vice-president; H. P. Hall, secretary; and James MacMullan, superintendent, nothing daunted by the short time at their disposal, entered into the work of preparing the exhibit and how well they have done requires but an inspection of the Minnesota display.

The exhibit in the Agricultural Building is in many ways the most complete from a purely agricultural standpoint of any within the great emporium of agricultural accomplishments. The space assigned to Minnesota covers 2,000 square feet and into the booth and its appointments the commissioners have gathered a most original and pleasing display.

Above every interesting detail of which it speaks, the display emphasizes

needs no expert to know that quick, unretarded growth develops better and more productive yields, and so it comes that Minnesota is especially favored in her soil.

Today it is impossible to mention wheat without connecting with the "Bread and Butter" State, for the most dense communities know of the famed hard wheat that comes from the Red River Valley and other sections of the state, and beyond the ocean, where one might expect such things to pass unnoticed, Minnesota No. 1 sets the price for practically the whole world.

When one realizes that the state raised and exported 73,276,555 bushels of wheat last year, some idea may be obtained of the importance of the industry and of what a source of revenue it is to the homesteader and farmer.

Again, in the agricultural exhibit, one is attracted by the wonderfully varied and complete line of grasses that is shown, and comes to know that hay makes a mighty revenue producer for the state and learns why it is that the state is so peculiarly adapted to dairying and stock raising. This grass exhibit is considered by experts to be the finest ever made and includes some new and remarkable specimens which have been propagated and developed by the Minnesota experiment station.

This state experiment station is a model and has attracted no small attention from outside sources, and has come to be one of the most useful and successful of state institutions.

Outputs of sixty-six and one-half millions of oats and thirteen millions of potatoes last year serve as examples of the productions in other lines of agriculture and illustrate significantly the state's present status.

In the fruit display over in the great Horticulture Building, Minnesota exploits another of her industries and the apples, plums, pears and other fruits of the temperate zone tell of what it affords in fruit culture more strikingly than can be done with words.

A fallacy, long existent, that Minnesota could not raise apples, is nicely exploded in the fruit exhibit, and the 10,000 acres of orchards throughout the state each year produce more and better fruit than in the year previous. This

year careful estimates place the number of grafted plum trees that are being set out at 250,000 and the value of fruit stock set out at a half million dollars.

As one proceeds leisurely about the buildings and arrives at last at the Mines and Mining structure, he comes upon another section of the Minnesota display and realizes something of its mineral resources. This exhibit is practically confined to showing iron, copper and granite, and it tells so much that one does not wonder about the other minerals that exist within the state.

Of iron alone the state produced last year over 10,000,000 tons while its copper production figured extensively in the world's production and attracted wide attention.

Over seventeen varieties of granite are shown in this exhibit, which include some of the finest specimens in the world because Minnesota granite is of finer texture and coloring than can be found elsewhere. Although the quarrying industry is practically in its first infancy, it is sufficiently well-developed to promise a great and wonderful future.

It is not, however, until we arrive at the Forestry Building that the climax is reached in natural products, for there we learn that Minnesota leads the Union in the production of lumber. Last year her production was over 2,300,000,000 feet of manufactured lumber and still the zenith has not been reached. The variety of specimens of lumber covers a wide range and the conditions of the country point

no fact so prominently as it does the greatness of the natural resources of the soil of the exhibiting state.

There is a variety which almost defies description—specimens of almost every agricultural growth except plants of the tropics being shown. And from these offerings we are able to judge of what the state is doing at present and will be able to do in the years that are to come.

A few years ago the contention was firmly maintained that Minnesota was too far north to raise corn, yet the exhibit in this cereal is especially attractive and interesting. To begin with it is made in a thoroughly original way, being shown in a model in one of the corn cribs that now are so common throughout the state and the samples compare favorably with corn produced anywhere in the whole world.

Last year there was raised in the state the enormous sum of 46,434,000 bushels of corn, settling the contention that the cereal would not grow in the state once and for all, and the indications today point to the fact that this year will make Minnesota the third if not the second state in the union in the production of corn.

Drouths and bad weather are yearly making more uncertain the yield of corn in all states that so many years have been the center of corn production and this year these reports indicate that the crop in the more southerly states will be much less than of yore, while Minnesota will, in about two weeks, begin the harvest of a fine crop.

