Minnesota’s butter exhibit at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition is one of the largest and most complete ever made at any exposition in any country. There are tons of butter in labs for competition, and in Minnesota’s two exhibition cases all other exhibits have been eclipsed as to size.

One piece occupies a large refrigerator whose sides are of triple sheets of plate glass. This stands on a platform raising it five feet from the floor. The sides of this platform are large panels of glass, back of which is shown Minnesota flour. The refrigerator itself is 8 x 10 feet on the floor and rises fifteen feet. Inside is a beautiful monumental piece of statuary representing Minnesota as “The Bread and Butter State.” On a pedestal sits a mother who is giving bread and butter to a child at her knee. It is typical of the state’s domestic spirit, fine in its conception, and artistically carried out. At the four corners of the pedestal are figures representing the educational advantages of Minnesota are second to none. The State University had an attendance in 1903 of 3,470, and the State Agricultural School and Experiment Farm, which is a part of the State University, had an attendance of 700, a total of 4,170 students.

The butter exhibit is a large building erected, covering an area of twenty acres of ground, and all the world has vied there in the magnificence and uniqueness of their displays. The second model shown in butter by the State is the corner space nearest the Minnesota Agricultural exhibit, of the Exposition Company’s large refrigerator which is ninety feet long. Minnesota’s corner is 18 x 8 feet in size and the model represents the discovery of St. Anthony Falls by Father Hennepin. Only a suggestion of the Falls is given, and above it Father Hennepin is represented as just stepping from a canoe to the shore. The canoe is being steadied by a French voyageur while an Indian with paddle in hand keeps the boat in the current of the river. The canoe is 11 feet long and the figures are nearly life size. In the construction of this piece nearly 1,500 pounds of butter are used and the cost is nearly the same as that of the above.

The modeler of both pieces is Mr. John K. Daniels of St. Paul, who in doing the work has been compelled to work continually for hours, day after day in these refrigerators, kept at a temperature several degrees below freezing. Mr. Daniels is of Norwegian birth and has, though a young man, gained a enviable reputation as a sculptor in marble, while in that of butter modeling he has no equal in the United States. His work has been seen at the Minnesota State Fairs, and he secured fame by his model of Minnesota’s New Capitol at the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo, but his pièce de résistance is at this great Universal Exposition are the most pretentious he has ever undertaken, and they are praised not only by the general public from the fact that they are of butter, but by competent judges for their artistic merit. Mr. Daniels has been engaged on these models for two months during the fair and while at his work great crowds have constantly watched him, almost refusing to believe that he was in fact, using only table creamery butter.

Minnesota has demonstrated to the world that in dairy products it takes her stand pre-eminent in the foremost ranks. Her success in attaining the reputation which she enjoys has been almost phenomenal, and she may feel justly proud of what has been accomplished along dairy lines.

Minnesota began her series of successes in winning prizes in 1884 when she won sweeps at the New Orleans Cotton Exposition. Again in 1893 she won first premium at the World’s Fair in Chicago, and in 1896 Gold and silver medals at the Cedar Rapids, Iowa, National Creamery Buttermakers Contest. In 1897 the victory of 1896 was repeated at the Owatonna, Minn., meeting of the National Creamery Buttermakers Association, a gold medal and silver cup being the trophies.

In 1898 the National prize again went to Minnesota at the Topeka, Kansas, meeting. In this same year four first premiums were won at the Omaha Exposition. In 1899 the first prize was again won at the National Creamery Buttermakers Contest at Sioux Falls, South Dakota. Again in 1900 Minnesota butter won first place at the National Contest at Lincoln, Nebraska.

The Pan-American Exposition, Buffalo, in 1901, while Minnesota took second place on the sweeps, she was in the lead at most of the scorings with an exhibit transported a thousand miles as against New York with its butter within a few hours’ journey. However, it was noted that Minnesota did not take second place to New York as a dairy state.

At the National Creamery Buttermakers Convention held in St. Paul in 1901 and in Milwaukee in 1902, where there were larger entries than ever before, 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 grand sweeps prize at the World’s Exposition at Paris in 1900, were her products came in competition with those of the world.

The winning of so many prizes has served more than to satisfy the pride of those interested in the upbuilding of the dairy interests of the state—it has resulted in creating an active demand for Minnesota butter in the markets of the world, the people who have been producing this golden product which has made the state so famous, have profited accordingly. Minnesota is today receiving

There are still thousands of acres of vacant lands in Minnesota awaiting the farmer and stock raiser. There are also thousands of acres of land in Northern Wisconsin along the line of the C. N. P., M. & O., Ry., between Hudson and Superior and Ashland, suitable for agricultural, stock raising and dairying, with the markets of St. Paul, Minneapolis, Dubuque, Milwaukee and Chicago close at hand.

For information as to these Wisconsin lands address T. W. Teasdale, General Passenger Agent, St. Paul, Minn.
MINNESOTA, in 1849 established as a Territory. In 1858 admitted as a State. Area 83,365 square miles. In 1890 population 1,301,825. In 1900 population 1,741,309 and during this period Minnesota had a greater increase in population than either Wisconsin, Iowa, Missouri, Nebraska or Kansas. At the close of 1903 Minnesota had 7,250 miles of railway and of this mileage the North-Western Line contributed 1,124 miles. Wisconsin had 7,000 miles of railway and of this amount the North-Western Line contributed 2,195 miles.
MINNESOTA ranks very high in its educational advantages. A large school fund has been accumulated (mainly from the sales of land, pine timber, mineral leases, royalties on iron ore, etc.), from which the State annually makes a liberal distribution to such schools as meet certain requirements. The fund at present amounts to nearly sixteen million dollars and is constantly growing.