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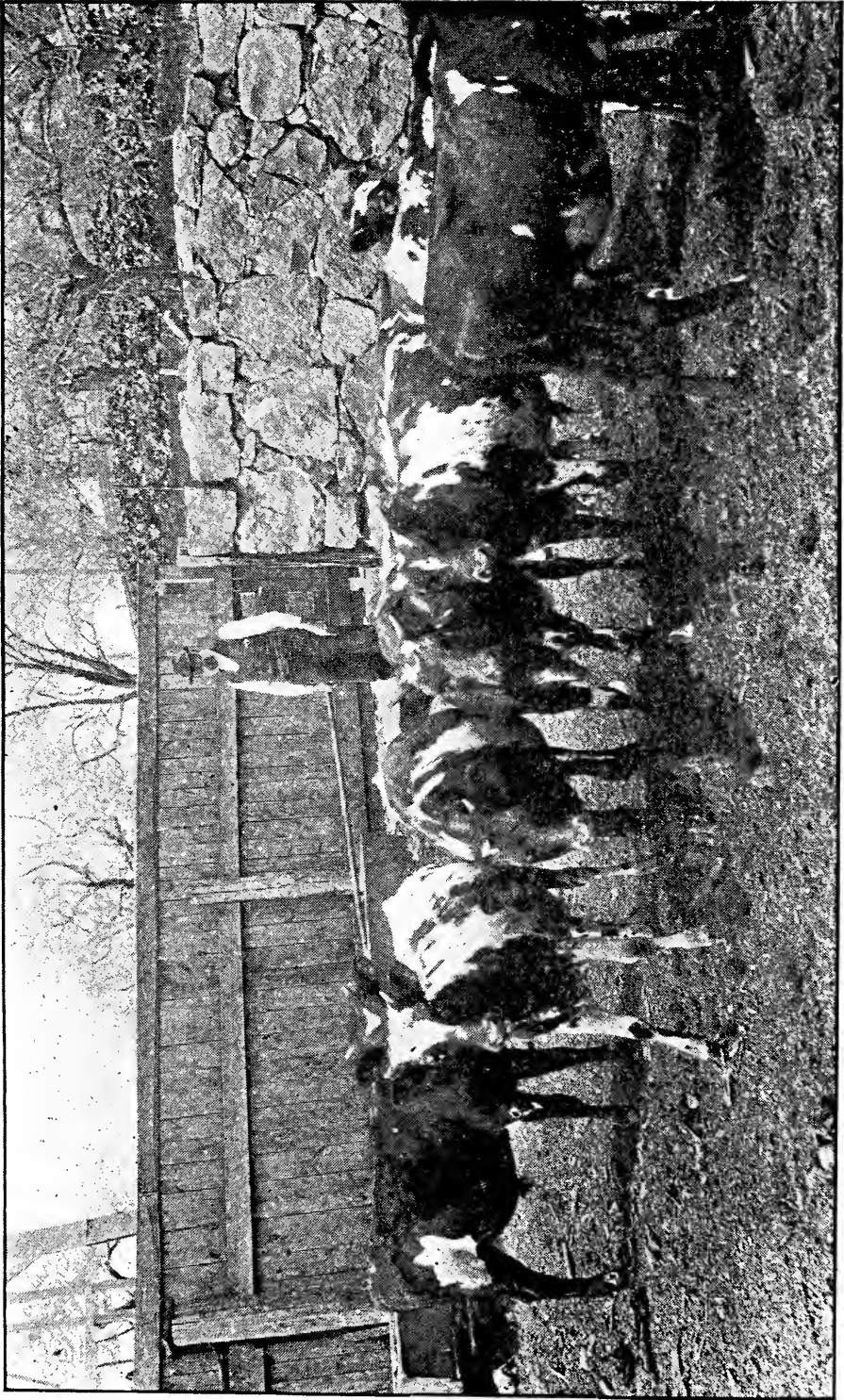
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HAYES' CALVES.



LORD WATSON, 7,276.

# YEAR BOOK

*of the*

AYRSHIRE BREEDERS

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For the Year 1904.



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DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

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Containing *the* Proceedings *of the* Annual Meeting, recent Milk *and* Butter Records *and* General Information about Ayrshires *and the* AYRSHIRE BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.

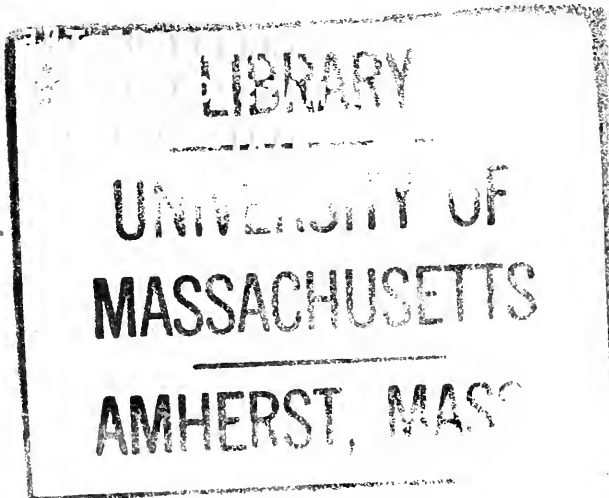
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ANIMAL  
HUSBANDRY

BRANDON PUBLISHING COMPANY, BRANDON, VT., 1904.



# REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS

... OF THE ...

## TWENTY-NINTH ANNUAL MEETING

... OF THE ...

# AYRSHIRE BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION

... AT ...

STANWIX HALL, ALBANY, N. Y.

DECEMBER 2, 1903.

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The Twenty-ninth Annual Meeting of the Ayrshire Breeders' Association was held at Stanwix Hall, Albany, N. Y., Wednesday, December 2, 1903, in response to the call of the Secretary, and was called to order by the President, George H. Yeaton, at 10:15 a. m.

The minutes of the last meeting were read by the Secretary and approved.

The President appointed J. F. Converse, E. B. Sherman and H. B. Cater, auditors to examine the accounts of the Secretary and Treasurer.

JUN 3 1942

The Secretary then proceeded to call the roll, which was responded to by the following members present:

Wells, S. M.	Pember, Elmer F.
Walker, Wm. I.	Cater, H. B.
Fletcher, Etna J.	Holt, Andy
Yeaton, Geo. H.	Hayes, Chas. H.
Converse, J. F.	Probasco, W. V.
Pike, George E.	Ham, Eugene
Huffstator, L.	Tubbs, Ambie S.
Brown, Obadiah	Ryder, Arthur B.
Winsor, Nicholas S.	Turnbull, Thos. Jr.
Winslow, Charles M.	Sherman, Everett B.
Doe, Charles C.	

The following members responded by proxy:

Bement, George	Dorrance, Henry
Gold, T. S.	Larned, J. H.
Palmer, Edwin G.	Sellers, Wm.
Blodgett, H. W.	Stewart, John
Buckley, J. P.	Hunt, A. W.
Libby, Alonzo	Harrison, Chas. K.
Scott, J. McPherson	Bacon, P. K.
Bowker, Geo. H.	Burt, Jairus F.
Calumet Woolen Co.	Knowlton, Geo. W.
Copeland, Davis	Leach, Philo
Fletcher, Geo. A.	Peirce, F. C.
Perley, Charles	Pierce, Geo. H.
Sage, Chas. D.	Smith, Peter D.
Stone, Geo. F.	Tyler, Arthur F.
Wolcott, C. W.	Reeve, C. McC.
Scott, John W.	Bell, Chas. J.
Childs, Harlow N.	Clark, Geo. C.
Garvin, W. R.	Hayes, Chas. S.
Holt, E. A.	Kimball, Herbert M.

Rockwood, C. E.	Russell, Frank E.
Sawyer, E. E.	Willoughby, Ai
Casterline, J. Andrew	Farley, F. C.
Whittingham, W. R.	Cookingham, H. W.
Hall; Lott	Hatch, Charles E.
Lewis, C. W.	Welch, M. G.
Dunham, Lawrence	McCrea, Robt.
Nichols, James H.	Rodger, G. L.
Smith, Oliver	Stowell, L. D.
Stowell, W. G.	Verplank, Samuel
Wood, Walter J. Jr.	Zabriskie, Andrew C.
McConnell, A. B.	Blakeslee, O. P.
Butterfield, J. F	Byrne, Christopher
Byrne, Patrick	McFadden, Geo. H. by
Peck, C. L.	Supt. John W. Oakey
Templeton, Robt.	Shimer, B. Luther
Bowen, Edward S.	Arnold, Geo. W.
Abell, C. A.	Hinson, W. G.
Emerson, Chas. W.	Drew, L. S.
Forest Park Farm	Fisher, A. H.
Houghton, Wallace W.	Nye, W. C.
Scott, W. F.	Proctor, Fletcher D.
Smith, E. A.	Scribner, G. S.
Watson, H. R. C.	Vt. Experiment Station
Irving, Thos.	Tschudy, Fred

THE PRESIDENT: Last evening our Secretary received a telegram from Mr. J. D. Magie saying his father dropped dead in the station at Elizabeth just as he was starting for Albany to attend this meeting, and last evening we appointed a committee consisting of Messrs. Brown, Turnbull and Converse to draft resolutions, which we will now listen to.

DR. TURNBULL: Mr. President, the following resolutions were drawn by the committee appointed last evening:

“ WHEREAS, it has pleased our Heavenly Father to remove, suddenly and unexpectedly, our fellow member of the Ayrshire Breeders' Association, J. O. Magie, who was on his way to attend our meeting;

“ *Be it Resolved*, That we, the members of the Ayrshire Breeders' Association, in our annual meeting assembled, feel that we have lost a friend and comrade, one whom we all loved for his many striking qualities; who always had the interests of the Association at heart, and one whose good fellowship we all enjoyed at our annual meetings and at his home.

“ *Further be it Resolved*, That our heartfelt sympathy be extended to his sorrowing family and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family and spread upon the minutes of the Association.

OBADIAH BROWN,  
THOMAS TURNBULL, JR.,  
J. F. CONVERSE,

Committee.”

THE PRESIDENT: Gentlemen, what will you do with the resolutions offered by the Committee?

REV. DR. PEMBER: I move they be adopted by a rising vote.

Motion seconded, and carried unanimously, all the members rising.

THE PRESIDENT: We will listen to the financial report of the Secretary.



## FINANCIAL REPORT

Cash on hand at beginning of last year,	\$1126 43
Entries and transfers through the year,	1567 50
Milk record blanks sold,	9 36
Private herd books sold,	13 50
Herd books,	15 00
Pedigree blanks,	2 50
Advertisements in Year book received,	57 00
For W. V. Probasco 7 day test,	10 00
New members, nineteen,	475 00

Making a total of \$3276 29

## PAID OUT FOR THE PAST YEAR.

Postage,	\$ 82 67
Telegrams,	1 81
Sundries,	6 95
Entry fee returned to Mr. Welch,	5 50
Stenographer, last meeting,	35 50
Brandon Publishing Co.,	522 05
Half tone engravings,	21 00
Tuttle & Co., for printing and binding Vol. 14,	483 30
Freight,	35
Express,	4 20
Advertisement in Country Gentleman,	25 00
Committee meetings,	112 08
Home Dairy Test,	395 17
Banquet at New York,	51 75
Secretary's salary,	500 00
Extra work,	100 00
Personal traveling expenses,	51 97
Balance paid N. S. Winsor, treasurer,	876 99
	<u>\$3276 29</u>

## AUDITORS' REPORT

The committee appointed to examine and audit the Secretary's account, report all correct.

E. B. SHERMAN,	} Auditors.
J. F. CONVERSE,	
H. B. CATER,	

THE SECRETARY: I have the itemized bills for every thing that I have paid out for the Association, which I should be pleased to read, if anybody cares to hear them.

THE PRESIDENT: Anyone wish to have the itemized bills read by the Secretary?

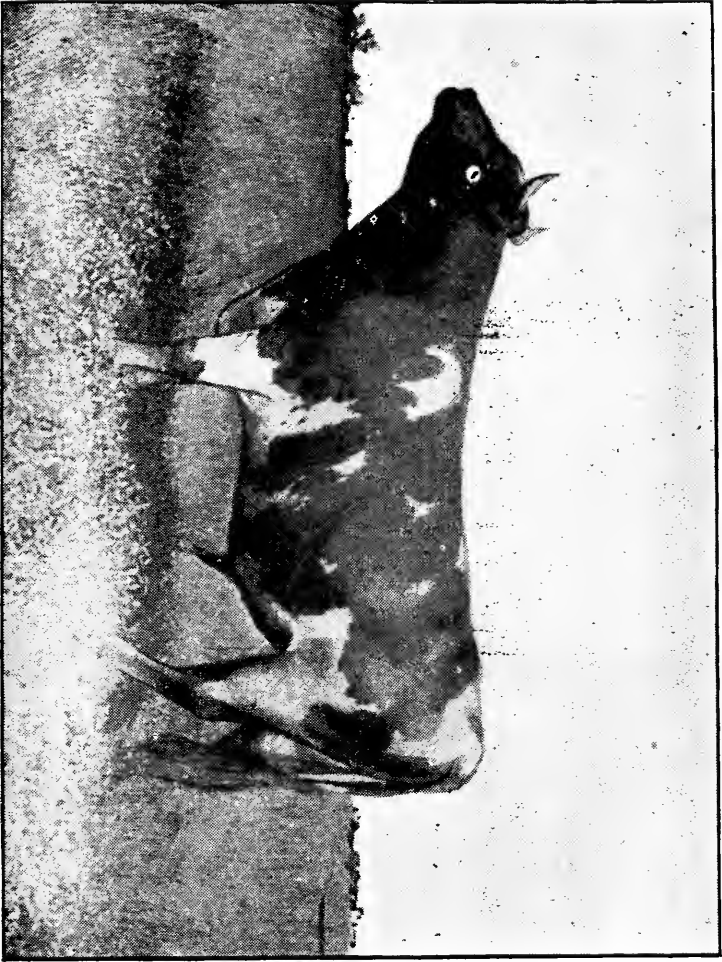
(No answer.)

Report accepted and adopted.

THE PRESIDENT: We will now listen to the report of the treasurer.



PONEMAH, NO. 17,614.



DUKE OF AYER, 6180.

## TREASURER'S REPORT.

Cash balance in hands of treasurer		
January 1, 1903,	\$ 50	
Received from sales of books,	55 75	
Notes from Secretary,	876 99	
	_____	\$933 24
Postage and expressage,	\$ 5 36	
Deposited in bank,	50 00	
	_____	55 36
		-----
Cash balance in hands of treasurer		
December 2, 1903,		\$877 88
Balance bank book Jan. 1, 1903,	\$4201 08	
Deposited March 31, 1903,	50 00	
Dividend May 1, 1903,	83 62	
Dividend November 1, 1903,	86 68	
	_____	4421 38
		-----
Total funds in hands of treasurer		
December 1, 1903,		\$5299 26

We have this day examined the account of N. S. Winsor, Treasurer, and find it correct.

J. F. CONVERSE, }  
 E. B. SHERMAN, } Auditors.  
 H. B. CATER, }

December 2, 1903.

## SECRETARY'S REPORT

The general interest in Ayrshire cattle judging from the inquiry for information, in regard to the breed and where cattle can be bought is somewhat on the gain, but reliable information to attract new men towards the breed is scarce and hard to obtain.

The breeders of Ayrshire cattle do not seem anxious to sell, and they seem almost unwilling to let the outside world find out how good are the cattle for fear it would seem that they would be pestered with buyers.

Ayrshires have been bred in this country for a good many years, but never with any concerted action among the breeders to build up their dairy capacity, and still we find now and then a phenomenal cow.

The other dairy breeds have, when a phenomenal cow appeared, made her the foundation of a dairy family, and by judicious crossing have tried to build up the dairy quality of their respective breeds. But the Ayrshire breeders have almost ignored the dairy capacity of their cows in their attempts to follow some fad in the breed other than the dairy yield, and it has greatly tended to keep back the progress of the breed. For the trend of all breeding at the present time is for phenomenal records and while the breeders of other cattle are breeding and testing for great dairy yields the Ayrshire men are talking about what proportion of white shall a cow have, and shall her horns drop or stand upright.

I remember some years ago I found it difficult to sell bulls with more white than red, and today it is difficult to sell bulls with more red than white, no matter what their backing may be for dairy production.

There seems to be on the part of a good many breeders a desire to go to Canada for Ayrshires. Why they should do this I do not know, for all the com-

Comparative records that are reliable show the States bred Ayrshire to be superior to the Canadian, though in oral report of the yields of Canadian cows they are superior.

There appears to be an increased importation of Ayrshires from Scotland, some being equal in dairy yield to our States bred, and some not. There are two types of Ayrshires in Scotland, the dairy and the show. The importation of the dairy type may be of advantage when they have long teats, for there is a tendency among many of our breeders to pay too little attention to the shape of the udder, and the Scotch are very particular about this in their cows, but the importation of the show type with large horns and small teats, should be discontinued, for it has taken the American breeders of Ayrshires many years to overcome and breed away from the early mistakes of Ayrshire importers, and has more than any one thing given the Ayrshire cattle an unfavorable reputation among dairymen.

The dairymen of the United States today want a cow of fair size, a large milker and with comfortable teats.

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## DEATHS

The following deaths of members have been reported:

- Peter Coutts, Mayfield, Cal.
- N. P. Jones, Billerica, Mass.
- D. A. Massey, Asylum Station, Mass.
- T. Allman Cochrane, Baltimore, Md.
- C. H. Boynton, Lisbon, N. H.
- F. H. Mason, Leon, Ohio.
- J. O. Magie, Elizabeth, N. J.

The following are clippings from two of the New Jersey state papers:

John O. Magie, whose home for a number of years was at El Mora, fell dead in the Central Railroad station at that place at 9:30 o'clock this morning.

Mr. Magie entered the station in company with his daughter-in-law, and purchased tickets, both intending to leave on the train at 9:34 o'clock for Albany, where Mr. Magie had expected to attend a convention tomorrow. Soon after he had purchased the tickets he dropped to the floor dead. Heart disease was the cause of his death.

Mr. Magie was born in the house which has ever since been his home on the Magie road. For many years he was engaged in the dry goods business at Broad and East Jersey streets. In recent years he was a large farmer and stock raiser, and was frequently awarded prizes at the fairs at Waverly and elsewhere for blooded cattle.

He united with the Second Presbyterian Church when a young man, and for several years was a ruling elder, holding that office at the time of his death. He was a faithful attendant at the church services. Mr. Magie was a zealous Republican, and was one of the young men who, in 1856, assisted in the formation of the Republican party. He was one of the charter members of the Union County Board of Agriculture and a regular attendant at its meetings, where his counsels were much sought.

His wife, who died a few years ago, was a sister of Hon. Amos Clark. Mr. Magie leaves two sons, John D. and Barnes P. Magie, and one daughter, Mrs. Leary.



There are some features of the life of John O. Magie, who died suddenly in Union county on Tuesday last, that are noteworthy in themselves and encouraging to those who find themselves unable to succeed against sharp competition in mercantile pursuits. He was a retail dry goods merchant thirty years ago, and had one of the best stores in Elizabeth, but he did not succeed, and his whole stock was sold at auction. He at once took up farming and cattle raising. Jerseys were in great vogue and brought enormous prices in those days, but Mr. Magie contented himself with Ayrshires, which were then neither fashionable nor costly, though always reliable and considered the most useful for general purposes. He bred Ayrshires with great care, developed their best qualities, and they rewarded his intelligent efforts not only with good money, but with many honors. He exhibited his cattle at all the great agricultural fairs from Massachusetts down to Virginia, and won premiums wherever he went. He was a hard worker and made his farm and dairy pay through constant activity and intelligent care. The instances in which unsuccessful merchantmen became successful farmers and cattle breeders are not so numerous, in this section of the country, that one so marked can fail to be instructive. It goes to show that agriculture will, if properly followed, not only afford a living, but permit the achievement of honor and a fair degree of wealth.—*Newark Evening News.*

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## NEW MEMBERS

Patrick Byrne & Sons, St. Joseph, Pa.  
 W. C. Stowell, Black Creek, N. Y.  
 R. Parker & Son, Ferrisburgh, Vt.  
 Forest Park Farm, Brandon, Vt.  
 J. P. Buckley, Stroudwater, Me.  
 J. C. Osgood, Redstone, Colorado.  
 Harlow N. Childs, Piermont, N. H.  
 Ai. Willoughby, Woodsville, N. H.  
 J. Walter Wood, Jr., Short-Hills, N. J.  
 G. L. Rodger, Gouverneur, N. Y.  
 S. S. Karr & Sons, Almond, N. Y.  
 Robert Templeton & Son, Ulster, Pa.  
 C. E. Rockwood & Son, Temple, N. H.  
 Wallace W. Houghton, Lyndonville, Vt.  
 L. Huffstater, Sandy Creek, N. Y.  
 M. G. Welch & Son, Buræe, N. Y.  
 C. W. Lewis & Sons, Alfred Station, N. Y.  
 Louis H. Kenyon, Utopia, N. Y.  
 C. R. Hatch, Gainesville, N. Y.

We printed last year, and issued, Vol. 14 of the Herd Book. We prepared a private Herd register for use of breeders capable of accommodating seventy-five cows with an extended pedigree for five generations of produce of cows, for a lifetime of service of eight years, and a record of her daily yield for milk and butter for each month, all convenient on one page, with the name of the owner and various remarks which he might add, at a cost of about ninety cents a volume—which we can sell and make the Association whole by selling to members present for \$1 25, or send by mail postage paid, for \$1.50. We have two hundred and fifty. They are books that will be valuable as long as the Association

exists. Dr. Turnbull gave me great assistance in getting these out. We think it is of great value to breeders.

We also issued milk record blanks, a new series with a change that accommodates thirty-four cows, on better paper than before.

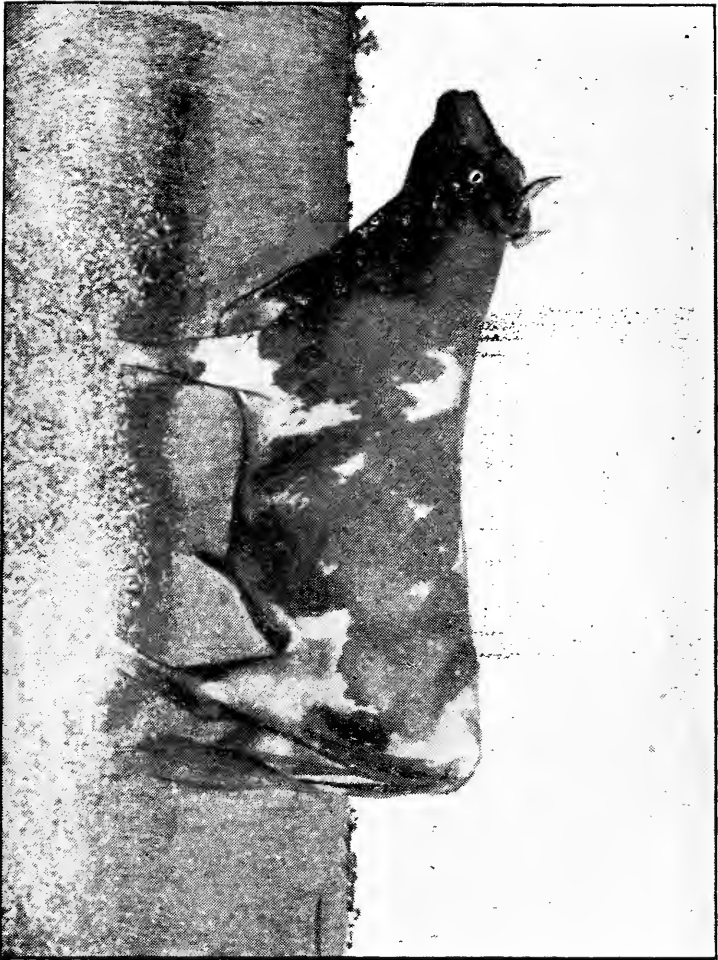
We had a large number of blanks for extending pedigree to five generations printed, as a good many breeders wanted them for their own convenience.

The Association for the last year has increased in membership, and the entries to the herd register have largely increased, so that we are obliged to close the volume the first of January. In order to keep the volumes at a uniform size of about 350 pages, we have to issue a book once in eighteen months. A few years ago, in order to get about 100 to 150 pages, we ran two years, which shows an increase of registering in the Secretary's office and shows that the issuing of herd books is largely on the increase, more cattle, more members, and more business.

We have also issued a Year Book. We found that while this is rather expensive and requires a good deal of work, yet we find it is a very valuable book for the dissemination of knowledge of Ayrshire Cattle. We frequently have letters sent from experiment stations all over the country wanting to know if they can have twenty-five or fifty or a hundred copies of the books sent to them to distribute in their Agricultural classes. These go to young men that are being educated and scattered through different parts of the country. We have a great many inquiries from people wanting information in regard to Ayrshire Cattle and we enclose one of these Year Books. We also frequently have letters wanting to know if there are any Ayrshire Cattle in various sections, and we put a mark on the page referring to the state where this man is and send it to

him which makes a very quick and convenient way of advertising. We also print in it the Constitution and the official records. When we first started we printed private records of milk and butter yields because they were all we had, but we now have official records and we dropped out the unofficial and they are not used in the book. We publish details of experimental station work, and in that way we feel we are giving the public what we can absolutely believe is based on what, to the best of our information, is correct. We thought it was wise not to admit any pictures in this book, except those that were from half-tones, from photographs of cows and bulls, because very often you could have a painting made or a picture taken from a painting which would, in itself, be a picture representing a better cow, and it seemed to us it was not true. The Association felt that for the dignity, the integrity, and for the permanent and lasting improvement of the Association, they should adhere strictly to that which is absolutely true; therefore we use half-tones, from photographs of the animals, while a great many times there are defects in them, it is because of defects in the cows and nobody is deceived. The records, while they are not as large as perhaps we could guess at, or could perhaps write out on paper, they are true. We feel that in pursuing the course of absolute truth and absolute integrity, being able to back up all our statements, we are not deceiving anybody and the progress we make as an Association in disseminating knowledge as to Ayrshire Cattle and in spreading the popularity of the breed, is steadily gaining on a solid basis.





DUKE OF AYER, 6180.

## REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON HOME DAIRY TESTS

Your Committee would report on the test ending March 31st last, that there were about seventy-five cows tested, with the following results: That forty-two gave a record of over 300 lbs. of butter and two over 400 lbs. Of these one gave below 6000 lbs. of milk, forty-one over 6000 lbs., thirty-two over 7000 lbs., fourteen over 8000 lbs., five over 9000 lbs. Of these, four qualified for advanced registry as mature cows.

The prizes awarded for single cow were:

First. To Maurine, 13422, for 7839 lbs. of milk, 4.9 per cent. fat, 433 lbs. of butter; owned by James J. Hill, St. Paul, Minn., \$30.00.

