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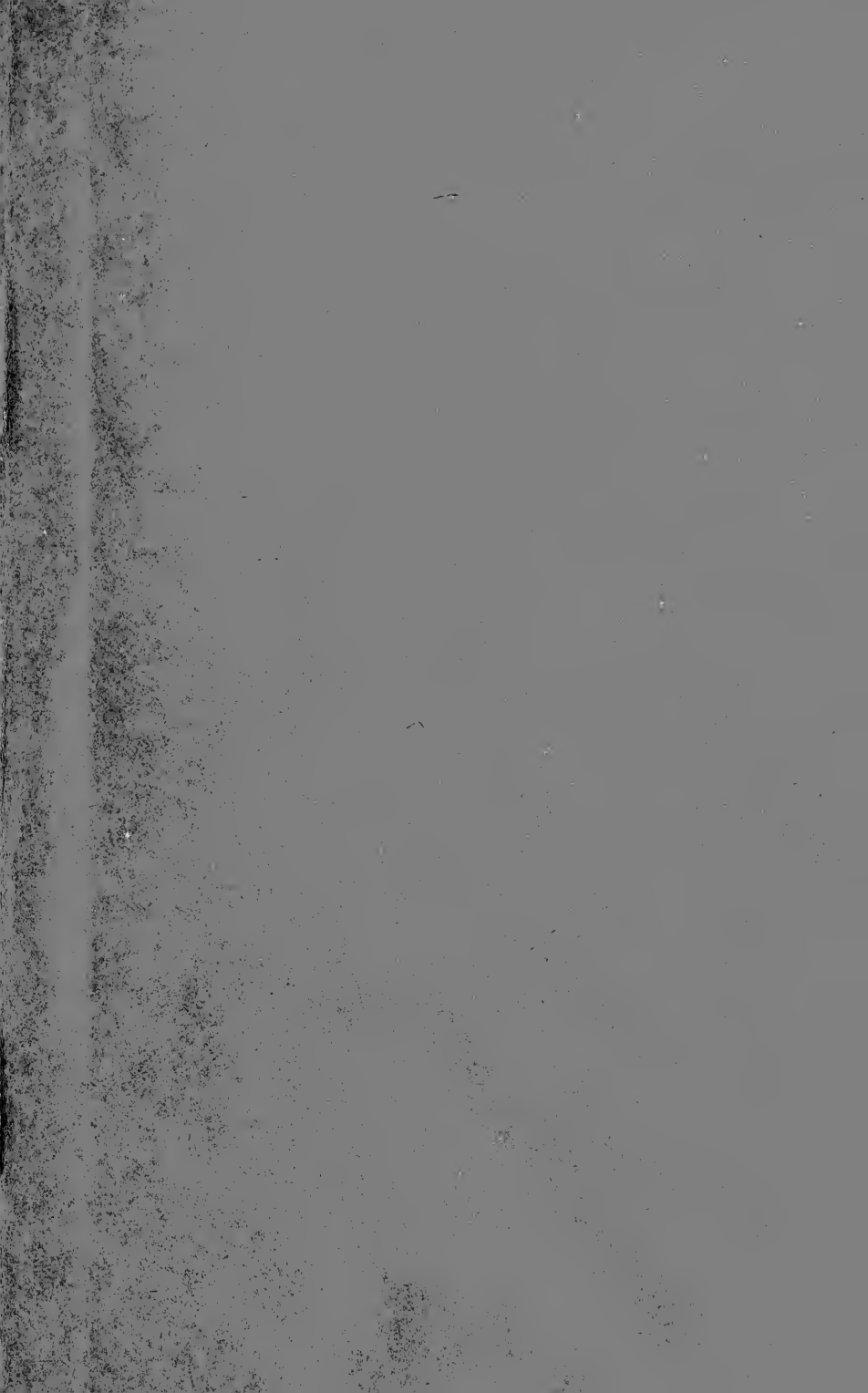
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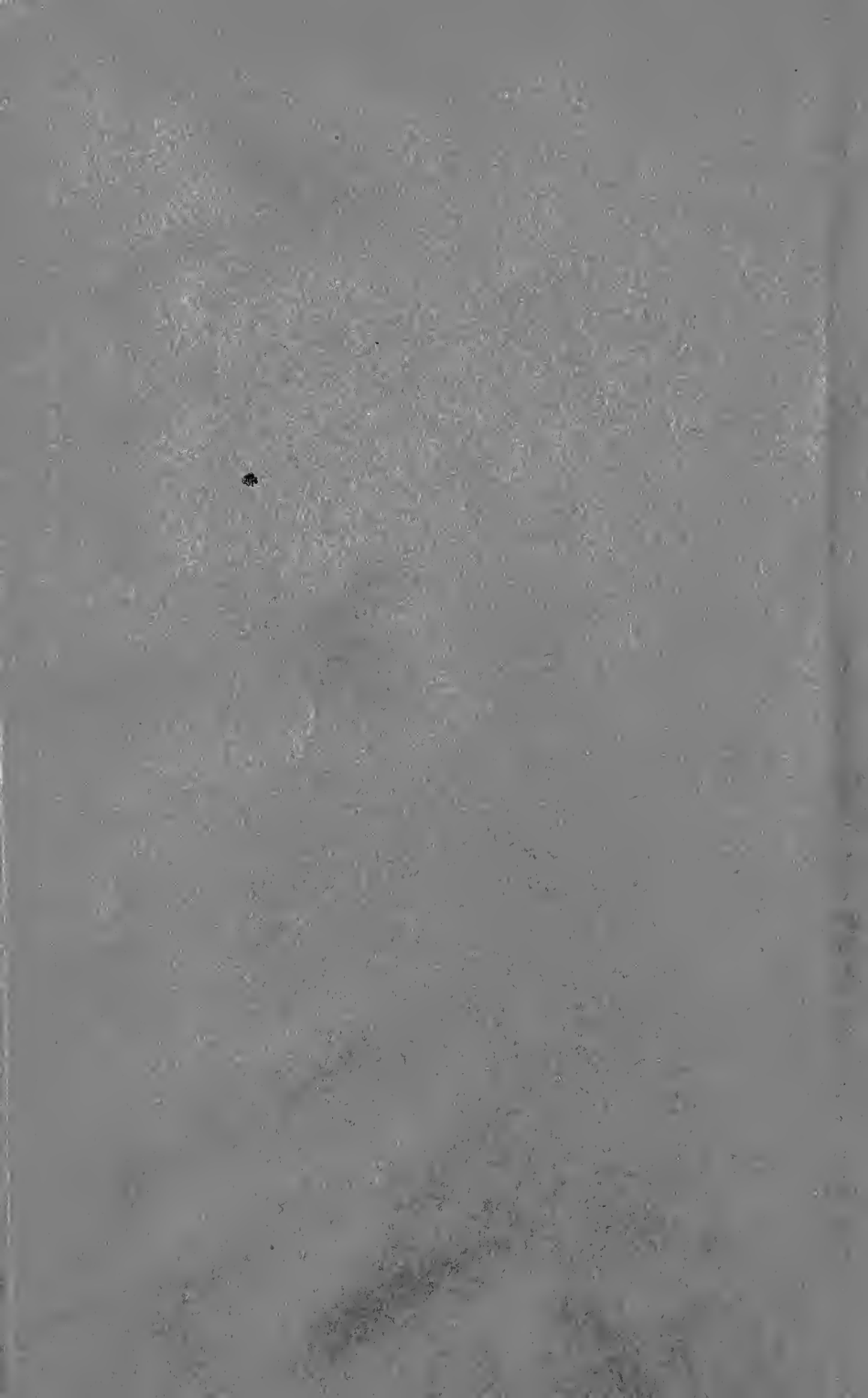


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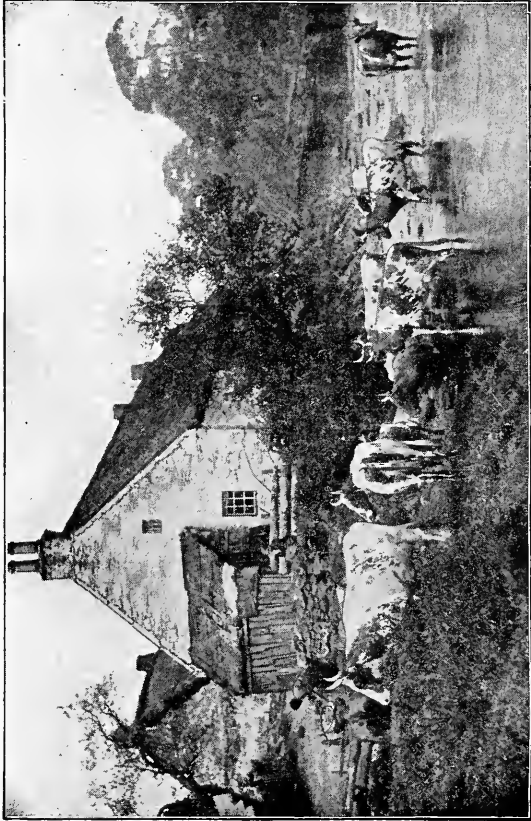
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AYRSHIRES IN SCOTLAND.

# Y E A R   B O O K

OF THE

# AYRSHIRE BREEDERS

1907

Containing the proceedings of the Annual Meeting, Official Milk and Butter Records, and general information about Ayrshires and the Ayrshire Breeders' Association.

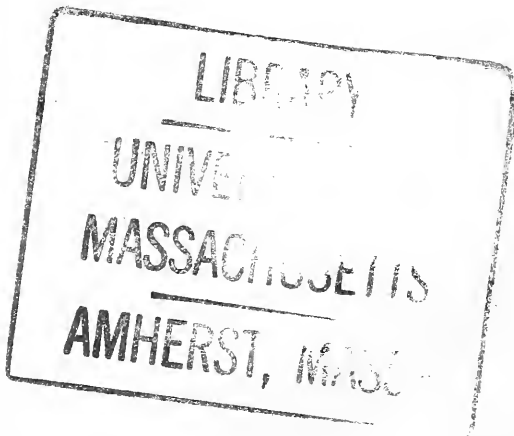
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ANIMAL  
HUSBANDRY





REPORT OF THE PROCEEDINGS  
OF THE  
THIRTY-SECOND ANNUAL MEETING  
OF THE  
AYRSHIRE BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION  
HELD AT  
THE NEW BINGHAM HOTEL, PHILADELPHIA PA.  
DECEMBER 18, 1906.

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The Thirty-second Annual Meeting of the Ayrshire Breeders' Association was held at the New Bingham Hotel, Philadelphia, Pa., in response to the call of the Secretary, and was called to order at two P. M. by the President, George William Ballou, who said:

GENTLEMEN AND FELLOW-MEMBERS OF THE AYRSHIRE BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.—It gives me great pleasure to welcome so many Ayrshire Breeders at the Thirty-second Annual Meeting of the Association, and I feel that, in addition to the delight in coming together and exchanging the usual friendly greetings, after a year of separation and labor in a common cause, we will have some satisfaction in solving problems of importance to this Association which require the co-operation of all

JUN 3 1942

its members—problems that must be earnestly considered at this and subsequent meetings, if the Ayrshire Breed is to take the place it deserves as the favorite Dairy Breed of this country.

It must be conceded by all that for general appearance, natural beauty, cheerfulness and all that tends to make an animal attractive to man the Ayrshire cattle to-day stand at the head of the four great dairy breeds. It must also be acknowledged that the true type of an Ayrshire cow for utility and for profit cannot be surpassed, and, we believe, not equalled by the Holstein, the Jersey or the Guernsey. But, unfortunately, there has been such a diversity of opinion in the past among the Ayrshire breeders of Scotland, Canada and the United States as to the real purpose of the cow, what her performance and requirements should be as the foster-mother of mankind, that at least two or three types have crept in, and been scattered everywhere, which continue to breed and multiply the imperfect as well as the perfect. Of what earthly use, I would like to ask, is a cow without milking qualities? She may be a beautiful creature perhaps to look upon, but is, and must always be, a perpetual expense to her keeper.

We are all aware that in Scotland and elsewhere a great deal of pains was at one time expended in developing an animal that embodied in its make-up beauty alone, and judges in the show-ring endorsed and gave prizes to the sporty cow, which was deficient in performance at the pail, lacking the full development of milk veins and udder, and as a useful and profitable animal was an absolute failure.

Strains from these original sources have been sent out into the markets of the world and have found their way into almost every locality. This sporty type should be blotted out.

Then there is the cow which is neither a show cow nor a milker, a cross between a sport and a real milk producer; also cows with short teats. All these should go to the butcher.

The question must be eventually settled by the breeders how to weed out all this rubbish; we find some of it everywhere.

I, as well as others, have been guilty of buying young heifers at high prices at auctions and at private sales and later selling them to the butcher, and I have many more to which I will put an end, so their defects can never be perpetuated and scattered. It is a crime to sell such animals for breeding purposes.

All bulls without positive indications of milking qualities should never be put into service. Raise the registration fee to five dollars for every bull, and none but the best would be likely to get into the records.

To meet the severe competition with other dairy breeds, milk producers alone must first be the aim of every breeder, and any animal not up to the high standard for utility should be put out of existence. These questions must be met sooner or later by this Association. Why not now? Severe treatment alone will put this breed where it belongs.

I desire simply to raise and discuss here this question of weeding out indifferent and unprofitable animals wherever they are within the influence of the members of this Association.

Something was said at the last annual meeting as to what the real type of Ayrshire cow was, or should be. Considerable work has been done and some progress made since a year ago in bringing together the Ayrshire Associations of Canada, Scotland and the United States upon a uniform scale of points, a scale descriptive in detail of the true type of the animal, the same in Scot-

land, Canada and the United States; the three Associations having since adopted, as you know, an essentially uniform scale upon utility lines, with good teats and dairy conformation. No question can now arise as to the true type of the Ayrshire cow, and when competent judges can be found to condemn and disqualify all animals in the show-ring not scoring 80 points, as measured by the possible 100 points in the scale, then some improvement in breeding may be expected.

I urge that all members of the Association now assembled here give full discussion as to the methods to be adopted by breeders in reaching a high plane of excellence and uniformity in their product, and the means to be employed in preventing the introduction of undesirable animals into this country for breeding purposes.

They come here from Scotland and some from Canada, and all that most people seem to require is that their cattle shall be imported. That word "imported" has a charm beyond its real worth.

Why should an Ayrshire cow or bull be imported? Is there any reason now why breeders cannot produce in the United States a uniform type, such as is set forth in the new scale of points, strains of vigorous and profitable animals equal to any that can be brought from any other country? There is nothing to hinder, if they will sacrifice every animal that does not have the true mark of utility and beauty stamped upon it. Utility first and beauty in combination if possible.

Strains and families of the best type can soon be established here which will help to raise the standard of all American herds.

I have an imported cow, which I think cost me \$350, whose milking qualities have not developed to my expectation. Although a deep-bodied, well-formed animal, the useful elements that would make her a profitable cow

to keep, and the right sort of a dam for milky calves, she hasn't got; and unless her progeny can show some improvement by a cross with a milky bull she is going to be a detriment to the herd.

Now, it will take two or three years to find out just what she will do under the most favorable conditions. From present indications she would be dear at fifty dollars.

I cite this case to show what a serious thing it is to select and bring here for breeding purposes imported stock.

When the members of this Association shall determine to produce only animals from milking strains and of the best conformation, as described in the Uniform Scale of Points, it is my opinion rapid progress will be made in breeding in this country; and at all fairs where the Ayrshires are exhibited judges should be selected with the greatest care by this Association to condemn any animal that does not conform to that true type.

I believe it will always be a great pleasure to exhibit animals at fairs. It is an education, and the severe competition will lead to improvement of the breed.

To devote time to clipping, caring for and putting on the gloss and bloom to animals entering the fairs arouses the interest and raises the pride of the herdsman and of the owner. Direct contact with other exhibitors and breeders throughout the country furnishes a fund of information and stimulates an intensity of purpose that permeates the daily work of the breeder for the entire year, and keeps up his enthusiasm and hope for better things.

I have done what little I could during the past year, while President of this Association, to encourage the exhibition of Ayrshires here and in the West.

I was somewhat instrumental in obtaining from a wealthy and distinguished member of this Association the donation of a silver cup of considerable value, in the name of the Association, to the last Wisconsin State Fair, given for the best herd of Ayrshires out of three herds exhibited there, which was competed for and won. Wisconsin should be cultivated by this Association, and this cup did great good.

I gave a similar cup to the Oregon State Fair, at their solicitation, for the best of two or more Ayrshire herds on exhibit, but no Ayrshires were exhibited, and the cup awaits the development of the Ayrshire cause in one of the greatest natural dairy States in the West.

Oregon and Washington will soon become prominent in dairying and breeding, and will be heard from in the near future.

I also gave a similar cup to the New York State Fair for the best Ayrshire male and female bred and reared by the exhibitor, for which I am glad to say there was active competition. It was justly won and is now held by a prominent breeder within the Empire State.

The time will soon come when this Association should have funds to offer in special prizes at the State Fairs in the great Dairy States, the same as the Holstein, Jersey and Guernsey Associations are doing to encourage the exhibit of, and give prominence to, their respective breeds; but first of all let us devote our attention to devising some ways for ridding the country of defective animals in the registry, the perpetuation of which must continue to thwart the purpose of this Association and ultimately humble the pride its members now have for "the favorite breed."

Any breeder having gotten together the right kind of a herd in order to produce vigorous calves, from what little observation I have had it seems to be important to

begin paying some attention to the cow when she is four or five months in calf, with the proper food to give the calf vitality at the very start.

Among farmers it is the mistaken idea that the dry cow can live on roughage alone, forgetting there are two animals to be fed. Over-feeding, of course, is a grave error, but fed with judgment and care a strong, healthy calf should be delivered, and then if taken from the cow in a day or two and taught to drink its mother's milk from a clean pail, shifting after two or three weeks or more, gradually, to warm, fresh skim milk right from the separator, and a little linseed oil meal, feeding in moderation to avoid scours, brings as successful results as can be obtained consistent with economy.

It requires great care and attention to bring up these calves to maturity. How much more important it is, then, to have in the end a useful and valuable animal — heifers that will be profitable as milkers and bulls that will sell, and raise the standard of other herds?

All this has been often told, and talked over time and again, and continually published in the dairy journals, but not entirely heeded by breeders in general.

The real solution is to persistently sacrifice the animals that do not conform to the true dairy type of highest excellence.

A uniform milky herd can enter the yearly Home Dairy Test and make a good record without overstraining the cows and sapping the strength of the calves they may be carrying.

To enter the Advanced Registry under natural conditions, without crowding and forcing the herd, would establish records that could be maintained, and retain unimpaired the cow's vitality for further breeding.

I believe we have in the Ayrshire cow the foundation for great performance in profitable dairying, combined with unusual vigor and beauty, an easy keeper in the barn and a rustler for food in the pasture, qualities which cannot fail to be appreciated and availed of in all the great dairy States between the Atlantic and the Pacific seas.

Gentlemen, you will pardon this intrusion upon your time. We will now proceed to the business of the meeting.

#### ROLL CALL.

To the call of the roll by the Secretary, the following members responded personally:

William T. Wells.....	Newington, Conn.
Elmer F. Pember.....	Bangor, Me.
Mt. Hermon Boys' School, by Prof. F. G. Helyar...	Mt. Hermon, Mass.
Charles H. Hayes.....	Portsmouth, N. H.
William Lindsay.....	Plainfield, N. J.
J. D. Magie.....	Elizabeth, N. J.
George William Ballou....	Middletown, N. Y.
S. S. Karr.....	Almond, N. Y.
W. P. Schanck.....	Avon, N. Y.
Harry W. Skinner.....	Utica, N. Y.
George Taber.....	East Aurora, N. Y.
W. G. Tucker.....	Elm Valley, N. Y.
Jerome F. Butterfield:.....	South Montrose, Pa.
Friend's Asylum, by Henry Hall . . . . .	Frankford, Phila., Pa.
Hillview Stock Farm (Limited), by J. H. Dewees . . . . .	Paoli, Pa.
George H. McFadden.....	Bryn Mawr, Pa.
W. V. Probasco.....	Paoli, Pa.
Percival Roberts, Jr.....	Narberth, Pa.



B. Luther Shimer.....	Bethlehem, Pa.
Thomas Turnbull, Jr.....	Allegheny, Pa.
John R. Valentine.....	Bryn Mawr, Pa.
Nicholas S. Winsor.....	Greenville, R. I.
C. M. Winslow.....	Brandon, Vt.
L. A. Reymann.....	Wheeling, W. Va.
W. F. Stephen.....	Huntingdon, Que.

The following members were represented by proxy :

Dudley Wells 2d.....	Wethersfield, Conn.
John A. Baton & Son.....	Wauregan, Conn.
George A. Kahn.....	Franklin, Conn.
J. H. Larned.....	Putnam, Conn.
William Stewart Tod.....	East Stanwich, Conn.
John Stewart.....	Elburn, Ill.
Frank A. Crabb.....	Litchfield, Ill.
C. C. Richards.....	Malotte Park, Ind.
George B. Bearce.....	Lewiston, Me.
A. A. Hunnewell.....	New Gloucester, Me.
P. K. Bacon.....	Campello, Mass.
B. F. Barnes.....	Haverhill, Mass.
Davis Copeland & Son....	Campello, Mass.
George A. Fletcher.....	Milton, Mass.
A. M. Haskell.....	North Beverly, Mass.
J. Hooper Leach.....	Bridgewater, Mass.
Philo Leach.....	Bridgewater, Mass.
F. C. Peirce.....	Concord Junction, Mass.
George H. Pierce.....	Concord, Mass.
Charles D. Sage.....	North Brookfield, Mass.
Peter D. Smith.....	Andover, Mass.
Michigan School for the Deaf . . . . .	Flint, Mich.
John W. Scott.....	Austin, Minn.
John F. Wilcox.....	Minneapolis, Minn.
J. N. Abbott.....	Concord, N. H.

Charles J. Bell.....	Hollis, N. H.
Harlow N. Childs.....	Piermont, N. H.
George C. Clark.....	Orford, N. H.
W. R. Garvin.....	Dover, N. H.
Andy Holt.....	Lyndeboro, N. H.
Herbert M. Kimball.....	Concord, N. H.
C. E. Rockwood & Son....	Temple, N. H.
Strafford County Farm....	Dover, N. H.
George H. Yeaton.....	Dover, N. H.
J. Andrew Casterline.....	Dover, N. J.
W. R. Whittingham.....	Milburn, N. J.
Arden Farms Dairy Co....	Arden, N. Y.
E. L. Button.....	Melrose, N. Y.
Lawton M. Conger.....	Collins, N. Y.
H. W. Cookingham.....	Cherry Creek, N. Y.
Lawrence Dunham.....	New York, N. Y.
J. H. Griffin.....	Moira, N. Y.
Lott Hall.....	Gouverneur, N. Y.
C. E. Hatch.....	Gainesville, N. Y.
William Pierson Hamilton..	Sterlington, N. Y.
Gerald Howatt.....	White Plains, N. Y.
J. S. Leach & Son.....	Gouverneur, N. Y.
Edward Ten Eyck Lansing,	Little Falls, N. Y.
C. W. Lewis & Sons.....	Alfred Station, N. Y.
A. L. Litchard & Son.....	Rushford, N. Y.
W. W. & H. B. Mercereau,	Vestal, N. Y.
Ormiston Brothers.....	Cuba, N. Y.
George E. Pike.....	Gouverneur, N. Y.
Clarence Ricker.....	Belmont, N. Y.
G. L. Rodger.....	Gouverneur, N. Y.
B. C. Sears.....	Blooming Grove, N. Y.
D. E. Siver.....	Cooperstown, N. Y.
Oliver Smith & Son.....	Chateaugay, N. Y.
Francis Lynde Stetson.....	Sterlington, N. Y.
L. D. Stowell.....	Black Creek, N. Y.
M. G. Welch & Son.....	Burke, N. Y.

