Special Report

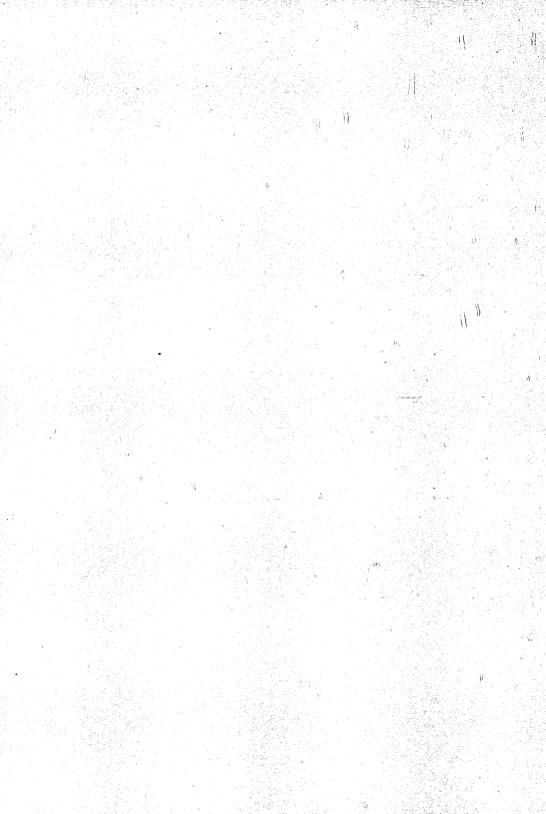
OF THE

State Fair Commission State of Arizona

From April 1st, 1912, to December 1st, 1912



Published by Board of Control, by authority of Chapter 53, Session Laws of the Second Special Session of the First State Legislature



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Special Report of State Fair Commission

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

To His Excellency, Hon. Geo. W. P. Hunt, Governor of Arizona, Phoenix, Arizona.

Dear Sir:—The law requires us to make annually a full and detailed statement on the second Tuesday in May.

As the Legislature has been called to meet on February 3rd, we submit the annexed special report to which is attached various data for the information of the Board of Control and the members of the Legislature.

If either the Board or the Legislature or any committee thereof would like additional light on any matter connected with the fair, it will give us pleasure if possible to furnish it.

HUGH E. CAMPBELL J. R. HENDERSON J. J. KEEGAN

Commissioners.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- (1) That \$25,000 be provided annually for the maintenance of the fair.
- (2) That \$10,000.00 be provided annually for improvements and repairs.
- (3) That a large general exhibition building be erected to cost not less than seventy-five to one hundred thousand dollars.
- (4) Exclusive power to license tent and carnival shows during fair week within a radius of five miles of the fair grounds.

(5) That Boards of Supervisors be authorized to expend \$100 for every million dollars of assessed valuation for the encouragement of county fairs, or for the purpose of making an exhibit of the county's resources at the state fair.

ARIZONA STATE FAIR, 1912

To His Excellency, the Governor, the Board of Control and the State Legislature:

The Arizona State (Territorial) Fair was organized in the year 1905.

Below I give all the appropriations made by the state for the fair from its inception to date:

Maintenance	Special	I	Deficit		Improvements
1905	\$ 7,500			\$15,000	
1906	7,500				
1907	15,000	\$6,500	(improvement	:)	
1908	15,000	4,000	(improvement	30,000	purchase
					of grounds
1909	15,000				
1910	15,000		•		
1911	20,000	7,004	(maintenance)	15,000	
1912	20,000			10,000	
	115,000			70,000	
			•	6,500	
	7,004			4,000	
	122,004			80,500	

On January 15th, 1913, the Commission made an inventory of the fair grounds and improvements, fixtures and tools thereon, a list of which is shown on page 13. The total amounts to \$156,747.00. As the appropriations to date for permanent improvements amount to \$80,500 there is shown a net surplus to the state on this account of \$76,247.00.

Also, as the total appropriations on all accounts up to date

amount to \$202,504, it shows that the state is out only \$46,757.00 for the eight fairs or less than \$6,000 per fair.

A remarkable showing indeed. No other state has equalled it nor can any other institution in the state make a statement to compare with it.

I call your attention to years 1911 and 1912:

Main	Maintenance Impro		Improvement
1911	\$27,004		\$15,000
1912	20,000		10,000
	7,004		5,000

In 1911 the fair received \$12,004 more from the state than it did in 1912. If we had had the same amount this year we could show a balance of \$7,000 to date.

When the present Commission took charge \$445 was credited as a balance from the old Commission.

As a matter of fact there were bills and checks outstanding amounting to over \$1000.