Second. To Miss Ollie, 12039, with 8408 lbs. of milk, 13.59 total solids, 4.4 butter-fat, 425 lbs. of butter; owned by L. S. Drew, So. Burlington, Vt., \$20.00.

Third. To Acelista, 12094, with 9289 lbs. of milk, 12.31 total solids, 3.7 butter-fat, 392 lbs. of butter; owned by C. M. Winslow & Son, Brandon, Vt., \$10.00.

### HERD PRIZES.

W. V. PROBASCO, CREAM RIDGE, N. J., 1st, \$75.00.

	Lbs. Milk	Per cent. fat.	Butter.
Floe .....	7986	4.3	391.28
Mvsie of Barcheskie .....	9228	3.8	392.53
Roma .....	8371	3.87	367.56
Pearl Clyde .....	7824	4.1	363.79
Katy Did.....	7299	4.2	356.87
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	40,708	4.	1877.03

GEO. H. YEATON, DOVER, N. H., 2d, \$50.00.

	Lbs. Milk.	Per cent. fat	Butter
Miss Olga.....	7762	4 4	397.36
Pomenah .....	7576	4 58	389.51
Biona .....	6886	3 65	341.92
Xoa .....	8008	3.72	341.71
Gebic.....	7471	3 88	336.09
	<u>37,703</u>	<u>4.</u>	<u>1806.59</u>

HOWARD COOK, BELOIT, OHIO, 3d, \$25.00.

	Lbs. Milk.	Per cent. total solids	Per cent. fat.	Butter.
Kalley .....	9190	12.47	3 70	394.58
Inez Douglas.....	7663	14.16	4.34	385.97
Miss Fleda Douglas.	7758	12.74	3 70	335.93
Belle's Cherry .....	6913	12.96	3 60	313.65
Little Douglas.....	8178	11.51	3.38	311.87
	<u>39,702</u>	<u>12.64</u>	<u>3.74</u>	<u>1742.00</u>

While none of these records are phenomenal, they have the advantage of being reliable, and are worth much more to recommend the breed to the public, than much larger records that are largely guess work.

These records are made at home under the ordinary methods of care and management, and are the yields that any careful breeder and feeder might expect to obtain from his cows.

None of them were fed more than was profitable to be done for the ordinary dairy use of his cows.

We have over 100 cows in the test now going on, some herds in the East, some in the West and one in the South, giving us the reliable knowledge of how Ayrshires can do in all sorts of climate and care.

We believe the Home Dairy Test taken in connection with testing for the Advanced Registry is of great advantage to the breed and especially to those who participate in the test.

The time has gone by when statements of an indefinite nature will be accepted as the records of cows



and the time of simply private records is also passing. What the public wants to know is really what a cow of a given breed will really do at the pail, and there is a demand for official records. In publishing the Year Book for the past year we put in only the official records that we had, believing it for the best interests of the breed to make truth the only foundation, and that verified by outside evidence.

We would recommend to the Association that they continue the Home Dairy Test, with the same appropriation, and would urge on all breeders of Ayrshires the advantages of placing their herds in this test.

This year we have one hundred and twenty-five cows entered. The test is being carried on by the owners and inspected by the experiment stations and tabulated by the Secretary. Last year we had seventy-five cows, and the report ended the last day of March. I would say here that it seemed wise to me and I took the responsibility of not printing in the newspapers the result of last year. Last year was a hard year on dairy-men all through the country, our cattle did not make the phenomenal records of three years ago. Of the whole seventy-five, one had ten thousand pounds of milk, four hundred and thirty three pounds was the highest butter yield. While that is a good record, and true, yet, I thought it unwise for us to get out flaming notices that the Ayrshires in their Home Dairy Test had given official records which fell under ten thousand pounds of milk and put it in the hands of people all over the country, not friendly towards the breed, who might handle it against us. The year before we had cows that went over ten thousand pounds and we published it broadcast.

The Home Dairy Tests with the Advanced Register I believe is the foundation of a very valuable data

that will be of lasting benefit to Ayrshire Cattle because it displays their superior merit, and I think those who have entered it have been abundantly pleased and repaid. I would like to ask Mr. Probasco, for instance, if he does not feel he has been abundantly paid, or some of the other gentlemen here. I have no doubt, gentlemen, that there are a number of cows that are not entered by breeders that ought to go into that Home Dairy Test. I have no doubt but that breeders have cows they are milking every day and not weighing the milk that are better than the cows entered in the dairy tests. I think those going in the Home Dairy Test and giving to the public the result of their tests, are worthy of a good deal of commendation, although they may not be able to give a phenomenal yield. I think it is a starting point, the opening of a new era for Ayrshire Cattle and that the cattle will come to be known as reliable yielders of dairy products of good, fair quantity, and we hope every year will add to our phenomenal yields.

THE PRESIDENT: There were some matters that were brought before the Executive Committee last evening that might be presented at this time.

THE SECRETARY: There are some members to be elected. Mr. E. L. Button, of Melrose, N. Y., here present, wishes to become a member of the Association; Arthur B. Ryder, of Barnerville, N. Y., who has paid his entrance fee, is also here. I would move, Mr. President, that these two gentlemen be elected. I will vouch for both Mr. Ryder and Mr. Button as reliable breeders, because I have received their applications for entries and they have been in good shape, and I believe they are reliable breeders.

THE PRESIDENT: I would like to present, the name, also, of Walter G. Turner, of Duxbury, Vt. I can vouch for him.

The question was then put as to the election of the three gentlemen named, and the President declared them duly elected members of the Association.

THE SECRETARY: Last evening at the meeting of the Executive Committee, it was voted to recommend to the Association that they instruct the Secretary to charge a fee of fifty cents for making out custom house papers for cattle that were imported from Canada.

MR. FLETCHER: I move the recommendation be accepted and adopted.

Seconded by Rev. Dr. Pember.

Motion carried.

THE SECRETARY: It was voted last night to recommend to the Association that they continue for the next year the Home Dairy Tests under the same arrangement as last year with the same appropriation of money.

THE PRESIDENT: What will you do with that recommendation?

MR. SHERMAN: I move that it be accepted and adopted as stated.

Seconded by Rev. Dr. Pember.

Motion carried.

THE SECRETARY: It might be well to appoint your Committee on the Home Dairy Test. Last year it consisted of Messrs. Thomas Turnbull, Jr., John W. Scott, of Austin, Minn., and myself.

MR. SHERMAN: Wouldn't it be well to appoint members of the Committee closely by each other?

THE SECRETARY: It would be more convenient to appoint those who could meet without going too far. Dr. Turnbull gave us efficient service. Mr. Scott, no doubt, would meet with us, if he could. He tried to, but for some reason he could not.

DR. DOE: Mr. President, I move that some active breeder not too far from the others be added in place of Mr. Scott on the committee.

Seconded by Mr. Converse.

THE PRESIDENT: You mean that the other two shall serve, doctor?

DR. DOE: Yes.

Motion carried.

MR. SHERMAN: I would suggest the name of Mr. E. J. Fletcher.

Seconded by Rev. Dr. Pember.

Motion carried.

THE SECRETARY: I would like, Mr. President, to ask Mr. Fletcher and Mr. Probasco what their experience in regard to the Home Dairy Test for its personal advantage has been to them.

MR. FLETCHER: I think it has been a great advantage. I have made a dairy test of some cows before the year I was in the test. The year I was in the test I found one cow made a much better record than she did that year, that is, some cows made as good a record and some havn't done as well. I have not kept a record of her this year and I know she has been in milk longer. I think this cow's record will be very close to ten thousand pounds of milk. I am very sorry I havn't kept a record of her. I notice when people come to buy Ayrshires they call for the progeny of some cows that were in the test. Though I have heifers from cows which were not in the test which I call equally as good or better, they prefer the calves from those cows that were in the test; and I think it is very beneficial for Ayrshire breeders to go in the test.

MR. PROBASCO: Mr. President, I can say the same as Mr. Fletcher. I have been very much benefitted in the same way. Most of the purchasers who come want

calves from cows that were in the test, regardless of some other young heifers that I thought were just as good, or better. They seem to prefer the ones that have an official record, they thought they could rely on that. Also, it has been quite a surprise to me, some of my cows that I thought were my best cows that were in the test did not come up to some of the others. Some cows were not quite as heavy milkers for a little while, but when it came to the full year would have better records. I think it has been a great benefit to me in a good many ways. I think it will keep our cows up in a better way, for I notice the difference a little sooner. I know each day if my cows are doing well and a good deal of the time when some of the men were doing the milking they didn't notice it or say anything about it. Now when they come to milk I can see the difference; and if a cow is not up where she belongs, I can find out what is the matter. I think all breeders would be benefitted if they would come into this dairy test, from what I saw of it last year.

MR. TUCKER: I would like to ask the members if they don't find the inquiries which they are receiving now, are asking much more for the products of the cow and the records than they were a few years ago? Don't you get more inquiries asking what are cows records than you did a few years ago?

MR. FLETCHER: Yes, very much.

MR. PROBASCO: I have not been breeding so very long; I cannot tell you. I think there is possibly a change in the inquiries that come in. They ask, "What have your cows done?" "Have you any figures to show?" "If you can show official figures why it is so much the better?"

MR. FLETCHER: I think if you can give a test which they consider altogether reliable as to the amount

of milk, they will often buy where otherwise they might not.

MR. TURNBULL: I received not a great while ago, a letter from a man who wanted to buy a heifer out of a cow that would give ten thousand pounds of milk. I didn't send any calf, but it shows, simply, that buyers are after cows that are producers.

MR. PIKE: I would like to ask Mr. Fletcher why he is not in the test with his cows since he has been benefitted?

MR. FLETCHER: I found I had to keep a record at each milking when I was in the test, it took quite a little time of my assistant and myself.

MR. PIKE: How much time?

MR. FLETCHER: Quite a good deal of time.

MR. PIKE: That doesn't answer the question, you are dodging the point, if the thing was such a good thing to you, and that particular thing was such a good to breeders, why didn't you continue it? What is the matter of a little time?

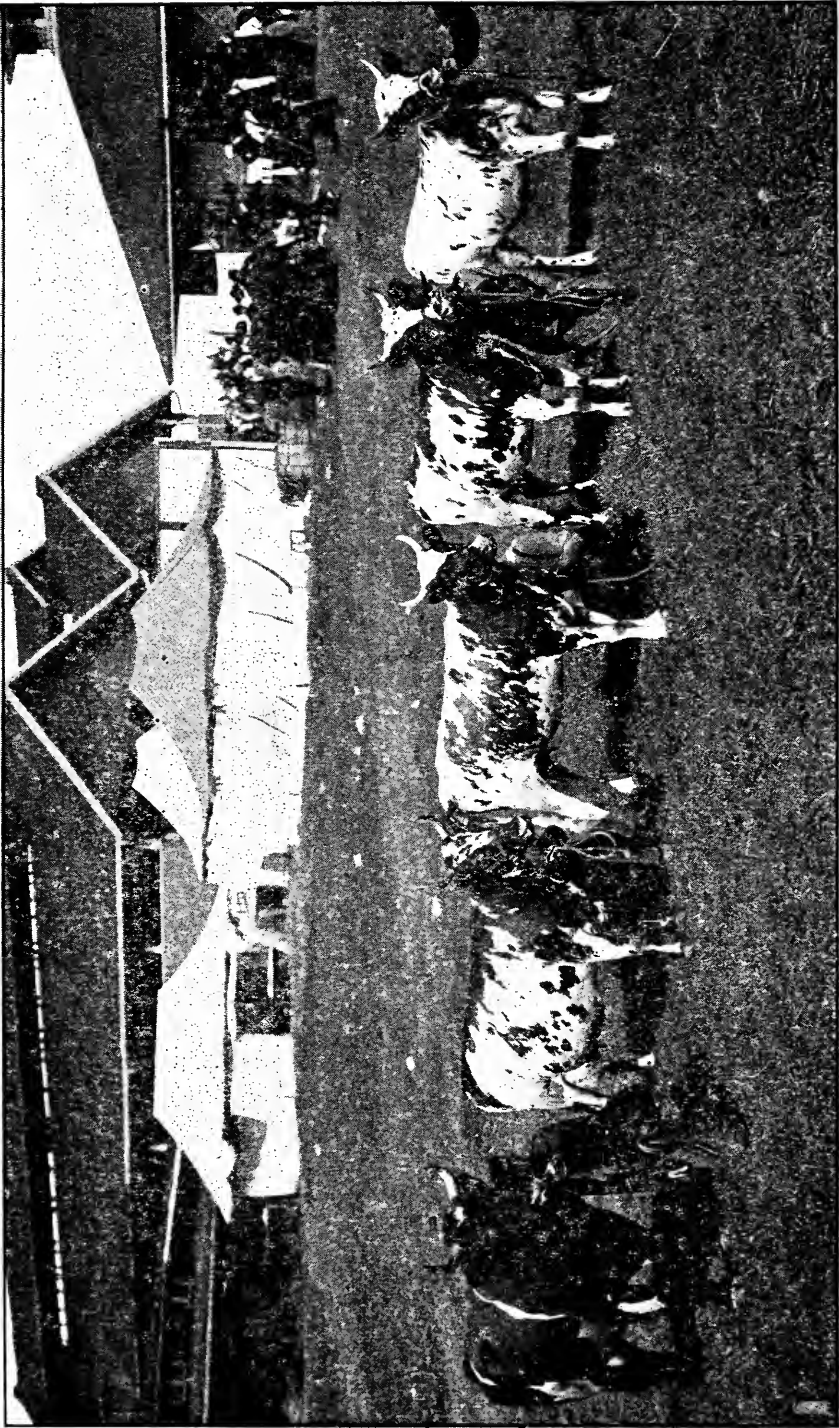
MR. FLETCHER: Well, it is money. You must keep an accurate record, which takes a good deal of time from the time of milking. You have got to weigh the milk of a good many cows, and, besides that, I don't feel a breeder can make an extra record every year with his herd. That is, if he makes a big record for one year he can't always make it for the next.

MR. PIKE: That the cows can't do any year what the cows have done some one year?

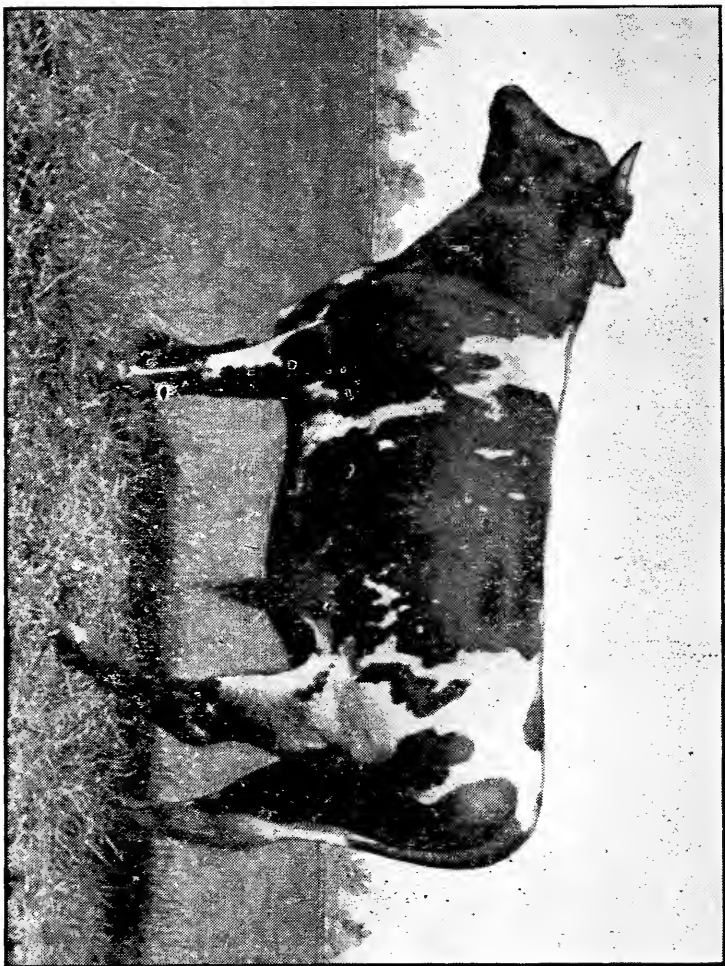
MR. FLETCHER: That is certainly right.

MR. TURNBULL: There is a point there, Doesn't a continuous record show up the cow's value much more than an intermittent one?

MR. FLETCHER: It does, doctor.



CO.'S VERSE HERD.



LORD WATSON, 7,276.



DR. TURNBULL: That is, if you take a cow for one year, the record may be poor, but if you take it for a series of years, if the record covers a period of say three or four years, the true work of the cow is brought out, and isn't that record better than a single one year test? When you come to dispose of animals, I should think that would be exceedingly valuable.

MR. FLETCHER: That is certainly right.

DR. TURNBULL: Of course, we can't make the conditions the same every year, but in the longer period we can determine the true value.

MR. PIKE: My experience is, it doesn't take very much time from your milking, if you have one of these milk sheets you get from Mr. Winslow and you nail it up in the barn, or on some side wall, and get one of those scales you can get from Moseler Company for about \$3.75 that weighs the pounds and tenths of pounds, up to sixty pounds, and guaranteed accurate. You can set it so it balances with the pail on and you know pretty near when setting it down what weight it will make, if it will make nine pounds and one-tenth or twenty-three pounds and three-tenths and you mark that on the sheet; it doesn't take half a minute.

MR. FLETCHER: I send milk to Boston and I can figure it up very closely. I send about thirty cans a day, and I know about what each one weighs.

A MEMBER: You will find it occupies much more time to weigh the milk than you think. You have got to carry out the milk separately to the scales, and empty into a pail and set the pail down for every milking; whereas, if a man doesn't keep an accurate record, he can put in the milk of two or three cows. You will find it takes considerable longer to weigh each cow's milk separately.

MR. FLETCHER: And keep a record of it.

A MEMBER: I have kept a record since 1880 and I find it takes about two minutes on an average to weigh a cow's milk.

MR. FLETCHER: When we are in a hurry to get the milk out at half past five o'clock every minute counts where there are thirty or forty cows to milk.

MR. PIKE: We get up a quarter after four every morning in the year.

MR. FLETCHER: We get up at five o'clock, two of us, and we milk thirty cans a day, so you can see we don't have much time to stand about.

THE SECRETARY: What Mr. Wells says coincides with my own experience. I found in having a record of each separate cow in the stable I have oftentimes been able to save more money on one individual cow than what it would cost in time for a year for the test. I sometimes find that the cow's record is off, that the cow has dropped. Now your men wouldn't say anything about it, but I go to that cow and see what is the matter with her, and find she is sick, and it gives me an opportunity to get in before the disease has made progress. Sometimes I find a cow is not reported, and on investigation I find that cow has been skipped. Every man knows that if you let a cow go over one milking it will hurt her more than the cost of weighing a season's milk. I don't think it costs the members anything when you come to consider what you are liable to save in the knowledge of your cows. Then you know exactly which is your best cow. If you guess at it you don't know. The cost of two minutes a day at \$1.25 a day wouldn't amount to very much in the course of a year.

MR. WELLS: I would not be without this milk record if it had taken twice as much time as it does. I

look it over every week and sometimes oftener. We know pretty nearly just what each cow is doing.

MR. HAYES: I would like to ask Mr. Wells if it takes two minutes to weigh the milk, how long it takes to milk the cow? (Laughter.)

MR. WELLS: It depends on the cow and the milker entirely.

MR. HAYES: I think it is a great benefit. We have weighed our milk every milking from the cows and we have the records filed away for thirty years, and as Mr. Winslow says, if a cow falls off, we find out immediately what the matter is; and, again, your men, when they are milking them, will milk them drier, for they feel like keeping their cow's record up, each milker and each individual cow. They look it over every night and every morning to see if they are holding their milk. We have one person to set the milk down. It is a great advantage. You know what your cows are doing. It doesn't take half a minute to weigh the milk of a cow.

REV. DR. PEMBER: My experience in the matter is entirely in favor of weighing the milk every milking, the milk of every milking cow. I can fix this scale in a second and set the pail on the scale, and see what the weight is. There is nothing that will help more to sell the products than this dairy record. I, several times, have taken men to my farm to show them the cows, and when they came along to the milk record which was set up in the back part of the barn, it settled the question and it sold the cow for me. They saw what the cow's yield was by figures obtained in a way which they were intelligent enough to appreciate.

DR. TURNBULL: It seems to me that all this evidence is very cumulative, and each one of us recognizes we have been benefitted by keeping records. I think that each one of us has been benefitted in just

those cases, and if we have been benefitted by our private records, each one will be more benefitted by the official records of this Home Dairy Test.

THE SECRETARY: Mr. President, there is one little matter in regard to this advertisement account of the Country Gentleman. I would like to inquire of the representative of the Country Gentleman here, when our advertisement began last year?

MR. CHAPMAN: It appeared in our paper commencing May 21st. The contract was made for a year. It has already passed the six months mark and will expire the last week of this coming May.

THE SECRETARY: As I said before, we paid one bill, there has been but one bill sent in. I had not kept track of the exact time.

MR. CHAPMAN: Undoubtedly, the bill for the second quarter will be mailed within a short time.

THE PRESIDENT: Gentlemen, what will you do in regard to the advertisement for another year in the Country Gentleman?

MR. WELLS: I move the advertisement be continued for another year, at the same price.

MR. PIKE: I would like to ask if the Association cannot have an advertisement in both the Country Gentleman and Hoard's Dairyman.

MR. CHAPMAN: I wish to state, Mr. President, that the space that is occupied by the Ayrshire Breeders' Association in our paper, to an ordinary advertiser who might come to us for that space, would be \$187.00, but in order to have the Ayrshire Breeders appear along with those of other Associations who are with us, the Holstein-Friesian, American Jersey Cattle Club, to have them all together, we have made a rate to you people of \$100, a remarkable cheap price for the space you occupy, about one inch and a half.

THE SECRETARY: I would state that when the Association authorized me to make the contract with Mr. Tucker, if it could be done on reasonable basis, I told Mr. Tucker that we couldn't give but one hundred dollars anyway. I told him we were a poor Association and hadn't the money the Jersey people or the Holstein people had; but we would like to advertise if we could get it at a reasonable price, but that was all we could pay.

MR. PIKE: I move the advertisement in the Country Gentlemen be continued for one year at the same price.

Motion seconded and carried.

MR. PIKE: I move that the Executive Committee and the Secretary, in their judgment, or rather that they be empowered to contract with Hoard's Dairyman for a similar advertisement, if, in their judgment, they deem it wise.

THE PRESIDENT: To be left optional with the Secretary and the Executive Committee?

MR. PIKE: Yes.

Motion seconded by Rev. Dr. Pember.

Motion carried.

THE SECRETARY: Mr. President, I would like to state here that the Country Gentleman had the courtesy to send us one hundred of these badges (indicating) making us a gift of them. The Country Gentleman has taken a great deal of pains in giving us notices of our meeting, and they are very careful to give us a printed report of all our transfers which are sent in as fast as they come in, they are kept up close. A great many courtesies have been extended to us by the "Country Gentleman" which I apprehend they would not have given if it had not been for the fact of our being advertisers in the paper, the fact that we are one of their

patrons. We are all apt to do courtesies and kindnesses when looking after our own people. These are not the association's but the "Country Gentleman's (indicating badges.)

THE PRESIDENT: It seems to me there ought, at least, be a vote of thanks extended.

MR. FLETCHER: I move that a vote of thanks be extended for the badges and for their courtesies.

Motion seconded and unanimously carried:

THE SECRETARY: I would like to state that the Executive Committee last evening voted to recommend to the Association that the St. Louis Exposition test of dairy cows be not entered into. This was the report of a Committee which was composed of Mr. Converse, Mr. Doe and myself, and later the Executive Committee authorized our report to be made to the Association.

THE PRESIDENT: You have heard of the action of the Executive Committee in relation to the dairy test at the St. Louis Exposition. What will you do with that recommendation?

MR. PIKE: I think some of us would be interested in hearing the reasons.

THE SECRETARY: Perhaps Mr. Converse and Mr. Doe will make statements and I will follow.

MR. CONVERSE: Mr. President, in the first place, their tests were so rigid we could not undertake to put the money in to enter it. They saw it was necessary and desirable that the test should go on and they modified it quite largely, but they waited so late it was practically impossible for us to get ready. The Jersey breeders put their cattle out there a year ago or more, and they have got them fitted to stand the hardship connected with the hot weather, etc., and we would have to take our cattle from the North and East, and keep them there for six months right in the hottest

weather of the season and the cattle could not do their best. To go into a test when we knew we would be second or third would not be good policy, to say nothing of the expense connected with it, therefore the Committee thought it proper to abandon the same. You are all aware, no doubt, that the Jersey people and the Short Horns are the only two breeds that are taking part in this test. I met the President of the Holstein-Friesian Association yesterday morning in coming here, and I asked him if they were going into this test, and he said, "we are not unless we are forced. If you gentlemen say you are going into it, we shall have to. If not, we will simply let the Jerseys go in it and run the dairy for the year practically alone."

DR. DOE: I would like just to make one point, Mr. President, that is, in the light of our records of our Home Dairy tests for the past year, it does not seem to me it would be exactly wise for us to go down there and take our cows that have made such a record as they have—take them down in a Southern climate to compete with Jerseys which have been down there for a year. We don't want to publish our records this year, and I don't think it would be policy to publish our records next year at St. Louis.

Another point, Mr. Converse spoke of the matter of expense. Inasmuch as we have but \$5,000 in the treasury, and the estimated cost of this is \$10,000, it seems to me very foolish for the Association to run head over heels in debt for the purpose of going to St. Louis.

THE SECRETARY: The Jersey men have, for a year or two, been getting their cows down there, out on a farm, getting them acclimated and in the best condition for this dairy test. I do not think it wise to enter into a contest with the best Jersey cows in the United States and the Island of Jersey with thirty or

forty thousand dollars back of them. The Ayrshire is not, eminently, a butter cow; but what the Exposition there would like to have done is to put the Ayrshire in as a cheese cow. Now, would it be wise for the Ayrshire breeders to send down fifteen or twenty cows simply for cheese? It would cost more than we would get out of it. Another thing: At first they would not accept less than fifteen cows for six months, but now they will take five cows for a hundred days, but it is too late. The Jerseys have been down all this time working at it. The Holstein people will not enter, nor the Guernsey people, and why should the Ayrshire when the result is not going to benefit the Ayrshires?

MR. PIKE: I move that the report be adopted.

Seconded by Rev. Dr. Pember.

Motion carried.