Andrew C. Zabriskie.....	Barrytown, N. Y.
A. B. McConnell & Son....	Wellington, O.
D. E. Howatt.....	Cleveland, O.
J. D. Honeyman.....	Portland, Ore.
H. S. Ayer.....	Columbus, Pa.
O. P. Blakeslee.....	Spartansburg, Pa.
Christopher Byrne.....	Friendsville, Pa.
Patrick Byrne.....	St. Josephs, Pa.
Robert Templeton & Son..	Ulster, Pa.
Edward S. Bowen.....	Pawtucket, R. I.
Obadiah Brown.....	Providence, R. I.
Everett B. Sherman.....	Harrisville, R. I.
C. A. Abell.....	St. Albans, Vt.
B. F. Butterfield.....	Derby Line, Vt.
H. A. Clark.....	Hyde Park, Vt.
L. S. Drew.....	South Burlington, Vt.
George Dunsmore.....	Swanton, Vt.
Charles W. Emerson.....	Charlotte, Vt.
A. M. Fletcher.....	Proctorsville, Vt.
Forest Park Farm.....	Brandon, Vt.
Matthew Hannah.....	Brownsville, Vt.
W. W. Houghton.....	Lyndonville, Vt.
F. A. Joslyn.....	Northfield, Vt.
W. A. Merriam.....	Glover, Vt.
W. C. Nye.....	East Barre, Vt.
F. D. Proctor.....	Proctor, Vt.
George L. Rice.....	Rutland, Vt.
W. F. Scott.....	Brandon, Vt.
G. S. Scribner.....	Castleton, Vt.
L. C. Spalding & Son.....	Poultney, Vt.
William Stanford Stevens..	St. Albans, Vt.
H. R. C. Watson.....	Brandon, Vt.
Fred Tschudy.....	Monroe, Wis.
Alexander Hume & Co....	Menie, Ont.
Thomas Irving.....	Petite Cote, Que.
R. R. Ness.....	Howick, Que.

## REPORT OF THE SECRETARY.

The past year has been one of progress in Ayrshire interest, by an increased addition to our membership of twenty-three new members, by an unusual addition of entries and transfers, by the starting of several herds of carefully selected Ayrshires, and by a largely increased inquiry in regard to this breed by men all over the country.

There has been an increased interest manifested in the testing of Ayrshires for dairy product, there being now in progress the testing of twelve herds, with 184 individual tests.

Another encouraging feature of progress is the better class of Ayrshires shown at the leading fairs, being more typical of the breed and showing great dairy capacity.

In addition to the silver cups mentioned by the President, I would call attention to a handsome silver cup offered at the Brockton Fair by Dr. Thomas Turnbull, Jr., for the best bull and three females bred by the exhibitor, won by W. P. Schanck, Avon, N. Y.

A handsome silver cup was offered at the dairy test department at the Valley Fair, Brattleboro, Vt., called the Secretary's Cup, for the Ayrshire cow scoring the highest in the butter test conducted by the Vermont Experiment Station, won by Mount Hermon School, Northfield, Mass., with Rose Franklin, 17515, in competition with three other Ayrshire cows.

We are pained to record the death of Hon. T. S. Gold, of Connecticut, a lifelong friend of the Association and of the breed, but who of late years has devoted his time to work on the State Board of Agriculture of Connecticut; Mr. S. M. Wells, of Newington, Conn., one of the organizers of the Association and one of its charter members, as well as a lifelong breeder of Ayrshires;

Mr. A. W. Hunt, Brunswick, Me.; J. W. Blodgett, East Saugus, Mass.; Ai Willoughby, Woodsville, N. H.; Dr. E. A. Smith, Brandon, Vt.

We have during the past year admitted fifty-eight cows and heifers to advanced registry, all but two being for a full year test, many of them making remarkable records, and one of them going beyond the highest official record we have for butter.

Until this year Rena Myrtle, 9530, held the highest record, with 545 pounds of butter to her credit by official test; but this year Polly Puss, 16296, has raised our record to 584 pounds of butter by official test.

We have during the year issued the usual Year-Book, with information on all subjects connected with the breed, which has been a means of widening reliable information in regard to Ayrshires.

We also issued a small booklet which in a condensed form gave considerable information of a general character calculated to invite attention to the breed.

We have also issued Volume XVII Ayrshire Record, containing 486 pages of entries, transfers and indexes.

For Volume XVIII we have already recorded some 1,300 animals, and at the present rate of receiving applications we shall be obliged to close the volume early in the spring in order to keep it within reasonable size.

We congratulate the Association on its success in getting a Uniform Scale of Points between Canada and the States for judging Ayrshires at fairs and as a guide in breeding.

There is, too, at present no essential difference between the Scale of Points of Ayrshires in Scotland and on this side the water.

The only point of consequence is the difference in size of the animals called standard, this side calling for a somewhat larger animal than do the Scotch points.

It is hoped that at no distant day there will be a uniform scale in all the countries where Ayrshires are bred, that the business part of the breed with her general makeup shall be uniform and harmonious, with such non-essential differences as local taste and individual preferences may dictate, all within the requirements of the Scale of Points.

The Executive Committee at its meeting this morning approved the report of the Committee on Home Dairy Tests and recommended the payment of the premiums as follows:

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### REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON HOME DAIRY TEST 1905-6.

Single cow prize \$30, John R. Valentine, Bryn Mawr, Pa., on Keepsake, 15913, with record of 10,868 pounds of milk and 513 pounds of butter.

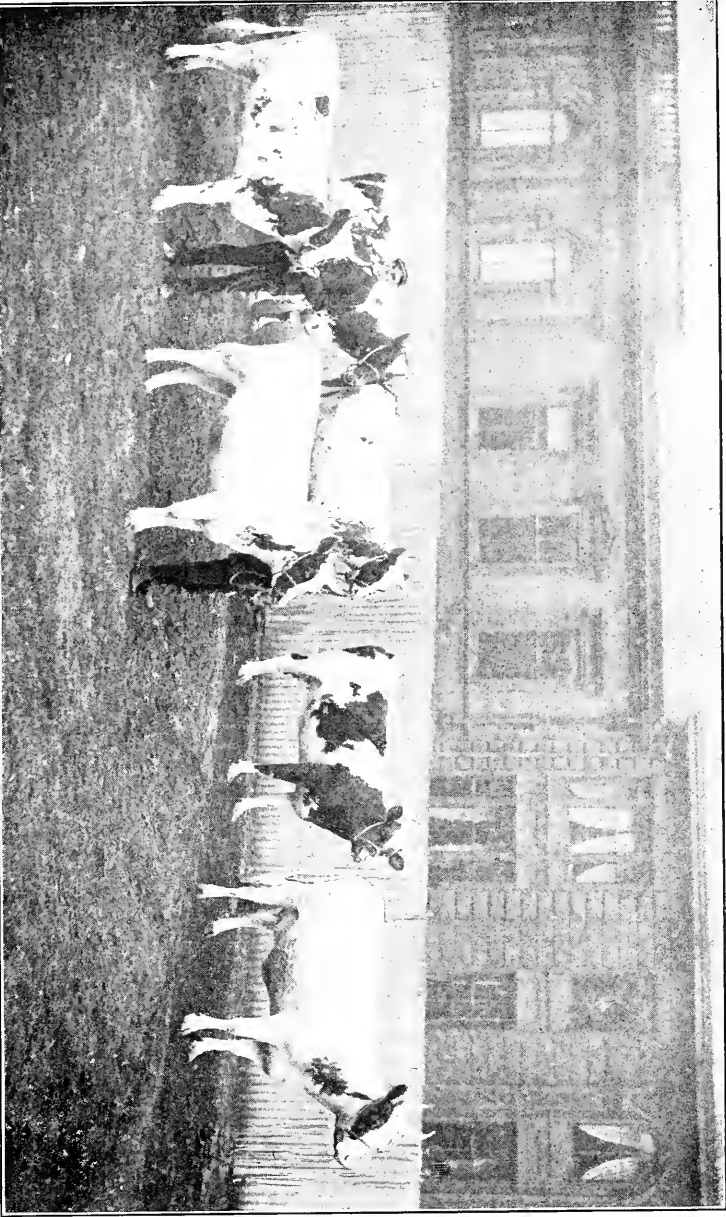
Single cow, second prize \$20, George H. McFadden, Bryn Mawr, Pa., on Finlayston Maggie 3d, 19217, with record of 10,321 pounds of milk and 497 pounds of butter.

Single cow, third prize \$10, J. G. Clark, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada, on Clarissa of Woodroffe, 20579, with a record of 9,675 pounds of milk and 455 pounds of butter.

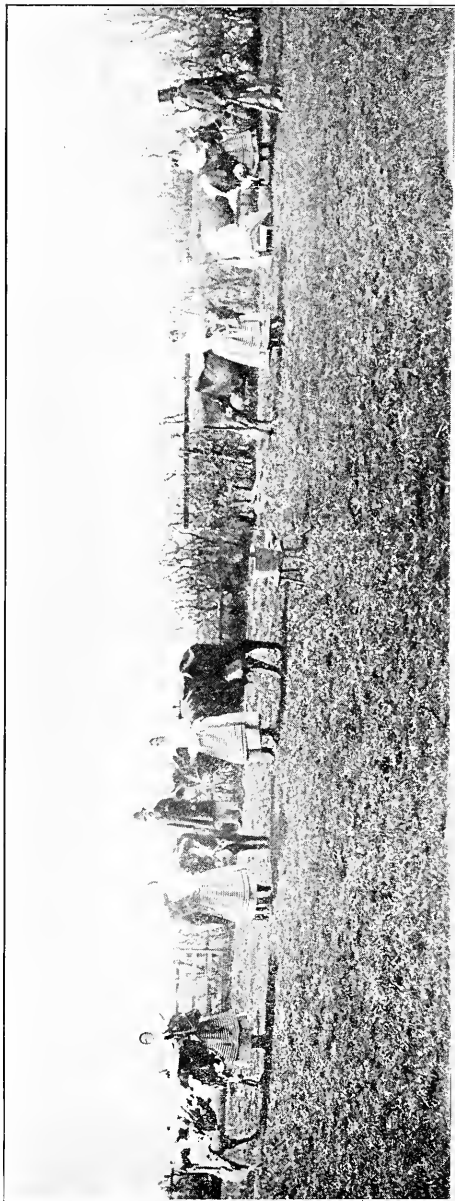
#### HERD PRIZE.

First, \$75, George H. McFadden, Bryn Mawr, Pa.

Denty 9th of Auchenbrain.....	10,827 milk	474 butter
Flora 4th of Bonshaw.....	10,603 milk	470 butter
Becky of Holehouse.....	10,365 milk	460 butter
Brown Eyes of Knockdon.....	9,506 milk	425 butter
Bessie of Rosemont.....	8,164 milk	406 butter
	<u>49,465</u>	<u>2,235</u>



NEW TYPE OF AYRSHIRE IN SCOTLAND.



J. Henderson  
No. 3, ...  
Kath. M. ...

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OLD TYPE OF AYRSHIRES IN SCOTLAND.



Second, \$50, to John R. Valentine, Bryn Mawr, Pa.

Ivan . . . . .	9,547	milk	440	butter
Kitty K. . . . .	9,277	milk	425	butter
Lady Belle 4th. . . . .	7,765	milk	413	butter
Ivan 2d. . . . .	7,760	milk	409	butter
Oshawa Lady. . . . .	8,361	milk	369	butter
	<u>42,710</u>		<u>2,056</u>	

Third, \$25, to J. G. Clark, Ottawa, Ont.

Maud of Hillview. . . . .	9,017	milk	418	butter
Beauty of Maple Hill. . . . .	8,586	milk	414	butter
Woodroffe Polly. . . . .	11,407	milk	385	butter
Queen's Own. . . . .	9,463	milk	381	butter
Woodroffe Dairymaid. . . . .	8,621	milk	360	butter
	<u>47,094</u>		<u>1,958</u>	

In the test there were:

6 cows that gave over. . . . .	10,000	lbs. milk
14 cows that gave over. . . . .	9,000	lbs. milk
22 cows that gave over. . . . .	8,000	lbs. milk
43 cows that gave over. . . . .	7,000	lbs. milk
49 cows that gave over. . . . .	6,000	lbs. milk

There was:

1 cow that gave over. . . . .	500	lbs. butter
15 cows that gave over. . . . .	400	lbs. butter
29 cows that gave over. . . . .	350	lbs. butter
45 cows that gave over. . . . .	300	lbs. butter

It is the opinion of your Home Dairy Test Committee that the work of the Association in bringing out the dairy ability of the Ayrshire cow must be of lasting value to all breeders of Ayrshire cattle.

Such records as we have been able to obtain during the last year's test are a credit to the breed and call attention of dairymen to the Ayrshire cow.

The interest in testing Ayrshire cows seems to be growing, for we have in the present year's test twelve herds, as follows:

L. C. Spalding & Son, Poultney, Vt.; John R. Valentine, Bryn Mawr, Pa.; E. J. Fletcher, Greenfield, N. H.; J. W. Clise, Seattle, Wash.; A. B. McConnell & Son, Wellington, Ohio; J. F. Butterfield, South Montrose, Pa.; L. A. Reymann, Wheeling, W. Va.; C. M. Winslow, Brandon, Vt.; Howard Cook, Beloit, Ohio; George E. Pike, Gouverneur, N. Y.; George H. Yeaton, Dover, N. H.; George H. McFadden, Bryn Mawr, Pa.

C. M. WINSLOW,  
THOMAS TURNBULL, JR.,  
GEORGE WILLIAM BALLOU,  
H. HAYWARD,

*Committee on Home Dairy Test.*

#### HOME DAIRY TEST COMMITTEE.

THE PRESIDENT — What about continuing the Home Dairy Test?

MR. SKINNER — I move that it be continued. Motion seconded and carried.

DR. BUTTERFIELD — Mr. President, I move that the Committee be continued.

MR. SKINNER — I second the motion. Motion carried.

MR. OAKEY — Mr. President, I would like to bring up the matter of the Home Dairy Test Committee. The same four committee, I think, were appointed. I did not think at the time that Mr. Hayward has moved out, and he is not a member of the Association, is he?

THE SECRETARY — No, not now; he represented the Mount Hermon School.

MR. OAKEY — Now I understand he is at the Delaware State College; and while I have no objection to him at all, wouldn't it be better to have a member of our Association on that Committee instead? I just make the suggestion.

THE PRESIDENT — Will Mr. Oakey make a motion to substitute some candidate in place of Mr. Hayward?

MR. OAKEY — I would suggest Mr. William T. Wells, of Newington, Conn., in place of Mr. Hayward.

MR. SKINNER seconds motion.

THE PRESIDENT — It is moved to amend the record just made in which, by reason of Professor Hayward not being a member of the Association and having moved away from Mount Hermon School, Mr. William T. Wells be elected as a member of that Committee to take Professor Hayward's place. Motion carried.

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## FINANCIAL REPORT OF THE SECRETARY

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### AYRSHIRE BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION

To C. M. WINSLOW, *Dr.*

1906.

Dec. 1. Entries to members.....	\$1,223 30
Entries to non-members.....	568 25
Transfers to members.....	86 00
Transfers to non-members.....	66 50
Customs certificates .....	44 50
Duplicate certificates .....	50
Private Herd Books.....	31 25
Milk Record blanks.....	8 00
Pedigree blanks .....	3 55
Received for advertisements in Year Book...	52 00

For examining non-eligible Canadian peds....	\$7 00
Photographs sold .....	14 00
Booklets sold.....	17 30
Membership fees .....	575 00
	\$2,697 15

## Members received in 1906:

FRANCIS LYNDE STETSON.	GOODWILL HOME ASSOCIATION.
M. B. WARD.	A. A. HUNNEWELL.
J. W. CLISE.	THAXTER SCOTT & SON.
PERCIVAL ROBERTS, JR.	H. A. CLARK.
ALEX. HUME & CO.	H. L. HULETT.
HILLVIEW STOCK FARM, LTD.	MICHIGAN SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF.
WM. STEWART TOD.	WM. P. HAMILTON.
CLARENCE RICKER.	E. TEN EYCK LANSING.
DUDLEY WELLS 2D.	H. C. GROOME.
A. M. FLETCHER.	R. R. NESS.
JAMES GURNSEY & Co.	WM. H. MARSH.
FRANK A. CRABB.	
To postage .....	\$159 93
To express .....	17 80
To freight .....	5 91
To telegrams and telephone.....	5 72
To printing .....	95 65
To office supplies.....	8 35
To Committees' travel and expense.....	80 29
To personal travel and expense.....	116 46
To salary .....	700 00
To printing photographs.....	15 00
To banquet at Syracuse.....	57 75
Adding machine .....	250 00
Experiment Station bills for H. D. T.....	146 49
Incorporation tax .....	40 00
Repair typewriter .....	8 05
Advertising in Hoard's Dairyman.....	75 00
Advertising in Country Gentleman.....	75 00
American Surety bond for Treasurer.....	20 00
Argus Co., for booklets.....	60 00
Twine . . . . .	85

W. V. Probasco, H. D. T. prize, 1903-4.....	\$75 00
Howard Cook, H. D. T. prize, 1904-5.....	50 00
C. M. Winslow, H. D. T. prize, 1904-5.....	85 00
Paid cash to Treasurer.....	112 15
Check to balance account.....	436 25
	<u>\$2,697 15</u>

DOVER, N. H., *December 8, 1906.*

This certifies that I have examined the books of C. M. Winslow, Secretary of the Ayrshire Breeders' Association and find them correct, with vouchers for payments made.

GEORGE H. YEATON,  
*Auditor.*

#### TREASURER'S ACCOUNT.

Balance in hands of Treasurer Oct. 1, 1905..	\$3,864 84
May dividend, 1906.....	64 30
Received from sale of books.....	187 00
Received from C. M. Winslow, Secretary..	548 40
	<u>\$4,664 54</u>
<i>Payments.</i>	
Expenses of N. S. Winsor at annual meet- ing, 1905.....	\$20 25
Payments, as per vouchers.....	885 14
Paid for postage.....	5 00
	<u>910 39</u>
Balance on hand October 1, 1906.....	<u>\$3,754 15</u>

DOVER, N. H., *December 10, 1906.*

I hereby certify that I have carefully examined the account of the Treasurer of the Ayrshire Breeders' Association for the twelve months ending September

30, 1906, and find credit given for all money received and vouchers for all payments made, with a balance in Treasurer's hands October 1, 1906, of \$3,754.15.

GEORGE H. YEATON,  
*Auditor.*

### REPORT OF FINANCE COMMITTEE.

In hands of Treasurer October 1, as reported by Auditor:

Deposited in Smithfield Savings Bank.....	\$3,280 08
Deposited in Smithfield National Bank....	474 07
	<u>\$3,754 15</u>
French Fund, deposited in Vt. Rutland Savings bank..	1,526 25
	<u><u>\$5,280 40</u></u>

### INVENTORY OF BOOKS IN HANDS OF TREASURER, OCTOBER 1, 1906.

	Need rebinding.	Good condition.
Vol. 1.....	....	154
Vol. 2 (Old Edition).....	....	2
Vol. 2 (Revised Edition).....	....	94
Vol. 3.....	5	82
Vol. 4.....	8	111
Vol. 5.....	19	2
Vol. 6.....	....	186
Vol. 7.....	....	186
Vol. 8.....	....	195
Vol. 9.....	5	121
Vol. 10.....	....	109
Vol. 11.....	....	141
Vol. 12.....	....	226
Vol. 13.....	....	235

	Need rebinding.	Good condition.
Vol. 14.....	....	237
Vol. 15.....	....	246
Vol. 16.....	....	258
	37	2,585
2,585 volumes, at \$2.00 each.....		\$5,170 00
37 volumes, at \$1.00 each.....		37 00
		\$5,207 00

INVENTORY IN OFFICE OF SECRETARY, DECEMBER  
1, 1906.

1 index card and letter case.....	\$50 00
1 writing desk and typewriter combined.....	45 00
2 typewriters .....	100 00
1 letter copy machine and desk.....	35 00
1 Burroughs adding machine.....	250 00
130 Private Herd Books.....	130 00
Postage stamps on hand.....	2 64
28 volumes Scotch Herd Books.....	28 00
15 volumes Canada Herd Books.....	15 00
4 volumes Bagg Herd Books.....	4 00
4 volumes Sturtevant Herd Books.....	4 00
Usual supply of stationery and blanks.....	....
	\$663 64

IN MEMORIAM.

THE SECRETARY — I would move that the President appoint a committee of three to draft resolutions on the death of members of the Association who have passed away during the past year, giving special mention of the death of Mr. S. M. Wells, who, as I believe, has been on the Board of Officers from the organization of this Association in 1875.

Voted unanimously.

THE PRESIDENT — I will appoint Messrs. Pember, Hayes and Schanck.

The Committee reported as follows:

*Resolved*, That as an Association we record with sorrow the death during the past year of several members as follows: A. W. Hunt, of Maine; E. A. Smith, of Vermont; J. W. Blodgett, of Massachusetts; Ai Willoughby, of New Hampshire; T. S. Gold and S. M. Wells, of Connecticut.

At the request of this Association your Committee would present the following special mention of Mr. S. M. Wells:

*Resolved*, That in the death of Mr. Wells this Association mourns the loss of a staunch supporter, one who helped to organize this Association in 1875, and one who has served in some official capacity ever since until his death.

ELMER F. PEMBER.

W. P. SCHANCK.

CHAS. H. HAYES.

LETTER FROM HON. OBADIAH BROWN.

THE PRESIDENT — I have a letter from Mr. Obadiah Brown, which reads as follows:

1533 CHALKSTONE AVENUE, PROVIDENCE, R. I.

*December 8, 1906.*

MR. GEORGE WILLIAM BALLOU, *Middletown, N. Y.:*

MY DEAR MR. BALLOU.— At the request of my father I am writing a reply to your favor of December seventh.

He wishes me to say that on account of his health he will not be able to attend the meeting of the Ayrshire Breeders' Association, to be held in Philadelphia on December eighteenth. He is very much disappointed,



as he has long anticipated attending it, and considers the invitations of Messrs. McFadden and Roberts are an added attraction to the regular program.

He wishes to be remembered very cordially to all the members whom he has been accustomed to meet in the past, and trusts that the attendance may be large and the meeting a very successful one.

Very truly yours,

MABEL BROWN.

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### **NAMES PROPOSED FOR NEW MEMBERS.**

W. F. Stephen, Huntingdon, Que.; John Simpson, Scranton, Pa.

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### **REVISION OF SCALE OF POINTS.**

#### **AYRSHIRE BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.**

##### **REPORT OF SPECIAL MEETING.**

A special meeting of the members of the Ayrshire Breeders' Association was held at Hotel Stanwix, Albany, N. Y., April 11, 1906, duly called by a printed notice sent to each member of the Association. This meeting was called for the purpose of adopting and ratifying the uniform scale of points for the Ayrshire Bull and for the Ayrshire Cow, which uniform scale of points was agreed to and recommended by a joint committee of the Canadian Ayrshire Breeders' Association and this Association, a printed copy of which was submitted by mail to each member of this Association.

The meeting was called to order by the President, George William Ballou, at 11 o'clock A. M., and the call for the meeting was read by the Secretary, C. M. Winslow.

There were present in person, by proxy and by special votes, 119 members.

Upon motion, duly seconded, it was

*Resolved*, That the uniform scale of points for the Ayrshire Bull and Ayrshire Cow, as agreed to and recommended by the joint committee of the Canadian Ayrshire Breeders' Association and this Association, and submitted to the members, be, and the same is hereby, approved and adopted.

After the reading and discussion of each clause of the proposed scale it was unanimously voted to approve and adopt the same, there being no votes against it, and the President declared the resolution carried.

Upon motion, duly seconded, the Secretary was instructed to notify the Secretary of the Canadian Ayrshire Breeders' Association of the adoption of the uniform scale of points by this Association; also to transmit like information to President Hunter, of the Canadian Association, now in Scotland.

There being no further business before the meeting, it was declared adjourned.

C. M. WINSLOW,  
*Secretary.*

BRANDON, VT., *April* 12, 1906.

## PROPOSED SCALE OF POINTS.

AS SUGGESTED BY A JOINT COMMITTEE FROM THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA AYRSHIRE BREEDERS' ASSOCIATIONS.