The total receipts and disbursements from the time the present Commission took charge are as follows:

April 1st to Dec. 31st, 1912	.\$74,021.85	Disbursements \$73,951.28 70.57
	\$74,021.85	\$74,021.85
Cash on hand	Receipts \$ 70.57 3600.00	Disbursements
Bills payable		1,813.54 1,857.03
	\$3,670.57	\$3,670.57

Among the receipts, is borrowed money to the amount of \$4500, and refunds to the amount of \$462, so that the net receipts amount

to \$69,059.85 and this amount less \$10,000 the appropriation for improvements gives the amount available for maintenance \$59,059.85.

On page 10 find detailed statement of receipts and expenditures, and on page 12 you will find a comparative statement of the eleven exhibition departments of the fair for the years 1911 and 1912.

The larger the fair, the longer grows the list of premiums, and the greater grows the total that must be met.

In 1911, these eleven departments cost \$8,361.34; in 1912, \$13,-388.33—a difference of over \$5,000.

We regret that a difference in bookkeeping forbids a comparison all along the line.

We have no desire to criticise those in charge in 1911. They made a fine showing in view of the obstacles they had to overcome. We are simply trying to show the growth of the fair.

The amount spent for harness racing for 1911, and 1912, is as follows:

1911 1912
Purses paid\$20,047.00 \$20,727.00

The amount of entrance fees received to date for 1912 harness races is \$9,955.00; there is \$3,600 still due on suspension account.

As a rule, the entrance fees collected amount to 50 per cent of the purses offered. We will get about 55 per cent of the amount offered in 1912.

The endeavor was made in 1912 to increase the premiums in other departments rather than the racing.

There is a great need of a large general exhibition building. The Commission is out hundreds of dollars every fair trying to provide extra room for the exhibits entered in the various departments in excess of the space alloted.

The storm of Saturday night before the fair destroyed a large

tent (180x90) that had cost \$185 to repair, and spoiled a fine machinery display.

We have no place to exhibit machinery, merchandise or the products of our state manufactures.

If we had such a building a magnificent display of the state's resources could be made.

Our educational department has been one of the best at the fair, and has cost less than any of the rest.

The teachers of the state are very much dissatisfied with their quarters, and have refused at times to exhibit unless better quarters were furnished.

The different schools of the state have offered to furnish and equip a building, if a suitable one was provided.

Every year the Commission has a great deal of trouble and annoyance with those desiring concessions. The trouble is largely because we must deal with both the city council and the sheriff's office.

The whole matter would be much simplified, and much to the advantage of the state, if the Fair Commission had the exclusive power of license during fair week within a radius of five miles from the fair grounds.

Nothing helps the state fair so much as having local or county fairs to precede it. They arouse the proper interest in the work the state fair is trying to do, and also give the University and other schools an opportunity to do extension work that is found to be so useful to the people of the state.

We quote from the University Record of December, 1912:

THE STATE FAIR

"At the state fair at Phoenix the department of agricultural products and horticulture was under the direction of Mr. J. E. Logan of the University. The exhibit was much larger than ever before and people from all over Arizona and visitors to the state

were surprised at the variety and quality of the fruit, vegetables, corn and other products. At last Arizona is on the agricultural map of the country and it may yet be that it will issue with Arizona, as it has with California, that its soil products will equal or distance its mine resources.

Professor Fowler, of the University, was in charge of the cattle department of the fair. More liberal prizes being offered than before, the exhibits were more numerous and better in quality. Professor Fowler served also as judge of horses and of some of the sheep and directed the various stock judging and special contests. Of the University stock four Jerseys and one Holstein won five blue ribbons and one red.

The University was awarded second prize in the hay exhibit. Next year it will go after the first prize; its alfalfa field at the University farm is one of the best in the state and special effort will be made to exhibit the best grade of product in the best form.

WHAT THE UNIVERSITY LEARNED FROM THE STATE FAIR

- T. That it is the duty of the institution to have creditable representation every year at the fair. The people of the state are entitled to information of the work of the University and to some views of the way in which the funds appropriated to the University are spent.
- 2. That the good will of the state and the knowledge of the work of the University is increasing among the people. It is the business of the institution further to improve this condition.
- 3. That the University should co-operate with the management of the fair and with every other enterprise that makes for the development of the resources of the state.
- 4. That the University gets more from this co-operation than those it tries to help. It gets acquaintance with the people of Arizona, and there are none anywhere more cordial, responsive, or appreciative. It gets confidence in its work and so more students. It gets recognition of the place of the University in the life of the

state. It gets a kind of experience that prevents it from becoming too theoretical.

5. That the fair is truly a state and not a local institution and should everywhere be recognized as such. Used rightly the fair may become one of the greatest means of giving unity of feeling to the people and pride in the achievements of all the state."