THE SECRETARY: The question last night in regard to the ring show at St. Louis was brought up, and it was left with the recommendation that it be brought up today for discussion in open meeting. Last year we voted not to exceed \$500 for aid to making the show at St. Louis a success in the ring, and your Committee consisted of Mr. Converse, Mr. Doe and myself. It was our opinion last year that the money should be used in assistance to breeders to make up what they were lacking in their herds, but there seems to be an objection to offering special prizes and having them limited to just the animals shown from the States. This was done at the World's Fair at Chicago because the Canadians declined to appropriate a like amount with the Association, so we confined it to our own cattle, but your Committee thought the money might be used in aid of exhibitors, in transportation of such cattle as they





ROSE LONSDALE, 12.780,



ROSE CLENNNA, 11, 153.

might need to purchase to make up what they were lacking in their own herds.

MR. CONVERSE: Mr. President, this is a question of a good deal of importance to the Ayrshire Breeders of the States. Our brethren in Canada are doing their level best to knock us, to use a homely expression. At the Pan-American they appropriated \$50,000 to be used by a Committee appointed for that purpose who examined the various herds of live stock to be presented and no animal, or herd, was represented except it went through the hands of this Committee for inspection and approval, which meant that their very best were shown. And those of you who had the pleasure of looking upon the show of Ayrshire Cattle had the pleasure of seeing the best class of Ayrshire Cattle shown at any Exposition. There were thirty-seven entries many of which were imported expressly for that show. Well, now they have a repetition of the same thing, emphasized strongly by an additional \$50,000. They went away from that show and reported to the Government that they were satisfied with that exposition, and satisfied with the expenditure of the \$50,000. That it would be in their interests in the sales, etc., connected with it; and I am told by good authority that up to a short time ago they expected that \$100,000 would be put up by the Canadian Government and that the best men they have got for the position would be appointed to take charge of it. Well, now, if our Association quietly sits down and does nothing, we abandon the field to them, and then comes the question of whether or not we shall do that. It would be tacitly admitting we haven't Ayrshires to compete with that hot competition that we may expect, and the question comes home to us, what shall we, of the Association, do in the premises? Shall we quietly sit at home and throw up the sponge, and let

them take the field, or shall each member of the Association take hold and do the best we can to make a creditable show? I think that is one of the reasons why the President and Secretary saw fit to call this meeting early in the year as they have done. If we undertake to do our best at that show, we haven't a minute to lose. There is much to be accomplished between this and that time. This show business is not a matter that can be taken up at will, to be prepared fully and well to do what the Ayrshires are capable of doing. It remains for the Association, now at this meeting, to determine what they are willing to do for the breeders connected with this Association. If they have here and there phenomenal animals they are willing to put up in this show, that is one of the things the Committee wants to find out and find it out at once. Last year we moved, as has been stated by the Secretary, that the five hundred dollars pay the freight of the animals from their homes to the homes of the exhibitors, and some arrangements as to terms of sale could be made whereby these animals could be secured, etc., and that we undertake to fill up three or four, or more, herds. We certainly should not go out there with less than five or six good herds. We can do that if we are in earnest. I understand there will be three herds from this State; that is, it is talked about. I don't know that the thing is determined, but certainly they will make an exhibit. We are leaning that way a little and Mr. Schanck also leans that way, and I have heard that Mr. Bell, of Rome, will go there.

A MEMBER: It is not absolutely decided, possibly.

MR. CONVERSE: Well, I have it in another way that he is going just the same.

A MEMBER: Well, he is not now certain.

MR. CONVERSE: There are others who will show, and if all show who talk about it, we will get five or six

herds. These herds should be composed of the best possible animals owned anywhere in the States. We cannot afford to do less, and the best way to accomplish that and the means to accomplish it is for your consideration today.

THE PRESIDENT: Shall we hear from another member of the Committee, Dr. Doe?

DR. DOE: Mr. President, I have been looking over the motion of last year, which is that five hundred dollars can only be used for special prizes in the ring, and I would move that the motion be so amended as to allow the Committee to expend not to exceed five hundred dollars for the best interests of the show ring at St. Louis. Your Committee would like, if possible, to have three or four herds shown in the Ayrshire class, and have them types of the breed and representative animals, and a credit to all who have anything to do with them. Our thought was that we might get a few breeders from different parts of the country interested in this, and expend what seemed necessary of this five hundred dollars in helping transport his animals.

This motion was seconded and carried.

It seems that this five hundred dollars can be used for transportation, and can be used for any purpose the Committee sees fit that will tend to the purpose of bettering the showing at St. Louis. I think the question whether the showings that are to be made should be referred to this, or any other, Committee, is one that ought to be decided very quickly. Because anyone that is inclined to show, if he thinks he has a show herd that would be a credit, particularly if he has got to refer to this Committee, something has got to be done immediately. We only have a few months between now and September to prepare, and that is not long. We ought to know now whether this Committee is

going to have all these things referred to it, and we also ought to decide today if any man wants an individual animal, if they shall find that animal for him. If so, the Committee ought to be authorized to do it and get right at it. There is one other point, the financial question, which I believe Mr. Converse has spoken of, whether five hundred dollars is sufficient or not. It seems to me that you should give the Committee more instructions.

THE PRESIDENT: I think Mr. Winslow had better say a word about this matter.

THE SECRETARY: I think, in the interests of the Ayrshire breeders of the States, and from an educational point of view, the St. Louis Exhibition is of sufficient importance to have our Association make a strong effort to place a few representative Dairy Ayrshires on exhibition there. By means, not to be commended, the Canadians succeeded in winning most of the prizes at the World's Fair at Chicago, and at the Pan American at Buffalo, thereby giving the public the idea that their Ayrshires were the more desirable, and helping create a demand for an undesirable type of Ayrshires, and injuring the progress of the Ayrshire as a dairy cow.

There are a great many people who have no definite idea of what is the most desirable in any breed, but are governed by the popular demand and by the decisions in the show ring, and who think that because the Scotch type of Ayrshire, with large horns and small teats, wins over a more decided type of a milk producer, that the winner is the better, not knowing the means used to obtain the ribbons, and will buy from that class, and afterwards denounce the breed from their own experience with an undesirable lot of the breed, and the reputation of the desirable cows has to suffer.

I think if we place on exhibition a few herds of Dairy Ayrshires of good size and milking capacity, and attend to the selection of the judge and use the influence of the Association to have a judge selected who shall judge impartially as to owners or section from where they come, and who shall judge them on strictly dairy points for dairy representatives of a strictly dairy breed, we shall have done something to stem the tide which is working against the best interests of the breed.

The Ayrshire has from the first importations been particularly unfortunate in having to contend with the small teats brought over from Scotland, and the breeders have no sooner wed out the useless specimens and developed the long teats and retained the best points of the breed than some new importation has been thrown in and kept the reputation of short teats constantly in the mind of the public, and these exhibitions are all working against the lasting good name of the Ayrshire as a dairyman's cow.

There are Dairy Ayrshires with long teats in Scotland and in Canada, but they are not usually found in the show ring, or offered for sale at any price, and are not often the animals that are brought over, though I have seen a few in the States and also in Canada.

I was at the Illinois Fair last fall, and at the request of the exhibitors of Ayrshires at that fair, and some of whom were thinking of showing at the World's Fair at St. Louis, I went to St. Louis to see Mr. Coburn in regard to a judge for Ayrshires, and stated to him that our Association was interested in having as fine a show of the breed as possible, and were using money to encourage a large and fine exhibit, but that the Association and the exhibitors from the States were interested to have an honest and capable judge who should judge them as dairy cattle, and that regardless of who owned them or where they came from.

I told him the best interests of the breed had been injured by the judgments, both at the World's Fair at Chicago and again at Buffalo ; that the Canadians had succeeded in getting men appointed from Canada who were both incompetent and simply tools in the hands of the Canadian exhibitors, and gave him a number of instances which clearly proved my claim, and told him all we wanted was fair and honest judgment, and if we were to make an effort to exhibit we must be assured of an honest and competent judge, and suggested selecting an Experiment Station expert who had his reputation at stake, and who was interested in the breed.

I told him this was an exhibition in the States, gotten up by the States and the money furnished by the States, and it was eminently proper that the judges should be from the States, and the best we could find.

I told him if we went to Canada to show our stock at any of their fairs we should not expect to take a judge along with us who was selected to award the premiums to our cattle.

Mr. Coburn seemed very fair and candid, and assured me of just and honorable treatment as far as he was able to manage it, and said we should have as fair and competent judges, who were disinterested, as he could find, and agreed with me that a judge from some of our Experiment Stations would seem to be the best for both Canada and the States that could be found.

It certainly looks as though our breeders might make a show with the expectation of honest judgment at least.

MR. CONVERSE : Just a word in that connection, referring to the matter of judges, I think if this meeting should name judges that we would be pleased with, with the Association back of us, and with the



conference held with Mr. Coburn by our Secretary, that we could pretty nearly secure judges who are competent to do the work.

THE PRESIDENT: Gentlemen, you have heard the report of your Committee in regard to the St. Louis show, and the matter is before you for action. Do you wish to take any?

REV. DR. PEMBER: It seems to me that if we are going to back this thing as an Association that five hundred dollars is a paltry sum to put into it. If it is worth backing at all, it seems to me it is worth backing better than that. To bring it before the Association without any speech, I move you, sir, that this appropriation be increased not to exceed one thousand dollars.

Seconded by Mr. Converse.

MR. BROWN: Is that left to the Committee's discretion?

THE PRESIDENT: As I understand the motion, it is that it should not exceed one thousand dollars. The one thousand dollars is put into the hands of this Committee to be spent according to their best judgment in relation to the St. Louis show, or such part of it as they deem necessary.

REV. DR. PEMBER: That is my idea.

THE PRESIDENT: The motion is that a sum not to exceed one thousand dollars be placed in the hands of the Committee for this show. Has anyone anything to say?

MR. BROWN: I think that is perfectly proper, Mr. President, if the Committee needs no more than five hundred dollars, they will lay but that amount out. We give them one thousand dollars to use according to their best judgment; they will manage that the same as they would their own business.

THE PRESIDENT: As I understand the expenditure is to be for freight, or to be used in any other way they see fit.

REV. DR. PEMBER: They are given full liberty, and I move you, sir, that the same special committee appointed last year be appointed to act this year.

Seconded by Mr. Oakey.

THE PRESIDENT: It is moved that Mr. Converse, Mr. Winslow and Mr. Doe be continued as a Committee for that purpose, and a sum not to exceed one thousand dollars be appropriated to them to be used at their discretion.

Motion carried unanimously.

THE PRESIDENT: Are there any other recommendations from the Executive Committee?

THE SECRETARY: There is a question of books, in regard to which I would like to hear from the Treasurer.

TREASURER WINSOR: You may remember last year it was voted that I get the volumes that were unbound, bound; somewhere in Mr. Winslow's statement are the figures, I think nineteen cents a volume.

THE SECRETARY: Yes, but they afterwards said they found so many of the books in bad shape that they had to charge twenty-one cents, to which I did not object.

MR. WINSOR: When the bound volumes were returned from the Tuttle Company, I found we were short in volume 2, having only three copies, while we had about one hundred copies of the other volumes, and I am unable to furnish full sets.

I asked Mr. Winslow to get bids for a reprint of volume 2, the figures of which I think he has.

THE SECRETARY: There is a large amount of printed matter in volume 2 that might be left out and



MAJOR ACME, 6,517



LILLY AYER, 13994.

make a volume of about 300 pages, and I received a bid from the Brandon Publishing Company at 80 cents per page for 100 copies, and 90 cents per page for 150 copies.

THE TREASURER: I should think one hundred copies would be as many as we needed, so as to make full sets of the others.

REV. DR. PEMBER: I move you that the Executive Committee be empowered to have one hundred copies of Vol. 2 printed.

Seconded by Dr. Turnbull.

Carried unanimously.

THE SECRETARY: Your Executive Committee holds your Secretary responsible personally for any debts that he may incur in recording cattle. We have one debt that is just about outlawing that I would like to bring before the Association, which I am unable to collect, which is the sum of \$17 due from the Maine State Insane Asylum. They went into Canada and bought a number of Ayrshires, and the laws of the United States require an Ayrshire to be recorded in our herd book before it can pass the custom house free of duty. They brought their cattle to Newport and were held up by the custom house for entry into our book, and the Asylum sent on in haste to have their cattle recorded. But in order to transfer an animal from the Canada Register to ours we are obliged to go back to imported stock or to stock already recorded in our book, and it sometimes requires the record of a large number, sometimes as many as a hundred animals when the lines run through the early importations that have not had any sales to come into this country.

In transferring from the Scotch book we simply trace to an entry in their book, but we cannot do this with the Canada book as some of their families have

defective pedigrees, so that in transferring we are obliged to make the entry complete in our book, running back in every branch to a reliable importation, which involves oftentimes a good deal of labor, and sometimes it requires a good deal of correspondence before the animal can be accepted and recorded, and often there is a good deal of delay, so much so that we advise all importers to have their cattle recorded before they start them from their Canadian homes.

The Asylum cattle were of this class, and if I remember correctly there were some of them that were not eligible, and it took some months before the whole bunch could be straightened out, and when it was done I sent the bill to Dr. M. S. Campbell, who had ordered the recording, but could never get any reply from him though I sent several letters.

I finally wrote to Dr. Twitchel and stated the case and he replied that Dr. Campbell would not pay because of the delay in getting his papers and said the institution was a State institution and a debt could not be collected from them.

It is true there was a good deal of delay, but the delay was not the fault of our Association, but in consequence of Dr. Campbell's not understanding what was necessary to be done in importing cattle from Canada, and while the Canadians probably knew he would have trouble they did as they always do, and let him go and shift for himself.

DR. TURNBULL: I don't see why you can't attach a State institution.

THE SECRETARY: I wrote on to Mr. Twitchell to see if there was any way to get anything of them, and he said there was none.

REV. DR. PEMBER: I dislike to have anything upon the record making such a charge against anyone

in my own State. I am personally acquainted with a number of men in that institution, and I know they have no Ayrshires at present. They are using Holsteins at the State branch at Augusta, and at the State branch at Bangor they are buying their milk from milkmen, so they are not in the business at all. Do I understand, Mr. Secretary, the bill to be \$17?

THE SECRETARY: About that amount, seventeen dollars and a few cents.

MR. HAYES: I think, under the circumstances, the books would look better to charge that off to profit and loss and let it go.

THE SECRETARY: But I am personally responsible for it.

MR. HAYES: I move that the Secretary be relieved from any responsibility on the claim against these Maine people.

Seconded by Mr. Converse.

Carried unanimously.

THE PRESIDENT: The next business to come before the meeting will be the election of officers.

MR. HAYES: I would like to inquire if you have appointed the Committee to select cattle for the New England exhibit at the St. Louis Fair. As I understand it, there was to be a Committee appointed to look up cattle and to select them.

THE PRESIDENT: There was a Committee appointed with an appropriation, the Committee of last year was continued, and we increased the appropriation to be used at the discretion of the Committee not to exceed one thousand dollars.

MR. HAYES: In selecting stock—

THE PRESIDENT (interrupting): The expenditure of the money was left at their discretion.

DR. TURNBULL: They have the supervision of stock to a certain extent, do they not?

THE PRESIDENT: It is left in their hands, I understand. The next business is the election of officers. I will say for the information of some who may have forgotten, that two years ago a rule was adopted by the Association that no President should have more than one re-election. You had a new President elected at that time, and he was re-elected last year, and it becomes your duty at this time to elect a new President. So you will please prepare your ballots for President.

MR. CONVERSE: Before proceeding to the election of officers, I would like to say in behalf of the Committee while you gentlemen are present, we would like to know whether or not there are any members of the Association who are willing to sell animals for the purpose of making up those show herds? We could save a large amount of time by getting an expression of those who are ready to assist in the matter, instead of having to write them, or to go about and see them personally at their homes. The conditions, I think, were not fully stated by the Secretary. Those who contribute anything for the purpose of strengthening these herds are supposed to sell the same to those who propose to make an exhibit at a reasonable rate, and either the exhibitor keeps the animal or returns it at the end of the exhibition. We might expedite our work quite a little, and save quite a little expense if those who are present and saw fit to assist would volunteer to say so sometime before they go away from here.

THE SECRETARY: I would say my herd is open to fill up any vacancies, either in New England or any other place.



REV. DR. PEMBER: I would say the same of mine, although I had planned, and I still think I shall show a herd at St. Louis myself. I am not positive about it, but I hope to have Maine represented. If there are any holes, I want to fill them up, and I am going to try and fill them up and go to St. Louis myself.

MR. HAYES: I would say if we have anything the Committee want they can have it. They can buy it, or take it and return it, or do anything with it.

THE SECRETARY: Mr. Hayes says he will sell or lend it. They have to be transferred to the ownership of the exhibitor. That is, they have to be sold outright.

DR. DOE: Mr. Converse has said it would expedite matters if the members present would state what they had to sell. Now, it seems to me, that is putting the cart before the horse. If the members who intend to show will, before they go, acquaint the Committee with their requirements, then the Committee will have something to work upon. If the Committee does not know what is wanted, it don't know what to do, consequently I think those members who are present and intend to show should acquaint the Committee with what they are going to need, so then the Committee can act intelligently, and can go along very much faster than the other way.

MR. HAYES: Mr. Pember has signified his intention of making an exhibit, and Mr. Fletcher, I think, is going to make an exhibit, and Mr. Converse is going to make an exhibit. Isn't he going to?

MR. CONVERSE: We are leaning that way a little.

MR. HAYES: That is three exhibits that we know of.

A MEMBER: Mr. Oakey is going to show for Mr. McFadden.

MR. HAYES: Yes, Mr. McFadden is going to show, but Mr. McFadden has everything to show with—the rest have got to hunt.

MR. OAKEY: I wish to go back of this statement a little. We don't know we have everything to start with. We are in the same boat as the other people are. If the Association has anything better than we have, we would like to get it. Really, I think the suggestion is a very good one. We expect to show what we can get, and if we are short of anything would be glad of assistance. If the members of the Association have any animal they think is of superior merit, and they will inform the Committee, I think that fact will help them a great deal—will help us all out. As I understand it, the breeders of Ayrshires want to go to St. Louis and make a very creditable exposition if they can, and I think we ought to try and help one another. As Mr. Converse says, we will have the Canadian Government to compete with as well as the Canadian Cattle, and we want to make as strong a showing as we can.

THE PRESIDENT: You have heard the requests of the Committee for a statement of those who intend to exhibit, and you will govern yourself accordingly. If there is nothing more to be said, we will proceed to the election of officers. Before balloting for President, I will ask Mr. Pember and Mr. Probasco to act as tellers.

MR. CONVERSE: Mr. President, before going away, I would like to ask a meeting of the Committee appointed for this purpose before the final adjournment.

THE PRESIDENT: Why don't you set an hour? Gentlemen, will you please give your attention to Mr. Converse for a moment?

MR. CONVERSE: I would like a meeting of the Committee before the afternoon exercises, as well as those who intend to exhibit, that we can get together and see what is going to be done.

REV. DR. PEMBER: I would like to inquire if nominations are in order for President, or if the members will vote as they please?

THE PRESIDENT: I think, perhaps, we might have an informal ballot, if you please.

MR. BROWN: This question of a President was a new thing to me. I hadn't thought that a President was to be elected this year. I supposed the old President held five years. I understand a vote was passed that he hold for two years. Now, Mr. President, I don't think some of us have thought much about it for that reason, and I think this ballot ought to be an informal ballot, and then we will take a formal ballot and settle the matter.

Seconded by several.

Motion carried.

(The tellers collected the ballots.)

THE PRESIDENT: Have all voted who wished? If so, I declare the ballot closed for the informal ballot.

MR. CONVERSE: While we are waiting for the counting of the votes, I move intending exhibitors be added to the Committee for the purpose of making selections, and taking charge of this show ring stock at St. Louis.

Motion seconded.

THE PRESIDENT: That would make a very cumbersome Committee if there are seven or eight to show.

MR. HAYES: I should not believe it right for an exhibitor to act. He will not look up stock for the

other fellow—he will look up his own. I can't see the point of having him on the Committee.

THE PRESIDENT: Gentlemen, the motion is before you for discussion.

THE SECRETARY: It seems to me if this Committee is going to consist of eight, or nine, or ten, members, it would be unwieldy, and I would, as a member of the Committee who was not going to show, like to withdraw.

MR. HAYES: You are the man to stay on, not the man who is going to show.

DR. TURNBULL: The Committee, gentlemen, is ample—large enough. It has to do the selecting and decide a good many things, and you can't get a large Committee together.

MR. HAYES: I don't think Dr. Pember would want to go out and hunt up stock for Mr. Fletcher.

REV. DR. PEMBER (laughing): I think I would like to.

DR. DOE: The Association can receive the resignation of two of the Committee members and appoint—

(Dr. Doe interrupted by cries of "No, no.")

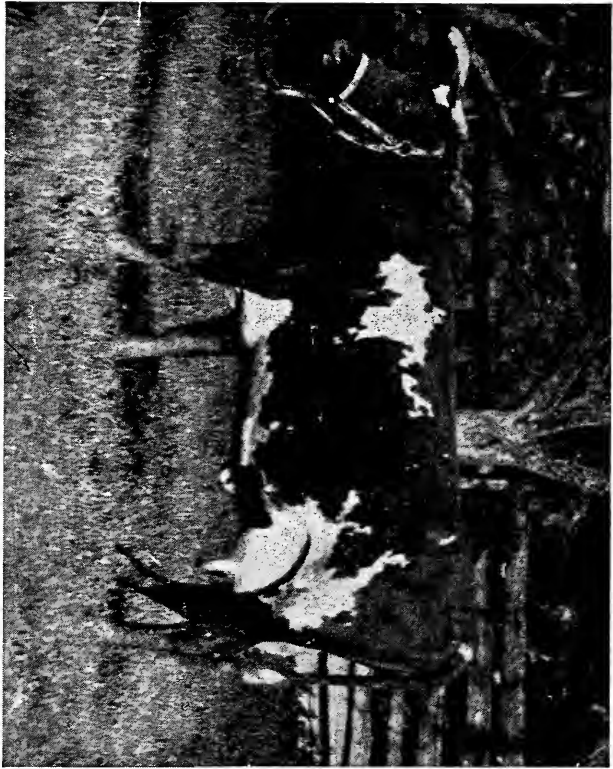
THE PRESIDENT: There is a motion before the Association that intending exhibitors be added to the Committee. Would you like to discuss the question? That is, they be associated with the members of the Committee. That is what I think is desired: that the exhibitors shall work in harmony with the Committee, and do what is for the best interests of the breed.

MR. HAYES: I don't believe any man who is going to be an exhibitor should be on that Committee any more than a man should be a judge at a fair of his own stock. It don't look sensible.

(Cries of "question, question.")



MYSID OF BARCHESKIE, 14,952.



MYRTLE DELL, 3854.

THE PRESIDENT: Mr. Converse moves to make intending exhibitors associate members of the Committee.

DR. TURNBULL: I would like to amend that, that no exhibitor be a member of the Committee.

Motion seconded by several.

DR. DOE: I would like to ask if Mr. Converse is going to have these associate members or will leave the original committee as it was? I don't see how that is going to better the motion. Since the question has been brought up, I think the only thing to do about it is to drop all exhibitors from the Committee and put on the Committee men who are not going to exhibit all. I think justice would be done to all in that way.

DR. TURNBULL: I think the Committee should be left as it now exists, possibly with one exception, that will make it a committee of non-exhibitors.

THE PRESIDENT: Do you make that as a suggestion or a motion?

DR. DOE: I am not going to exhibit.

THE PRESIDENT: Will you accept that amendment, Mr. Converse?

MR. CONVERSE: Certainly.

THE PRESIDENT: The motion now is that no intending exhibitor shall be a member of this Committee.

Motion carried.

REV. DR. PEMBER: I would inquire, doesn't that disqualify one member of the present Committee?

THE PRESIDENT: That is as I understand it.

THE SECRETARY: I would move, Mr. President, that Mr. Pike from New York, being in that Section, be placed on that Committee. Mr. Pike is from Gouverneur

Motion seconded by Mr. Wells.

Motion carried.

REV. DR. PEMBER: Your committee are prepared to report. Whole number of votes cast on the informal ballot for President, 20; of which Dr. C. C. Doe received 9; C. M. Winslow, 3; Dr. Turnbull, 2; S. M. Wells, 2; J. F. Converse, 1; E. F. Pember, 1.

DR. DOE: I would like to state to those members who voted for me on the informal ballot for President that while I thank them, I would request, as a favor, that they vote on the next ballot for somebody else as I positively decline.

THE SECRETARY: While you are balloting, I would like to present the name of a breeder—here is the gentleman himself—Mr. Van Valkenburgh, of Nassau, who would like to become a member. I move we accept Mr. Van Valkenburgh as a member upon payment of the regular initiation fee.

Motion seconded and carried.

(A formal ballot was then taken and the tellers proceeded to count the ballots.)

REV. DR. PEMBER: The Committee reports the whole number of votes cast for President, 21; necessary for a choice, 11; of which the following received the number of votes set opposite their name: Dr. C. C. Doe, 13; C. M. Winslow, 4; S. M. Well, 3; Dr. Turnbull, 1.

DR. DOE: Mr. President—

THE PRESIDENT: (interrupting): Dr. Doe having received a majority of the votes cast, I declare him elected President of the Association for the ensuing year.

(Great applause.)

MR. CONVERSE: I move that a Committee be appointed to escort the newly elected President to the chair.



DR. DOE: I don't know what reason my colleagues have for making the report they have, for a moment ago I positively declined a nomination. I thank you all for the honor and courtesy, but I don't feel like accepting this year, so I will deem it a great favor if you would elect someone else. I am sorry to cause you this additional trouble, but it is not my fault. I assure you I simply meant what I said.

THE SECRETARY: I move Mr. Doe be excused.

THE PRESIDENT: It is moved and seconded that Dr. Doe be excused.

Motion carried.

THE PRESIDENT: You will now proceed to ballot for President.

REV. DR. PEMBER: Whole number of votes cast, 21; necessary for a choice, 11; of which the following received the number of votes set opposite to their name: Dr. Turnbull, 14; S. M. Wells, 4; E. F. Pember, 2; E. J. Fletcher, 1.

THE PRESIDENT: Dr. Turnbull, having received a majority of the votes cast, is declared your President for the ensuing year.

(Great applause.)

MR. CONVERSE: I move a Committee be appointed to escort the President-elect to the chair for his inaugural.

Motion seconded by several and carried unanimously.

THE PRESIDENT: I will appoint as that Committee Mr. Converse and Mr. Hayes.

(The Committee then escorted Dr. Turnbull to the chair, where he was greeted with applause.)

Mr. Yeaton, on surrendering the chair, said: I hope your associations with this body will be as pleasant as mine have been. I have the pleasure of intro-

ducing to you Dr. Turnbull, the President-elect of this Association.

(Applause.)