## SCALE OF POINTS FOR AYRSHIRE BULL.

<b>Head</b> . . . . .	16
Forehead — Broad and clearly defined . . . . .	2
Horn — Strong at base, set wide apart inclining upward . . . . .	1
Face — Of medium length, clean cut, showing facial veins . . . . .	2
Muzzle — Broad and strong without coarseness . . . . .	1
Nostrils — Large and open . . . . .	2
Jaws — Wide at the base and strong . . . . .	1
Eyes — Moderately large, full and bright . . . . .	3
Ears — Of medium size and fine, carried alert . . . . .	1
Expression — Full of vigor, resolution and masculinity . . . . .	3
<b>Neck</b> — Of medium length, somewhat arched, large and strong in the muscles on top, inclined to flatness on sides, enlarging symmetrically towards the shoulders, throat clean and free from loose skin . . . . .	10
<b>Forequarters</b> . . . . .	15
Shoulders — Strong, smoothly blending into body, with good distance through from point to point and fine on top . . . . .	3
Chest — Low, deep and full between and back of forelegs . . . . .	8
Brisket — Deep, not too prominent and with very little dewlap . . . . .	2
Legs and Feet — Legs well apart, straight and short, shanks fine and smooth, joints firm, feet of medium size, round, solid and deep . . . . .	2

<b>Body</b> . . . . .	18
Back — Short and straight, chine strongly developed and open-jointed. . . . .	5
Loin — Broad, strong and level. . . . .	4
Ribs — Long, broad, strong, well sprung and wide apart. . . . .	4
Abdomen — Large and deep, trimly held up with muscular development. . . . .	4
Flank — Thin and arching. . . . .	1
<b>Hindquarters</b> . . . . .	16
Rump — Level, long from hooks to pin bones, . . . . .	5
Hooks — Medium distance apart, proportionately narrower than in female, not rising above the level of the back. . . . .	2
Pin Bones — High, wide apart. . . . .	2
Thighs — Thin, long and wide apart. . . . .	4
Tail — Fine, long and set on a level with back . . . . .	1
Legs and Feet — Legs straight, set well apart, shanks fine and smooth; feet medium size, round, solid and deep, not to cross in walking . . . . .	2
<b>Scrotum</b> — Well developed and strongly carried. . . . .	3
Rudimentaries, Veins, etc. Teats of uniform size, squarely placed, wide apart and free from scrotum; veins long, large, tortuous with extensions entering large orifices; escutcheon pronounced and covering a large surface . . . . .	4
<b>Color</b> — Red of any shade, brown or these with white, mahogany and white, or white; each color distinctly defined. . . . .	3
<b>Covering</b> . . . . .	6
Skin — Medium thickness, mellow and elastic, . . . . .	3
Hair — Soft and fine. . . . .	2

Secretions — Oily, of rich brown or yellow color . . . . .	1
<b>Style</b> — Active, vigorous, showing strong masculine character, temperament inclined to nervousness but not irritable or vicious. . . . .	5
<b>Weight</b> at maturity not less than 1,500 pounds. . . . .	4
<b>Total</b> . . . . .	<u>100</u>

## SCALE OF POINTS FOR AYRSHIRE COW.

<b>Head</b> . . . . .	10
Forehead — Broad and clearly defined. . . . .	1
Horns — Wide set on and inclining upward. . . . .	1
Face — Of medium length, slightly dished, clean cut, showing veins. . . . .	2
Muzzle — Broad and strong without coarseness, nostrils large. . . . .	1
Jaws — Wide at the base and strong. . . . .	1
Eyes — Full and bright with placid expression . . . . .	3
Ears — Of medium size and fine, carried alert . . . . .	1
<b>Neck</b> — Fine throughout, throat clean, neatly jointed to head and shoulders, of good length, moderately thin, nearly free from loose skin, elegant in bearing. . . . .	3
<b>Forequarters</b> . . . . .	10
Shoulders — Light, good distance through from point to point but sharp at withers, smoothly blending into body. . . . .	2
Chest — Low, deep and full between and back of forelegs. . . . .	6
Brisket — Light . . . . .	1

Legs and Feet—Legs straight and short, well apart, shanks fine and smooth, joints firm; feet medium size, round, solid and deep . . . . .	I
<b>Body</b> . . . . .	13
Back—Strong and straight, chine lean, sharp and open-jointed. . . . .	4
Loin—Broad, strong and level. . . . .	2
Ribs—Long, broad, wide apart and well sprung . . . . .	3
Abdomen—Capacious, deep, firmly held up with strong muscular development. . . . .	3
Flank—Thin and arching. . . . .	I
<b>Hindquarters</b> . . . . .	II
Rump—Wide, level and long from hooks to pin bones, a reasonable pelvic arch allowed . . . . .	3
Hooks—Wide apart and not projecting above back nor unduly overlaid with fat. . . . .	2
Pin Bones—High and wide apart. . . . .	I
Thighs—Thin, long and wide apart. . . . .	2
Tail—Long, fine, set on a level with the back . . . . .	I
Legs and Feet—Legs strong, short, straight when viewed from behind and set well apart; shanks fine and smooth, joints firm; feet medium size, round solid and deep. . . . .	2
<b>Udder</b> —Long, wide, deep but not pendulous, nor fleshy; firmly attached to the body, extending well up behind and far forward; quarters even; sole nearly level and not indented between teats, udder veins well developed and plainly visible. . . . .	22

<b>Teats</b> — Evenly placed, distance apart from side to side equal to half the breadth of udder, from back to front equal to one-third the length; length 2 1-2 to 3 1-2 inches, thickness in keeping with length, hanging perpendicular and not tapering.....	8
<b>Mammary Veins</b> — Large, long, tortuous branching and entering large orifices.....	5
<b>Escutcheon</b> — Distinctly defined, spreading over thighs and extending well upward.....	2
<b>Color</b> — Red of any shade, brown or these with white; mahogany and white, or white; each color distinctly defined. (Brindle markings allowed but not desirable).....	2
<b>Covering</b> . . . . .	6
<b>Skin</b> — Of medium thickness, mellow and elastic . . . . .	3
<b>Hair</b> — Soft and fine.....	2
<b>Secretions</b> — Oily, of rich brown or yellow color . . . . .	1
<b>Style</b> — Alert, vigorous, showing strong character; temperament inclined to nervousness but still docile.....	4
<b>Weight</b> at maturity not less than one thousand pounds . . . . .	4
	<hr/>
Total.....	100
	<hr/> <hr/>

## AYRSHIRE CATTLE HERD BOOK SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN & IRELAND

### PROPOSED SCALE OF POINTS.

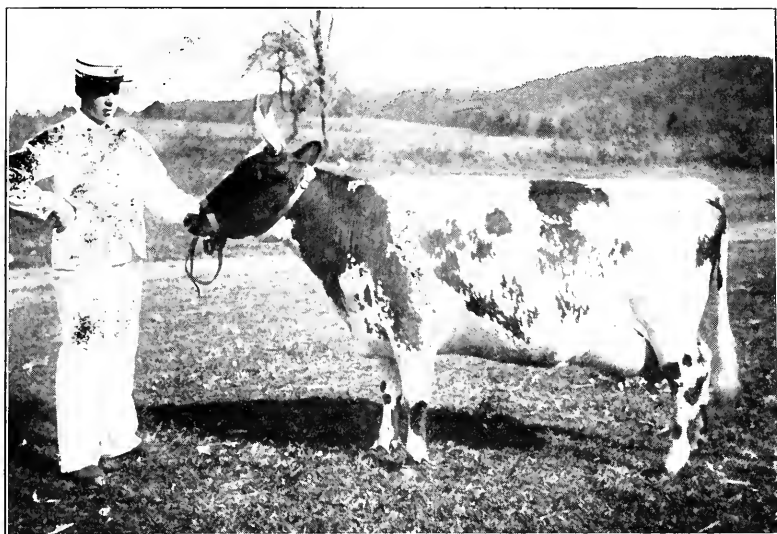
Showing excellence in Ayrshire Cattle, as framed by a special committee of the above Society, to be submitted

for approval at the general meeting of the members thereof, to be held in July next.

PROPOSED SCALE OF POINTS FOR AYRSHIRE BULL.

<b>Head</b> . . . . .	15
Forehead — Broad and clearly defined. . . . .	2
Horn — Strong at base, set wide apart inclining upward. . . . .	1
Face — Of medium length, clean cut, showing facial veins. . . . .	2
Muzzle — Broad and strong without coarseness . . . . .	1
Nostrils — Large and open. . . . .	2
Jaws — Wide at the base and strong. . . . .	1
Eyes — Moderately large, full and bright. . . . .	2
Ears — Of medium size and fine, carried alert, Expression — Full of vigor, resolution and masculinity . . . . .	3
<b>Neck</b> — Of medium length, somewhat arched, large and strong in the muscles on top, inclined to flatness on sides, enlarging symmetrically towards the shoulders, throat clean and free from loose skin. . . . .	8
<b>Forequarters</b> . . . . .	15
Shoulders — Strong, smoothly blending into body, with good distance through from point to point and fine on top. . . . .	3
Chest — Low, deep and full between and back of forelegs. . . . .	8
Brisket — Deep, not too prominent and with very little dewlap. . . . .	2
Legs and Feet — Legs well apart, straight and short, shanks fine and smooth, joints firm, feet of medium size, round, solid and deep, . . . . .	2

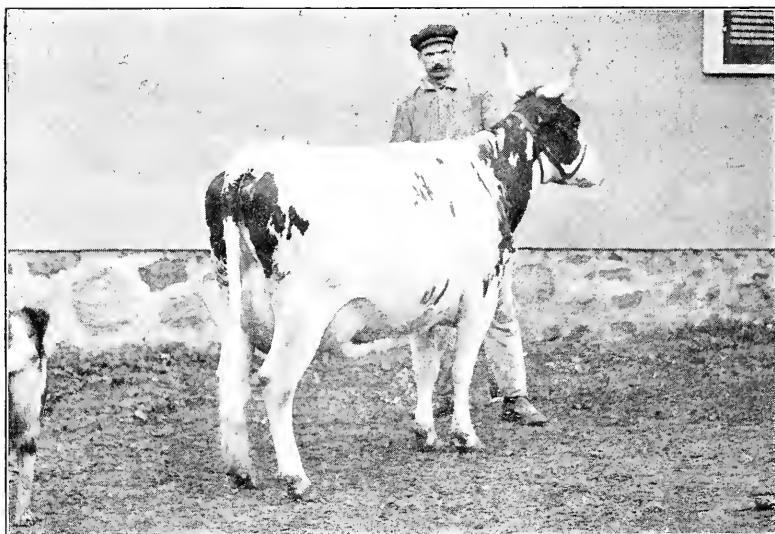




LADY EARL OF B. 19376.  
A noted prize winner in the show ring.



KEEPSAKE. 15913.  
Official Record: 10868 lbs. of milk and 513 lbs. of butter in 365 days.



CROFTJANE DINAH 19TH. 16418 imp.  
A Champion winner in the ring at leading fairs in 1905-6.



FINLAYSTON MAGGIE 3D. 19217 imp.  
Official Record as a four-year-old: 10759 lbs. of milk and 513 lbs. of butter in  
365 days.

<b>Body</b> . . . . .	18
Back — Short and straight, chine strongly developed and open-jointed. . . . .	5
Loin — Broad, strong and level. . . . .	4
Ribs — Long, broad, strong, well sprung and wide apart. . . . .	4
Abdomen — Large and deep, trimly held up with muscular development. . . . .	4
Flank — Thin and arching. . . . .	1
<b>Hindquarters</b> . . . . .	14
Rump — Level and long from hooks to pin bones . . . . .	4
Hooks — Medium distance apart, proportionately narrower than in female, not rising above the level of the back. . . . .	2
Pin Bones — High, wide apart. . . . .	2
Thighs — Thin, long and wide apart. . . . .	3
Tail — Fine, long and set on a level with back . . . . .	1
Legs and Feet — Legs straight, set well apart, shanks fine and smooth; feet medium size, round, solid, and deep, not to cross in walking . . . . .	2
<b>Scrotum</b> — Well developed and strongly carried. . . . .	2
Rudimentaries, Veins, etc. — Teats of uniform size, squarely placed, wide apart and free from scrotum; veins long, large, tortuous, with extensions entering large orifices; escutcheon pronounced and covering a large surface . . . . .	4
<b>Color</b> — Red of any shade, brown or these with white mahogany and white, or white; each color distinctly defined. . . . .	3
<b>Covering</b> . . . . .	7
Skin — Medium thickness, mellow and elastic, . . . . .	4

Hair — Soft and fine.....	2
Secretions — Oily, of rich brown or yellow color .....	1
<b>Style</b> — Active, vigorous, showing strong masculine character; temperament mild.....	10
<b>Weight</b> at maturity from 1,200 to 1,500 pounds....	4
	<hr/>
Total . . . . .	100
	<hr/> <hr/>

PROPOSED SCALE OF POINTS FOR AYRSHIRE COW.

<b>Head</b> . . . . .	8
Forehead — Broad and clearly defined.....	1
Horns — Wide set on and inclining upward..	1
Face — Of medium length, slightly dished, clean cut, showing veins.....	1
Muzzle — Broad and strong without coarseness, nostrils large.....	1
Jaws — Wide at the base and strong.....	1
Eyes — Full and bright with placid expression . . . . .	2
Ears — Of medium size and fine, carried alert,	1
<b>Neck</b> — Fine throughout, throat clean, neatly jointed to head and shoulders, of good length, moderately thin, nearly free from loose skin, elegant in bearing.....	3
<b>Forequarters</b> . . . . .	11
Shoulders — Light, good distance through from point to point, but sharp at withers, smoothly blending into body.....	2
Chest — Low, deep and full between and back of forelegs . . . . .	6
Brisket — Light . . . . .	1
Legs and Feet — Legs straight and short, well apart, shanks fine and smooth, joints firm; feet medium size, round, solid and deep... .	2

<b>Body</b> . . . . .	13
Back — Strong and straight, chine lean, sharp and open-jointed . . . . .	4
Loin — Broad, strong and level. . . . .	2
Ribs — Long, broad, wide apart and well sprung . . . . .	3
Abdomen — Capacious, deep, firmly held up with strong muscular development. . . . .	3
Flank — Thin and arching. . . . .	1
<b>Hindquarters</b> . . . . .	11
Rump — Wide, level and long from hooks to pin bones, a reasonable pelvic arch allowed. . . . .	3
Hooks — Wide apart and not projecting above back nor unduly overlaid with fat. . . . .	2
Pin Bones — High and wide apart. . . . .	1
Thighs — Thin, long and wide apart. . . . .	2
Tail — Long, fine, set on a level with the back . . . . .	1
Legs and Feet — Legs strong, short, straight when viewed from behind and set well apart; shanks fine and smooth, joints firm; feet medium size, round, solid and deep. . . . .	2
<b>Udder</b> — Long, wide, deep, but not pendulous, nor fleshy; firmly attached to the body, extending well up behind and far forward; quarters even; sole nearly level and not indented between teats, udder veins well developed and plainly visible. . . . .	20
<b>Teats</b> — Evenly placed, distance apart from side to side equal to half the breadth of udder, from back to front equal to one-third the length; length 2 1-2 to 3 1-2 inches, and not less than 2 inches, thickness in keeping with length, hanging perpendicular and slightly tapering, and free flow of milk when pressed . . . . .	12

<b>Mammary Veins</b> — Large, long, tortuous branching and entering large orifices.....	5
<b>Escutcheon</b> — Distinctly defined, spreading over thighs and extending well upward.....	1
<b>Color</b> — Red of any shade, brown or these with white, mahogany and white, or white; each color distinctly defined. (Brindle markings allowed, but not desirable).....	2
<b>Covering</b> . . . . .	6
<b>Skin</b> — Of medium thickness, mellow and elastic . . . . .	3
<b>Hair</b> — Soft and fine.....	2
<b>Secretions</b> — Oily, of rich brown or yellow color . . . . .	1
<b>Style</b> — Alert, vigorous, showing strong character; temperament, mild.....	4
<b>Weight</b> at maturity from 800 to 1,000 pounds.....	4
<b>Total</b> . . . . .	<u>100</u>

### ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The following officers were unanimously elected:

*President.*

George William Ballou..... Middletown, N. Y.

*Vice-Presidents.*

Obadiah Brown..... Providence, R. I.

Etna J. Fletcher..... Greenfield, N. H.

George H. McFadden..... Bryn Mawr, Pa.

William T. Wells..... Newington, Conn.

*Secretary and Editor.*

C. M. Winslow..... Brandon, Vt.

*Treasurer.*

Nicholas S. Winsor..... Greenville, R. I.

*Auditor.*

George H. Yeaton..... Dover, N. H.

*Executive Committee for Three Years.*

John R. Valentine..... Bryn Mawr, Pa.

L. A. Reymann..... Wheeling, W. Va.

The President reported that invitations had been received by him for all the members of the Ayrshire Association present at this annual meeting, from Mr. George H. McFadden, of Barclay Farm, Bryn Mawr; Mr. Percival Roberts, Jr., of Penshurst, Narberth, and Mr. John R. Valentine, Highland Farm, Bryn Mawr, to visit their respective farms and inspect their Ayrshire herds on the day following the meeting, and to lunch with Mr. McFadden at Barclay Farm.

On motion of Mr. Pember, seconded by Mr. Winsor, it was

*Resolved,* That the members of this Association accept with the greatest pleasure the invitation so kindly extended by Mr. McFadden, Mr. Roberts and Mr. Valentine, to visit their farms and inspect their Ayrshire herds and to lunch with Mr. McFadden, and we all consider it the greatest privilege to have this opportunity to see some of the finest specimens of the favorite breed, and return our sincerest thanks for these courtesies so extended to this Association.

The above resolution, on motion, and seconded as above, was unanimously adopted and passed.

THE PRESIDENT — I would like to say to all the members here, that we leave, as I understand the program, at

8.45, by the Pennsylvania Railroad to Narberth. Then we take the same railway and get off at Rosemont — a beautiful name, and attractive at all seasons of the year — where we are to be taken in hand by Mr. McFadden, and we will also see Mr. Valentine's herd near there. These events will be of the greatest pleasure to every one here.

If there is anybody who can't accept these invitations, we will take their names and excuse them if we so conclude. If we do not conclude to excuse them, they must go with us. Now, as to this evening. There is to be the usual annual banquet, at which everybody gets up and says something upon the subject uppermost in our minds.

That banquet is at half-past six. I would like to know how many members will be likely to come, so we can advise how many covers to be placed upon the tables. Nobody is excused from the banquet. All who will come please rise.

I want to mention an event that happened in the interim last year. The National Dairy Show called a meeting at Milwaukee and invited somebody to represent the Ayrshire Association at that meeting. I asked Mr. Fred Tschudy, of Wisconsin, to go there and represent this Association, which he did with honor to our Association. I want to say just one more word, that those who come to the banquet to-night I think will hear something from the Secretary of the Canadian Ayrshire Breeders' Association. He has come all the way from Canada here to be present at this meeting, and he is a member of our Association and we are glad to have him here; he is full of information, full of good things about the Ayrshire breed, and some of you may like to hear a word or two from him now, and again this evening. Gentlemen, I introduce to you Mr. W. F. Stephen, of Huntingdon, Quebec.



MR. STEPHEN — Mr. President and gentlemen, I assure you it is a privilege as well as a pleasure for me to be present with you this afternoon, and I have enjoyed the meeting so far. I have enjoyed the manner in which you have conducted your business and I am pleased that you have again elected your Mr. Ballou as your President. I may say that I was looking forward to attending this meeting for some little time, and unfortunately did not find out when it was going to meet. I might have corresponded with Mr. Winslow. I went to work in Ontario, and Mr. Ballou's kind invitation advising me of the meeting was forwarded to me up there. I had to be relieved of my work there in order to come down here, and I assure you I am not sorry that I have come, especially as it was to this Quaker City which we hear so much of in Canada.

There are many interests which we have in common. Those who breed the "Favorite Breed," as your President calls them, and, I think, the most of us call them — we have one common interest and there has been, to my mind, just a little bit of estrangement in our Associations in the past, and I have long hoped for the day when there would be more intercourse between your Association here and the Association over across the line in Canada. And I am pleased to note that while we have two separate associations that there is an international feeling in our Association, as we have members over in our Association belonging to the United States and you have now members residing in Canada as members of your organization. Therefore, our organizations, while we may be national in character, yet, I think, will be international in scope.

Now, there are many things I would like to say about this favorite breed, Mr. President, but I do not wish to take up your time. The afternoon is getting late, because

I may have a little opportunity this evening, as the President says I have to say something, I think I will not take up the attention of the meeting further than to say this: I was pleased with your President's address and I was also pleased with what the Secretary said regarding the home testing. Now, I believe to-day that it is the home testing, after all, that is of the greatest value to the breeder.

While the advanced registry and the record of performance, as we call it up in Canada, which is practically a Home Testing Organization — while the advanced registry is doing much, yet I think the home testing, the yearly home test, is after all what is going to build and what is going to be of great value to the Ayrshire Breeders, not only of the United States, but of Canada, and I will say further in this respect that we find this matter has been taken up by the breeders of the old land over in Scotland, the original home of the Ayrshire, and they are going ahead with it. Of course, we all know that they are a little bit slow over there about adopting new methods, but when they do take hold and see a good thing they know it, and just last evening I picked up the *Scottish Farmer*, which came in just a few minutes before I left home, and I found there a record or statement made by some of the breeders over in Scotland that they were highly pleased with the results of the home test over there, and were bound to continue it.

It is only fair, I think, to say your organization here is ahead of both the Scotch Association and the Canadian Association in that respect, and I think it is from you, from your Association, that we have adopted the record of performance, which you call the advanced registry here, which is going to be of great value to the Ayrshire Breeders of Canada.

And I may say that we have now over one hundred cows entered, although it was only started last April, less than a year, yet we have over one hundred cows entered in an annual record performance, the first cow which has qualified (was well on in her year when we took her in) has given over eleven thousand pounds of milk, and we find that many others of our cows are going to be well up.

I will not take up your time, Mr. President, furthermore than to say I am pleased to be with you to-day, and I am sorry that another of our Ayrshire Breeders, Mr. R. R. Ness, of Howick, a member of this Association, could not come along with me. He wished me to convey his regrets that he could not come, but some private business which had to be attended to to-day kept him from attending. I thank you, Mr. President, for your kindness.

#### SPECIAL PRIZES AT FAIRS.

THE PRESIDENT — There is one thing which we have not touched upon yet which would be vital to this Association if we had the money, and that is giving special prizes at fairs. There are certain fairs in this country at which members would like to have our Association pretty well represented as exhibitors. There is the Wisconsin Fair, the Ohio, the Illinois, and the New York Fairs; the Brockton Fair; and there are other fairs where the Breed would be benefited by giving special prizes. We have not much money to do anything, but here is Illinois pleading for a special prize. The Holstein Association last year gave a \$500 special. I would like to hear some discussion of the subject. I believe that the State of Washington is going to have an International Fair at Seattle in 1909, and I think there are letters that have come here, asking the help of this Association.

MR. OAKEY — Mr. President, I have a communication from the Chairman of the Live Stock Commission at the 1909 fair in Seattle, Washington, in which he says he would like the Association to prepare something appropriate for that fair. He writes: "It may be of interest to the Ayrshire Breeders' Association to know that Seattle is going to give a great fair in 1909, and we have appropriated one hundred thousand dollars for the Live Stock Department, of which I am chairman. I would be pleased to receive suggestions and also to have anything that the Association sees fit to subscribe to forward one common cause. Yours truly, (signed) J. W. Clise."

THE PRESIDENT — No motion has been made regarding this Fair on the Pacific coast which comes off in 1909. Some expression ought to go out to Seattle as to what this Association intends to do — whether it intends to cooperate and sustain them in their endeavor to produce a large Ayrshire exhibition there.

MR. HAYES — I move that the President appoint a Committee of Three to take the matter up and investigate, and report at the next annual meeting.

Motion seconded and carried.

MR. WELLS — I move that the President be Chairman of that Committee.

THE PRESIDENT — I cannot accept the amendment. The motion as originally made was seconded, and those in favor of it say aye.

Motion carried.

I think Mr. McFadden ought to be Chairman of that Committee.

MR. MCFADDEN — I move that the Chair has time to select the Committee, and report later.

MR. PEMPER seconds motion.

Motion carried.

THE PRESIDENT — I would like to say one more thing about these Fairs. No one has made a motion, nor has offered to suggest how or what to do in relation to placing special prizes at certain, or any, Fairs. Is the subject interesting? Does anybody want to say anything or want to make a suggestion or motion, or want to do anything, as otherwise, it puts the Officers of this Association in an awkward position if they are appealed to and have no money to act, even if inclined to do so. Last year I did what little I could in keeping the question open until we had this meeting.

MR. REYMANN — I make a motion, Mr. Chairman, that this be under the Committee that you appoint for the Seattle Fair, and also be under the same head for State Fairs. The action they take there, they take for the State Fairs here, for the State Fairs of other States.