The weak point is in our attendance. It costs as much to put an entertainment in front of the grandstand for 5,000 people as 50,000 or 100,000.

It is on the attendance all state fairs rely to give the needed money to supplement the state appropriations and pay the necessary expenses of the fair.

The Iowa fair has made above expenses for the last ten years from \$12,000 to \$50,000 yearly, yet the state in that time has appropriated for its encouragement \$344,000.

The California State fair is asking for an appropriation for 1913-1914 of \$310,700.

The Illinois State fair received an appropriation for the last two years of \$240,000 and it has one of the finest plants in the United States.

If you expect a fair to grow and be of service to the state that it can be and should be, it must be liberally supported by the state.

There is no single force in the state, that advertises the state as does the fair. It is one of the great educational institutions of the state. It is one of the great joy producing, friendship making, social cementing, institutions of the state.

We submit this special report with every confidence that the requests of the Commission will be gladly acceded to by your Excerlency, the Board of Control and the State Legislature.

J. R. HENDERSON HUGH E. CAMPBELL J. J. KEAGAN

120853

Commissioners.

APPENDIX

The following are the book footings of receipts and disbursements from April 1st to December 31st inclusive, or from the time the present Commission took charge up to the present date. The receipts include the money borrowed by the Commission.

ARIZONA STATE FAIR COMMISSION

April 1st Receipts to Dec. 31st, 1912.
Grandstand Boxes\$2,819.00
Exhibitor's Tickets
Admission
Entrance Fees, Harness Races
Entrance Fees, Running Races
Stall Rent 591.90
Suspensions
Track and Grounds
Admission
State Treasurer
Donations, Phoenix
Outside of Phoenix
Donations by Creamery men
Arizona Queen
Advertising
Return Express
Return Premium 2.50
Balance from 1911 Commission
Loans

\$74,021.85

\$3,200 for auto races from Los Angeles and San Diego.

In addition to the above the citizens of Phoenix contributed

ARIZONA STATE FAIR—Disbursements April 1st, 1912 to December 31st, 1912.

DEPARTMENTS—	
Mineral	415.70
Horse and Mule	1,720.60
Cattle	3,822.60
Swine	685.75
Sheep and Goats	1,305.05
Poultry and Pigeons	1,347.38
Apiary	124.50
Dairy	593.05
Womans	1,577.48
Education	539.52
Agricultural	1,254.70
Permanent Improvements	12,940.56
Salaries	3,551.00
Track and Grounds	4,628.04
Office Expense	431.75
Trotting Races	14,597.00
Attractions	4,925.49
Advertising	1,199.75
Speed	624.85
General Expense	4,786.53
Running Races	4,352.40
Automobiles	4,160.72
Miscellaneous	4.366.86

\$73,951.28

MISCELLANEOUS

In order that curious minds might not be led astray by the amount grouped under Miscellaneous on the previous page, we give a statement below of the items composing the same, to-wit: Refunds, Boxes and Admissions\$ 195.00 Admission Tickets 112.60 360.00 200.00 Other Foot Races 60.00 7.00 Royal Order of Moose..... 307.00 Arizona Queen 157.50 Arizona Gun Club 350.00 391.00 Dog Show 256.26 All States' Day 74.60 Baby Show 50.00 Motorcycle Races 200.00 75.00 Old Vouchers Paid 43.00

Comparative Statement of Disbursements for the Eleven Exhibition Departments for the Years 1911 and 1912.

TOTAL

DISBURSEMENTS—	1911	1912
Mineral Department	402.46	415.70
Horse and Mule	1,052.50	1,720.60
Cattle	1,787.00	3,822.60
Swine	23.00	685.75
Sheep and Goats	552.00	1,305.05
Poultry	1,362.55	1,347.38
Apiary	97.00	124.50
Dairy	328.30	593.05
Womans	1,598.46	1,577.57
Educational	422.59	539.43
Agricultural	715.48	1,254.70

\$8,361.34 \$13,386.33

.\$4.366.86

On January 15th, 1913, the Commission made an inventory of the fair grounds, improvements, fixtures and tools thereon.

grounds, improvements, fixtures and tools thereof	1.
They appraised the same as follows:	
Land	
Tracks	15,000
Fence around Tracks	2,000
Fence around Land	6,000
Grandstand and Bleachers	24,000
Horse Box Stalls	6,400
Horse Exhibition Stalls	1,700
Horse Barn Shed No. 1	547
Horse Barn Shed No. 2	2,000
Cow Stalls Open	3,000
Cow Barn	2,000
Cow Corral	100
4-Frame Horse Barn,	10,000
1-Frame Horse Barn	1,500
2 Poultry Buildings and Coops	5,000
Dog House	1,000
Paddock	1,000
Sheep Pavillions	800
Swine Pavillions	800
Water Plant and System	5,000
Brick Barn	3,500
Mineral Building and Show Cases	4,000
Woman's Building and Show Cases	4,000
Iron Annex and Show Cases	5.000
Creamery Building	5,700
Cement Walks	2,000
Ladies' Rest Room	1,000
Office	800
Outside Toilets	500
Electric Wiring and Fixtures	1,000
Tents, Awning, Lumber, Horse, Etc.,	500
Tools, Machinery	800
Water Troughs (stored)	100
	100