PRESIDENT TURNBULL: Members of the Association: I wish to thank you for the honor conferred. I feel as though I should not take the office, yet I feel that in some ways I should. I hope, as Mr. Yeaton just said, that my connection with the office may be as happy as his has been, and I hope as successful a year and also a year of benefit to the Association. In many ways it is an important year for the Association. We have this Exposition before us. The Association is advancing in many ways, and we want to make this advance continue in the future as it has in the past. Again I thank you all for the honor which you have conferred upon me.

(Applause.)

The election of officers is now under consideration.

The next officers to be elected are the Vice-Presidents. There are four Vice-Presidents, I believe. Are there any nominations?

DR. DOE: I move we vote for the four Vice-Presidents on the same ballot to save time.

THE PRESIDENT: Do you want to have nominations or an informal ballot?

DR. DOE: I would suggest an informal ballot, and those leading be afterwards voted for.

MR. HAYES: I would like to inquire who were the Vice-Presidents last year.

THE SECRETARY: Obadiah Brown, Thomas Turnbull, Jr., Etna J. Fletcher and Charles C. Doe.

THE PRESIDENT: Do you make a motion, Dr. Doe?

DR. DOE: I move an informal vote be taken for the four; then those four receiving the highest number

of votes be confirmed as elected to the office, if it is the wish of the Association.

Seconded by Mr. Wells ; motion carried.

MR. FLETCHER : I would like to say when I left Mr. Drew's home yesterday morning I left him very poorly, and he wished me to say to the meeting today that he sends his love to all the members ; that he does not forget them, and was very sorry he could not be with you.

THE PRESIDENT : I am sure we are all sorry that Mr. Drew is unable to be with us today. The Secretary was authorized last night by the Executive Committee to send a telegram to Mr. Drew, carrying the best wishes of the Association, and a hope for his speedy recovery.

DR. DOE : I would like to ask the Secretary whether he can give us the exact date on which the new volume 15 will be closed, so those who desire can get their records in by that date.

THE SECRETARY : The first day of January.

MR. HAYES : I move the Secretary be authorized to send a telegram, or to telephone to Burlington and inquire as to Mr. Drew's health today, so that we can get word this afternoon.

Seconded by Mr. Wells.

Motion carried.

REV. DR. PEMBER : There were cast 19 ballots, but you will understand in having four names some did not vote but for three names, and some two, and, therefore, it is a little complicated ; and there was one name we could not make out at all—could not be made out either by the Committee or by the Secretary, and we will call that no name. We find the following received the vote set opposite their names : No name, 1 ; Mr. Probasco, 1 ; Mr. Pike, 1 ; George H. Yeaton, 2 ;

S. M. Wells, 11 ; C. C. Doe, 14 ; E. F. Pember, 6 ; O. Brown, 16 ; E. J. Fletcher, 14 ; George McFadden, 3.

Mr. Brown receives the highest number of votes, 16 ; Mr. Fletcher has 14, Mr. Doe has 14 and Mr. Wells 11.

MR. PIKE: I move the Secretary be instructed to cast a ballot for the four gentlemen receiving the highest number of votes on the informa<sup>1</sup> ballot.

Motion seconded and carried, and the Secretary was so instructed.

THE SECRETARY: I have cast a ballot in favor of Mr. Obadiah Brown, Mr. C. C. Doe, Mr. E. J. Fletcher and Mr. S. M. Wells. Mr. Obadiah Brown has the largest number of votes, and as they are elected in the order of the number of votes cast for them, he is First Vice President.

THE PRESIDENT: I declare these gentlemen duly elected to the office of Vice-President.

The next office is that of Secretary and Editor. What are your wishes in regard to the method of election?

MR. WELLS: It is not necessary to vote by ballot for Secretary and Editor, is it?

THE PRESIDENT: All officers are elected by ballot.

MR. PIKE: Mr. President, I renew the motion that the President be instructed to cast one ballot for Mr. Winslow as Secretary and Editor for the ensuing year.

Seconded by several and carried unanimously.

(The President cast the ballot as instructed.)

MR. PEMBER: Your President has performed his duty and has cast the ballot containing the name of Mr. C. M. Winslow for the office of Secretary and Editor.

THE PRESIDENT: I hereby declare Mr. Winslow elected for that office.

MR. WINSLOW: I thank you gentlemen.

MR. WELLS: I move the President cast one ballot for N. S. Winsor for the office of Treasurer.

Seconded by several and carried.

(The President cast the ballot as instructed.)

MR. PEMBER: The President has performed his duty and cast a ballot for Mr. N. S. Winsor as Treasurer.

THE PRESIDENT: I hereby declare Mr. Winsor elected Treasurer for the ensuing year.

Gentlemen, the next officers to be elected are members of the Executive Committee. Those whose terms expire this year are Mr. J. F. Converse, of Woodville, N. Y.; J. Andrew Casterline, of Dover, N. J., and we lose through death a member of our Committee, Mr. J. O. Magie, of Elizabeth, N. J., which makes three members of the Executive Committee to be elected at this time.

MR. OAKLEY: Will Mr. Wells remain on the Executive Committee? He has been elected to the office of Vice-President. Isn't he a member of the Executive Committee by being Vice-President?

MR. HAYES: I don't see that that conflicts at all.

THE PRESIDENT: I believe I am right in stating that the office of member of the Executive Committee is for one, two and three years, so that a member could be both, as I understand it; that is, one would not necessarily conflict with the other. He might have a service of three years as a member of the Executive Committee with another office intervening in the meantime. My interpretation may be wrong, but I don't see why it could not be, that is, he is elected for three years.

THE SECRETARY: I would move that the President be authorized to cast a ballot for Mr. Converse and

Mr. Casterline for members of the Executive Committee for a term of three years.

Seconded by Mr. Yeaton.

Motion carried.

MR. PEMBER: The President has obeyed your wish, and cast a ballot for Mr. Converse and Mr. Casterline as members of the Executive Committee for three years.

THE PRESIDENT: I declare these two gentlemen duly elected members of the Executive Committee. We still have one other member to be elected.

MR. FLETCHER: I move that Mr. Winslow cast one ballot for Andy Holt as a member of the Executive Committee to succeed the late Mr. J. O. Magie.

Motion seconded and carried.

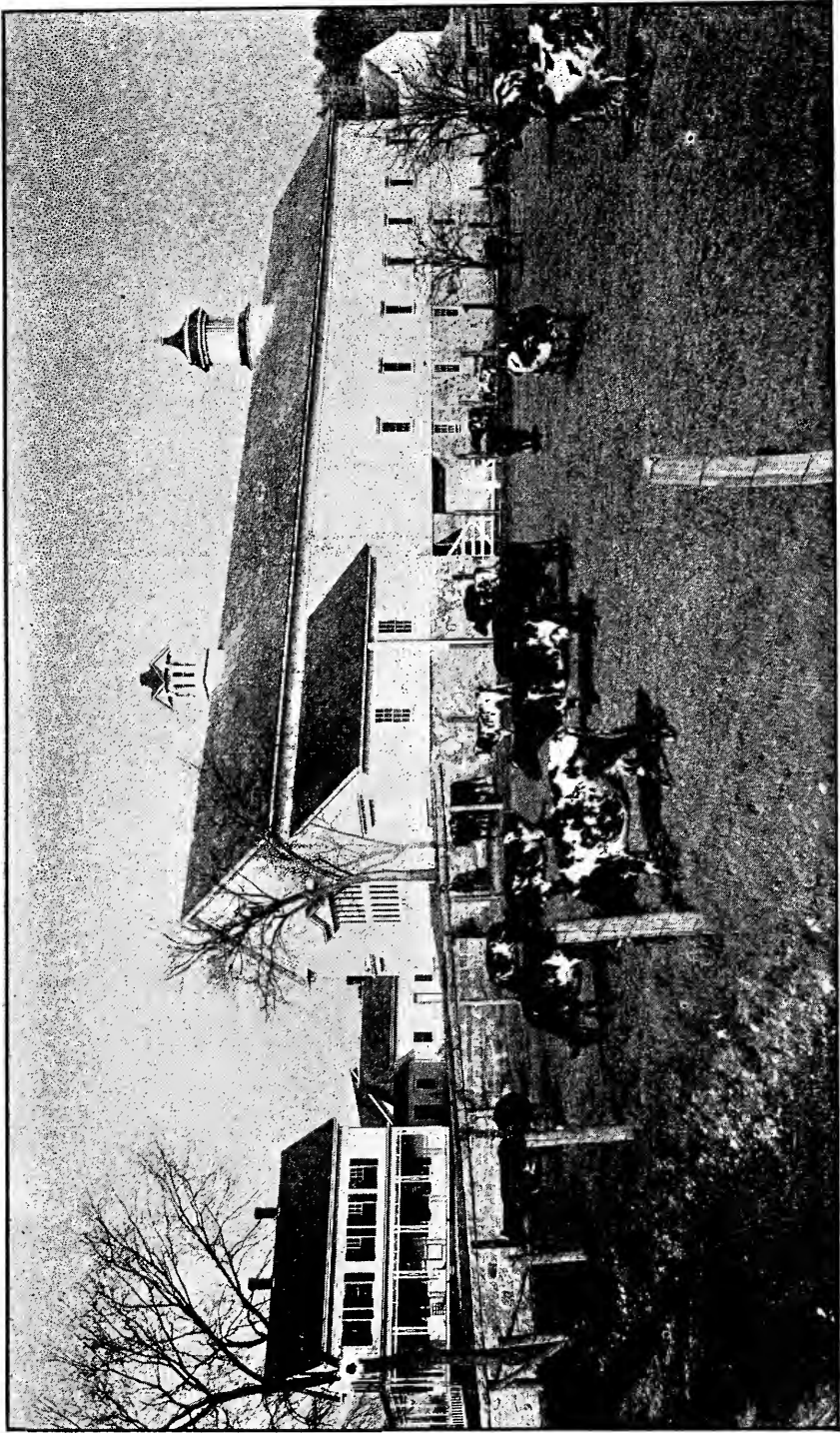
MR. PEMBER: The Secretary has obeyed your wish, and cast a ballot for Andy Holt as a member of the Executive Committee in place of the late Mr. J. O. Magie.

THE PRESIDENT: I declare Mr. Holt duly elected a member of the Executive Committee.

Gentlemen, is there any further business to come before this meeting before we adjourn?

THE SECRETARY: We have private Herd books here which can be bought at \$1.25 a piece, and save twenty-five cents for postage. I would like to have the members of the Association look them over carefully, and buy them if they see fit. We have here, also, the extended pedigree blanks at \$1.00 per hundred, and blanks for entries, which are free. We have a number of copies of volume 14, which your Treasurer would like to sell at \$2.00 a copy, which will save twenty-five cents.

THE PRESIDENT: Is there any further business to come before the meeting?



SHERMAN'S AYRSHIRES.



LOOK ME OVER, 6,027.



MR. YEATON : I move we adjourn.

Seconded by Mr. Pike ; motion carried.

THE PRESIDENT : I now declare this meeting adjourned until 2 P. M., when we will assemble to hear the papers read.

### AFTERNOON SESSION—2:35 P. M.

President Turnbull called the meeting to order as follows:

Gentlemen, the meeting will please come to order. It is past our time of meeting and we have with us Hon. George L. Flanders, Assistant Commissioner of Agriculture of the State of New York, who will extend to us some words of welcome. I now call upon Hon. George L. Flanders. (Applause.)

Mr. Flanders extended a very cordial welcome at some length.

THE PRESIDENT: In the name of the Association, I wish to thank Mr. Flanders for the welcome which he has extended to the Association both in the name of the city and in the name of the state.

The next order of business is an address by the Rev. Elmer F. Pember, of Bangor, Me., "The Ayrshire, the Best Cow for the New England Farmer." (Applause.)

We will now be pleased to hear from Mr. Pember. (More applause.)

"THE AYRSHIRE, THE BEST COW FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER."

Among the domestic animals used by man, the cow is a prime favorite. Probably second to the horse or dog in point of intelligence; yet more necessary than either of these for the comfort and convenience of

humanity. We are willing to admit that the cow is kept, fed and cared for, not as a pet; but simply for the food she is able to produce. Hence, her existence naturally depends upon a question of profit. Does it pay to keep *one* cow? Is it profitable for a farmer to keep a large number of cows? Is it more profitable to keep one kind of cow, than another? Is it true, as some claim, that "a cow is a cow no matter about her pedigree," if she will only give milk?

In the question of profit, should we not take into account, the quantity and quality of milk produced, and the cost or value of the food that the cow consumes? Why should not farmers exercise the same business methods, of accounts, as merchants or manufacturers? If a certain cow, or a whole herd of cows will not pay a profit, why keep them? Just here, I venture the statement without fear of contradiction, that more than sixty per cent. of all the cows kept in New England are kept at a loss. The average New England farmer does not actually make one dollar with his cows. Perhaps he thinks that he does; but if he kept an account he would soon find the balance on the wrong side of the ledger. More than this, in herds that do pay a reasonable profit, there are many individual cows kept, that from the inferior quality or quantity of milk they produce, are only a bill of expense. A pair of scales, a Babcock tester, and a little simple book keeping would spoil the reputation of a large percentage of the cows that cover our New England hills and valleys. If this business test were made we should find that the thoroughbred, or high grade cow was far in advance of those ordinarily kept.

If you will pardon a little personal experience introduced here, a few years ago, just a few days before

Our annual fair in our city, I was in a printing office, in company with a number of friends, having some printing done, when a farmer came in, a man who supplies our city with milk, or part of it, and has a large herd. He was doing some cheap talk for my benefit. He was making fun of me because I kept pedigree cows. He kept at me a little time and finally, I turned upon him and said: "You have got some very nice cows, haven't you?" calling him by name. "Yes, I have, but they ain't got no pedigree." Well, I presume that was true. I said, "How many have you got?" "Oh, I am milking about seventy-five at the present time." I said, "You have got some very good ones?" "Yes, I guess I've got good milkers, but they ain't got no pedigree, I can't get no cards printed for them." I said, "I would like to have you go home and pick out eight from the cows you have got and send them here to the Bangor fair next week, and send along your man, and see they are well taken care of and milked night and morning for three days of the fair, and weigh the milk carefully, and I will have four in the stalls right near by, and we will do the same with ours and the man who gets the most milk shall take all the cows home with him."

He said, "I suppose you have got some good ones?" I said, "Yes, but they have got a pedigree."

I wish to assume in this discussion that we must confine ourselves to the distinctly dairy type of cows. I believe that it will stand without argument, that the New England farmer can not raise beef cattle with profit. The short grazing season, the long cold winters, with the high cost of grain, forbids the use of the large beef type of cattle. It *can* be done, we can raise corn and hay, we can feed and fatten some of the finest of beef; but it must be done at a great loss, if we put our-

selves in competition with the western farmer who can raise corn for 20 or even 10 cents per bushel.

I had an argument with a farmer the other day who is raising a large type of cattle in an eastern state. He says, "I can raise beef just as well as a western man can." I said, "You can't afford to buy corn to feed them." He said, "I don't buy my corn, I raise it." I said, "How much corn did you raise this year?" He said, "About seven hundred baskets of corn, and I am going to feed it to my cows." I said, "You can't afford to feed it to your cows, even if you did raise it; it is worth in the open market more than your beef will be worth after you feed it out to your cows."

Thus many of the breeds that we admire at our State or County fairs, such as the Durham, Hereford, Black or Red Poll, etc., have no attraction for us to own and raise. But with the genuine dairy cow we have a splendid field for business. We have a market unsurpassed for all the milk, cream and butter that we can produce.

If every abandoned farm in New England were reclaimed, and the largest possible number of dairy cows were kept, our villages and cities will still furnish a fine market for all that we have to sell. What more can we ask? What will pay any better than a first-class dairy cow with good prices for her product? At the present time there are but four thoroughbred types of the dairy cow used in New England, viz.: Holstein, Jersey, Guernsey and Ayrshire. Of course the thoroughbred is in an unfortunate minority. Even high grades of any distinct variety are comparatively scarce. Just "plain cows" are the rule, and *very plain* most of them are. When this is changed, we shall doubtless find it easier to figure a profit from our cows. But we must

confine our discussion to the relative merits of the breeds we have just named. We want the best!

As a *first* test, let us suppose that the object is to produce milk to sell by the quart or gallon. If this is to be our business, I shall say that there are but *two* breeds to consider, viz.: the Holstein and Ayrshire. I say this because with the present price of hay and grain a thoroughbred Jersey or Guernsey will not produce milk enough so that it can be sold for a profit; that is, as a rule, people do not care to pay a price sufficient to meet the cost. Many milkmen who have tried are compelled to confess that it costs too much to produce a quart of genuine Jersey or Guernsey milk. More, this is not the ideal milk for the milkman—the cream separates easily, and unless great care is used the first customers who get the top of the can will fare much better than those who receive the blue substance near the bottom.

This leaves us, as I have said, with but two breeds to consider with the milkman in view. A Holstein will give milk enough in quantity, but, except in rare cases, the quality will not satisfy the customer, or pass the milk inspector of any city without the suspicion or charge that it has been watered. The Ayrshire, second in quantity, is always so well up in quality that no one would find any fault; and here we have the best cow for the milkman. These are simple facts. I was reading not long ago a little story that illustrates, in part, this matter, about two men—one a Jersey man and one a Holstein man—who were arguing the relative merits of their stock. The Jersey man said, "If you want to know whether you have got a thoroughbred Holstein cow or not, put a silver dollar in the bottom of the pail and sit down and milk your cow, and if, when you get

through, you can still see the dollar, you know you have got the genuine Holstein." The other said, "If you want to know whether you have got a thoroughbred Jersey cow, put the dollar in the bottom of the pail, and if you have got milk enough to cover the dollar, you have got a thoroughbred Jersey." (Laughter.)

Indeed, the superior quality of the milk makes it most acceptable. Being evenly balanced in casien and other solids, as well as butter fat, it forms a complete food that is easily digested. Invalids and young children can use it when all other kinds of milk are refused. It is being recommended in many cases by physicians for exclusive use in hospitals. The cream separates slowly, and gives the milkman a chance to treat all of his customers alike.

It has been shown frequently that milk can be produced by an Ayrshire herd for from one and a half to two cents per quart, even under the conditions found on an New England farm. This leaves a good margin for profit when the milk is sent to the market or delivered to the customer. The Ayrshire is of gentle disposition, quiet and easy to milk, a good feeder, yet easily kept, tough, hardy, free from disease, showing all in all qualities that make her an ideal cow for the milkman, or the farmer who sells his milk.

As this is the largest branch of business for the dairy cow, it means much when we can truthfully say that the Ayrshire will produce a quart of milk satisfactory, superior in quality, and at a less cost than that of any other breed. Every official test that has been made in comparison with other dairy cows proves the justice of this general claim for the Ayrshire.

The rapidly growing demand for the Ayrshire cow, and the high prices that are willingly paid at Brighton

and other markets for even a grade Ayrshire is good evidence that these qualities are being recognized and duly appreciated.

But suppose the farm is not so situated that we can market the milk, and we prefer to produce butter and cream. In this the Jersey and Guernsey cows have been in high favor, and have often proved themselves worthy of this confidence. This will explain why you will find so many Jersey and Grade Jersey cows still used in New England. Needing a much warmer climate, delicate, and subject to all forms of disease, she has held a place because her owner thought her the very best cream and butter producer. The owner of a Guernsey herd will make the same claim, confident that he can show a large percentage of cream and good butter. With all honor to these breeds for what they have accomplished, we still say that as a producer of cream or butter we make no apology for the Ayrshire. The records made by careful testing have proved beyond dispute what to expect. Lady Fox produced 624 pounds of butter in 365 consecutive days; Rose Deross, 572 pounds; Meewe, 567 pounds; Rena Myrtle, 546 pounds; Miss Ollie, 514; Durwood, 506 pounds, and I might add a long list of those who have produced more than 400 pounds of good butter in one year.

One quart of Ayrshire milk will not produce, in every case, as much butter as one quart of Jersey or Guernsey milk; but while they are giving one quart, the Ayrshire will give much more, thus making as much, or more, butter, and furnishing a great deal more milk with which to feed calves and pigs.

The successful farmer must take all of these things into account. Producing as much, or more, butter of

excellent quality, furnishing a large quantity of cream, smooth, rich and delicious; even here the Ayrshire stands the test. And here, too, if you will take into account the superior health and vigor of the Ayrshire, her ability to stand our cold climate, her freedom from disease, her good appetite, and willingness to eat whatever is placed before her, her gentleness, her quiet disposition, her worth for beef when milk producing fails; you will see that in comparison the other dairy breeds make a poor showing.

Just a word in regard to her ability to stand our winter climate. Last year in the very midst of the coldest of the winter, a gentleman living near my farm out in the country some distance from the city, came into the city. He was having some work done at a dentist's and in talking with the dentist he said, "Do you know the Rev. Mr. Pember?" The dentist said, "Yes, he is a friend of mine." The man said, "When you see him next time, you tell him his men are abusing his cattle at the farm." The dentist said, "What are they doing?" He said, "The other day I came down by his place about ten o'clock in the morning, and his cattle were all out in the yard and the thermometer was some twenty degrees below zero, the cattle were all out there in the cold, and they were still out in the cold when I went home at four o'clock in the afternoon. They were out," he said, "this morning when I came by quite early, they were all out in the yard," and he wanted me to be notified so I could attend to the matter. I said to my doctor friend, "The next time you see him tell him that is what we do with Ayrshires; they like good fresh air, and we let them have it on a pleasant day." Of course, we wouldn't have them out if it was storming.

All of these things must be considered, we cannot change our climate, we must contend with our long,



cold winters, we must feed out the crops that we can raise, and we should keep the kind of cows that will give us the best possible results.

Thus far I have not attempted any claim for the Ayrshire as coming nearer an "all purpose cow," than any of the other dairy breeds; but this might well be done. The size and form, large, heavy hindquarters, and thick loins, make her quite a respectable beef type. The calves grow rapidly and make splendid veal, and in mature form the Ayrshire will command a good price for beef. What more can we ask of any breed? If we have one of the very best "animal machines" to produce milk, butter and cream, one adapted to our climate, and possessing the qualities of an ideal dairy cow; and at the same time worth a fair price for beef; what more can we ask or expect. With all of these facts in view, I do not hesitate to say, that the Ayrshire is by far the best cow for a New England farmer to buy and own.

But many will say, this may be true, still there are not Ayrshires enough to supply all; and the price is too high for everybody to buy as they would like. Then let every farmer come as near to this as he can. He can at least secure a bull and raise a herd of good grades. Experience has shown that the best results in the shape of a good cross, is the use of an Ayrshire bull with a Jersey or Grade Jersey cow. Many fine milkers have been secured, coming from a Durham or Grade Durham mother. In any case new blood should be introduced, and a thoroughbred Ayrshire sire used until the grade is as perfect as possible.

This is precisely what many farmers are doing, and the day is not far distant when the natives of Scotland, shall live and thrive on the majority of our New England farms, and these farmers will grow rich selling

milk, cream and butter from the Ayrshire or Grade Ayrshire cow. (Great applause.)

THE PRESIDENT: Gentlemen, you have heard this very entertaining address by Mr. Pember. The only fault I have to find with it is that he did not make his subject broad enough and make it "The Ayrshire, the Best Cow for Every Farmer." I think that on the discussion we will discuss the question from that standpoint — "The Ayrshire, the Best Cow for Every Farmer." The paper is now open for discussion.

THE SECRETARY: Mr. Pember said nothing about the Ayrshire for beef. Of course, the Ayrshire is not a beef cow; but a cow that after she is too old for service that will give beef enough to pay for her original cost is worth a good deal more than one you have to throw out in the woods for the crows. The Ayrshire cow, as she is built, will always pay for beef all that she has cost to raise up until she becomes a milker.

REV. DR. PEMBER: That is substantially what I said.

THE SECRETARY: Excuse me, then. While we don't claim for the Ayrshire she should be a beef cow, I think that is a very important point. I know I have frequently sold cows to butchers, and the butchers always are very anxious to get Ayrshire beef. They tell me the loin is very thick, the hams are very large, that the meat is finely larded, even in a two year old; that it is flecked nicely; that a two-year-old steer will be as finely flecked with fat as a four-year-old steer of other breeds; and that they never lose money on an Ayrshire. I know that in my own herd, when I first began, at one time I had a heifer that did not prove satisfactory, and there was a butcher in town who was always wanting to buy at a lump guess. If I could not

sell him by guess, we had them weighed. I had an Ayrshire that I wanted to sell, and I asked him so much money for it, and he offered me five dollars less than I asked him, and I told him to weigh her, and she came to thirty-five cents more than I had asked him. He was very much chagrined, and said he never before had bought an Ayrshire, and said they were awfully deceptive in weight—they would always weigh more than they looked—and he said the reason of that was that the loin was so thick. I think it is claimed that the steers, when crossed with short horns, will help sell the short horns. I know at one time I had a bunch of short horn steers I had bought for the purpose of feeding. There was one steer that was out of a short horn cow by an Ayrshire bull that always looked fat, and, really, when I came to sell them brought me more, and helped sell the others that were short horns with no Ayrshire blood in them. It is claimed by butchers that an Ayrshire strain in the blood in the feeding of short horns and in other breeds increases them in depth of body, in heaviness in the quarters and the parts that are the paying parts—the hindquarters and the loins. (Applause.)

THE PRESIDENT: Is there any further discussion? If not, we will listen to a paper by Mr. Winslow on "The Relation of Structure to Dairy Capacity." (Applause.)

#### THE RELATION OF STRUCTURE TO DAIRY CAPACITY.

There is an inherent ability in cattle to produce from the same kind of food, either flesh or dairy product; and while it is probable that in the far past the cattle of a given section were uniformly of the same type and characteristics, and probably bred true to that

type the same as do wild animals, yet, when the hand of man began to utilize them for his needs, they began to take on changed form and characteristics in response to the efforts of their owner to form them more and more to his ideas of what would be the most for his own benefit in supplying his daily wants. Thus the natural law of selection changed some into beef and others into dairy producers, but with every change of ownership there was likely to be a change of purpose in their management, and, while all were more or less useful, there was little marked diversity until later enterprise with concerted action began to form fixed types for the highest production of either beef or dairy products.

While it is true that certain exterior structural characteristics seem, as a general rule, to produce the same results in a desired product, it is also true that this given line has not been followed long enough in either direction so firmly to fix the type as to enable a breeder to feel certain as to what he may produce from any careful coupling of his cattle; so that while we may reasonably hope that by the uniting of like we can hope for a like result, we are not sure, because none of our cattle have been bred in that line long enough to eliminate a tendency to scatter, or take back to some of the varied ancestry from which they sprung. But the longer a breeder or successive breeders pursue the same course, the less likely is there to be disappointment in the offspring of judicious coupling of animals possessed of similar structure, and descended from that same type. While we have various so-called breeds of cattle, there are two distinct divisions which might be laid down, dividing them into two classes: the producer of beef and the producer of dairy products, and we find structural differences in the highest type of each which

indicate inherent capacity, and we find, as a rule, that irrespective of breeds the same structural difference is followed by the same comparative difference in the result.