THE PRESIDENT — This is an important matter to put into a motion. Is there any limit as to the amount of funds that can be so appropriated? We have only a little money, you know.

MR. REYMANN — We must carefully consider that.

MR. SCHANCK — Mr. Chairman, as to funds, I move you that the extra money received above the one dollar for registering the bulls, we use for making a fund to give premiums.

MR. OAKEY — I second Mr. Schanck's motion, and I would like to have it left further that the money that is appropriated be left discretionary with that Committee, together with full powers to act, in other words.

THE PRESIDENT — A Committee of Three be appointed by the Chair?

MR. OAKEY — A Committee of Three be appointed by the Chair, to have full power to act and appropriate money that they think the Association can afford. The amount to be left to the discretion of the Committee.

THE PRESIDENT — For Fairs in this country?

MR. OAKEY — Fairs in this country.

Motion carried.

#### ADVERTISING THE ASSOCIATION.

MR. PEMBER — Mr. President, it has been our custom for some years to support certain advertisements in the papers in the name of our Association. And I think that last year we appropriated one hundred dollars for the Country Gentleman for an advertisement in the Country Gentleman, and one hundred dollars to Hoard's Dairyman, and in order to bring this before the Association, I move you that we appropriate a like amount to carry two suitable advertisements for the coming year.

THE PRESIDENT — Do you hear the motion? It is on the question of continuing the advertisements in the Country Gentleman, amounting to one hundred dollars, for the ensuing year, and one hundred dollars in Hoard's Dairyman. I remember the advertising gentleman, Mr. Chapman, said something about giving us the addresses of the seller and the buyer in the different transfers. I notice he did not carry it out. We might remind him of that if we devote one hundred dollars to his benefit this year. You hear the motion to appropriate one hundred dollars each to these two papers to continue our advertisements. Is it seconded?

Motion seconded and carried.

THE SECRETARY — The first batch of transfers after the meeting at Syracuse did not have the name of both seller and buyer, but every batch since that has had both

seller and buyer. They are manifolded and sent at the same time to the Country Gentleman, Hoard's Dairyman, and the New England Farmer. I met Mr. Chapman a while after the Syracuse meeting and called his attention to the omission of his paper, and to his promise to see that both seller and buyer appeared in the transfer, and he said it should be attended to, but they are never printed in the Country Gentleman, as they are in both the other papers.

#### DISCUSSION OF STANDARD FOR ADVANCED REGISTRY.

THE PRESIDENT— I have a letter here from Mr. Babcock, of Gouverneur, N. Y., upon the point that has been raised and discussed here informally to-day, as to the figures that shall be exacted in the Home Dairy Test regarding the quantity of milk and quantity of butter. It seems the rule now stands eighty-five hundred pounds of milk and three hundred and seventy-five pounds of butter in one class, and what Mr. Babcock wants is that if the cow runs up in butter and runs down in milk in equal ratio her record will be considered, or if she goes the other way a little she will be considered. In other words, the suggestion was to give a little latitude. Is there anybody who wants to discuss this question or make a motion?

THE SECRETARY — In order to bring this matter before the meeting for discussion, I will make this motion:

*Resolved*, That instead of a uniform standard of milk and butter required in each of the forms, two-year-old, three-year-old, four-year-old, and mature cows, for eligibility to record in the Advanced Registry, we lower the standard in either milk or butter requirement where on the other side the yield is largely in excess of the requirement, making the requirement for two-year-olds

read 6,000 pounds of milk or 250 pounds of butter, instead of 5,500 pounds of milk and 225 pounds of butter. For three-year-olds to read 7,000 pounds of milk or 300 pounds of butter, instead of 6,500 pounds of milk and 275 pounds of butter. For four-year-olds to read 8,000 pounds of milk or 350 pounds of butter, instead of 7,500 pounds of milk and 325 pounds of butter. For mature cows to read 10,000 pounds of milk or 400 pounds of butter, instead of 8,500 pounds of milk and 375 pounds of butter.

I am glad to have this subject brought up and discussed, for it shows that the testing of our cows is awakening an interest in the Association and becoming an important feature of the advance of the Ayrshire cow. We may breed handsome cattle, and show the perfect type, make sales to wealthy men, and create a boom in Ayrshires, but the final verdict on the value of the Ayrshire cow comes from the common dairyman, for that is where the overflow must go, and if she can show utility in dairy production she will have made herself both useful and popular. The Ayrshire cow occupies a position unique and peculiar to herself, and supplies a need that no other breed can fill. I speak of the quality of the Ayrshire cow's milk, with its fitness for human food, equally balanced in casein and butter fat, making it easily digestible and a well-balanced ration. We do not wish to encourage the breeder to try to out-milk the Holstein or to excel the Jersey in butter, but to breed a cow that shall give a fair quantity of good milk. If we lower the standard in either quantity of milk or percentage of fat we destroy the well-balanced cow and begin to try to compete with the Holstein in quantity of poor milk, and with the Jersey in quantity of butter. Why not let well enough alone and continue to breed



the only cow that produces a good, wholesome, well-balanced milk for table use and for the perfect food for invalids and children. As the requirement now stands, the quantity seems low enough, and I would not lower the quality. A heifer is said to give richer milk than an older cow, and it starts with an average for a two-year-old of about 3.50 and increases to about 3.70 for a mature cow. If I was going to make any change in the standard, I would raise it equally on both sides and make it harder for a cow to qualify. The good influence of testing cows is not to get them into a class by themselves, but to raise the average standard and encourage better breeding and better care, both going hand in hand. I hope to live to see the day when 12,000 pound milk and 500 pound butter records are as common as the 8,000 and 500 pound cows are at present.

MR. REYMANN — Mr. President, I had spoken with the Secretary with reference to this question, and after speaking with him I also spoke to several other members of the Association with respect to it, and we all seemed to be heartily in favor of some change that would give the cow a little latitude. There is only one thing about it, though—we do not want to in anywise lessen the standard. Now, I will agree with Mr. Winslow on this general subject. We are not lessening in the one respect, but we are, to a certain extent, at least to my mind, in the other respect.

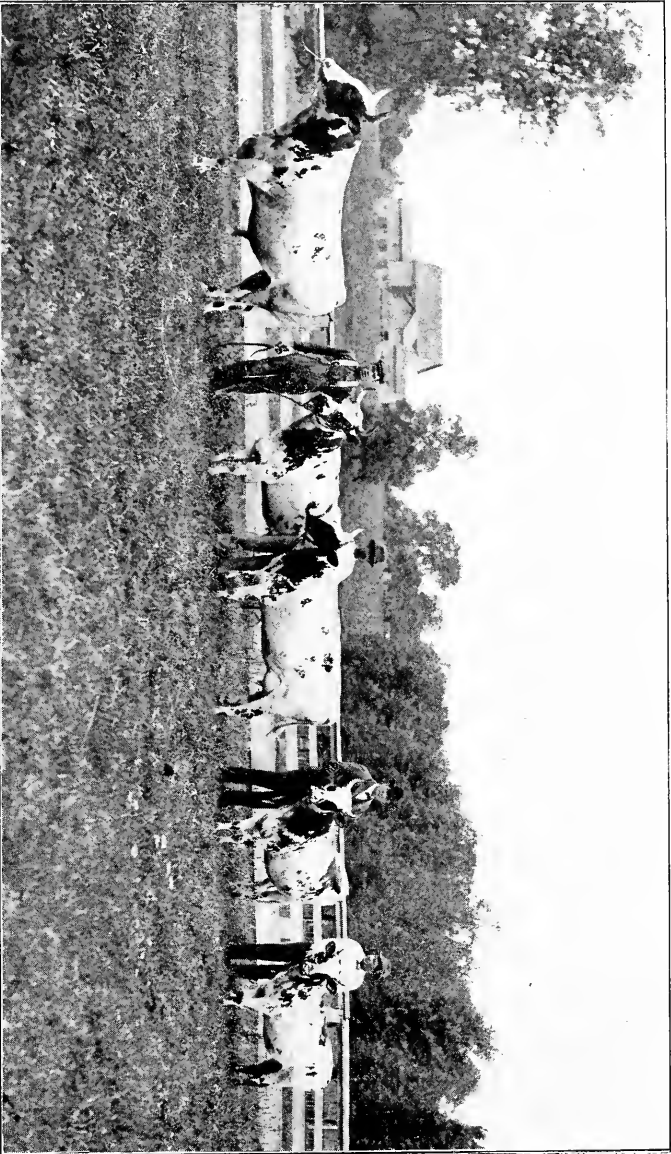
We are at the present time recognizing and making something like three and eight-tenths per cent butter fat the standard. That is practically what we are recognizing by the tests which we require. Now, that may be higher than a great many cows will do, but we ought to encourage it rather than discourage it, and if a cow should happen to give more than the requisite three and

eight-tenths per cent and be able to do more than give the required 375 pounds of butter, I am in favor of giving the cow the credit for that, so I would like to make this amendment to Mr. Winslow's motion, that the butter minimum be left where it is now and that the milk minimum, however, be reduced to 8,000 pounds, just as mentioned in his motion for aged cows, provided that cow gives over 400 pounds of butter. In other words, I would say nothing about 10,000 pounds of milk for the age cow, because, as you can figure it out that cow is only giving something like three and two-tenths per cent butter fat. Now, no matter how much milk a cow gives, if she is only giving three and two-tenths per cent butter fat, I do not think we should honor her by putting her in the advanced registry. It is true she is a phenomenal cow. She is a good cow. She is better than the average; still this registry must stand for an extreme. The registry stands for merit in every sense of the word, so I make that amendment to Mr. Winslow's motion, and I would further limit the changes to aged cows and not undertake to make any changes in the two-year-old or three-year-old, or four-year-old form, feeling, as I do, that we will get into difficulties if we do.

Motion to amendment seconded.

MR. WINSLOW — I will accept the amendment.

MR. VALENTINE — Mr. Chairman, as I understand it, the object of the advanced registry is to encourage breeders to get cattle that will be better than those who have gone before. And any step which reduces the standard, whether for butter fats or for production of milk, seems to me as though we were putting ourselves in a position before the community of acknowledging we had not been able to successfully come up to the standard which we had already established.



A group of prize winners in the show ring.



If it is necessary to change the standards for the advanced registry, whether for butter fats or for milk production, it seems only to be consistent with the idea of advanced registry at all that we should raise them both and not drop either one.

If you reduce, if you say you can have a cow that will make 10,000 pounds of milk or 400 pounds of butter and let her in, whereas now your standard is eighty-five hundred and three hundred and seventy-five of butter, you are advertising that you are going to let a poorer cow in; I mean a poorer cow, taking both together. One of the criticisms of the Ayrshire breed in our part of the country — I am speaking now from the standard of the practical dairyman, one in the dairying business, more than one in the breeding business — was that we could not sell the milk of our Ayrshire herd five years ago at the price the ordinary milk around the neighborhood sold for, because it was too light in butter fat. Now, if you are going to do anything that is going to reduce that, I think you will meet the same conditions that the Holstein breeders got in in our part of the country, and they had to go out of business.

There is not a Holstein cow in the two counties of Delaware and Chester. There were plenty twenty years ago, but the milk would not come up to the standard — did not come up to the standard that the ordinary public would buy if of any of these breeds. I think we would make a great mistake if we reduced any of these standards, either for quantity or quality.

MR. REYMANN — Mr. President, I would like to say to Mr. Valentine that perhaps I have not made myself quite understood. The motion as it now reads is to reduce the milk minimum on age cows to 8,000 pounds of milk per

year, provided that that same cow will make during that same time 400 pounds of butter. In other words, it is providing for a richer basis than our old basis.

MR. VALENTINE — Are you going to let up in your quantity and put this on the same basis as our Jersey basis is on? Our Jersey basis I do not consider a standard for a good cow, and they sometimes give over 8,000 pounds of milk and 400 pounds of butter. Our claim is that the Ayrshire cow will give a larger quantity of milk than the Jersey or Guernsey, and she will give not a larger quantity than the Holstein, but better quality, and I do not see why we want to put ourselves on the plane of either one of them, because that is where the excellency of the claim comes in.

DR. TURNBULL — Without giving the accurate figures, I can say that the standard we have now is close on a three and eight-tenths per cent butter-fat basis, and the cow that gives only 8,500 pounds of milk on three and eight-tenths basis gets in by a pretty narrow margin. If she ran 8,500 and gave four per cent butter fat, she could get in easier, or with a 10,000 pound cow, at four per cent, there would not be any question.

If we had a 10,000 pound cow and allowed her to get in, if she could not make 375 pounds of butter, she would be giving just about three and two-tenths per cent fat, and, I think, it would be somewhere about 373 pounds of butter, which would just bring her beneath the fat production. I mean the butter production. Ten times thirty-two would be 320, and add your sixth, there would be a little over 373 pounds. It would be 373 pounds and she would be below the standard. But if she was giving 10,000 pounds of milk and four per cent fat, she would be a very desirable cow, and I rather agree with Mr. Valen-

tine that we want a cow as near four per cent as we can get, and we want a cow that will bring the production, and I want to say here I am heartily glad this discussion has come up because it shows the members are taking greater interest in their Home Dairy Tests than they ever did before. Next year we want to have a larger yield and showing than we made this year. And I would like to say that we have come pretty close on the question of type, and we are all coming up to the same production quantity. Now, can we get together with our Canadian friends and make a uniform Home Dairy Test and a Uniform Advanced Registry Test, and get where we know, not only the few animals, but more animals, so that when we publish our list we can publish a list that extends across and takes in all sections of the country. That is what we want. We want everybody here that is raising even a few to come into this Home Dairy Test. It costs money, but that is what the Ayrshire Association is for, and if we go on and just show the external qualities of our stock, that is not sufficient. The Association has got to spend the money to demonstrate to the people what the excellence of the Ayrshire cow is. And I think if we lower fat content, we would be making a most serious mistake, and I think that 8,500 pounds is amply low for milk production, and that is the lowest point that we should go to, and I think we should all strive to get four or better than four per cent on the fats and bring our cows up, and I think it would be a great mistake to make 10,000 pounds a qualification and not take into consideration the fat.

MR. HAYES — Is there any gentleman present that can tell how to feed a cow that is giving three and six-tenths or three and eight-tenths butter fat in order that they may give four or four and two-tenths?

DR. TURNBULL — You can't do it. It is the individual characteristic of the cow. It is something inherent in her that you cannot change.

MR. VALENTINE — Mr. Chairman, the object and value of the Advanced Registry is in that it advertises a cow as being able to come up to a certain standard. Now, if you walk through somebody's stable and they say this cow is an Advanced Registry cow — suppose you are a Guernsey, Jersey or Holstein breeder, and he says, "Oh, yes, all very nice, but what does that mean?" and you say, "She is giving 6,000 pounds of milk and she made 250 pounds of butter," he will be polite about it and go off and say the Avrshire cows are no good. Now, the higher you get that standard the better it shows the breed up, and the lower you put that standard the more ordinary acknowledgment it is that we cannot come up to it.

For instance, speaking of our own herd, and I know there are lots like it, it don't interest me at all to go out and see that a matured cow made 8,000 pounds milk right along. We have lots of grade cows that do that, and lots of Jerseys, and they qualify on your butter fat besides. It don't show that the Ayrshire has any excellence at all, and I think we want to come up instead of down when we move.

MR. WINSLOW — Mr. Chairman, I will withdraw the motion, as it has accomplished its object, I think.

#### INCREASING THE FEE TO FIVE DOLLARS FOR RECORDING BULL.

THE PRESIDENT — There is one suggestion that I made in the beginning here that might interest this Association. I want to see how the members feel about increasing the fees for registering bulls to five dollars; to try and keep



the best for service and let the rest go. I would like to hear discussion on that point if there is anybody interested in the subject.

MR. PEMBER — Mr. President, to bring it before the Association so it can be discussed, I move you, sir, that the registration for a bull calf or bull shall be five dollars instead of one dollar.

MR. WELLS — To take place from date or from what date?

MR. PEMBER — To take place from the date of this meeting, if it prevails. I made the motion, as I said, frankly to bring it before the Association. I am not fully convinced that that would just cover the case. Possibly it will and, if it will, I am willing to try it. There is an ill that we ought to cure. Just how to do it is the thing that remains for the future to solve.

Now we must in some way protect ourselves in these matters, whether it be from a member of the Association or an outside party. We can't afford to have inferior calves put upon the market. If it will stop it for us to raise the price of registration to five dollars, I am heartily in favor of it. If it is thought by the Association best, I shall be glad to take my place on that side.

THE PRESIDENT — Is there any further discussion on the subject?

MR. WELLS — I second the motion.

MR. SCHANCK — What about non-members, Mr. Pember? I would make an amendment that the non-members pay ten dollars, a double fee.

MR. PEMBER — Mr. President, I fear that would be a little unjust. I think that the same fee would be heavy enough for a non-member.

MR. WELLS — Mr. President, I suppose the time limit will be two years, the same as now.

MR. PEMBER — Yes, the time limit under two years of age.

MR. OAKEY — Mr. President, I would like to have a suggestion in reference to that fee. I do not just know how he pays it, but it seems to me how to do it, it would be a good thing for the Association to appoint a committee, and not register any bulls until they were three or four months old, so as to give them time to see if it should be done, and then not accept them for registry unless they fulfilled the requirements to a good judge.

MR. HAYES — That would require a lot of expense, of going six hundred miles to see a bull.

MR. OAKEY — I will withdraw my amendment.

THE PRESIDENT — How about the amendment as to the ten dollars for the outsider?

MR. SCHANCK — I will press that a little harder, because I think that if a man is not a member and wants to get full registry and feels that he wants to avoid paying twenty-five dollars to be a member, and if he has not a bull that is worth being registered (I doubt very few of the breeders that are not members of our Association have bulls that ought to be registered in our Association), I would think that the amendment should stand that the fee be ten dollars for registering bulls of non-members.

MR. HAYES — I second the amendment.

MR. VALENTINE — Mr. Chairman, before this question is finally disposed of, might it not be well to consider this question,—to have a time limit, beyond which an additional fee would be charged. There are plenty of bulls

that you might sell to people who would want to register them afterwards, and if there was some additional charge put on them wouldn't it lead to only good animals being registered and make your time limit rather close. That would lead to only people registering their bulls from their best stock. Say for instance, say if you did not register up your calves within three months that it would cost more to register them.

THE PRESIDENT — That suggestion made by me in the beginning was because of a desire to get rid of worthless bulls. If I may be allowed to say, it seems to me that with so many bull calves, unless we ask five dollars for registration, the breed will be permanently injured by the use of poor bulls. In a year the breeder can tell what he is going to have in a bull calf. Then he will register only the very best if five dollars is charged for registration.

MR. VALENTINE — Do you make that as an amendment?

THE PRESIDENT — No, sir; I was just making a suggestion.

MR. PEMBER — Mr. President, just one word why I questioned accepting the amendment of Brother Schanck on the ten dollars for non-members. My thought was this: Can you imagine a case? Suppose a farmer goes to Brother Schanck and buys a nice cow with calf. She has been bred to a good bull and she is herself a good cow. She drops a good calf, and that farmer would like to sell that bull calf because he has no use for it. Now, he can't sell that calf unless he has it registered. Unless he has a registered calf he can't get any more for it than

he can for a grade, and if he has to give ten dollars for registering he cannot afford it. I realize that it would bring some fellows up in line for membership in the Association and I recognize Brother Schanck's position, but there are cases where it would be hard to pay a ten-dollar registration. I think none of us should be obliged to register our bulls until they are three or four months old. We do not know what they are. I have had some three or four months old that I have sent to the butcher; I would not sell them to any one, and I presume there are other dealers the same.

MR. SCHANCK — I would like to insist upon my amendment. If a man, a farmer buys an Ayrshire cow that is very nice and he has a bull calf that he wishes to sell, now if he can't get fifty dollars for that bull calf I don't think he had better try and sell it, and if he can't pay ten dollars for the registry, I think forty dollars is plenty enough to sell a calf for.

MR. STEPHENS — Mr. Chairman, I appreciate the value of this subject. We meet the same thing over in our country, where individual poor animals, poor sires are sent out simply because they are cheap, you know. And I think you are taking the right step in putting on a higher registration fee on your sires, and I think I agree with the amendment for a higher fee. There should be a discrimination between members and non-members and a higher fee should be placed on non-members. I don't know as I just like the suggestion of Mr. Oakey as to inspection, or a committee inspecting the calves at, say, three months of age. Now, it is very difficult to tell just what a calf will do at three months. I can remember in my own herd one of the poorest calves

that I have ever sent out and I did not expect much of it, some few years ago, but the man wanted it, and the poorest calf I ever sold turned out to be one of the best breeding bulls that I ever sent out from my herd. So you can't always tell what a calf will do in three or even six months, but I think you are taking the right step in putting a higher registration fee on your sires, and you cut out your poor sires, and I think I would discriminate in favor of the members of the Association.

MR. PEMBER — I will accept the amendment.

THE PRESIDENT — The question before the meeting as it now stands is, will you make the fee for registration of bulls \$5.00 to members and \$10.00 to non-members, with double rates for bulls over two years old.

Motion carried.

MR. SCHANCK — I would like to make a motion that our Secretary be instructed to request the State fairs of the United States to have our computing age for cattle changed from the first of September to the first of August, because there are so many of our good cows dropping calves in August that it bars us from showing these calves in the most advantageous class for the next three years.

MR. OAKEY seconds motion.

THE PRESIDENT — The motion is made and seconded that we request the Fair Associations of the United States to change the date of computing the age of Ayrshires shown at fairs to August first.

Motion carried.

In accordance with the above vote, the Secretary sent the following to the Fair Associations of the United States as far as he knew them, also sent a number to men who usually exhibit at fairs, with a request to write personal letters to such fair associations as they were intending to show Ayrshires at.

January 1, 1907.

Messrs :

At the last annual meeting of the Ayrshire Breeders' Association held in Philadelphia December 18, 1906, it was voted to request the different Fair Associations of the country to reckon the age from August first, of Ayrshires shown in the ring. The reason of this request is that most of the show cows calve in the month of August, and, being show cows, their calves are liable to make show animals, and if the age is fixed at August first they show as "long yearlings," "long two-year-olds" and "long three-year-olds." Whereas if the age is computed from September 1st they are handicapped in the ring as show stock.

The Secretary was requested to communicate with the Fair Associations on this subject and request the above change.

Very truly,

C. M. WINSLOW,

*Secretary.*

## PROPOSED.

### CHANGE OF CONSTITUTION TO STOP REPRESENTATION BY PROXY.

MR. REYMANN — I would like to make a motion, sir, to change a certain section of the Constitution. The section to which I refer is one with respect to which I feel a change might be made with beneficial results. I have heard this matter discussed to-day a number of times, and I am glad to remark, however, that there has never been occasion to use it in the past, and what I want to prevent is the use of it in the future. This section that I am going to read in just a few moments is one that was placed in the Constitution at a time when the Association was limited in numbers. Some provision had then to be made to insure at each meeting, at each annual meeting, at least a quorum of members present. That quorum, including proxies, is placed at the figure of twenty. The necessity for that particular section no longer exists. We have present here to-day not only twenty, but we have thirty or more members actually present in person. How much easier would it have been for these members present to have sent their proxies? It is true, speaking for myself, I would have missed the great pleasure of meeting some that were my old friends and in making many new acquaintances and, I hope, friends. The necessity for that old clause in the Constitution no longer exists, and, in fact, it is no longer a just one for those who spend their time and money in coming here to be present in person.

The second paragraph of Article IV I would like to amend, sir, by making it, on page 55 of the Year Book of 1906, being Article IV of the Constitution, so as to read "Twenty members present shall constitute a quorum

for transacting business," striking out all reference with respect to any proxies, and reading merely "Twenty members present shall constitute a quorum for transacting business."

Motion seconded.

THE PRESIDENT — It is moved and seconded that Article IV, second section, shall be so amended that twenty members present in person be a quorum and the only requisite quorum present. In other words, to eliminate the words "represented by proxy or written ballot."

MR. REYMANN — If you please, Mr. President, I intended also to strike out the four lines up above that, the whole section all except the words "Twenty members present shall constitute a quorum for transacting business." Substitute that for the whole section.

THE PRESIDENT — Gentlemen, you hear the question. This has to come up at a subsequent meeting.

THE SECRETARY — The question has to come up to be voted on at the next meeting.

MR. DEWEES — I should like to ask whether it is understood that in making this amendment no one could be represented by proxy.