There is one advantage which Minnesota has over its contemporaries, and that is a peculiarly constituted soil. While its seasons are somewhat shorter than those of many of the other states, vegetable growth is correspondingly much more rapid. Corn develops in from eighty to ninety days in Minnesota, where it takes four months to mature in other states.

This quick growth is also apparent in the culture of every plant, and its results speak from almost every crop and product of the soil in the state. It

to a continuance of Minnesota for a long time to come as the greatest lumber producing state in this country.

When one comes to the Manufactures and Liberal Arts Building he finds Minnesota sitting at the fore front of exhibitors and acquires a knowledge of the manufactures of the state and the higher development of the raw material which it affords.

Passing over all else, we come at once to the displays in the line of manufacturing flour and once again we find Minnesota supreme, not alone at the Exposition, but in the world. Her mills at Minneapolis, her flour production and the kindred output of wheat attain supreme prominence here and nothing can vie with her showing. Yet it scarcely conveys to the mind an inkling of the greatness of the industries which have wheat as a basic element, for Minnesota is facile princeps along those lines.

Briefly stated last year she produced from her mills in Minneapolis alone over 76,000 barrels of flour daily for use without the state. This, placed into cars for shipment, would make a train around the world and feed a multitude of prodigious size for many months.

The Minnesota Building, where the educational display is, is one of the prettiest and most attractive on the whole grounds and its delightful reception rooms, its handsome decorations and interesting exhibits have become so well known as to attract a continual crowd of sightseers.

The school and educational exhibit is one of the most original ever made and it speaks volumes for the progression which is guiding the search for higher education in the state. It runs from primary and grade schools to the famous university which bears the name of the state and is the second largest in the United States in point of attendance and it includes examples of all the different methods and educational facilities. Especially fine is the showing of the manual training departments and of the art branches and the whole is so arranged and displayed as to be wonderfully attractive.

As one passes about the building he sees many things besides the mere exhibits, which are so interesting and novel as to attract his attention. There in the wonderful mantel in the ladies' reception room, the first of its kind ever made from the famous stone of Pipestone City, and the other rare mantel in the main reception room that took a silver medal at the World's Fair at Chicago. Then there is the famous convention table, familiarly known as McKinley's mascot. It was made by the children of the manual training departments of the Minnesota schools and was used by President McKinley when he presided over the Minneapolis convention in 1892, and later it served the purposes of the chairmen of the St. Louis and Philadelphia conventions that nominated Maj. McKinley for the Presidency.

All through its pretty rooms the building bristles with interesting things and no Pan-American visitor can afford to miss a visit to it at one time or another.

These results, which are so vast and of such enormity, strike the observer most forcibly, for they represent the accomplishments of such a comparatively short time as to seem almost incomprehensible.

Forty years ago there was less than 20,000 people in the state, and the crops were scarcely sufficient to be worthy of mention. Twelve years practically mark the history of the enormous dairy interests of the state and seventeen years cover the development of the iron ores.

Few of the 10,000 manufacturing plants in the state have the weather signs of twenty years ago, and of its 6,500 miles of railroads in operation today there was not one until 1862.

With all its wonders and pride, the significance of the past is placed under a shadow by the contemplation of the future, and it needs no oracle to predict the greatness that lies ahead of

the "Bread and Butter" State.

The natural location of the state, at the head of the greatest system of inland waters in the world, the acquisition of the Philippines and Eastern territories, the open-door of China and the development of the great Hudson Bay districts, all tend to make Minnesota the center of the commercial life that is fast developing.

Our Pacific ports are thousands of miles nearer to Yokohama and Hong Kong than to London or Liverpool, and what the Orient most needs the Northwest is best able to supply—wheat, lumber and iron. St. Paul is the terminal of three transcontinental lines.

The development of manufacturing for these vast fields of rapidly opening country and the wonderful transportation facilities which it has by land and water, would seem to make Minnesota daily approach nearer and nearer the center of this continent, for which her resources and location appear to have designed her to be.

There is a rapidly increasing demand for land and farms that indicates that the eyes of the world are upon the state, and that ere long her people will be even more prosperous and famed than they are today.