Take the animals of the highest type of beef production, we find that all their parts that are non-essential are eliminated, or are reduced to a minimum, head small and boney, horns either entirely gone or of small size, bones small and of fine texture, neck short, back and ribs compact and closely set together, and, in fact, the whole structure put together on the most economical plan of saving everything and losing nothing, and the body, as you look at it standing, presents the form of an oblong square box, simply leaving out the head, neck and legs. The beef animal might be called a miser, hoarding up all it gains, and giving up nothing except with the surrender of life, often not even giving milk enough to raise its own offspring, while on the other hand the highest type of the dairy producer, as we find in all breeds, has a comparatively uniform structure that in most parts is directly opposite from the beef producer, but with the non-essential parts quite similar—head small and bony, horns small, bones small of fine texture, neck long and slim with strong junction with the head, clean throat, shoulders light and thin, withers sharp with backbone rising above the blades, ribs arching out and swelling immediately after leaving the shoulders, giving abundant room for the heart and lungs, and the whole formation of ribs gradually enlarging to the hindquarters, giving plenty of room for food, the ribs being wide and flat, and with considerable space between them, the backbone strong and corrugated, showing a looseness to the touch, hips wide, pelvic arch high, rump bones wide spread, tail long

and slim, flanks high and arched, open between thighs, and, in curving, giving plenty of room for udder, legs short, bones flat, udder capacious, running well forward and back with the forequarters of uniform size, teats of medium length and of good size and uniform from udder to end, placed wide apart at the four corners of the udder, milk veins large, long and tortuous, entering the abdomen through one or more large holes on each side, the veins and holes on either side being equal in size and length, color conforming to requirements of the breed.

I have left out the distinctly breed characteristics, as the animals in all breeds that have made themselves famous had almost uniformly the same structural makeup, indicating that there was a uniform build that in itself denoted ability to produce either beef or dairy product.

In studying the outward form of the cows of all breeds that have given the highest yields at the dairy, you will find them lacking in that shapeliness ascribed to the beef animal, and which to a beef breeder would be considered homely and ill shaped.

It has always seemed that the breeder of dairy cattle was trying to obtain the highest results at the pail from a beef type, and let go the straight contour of the beef producer with the greatest reluctance.

It is almost proverbial that a great producer in the dairy breeds stands no show in the ring beside her more shapely sister of the beef type in winning the ribbons which should denote superiority. I have heard our Canadian cousins condemn in the ring a crumpled-horned Ayrshire cow, regardless of her milking appearance, because her horns were not characteristic of the breed and should be upright.

The highest excellence of a dairy cow is her capacity to give the largest dairy product from the least food consumed, and when you study the outward formation of the great producers you do not find them having large horns or straight backs. While you may now and then get a fairly good product from a cow lacking in one or more of the dairy characteristics, still it is the exception, and in breeding should not be encouraged. Perfection in all those points that in themselves fit the cow to do her highest work should be encouraged, and those points which are not found in cows doing the highest work should be discouraged.

Constitution is the foundation excellence, because without it the best of other points are useless. By constitution in a dairy cow I do not mean that she shall be like a beef animal, any more than I would require a running thoroughbred to have the form of a Clyde or a Percheron. I have heard it said that you must have width between the forelegs of a dairy cow to insure constitution, but which has the stronger constitution to endure a hard strain, the race horse or the draft? Which has the stronger constitution, the dairy cow, thin in the withers and light in the shoulders, that can produce ten times her weight in milk during the year and half her weight in butter, or the beef cow that can in the two or three years of her lifetime produce half a ton of meat?

Perhaps the next point in importance is the inclination and ability to consume and digest a large amount of coarse fodder. Then follows the perfection of udder and milk development, and while we would allow a material departure from straight lines in shape of the dairy cow, her udder should, when young, have a good degree of conformity to straight lines, because, other

things being equal, the squarer and straighter the udder the greater capacity, and the lines of beauty are here the signs of utility.

Our interest here today centers in the Ayrshire breed of cattle, and it is for us to inquire how we may breed the Ayrshire cow so as to have her constantly progressing in ability to produce a large amount of dairy product of good quality at a minimum cost. It is only recently that any concerted action has been taken to find out what was really her dairy ability, and while we have not as large a number of cases as we could wish to allow us to compare the form with the dairy result, we have a few; and as far as I have been able to observe, the same rule holds true in Ayrshires as in other breeds as to the dairy form that excels at the pail, and as you depart from that form the yield, as a rule, decreases.

The question for Ayrshire breeders to decide is whether they will hold to the Ayrshire model as laid down by Scotch breeders for the show ring, or will change somewhat the ideal type as laid down in the scale of points, and allow a more decided dairy type to be the standard of excellence. Are the breeders of Ayrshires to stand still and keep the standard of the Ayrshire cow at a medium grade, or are they ready to push her to the front as a producer?

There is a limit to the product almost in proportion to her shapeliness, as laid down in the scale of points for the show ring. The question is, are you breeding show Ayrshires or Dairy Ayrshires? The scale of points as issued by an Association is supposed to be the standard of excellence and the rule to guide breeders. Now let any breeder go through his herd and keep a careful record of the dairy yield and compare it



with the perfect type as laid down in the scale of points and see where it lands him. Are the cows that scale the highest the ones that pay the best? Every breeder should, as far as he is able, have his herd close to the type of the breed, and which shall he sacrifice, looks or utility? If the scale of points is not such as will encourage breeding Ayrshires of the highest utility, then the scale should be changed so as not only to allow but encourage breeders to develop the highest type of a Dairy Ayrshire.

The photographs of noted Ayrshires at the pail, both in Scotland and here, indicate that the greatest dairy yields come from a different looking cow from the one you usually see led into the show ring. I have here a photograph of Ayrshires that won at the pail, and they are of the dairy type. You may pass this around, gentlemen. This is a photograph taken in 1860 of cows that were in the dairy test for a prize offered by the Duke of Athol for the largest amount of milk for ten successive milkings in Ayr, Scotland, April 25, 1860. You will see those cows are of the dairy type with small horns and long teats.

I have here, in connection with that, which might as well follow it, a collection of photographs taken from the recent Herd books in Scotland of prize winners, which are bred from the original Ayrshire cattle, according to the present desire of Scotchmen.

I have here another bunch which are bred from our own Eastern and United States Ayrshire cows, which are of the American type, and probably originated from the descendants of those that were brought over about the time that the photograph was taken. You will notice that the American bred Ayrshires closely resemble the cows in the Scotch picture of 1860,

while the Scotch prize winners are very different from either. The 1860 Scotch cows and the photographs of the American bred Ayrshire show larger udders, longer teats and smaller horns. They may not be as stylish looking, but they show a decidedly better dairy type.

I was at the Experimental Farm at Ottawa last fall, and they showed me Scotch bred Ayrshires of both dairy type and show type, also Canadian bred Ayrshires, and they had kept records of their milk and butter yield for the year. I was interested in noticing the difference. The Canadian bred Ayrshires had not proved very good milkers, but the Ayrshires of the dairy type that were imported from Scotland were superior cows, very much such cows as those in the 1860 picture and our own American bred Ayrshires, good size, shapely udder, small horns, long teats, and a decided dairy look; but not as handsome to look at as the show yard Ayrshires that were imported from Scotland and standing side by side. The man in charge called my attention to the beauty of the show Ayrshires, but said the others were far ahead in dairy. It was another example of there being two types in Scotland.

There is no good reason why there should be such a scarcity of 10,000 pound Ayrshire cows, and if breeders would pay more attention to the dairy type of their Ayrshire cows, the 500 pound butter cows would be more plentiful.

I see no good reason why our American breeders of Ayrshires should follow after the Scotch type of large horn and small teat. If the Ayrshire breeders of Scotland have departed from the original type of their breed that about the time our early importations were made, and from which the best Ayrshires of the States

and Canada have descended, I do not see the wisdom of our following their lead, especially when it gives us poorer dairy cows, because removed from the standard dairy type that excels in milk production. (Great applause.)

THE PRESIDENT: Gentlemen, the paper is open for discussion, and I hope this will be complete. The question of "The Relation of Structure to Dairy Capacity" will now be discussed.

REV. DR. PEMBER: May I ask Mr. Winslow in what way he would suggest any change from the present scale we have in our book?

SECRETARY WINSLOW: I notice in looking over the scale of points of other dairy breeds they allow a latitude in straightness from the head to the shoulders and in straightness of the back. It seems to me we require too straight an animal from the horns to the tail. Drop out the "straight" on the neck and back of the animal. We arbitrarily require this, while other breeds leave it open, so that the breeder can breed a cow that has a high pelvic arch, and has, perhaps, a ewe neck, and not be disqualified according to their scale of points, while it would be by ours. We expect a man who goes into the ring to judge Ayrshires will judge according to our points. We expect any careful breeder will breed as closely as he can to the scale of points. I like a straight line for the beauty, if we can get as much milk; but we are compelling our breeders to breed straight lines, and all the other breeds leave it open.

REV. DR. PEMBER: I would suggest, to get at the point I was reaching for, for instance, back short and straight changed to read back strong, requiring that the spine should be well defined, especially at the

shoulders, ribs well sprung, giving large barrel capacity, the body deep at the flanks. Of course, you don't want your barrel capacity made any different.

THE SECRETARY: Neck moderately long and straight from the head to the top of the shoulder. You will find in very good cows a ewe neck, won't you, Mr. Brown?

MR. BROWN: I think so.

MR. WINSLOW: We claim a cow with an inclination to ewe neck may be a good cow, but we have here the word "straight" and you disqualify her. Now, suppose you want to breed according to the scale of your breed and you get a cow with a straight neck, and find the cow with the straight neck is not as good a cow as one with a ewe neck.

DR. PEMBER: You mean dropping a little from the point of the shoulder.

MR. WINSLOW: Yes, you find quite a number of cows dropping in a little in front of the shoulder.

A MEMBER: Do you find many cows that drop a little bit from the shoulders?

MR. WINSLOW: Yes, I think you will find quite a number in this set of pictures of American bred Ayrshire cows; you won't find a great many heavy milkers but what drop a little.

MR. PEMBER: I think you will find most of the Scotch bred cows in these pictures have a straight neck and even a straight back; but if you look at the cows that have large records, their back is not straight from the withers to the drop of the tail; is not that so Mr. Brown?

MR. BROWN: That is the general opinion. There is a good deal of difference in that, you know. The big-backed ones are pretty apt to be pretty thick

across the withers. For my part, and I think most breeders, will pick out a cow that has thin shoulders to be milkers. I like to see them thin there and spread out as they go back—wedge shaped.

REV. DR. PEMBER: What I was reaching at is, if that is wrong, why not change it?

MR. WINSLOW: That is what I think. Here is what the Guernsey people claim: "Long, thin neck with strong juncture to head, clean throat, backbone rising well between shoulder blades; large, rugged spinal processes, indicating good development of the spinal cord; pelvis arching and wide, rump long; wide, strong structure of spine at setting on of tail." They say nothing about "straightness." Now the Holstein: "Neck long, fine and clean at juncture with the head free from dew-lap, evenly and smoothly joined to the shoulders." Jerseys: "Neck thin, rather long with clean throat and not heavy at the shoulder." You see all the breeds leave that open, so that the breeder can have a little latitude in his breeding, and still keep to the scale of points and breed for the dairy instead of something else.

REV. DR. PEMBER: Mr. Winslow, what step is necessary to drop out that word "straight," and would it be policy to do it? There is the question. Do the facts bear us out in that?

MR. WINSLOW: It makes us differ a little from the old Scotch type of Ayrshires, and the question is whether we want to adhere strongly to the old Scotch type, or to the American Ayrshire that was bred since we imported; whether we want to breed for larger dairy capacity. As our scale of points now reads, a breeder must either ignore the judgment of his Association in giving him a rule to breed by, or he must sacri-

fice his best dairy cows ; and the same is true with an expert judge when in the ring judging Ayrshires, he must scale down the best dairy cows for non-essential points. My friend Mr. Brown, in going into the ring to judge Ayrshires, will adhere to the dairy type more than the type the Scotch think we must breed. A Canadian at one time found a great deal of fault with Mr. Brown's judgment. I told him Mr. Brown knew a good cow when he saw it, and told him Mr. Brown didn't like an Ayrshire with big horns and short teats, and if he had those he would likely have cattle that Mr. Brown didn't like. He claimed Mr. Brown gave the premium to cows that were not so handsome. I would like to hear what Mr. Brown has to say. He has helped to make out several scales of points.

MR. BROWN: Mr. President, in relation to this scale of points, I consider that more a matter of judgment between the men that are making up this scale of points. Of course, if one man wants to breed a straight neck and a straight back straight to the tail, and another man wants a different style, for instance, one with a ewe neck with a drop at the shoulder, some of them want a cow's back thin and run back to the hip. Mr. Winslow was talking, or describing, a good long hip. To get a long hip you have got to have a pretty straight tail ; you have got to have a tail that runs out there and drops pretty square behind the cow. It shows the difference in breeders and the difference in cows. I remember once hearing a remark made at a New England fair by a man from Lowell. At that time we had a judge from one of the New England states, and I went up to a man there and said, " I wish you would take that cow out. I want to just look at her head a little." This man said, " I don't care about her head ;

don't make no odds whether she has got any head or not. If I can put a washbowl in under her tail, that is all I want to see." It was a remark that I never heard before. I guess all I ever learned in my life was by observing such things and going home and experimenting with my own cattle. As a general thing, the best cattle behind indicated a looseness. He made another statement here—he spoke of being in the ring in New York state. I remember it perfectly well. It was a very good show, and there were two cows that were very close—one was pretty nearly a solid cow, and the other was mostly white. We finally decided there were some points we liked about the nearly white cow that we would give it to the white cow—the cow which was mostly all white with just a little red on the ears and head; and, finally, a man that was connected with the "Country Gentleman" came to me and said, "Why, Mr. Brown, how is it, you don't like white cattle, do you?" "Oh, yes," I said, "I don't object to white cattle." "Well," he said, "I notice you haven't given these cattle any prizes," that was, those of Mr. Stacey's herd. I said "No," and I said, "You must acknowledge one thing, that I have given the first prize to a white cow." That was a cow called White Floss. I guess Mr. Converse and Mr. Wells know about her. I guess Mr. Wells has bred from that same cow. I said to this man who was there in connection with the "Country Gentlemen," "Look here, friend, let us go around and look over those cows a little," and we went over and looked at these white cows. I said to him, "Do you like that kind of a horn?" They had upright horns that stuck right up, oh, perhaps a foot and a half long and as big around as my arm where they came down to the head, thick necked, big shouldered,

straight right from the top of the shoulder, fine back, straight, as Mr. Winslow said, to the tail; but I went and put my hand on to the skin. That is a great point with me—the hide, when I take up the hide I like it to feel right. I said to this gentlemen, “Take hold of these cows and examine them a little, feel of their hide and see what you think of it.” He said—well, he didn’t seem to understand anything about that—“What do you mean?” “Well,” I said, “You handle that hide and you will find it pretty hard work to get it up in your hand, for instance, I like a hide you can pick up. You can’t take that skin in your hand soft and mellow.” “Now,” I said, “look at these cows’ udders, they are little”—there wasn’t a single one, or but one, good cow on exhibition, but I think there wasn’t another one that had what I called a decent udder; they had little bits of teats. They were not bigger than ordinary sheep’s teats—not a single one of them. “Now, I said, “I am opposed to that kind of cattle.” I said, “In Rhode Island men do the milking; they get up in the morning and go out to milk, and get it on the milk-cart and down to the station on time, and they don’t want to sit down and strip with the thumb and finger; let women do that.” And I said, “In New England the men want a teat they can take hold of, so that their hand will press out a quantity of milk; they don’t want to be ten minutes milking a cow.” I timed a man one time—he was not told to milk as fast as he could—to see how long it took him to milk ten cows right along, and it took him two minutes and a half apiece. Now, if you are going to have little teats to milk, why he wouldn’t do it in any two minutes and a half. Well, I know there is a good deal of feeling because I disagreed with the herd that came from



Canada over these points, which I did not like. Now, I think as much almost of the skin of a cow as any one point; and then, another thing I like—I guess there are very few but will bear me out in it—I think a good deal about her escutcheon.

That is very important in a milker. Now, the first question a man wants to study is to find out the points he generally finds in a good milker. I have studied up the thing closely, and I find in my best cows, and the best cows that I meet in going through the country, a nice escutcheon—soft, velvety hair—there is none of this loose kind of coarse hair you find on some of these cows.

Give me a good skin, a long, thin neck, dish face, good bright eyes, good nostrils, a soft, mellow hide, a good udder, good teats, and you can have the rest. (Applause.)

REV. DR. PEMBER: In order to get at this, it evidently needs careful consideration—the question of changing this word “straight” or leaving it out, if it is necessary to leave it out in our scale of points, I move you that this matter be referred to the Executive Committee to report at our next annual meeting, if they should see fit, of course, to make the recommendation to leave it out. I move that it be referred to the Executive Committee with instructions to report thereon at our next meeting.

Seconded by Mr. Yeaton.

THE PRESIDENT: Is there any discussion? It seems to me the discussion should take place here, and the discussion should be pretty complete, so that the Committee will know what the different members think in regard to this change, so they can arrive at some

conclusion agreeable to what most of the members want, if possible.

MR. WINSLOW: I would like to make an amendment to Mr. Pember's motion. The whole Association has more interest in it than the Executive Committee, and I think that with the members here today we can settle this just as satisfactorily as we could by waiting a year. We have our show at St. Louis another year, and it might be worth something to us to have a scale of points to back up the cows we expect to show there. I would move you, to get the sense of the meeting, that in No. 2 of the scale of points the words, "Neck moderately long, and straight from the head to the top of the shoulder," that the "straight from the head to the top of the shoulders" be struck out, leaving it to read thus, "Neck moderately long, free from loose skin on the under side, fine at its junction with the head, and enlarging symmetrically towards the shoulders."

REV. DR. PEMBER: Would you change No. 4?

MR. WINSLOW: Four I would change to, "A straight back, spine well defined, especially at the shoulders; ribs well sprung, giving large barrel capacity; the body deep at the flanks—

THE PRESIDENT (interrupting): Would you leave the "straight" off, or put in "moderately straight" in No. 4?

REV. DR. PEMBER: How about No. 5?

MR. WINSLOW: That is, "Hindquarters long, broad and straight, except a pelvic arch." If you allow "pelvic arch" in there, it seems to me that straight is not out of place.

MR. BROWN: Well, they are apt to get short quarters, you know. There is one point there, I think, the loins in a milch cow. That is a great point for

their constitution. A cow may have almost all the other points, and, if she has not got a good loin, she never will be a successful milker. What I mean is a cow that will give a good mess, and will hold it through the year. There is one point I did not mention, that is, the holes that come into the udder of a milch cow. I think you will find it a very important thing in a cow. I think the length of the teats is quite important, and not only the length of the teats, but the hole that goes in the cow's stomach should be so you can put your thumb in it. If there are two or three holes, so much the better. I have seen three holes on one side and two on the other—seemed to be a perfect net-work of milk veins under her barrel. I have seen the milk veins extended well forward, and the hole often extended clear up under her shoulder. I like to see that. Still, if you have only one hole, I would like to see large veins. You often find it don't go under the shoulder when there are only two milk holes. I don't like to see big, heavy, coarse veins—I like to see them soft and mellow to handle, the same as you would the skin. Then when you come back to flank, a great many don't know there is a vein there. I remember once handling a cow there when I was examining some cows, and when I got back there a man said, "What is back there on the flank, I notice you always put your hand under the flank?" I said, "Aint there anything there?" He said, "I don't know." I said, "Come here and let us see. Put your hand on here and let us see." Well, he put his hand on her and rubbed her with it, and I asked if he felt anything, and he said, "Oh, there is something in there, isn't there?" And I took my thumb and finger and slipped through it. I said, "That is what I was feeling for." He said,

“ Well, what is it, what is it ? ” I said, “ What do you think it is ? ” He said, “ I don’t know. I never had anything to do with that. I never knew anything about it. ” I said, “ I will tell you. A cow’s bag is just the same as a square house, partitions through the center and across it ; there are four quarters to it, and each quarter is separate. ” Well, he didn’t hardly think it was so. I said, “ To prove it to you, you sometimes have seen a cow give milk that was bloody out of one teat and the rest was good ? ” “ Oh, yes, ” he said he had. “ Well, if the milk all came together, why wasn’t it all bloody ? ” Well, well, he didn’t know, you know. Of course, that was the proof you know—it was separate. Now, this is an important point. A butcher will tell you they are kidney veins—I don’t care what you call them. It is the vein that takes care of the hind teat in the cow’s bag. The other goes into the bag and cares for the front teats.

REV. DR. PEMBER : Mr. President, I will withdraw my motion and accept Mr. Winslow’s amendment.

THE PRESIDENT : Does the seconder of the motion consent to the withdrawal ?

MR. YEATON : I do.

REV. DR. PEMBER : Now, as I understand the motion, in No. 2 we simply strike out “ straight from the head to the top of the shoulder, ” and in No. 4 drop the word “ straight, ” simply saying “ back short. ” I suggest, simply for your thought, saying, “ short and strong ” instead of “ straight, making it read “ back short and strong, spine well defined, etc. ”

MR. WINSLOW : I have no objection to that.

REV. DR. PEMBER : Then in No. 5 you have no

fault to find with the word "straight" there, have you?

MR. BROWN: Won't you read No. 5?

MR. WINSLOW: "Five. "Hindquarters long, broad and straight, except a pelvic arch; hookbones wide apart and not overlaid with fat, tail long, slender and set on a level with the back."

REV. DR. PEMBER: Then the only amendment would be to drop that sentence in No. 2, and change the word "straight" to "strong" in No. 4. I am prepared to vote for that now as well as any time, if the rest are.

THE PRESIDENT: Gentlemen, you have heard the amendment. Is there any further discussion? If you are ready for the question, we will vote on it.

MR. FLETCHER: I would like to ask, Mr. President, if it would not be well to raise the standard of weight under No. 10? I think the larger our Ayrshires are, the better it is for the breed. I think that anything which tends to improve the breed, or has something to do with it, as I think size has, should be recognized.

MR. WINSLOW: That is 1000 pounds for the average live weight of a mature cow.

MR. FLETCHER: A cow may weigh 1100 pounds, and it would be a good thing; you say about 1000 pounds.

REV. DR. PEMBER: It is the average, you know.

THE PRESIDENT: It might be above or below; it is the average rate.

MR. FLETCHER: All right, I didn't understand that.

THE PRESIDENT: Any further discussion? If not, we will put the question. It has been moved and

seconded that the scale of points be modified as follows: that in section 2 the words "and straight from the head to the top of the shoulder" be omitted.

Motion carried.

THE PRESIDENT: And in section 4 to change the word "straight" to "strong." The section would then read, "Back short and strong, spine well defined, especially at the shoulders; ribs well sprung, giving large barrel capacity; the body deep at the flanks."

The motion was then put and carried.

MR. CONVERSE: I would like to emphasize the remarks in reference to the Canadian herd referred to and exhibited at our State fair. You are familiar with the fact that the Canadians appointed a Committee, whose business it was to examine every animal and every herd to be shown at the Pan-American. Our friend Stacey made a fine exhibit at that time, and applied for a chance to show his herd at the Pan-American. This Committee refused to allow him to do it. They simply said they were not good representative dairy cattle, and they wouldn't allow him to come and make the exhibit.

There is one point I think was overlooked in both the papers read with reference to the beef qualities of the Ayrshire animal. Now, we all understand there is a strong difference in the quality of mutton produced by a different variety of sheep. Take fine wools and they have got a strong, sheepy flavor that is not pleasant. It is a fact that there is also a difference in flavor in cattle. It is a fact that the flavor of Ayrshire beef is equal to the flavor of any beef. Now, our experience when we have had a cow that has been turned over to the butcher is, that he says when he comes around next time the customer will say, "I wish you would bring

that kind of beef always." It is the best beef for your customers, and the best beef to handle. Last year we had occasion to slaughter a heifer, a three-year-old that would not breed. The heifer was sent to one of the best butchers in our county, and, after dressing and disposing of the carcass, he told us it was the best carcass of beef that had been in his shop during the whole year, no matter what breed, whether they were short horns or anything else. Well, that shows that the Ayrshire is capable of producing not only beef as cheaply, but of just as good a quality.

Since my friend indulged in a little story referring to the Holstein-Friesian, if you will pardon me, I will just give you one little story illustrating this point. A few years ago, at a certain State fair, a gentleman was showing a splendid herd of Jerseys. When he was ready to lead them into the ring, a man stood there who was a very prominent and loud-spoken man, an exhibitor of Holsteins, and when he was about to lead in the little Jerseys, this Holstein man said, "Stand back here, make way for the little cream pots." Of course, they laughed, and the man went and showed his Jerseys, and in due time the time came for the other man to go in with his Holsteins, and the Jersey exhibitor was present, and he put in his oar and said, "Stand back here, gentlemen, make way for the waterworks." (Laughter and applause.)

REV. DR. PEMBER: I rise to say a few words, if you will permit me. I had a letter from a party from another part of our State, and he said he had a milk-route, and that he had as good cows as anybody, he guessed; that he had Jersey and Grade Jersey cows, and he wanted to breed them so as to increase the flow, and it lay, in his judgment, between introducing a Hol-

stein or an Ayrshire bull of the right grade. He knew I had Ayrshires, and wanted to know which I thought was best. I said, "If it is simply the quantity of milk you are trying to increase, I would suggest that you use the city hydrant instead of the Holstein for your choice." I rise to make another point in regard to this scale.

After listening to Mr. Brown's remarks, I feel quite in sympathy with what he said, and I take his remarks as the basis for what I propose to recommend.

No. 8 says "skin mellow, soft and elastic, and covered with soft, close, woolly hair." And yet, while it is considered so important by any judge that I ever saw take hold of Ayrshires—that is, any kind of a judge—your scale of points are but five, and weight, a thing that is not essentially important, "average live weight in full milk about one thousand pounds," eight points. Of course, that is true, that is, the average weight around about 1000 pounds. Many weigh up to about 1100 pounds. I bought one of brother Winslow, and I weighed it on a scale at Bangor, and it weighed 1080 pounds. We don't find any fault if it runs over a little, and I suggest that No. 10, which you see scores eight, now I move that these figures be reversed. I don't want to disturb this thing too much—just simply reverse the figures, and let us allow five points for weight, and eight points for the skin and hair condition of the animal.