THE PRESIDENT — I understand it so.

MR. REYMANN — Yes, sir; that is the idea of the motion.

THE PRESIDENT — This now comes up for final action at our next meeting.

THE SECRETARY — Mr. President, I move you that the Treasurer be instructed to send a full set of the Ayrshire Record to the Dairy Division of the Bureau of Animal Industry at Washington. I received a letter from them



requesting this donation, as they needed them in their work. In consultation with our President, it did not seem that we would be establishing a precedent by sending them a set and refusing to supply the agricultural colleges throughout the United States with sets.

DR. TURNBULL — I second the motion.

Motion carried unanimously.

#### ADVANCED REGISTRY: CHANGE OF RULES.

MR. VALENTINE — Mr. Chairman, if there is no motion before the house I will not put this as a motion, but I would like to bring it up for discussion — the desirability of having some time limit for the Advanced Registry Test and Home Dairy Test within which cows shall have a succeeding calf. I believe that some of the other associations — and I do not know whether the Association in Canada or not, but I believe that some of the other associations — have a time limit of fifteen months. I think in some cases a cow is not of much value to dairymen if she could not be milked out and ever be fit for a breeder afterwards or a breeder anyway.

THE PRESIDENT — Do you make that as a motion?

MR. VALENTINE — Well, sir, just to get it before the house I make a motion that a cow in order to qualify must have a calf within fifteen months from the time her test starts.

MR. REYMANN seconds the motion.

MR. REYMANN — Just merely to present my views, and not wishing to inflict myself, I am opposed to that. I think what we need now, gentlemen, is to show the public what cows can do — what our cows can do under the most favorable circumstances. We hear it right

along some Jersey cow is giving some enormous quantity of milk and some enormous quantity of butter. I am not saying now for one moment that the Jersey cow can do better or even as well as the Ayrshire cow, but the Jersey breeders and the Guernsey breeders and the Holstein breeders have so many animals to draw from — they have so many more men in their Association who are ready and willing and able to spend money in order to make some high and sensational record, to eclipse some sensational record that perhaps has been made before. What we want now is to show to the outside world what the Ayrshire cows can do under most favorable circumstances. Why should we hamper our work at the present time while it is going along in this smooth manner? That is, I am now referring to the tests which are being made — the regular tests for Advanced Registry. Why, I say, should we handicap ourselves at this time? I believe this motion, if it came in a year or two years, perhaps might be entirely in place, but I do not believe it is at the present time, and I think if the gentlemen will think it over and consider it from the point of advantage of all Ayrshire breeders — consider it from the point of view of the man who has but a few cows and wants to get them in the Advanced Registry — I think, considering it from that man's point of view, we should go very slowly in passing any resolution of that kind. Gentlemen, my own honest opinion is that this motion is premature.

MR. VALENTINE — My reason for making the suggestion was that it seemed to me that if you let a cow go six months after she had had her calf before you breed her again that it certainly is as long for practical purposes as anybody would want. That is certainly a practical

demonstration of what any cow can do. You are not going to let her run any longer than that. It destroys the value of the test if you let people look up the record and see if the cow has gone two years.

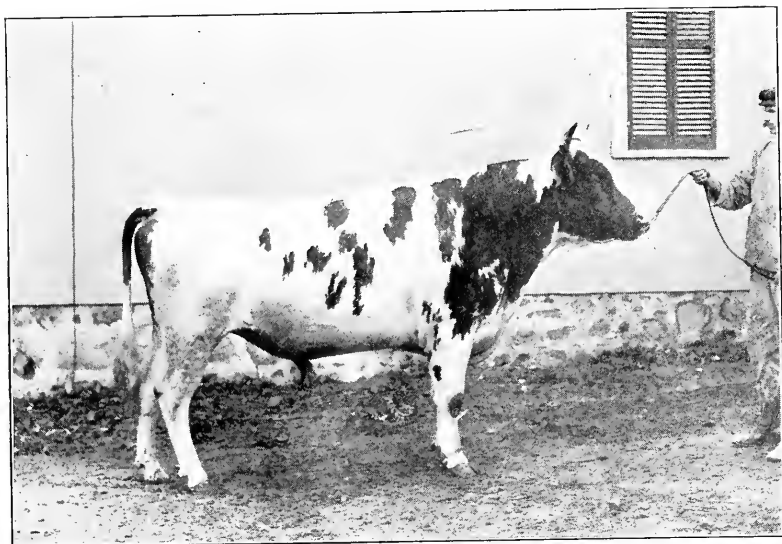
DR. BUTTERFIELD — I feel that I have no particular right, but it seems to me that it is rather premature. A man may have a cow that is doing nicely, going along all right, and you may breed her and she may not conceive and she may not have a calf in the prescribed time, and that would bar her from getting in the Advanced Registration. It might not be due to anything on his part. Some cows don't breed. These phenomenal yields have been made by not breeding the cow until the record was over. For instance, a cow down there in Memphis, they put her in a test and she was milked four times a day and fed four times a day until the year was up, which was the way they made the phenomenal record; and if they want to make a phenomenal record they can make it in this way with an ordinary cow.

MR. STEPHENS — Mr. President and gentlemen, while I do not wish to take up your time of the meeting, I would like to say this, that it is, I think, after all, not the phenomenal record we want as it is the practical record. Now, the Ayrshire, to my mind is the general farmer's cow, and we can make good records with that cow on the natural twelve months even if she conceives and bears her calf in fifteen months. We have over in Canada one record performance. We have put fifteen months as the limit. Now, it is going to throw some of us out in our cows qualifying. In my own case, this season two of the cows did not conceive just at the time I would like them to. They are going to be disqualified on account of their not getting in on the time limit; but,

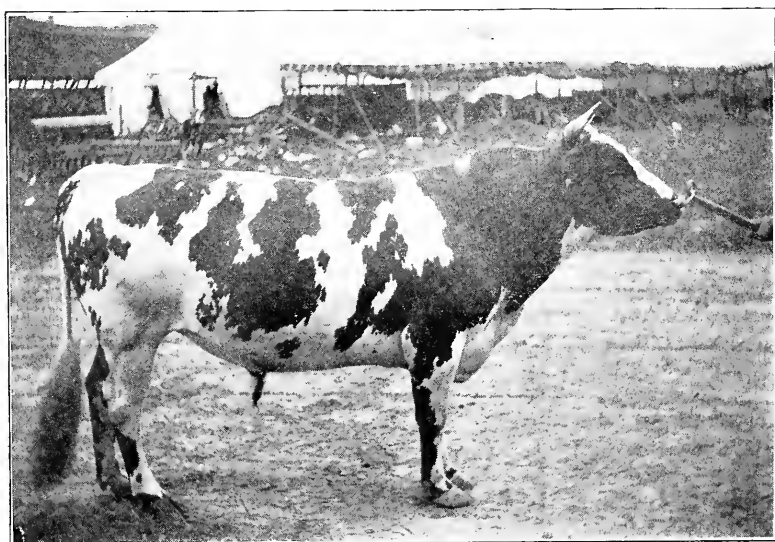
after all, it is the practical record, not the phenomenal. The phenomenal records, after all, I do not think are of as great value to the average farmer and of as great value to the breed as the practical record.

THE SECRETARY — The real value of a cow is what she can do under normal conditions, and a cow or herd that is being tested under every-day working conditions, with food and care that is calculated to give the highest net profit in the dairy, cannot compete with a cow or herd that is forced in food to the danger limit and kept farrow during the greater portion of the year during which she is being tested. A cow that will give 10,000 pounds of milk and 400 pounds of butter year after year and raise a calf each year is worth incomparably more in the herd than a cow that makes a phenomenal record under favorable conditions for one year and then is of little value afterwards. Of course, in the matter of food and care a man has a right to do this as he pleases, but the matter of breeding a cow may be regulated, and I think it should be. A man may get a remarkable yield from a cow by using methods which are contrary to nature, and thereby advertise his cow or herd and reap immediate benefit in sales of stock, but disappointment follows when the stock is placed in actual working conditions. I believe in the long run a cow or herd stands better and wins more friends for the breed with records of honest, every-day work, even if the records are not so wonderful, and I would favor the motion.

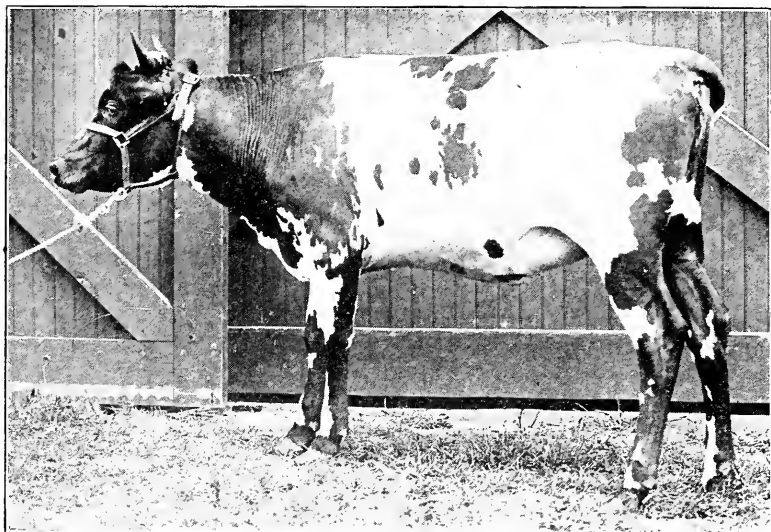
MR. VALENTINE — It seems to me that there is a certain ingrown feeling here that the Ayrshire cow is not as good a cow as some of us believe it to be, and there seems to be a disposition to give her favors which are from my standpoint and what I have seen of her entirely



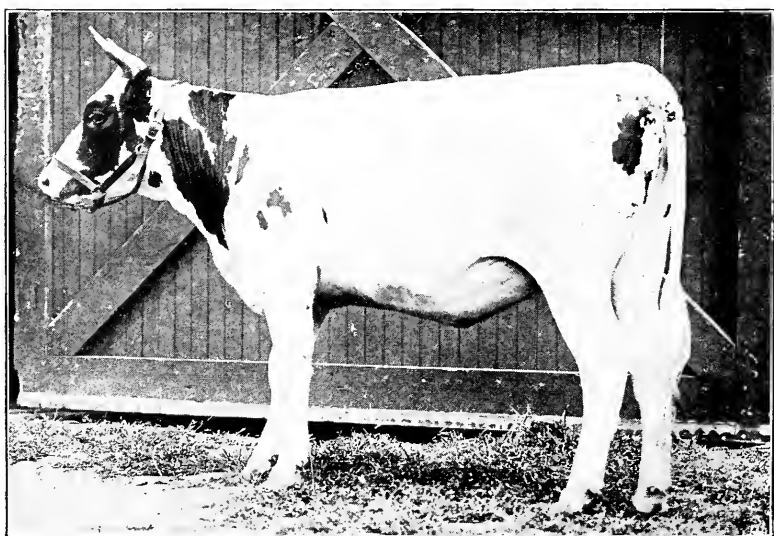
HOWIE'S DAIRY KING. 9855 imp.  
In his two-year-old form.



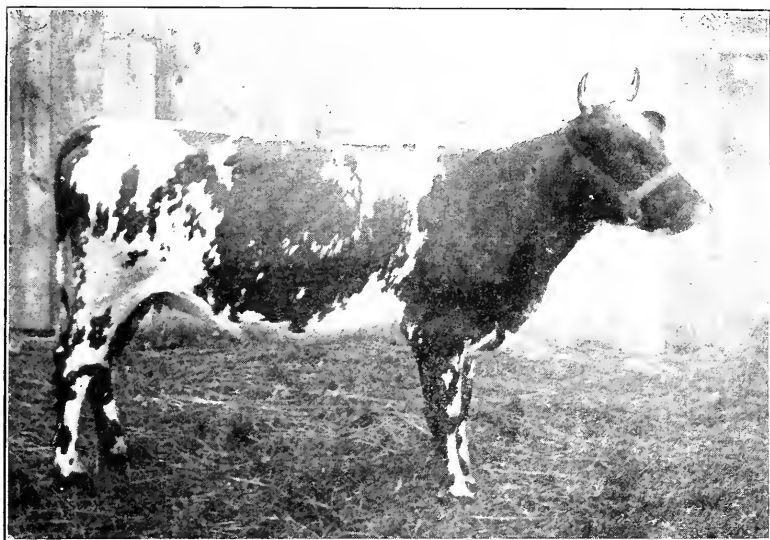
LORD HOBSON. 8665.  
A prize winner in the show ring.



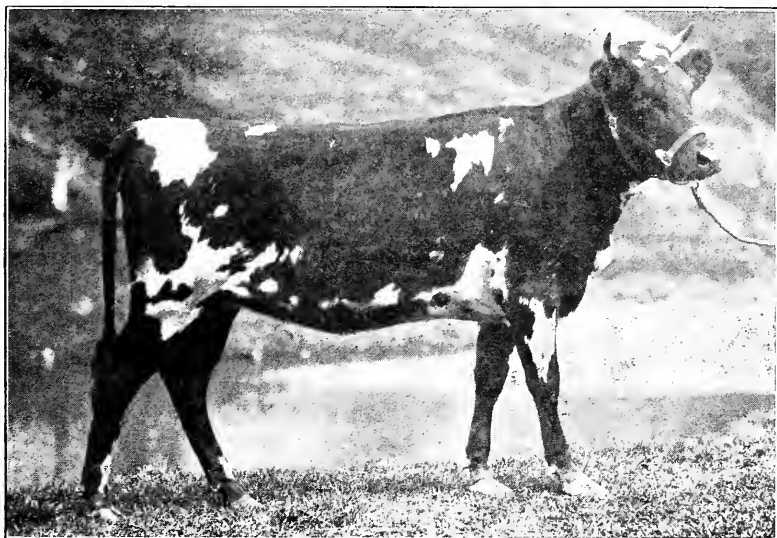
SNOW DROP OF RADNOR. 18694.  
As a yearling.



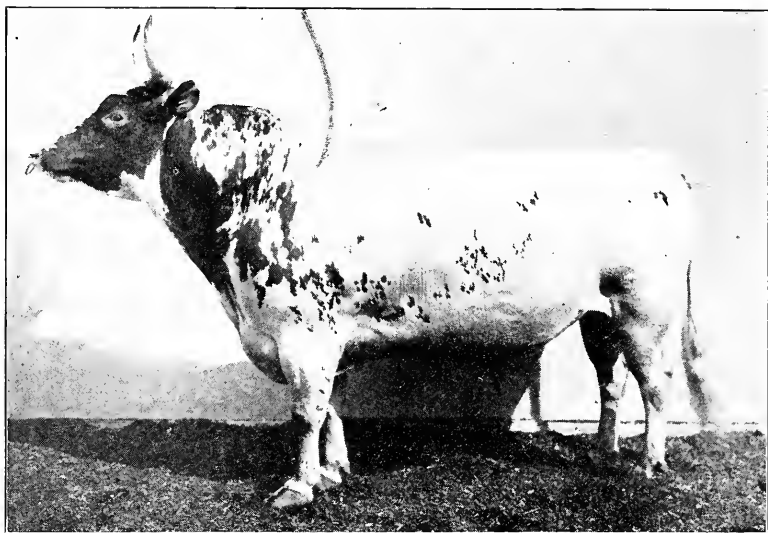
JANE OF BRYN MAWR. 17901.  
As a yearling.



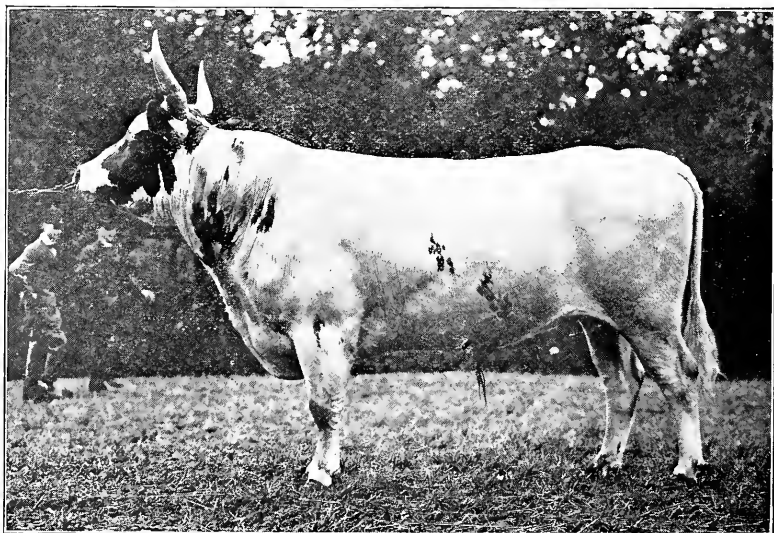
LADY SCOTTIE. 19369.  
As a yearling.



MISS FLOW 5TH. 10148.  
As a yearling.



DUKE CLARENCE OF BARCHESKIE. 6640 imp.  
A champion prize winner in the show ring.



HOWIE'S MATCHLESS. 9448 imp.  
A Champion prize winner in 1906.



unnecessary. I do not see why we have to treat the Ayrshire cow gently. I think she is able to stand right up on her own four feet with any cow that is bred, and I think we want to have regulations for Advanced Registry on an absolutely practical dairying basis, because if she is not a practical dairying cow she is not anything, and no practical dairyman wants to run his cows over fifteen months. As a matter of fact we have a cow that qualified for Advanced Registry this year. She has had a calf every September for the last four years and she has always milked over 9,000 pounds of milk. I consider her a far better cow than Polly Puss because Polly Puss was held off in order to make this big record; and if we had held this other cow off I do not know as she might have done better. She might not, but I do not think that that is an advantage to the breed from a practical dairying standpoint; and what we want to do is to make the breed popular among dairymen everywhere and not to make records which are records that have to have unusual conditions in order to obtain them.

MR. ROBERTS — Mr. President, I am very ignorant. I cannot understand the use of phenomenal records if they are records not produced under the ordinary average conditions with the every-day experience. What is the use to me of a good cow making a 12,000-pound record if under ordinary conditions I have nothing that will make over 9,000? It reminds me very much of the modern horse show, the modern trotting horse. What practical use is it? It has become so people are becoming discouraged. They are not patronizing to the same extent that they were in the past. There was a day that a man could enter his horse in the horse show and the same horse could be used for the balance of the year for practical purposes. Now it is not so. The horse of the

horse show is simply kept on the tan-bark ring and has no value at all for practical purposes. The yacht as used in yacht races is dismantled. It is dismantled when the race is over because it is no advantage to anybody. And the phenomenal record cow to my mind is as of little value as the yacht of the yacht race and the horse of the horse show. To the practical farmer it is worth nothing, and I practically agree with what Mr. Valentine has said, although, as I said before, I am very ignorant. For my own use I do not see that I gain anything in a 12,000-pound cow when it is tested for an entire year without breeding during that period.

MR. OAKEY — I seconded Mr. Valentine's motion. I was entirely honest in seconding it, and I think just about as he and Mr. Roberts do. It is my honest opinion that what they have said is practically true, but I see just what difficulties you are under, and I would like to make an amendment to that suggestion. We have 180 cows running in the test now, and everybody has been allowed to treat their cows in that particular just exactly as they saw fit. There has been no bar, and I don't think there should be any put on unless we start at the commencement of another year. I make that amendment.

MR. VALENTINE — I will accept that amendment.

THE PRESIDENT — To begin when?

MR. VALENTINE — To begin at the time, say the first of next April, when the tests are run. Perhaps that is not right. Perhaps I should say the first of next September. There are some cows in for Advanced Registry that I do not suppose will finish before September.

THE SECRETARY — I think Mr. Oakey should make his amendment that only cows now in the test finish their records under the present rules.

MR. OAKEY — Yes.

THE SECRETARY — That would start all Home Dairy Tests April first under the new rule; also any cows entered after this date for Advanced Registry would come under the new rule, but would allow all cows now being tested to finish their year's test under the old rule.

MR. OAKEY — The cows entered for Home Dairy Test, Advanced Registry Test, to finish their year as they are started.

MR. VALENTINE — I accept that.

MR. WINSLOW — I second the motion.

Motion unanimously carried.

#### SPECIAL ADVANCED REGISTRY PRIZE.

MR. OAKEY — I had a suggestion to-day from Mr. Reymann, of West Virginia, and three other gentlemen have fallen in with the suggestion. Mr. Reymann, Mr. McFadden, Mr. Roberts and Dr. Turnbull will offer a special prize of \$100 each to the man that will test a two-year-old, three-year-old, four-year-old or an aged cow that will beat any of the records now made, thinking, perhaps, this may be an inducement for more breeders to test their cows. This offer, I believe, will be left open for three years, provided they beat the present records.

DR. TURNBULL — I am heartily in favor of this, and I think all of us are. We have a limit now put on and we want something that will beat it. We have certain records here, and now we are going to beat these records. And I feel heartily, and a great many feel to-day that we want to get records which are produced under the conditions which the actual breeder has, and we want to show that we have such a good breed of cows that you can pick up a good herd anywhere in the country that are producers. We do not have to go from Maine to

California to get good animals together. You can go out into any farm where Ayrshires are raised and you can get a good big producing herd easier than any other breed. Aside from that we want to get phenomenal production as much as we can, and as long as we can, which will exist without forcing.

THE PRESIDENT — Has this been put in the shape of a special prize?

MR. OAKEY — Yes, that is the way I understand it. This offer is a special prize of one hundred dollars for any cow of the four ages, namely, two, three, four years old and aged cow that will beat any of the records now on the books of the Secretary of the Ayrshire Breeders' Association.

DR. TURNBULL — It includes those running this year?

MR. OAKEY — The test beginning next April.

THE PRESIDENT — The motion then would be on the acceptance of that special prize.

MR. REYMANN — Mr. President, I would like to say that the idea, too, of these gentlemen associated with me in this matter is to increase the productivity and the production of the records of Ayrshire cows of those respective ages, and I would suggest — I offer this now as a suggestion to the other gentlemen — that whenever a two-year old, a three-year old, a four-year old or an aged cow wins this prize — becomes entitled to this prize, that she shall also become entitled to the name of "Champion Two-Year Old," "Champion Three-Year Old," "Champion Four-Year Old," or "Champion Aged Ayrshire Cow." I offer that now as a suggestion to the other gentlemen.

DR. TURNBULL — She wears the belt until she is defeated.

MR. ROBERTS — For how long?

MR. REYMANN — Until the next one wins. Limiting it to the champion milk and butter production.

MR. ROBERTS — You had better do that.

MR. MCFADDEN — You go the same as the Home Milk Test.

MR. REYMANN — That is my idea.

MR. ROBERTS — That is on the Advanced Registry; not on the Home Dairy?

MR. MCFADDEN — For the period of one year?

MR. REYMANN — Yes, for the period of one year.

MR. PEMBER — I move it be accepted.

MR. WINSLOW — I second the motion.

Motion unanimously carried.

MR. REYMANN — A fund of four hundred dollars is offered to the Association, to be paid and will be paid into the hands of the Treasurer of the Association, for the purpose of advancing the dairy production on the part of the Ayrshire cows of various ages. This fund is to be used in the following manner: One hundred dollars to be paid to the owner of the two-year old Ayrshire cow, tested according to the present amended requirements of the advanced registry test for a period of one year, on condition that said two-year old shall exceed in both milk and butter production the highest milk and butter record of any officially tested two-year old at this time for the same period of one year. One hundred dollars is offered on the same conditions for three-year olds; one hundred dollars on like conditions for four-year olds, and one hundred dollars on like conditions for aged cows.

THE SECRETARY — Mr. President, I would suggest changing the wording of the resolution somewhat, and instead of saying at this time, you make it any previous record made up to the time of her record, thus placing the standard on a moving basis instead of a past arbitrary standard.

MR. REYMANN — I think that is all right.

MR. ROBERTS — Milk and butter or either milk or butter?

MR. REYMANN — She must do both, more milk and more butter.

MR. ROBERTS — The two combined?

MR. REYMANN — It requires both.

THE PRESIDENT — Is it understood that this is confined to members of the Association?

MR. REYMANN — We have waived that.

THE SECRETARY — Do you limit as to territory; do you confine to the United States or do you include Scotland and Canada?

MR. REYMANN — I think it was dedicated to the United States. The trouble is, Mr. Secretary, we have not stopped to consider the working of it, and some errors may creep into it.

THE SECRETARY — I think it would be well to have it understood and put on record.

MR. REYMANN — Limited to the United States.