RESUME OF INFORMATION COLLECTED IN REGARD TO OTHER FAIRS THAN OUR OWN

MINNESOTA STATE FAIR

The Minnesota State fair has grounds near the City of Minneapolis with total assets of \$1,727,802.56 with liabilities as follows:

Liabilities	
Warrants payable\$	
Accounts payable	856.63
State Appropriations for improvements	
Surplus	
_	
Total \$	1.727.802.56

By surplus they mean the total value of all buildings and everything else in excess of state appropriations. Their total receipts were \$309,318.10. Last year they had a deficit of \$42,709.87; this year (1912) they had a deficit of \$18,687.63. The state appropriates \$4,000.00 annually for premiums.

CALIFORNIA STATE FAIR

Sacramento.

An inventory of all the property owned by the California State fair shows a total of \$267,265.00 which is low the Secretary says, very low, in other words he thinks the property worth much more. They are asking appropriations for the next two years that amount to \$310,700.00. The Secretary writes as follows: The state furnishes us with \$20,000 each year for aid—meaning chiefly premiums. The last two years they have appropriated \$5,000.00 per year for care and improvement of our grounds, \$30,000.00 for dairy building and barns, \$10,000.00 for grandstand and \$5,000.00 for the outside completion of the machinery building."

ILLINOIS STATE FAIR

One of the greatest fairs in the United States; located at Springfield. The last legislature made appropriations as follows:

neighbor the last legislature made appropriations as follows:
Maintenance of grounds\$ 25,400.00
Swine and sheep pavilion
Horse Barns 75,000.00
Toilets 15,000.00

Total\$240,400.00

I have not been able to get much from the Secretary or Manager of the Illinois State fair. What I give above is gotten from their appropriation bill as shown in last Session Laws.

MISSOURI STATE FAIR

The Secretary says that in the last twelve years the Legislature has appropriated something like one-half a million dollars for permanent improvements, etc. "A small item of \$5,000.00 a year is appropriated for salaries, \$10,000 for live stock and agricultural premiums and \$3,000 for repairs. Last year the total appropriation was \$65,226.33, as follows:

Salaries	10,000.00
Live stock premiums	20,000.00
Cement walks	5,000.00
General repairs	5,000.00
Finishing space under grandstand	6,000.00
Electric wiring	5,000.00
Permanent roadway	5,000.00
Cement floors in machinery building	2,400.00
For contingent expenses (deficit)	6,826.33

Total \$65.226.2

IOWA STATE FAIR

Iowa has a great state fair. Since 1901 the state has appropriated for improvements \$344,000. The total amount for improvements since that date has been \$700,635.00.

The state has appropriated \$344,000.00 ALTHOUGH the net surplus of the fair has run from \$12,500.00 to \$50,000.00 annually.

NEBRASKA STATE FAIR

The state purchased the grounds in 1901 for \$35,000.00. The total appropriations by the state to date are \$133,000.00. The state board of agriculture had added to this \$168,000.00. Present value of grounds and buildings estimated at \$325,000. The total attendance for fair week this year, 165,964 people.

Their fair week runs from Sunday to Friday, inclusive. Receipts for 1912 were \$103,000.

WASHINGTON STATE FAIR

Washington State fair in 1911 appropriated \$45,000.00 for fair purposes.

This was for the state fair at North Yakima, and the South Washington fair.

UTAH STATE FAIR

The state of Utah appropriated in 1911 as follows:
Maintenance\$25,000.00
Maintence of grounds
Fire insurance premiums
Repairing stalls and fences
Building new one-half mile track, moving grandstand, etc 18,000.00
Total \$50,000.00

We wish again to call attention to the fact that the weak spot, or strong spot, just as you view it, in the Arizona State fair is in our attendance.

The exhibition we put in front of the grandstand this year was not surpassed by any of the great fairs like those of Minnesota, Illinois, Iowa and Missouri, where they have a wonderful attendance and great resources.

It costs as much to have good racing and good special attractions in front of a grandstand for 5,000 as it does for 50,000 or 100,000.

If the Arizona State fair is to maintain its high standard it must be liberally supported by the state until our attendance has at least doubled or trebled. This cannot be expected until we have a large increase in population, which we will have in the next four or five years.