MR. BROWN: You were speaking about the different qualities of Ayrshires. I must tell you a little experience I had. I had a grade Ayrshire bull, and he was a great fellow—weighed most 2000 pounds. I got ready to kill him, and I sent for a man I was acquainted with to come and look him over. He looked a minute



or so, and he didn't say anything. Finally I said, "What is he worth?" He said, "I don't know. If I should buy this bull and it dressed off kind of blue, Brown, I should have a big lot of bull beef on hand, shouldn't I?" I said, "Yes." "Well, he said, "I don't know; if he dressed off well I could do pretty well with him." He was a man I had confidence in, and I said, "You take the bull and dress him, and give me what you can afford to; if he dresses off blue, aint good for anything, pay what he is worth, that is all I want." "All right," he said, "I take him on that condition." Well, he took him, and it ran along a month or so, and I was going by the market one day, and he came out and said, "Come in, I want to pay you for that bull." I said, "All right." So I got out of my wagon and went in, and—Stephen his name was, I always called him Stevie—I said, "Stevie, how much are you going to give me for the bull?" "I am going to give you the highest price for any steer beef in this country." "Well," I said, "I am very glad of that." "I never sold a piece of that bull but what the man came back and wanted some more; I never had so good a piece of meat in my market as that bull was."

MR. YEATON: I second Mr. Pember's motion.

THE PRESIDENT: You have heard the motion that the number of points in section 8 be exchanged for those in section 10; that is, for skin, mellow, soft and elastic and covered with soft, close, woolly hair, the scale of points to be 8; and average live weight in full milk about one thousand pounds be given five points. Is there any discussion?

DR. DOE: I think that the gentlemen's point is perhaps very well taken: that a nice skin which has mellowness and so on should really fetch more, but we

had not given in this scale of points any too much value to the size of our cows. I find that people who are becoming interested in Ayrshires are looking more and more every year towards increase in size. There was a time 850 or 900 pounds was considered a pretty fair sized cow, and we have here an average of 1000 pounds. I think that every fifty or 100 pounds we can add to the size of our Ayrshires is worth every additional point between those given to the quality of the skin and the size of the animal. We are all in this business for the money there is in it. I think the additional 100 pounds we could get on an animal will sell that animal more quickly than a difference of three points in the quality of the hide. This is simply my personal opinion. I would like to hear from the other members of the Association.

REV. DR. PEMBER: Pardon me for speaking again. I have no objection whatever. I would vote—if the doctor should make an amendment for an addition to the weight—I would be willing to raise the standard to 1050 pounds, if you wish, as the average. I think that our Ayrshires could stand that. I did not propose any change in the weight, but it seems to me in comparison that eight points is pretty heavy to put on there, because, ordinarily, there would be no cow that had eight points difference—as an average, I mean. Let a man walk into the show ring today, and he would have no occasion and no judge would have any occasion to cut the weight of an average of 1000 pounds, whereas he could cut the other because of condition—I mean, if he was working for fine points, if he found coarse hair, a thick-hided, rough creature—and if he had to cut, he ought to have room to cut. That was my feeling. I think the eight better stand there

and the five go on the weight, because at present there will be no question as to the weight—that was my figuring of the thing exactly.

MR. WINSLOW: I think Mr. Pember in his show ring experience must have run up against some large cows. I have seen a good many Ayrshire cows led into the ring that would not weigh over 850 or 900 pounds. I think the "average live weight in full milk" means for mature cows, and that this should be her usual weight at this period of lactation. She would sometimes be fleshier than at other times when in full milk, but she should usually weigh that after calving.

DR. DOE: It is a question of the show ring.

REV. DR. PEMBER: Sure, it is the show ring now where we have them. If you are going into the show ring, you want to keep your standard up if you can.

MR. BROWN: Do I understand the average weight shall be 1000 pounds?

REV. DR. PEMBER: I have no quarrel with that.

MR. BROWN: Is that the way it is left?

REV. DR. PEMBER: Yes, there is no question about that. If the doctor should make a motion, I am willing to stand for a raise, if he thinks fit.

MR. BROWN: I think 1000 pounds is as much as an Ayrshire will average. We all like to get large ones, but I think more will go under 1000 pounds than will go over 1000 pounds.

THE PRESIDENT: Any further discussion on this matter? This transfer of the number of points?

MR. FLETCHER: I think size is an element at the dairy as well as in the show ring. I think it is fully as important in the average run.

REV. DR. PEMBER: Don't you think the best dairy cow has a soft, elastic skin?

MR. FLETCHER: Yes, but it is a combination of both.

DR. DOE: From my standpoint, after what Mr. Pember said, I think we ought to gain the extra size. I think if we can make the breeding of Ayrshires, such Ayrshires as are demanded today with an extra fifty or 100 pounds, that counts in the show ring, but I doubt very much whether the three points for the quality of the hide should be transferred over there instead of leaving it for the increase of fifty or a 100 pounds weight. I would rather have an extra 100 pounds on my cow than to have a little additional quality in the hide and the hair. I think that the three points ought to go to the credit of the size of the animal.

REV. DR. PEMBER: I can't see why it is going to change the weight at all. At the present time, as it stands, the weight is an average of about 1000 pounds.

MR. WALKER: I wish we could hear from every member, Mr. President, on this change in the scale of points. We have made one change today, and the question is whether we should do any more changing.

THE PRESIDENT: That is what we want: the opinion of every member here on the subject. Gentlemen, to my mind the question is: what shall the standard size of the cow be at her full weight?

MR. WALKER: We will leave that with the judge.

THE PRESIDENT: There is where the latitude comes in. Where shall that average be? Shall we raise the figures? Shall we say that the average live weight in full milk shall be 1000 pounds? If we say the standard shall be average live weight at maturity,

we can make it 1050 pounds, or even 1080 pounds. We are trying to better the weight, and some men are trying particularly for the soft skin, soft hair; they are all striving for perfection.

DR. DOE: I would like to hear from Mr. Converse; he has had experience in the show ring.

MR. CONVERSE: It is an acknowledged fact with scientists that small animals are very much easier to keep than large ones; in other words, the cost of keeping is in proportion to weight. When we come to increase the size of our cows, we also increase the cost. You will bear in mind that away back all breeds sprung from one breed, and these various breeds man made. We have got it in our power to make just such animals as we breed for. We can make the ponderous short horn out of an Ayrshire, if we work for it. It is only a question of work, and if we want to. We can make the Ayrshire weigh 1400 or 1500 pounds. The experiments that are first made will be ruinous to the milking qualities.

DR. DOE: That reminds me of a story. A man complained to the mayor of the city and said that they had a little calf in the house, and the people wanted a change, and the mayor said, "Well, keep goats." (Laughter.) If we are going to the other extreme, we might do that. It seems to me you are making one experiment as it is, and that is enough.

MR. CONVERSE: You will find plenty of Scotchmen born and bred in Scotland who don't want a bigger cow than will weigh from 850 to 900 pounds. They say you can produce more milk with that sort of a cow than you can with one weighing 1100 or 1200 pounds. So far as I am personally concerned, I should certainly go against awarding an extra number of points—increasing the number in the show ring—for a cow that

would weigh over 1000 pounds. I think that is enough, Mr. President. I think we are setting a bad precedent if we try to increase the size, regardless of its effect on the milk production.

THE PRESIDENT: Gentlemen, we are ready to take a vote, and the question has been called for. All those in favor of making section 8 read "eight" instead of "five" points, and section 10 read "five" instead of "eight" points, that is, transposing the number of points given to weight and skin, will signify by saying "aye."

The motion was lost.

MR. FLETCHER: I just telephoned Mr. Drew at his house, and told him the Ayrshire Breeders' Association had tendered their regrets that he could not be with them today, and asked how he was. They said he was very comfortable, and said he thanked God he was alive.

THE PRESIDENT: That is very pleasant news.

Gentlemen, is there anything further that you would like to bring up before the meeting at this time?

MR. WINSLOW: There are some year-books that we would like to have any members who want to take a few for distribution. They are a good advertisement for your cattle.

MR. CONVERSE: You will bear in mind a year ago an attempt was made to get the Empire State to make an appropriation for live stock at the St. Louis show, and, in consultation with various men, among whom was Senator Brown and some others, they thought we could secure a part of the appropriation of that amount, namely, \$300,000, and our efforts with all the help we could secure were bent in that direction. The \$300,000 was appropriated, but up to date we

haven't heard that any part of that worth speaking about has been appropriated for this gigantic interest of the Empire State, namely, live stock. The secretary of this commission, in answer to letters written at my suggestion by Senator Brown, states that he learns by looking the papers over that the State paid \$5,000 to the World's Fair and \$5,000 at the Pan-American, and sees no reason why they should pay any more now. I suggested that the senator write and say when that \$5000 was divided among ten or twelve breeds of cattle, and among the breeds of sheep and swine and horses, there wouldn't be enough of it so we would know we had anything. Your Committee is ready to take hold and do anything we can to help push this thing through, and I would like to make this suggestion: that the various cattle breeders' associations pass resolutions strongly urging an appropriation from this State for this purpose. Senator Brown is ready to do anything to help us, but he says the only chance for us is to get other exhibitors and our agricultural editors to howl long enough and loud enough, and for the associations to talk loud enough to make this expense a necessity, as it is; and, therefore, I move you, sir, to pass the following resolution:—

*Resolved*, That the Ayrshire Breeders' Association, assembled in Albany December 2, 1903, earnestly request the legislature of the State of New York to appropriate \$50,000 for the live stock interests at the St. Louis Exposition."

If we could get that much, it would come, probably, in the shape of extra premiums, or some arrangement probably would be made whereby it would be apportioned for the benefit of the various breeds of cattle, sheep and swine. I would like very much to have that resolution passed.

Seconded by several.

REV. DR. PEMBER : The suggestion occurs to me whether it is advisable for this Association to pass such a resolution unless you will permit us to go on and pass resolutions for the other states.

MR. CONVERSE : Certainly.

MR. WINSLOW : At the last meeting there was a Committee appointed, one from each State. Mr. Pember was appointed on that Committee to represent Maine, and there was a Committee of three to represent New York, of which, I think, Mr. Converse, who introduced the resolution, is chairman, and there are some one or more from each State. The thought was there should be a Committee for each State to represent the Ayrshire interests in that State to unite with any Committees appointed in the State to represent any other live stock associations of that State in preparing and making an exhibit from their States at the St. Louis fair, and that this united Committee shall be expected to work in harmony in trying to obtain appropriations from their State legislature in aid of the live stock exhibit from their own State, and that this shall be done in all the States as far as possible. We then appointed a Committee from each State. In New York we appointed J. F. Converse, of Woodville ; Hon. Augustus Denniston, of Washingtonville, and E. B. Norris, of Sodus.

REV. DR. PEMBER : Doesn't that cover the case as well as anything we could do ?

MR. CONVERSE : Well, that was done last year.

THE PRESIDENT : All those in favor will signify by saying " aye."

Motion lost.



MR. WINSLOW: In that connection it seems to me it wouldn't be a bad idea if this Association should pass a resolution endorsing the request of the Committee of the State of New York to make strenuous efforts to obtain from their own State an appropriation of \$50,000. It seems to me that that would put it in a different light from what it was before—asking them to make it at the Association's request. I would make that as a motion.

MR. PIKE: As a resident of the State, I second the motion.

THE PRESIDENT: You have heard the motion. Is there any discussion on this? If not, we will put the question. All in favor of the motion signify by saying "aye."

The motion was carried.

THE PRESIDENT: Before we adjourn, gentlemen, I would like to make the announcement that our annual banquet will take place at 6 o'clock in the dining room down stairs, and we extend to everyone present an invitation to stay and dine with us tonight, and I would like to ask the Committee on the St. Louis fair to remain and go into session after we adjourn, and likewise the Executive Committee to remain. Is there any further business to come before the meeting?

MR. YEATON: It seems to me after these able papers read this afternoon they should not go unnoticed, and I move a vote of thanks to Mr. Winslow and Mr. Pember for their papers, and that this Association endorse the sentiments expressed therein. I would also move a vote of thanks be extended to Mr. Flanders for his elegant and instructive address.

Motion seconded and carried unanimously.

THE PRESIDENT: Is there anything further to come before the meeting? If not, a motion to adjourn is in order.

MR. YEATON: I move we adjourn.

Seconded by Mr. Converse.

Motion carried.

THE PRESIDENT: We stand adjourned to meet at 6 o'clock this evening down stairs in the dining room for our annual banquet.

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### EXPERT JUDGES.

It is the opinion of the Ayrshire Breeders' Association that the men selected by the agricultural fair associations throughout the country to judge Ayrshire cattle in the ring should be men acquainted with Ayrshire cattle, and men familiar with the scale of points and characteristics of the breed.

The Executive Committee have selected the following names of men in different parts of the country whom we believe to be experts in judging Ayrshire cattle, and would recommend to fair associations as judges:—

Larned, J. H.,	Putnam,	Conn.
Wells, Dudley,	Wethersfield,	"
Wells, S. M.,	Newington,	"
Stewart, John,	Elburn,	Ill.
Scoville, Prof. M. A.,	Lexington,	Ky.
Hunt, A. W.,	Brunswick,	Me.
Fletcher, George A.,	Milton,	Mass.
Hayward, Prof. H.,	Mount Herson,	"
Fletcher, Etna J.,	South Lyndeboro,	N. H.
Garvin, W. R.,	Dover,	"
Hayes, Charles H.,	Portsmouth,	"

Yeaton, George H.,	Dover, N. H.
Lindsey, William,	Plainfield, N. J.
Converse, Frank,	Woodville, N. Y.
Converse, George H.,	“ “
Howatt, Gerald,	White Plains, “
Sears, B. C.,	Blooming Grove, “
Tubbs, Ambie S.,	Mexico, “
Beatty, J. P.,	Pataskala, O.
Plumb, Prof. C. S.,	Columbus, “
Shimer, B. Luther,	Bethlehem, Pa.
Brown, Obadiah,	Providence, R. I.
Joslin, H. S.,	Mohegan, “
Sherman, E. B.,	Harrisville, “
Drew, L. S.,	South Burlington, Vt.
Spalding, F. W.,	Poultney, “
Watson, H. R. C.,	Brandon, “

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### SCALE OF POINTS OF AYRSHIRE BULL.

(Adopted December 2, 1903.)

The points desirable in the female are generally so in the male, but must, of course, be attended with that masculine character which is inseparable from a strong and vigorous constitution. Even a certain degree of coarseness is admissible ; but then it must be so exclusively of masculine description as never to be discovered in a female of his get.

1. The head of the bull may be shorter than that of the cow, but the frontal-bone should be broad, the muzzle good size, throat nearly free from hanging folds, eyes full. The horns should have an upward turn with sufficient size at the base to indicate strength of constitution ... ..

2.	Neck of medium length, somewhat arched, and large in the muscles which indicate power and strength .....	10
3.	Forequarters—shoulders close to the body without any hollow space behind, chest broad, brisket deep and well developed, but not too large .....	7
4.	Back short and straight, spine sufficiently defined, but not in the same degree as in the cow; ribs well sprung, and body deep in the flanks .....	10
5.	Hindquarters long, broad and straight; hip bones wide apart; pelvis long, broad and straight; tail set on a level with the back, thighs deep and broad ..	10
6.	Scrotum large with well developed teats in front .....	7
7.	Legs short in proportion to size, joints firm, hind legs well apart, and not to cross in walking.....	5
8.	Skin yellow, soft, elastic and of medium thickness .....	10
9.	Color red of any shade, brown or white, or a mixture of these, each color being distinctly defined .....	3
10.	Average live weight at maturity about 1500 pounds .....	10
11.	General appearance, including style and movement .....	15
12.	Escutcheon large and fine development.....	3
	Perfection .....	100

## SCALE OF POINTS OF AYRSHIRE COW.

(Adopted December 2, 1903.)

The following scale of points for the Ayrshire cow was adopted, being similar to the scale adopted in Scotland in 1884, and changed in a few points to render them applicable to this country :—

1. Head medium in length, forehead wide, nose fine between the muzzle and eyes, muzzle wide, eyes full and lively, causing a hollow in face ; wide between horns, inclining upward... 10
2. Neck moderately long, free from loose skin on under side, fine at its junction with the head, and enlarging symmetrically towards the shoulders ..... 5
3. Forequarters—shoulders sloping, withers fine, chest sufficiently broad and deep to insure constitution, brisket and whole forequarters light, the cow gradually increasing in depth and width backwards ..... 5
4. Back short and strong, spine well defined, especially at the shoulders ; ribs well sprung, giving large barrel capacity ; the body deep at the flanks..... 10
5. Hindquarters long, broad and straight, except a pelvic arch ; hookbones wide apart, and not overlaid with fat ; tail long, slender and set on a level with the back..... 7
6. Udder capacious and not fleshy, hind part broad and firmly attached to the body, the sole nearly level and extending well forward ; milk veins about udder and abdomen well developed, the teats from 2 1-2 to three inches in length equal in thickness—the thickness being in proportion to the length—hanging

	perpendicularly. Their distance apart at the sides should be equal to one-third of the length of the vessel, and across to one-half the breadth with no divisions between quarters of the udder .....	30
7.	Legs short in proportion to size, hind legs straight when viewed from behind; thighs thin, giving plenty of room for udder.....	4
8.	Skin yellow, soft and elastic, and covered with soft, close, woolly hair.....	5
9.	Color red of any shade, brown or white, or a mixture of these, each color being distinctly defined .....	3
10.	Average live weight in full milk about 1000 pounds .....	8
11.	General appearance, including style and movement .....	10
12.	Escutcheon large and fine development.....	3
	Perfection .....	100

## CHARTER.

**An Act to Incorporate the Ayrshire Breeders' Association.**

*It is hereby enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Vermont:—*

SEC. 1. J. D. W. French, James F. Converse, Alonzo Libby, F. H. Mason, Obadiah Brown, Henry E. Smith, C. M. Winslow, S. M. Wells, H. R. C. Watson, James Scott, George A. Fletcher, Charles H. Hayes, John Stewart, their associates and successors, are constituted a body corporate by the name of the "Ayrshire Breeders' Association," and by that name may sue and be sued; may acquire by gift or purchase, hold and convey real and personal estate necessary for the purposes of this corporation, not to exceed twenty-five thousand dollars; may have a common seal and alter the same at pleasure.

SEC. 2. The object of this corporation shall be to publish a Herd book, and for such other purposes as may be conducive to the interests of breeders of Ayrshire cattle.

SEC. 3. This corporation may elect officers and make such by-laws, rules and regulations for the management of its business as may be necessary, not inconsistent with the laws of this State.

SEC. 4. This corporation may hold its meetings at such time and place as the corporation may appoint.

SEC. 5. This act shall take effect from its passage.

JOSIAH GROUT,

*Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

LEVI K. FULLER,

*President of the Senate.*

Approved November 23, 1886.

EBENEZER J. ORMSBEE,

*Governor.*

(A true copy.)

Attest: E. W. J. HAWKINS, *Engrossing Clerk.*

## RULES FOR ADVANCED REGISTRY.

### PREAMBLE.

For the purpose of encouraging a better system of keeping milk and butter records, and that we may obtain more and reliable records of the dairy yield of Ayrshire cows, we hereby adopt the following rules and regulations for the establishment of a system of Advanced Registry for Ayrshire cattle.

### RULE I.

The Secretary of the Association shall have charge of this registry under the general supervision and direction of the Executive Committee, shall prepare and publish blank forms and circulars needed in carrying this system into effect, receive and attend to all applications for this Registry, and have general oversight and direction of all official tests of milk and butter production for it, and perform such other duties as may be required to secure the efficiency and success of this system. He shall make a full report of his work in this branch at the annual meeting each year, and publish the entries when so ordered by the Executive Committee.

### RULE II.

#### CLASSIFICATION OF TESTS.

Cows may be entered for record from a seven day test of milk and butter, also from a year's test for milk and butter, and the seven day test may be included in the year's test.

### RULE III.

#### CLASSIFICATION OF ANIMALS.

Cows from two to three years old shall be in a class known as the two-year-old form.



Cows from three to four years old shall be in a class known as the three-year-old form.

Cows from four to five years old shall be in a class known as the four-year-old form.

Cows above five years old shall be in a class known as the full age form.

#### RULE IV.

##### ELIGIBILITY OF BULLS.

No bull shall be eligible to Advanced Registry unless he shall have been previously recorded in the Ayrshire Record.

*a.* A bull to be eligible to Advanced Registry shall be a typical Ayrshire bull in general appearance, shall scale 80 points, and have two daughters in the Registry.

*b.* A bull may be admitted to Advanced Registry without physical qualifications, and without scaling, provided he has four daughters in the Advanced Registry.

#### RULE V.

##### ELIGIBILITY OF COWS.

No cow shall be admitted to Advanced Registry unless she shall have been previously recorded in the Ayrshire Record.

##### TWO-YEAR-OLD FORM.

*a.* Seven day record. If her record begins the day she is two years old, or before that time, she shall, to entitle her to record, give not less than 200 pounds of milk and eight pounds of butter in seven consecutive days, and for each day she is over two years old at time of beginning of test, there shall be added 7.143 pounds to the 200 pounds of milk, and .2875 pounds to the eight pounds of butter.

*b.* Year's record. If her record begins the day she is two years old, or before that time, she shall, to

entitle her to record, give not less than 5500 pounds of milk in 365 consecutive days from the beginning of the test and 225 pounds of butter, and for each day she is over two years old at time of beginning the test, there shall be added 2.74 pounds of milk to the 5500 pounds and .1370 pounds of butter to the 225 pounds.

#### THREE-YEAR-OLD FORM.

*a.* Seven day record. Two hundred and fifty pounds of milk and ten pounds of butter with the same addition made to these amounts for each day she is over three years old when the test begins that is made to the two-year-old form which addition shall be made for each form to maturity.

*b.* Year's record. Six thousand five hundred pounds of milk and 275 pounds of butter for the 365 consecutive days from the beginning of the test with the same additions for milk and butter as are required in the two-year-old form for each day she is over three years old at time of beginning test, which addition shall be made in each succeeding form to maturity.

#### FOUR-YEAR-OLD FORM.

*a.* Seven day record. Three hundred and fifty pounds of milk and twelve pounds of butter.

*b.* Year's record. Seven thousand five hundred pounds of milk and 325 pounds of butter.

#### MATURE FORM.

*a.* Seven day record. Three hundred and fifty pounds of milk and fourteen pounds of butter.

*b.* Year's record. Eight thousand five hundred pounds of milk and 375 pounds of butter.

### RULE VI.

#### PERIOD FOR MAKING TESTS.

All tests for a year shall be commenced as soon after

calving as practicable, and shall not extend beyond 365 days from the commencement of the test, and in no case shall the test include the milk or butter from a second calving.

The seven day test may be made at any time, and should be made when the cow is at her best stage of the milking period.

If a cow is being tested for a year, the result may also include a seven days' test made within that time.

### RULE VII.

#### APPLICATION FOR TESTS.

Application for intended tests should be made to the Secretary as long before the desired time for beginning such test as possible in order to allow sufficient time to arrange with the Experiment Station of the State where the owner is located for their supervision of the test.

In making application for a test, the owner should give sufficient evidence of the capability of the cow to qualify to warrant making the test.

### RULE VIII.

#### METHOD OF CONDUCTING.

All tests shall be under the supervision of the Secretary and the Experiment Station of the State where the test is being made, or such persons as may be appointed by concurrence of Secretary and Station.

For the seven day test the agent shall see the cow milked clean twelve hours before the test begins, and shall be present at each subsequent milking, shall weigh each milking, and take a sample for a Babcock test, and shall take entire charge of such sample until tested, and shall report the result of such test to the Secretary on blanks furnished for that purpose.

For the year's test the owner shall weigh each milking and keep a careful record of the same on blank forms furnished by the Secretary, and about the middle of each month he shall take a two consecutive days' sample, according to directions, and send to his Experiment Station; and, in addition to this, the Experiment Station will send an agent to the stable at such times as the Director of the Station and the Secretary of the Association mutually desire, and not less than three times during the year, and said agent shall take a copy of the owner's milk record of the cow or cows being tested for the two days immediately preceding his visit, and shall weigh the milk for the two days of his visit, and take samples of each milking for a Babcock test, which tests, taken in connection with the tests from the monthly samples made by the owner, shall be the basis of computing the year's record of the cow.

#### RULE IX.

##### EXPENSE OF MAKING TEST.

All the expense of the seven day test shall be borne by the owner of the cow being tested.

In the year's test the expense of sending the samples taken monthly by owner of cow shall be borne by the owner of the cow, but the expense of Station work in testing samples and in sending an agent to verify tests shall be borne by the Association.

#### RULE X.

##### NO FEE REQUIRED FOR ENTRIES.

In view of the public benefits accruing from investigations under this system of registry, and of the personal benefits to owners and breeders of Ayrshire cattle from demonstrations of their superiority by properly authenticated milk and butter records made, gathered

and preserved through this system, no fees will be charged for any form of entry in its Register.

## RULE XI.

### AMENDMENT.

These rules may be altered, amended or added to by a two-thirds vote of the members present at any regular meeting of this Association, notice of proposed amendment having been given in the call for said meeting.

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## AYRSHIRE BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.

### Home Dairy Test for 1904-5.

The Ayrshire Breeders' Association offers the following premiums for cows or herds of Ayrshires in making the best records for butter for one year under the conditions hereinafter named:—

For individual cows, \$30.00, \$20.00, \$10.00.

For herds of five cows each, \$75.00, \$50.00, \$25.00.

### CONDITIONS OF TEST.

1. All animals competing must be registered in the Ayrshire Record, and stand on the books of the Association as owned by the person competing.

2. The year's test will commence April 1, 1905, and notice of proposed entry to tests must be sent to the Secretary of the Association not later than March 15, so as to allow time for arrangements for test to begin April 1.

3. Each contestant shall name from five to twenty cows and heifers to be tested through the year, and, when naming, shall give the age of each cow and date of last freshening, and at the end of the year he may select any three of these for the individual cow prizes,

and any five for the herd prizes, but shall not select the same cow for both individual and herd prizes, nor shall he be allowed to duplicate entries.

4. At the end of each month every contestant shall report to the Secretary of the Association upon blanks furnished them for such purpose by said office:—

*a.* A complete record of weights of each milking with the correct footing of each for the month.

*b.* The calving and service record for that month.

*c.* An approximate statement of the amount and kind of food given the animals, and as to the manner of stabling and care of same. A full statement for the first month, and after that enter on the blank for that month any changes in food or care as they occur from month to month during the year.

5. About the middle of each month the contestant shall take a composite sample of all the consecutive milkings for two consecutive days of each cow in the test, and send to the Experiment Station in the State in which the animal is located, or to such place as may be directed or approved by the Committee in charge of the testing, the result of such tests to be reported by the tester to the Secretary of the Association.