THE SECRETARY — And to cows registered in the Ayrshire Record?

MR. REYMANN — Yes, sir.

MR. WINSOR — I can find only nineteen volumes of volume five. We occasionally have a call for a full set. On all other volumes we have nearly one hundred of each volume. I wondered if you cared to take any action about having a reprint.

THE PRESIDENT — About what would it cost?

MR. WINSOR — We had a reprint of volume two. What was the cost as you remember Mr. Winslow? We found ourselves in a worse condition on volume two because we did not have any scarcely.

MR. WINSLOW — It cost about two dollars or two dollars and a quarter a volume.

THE PRESIDENT — How many would you have?

THE SECRETARY — One hundred is enough.

THE PRESIDENT — It is a question of an appropriation of about two hundred dollars to reprint volume five. Is there any motion?

MR. MCFADDEN — I move it be referred to the Executive Committee with power to act.

Motion seconded.

Motion carried.

MR. SKINNER — I make a motion that the publishing of the year book be approved by a Committee of Three.

Motion seconded.

Motion carried.

MR. SKINNER — I move the Committee be appointed by the Chair and the Chair have time to appoint the Committee.

Motion seconded and carried.

The Committee appointed were Wm. T. Wells, L. A. Reymann and Harry W. Skinner.

MR. STEPHENS — Mr. President, I would like to say a word before you adjourn. As I said in the beginning of the meeting I was pleased to be with you. I assure you it has been a pleasure for me to be at your meeting and take part in your meeting, and I would say this, I extend a cordial invitation to any Ayrshire breeder, any member of this Association and to any Ayrshire breeder from the United States to come up to our Canadian meeting to be held in Montreal, on the 14th of February next. We would like to have good cold weather for you about that time and give you a good sleigh drive possibly, and we would be pleased to see you at our meeting to be held in Montreal in February.

On motion, duly seconded, the meeting adjourned.

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### ADDRESS AT BANQUET BY W. F. STEPHEN

MR. CHAIRMAN — It is with feelings of pleasure that I rise to address you and bring you the greetings and good wishes of the Ayrshire breeders over in Canada. I am pleased to meet with you in the "City of Brotherly Love," as your Chairman puts it, because also this city is the birthplace of the great American nation, and I never think of this city or in fact of this State, but I think of that kindly-spirited man, William Penn, who dealt so honorably with the original inhabitants of this country. I might say many favorable things of this historic city, but time will not permit. I understand I am to say something about the Ayrshire Cow. This is a favorite subject with me, just as she is the favorite cow in many of the leading dairy centers. I have been breeding Ayrshires



since able to do for myself and for many years previous to that time for my father. So I have had Ayrshire principles well instilled in me from my boyhood days, and although I don't wish to boast the fifty Ayrshires that I own to-day, all but my breeding bull, were bred by myself.

I am pleased that the relations between the American and Canadian Associations is becoming more friendly. This is as it should be, as our interests are in common, and we have a wide field in which to work and to supply the great west with the Ayrshires they will need before many years go by. You have made progress. So have we. The nationalizing of our Canadian records whereby we amalgamated all the provincial associations and herd books has put our herd book on a sound basis, and our Ayrshires now must all trace (like yours) to importation. Another grand step has been the formulating of a uniform scale of points between Scotland, the United States and Canada. I know of nothing that has been done that is going to be of greater value to the breed than this.

I would just like to say a few words on the Ayrshire of the past, the present and the future. When we go back very many years we learn of the Ayrshire being a moderately large cow and a great producer. And when we get into sections where this class of stock has been used to any extent we find a grand type of dairy cow to-day. But, unfortunately, there were faddists in those days as well as to-day, and they became enamoured with the sweet little cow of beautiful formation, and its nice udder and short teats, beautiful to look upon, but unfortunately as a producer she "wasn't in it." It was astonishing how popular these cows became, not only in Scotland but in Canada also. But the average farmer did not want the Ayrshire to look at, he wanted her to help pay the mortgage, and when he found she did not do it

got some other breed, but none filled the bill just so well as the good old-fashioned Ayrshire, and so many of our breeders realizing this, did not get away too many removes from her, and the great majority of our breeders to-day, are breeding the cow for utility first and show purposes as secondary consideration, and we find many splendid commercial herds in Canada, and the Ayrshire cow is again fast taking her place, and in many of our dairy tests during the past few years the Ayrshire has come out with the highest score. All over our country comes the cry: Wanted! More of those good "old-fashioned" Ayrshires with well balanced udder and good long teats. It is now, I think, recognized as never before, that in our breeding operations we must be more particular, especially as to the selection of our sires with which to mate our females and pay greater attention to rearing the young calf so as to maintain the vigorous constitution peculiar to the Ayrshire breed. This, along with utility or performance must not be lost sight of, if we are going to hold our own in the dairy world. I cannot speak too highly of the Advanced Register, or as we call it in Canada, Record of Performance. I know of nothing better to develop the Ayrshire cow and prove to the world she is a *great producer*. This, along our uniform scale of points, which will aid us in fixing a uniform type is going to make, to my mind, the Ayrshire cow the *best all round dairy cow* in the future. Vigorous constitutions, dairy conformation or type and utility are three things we must not lose sight of. But there is a fourth, which it will be wisdom on our part not to disregard, and that is symmetry in build. This gives us cows handsome in appearance and adds every time to the commercial value. I was asked to say a few words on feeding, but it would almost seem presumptuous for me to say any-

thing on this subject, especially when there are several other speakers to come after me, but I will say this, let our feeds be such that will enable the cow to give us the best results at the milk pail, of good quality, rich in protein and as palatable as we can make them. And now, Mr. President, I again thank you for this opportunity of saying these few words, and we will be pleased to see any of you, or all of you, over to our annual meeting to be held in Montreal in February next.

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## CHARTER.

### AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE AYRSHIRE BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.

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*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.*

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### HOME DAIRY TEST 1907-8.

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#### REGULATIONS AND LIST OF PREMIUMS OFFERED BY THE AYRSHIRE BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.

##### PRIZES FOR BUTTER.

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

For Individual Cows, \$30.00, \$20.00, \$10.00.

For Herds of Five Cows each, \$75.00, \$50.00, \$25.00.

## SPECIAL SILVER CUP PRIZES.

In addition to the above cash prizes we are pleased to offer a piece of silver plate, obtained from the income of the "French Fund" of \$1,500.00 donated by Miss Cornelia A. French, North Andover, Mass., in memory of her brother, the late J. D. W. French and offered for the herd of five cows who shall give the largest record for a year, of milk and butter, beginning April first.

The awards shall be based on a uniform scale of points.

## CONDITIONS OF TEST.

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

2. The year's test will commence April 1, 1907, and notice of proposed entry to tests must be sent to the Secretary of the Association not later than March fifteenth, so as to allow time for arrangements for test to begin April first.

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, nor shall he enter the same herd or single cow for both Home Dairy Test prizes and the special prizes, but may choose at the end of the year where he will enter his herd or single cows, for any of the prizes, Home Dairy or Specials.

All cows and heifers are required to freshen with a mature calf within fifteen months after their last calf, to be eligible to compete for these prizes.

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 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. The Association will pay the expenses of testing the milk sent to the Experiment Stations, and will pay the expenses incurred by carrying out the provisions contained in rule 8.

The contestant shall furnish the bottles for the tests and shall be to all the expense of express charges on his milk sent from his herd to the Station doing the testing, and shall entertain, free of charge, the agent sent from the Station to inspect his testing.

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.

One great advantage to the breeder of Ayrshires, competing in the Home Dairy Test, is that all the cows entered in the Home Dairy Test are also carried along for entry in the Advanced Registry, with no other expense or trouble to the owner of the cows.

All who have participated in the Home Dairy Test competition are satisfied that it is of inestimable value to them as owners and breeders. Advanced Registry, and advanced registry cows are what is going to place the Ayrshire cow in a position of superiority and give to the breeder of advanced registry cows an exalted position in the ability to dispose of his surplus stock. 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.,  
 GEO. WM. BALLOU,  
 WM. T. WELLS,

*Committee on Home Dairy Tests.*

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## **RULES FOR ADVANCED REGISTRY.**

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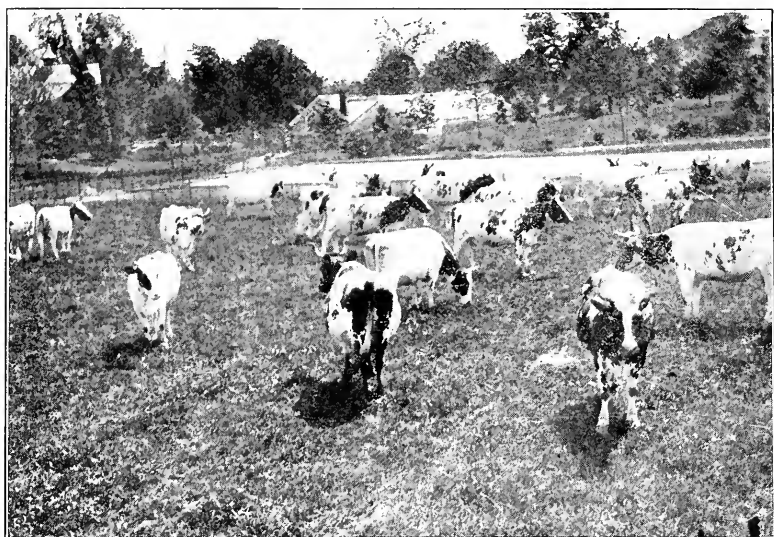
### **PREAMBLE.**

For the purpose of encouraging a better system of keeping milk and butter records, and that we may obtain more 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 the registry under the general supervision and direction of the Executive Committee, shall prepare and publish blank forms and circulars needed in carrying this system





Barclay Herd.



Penshurst Herd.



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 to test, there shall be added .137 pounds to the 200 pounds of milk, and .0055 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 5,500 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 5,500 pounds and .137 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 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 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, nor shall a cow be eligible to record unless she shall drop a mature calf within fifteen months from the beginning of the year's test.

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 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.

## CONSTITUTION.

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### 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 Ayrshire Breeders' Association.

### 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.

SEC. 1. The officers of the Association shall consist of a President, four Vice-Presidents, a Treasurer, a Secretary and an Auditor, who together with six members of the Association, all chosen by ballot, shall constitute an Executive Committee.

SEC. 2. The President, Secretary and Treasurer shall be the Finance Committee *ex officio*.

SEC. 3. The President, Vice-Presidents, Treasurer, Secretary and Auditor 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.

SEC. 4. The President shall preside at all meetings of the members of the Association, and all meetings of the Executive Committee when he is present, but when absent a Vice-President shall act in his stead. The President shall sign all Certificates of Membership which may be issued, and shall be the custodian of all bonds given by officers of the Association, or renewals thereof.

SEC. 5. The Finance Committee shall have authority to take the entire control and management of the affairs of the Association, between the Annual Meetings, with full power and authority to do what they deem proper and best for its interests, but nothing contrary to the expressed wish of the Association.

SEC. 6. The Treasurer shall have charge of all the funds of the Association and make all investments thereof, subject to the provisions of the section regulating the Finance Committee, and shall pay all bills of the Association, after being indorsed by the Finance Committee and approved by the Auditor, and shall perform such other duties as are incident to the office of Treasurer.

He shall give a bond with sureties, to the satisfaction of the Finance Committee and Auditor.

SEC. 7. The Secretary shall be the corresponding and recording officer of the Association, shall sign and issue all certificates of membership and registry and of transfer registry, and shall keep a record of all such certificates issued, and do such other duties as are incident to the office of Secretary.

He shall edit and publish the Herd Book at such times and in such form as the Executive Committee may direct.

He is authorized to expend such sums as he may find necessary for the carrying on the ordinary business of his office, and shall keep an accurate account in detail of all moneys received and paid out by him in the performance of his duties, a copy of which he shall transmit quarterly, during the week next succeeding the quarter, to the Auditor, and shall at the same time send to the Treasurer whatever moneys he may have on hand at the ending of the quarter.

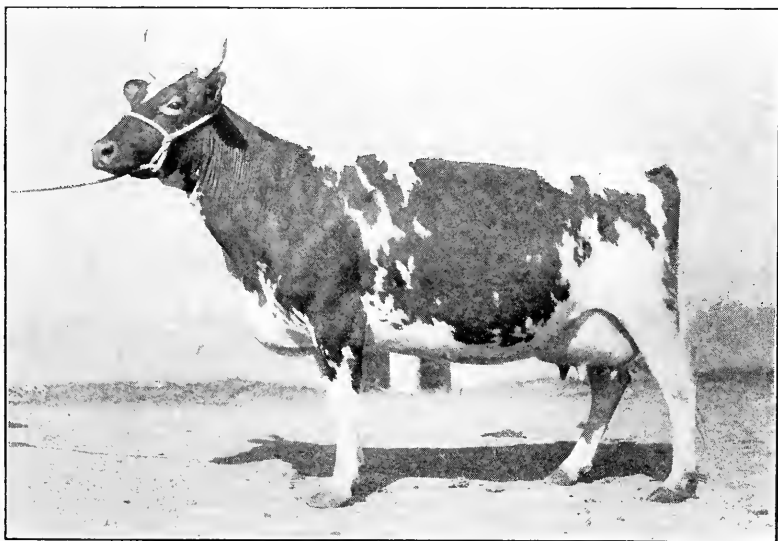
He shall give a bond with sureties to the satisfaction of the Finance Committee and Auditor.

SEC. 8. The Finance Committee shall annually examine the condition of the Association in its financial and business affairs, and report its condition to the Association at its Annual Meeting, and in conjunction with the Treasurer shall act in making investments of the funds of the Association.

Any disagreement between the Finance Committee as to the investment or care of the funds of the Association shall be referred to the Executive Committee for final adjustment.

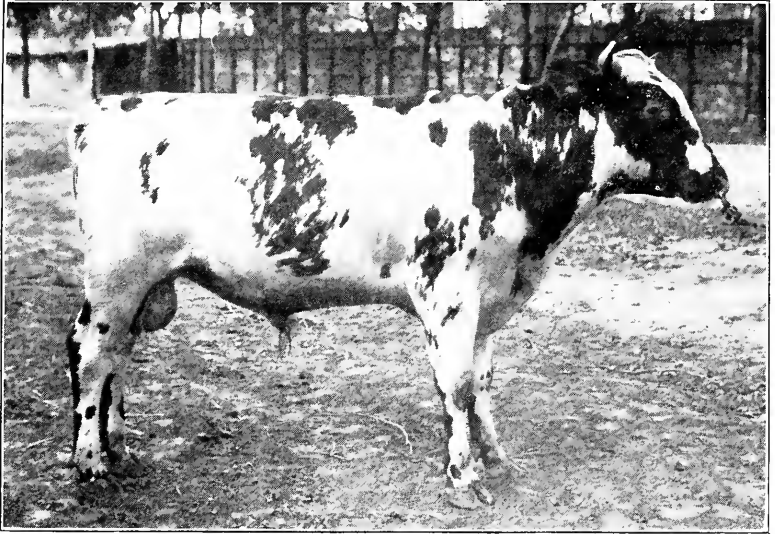
All bills against the Association shall be approved by the Finance Committee and sent by them to the Auditor.

SEC. 9. The Auditor shall examine all accounts sent him from any member of the Finance Committee, and if found correct, shall approve and forward the same to the Treasurer for payment, and shall annually, when auditing the accounts of the year for the Secretary and Treasurer, previous to the Annual Meeting, make a complete inventory of all property found in the hands of the Secretary and Treasurer, and forward the same to the Finance Committee, which shall be incorporated in the report of the Finance Committee to the Association at their Annual Meeting.

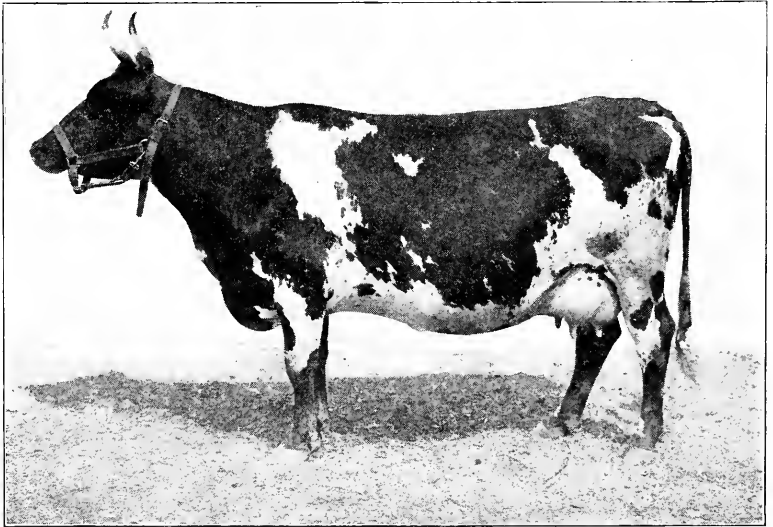


DENTY 9TH OF AUCHENBRAIN. 15577 imp.

Official Record: 10827 lbs. of milk and 474 lbs. of butter in 365 days.



NOX'EMALL. 7312.  
Champion as a yearling.



DURWOOD. 12680.  
Official Record: 10701 lbs. of milk and 506 lbs. of butter in 365 days.

SEC. 10. The Treasurer, Secretary and Auditor shall receive such compensation for their services as the Association shall determine.

#### 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.

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### 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 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 or 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 any one, 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, but this is not intended to allow, at members' rates, the recording of calves born after the dam is sold, when the owner is not a member.

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.

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### GENERAL INFORMATION.

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

Milk record blanks to accommodate herds of thirty-three 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 Book records, 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, twenty-five cents.

A fee of twenty-five 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 is 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, twenty-five 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 fifty cents each is charged for a Custom House certificate for animals imported from Canada.

By mutual agreement of 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 twenty-five 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.

Application for entry of Canadian bred animals owned by non-members of the Ayrshire Breeders Association will have to be accompanied with a Canadian certificate of entry as authority for accepting the pedigree.

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.

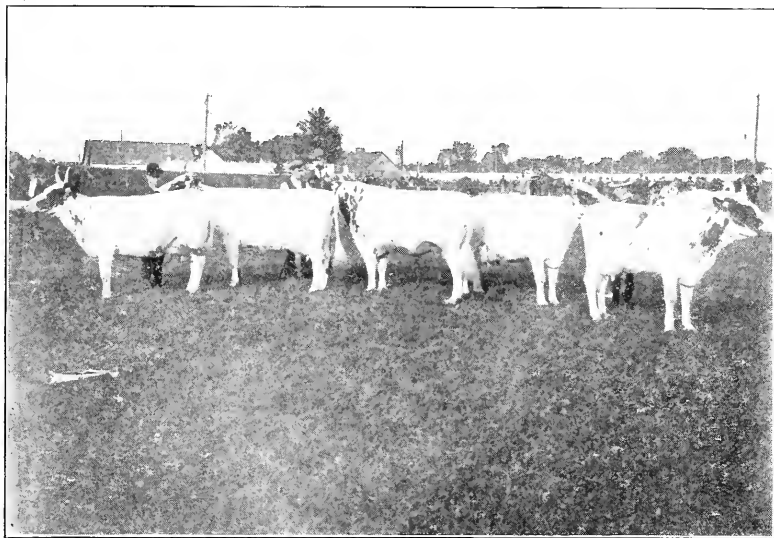
When purchasing an animal be sure to get a transfer or see that the seller sends one to the Secretary for record.

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.

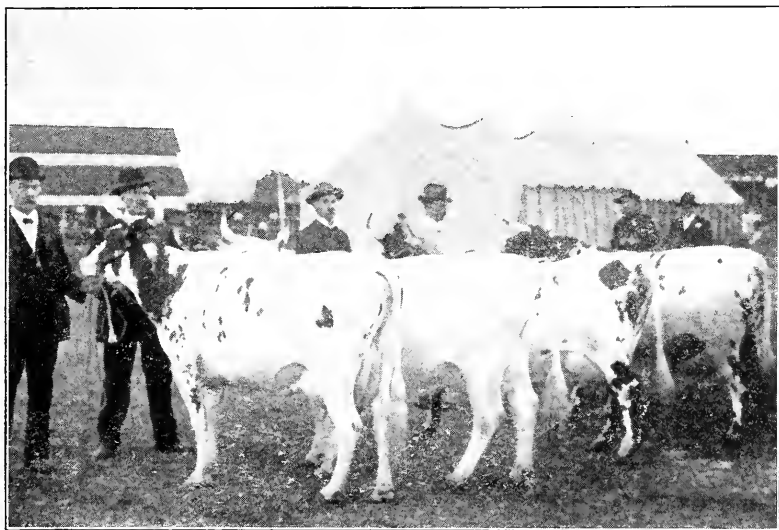
In filling out an application for entry of an animal that is sold there is no need of a separate transfer, but enter it in the line for owner with date of sale, and there is no extra charge for a transfer when so recorded.

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.

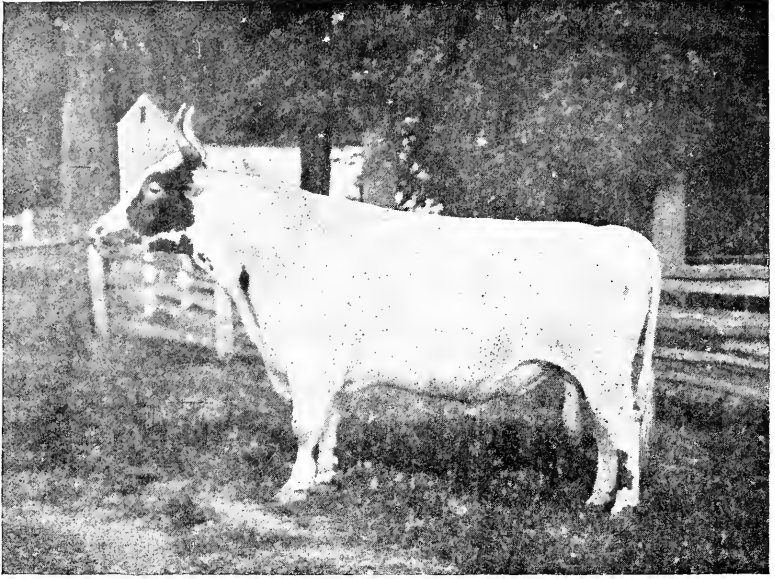
When buying Ayrshires in Canada our government admits free of duty if they are registered in our book before being entered at the Custom House, and it is much safer not to move them from the owner until they are recorded, because sometimes it happens that the pedigree must be looked up at the Canada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



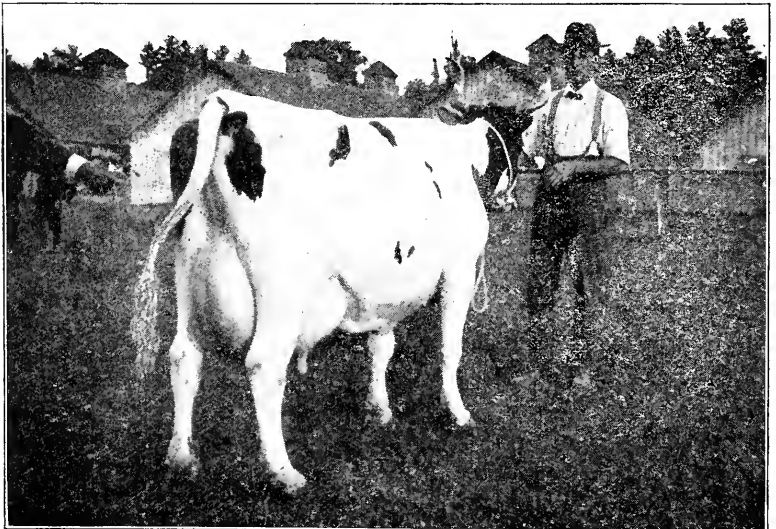
Group of imported and Canadian bred Ayrshires.



Willowmoor Herd.



BARCHESKIE KING'S OWN. 9535 imp.  
Champion at three of the leading Canadian shows in 1906.



NELLIE BURNS OF BURNSIDE. 16511.  
Sweepstakes in show ring in Canada in 1906.

recorded in the Canadian Books that are not eligible to record in ours, and if they are recorded in our books 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 any one having an Ayrshire cow of extraordinary dairy ability to have her tested for Advanced Registry.

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### NOTES BY THE COMMITTEE.

Ayrshire Cattle are rapidly gaining in popularity:

Write the Secretary for the little Ayrshire booklet. It contains an interesting history of the breed and a store of information.

Send only such animals to the shows as will attract favorable attention. An exhibitor holds a position whereby he can injure or benefit the breed.

Do not become discouraged if the heifer does not yield the amount of milk you had anticipated; frequently such heifers develop into the best cows.

A very large proportion of the bulls are unqualified to head pure-bred herds. Breeders should look well into the merits of the ancestors of the bull calf before deciding to "raise" him.

The "Ayrshire fever" is rapidly spreading. Buyers from Russia, Sweden, India, South Africa, Japan and Canada have drawn heavily on the Scotch herds during the past season, also a number from the same source have been added to herds in the United States.

The "West" is showing an animated interest in Ayrshires; numerous inquiries have been received from the rapidly growing dairy sections and a number of sales have been made. This is a comparatively new field for the breed and only representative animals should be allowed to enter it.

To obtain the combination of utility and beauty, breed on lines defined by the scale of points. The terms "Scotch type," "American type," "Dairy type" and "Show Ring type" should be dropped. The scale of points is the standard and the nearer those points are attained the better animals will be had for dairy or show ring purposes, and such animals will command the highest prices.

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### OFFICERS OF THE ASSOCIATION.

#### *President.*

George William Ballou . . . . . Middletown, N. Y.

#### *Vice-Presidents.*

Obadiah Brown . . . . . Providence, R. I.  
 Etna J. Fletcher . . . . . Greenfield, N. H.  
 George H. McFadden . . . . . Bryn Mawr, Pa.  
 William T. Wells . . . . . Newington, Conn.

#### *Secretary and Editor.*

Charles M. Winslow . . . . . Brandon, Vt.

#### *Treasurer.*

Nicholas S. Winsor . . . . . Greenville, R. I.



*Auditor.*

George H. Yeaton..... Dover, N. H.

*Balance of Executive Committee.*

John R. Valentine..... Bryn Mawr, Pa.  
 L. A. Reymann..... Wheeling, West Va.  
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Sherman, Everett B.....	Harrisville.
Sherman, Leander . . . . .	Harrisville.
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Dunsmore, George . . . . .	Swanton.
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Lovejoy & Eddy. . . . .	Stowe.
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Parker, R., & Son. . . . .	Ferrisburg.
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Winslow, C. M. . . . .	Brandon.

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Jones, Sam . . . . .	Juneau.
Tschudy, Fred . . . . .	Monroe.

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## AYRSHIRE CATTLE.

C. M. WINSLOW.

Success in transplanting any breed of domestic animals depends largely on whether the country from which they are removed is by nature calculated to fit them for the change, or whether they have to pass through long stages of acclimating to become adapted to the conditions of their new home.

Natural laws governing the survival of the fittest will in time adapt any animals to their surroundings, but in order to become thus adapted, they often change so materially that the original qualities that attracted attention to them are almost entirely lost sight of, and out of the old comes a new and different animal.

It is always wise for a person to carefully examine the natural surroundings of any proposed change in the home of animals, to see if the change may not be too radical for a profitable venture.

Unless the natural food supply of the new home is as good or better than that of the old there is a liability of loss and disappointment, at least for a time until they can accommodate themselves to the new surroundings. The Ayrshire in her home surroundings in Scotland is eminently fitted to go to almost any section in the world for she of a necessity has to be hardy and tough to endure the climate of her Scottish home. In her native land she has to endure the severe coast storms on the west, and the mountain gales from the east, and though she has luxuriant pastures, on account of the moist climate, she must at any time be prepared to meet a storm from the ocean or from the mountain.

Her origin is veiled in some obscurity, but the ease with which she reverts to white, would strongly suggest her

origin to be the white native cattle of Scotland, improved by better care and out crossing from foreign breeds.

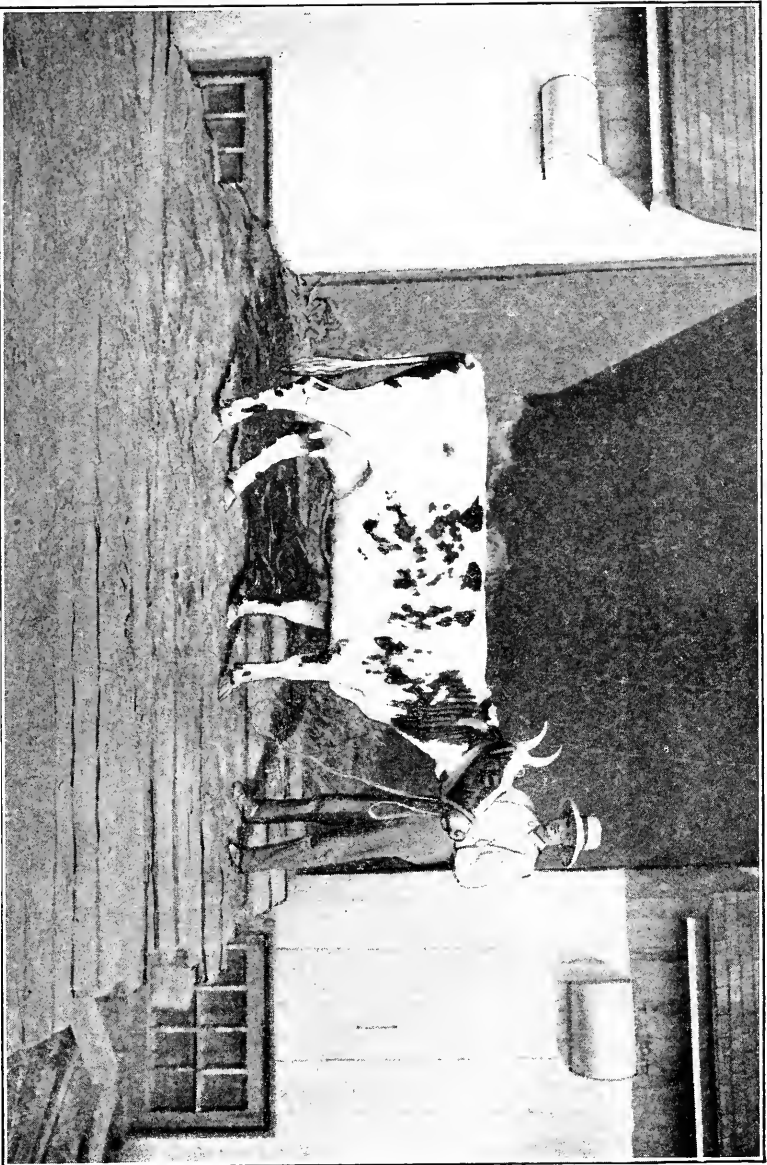
History points strongly to a cross with the old fashioned Durham, and there are many points in the modern Ayrshire that would tend to make this theory plausible.

There was also said to have been a cross with the West Highland on some of the families of Ayrshires.

Be all this as it may, it is certain that the Scotchman has given to us a cow that is at home anywhere, and without any respite in her life work, adapts herself to the snows of Canada, the rocks of New England, the heat of the south, and the luxuriant pastures of the west, in all of them proving herself the dairyman's cow, and adapting herself to his food supply, and giving him a profit in proportion to his food supply and care. The Ayrshire cow is of about one thousand pound weight, alert, stylish and handsome, dark red or brown, light red (which, in Scotland is called brown) and white, varying in the relative proportions of red and white, from nearly all red to nearly all white, just as the taste of the breeder prefers to breed her.

She has a clean bony head, with a large full pleasant eye, upright horns, a dished face, broad muzzle, slim neck, thin withers, thick through the heart, large barrel, heavy hind quarters, wedge shaped from shoulders to hips, a large square udder, firmly hung to the belly, running forward and back, well up out of the dirt, teats of medium length placed on the four corners of the udder, with much level space between the teats.

She is a cow of great intelligence, quick to learn, and with a retentive memory, easily taught to take the same place in the stable, not disturbed by noise, and readily yields her milk to any milker.



ALMEDA. 15282.

First Canadian Ayrshire cow admitted to Canada Advanced Registry. Record: 11,357 lbs. milk, 478 lbs. butter.





She is not at all dainty in her appetite, being always hungry, and taking greedily whatever is offered her, good or poor, anything to fill up. She eats rapidly, and when full chews her cud vigorously, and all the time. In the pasture she moves rapidly feeding greedily on whatever is nearest, good grass, poor grass, or brouse, and always comes to the barn full. To save time and make everything count, she does not stop chewing her cud even when going to and from the pasture, and if started into a run will seldom stop her chewing.

Her whole being seems bent on getting as full a supply of food as possible, and then getting as much as possible out of it to fill her udder. There is probably no breed of cows that will keep so easily on whatever is most convenient to feed them, and return so much at the pail, and with so little cost as the Ayrshire. She is in the dairy what might be called a rustler. While the Ayrshire can fill any place in the dairy with credit to herself and profit to her owner she is eminently the milkman's cow, and in this capacity has no rival.

As a producer, she has a clean healthy body, not liable to disease, and it is very seldom an Ayrshire cow has any trouble with udder or teats, and gives a healthy wholesome milk.

She is the most economical producer of good milk of any of the so-called dairy breeds, and when quality is considered will produce at the least cost of food consumed, thereby giving to the producer the largest profit. For the retailer, she is a most satisfactory cow, as her milk will bear transportation without separation of the butter fat, has a good body and never looks blue.

Ayrshire milk is rich enough in total solids to pass the inspectors, and is above suspicion.

Producers and inspectors have told me they always liked Ayrshire milk, as it gave them no trouble.

For the consumer it is the best all round milk on the market, as it is attractive in looks, and when placed on the table is uniform from the first pouring until the last that is turned from the pitcher.

As a perfect food for invalids and children it has no equal, as the fat and casein is equally balanced, making it a perfect food, in supplying all that nature requires for the growth of the body, is easily digested and does not distress the stomach.

It is a well-known fact that the oil in milk is the least valuable as a food, and that milk that has a superabundance of oil is more indigestible than a milk that has a full supply of bone and muscle forming properties, and causes serious disorders in the digestive organs of young children and calves.

There is also a difference in the friability of the curds, that of the Ayrshire being easily disintegrated, while that of the so-called butter breeds is tough and leathery.

I have frequently had letters from Jersey breeders wishing to buy Ayrshire cows to raise their Jersey calves on Ayrshire milk, as the Jersey milk killed their calves.

This is not wholly due to the extra richness of the Jersey milk in butter fat, but is partly due to that cause, and partly to the above difference in the quality of the curds.

The following official test made at Brantford, Ont., between an equal number of Ayrshire and Jersey cows is a good illustration of the food value of the Ayrshire milk as compared with the Jersey. Notice that while the Jersey is higher than the Ayrshire in butter-fat it is lower in solids not fat, also in total solids, so that while the Jersey would give a thicker cream or make more butter, it is not as rich in casein, and not as nutritious as a food.

Breed.	Lbs. solids not fat.	Lbs. fat.	Total solids.
4 Ayrshires,	21,608	8,847	30,455
4 Jerseys,	19,725	10,680	30,405

It is a mistaken idea that the food value of milk is in proportion to its fat contents, or even its total solids, for the fat in milk varies greatly, while the bone and muscle forming parts do not materially change in milk that is high or low in percentage of butter fat.

At the Vermont Experiment Station they found by experimenting with a large number of samples of milk that in one hundred pounds of milk there was the following variation:

11 per cent. total solids gave 27.9 lbs. butter fat and 26.5 casein and albumen.

12 per cent. total solids gave 29.1 lbs. butter fat and 25.6 casein and albumen.

13 per cent. total solids gave 30.7 lbs. butter fat and 25.4 casein and albumen.

14 per cent. total solids gave 33.4 lbs. butter fat and 25.5 casein and albumen.

15 per cent. total solids gave 35.8 lbs. butter fat and 26.6 casein and albumen.

16 per cent. total solids gave 37.5 lbs. butter fat and 26.8 casein and albumen.

If it is desired to make butter simply, then, of course, the milk that has the highest percentage of fat is the most valuable, but when milk is used as a food, there is about the same value as a life sustainer in the milk with a low per cent. of total solids as one with a particularly high per cent. of total solids.

Another valuable quality in the Ayrshire cow as a milk producer is her rugged health and freedom from disease of body or udder.

It is a very rare thing to find an Ayrshire cow that has tuberculosis or any disease of the udder.

To produce good wholesome milk, it is important to have a sound healthy body, free from all disease, and this the Ayrshire gets from her strong constitution, and vigorous appetite, giving her a healthy body, with which to manufacture wholesome milk.

The average dairy yield of an Ayrshire cow as indicated by the Home Dairy Test since 1901, of all the cows on file is over 7,000 pounds of milk per cow, but as only the better half of the different herds are submitted for testing, that would, in my opinion, be too high an average for the whole number of Ayrshire cows, but I believe it might be safely set at 6,000 pounds for an average for all Ayrshire cows and heifers.

The average per cent. of butter fat was 3.93 and total solids 12.83 which I believe are correct figures for the breed.

#### CREAM.

Her milk is admirably adapted to the manufacture of sweet cream for table use, making a smooth cream that keeps well, and give perfect satisfaction as a table cream.

It is an entirely different cream from that of the Jersey and Guernsey cow, being smoother and softer, with the globules smaller, making it more easily digested and assimilated.

The butter fat of the Ayrshire cow is composed of oil, instead of stearin, or tallow as in the Jersey, which makes it more easily assimilated both in the milk and the cream.

#### BUTTER.

The Ayrshire cow, being so admirably adapted by nature to supply milk and cream for the table, has almost always found her place in the supply stables near cities and towns, and has seldom been used as a butter cow.

Until the advent of the separator, there was a valid objection to the Ayrshire, on account of the very point that made her so valuable as a milk producer.

The butter globules being small, made the cream rise slowly and gave an imperfect separation, and it took a long time for the cream to rise, so that while the Jersey cream would about all rise in twelve to twenty-four hours, it took from thirty-six to forty-eight hours for the Ayrshire cream to rise; then, too, the Ayrshire gave such a large quantity of milk, that it made it cumbersome to handle so much milk for so long a time.'

Since the separator came into general use all this difficulty is done away with, for the separator extracts the cream from Ayrshire milk as quickly and as fully as from the Jersey, and it churns as readily.

It is a fact, however, that in summer the Ayrshire butter will not stand up as firmly as will the Jersey, on account of the stearin or tallow that composes the butter fat of the Jersey. Many people who have tried the Ayrshire butter prefer it to any other on account of its fine flavor and the ease with which it spreads, especially in winter. It is only within a very few years that the Ayrshire has been tried for her ability to make butter, and in this short time she has proved that she is no mean cow as a butter producer, and that if any systematic effort had ever been made to develop her butter quality she would stand second to none as a butter cow.

The butter records, further along in this article, show what she has done in a haphazard way of selecting cows for testing.

Another unusual quality of the Ayrshire, among the dairy breeds, is her staying quality, in keeping up her milking tendency until long past the common age of milking.

It is not an uncommon thing to find an Ayrshire doing her full work at from twelve to fifteen years of age, with a young looking mouth at sixteen or seventeen, and a perfect udder of health and strength long after the age which has ended the usefulness of other cows.

One thing that speaks well for the breed, is that almost always a man who has owned an Ayrshire is her friend, and speaks well of her.

It is only recently that any effort has been made to gather official records of the dairy yield of Ayrshire cows.

These tests, made through the different Experiment Stations of the country, show her to be a milk and butter producer above the average of the dairy breeds.

#### BEEF.

The Ayrshire, being a dairy breed, does not, of course, excel as a beef producer, but is the best for beef of all the dairy breeds.

She has heavy hind quarters, thick loins, flesh finely marbled, small bones, light in the cheaper parts, and, as the butchers say, "cuts up well," and at any time when fattened will give enough beef of good quality to pay for her raising.

I am told that the steers, full-blood and grades, make profitable steers for feeding.

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

#### TOP CROSS.

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-round 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. Ayr-

shire 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.

The steadily growing popularity of the Ayrshire cow with the dairyman who is looking for the highest profit to be obtained from his herd, and the gentleman farmer, who wishes to combine fancy farming with a dairy herd that will help pay the fancy expenses of the farm, place the Ayrshire in a most enviable position among the dairy breeds, and make her an all round, popular business cow.

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### OFFICIAL YIELDS OF BUTTER

for one month, of sixty pounds or over from Home Dairy Tests :

Name.	No.	Lbs.
Lady Belle 2d.....	16535.....	60
Clarissa of Woodroffe.....	20579.....	60
Princess Beatrice 2d.....	16533.....	60
Collinwood . . . . .	11404.....	60
Himona . . . . .	13032.....	60
Little Douglas . . . . .	12766.....	60
Molly Fryer . . . . .	16051.....	61
Ivan . . . . .	14538.....	61
Queen of Barclay.....	15096.....	61
Cad's Beauty.....	13606.....	61
Eyrie . . . . .	12602.....	61
Yucca . . . . .	11470.....	61
Acelista . . . . .	12094.....	61

Name.	No.	Lbs
Countess of Montwood.....	11435.....	62
Miss Olga .....	13984.....	62
Durline .....	13473.....	62
Della of Woodview.....	16698.....	63
Miss Ollie 3d.....	14887.....	63
Iola Lorne .....	12773.....	63
Lizzie of Barclay.....	17024.....	64
Maggie of Radnor.....	17013.....	64
Miss Fleda Douglas.....	12770.....	64
Durwood .....	12680.....	64
Mayflower of Monkland....	15090.....	64
Maud S. 1st of Hillhouse....	19527.....	65
Rena Ross .....	14539.....	66
Flora 4th of Bonshaw.....	15578.....	66
Becky of Holehouse.....	17015.....	67
Keepsake .....	15913.....	68
Rose Clenna .....	11153.....	72
Banjo Music .....	13527.....	72
Finlayston Maggie 3d.....	10217.....	78
Miss Ollie .....	12039.....	90
Cad's Beauty .....	13606.....	97

#### OFFICIAL TESTS

of cows in Experiment Stations and the Home Dairy Test that have given 6,000 pounds of milk and 300 pounds of butter or over in a year:

#### ASSOCIATION TESTS.

(Made before the Home Dairy Test was started.)

Name.	No.	Lbs. milk 1 year.
Ruth.....	4816.....	10,219½
Queen Mary .....	6578.....	11,154
Myra.....	2955.....	11,908
Alice Douglas.....	4398.....	12,617

#### OFFICIAL SEVEN-DAY RECORDS

(Two-Year Old Form.)

Name.	No.	Lbs. milk.	P. C. fat.	Lbs.
Lucretia B. of Riverside....	21597	227	3.7	10



## MATURE COWS.

Name	No.	Lbs. milk	P. C. fat	P. C. Total solids	Butter
Acelista . . . . .	12094	301	3.5	12.16	14
Mayflower of Monkland . . . . .	15090	301	4.1	13.55	14
Clarissa of Woodroffe . . . . .	20579	311	4.	.....	14
Nonpareil's Myra . . . . .	14707	347	....	.....	14
Roseleaf Douglas . . . . .	13449	357	....	.....	15
Annie Bert . . . . .	9670	356	3.5	11.76	15
Della of Woodview . . . . .	16698	231	5.2	.....	15
Rena Ross . . . . .	14539	301	4.25	13.48	15
Becky of Holehouse . . . . .	17015	336	3.80	12.69	15
Keepsake . . . . .	15913	357	3.70	12.32	15
Ouija . . . . .	11882	378	3.50	11.95	15
Lady Marcia . . . . .	11111	381	3.30	12.00	15
Nett 3d . . . . .	12647	371	3.80	13.22	16
Finlayston Maggie 3d . . . . .	19217	315	4.80	14.39	17
Miss Ollie . . . . .	12039	364	4.20	13.53	18
Lukolela . . . . .	12357	428	3.80	12.40	19

## EXPERIMENT STATION TESTS FOR 365 DAYS

Name	No.	Lbs. milk	P. C. fat	P. C. Total solids	Butter
Nancy B. . . . .	9581	6,068	4.06	13.08	287
Atalanta . . . . .	10777	6,639	3.85	12.62	298
Stiletto . . . . .	16701	6,707	3.80	.....	307
Atalanta . . . . .	10777	7,155	3.76	12.59	314
Atalanta . . . . .	10777	7,312	3.69	12.44	315
Nett . . . . .	10169	6,923	4.05	13.06	327
Acme 5th . . . . .	10342	7,588	3.84	12.44	340
Lolita . . . . .	9465	8,055	3.90	.....	345
Nancy B. . . . .	9581	7,831	3.90	12.88	356
Acme 5th . . . . .	10342	8,092	4.05	12.94	382
Acme 5th . . . . .	10342	8,183	4.04	12.90	386
Nett . . . . .	10169	8,437	3.99	12.99	393
Nancy B. . . . .	9581	8,782	4.06	13.04	416
Polly of Mauchline . . . . .	12299	9,321	3.90	.....	425
Rena Myrtle . . . . .	9530	11,417	3.78	12.40	503
Rena Myrtle . . . . .	9530	12,172	....	.....	546

## HOME DAIRY TEST, 1901-2

Name	No.	Lbs. milk	P. C. fat	P. C. Total solids	Butter
Iona S. . . . .	12350	6,163	4.16	12.38	301
Sadie Tascott . . . . .	11483	7,663	3.48	12.45	309
Kitty Ozra . . . . .	12086	6,850	4.06	13.46	309
Rose Veritas . . . . .	12076	6,924	3.94	12.95	314
Roxy Ayer . . . . .	13995	6,771	4.39	.....	317
Ouija . . . . .	11882	7,510	3.75	11.96	318
Aunt Abby . . . . .	13220	6,910	4.01	13.43	318

Name.	No.	Lbs. milk	P. C. fat	P. C. Total	
				Solids	Butter
Iola Lorne	12773	7,301	3.80	13.00	319
Gladiola	12352	7,741	3.66	12.10	322
Olah	11471	8,180	3.53	11.88	329
Rose Erica	12775	8,853	3.29	12.03	330
Rose Carentine	13655	8,016	3.63	12.69	330
Printsteps 8th	12643	7,405	3.78	12.78	332
Nonpareil's Myra	14707	8,178	3.76	12.46	335
Annie Bert	9670	8,313	3.57	11.39	337
Roma	14197	7,676	4.04	.....	341
Biona	12351	8,631	3.54	11.69	343
Miss Olga	13984	7,078	4.18	13.41	345
Cad's Victorine	14695	6,967	4.29	13.51	345
Rose Drummond	10173	9,029	3.36	11.84	346
Katy Did	15242	6,679	4.65	.....	351
Linda Douglas	13388	7,965	3.82	12.86	351
Oke Mar	13307	7,858	4.13	12.90	362
Collinwood.	11404	8,215	3.83	12.43	364
Rose Clenna	11153	7,884	4.12	13.06	366
Gebic	13981	7,875	4.11	12.27	373
Yucca	11470	8,502	3.80	12.26	376
Banjo Music	13527	7,955	4.12	12.36	380
Lukolela	12357	9,299	3.60	11.71	384
Xoa	11469	9,090	3.69	12.05	387
Roanette	11476	8,638	3.90	13.00	387
Pearl Clyde	13991	8,286	4.19	.....	396
Lilly Ayer	13994	8,477	4.23	.....	409
Ponemah	13983	7,651	4.61	13.30	416
Bell Nixon	14705	9,383	3.85	12.27	421
Acelista	12094	9,906	3.77	12.48	421
Himona	13032	8,765	4.33	12.84	439
Cad's Beauty	13606	8,702	4.27	12.67	446
Durwood	12680	10,701	4.05	15.07	506
Miss Ollie	12039	9,924	4.73	13.93	514

## HOME DAIRY TEST, 1902-3

Name	No.	Lbs. milk	P. C. fat	P. C. Total	
				solids	Butter
Lulu Avondale	15033	6,122	4.31	13.32	300
Countess of Montwood	11435	6,179	4.02	.....	300
Nora of North Oaks	13859	5,910	4.40	.....	305
Olah	11471	7,484	3.63	.....	306
Curley Hebron	15430	6,741	4.00	13.18	306
Muriel Fox	15036	6,685	4.05	13.23	308
Oke Mar	13307	6,526	4.08	.....	309
Rose Brodick	15029	7,117	3.87	12.80	311
Rose Ellice	13685	7,021	3.90	13.01	311
Rose Deruth	10346	7,713	3.46	12.14	312
Little Douglas	12766	8,178	3.38	11.51	312
Rose Dolman	13688	7,409	3.65	12.68	313
Belle's Cherry	15263	6,913	3.60	12.96	314