6. These tests shall be under the supervision of the Committee appointed by the Ayrshire Breeders' Association, but any member of the Committee owning animals competing in said tests shall be barred from having supervision of his own test or tests. All cows shall be wholly under the control of the owner, so far as feeding and general treatment are concerned.

7. All the expenses connected with the tests shall be paid by the contestants, except those incurred by carrying out the provisions contained in Rule 8. About all the expenses incurred by contestants will be the

express charges on samples of milk sent monthly by him to his Experiment Station, and a set of pint jars in which to send samples. Lightning pint jars are recommended.

8. At such times as the Committee supervising said test or tests shall see fit, but at least twice during the year, they shall send anyone whom they may deputize to visit the herds from which animals are entered to weigh and test the milk from cows competing, the agent sent being approved by the Experiment Station doing the testing for that herd.

9. The result of each year's test shall be computed in the following manner: The weights of milk produced each month shall be multiplied by the per cent. of butter fat as shown by the official test for that month, and the amount of butter computed by the Experiment Station method of the addition of one-sixth, and the sum of the results thus obtained, shall be the year's record. The milk will also be tested for per cent. of total solids, but this, however, will not be considered in making the awards, which will be on amount of butter only.

The statistics obtained from the above test will be of inestimable value to all breeders of Ayrshires, because, covering a long period of time and being official, they will show to the public the value of the Ayrshire cow for a year, in quantity of milk and butter and per cent. of fat and total solids, and an approximately correct idea of the food and care which has been given to obtain such results. The statistics are also used for admission to Advanced Registry.

It is earnestly hoped that this opportunity for an official test of Ayrshire cows will be very generally responded to by the owners of Ayrshire cows that we

may obtain some valuable statistics to publish in favor of the Ayrshire cow.

C. M. WINSLOW,  
 THOMAS TURNBULL, JR.,  
 ETNA J. FLETCHER,  
 Committee on Home Dairy Tests.

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## CONSTITUTION.

### PREAMBLE.

We, the undersigned breeders of Ayrshire cattle, recognizing the importance of a trustworthy Herd book that shall be accepted as a final authority in all questions of pedigree, and desiring to secure the co-operation of all who feel an interest in preserving the purity of this stock, do hereby agree to form an Association for the publication of a Herd book, and for such other purposes as may be conducive to the interest of breeders, and adopt the following Constitution:—

#### ARTICLE I.

This Association shall be called the Association of Ayrshire Breeders.

#### ARTICLE II.

The members of the Association shall comprise only the original signers of this Constitution, and such other persons as may be admitted, as hereinafter provided.

#### ARTICLE III.

The officers of the Association shall consist of a President, four Vice-Presidents, a Treasurer, a Secretary, who together with six members of the Association, all chosen by ballot, shall constitute an Executive Committee.



The President, Vice-Presidents, Treasurer and Secretary shall be elected annually.

The six members who make up the balance of the Executive Committee shall be elected as follows: Two members for one year, two members for two years and two members for three years, and hereafter two members shall be elected each year for a term of three years.

The Treasurer shall present, at the annual meeting of the Association a full statement of his accounts, audited by two members of the Association appointed by the Executive Committee.

The Executive Committee shall, under the general direction of the Association, prescribe the manner in which the business of the Association shall be conducted; shall have general control of all matters pertaining to its interests; shall have authority to appoint an Editor of the Herd book, and may fill any vacancies occurring among the officers. The office of Secretary, Treasurer and Editor may be filled by the same person.

The Treasurer, Secretary and Editor shall receive compensation for their services, to be fixed by the Association. The Treasurer shall give such bonds as may be required by the Executive Committee.

#### ARTICLE IV.

The annual meeting of the Association shall be held each year at such time and place as shall be designated by the Executive Committee (of which notice shall be sent to members at least one month previous) for the discussion of questions of interest to the members, and for the election of officers for the ensuing year. Special meetings of the Association may be called by the President or by the Executive Committee, or at the written request of ten members. Twenty days' notice must be given and the object of

the meeting announced in the call, and no business other than that specified in the call shall be transacted at the special meeting. Time and place shall be determined in same way as annual meeting.

At all meetings of the Association members may vote in person or by proxy, or they may send their ballot by mail to the Secretary, whose duty it shall be to vote the same, and to acknowledge their receipt. At least twenty members present, represented by proxy or written ballot, shall be a quorum for transacting business.

#### ARTICLE V.

Only breeders of Ayrshire cattle shall be eligible for membership, and members shall be elected at any regular meeting of the Association; also by the unanimous written consent of the Executive Committee at any time between the annual meetings, subject to the following conditions:—

Each applicant for membership shall be recommended by one or more members of the Association as a trustworthy and careful breeder; and no new member shall be admitted if objected to by any officer of the Association.

The Secretary shall notify the candidate of his rejection, or, in case of his election, that he will be admitted as a member on signing the Constitution and paying the initiation fee.

An applicant who has been rejected shall not be voted on again until two years from the date of his rejection, unless by the unanimous consent of the officers of the Association.

#### ARTICLE VI.

Each member shall pay an initiation fee of twenty-five dollars. These fees shall constitute an Association

fund to defray the expenses of publishing the Herd book, and other charges incidental to the organization of the Association and to the transaction of its business.

No officer or member shall be authorized to contract any debt in the name of the Association.

#### ARTICLE VII.

The Herd book shall be edited by an Editor appointed for that purpose under the control and supervision of the Executive Committee, and shall be published only with its official approval.

The charge for entry of the pedigree of each animal belonging to a member of the Association shall be fixed by the Executive Committee, but shall not exceed one dollar, except for an animal two years old.

Animals not belonging to members of the Association may be entered in the Herd book upon the payment of twice the amount charged to members.

The Herd book charges shall be appropriated to the examination and verification of pedigrees and the preparation of the Herd book, which shall be published by the Association and be its property. The price of the Herd book shall be determined by the Executive Committee. The Editor shall keep on file all documents constituting his authority for pedigrees, and shall hold them subject to the inspection of any member of the Association, and shall deliver them to his successor in office.

#### ARTICLE VIII.

Should it occur at any time that any member of the Association shall be charged with wilful misrepresentation in regard to any animal, or with any other act derogatory to the standing of the Association, the Executive Committee shall examine into the matter; and, if it shall find there is foundation for such a charge,

the offending member may be expelled by a vote of two-thirds of the members of the Association present or represented at any regular meeting.

#### ARTICLE IX.

This Constitution may be altered or amended by a vote of two-thirds of the members present or represented by proxy at any annual meeting of the Association.

Notice of proposed alterations or amendments shall be given in the call for said meeting.

#### REGULATIONS.

1. Only such animals shall be admitted to the Herd book as are proved to be either imported from Scotland, or descended from such imported animals.

2. All animals hereafter imported to be eligible to registry in the Ayrshire Record must previously be recorded in the Ayrshire Herd Book of Scotland, and an application for registry must be accompanied by a certificate of registry duly signed by the Secretary in Scotland.

Entries of calves imported in dam must be accompanied by the certificate of registry of sire and dam in the Scotch Herd Book, also certificate of bull service signed by owner of bull.

3. No animal not already named and entered in some Herd book at this date shall be accepted for entry under a name that has already been offered for entry ; also, the affix 1st, 2d and 3d shall apply only to calves of the cow bearing the name used ; not to her grandchildren nor any other animal.

4. The breeder of an animal shall be considered the one owning the dam at the time of her service by the bull.

5. No Pedigree will be received for entry from

anyone except the breeder of the animal offered, unless it is accompanied by a certificate of the breeder or his legal representative, indorsing the Pedigree.

Entries of calves, sired by bulls not owned by the breeder of the calf, shall be accompanied by a certificate of bull service signed by owner of bull.

6. All animals sold, in order that their progeny may be registered, must have their successive transfers duly recorded. Records of transfers will be made only on the certificate of former owner, or his legal representative.

7. A transfer-book shall be kept by the Editor, in which all changes of ownership shall be recorded.

8. The Editor shall keep a record of the deaths of all animals which may be sent to him. (And breeders are requested to forward the same, stating cause, etc.)

9. The fees for recording are one dollar for each animal recorded by and in the name of a member of the Association, being either bred or owned by him, and two dollars for animals over two years old at the time of entry.

On imported animals the two year limit is reckoned from date of importation, and the same on animals brought from Canada.

A fee of twenty-five cents will be charged for recording ancestors necessary to complete a Pedigree to importation or to cattle already in the Ayrshire Record, when the record is for cattle bred and owned by other parties, and is of no other value to the person having the recording done, other than to admit his animal to record.

Transfer fee twenty-five cents.

Double the above rates are charged to those not members.

Duplicate certificates of entry or transfer twenty-five cents each.

A fee of fifty cents will be charged for a Custom House certificate on each animal imported from Canada.

All the above fees should accompany the entry or transfer papers to insure attention.

10. An individual membership shall be continued after the death of a member in the settlement of his estate until the same shall be settled and then the membership shall cease. The inheritor of a herd of Ayrshires shall also inherit the membership of the Ayrshire Breeders' Association—subject to approval of said Association. In case of corporations, the corporation may continue as a member so long as they are interested in the Association, and shall be represented by such person as may be designated by the President and Secretary of the corporation.

The surviving member of a firm may be the member of the Association.

A firm shall have but one address.

11. These Regulations may be altered, amended or added to, with the consent of two-thirds of the officers of the Association and Executive Committee.

### GENERAL INFORMATION.

Each volume of the Ayrshire Record, I to XV inclusive, may be obtained of the Treasurer, N. S. Winsor, Greenville, R. I., postage paid, \$2.25.

Milk record blanks to accommodate herds of cows may be had of the Secretary, C. M. Winslow, Brandon, Vt., \$1.50 per 100.

Blanks for extending Pedigrees to five generations may be had of the Secretary at \$1.00 per 100, postage paid.

Private Herd Record books, board cover, may be

had of the Secretary at \$1.50 each, postage paid, arranged for tabulated pedigree for seventy-five (75) cows with spaces for monthly milk and butter record for eight years, service and produce record for twelve years.

All blanks necessary for recording and transferring Ayrshires may be had of the Secretary free of charge.

Membership fee \$25.00, which is for life, not transferable and no assessments.

The survivor of a partnership may become the member.

The inheritor of a herd may also inherit the membership.

The partnership of a herd can apply to only one herd and cannot be divided for two herds or in two post office addresses.

Members fees for recording, \$1.00 for each animal under two years old, \$2.00 for each animal over two years old.

The date of the two year limit in age is reckoned from the date the application for record is mailed.

The two year limit on animals imported or brought from Canada is reckoned from date of Custom House receipt.

Transfer fee 25 cents.

A fee of 25 cents each is charged for recording ancestors necessary to complete a pedigree to importation, or to cattle already recorded in the Ayrshire Record when the record for cattle bred and owned by other parties and is of no other value to the person recording.

Double the above rates to non-members.

The rate charged is governed by the fact of whether the person sending the application is a member or non-member and not by who bred the animal.

Duplicate certificates of entry or transfer 25 cents each.

A charge of \$1.00 each is made for investigating a Canadian pedigree to learn its eligibility to record, which will be applied towards the recording if the animal is to be recorded.

A fee of 50 cents each is charged for a Custom House certificate for animals imported from Canada.

By mutual agreement the "Canadian Ayrshire Herd Book Association," and "Ayrshire Breeders' Association," entries from the Canadian Herd Book of animals that are sold to parties in the United States and are found to be eligible to entry in the Ayrshire Record, will be received from the Canadians at the following rates for entry regardless of any age limit. One dollar for the animal presented for record, and \$1.00 each for the ancestors to the number of ten, and 25 cents for each ancestor back of ten in number necessary to connect to animals already registered in the Ayrshire Record or to importation from Scotland.

No animal will be received for record that does not trace in each branch of its pedigree step by step by name and number to a reliable importation.

All the above fees should accompany the applications to insure attention.

In giving sire and dam be careful to always give the Herd Book number of sire and dam.

When purchasing an animal be sure to get a transfer or see that the seller sends one to the Secretary for record.

When buying a female in calf be sure to get a certificate of bull service from the owner of the cow and attach it to the application for entry of her calf when sending in for record.



In filling out an application for entry of an animal that is sold there is no need of a separate transfer, but enter it in the line for owner with date of sale, and there is no extra charge for a transfer when so recorded.

In giving the markings on the back of the application blank be careful to mark with ink and as accurately as possible, marking r for the red spots and w for the white spots.

When buying Ayrshires in Canada our government admits free of duty if they are registered in our book before being entered at the Custom House, and it is much safer not to move them from the owner until they are recorded, because sometimes it happens that the pedigree must be looked up at the Canada office and there is often considerable delay. Then, too, there are some animals recorded in the Canadian Books that are not eligible to record in ours, and if they are recorded in our book before closing the trade it saves loss to buyer.

Sometimes buyers go into Canada and are persuaded to buy and pay the duty to save time, but this is risky as afterwards it is sometimes found that such animals cannot be recorded in our book.

The Canadians sometimes try to convince the buyer that it is just as well to simply continue the Canada Register and record there instead of in our book, which is not true, as a record in the Canada book is only valuable in Canada. All Ayrshires to be salable this side the line must be recorded in our book or be eligible to such record.

It would be wise for anyone having an Ayrshire cow of extraordinary dairy ability to have her tested for Advanced Registry.

## OFFICERS OF THE ASSOCIATION.

## PRESIDENT.

THOMAS TURNBULL, JR., Casanova, Va.

## VICE-PRESIDENTS.

OBADIAH BROWN, Providence, R. I.	ETNA J. FLETCHER, Greenfield, N. H.
CHARLES C. DOE, So. Newbury, Vt.	S. M. WELLS, Newington, Conn.

## SECRETARY AND EDITOR.

CHARLES M. WINSLOW, Brandon, Vt.

## TREASURER.

NICHOLAS S. WINSOR, Greenville, R. I.

## EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

J. F. CONVERSE, Woodsville, N. Y.	J. ANDREW CASTERLINE, Dover, N. J.
S. M. WELLS, Wethersfield, Conn.	ANDY HOLT, So. Lyndeboro, N. H.
C. H. HAYES, Portsmouth, N. H.	E. B. SHERMAN, Harrisville, R. I.

## MEMBERS OF THE ASSOCIATION.

## CALIFORNIA.

Bement, George..... Melrose

## COLORADO.

Osgood, J C..... Redstone

## CONNECTICUT.

Baton, John A & Son..... Wauregan  
 Connecticut Insane Asylum..... Middletown  
 Dorrance, Henry..... Plainfield  
 Ennis, Alfred A..... Danielson  
 Gold, T S..... West Cornwall  
 Greene, B D..... Stamford  
 Larned, J H... Putnam  
 Palmer, Edwin G..... Plainfield  
 Roode, Joseph..... Jewett City  
 Sears, N E. .... Elmwood  
 Weed, John W..... Noroton  
 Wells, Dudley.... Wethersfield  
 Wells, S M & Son ..... Newington

## DELAWARE.

Sellers, William ..... Edgemoor

## KANSAS.

Adams, A A..... Berryton  
 Delap, S N..... Iola  
 Stowits, John..... Abilene

## ILLINOIS.

Blodgett, H W..... Waukegan  
 Jones, D & G..... Galesburgh  
 Stewart, John..... Elburn

## IOWA.

Coldren, J N..... Iowa City

## MAINE.

Buckley, J P.....	Strondwater
Dearborne, A J.....	West Falmout
Hunt, A W.....	Brunswick
Milliken, Chas R.....	Portland
Pember, Elmer F.....	Bangor

## MARYLAND.

Harrison, Chas K.....	Pikesville
Scott, J McPherson.....	Hagerstown

## MASSACHUSETTS.

Bacon, P K.....	Campello
Birnie, Chas A.....	Longmeadow
Blodgett, J W.....	East Saugus
Boise, Enos W.....	Blandford
Bowker, George H.....	Woodville
Bradford, J H, Supt.....	Monson
Burt, Jairus F.....	Easthampton
Calumet Woolen Co.....	Uxbridge
Choate, Charles F.....	Southboro
Clark, Franklin P.....	Sudbury
Copeland, Davis & Son.....	Campello
Crissey, Warren.....	Great Barrington
Curtis, L W.....	Globe Village
Fletcher, George A.....	Milton
Hamilton Woolen Co.....	Southbridge
Harrington, H A.....	Worcester
Heath, G P.....	Northboro
Knowlton, George W.....	West Upton
Lawrence, James.....	Groton
Leach, Philo.....	Bridgewater
Merriam, Herbert.....	Weston
Moen, Philip W.....	Worcester
Morrell, Harry E.....	Wayland
Peirce, F C.....	Concord Junction
Perley, Charles.....	Bradford
Pierce, George H.....	Concord
Piper, Anson C.....	South Acton
Reed, Hammon.....	Lexington

Sage, Chas D. ....	North Brookfield
Smith, Peter D. ....	Andover
Stone, Geo F. ....	Littleton
Thorp, John C. ....	Holyoke
Tyler, Arthur F. ....	Athol
Walker, William I. ....	Great Barrington
Wolcott, C W. ....	Readville
Young, Gilman P. ....	Grafton

## MINNESOTA.

Hill, James J. ....	St. Paul
Reeve, C McC. ....	Minneapolis
Scott, John W. ....	Austin

## MISSISSIPPI.

Surget, James. ....	Natchez
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## NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Bell, Charles J. ....	Hollis
Breck, Stephen R. ....	Claremont
Cater, H F & Son. ....	North Barrington
Childs, Harlow N. ....	Piermont
Clark, George C. ....	Orford
Edes, Samuel. ....	Newport
Fletcher, Etna J. ....	South Lyndeboro
Garvin, W R. ....	Dover
Hayes, Charles H. ....	Portsmouth
Hayes, Charles S. ....	Portsmouth
Healey, C N. ....	Exeter
Holt, Andy. ....	South Lyndeboro
Holt, E A. ....	Hudson
Kimball, Herbert M. ....	Concord
Rockwood, C E & Son. ....	Temple
Russell, Frank E. ....	Greenfield
Sawyer, E E. ....	Atkinson
Willoughby, Ai. ....	Woodsville
Yeaton, George H. ....	Dover

## NEW JERSEY.

Beach, Frederick H. ....	Dover
Burke, Joseph F. ....	Morristown

Casterline, J Andrew.....	Dover
Crane, John.....	Union
Farley, F C.....	Milburn
Howatt, D E.....	New Brunswick
Lindsay, William.....	Plainfield
Probasco, W V.....	Cream Ridge
Sadler, Edward W.....	Mont Clair
Whittingham, W R.....	Milburn

## NEW YORK.

Arden Farms Dairy Co., Wm. Viner, Supt., Arden	
Ashley, E L.....	Glens Falls
Babcock, F M.....	Gouverneur
Ballou, Geo Wm.....	Middletown
Barney, C S.....	Milford
Barnes, N.....	Middle Hope
Bell, George H.....	Rome
Brayton, C N.....	South Wales
Brodie, Hugh.....	Rural Hill
Brush & Rowley.....	Northport
Burdick, Thomas J & Sons.....	Alfred
Burnett, John W.....	Salem
Button, E L.....	Melrose
Buttrick, C A.....	Liberty Fall
Campbell, John S.....	New York Mills
Cass, George L.....	McGraw
Clark, C W.....	Guymard
Clark, N E.....	Potsdam
Clarkson, T S Jr.....	Potsdam
Colburn, Jay L.....	Milford
Converse, J F.....	Woodville
Cookingham, H W.....	Cherry Creek
Crozier, William.....	Northport
Doane, Franklin.....	Middletown
Dorn, Elmer J.....	Johnsontown
Dunham, Lawrence....	7 E. 42d, New York
Emery, C G.....	Clayton
Griffin, J H.....	Moira
Hall, Lott....	Gouverneur
Ham, Eugene.....	Verbank
Harrington, A D.....	Oxford

Hatch, C E.....	Gainesville
Hawkes, E B .....	Wells' Bridge
Hubbard, George D. . . . .	Camden
Huffstater, L.....	Sandy Creek
Hyde, J B .....	120 Broadway, N Y
Jackson, B O & Son.....	Boonville
Jay, William.....	Katonah
Jenkins, J W.....	Vernon
Jones, Ira W.....	Alfred
Karr, S S & Sons.....	Almond
Kenyon, Louis H.....	Utopia
Lewis, C W & Sons.....	Alfred Station
Magone, Daniel .....	Ogdensburg
McCrea, Robert.....	Champlain
Miller, James.....	Penn Yan
Nichols, James H.....	Carmel
Norton, W H. ....	Belmont
Oneida Community, Limited.....	Kenway
Ormiston Bros.....	Cuba
Paget, A H.....	Lakeville
Pike, George E.....	Gouverneur
Ramsdell, H S....	Newburg
Rhodes, T F.....	Camillus
Rodger, G L.....	Gouverneur
Ryder, Arthur B.....	Barnerville
Schanck, W P.....	Avon
Schouten, E A.....	Cortland
Sears, B C.....	Blooming Grove
Seaver, Henry E.....	Canton
Siver, D E.....	Cooperstown
Smith, Oliver & Son.....	Chateaugay
Stowell, L D.....	Black Creek
Stowell, W G.....	Black Creek
Taber, George.....	East Aurora
Taylor, John L.....	Owego
Topping, R R.....	Amsterdam
Tubbs, Ambie S.....	Mexico
Tucker, W G.....	Elm Valley
Tuttle, M A.....	Hornellsville
Underhill, C S.....	Glenham
Verplank, Samuel.....	Fishkill-on-Hudson

Welch, M G & Son.....	Burke
Whitney, C P.....	Orleans
Winter, N H.....	Cortland
Wood, J Walter Jr.....	Clayton
Zabriskie, Andrew C.....	Barrytown
Mercerean, M. W. & H. B.....	Vestal

## OHIO.

Beatty, J P.....	Pataskala
Betts, Henry.....	Pittsfield
Cook, Howard.....	Beloit
Crane, J H & Sons.....	Toledo
McConnell A B.....	Wellington
Spencer, A B.....	Goldwood
Wilson, A J.....	Grafton

## OREGON.

Honeyman, J D.....	Portland
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## PENNSYLVANIA.

Ayer, H S.....	Columbus
Blakeslee, O P.....	Spartansburg
Boyer, R A.....	Catasauqua
Butterfield, Jerome F.....	South Montrose
Byrne, Christopher.....	Friendsville
Byrne, Patrick.....	St. Joseph
Carrons, Robert M.....	Washington
Cloud, James & Son.....	Kennett Square
Cornell, A M.....	Altus
Cornell, H S.....	Sylvania
Farrell, W E.....	Corry
Hopkins, Willis W.....	Aldenville
Logan, A. Sidney.....	Philadelphia
McCray, C F & Son.....	Corry
McFadden George H.....	Bryn Mawr
Munce, R J.....	Washington
Peck, C L.....	Coudersport
Shimer, A. S.....	Redington
Shimer, B Luther.....	Bethlehem
Stewart, C E.....	Hartstown



Templeton, Robt & Son.....	Ulster
Turnbull, Thomas Jr.....	835 Western Ave., Allegheny and Casanova, Va.
Valentine, John R .....	Bryn Mawr

## RHODE ISLAND

Angell, Edwin G.....	Providence
Bowen, Edward S.....	Pawtucket
Brown, Obadiah.....	Providence
Davis, L D.....	Newport
Hawes, Addison S.....	Providence
Hopkins, William H.....	Providence
Joslin, H S.....	Mohegan
Russel, Henry G.....	Providence
Sherman, Everett B.....	Harrisville
Sherman, Leander.....	Harrisville
Smith, Daniel A.....	Tarkiln
Vaughn, William P.....	Providence
Winsor, S Nicholas.....	Greenville

## SOUTH CAROLINA

Crayton, B F & Son.....	Anderson
Hinson, W G.....	Charleston

## TEXAS

Pope, Rev G Stanley .....	Grand View
Turner, J C .....	Longview

## VIRGINIA

Venable, A R Jr.....	Farmville
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## VERMONT

Abell, C A.....	St. Albans
Ball, A P .....	Derby Line
Brainerd, L.....	St. Albans
Doe, Chas C .....	South Newbury
Drew, L S.....	South Burlington
Emerson, Chas W.....	Charlotte
Fisher & May.....	St. Albans Hill
Forest Park Farm, Dr. W L Adams, Supt., Brandon	

Foss, J Barron.....	St. Albans
Houghton, Wallas W.....	Lyndonville
Nye, W C. ....	East Barre
Parker, R. & Son.....	Ferrisburg
Proctor, Fletcher D.....	Proctor
Sanford, Chas .....	Orwell
Scott, W F.....	Brandon
Scribner, G S.....	Castleton
Smith, E A. ....	Brandon
Spalding, L C & Son.....	Poultney
Stevens, Wm Stanford.....	St. Albans
Vermont Experiment Station.....	Burlington
Vermont Industrial School.....	Vergennes
Watson, H R C.....	Brandon
Winslow, C M.....	Brandon

## WEST VIRGINIA

Reymann, L A. ....	Wheeling
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## WISCONSIN

Hazen, Chester. ....	Brandon
Johnson, Joseph .....	Hartland
Jones, Sam.....	Juneau
Tschudy, Fred.....	Monroe

## RESIDENCE UNKNOWN

Crane, Fred.. .....	
Fairweather, William.....	
Haskins, J P.....	
Krebs, J DeWitt .....	
Robinson, Isaac R.....	
Smith, J B.....	
Thurber, C S .....	
Wood, Lucius H.....	

## CANADA

Allan, Andrew... ..	Montreal, Que
Cochran, M H.....	Compton, Que
Clark, J G.....	Ottawa, Ont
Davidson, George.....	Fairfax, Que

Gibb, John L.....	Quebec, Que
Irving, Thomas.....	Petite Cote, Que

## SCOTLAND

Stewart, John Lorne..... Island of Coll

**AYRSHIRE CATTLE.**

C. M. WINSLOW.

The county of Ayr, in which the Ayrshire breed of cattle originated, is situated in the southwest of Scotland, backed by mountains on the east and washed by the ocean on the west having the form of a crescent and embracing the Firth of Clyde in its circle. The face of the country is hilly and rises from the level of the sea to some 2,000 feet to the top of the mountains on the west.

The soil is strong and somewhat heavy, being a clay and clay-loam but thinner on the tops of the hills and mountains, the whole being originally covered with a dense growth of timber.

The climate is moist, with a temperature ranging from about 25° to 65° with a mean of about 47° regulated by its proximity to the sea, and with frequent rains which are favorable to growth of grass and giving luxuriant pasturage, though sometimes it is swept by fierce coast storms.

The origin of the Ayrshire breed of cattle is veiled in some obscurity, but the earliest history speaks of the native wild cattle of the country as being white with red ears and black noses, high white horns with black tips, with an animal now and then having more of the brown, black or red, very wild and the bulls fierce, but when calves are taken young, grow up to be quiet and tame.

From the above it would seem a probable theory

that the original white cattle of Scotland were the foundation of the Ayrshire.

This is the more reasonable when we consider that white is the natural color of the Ayrshire and unless care is constantly exercised in selection for coupling they will revert to white or more white than red.

The first we hear of any effort being made to improve the native stock of the country was about 1700 and this was said to have been accomplished by selection and better care.

About 1750, we read from Aiton that Earl of Marchmont purchased from the Bishop of Durham, and carried to his seat in Berwickshire, several cows and a bull of the Teeswater or other English breed of a brown and white color.

He also writes that about 1770, bulls and cows of the Teeswater or Shorthorn breed were said to have been introduced by several proprietors, and it is from them and their crosses with the native stock that the present dairy breed has been formed.

In 1811, in "Survey of Ayrshire," Aiton writes that the Ayrshire dairy breed is "—in a great measure the native indigenous breed of the county of Ayr, improved in their size, shapes and qualities, chiefly by judicious selection, cross coupling, feeding and treatment for a long series of time and with much judgment and attention.

From about the beginning of the last century we find frequent mention of efforts for improvement in the shape of the body and especially in the shape of the udder.

Mention is made of a particular family of Ayrshires called the Swinley variety, obtained by infusion of the West Highland blood which produced cattle with a

broader head, more upright horns, thicker hair and stronger constitutions. In 1853, the Ayrshire Agricultural Association established a scale of points as a guide to the breeder which differs in a few respects from ours in allowing "—the horns incline upwards, and curve slightly inwards"; "Teats 2 to 2 1-2 inches long"; "Colors preferred are brown or brown and white.

The Canadians claim that Ayrshires were very early brought into Canada on ships coming from Scotland being used for the supply of milk on the passage and sold at Quebec or Montreal on their arrival, and so popular did these become that shipmasters were frequently commissioned to bring over one or more cows from Ayrshire.

More recently the importation of Ayrshires into Canada was constantly being made for breeding purposes by the Scotch farmers, and of late there have been a good many brought over by wealthy men of Montreal and other cities more particular for competing against each other in the show ring, and with great rivalry.

The importation into the United States began in 1837 by an importation to Massachusetts and continued at intervals for about twenty or twenty-five years, with importations into various of the Eastern states, but, while they pleased their owners in easy keeping qualities, hardy constitution, perfect shaped udders and great milking capacity, they were very unsatisfactory milkers on account of their short teats, and they failed to obtain that strong foothold they had in Scotland and Canada where the women did the milking and preferred a short teat because they milked by stripping with the thumb and fore-finger, while in the United States the

men did the milking and wanted a large, long teat they could grasp.

By reason of the short teats the importation into the United States gradually ceased and owners of Ayrshire cattle began by breeding and selection to try and lengthen the teats and at the same time retain their wonderful dairy quality and hardiness, which has been done and today the Ayrshires of the United States are undoubtedly the best dairy Ayrshires to be found in any of the three homes of the breed—Scotland, Canada or the States—and have uniformly the longest teats.

The Ayrshires of the United States are probably the purest bred Ayrshires to be found, for the importations were made direct from breeders in Scotland and the first account we have of a register being published for Ayrshire cattle was Volume I of the present series, published in 1863, which was revised in 1876 and now numbers nineteen volumes.

The requirement for eligibility to record in the Ayrshire Record is that each animal shall trace in an unbroken line in every branch to a reliable importation from Scotland and every effort possible is made to guard against mistakes from carelessness in keeping stable records.

The first Ayrshire Herd Book published in Scotland bears date of 1878 and the editor states in the preface that the first volume contains over 550 entries, but that he has encountered great difficulty in tracing pedigrees because names were rarely given to animals. Since then, their Herd Books have been published regularly.

At first, the old Scotch breeders were reluctant to join the Association and keep records of their cattle, saying there was no need of it, but the popularity of Herd Book cattle and increased demand for registered stock

has influenced most of them to register their cattle.

The Toronto Ayrshire Herd Book was published in 1884 and the Montreal in 1886. In both these the requirements for eligibility were not very rigid and animals were sometimes recorded that were grades, but in 1899 the two registers were consolidated and revised, claiming to reject all that could not trace to importation from Scotland, but they still record stock tracing to indefinite cows and bulls—but in doubt as to which individual.

While the Ayrshire scale of points in the main in Scotland, Canada and the States would call for about the same style of an Ayrshire, with the exception of a longer teat and less straightness from head to tail in the State's Ayrshires than in the other two, there is really quite a noticeable difference in the appearance of the different country Ayrshires as they are led into the ring for exhibition at fairs. The Scotch as a rule are nearly white in color, large upright horns, blocky build, a little inclined to the beefy type, rather thick skin, good shaped udder with short teats well spread, milk veins, holes, etc., of medium size.

The Ayrshires from the States that are usually led into the show ring are larger animals than the Scotch, red, or red and white, small slim horns, many of them drooping or curling, soft mellow hide, large udders somewhat pendulous, long teats well spread, large milk veins, holes, etc., not always as straight in the neck and back as the Scotch but looking more like a model dairy cow.

The Canadian bred cattle seem to be between the two extremes though so many have been imported into Canada of late that their show rings more resemble the Scotch.

The Ayrshire cow in general is a handsome sprightly-looking cow of medium size, red and white—the proportion of red to the white being very variable, sometimes being nearly all red and sometimes nearly all white.

White is easily obtained and unless care is exercised the Ayrshire cow will in a few generations revert to white, due no doubt to her having descended from the white cattle of ancient Scotland. The Scotch breeders seem to prefer white and the Canada breeders also choose Ayrshires largely white, but too much white is an objectionable color for ordinary care on the farm and is not generally thought an accompaniment of a hardy constitution and good feeding qualities and it certainly requires the greatest care in the stable to keep a white cow in presentable shape.

The color that seems to please the majority is dark red and pure white, about one-third white in splashes.

Brown is sometimes found, and light red appears occasionally.

Yellow color and roan suggest a cross of the Guernsey and Shorthorn and are objectionable on this account.

While variations in color of any breed are largely a matter of taste, still each breed has a distinctive color peculiar to itself, and any variation from that color which is a suggestion of a cross from some other breed should not be encouraged, and it is certainly not pleasant for a breeder to be obliged to explain that although his cattle resemble some other breed they are really pure bred Ayrshires.

She has a small bony head, large full eyes, dish face, broad muzzle, large mouth, slim, upright horns, The typical horn of an Ayrshire is wide spread and inclining upward, the size being a matter of local taste,



either fine or coarse. The Scotch and Canadians seeming to prefer a larger horn than the breeders of the States, long slim neck, clean cut at throat, thin sloping shoulders with the spine rising a little above the shoulder blades back level to setting on of tail except a rise at the pelvic arch, broad across the loin, barrel deep and large with ribs well sprung to give abundant room for coarse fodder, and wide through the region of the heart and lungs. Hips wide apart, rump long, hind legs straight, thighs thin and incurving, giving room for udder, legs short, bones firm and joints firm, udder large when full and nearly level with belly, wide, long and strongly hung teats, 2 1-2 to 3 1-2 inches long, of good size, placed wide apart on the four corners of the udder, with udder level between them and not cut up, milk veins large and tortuous, entering the belly well forward toward the forelegs. Skin soft and mellow, covered with a thick growth of fine hair.

While an Ayrshire cow should be shapely and handsome to look at as she stands or walks, she should, when handled, reveal much looseness of vertebra, flatness of rib and width between the ribs, indicating large dairy capacity.

The standard Ayrshire cow is of medium size, weighing about 1000 pounds when fresh in milk, a tough, hardy cow with vigorous appetite and not too particular what she eats. She is always hungry, eats greedily and chews her cud rapidly. It is rarely you can see an Ayrshire cow when not either taking in food or chewing what she has already gathered. While at pasture she does not wander around looking for sweet patches of grass, but goes to work rapidly gathering what is most convenient either of grass or browse, and when full lies down to chew her cud with no time wasted, and when

going to and from the pasture will chew her cud as she walks, and I have often seen her keep on chewing when started into a run.

The general appearance of an Ayrshire as you look at her is striking, being alert and full of life and reserved energy, and in breeding care should be taken to encourage a quiet disposition.

The Ayrshire seems to be to the cattle what the Morgan is to the horse, and at once impresses the beholder with the idea of a large amount of reserved force.

She is a very healthy cow, rarely having ailments of body or udder, and you seldom see an Ayrshire cow but that has four healthy quarters and gives milk out of them of uniform quantity.

She is a very persistent milker, giving a uniform quantity well up towards calving, and many of them will not dry off unless extra care is taken to make them. She is very intelligent, quick to learn, and of a retentive memory. Easily taught to take the same place in the stable, and if her place is changed will in a few days take her new place of her own accord.

She is quiet and pleasant to milk, not easily disturbed, and yields her milk as readily to one milker as to another, and does not seem disturbed by any amount of noise in the stable.

As a dairy cow she is particularly adapted to the production of milk for the milkman and table use, as her medium size, vigorous appetite and easy keeping qualities make her an economical producer, while her even, uniform production makes her a reliable supply, and the richness of her milk in total solids places her milk above suspicion from city milk inspectors.

Her milk will bear unusual transportation and

handling without souring, and when poured back and forth a few times from one can to another will remix the cream and milk, which will not again readily separate, giving it a uniformity in quality until the last is sold or used. It has a good body and is rich looking, never looking blue.

The milk itself being evenly balanced with casein and butter fat is a complete food, easily digested, nutritious, and is particularly adapted to children and invalids. Stomachs that are weak and unable to digest other milk find no trouble with Ayrshire cows milk.

The Ayrshire being so superior for the milkman has usually found her way to the supply stable, and has not been used to any great extent as a butter cow, but she is above the average as a butter producer, and especially when the extra milk she gives is taken into account.

Her cream rises slowly and needs to be extracted with a separator, but it skims as closely and churns as easily as any other, and cow for cow, taking all her other qualities into consideration, she will compare favorably with any of the so-called butter breeds in the amount of dollars she will return to her owner when kept as a butter cow.

The Association has of late been testing her butter qualities, the results of which will be given further along.

The Ayrshire cow has always been noted as a cheese cow, both for the superiority of the quality of her cheese and for its large quantity.

While she has never laid any claims to being a beef cow, the butchers are always glad to get hold of an Ayrshire, because they cut up well and are heavy in the best paying parts. Heavy hind quarters, small

bones, thick loins, meat nicely flecked with tallow, and of good color.

Mr. F. S. Fulmer, of Gibbon, Nebraska, in a paper on "The Ayrshire Cow," read before the Nebraska Dairymans' Association, said :

"The fattening quality of Ayrshire grades is reported by Mr. J. A. Paterson of this State. He says: 'I am wintering on my farm seventy steers coming two years old. Among them are high grade Shorthorns. They will average 950 pounds, but are thin in flesh. High grade Ayrshires that will average fully 900 and are fat enough for good beef. Polled Angus or Gallo-ways, about the size of the Ayrshire steers, are fat. Also a few Jersey steers that will average about 600 pounds and are poor. They are all fed together at stacks and about ten pounds of corn per day each.' Mr. P. adds: 'This feeding, I think, is a fair test, and proves beyond a doubt that for common purpose cattle that will receive the care of the average western farmer the Ayrshire or Polled Angus are by far the best.' "

An Ayrshire will always weigh more than its looks would indicate.

As a top cross on other breeds the Ayrshire seems to be a success in producing a more desirable dairy cow. With the Shorthorn they nick nicely, producing a fairly good dairy cow, in size between the two, and a handsome, attractive cow that sells well in the markets.

With the Jersey they seem to make up what is lacking in the Jersey, and give a good all-around dairy cow, larger and hardier than the pure bred Jersey, giving more milk and of nearly as rich quality, and are said to be more profitable in the dairy than the pure bred Jersey. Ayrshire bulls have for several years been eagerly sought for to cross on unregistered or high grade Jerseys in the common dairy.

It is a noticeable fact that where Ayrshire bulls have been continuously used on common cows and the heifers raised for the dairy, the average receipts in dollars from such a herd have been considerable in excess of common dairies, so much so that in dairy sections where the milk or cream goes to the butter factory, there is an active demand for pure bred Ayrshire bulls to cross on native herds of cows.

### Official Yields of Butter

for one month of 50 pounds or over from Home Dairy Test :

Name.	No.	Lbs. Butter
Kallev.....	12660	50
Aunt Abbie.....	13220	50
Rose Clenna.....	11153	50
Iola Lorne.....	12773	50
Ponemah.....	13983	51
Printsteps 8th.....	12643	51
Xoa.....	11469	51
Rose Clenna.....	11153	51
Annie Bert.....	9670	51
Gebec.....	13981	52
Durwood.....	12680	52
Miss Ollie.....	12039	52
Printsteps 8th.....	12643	52
Evrie.....	12602	52
Biona.....	12351	52
Belle's Cherry.....	15263	52
Ponemah.....	13983	53
Miss Olga.....	13984	53
Pearl Clyde.....	13991	53
Iola Lorne.....	12773	53
Ruby Douglass.....	16672	53
Rayn.....	12358	53
Acelista.....	12094	53
Rose Clenna.....	11153	53
Acelista.....	12094	54
Countess of Montwood.....	11435	54
Acelista.....	12094	54
Miss Ollie.....	12039	54
Hinda Douglas.....	14703	55
Roanette.....	11476	55
Cad's Beauty.....	13606	55

Name.	No.	Lbs. Milk.	P. C. Fat.	P. C. Total Solids	Butter
Miss Ollie 3rd.....	14887				55
Lady Romona .....	14085				56
Kalley.....	12660				56
Roma.....	14197				56
Durline .....	13473				56
Lady Sears.....	12641				56
Printsteps 8th .....	12643				57
Miss Ollie.....	12039				57
Miss Olga.....	13984				57
Iola Lorne.....	12773				57
Maurine.....	13422				58
Himona .....	13032				58
Ponemah .....	13983				58
Inez Douglas .....	14554				58
Iola Lorne.....	12773				58
Inez Douglas .....	14554				59
Simplicity .....	12560				59
Canary .....	13470				59
Collinwood .....	11404				60
Himona .....	13032				60
Miss Ollie.....	12039				60
Little Douglas .....	12766				60
Miss Ollie.....	12039				60
Cad's Beauty.....	13606				61
Eyrie.....	12602				61
Yucca.....	11470				61
Countess of Montwood.....	11435				62
Miss Olga.....	13984				62
Durline .....	13473				62
Miss Ollie 3d .....	14887				63
Iola Lorne .....	12773				63
Miss Fleda Douglas.....	12770				64
Durwood .....	12680				64
Rose Clenna.....	11153				72
Banjo Music.....	13527				72
Miss Ollie.....	12039				77
Miss Ollie. ....	12039				90
Cad's Beauty .....	13606				97

## OFFICIAL TESTS

of cows in Experiment Stations and the Home Dairy Test that have given 6000 pounds of milk and 300 pounds of butter or over in a year :

## ASSOCIATION TESTS

made before the Home Daily Test was started.

Name.	No.	Lbs. milk 1 year
Ruth.....	4816	10219½
Queen Mary.....	6578	11154
Myra .....	2955	11908
Alice Douglas.....	4398	12617

## EXPERIMENT STATION TESTS.

Name.	No.	Lbs. Milk.	P. C. Fat.	P. C.	
				Total Solids.	Butter
Rena Myrtle .....	9530	11417	3.78	12.40	503
Lolita .....	9465	8055	3.90		345
Acme 5th .....	10342	8092	4.05	12.94	382
Atalanta.....	10777	6639	3.85	12.62	298
Nancy B.....	9581	7831	3.90	12.83	356
Nett.....	10169	8437	3.99	12.99	393
Acme 5th.....	10342	8183	4.04	12.90	386
Atalanta.....	10777	7312	3.69	12.44	315
Nancy B.....	9581	6068	4.06	13.08	287
Nett.....	10169	6923	4.05	13.06	327
Acme 5th .....	10342	7588	3.84	12.44	340
Atalanta.....	10777	7155	3.76	12.59	314
Nancy B.....	9581	8782	4.06	13.04	416
Rena Myrtle.....	9530	12172			546

## HOME DAIRY TEST, 1901.

Name.	No.	Lbs. Milk.	P. C. Fat.	P. C.	
				Total Solids.	Butter
Iona S.....	12350	6163	4.16	12.38	301
Sadie Tascott.....	11483	7663	3.48	12.45	309
Kitty Ozra.....	12086	6850	4.06	13.46	309
Rose Veritas.....	12076	6924	3.94	12.95	314
Roxy Ayer.....	13995	6771	4.39		317
Ouija.....	11882	7510	3.75	11.96	318
Aunt Abbie.....	13220	6910	4.01	13.43	318
Iola Lorne.....	12773	7301	3.89	13.00	319
Gladiola.....	12352	7741	3.66	12.10	322
Olah.....	11471	8180	3.53	11.88	329
Rose Erica.....	12775	9853	3.29	12.03	330
Rose Carentine.....	13655	8016	3.63	12.69	330
Printsteps 8th.....	12643	7405	3.78	12.78	332
Nonpariel's Myra.....	14707	8178	3.76	12.46	335
Annie Bert.....	9670	8313	3.57	11.39	337
Roma.....	14197	7676	4.04		341

Name.	No.	Lbs.		P. C.	
		Milk.	Fat.	Total.	Butter
Biona.....	12351	8631	3.54	11.69	343
Miss Olga.....	13984	7078	4.18	13.41	345
Cad's Victorine.....	14695	6967	4.29	13.51	345
Rose Drummond.....	10173	9029	3.36	11.84	346
Katy Did.....	15242	6679	4.65		351
Linda Douglas.....	13388	7965	3.82	12.86	351
Oke Mar.....	13307	7858	4.13	12.90	362
Collinwood.....	11404	8215	3.83	12.43	364
Rose Clenna.....	11153	7884	4.12	13.06	366
Gebec.....	13981	7875	4.11	12.27	373
Yucca.....	11470	8502	3.80	12.26	376
Banjo Music.....	13527	7955	4.12	12.36	380
Lukolela.....	12357	9299	3.60	11.71	384
Xoa.....	11469	9090	3.69	12.05	387
Roanette.....	11476	8638	3.90	13.00	387
Pearl Clyde.....	13991	8286	4.19		396
Lilly Ayer.....	13994	8477	4.23		409
Ponemah.....	13983	7651	4.61	13.30	416
Bell Nixon.....	14705	9383	3.85	12.27	421
Acelista.....	12094	9906	3.77	12.48	421
Himona.....	13032	8765	4.33	12.84	439
Cad's Beauty.....	13606	8702	4.27	12.67	446
Durwood.....	12680	10701	4.05	15.07	506
Miss Ollie.....	12039	9924	4.73	13.93	514

## HOME DAIRY TEST, 1902.

Name.	No.	Lbs.		P. C.	
		Milk.	Fat	Total	Butter
Lula Avondale.....	15033	6122	4.31	13.32	300
Countess of Montwood	11435	6179	4.02		300
Nora of North Oaks...	13859	5910	4.40		305
Olah.....	11471	7484	3.63		306
Curley Hebron.....	15430	6741	4.00	13.18	306
Muriel Fox.....	15036	6685	4.05	13.23	308
Oke Mar.....	13307	6526	4.08		309
Rose Brodick.....	15029	7117	3.87	12.80	311
Rose Ellice.....	13685	7021	3.90	13.01	311
Rose Deruth.....	10346	7713	3.46	12.14	312
Little Douglas.....	12766	8178	3.38	11.51	312
Rose Dolman.....	13688	7409	3.65	12.68	313
Belle's Cherry.....	15263	6913	3.60	12.96	314
Betty of Kilnford.....	14946	6692	4.20		315
Rayn.....	12358	7653	3.61		320
Lilly Ayer.....	13994	6910	4.10		325
Nancy B 2d.....	11936	8951	3.40	12.31	325
Creamer.....	15137	6241	4.37		326
Yucca.....	11470	6842	4.08		326



Name.	No.	Lbs. Milk.	P. C. Fat	P. C.	
				Total Solids.	Butter
Yuba Lass.....	12353	9124	3 14		327
Lizzie Muriel.....	15364	7583	3 83	12.85	335
Rosy Ayer .....	13995	7098	4.20		336
Miss Fleda Douglas...	12770	7758	3.70	12.74	336
Gebic.....	13981	7471	3 88		336
Countess of North Oaks	15113	6991	3.70		338
Lady Watson.....	12644	8008	3.70	12.73	340
Aunt Abbie.....	13220	7462	3.95	13'16	340
Xoa .....	11469	8008	3.72		342
Biona.....	12351	6886	3.65		342
Eyrie.....	12602	7103	4.16		343
Lady Sears .....	12641	9209	3.24	12.17	345
Durline.....	13473	7965	3.78		350
Lady Monmouth.....	16699	7453	4.20		358
Katy Did.....	15242	7299	4.20		356
Printsteps 8th.....	12643	8786	3 66	12.57	360
Pearl Clyde.....	13991	7824	4.10		364
Roma.....	14197	8371	3.87		368
Canary.....	13470	7723	4 15		371
Miss Ollie 3d.....	14887	7555	4.56	14.03	374
Inez Douglas .....	14554	7663	4.34	14.16	386
Iola Lorne.....	12773	8737	3.90	12.75	388
Ponemah.....	13983	7576	4.58		390
Acelista .....	12094	9289	3.70	12.31	392
Mysie of Barcheskie...	14952	9228	3.80		393
Kalley .....	12660	9190	3.70	12.47	395
Floe .....	16700	8086	4 30		395
Miss Olga.....	13984	7762	4.44		397
Miss Ollie.....	12039	8408	4 40	13.59	425
Maurine.....	13422	7839	4.90		433

### Official Scotch and American Tests of Ayrshire Cows 1901.

It has always been claimed by the Scotch Breeders of Ayrshires that it was necessary to return to the old country for fresh blood every now and then in order to keep up the standard of the Ayrshire cow in her highest perfection in form and dairy quality, which theory has been believed by our Canadian friends, but not by the breeders of Ayrshires in the States.

It has seemed to us that we had produced a type of Ayrshire cows that held in form the original type, and had added to that a more practical addition in increased length of teat and dairy ability notwithstanding the changed conditions of the climate of the States.

It has always been conceded that the climate of Ayrshire was moister, with a greater rainfall than is found in the United States, being thereby more suited to grazing, and that the same cows gave a less quantity of milk on this side of the ocean than in their native home. This being the case it is not to be expected that with the same cows the breeders can hope to compete in yields of Ayrshire cows at the pail with the Scotch breeder, and in order to obtain an equal amount the breeder of the States must produce a cow of increased natural ability.

It is not often we can obtain comparative yields that are both authenticated and made on so similar plans as to be of value in comparison, but this year we are favored with just this in the official report of the Scotch Derby for 1901, and the Home Dairy Test in the United States for 1901.

The Scotch Derby is a competition in the County of Ayr in Scotland that is entered into by the Ayrshire breeders with great strife, because it is a hard contest both on outward shape and dairy ability. A cow is entered for the Derby and shown in the ring. Later after she has calved and in her best form for a twenty-four hour milking trial, a committee is sent to the home of the cow without notice to the owner and she is milked clean and the milk for the next twenty-four hours is weighed and tested for butter-fat and total solids, and the award made from her product in connection with her ring examination which is

substantially the same as the Home Dairy Test of the Ayrshire Breeders' Association as far as the dairy side of the contest is concerned. A comparison of the two made in 1901 should be a very good index of the performance at the pail of the Scotch and States Ayrshires in the quiet of their own home, though in making the comparison, due allowance should be given to the natural advantage the Scotch cow has over her cousin in the States, on account of the better grazing conditions in Scotland.

For a more complete and uniform comparison I have copied the whole number of the test of the mature cows in Scotland and have omitted their report of award made by a scale of points, including the ring award, and have confined myself to the dairy award simply; and to further compare the two I have figured the butter yield of the Scotch cows on the same method as the Experiment Station figured the butter yield of the States cows, thus making the two uniform and official.

## SCOTCH DERBY TEST.

Owner.	Age	Lbs. milk.	Percent fat.	Percent total solids	Lbs. butter
William Winter.....	6	60	3.80	12.22	2.66
James Littlejohn.....	8	46.5	4.57	13.62	2.48
James Littlejohn.....	6	53	3.87	12.67	2.39
William Winter.....	4	51.50	3.77	12.67	2.27
W. C. Alexander .....	8	52.75	3.82	12.49	2.35
David Gray.....	6	44.75	3.72	13.59	1.94
W. C. Alexander.....	4	46.50	3.07	11.62	1.67
John S. Hunter.....	4	52	2.95	12.00	1.79

## UNITED STATES HOME DAIRY TEST.

Owner.	Age	Lbs. milk.	Percent fat.	Percent total solids.	Lbs. butter
Etna J. Fletcher.....	6	47.61	5.80	12.48	3.20
L. S. Drew.....	7	54.96	4.70	13.96	3.01
C. M. Winslow & Son.....	8	39.36	5.20	14.00	2.39
Etna J. Fletcher .....	6	42.68	4.80	12.76	2.39
Etna J. Fletcher .....	8	42.80	4.40	13.01	2.26
Etna J. Fletcher .....	7	37.90	4.50	13.33	1.99
Etna J. Fletcher .....	10	42.30	3.90	12.34	1.92
L. C. Spaulding & Son.....	8	39.03	4.20	13.05	1.91

The average of the above tests show the Ayrshire cow in Scotland to give more milk in a day, while the Ayrshires in the States give more butter.

### Official Scotch and American Tests of Ayrshire Cows 1902.

I have recently received the report of the official milking tests of Ayrshire cows in Scotland for the year 1902, and have selected the five giving the highest record for butter, also the five giving the highest record in the Home Daisy test in the States for the year 1902, a comparison of which is of interest, all being official and supposed to be among the best of the breed in either country.

The natural conditions in Scotland are more favorable for a large dairy yield from the same cows than in America on account of the more uniform moisture in Scotland, and its consequent succulence of pasturage. The record in both countries shows a good degree of uniformity and a good class of dairy cows.

As the names of the individual cows in Scotland was not given, but their owners instead, I have adopted a uniform method. The report is for two consecutive milkings.

#### SCOTCH.

Owners	Lbs of Milk.	P. C. Butter Fat.	Butter
William Winter.....	60	3.87	2.73
James Littlejohn.....	52	3.50	2.11
W. C. Alexander.....	30	5.92	2.05
W. C. Alexander.....	45	4.47	2.03
A Gemmil.....	46	3.30	1.76
Average.....	46		2.13

#### AMERICAN.

C. M. Winslow & Son.....	51	3.80	2.26
L. S. Drew.....	42	4.60	2.25
Howard Cook.....	46	4.00	2.14
Geo. H. Yeaton.....	42	4.50	2.10
W. V. Probasco.....	47	3.80	2.08
Average.....	45		2.16