Name	No.	Lbs. milk	P. C. fat	P. C. Total solids	Butter
Betty of Kilnford.....	14946	6,692	4.20	.....	315
Rayn . . . . .	12358	7,653	3.61	.....	320
Lilly Ayer . . . . .	13994	6,910	4.10	.....	325
Nancy B 2d. . . . .	11936	8,951	3.40	12.31	325
Creamer . . . . .	15137	6,241	4.37	.....	326
Yucca . . . . .	11470	6,842	4.08	.....	326
Yuba Lass . . . . .	12353	9,124	3.14	.....	327
Lizzie Muriel . . . . .	15364	7,583	3.83	12.85	335
Rosy Ayer . . . . .	13995	7,098	4.20	.....	336
Miss Fleda Douglas.....	12770	7,758	3.70	12.74	336
Gebic . . . . .	13981	7,471	3.88	.....	336
Countess of North Oaks....	15113	6,991	3.70	.....	338
Lady Watson . . . . .	12644	8,008	3.70	12.73	340
Aunt Abby . . . . .	13220	7,462	3.95	13.16	340
Xoa . . . . .	11469	8,008	3.72	.....	342
Biona . . . . .	12351	6,886	3.65	.....	342
Eyrie . . . . .	12602	7,103	4.16	.....	343
Lady Sears . . . . .	12641	9,209	3.24	12.17	345
Durline . . . . .	13473	7,965	3.78	.....	350
Lady Monmouth . . . . .	16699	7,453	4.20	.....	358
Katy Did . . . . .	15242	7,299	4.20	.....	356
Printsteps 8th . . . . .	12643	8,786	3.66	12.57	360
Pearl Clyde . . . . .	13991	7,824	4.10	.....	364
Roma . . . . .	14197	8,371	3.87	.....	368
Canary . . . . .	13470	7,723	4.15	.....	371
Miss Ollie 3d. . . . .	14887	7,555	4.56	14.03	374
Inez Douglas . . . . .	14554	7,663	4.34	14.16	386
Iola Lorne . . . . .	12773	8,737	3.90	12.75	388
Ponemah . . . . .	13983	7,576	4.58	.....	390
Acelista . . . . .	12094	9,289	3.70	12.31	392
Mysie of Barcheskie.....	14952	9,228	3.80	.....	393
Kalley . . . . .	12660	9,190	3.70	12.47	395
Floe . . . . .	16700	8,086	4.30	.....	395
Miss Olga . . . . .	13984	7,762	4.44	.....	397
Miss Ollie . . . . .	12039	8,408	4.40	13.59	425
Maurine . . . . .	13422	7,839	4.90	.....	433

## HOME DAIRY TEST, 1903-4

Name	No.	Lbs. milk	P. C. fat	P. C. Total solids	Butter
Katy Did . . . . .	15242	5,971	.....	.....	303
Muriel Fox . . . . .	15036	7,241	3.80	13.12	309
May's Last . . . . .	15877	7,535	3.51	12.51	312
Yucca . . . . .	11470	6,415	.....	.....	313
Xoa . . . . .	11469	7,694	.....	.....	313
Lukolela . . . . .	12357	7,575	3.57	.....	317
Pearl Clyde . . . . .	13991	6,939	.....	.....	317
Olo . . . . .	15136	8,246	3.32	.....	318
Miss Olga . . . . .	13984	6,896	3.99	.....	322
Creamer . . . . .	15137	6,590	4.25	.....	323
Mysie of Barcheskie.....	14952	7,313	3.90	.....	323

Name	No.	Lbs. milk	P. C. fat	P. C. Total solids	Butter
Iola Lorne .....	12773	7,824	3.85	12.58	325
Felicia of Woodview.....	17431	7,048	4.33	.....	326
Myriel Mar .....	12917	7,318	3.90	.....	330
Floe .....	16700	6,111	4.65	.....	336
Lulu Avondale .....	15033	6,798	4.30	13.11	340
Countess of North Oaks.....	15113	8,592	3.40	.....	350
Hazel Newcomb .....	12593	7,777	3.90	.....	354
Floy Corslet .....	15023	7,376	3.90	13.21	360
Rosy Ayer .....	13995	7,949	4.31	.....	372
Ruby Douglas .....	16672	6,946	.....	.....	375
Canary.....	13470	8,740	3.40	.....	376
Belle's Cherry .....	15263	8,182	4.20	.....	386
Nora of North Oaks.....	13859	8,189	4.20	.....	396
Ponemah .....	13983	7,668	4.36	.....	396
Roma .....	14197	9,073	3.83	.....	397
Petrina of Woodview.....	17430	7,622	4.60	.....	398
Durline .....	13473	9,478	3.80	.....	414
Acelista .....	12094	11,277	3.45	12.00	455
Inez Douglas .....	14554	8,942	4.80	.....	479

## HOME DAIRY TEST, 1904-5

Name	No.	Lbs. milk	P. C. fat	P. C. Total solids	Butter
Muriel Fox .....	15036	6,704	3.89	13.09	303
Kalley .....	12660	7,738	3.30	12.07	304
Laura Kilbowie .....	15465	6,779	3.90	12.87	304
Ruby Douglas .....	16672	5,809	4.60	13.70	308
Rose Foxglove .....	15038	6,996	4.04	13.01	311
Oke Mar .....	13307	7,133	3.76	.....	318
Lukolela .....	12357	7,721	3.66	.....	323
Miss Ollie .....	12039	7,490	4.18	13.37	324
Pearl Douglas .....	17453	7,206	4.00	13.44	332
Rose Clockston .....	15026	8,365	3.49	12.22	334
Uarda .....	15135	8,228	3.53	.....	335
Pride of Burlington.....	11032	7,873	3.65	12.72	335
Miss Ollie 3d.....	14887	6,961	4.61	14.92	342
May's Last .....	15877	8,412	3.46	12.42	346
France .....	14011	7,846	4.10	13.12	363
Dorris Y .....	16351	7,807	4.10	13.05	365
Miss Mabel D.....	15874	8,499	3.91	13.14	366
Ruby Russell .....	15564	8,643	3.70	12.34	382
Xoa .....	11469	9,804	3.42	.....	386
Lulu Avondale .....	15033	8,326	4.06	12.84	392
Iola Lorne .....	12773	9,674	3.72	12.44	394
Biona .....	12351	10,012	3.50	.....	394
Ponemah .....	13983	8,077	4.35	.....	407
Ayrlynn Queen .....	16540	9,355	3.80	13.45	407
Polly of Mauchline.....	12294	9,321	3.90	.....	425
Ivan 2d .....	17254	8,174	4.60	13.84	430
Eugenie Douglas .....	17452	9,587	4.05	13.00	413
Miss Olga .....	13984	10,192	3.92	.....	451

Name	No.	Lbs. milk	P. C. fat	P. C. Total solids	Butter
Molly Fryer .....	16051	9,741	4.00	12.66	453
Ivan .....	14538	9,975	4.26	13.35	463
Acelista .....	12094	11,856	3.54	12.12	489

## HOME DAIRY TEST, 1905-6

Name	No.	Lbs. milk	P. C. fat	P. C. Total solids	Bu
Quilma .....	16564	6,794	3.91	.....	304
Oshawa Lass of Highland...	16534	7,887	4.02	12.92	-304
Flossie of Riverside Park...	14671	7,719	3.70	12.36	309
May's Last .....	15877	7,877	3.47	11.89	312
Jessie of Maple Hill.....	20588	6,480	4.3	.....	315
Merit Kalley .....	16505	7,152	3.80	12.70	315
Acelista .....	12094	8,148	3.40	11.81	325
Queen of Barclay.....	15096	7,770	4.30	12.81	325
Cherry 2d of Boghall.....	18982	7,133	3.90	.....	329
Olive Kilbowie .....	17506	7,302	4.30	13.27	330
Gurta 13th .....	17764	8,343	3.30	.....	331
Reba .....	15907	7,701	3.69	.....	338
Lady Bell 2d.....	16535	7,695	4.00	13.09	338
Buttercup of Rosemont.....	17900	7,502	4.10	13.17	343
Lizzie Auchenbrain .....	18254	7,021	4.20	13.38	343
Rose Duvall .....	17509	7,056	4.43	13.40	344
Miss Mabel D.....	15874	8,196	3.82	13.02	350
Inez Douglas .....	14554	6,994	4.50	13.82	351
Ruby Douglas .....	16672	6,807	4.40	13.28	351
Modest of Hillview.....	20598	7,533	4.10	.....	354
Maumee .....	16566	8,159	3.80	.....	353
Woodroffe Dairymaid .....	16708	8,621	3.60	.....	360
Eugenie Douglas .....	17452	7,871	4.10	12.36	360
Mayflower of Monkland.....	15090	7,728	4.20	13.02	361
Ponemah .....	13983	7,260	4.35	.....	361
Miss Olga .....	13984	7,671	4.30	.....	365
Oshawa Lady .....	16020	8,361	3.80	12.80	369
Rose Pender .....	18645	9,076	3.50	12.55	373
Queen's Own .....	18936	9,463	3.50	.....	381
Woodroffe Polly .....	19529	11,407	3.40	.....	385
Bessie of Rosemont.....	17904	8,164	4.30	12.12	406
Lily 4th of Fairfield Mains..	15579	9,059	3.90	12.91	406
Ivan 2d .....	17254	7,760	4.60	14.02	409
Lady Bell 4th.....	17256	7,765	4.50	13.83	413
Beauty of Maple Hill.....	20597	8,586	4.00	.....	414
Maud of Hillview.....	20608	9,017	3.90	.....	418
Brown Eyes of Knockdon..	19216	9,506	3.90	12.73	425
Kitty K .....	12933	9,277	4.00	13.09	425
Ivan .....	14538	9,547	4.00	13.06	440
Clarissa of Woodroffe.....	20579	9,675	4.40	.....	455
Becky of Holehouse.....	17015	10,368	3.90	12.55	460
Flora 4th of Bonshaw.....	15578	10,603	3.80	12.79	470
Denty 9th of Auchenbrain...	15577	10,827	3.90	12.77	474
Finlayston Maggie 3d.....	19217	10,321	4.12	13.33	497

## ADVANCED REGISTRY.

Official list of cows and heifers in order of age that have qualified for advanced registry in the 365 day test:

### TWO-YEAR OLD FORM

Name	No.	Age		Lbs. milk	Lbs. Butter
		Years	Days		
May Rose of Radnor.....	18695	1	297	6,898	336
Florine Corslet .....	17512	1	335	5,504	248
Muriel Girl .....	18264	1	359	5,914	285
Lilac of Radnor.....	18690	1	360	7,778	351
Miss Kilbowie .....	17505	2	5	6,751	275
Rose Ascott .....	15035	2	10	5,621	242
Bessie of Rosemont.....	17904	2	20	8,835	433
Rose Crashaw .....	17507	2	25	5,995	269
Sibyl Corslet .....	18256	2	34	7,170	317
Lady Wonder 4th.....	18043	2	35	5,606	245
Ruby Douglas .....	16672	2	45	6,321	294
Muriel Fox .....	15036	2	51	6,685	308
Rose Clockston .....	15026	2	62	6,135	244
Myrtle K .....	19615	2	63	7,497	293
Rose Ermel .....	20328	2	64	8,503	357
Rose Aileen .....	18255	2	86	6,256	248
Rose Brodick .....	15029	2	88	7,117	311
Rose Claymore .....	17511	2	110	6,542	314
Pearl Douglas .....	17453	2	116	6,598	317
Buttercup of Rosemont.....	17900	2	122	7,584	356
Rose Foxglove .....	15038	2	126	6,128	283
Francis of Barclay.....	18687	2	128	8,047	403
Myrtle Kilbowie .....	18262	2	145	7,199	328
Lulu Avondale .....	15033	2	151	6,122	300
Felicia of Woodview.....	17431	2	169	7,047	326
Floe .....	16700	2	186	8,201	403
Dolly Fryer 2d.....	17094	2	228	6,485	299
Petrina of Woodview.....	17430	2	229	7,766	402
Rose Dolman .....	13688	2	235	7,409	313
Clotilde of Rosemont.....	17893	2	255	8,548	376
Lizzie Muriel .....	15364	2	281	7,583	335
Rose Eaton .....	20511	2	329	7,783	324
Letta Lind of Radnor.....	17892	2	337	8,602	435
Katy Did .....	15242	2	356	6,760	327

### THREE-YEAR OLD FORM

Name	No.	Age		Lbs. milk	Lbs. Butter
		Years	Days		
Belle's Cherry .....	15263	..	...	8,871	421
Eugenie Douglas .....	17452	3	10	9,587	443
Stilletto .....	16701	3	42	6,707	307

Name	No.	AGE		Lbs. milk	Lbs. Butter
		Years	Days		
Ponemah 2d .....	17614	3	51	7,330	301
Lady Bell 4th.....	17256	3	125	8,516	437
Rotha of Ridgeside.....	17360	3	206	7,324	386
Doris Y .....	16351	3	216	7,807	365
Nellie of Highland.....	17255	3	316	8,374	389

## FOUR-YEAR OLD FORM

Name	No.	AGE		Lbs. milk	Lbs. Butter
		Years	Days		
Finlayston Maggie 3d.....	19217	4	20	10,759	513
Ivan 2d .....	17254	4	47	8,174	430
Dollie Kilbowie .....	16779	4	192	9,039	363
Lulu Avondale .....	15033	4	195	8,326	392
Becky of Holehouse.....	17015	4	314	10,507	463

## MATURE COWS

in the order of amount of butter in 365 days.

Name	No.	Lbs. Milk	Lbs. Butter
Yucca . . . . .	11470	8,502	377
Alcyone of the Plain.....	13318	8,646	377
Oshawa Lass of Highland.....	16534	8,561	378
Ruby Russell .....	15564	8,643	382
Lukolela . . . . .	12357	9,299	384
Xoa . . . . .	11469	9,090	387
Roanette . . . . .	11476	8,638	387
Iola Lorne .....	12773	8,806	391
Mysie of Barcheskie.....	14952	9,228	393
Iola Lorne .....	12773	9,675	394
Biona . . . . .	12351	10,012	394
Queen of Barclay.....	15096	9,172	399
Lily 4th of Fairfield Mains.....	15579	9,054	400
Durline . . . . .	13473	9,317	403
Oshawa Lady .....	16020	9,605	404
Lady Sam .....	16286	9,530	407
Miss Mabel D.....	15874	9,693	408
Brown Eyes of Knockdon.....	19216	8,724	413
Nancy B .....	9581	8,782	416
Rose Pender .....	18645	9,913	416
Belle's Cherry .....	15263	8,871	421
Belle Nixon . . . . .	14705	9,383	421
Acelista . . . . .	12094	9,906	422
Rena Webb .....	12479	9,366	425
Polly of Mauchline.....	12294	9,321	425
Atalanta . . . . .	1077	9,740	429
Lillian Drummond 4th.....	16189	9,239	431
Flora 4th of Bonshaw.....	15578	9,874	435

Name	No.	Lbs. milk	Lbs. Butter
Frisky of Bonshaw.....	17018	8,767	436
Himona . . . . .	13032	8,765	439
Fern Ayer . . . . .	16289	9,847	444
Cad's Beauty . . . . .	13606	8,702	446
Miss Olga . . . . .	13984	10,200	451
Molly Fryer . . . . .	16051	9,741	453
Ivan . . . . .	14538	9,975	463
Maggie of Radnor.....	17013	9,468	474
Acelista . . . . .	12004	11,856	489
Inez Douglas . . . . .	14554	9,089	497
Durwood . . . . .	12680	10,701	506
Kitty K . . . . .	12933	11,115	512
Rena Ross . . . . .	14539	10,065	512
Keepsake . . . . .	15013	10,868	513
Miss Ollie . . . . .	12039	9,924	514
Denty 9th of Auchenbrain.....	15577	11,757	526
Rena Myrtle . . . . .	9530	12,172	546
Polly Puss . . . . .	16296	12,632	584

## SUMMARY OF OFFICIAL TESTS

### MILK

222 tests gave over	6,000 lbs. of milk in the year.
201 tests gave over	6,500 lbs. of milk in the year.
160 tests gave over	7,000 lbs. of milk in the year.
126 tests gave over	7,500 lbs. of milk in the year.
79 tests gave over	8,000 lbs. of milk in the year.
53 tests gave over	8,500 lbs. of milk in the year.
36 tests gave over	9,000 lbs. of milk in the year.
17 tests gave over	9,500 lbs. of milk in the year.
11 tests gave over	10,000 lbs. of milk in the year.
7 tests gave over	10,500 lbs. of milk in the year.
4 tests gave over	11,000 lbs. of milk in the year.
2 tests gave over	11,500 lbs. of milk in the year.
2 tests gave over	12,000 lbs. of milk in the year.
1 test gave over	12,500 lbs. of milk in the year.

### BUTTER

191 tests gave over	300 lbs. of butter in the year.
94 tests gave over	350 lbs. of butter in the year.
37 tests gave over	400 lbs. of butter in the year.
12 tests gave over	450 lbs. of butter in the year.
4 tests gave over	500 lbs. of butter in the year.
1 test gave over	550 lbs. of butter in the year.



NEW YORK

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# HILLSIDE FARM

## AYRSHIRES



Consists of large individuals, Shapely Udders, Long Teats,  
Deep and Persistent Milkers

### W H Y

**Because**—they have been bred and selected from some of the most noted strains in U. S. and Canada, regardless of cost.

**Because**—all individuals not proving satisfactory are disposed of, regardless of breeding.

**Because**—the purchase of breeding stock has been made personally and principally of mature animals.

**Because**—the sires are backed by such noted individuals as Gipsy of Brookside, 11265; Manton Queen, 4th, 6200; Major Drummond, 2006; Casino (full brother to Rena Myrtle); Lukolela, 12357; Lady Fox, 9669; Nonpareil, 4535, &c.

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Our present herd bulls are of Canadian Strains consisting of White King of Covington, 8449, sired by Drumtochty, 8448, a son of Silver King (Imp.) 5925 and G. Son of Nellie Osborn, 13346 (Imp), first in class and champion World's Fair, Chicago.

### OUR YOUNG BULL

Chief of Sunnyside was purchased in dam and traces to such sires as Duke Clarence of Barcheskie, 6640 (Imp.) Lord Stirling, 7742; Silver King, 5925 (Imp.), and Golden Guinea, 5850.

Foundation Herds and young things a specialty.

---

# F. M. BABCOCK

GOUVERNEUR, NEW YORK

ONE MILE FROM R. R.

PHONE CONNECTION

NEW YORK

# BLITHEWOOD AYRSHIRES

Barrytown, Dutchess Co., New York

**Captain Andrew C. Zabriskie**  
Proprietor

---

Bull Calves for sale, \$50 and upwards



Heifer Calves—none for sale until after  
January 1, 1908

NEW YORK

# Clover Home Farm

GOVERNEUR, : NEW YORK

## Registered Ayrshires

The home of over sixty head of registered Ayrshires of all ages that have been bred and fed for profitable dairy results. : : : :

Our herd is headed by two bulls of superior breeding and dairy capacity. We haven't a short teated cow in the dairy and we breed for size as well as all dairy qualities. : : : : : : : : :

We offer a few cows due to freshen in October and November and a few very choice calves of both sexes. : : : : : : : : :

*Herd Tuberculin Tested.*

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## GEORGE E. PIKE

*Gouverneur, New York*

*Bell Telephone Connection* ♣ ♣ ♣ ♣  
♣ ♣ ♣ ♣ *Reference, Bank of Gouverneur*

CONNECTICUT

# Ridgeside Farm

## AYRSHIRES

(HERD EST. IN 1863)

W M . T . W E L L S

Succeeding S. M. Wells & Son

NEWINGTON, Conn

The excellency of this herd has been maintained by the use of carefully selected bulls, and the occasional purchase of females of qualified fitness.

Correspondents will receive accurate descriptions. Our prices are based on the merits of the animals offered.

### Present Stock Bulls

Barcheskie King's Crest, 9035 (imp.)

Loyal Duke of Ridgeside, 9483.

Sire, Duke Clarence of Barcheskie, 6640 (imp.)

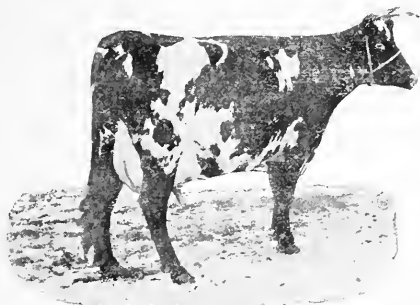
Dam, Lady Earl of Burnside, 19376.

**Farm located on trolley line from  
Hartford**

LONG DISTANCE PHONE

VERMONT

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LADY WONDER 14158.

**L. S. DREW**

BREEDER OF

**Registered Ayrshire Cattle**

**F. A. DREW, MANAGER**

**LAKE VIEW FARM, SOUTH BURLINGTON, VT.**

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The following are the cows that were in the Experimental Station Test, for one year, for prizes offered by the Association in 1902 and 1903.

---

NAME	No.	LBS. MILK	P. C. FAT	P. C. TOTAL SOLIDS	LBS. BUTTER
Miss Ollie	12089	9924	4.73	13.93	514

**WINNING THE FIRST PRIZE**

Roanette	11476	8638	3.90	13.00	387
Miss Ollie 3d	14887	7555	4.56	4.03	374
Lady Sears	12641	9209	3.24	12.17	345
Lady Watson	12614	8208	3.70	12.73	340
Aunt Abby	13220	7462	3.95	13.60	340
Printsteps 8th	12643	7405	3.78	12.78	332
Nancy B. 2d	11936	8951	3.40	12.31	325
Sadie Tascott	11483	7663	3.45	12.45	309

VERMONT

**C. M. WINSLOW & SON**

BRANDON, VT.

FARM NEAR R. R. STATION  
HERD FREE FROM TUBERCULOSIS

Herd established in 1873 by purchase of four heifer calves at \$100.00 each.  
The same families compose the present herd.

**Sons of the following cows have stood at head of this herd.**

Quess 2d, 3120..... (P. R.) 14.6 butter in seven days.  
Queen of Ayr, 1766 imp..... (P. R.) 10632 pounds milk in one year.  
Queen of Ayr, 5th, 4466..... (P. R.) 11801 pounds milk in one year.  
Duchess of Smithfield, 4256.... (O. R.) 10748 pounds milk. 19.6 pounds butter in seven days.

Manton Queen 4th, 6100..... (P. R.) 12162 pounds milk in one year.  
Lady Fox, 9669..... (P. R.) 12299 pounds milk, 624 pounds butter in one year.  
Rose Deross, 10347.... (P. R.) 10645 pounds milk, 518 pounds butter in one year.

ALSO A FULL BROTHER TO

Rena Myrtle, 9530.... (O. R.) 12172 pounds milk, 546 pounds butter in one year.  
Rose Sultana, 12072.... (P. R.) 9603 pounds milk, 421 pounds butter in one year.

**The following are the official records of this herd.**

**Heifers in their Two Year Old Form.**

NAME	NUMBER	LBS. MILK	LBS. BUTTER
Rose Ascott.....	15035	5621	242
Rose Aileen.....	18255	6256	248
Florine Corslet.....	17512	5527	252
Rose Crashaw.....	17507	5995	269
Miss Kilbowie.....	17505	6751	275
Rose Radnor.....	13686	6828	282
Rose Duvall.....	17509	5769	283
Rose Foxglove.....	15038	6128	283
Muriel Girl.....	18264	5914	285
Rose Clockston.....	15026	7302	292
Olive Kilbowie.....	17506	6105	300
Lulu Avondale.....	15033	6122	300
Rose Ellice.....	13665	7066	303
Muriel Fox.....	15036	6685	308
Rose Dolman.....	13688	7409	313
Rose Claymore.....	17511	6542	314
Sibyl Corslet.....	18256	7170	317
Rose Brodick.....	15029	7390	324
Rose Eaton.....	20511	7783	324
Myrtle Kilbowie.....	18262	7199	328
Lizzie Muriel.....	15364	7585	335
Rose Ermel.....	20328	8503	357

**Three Year Olds, Four Year Olds and Mature Cows.**

NAME	NUMBER	LBS. MILK	LBS. BUTTER
Rose Ascott.....	15035	6719	308
Rose Foxglove.....	15038	6431	310
Rose Deruth.....	10346	7918	312
Rose Brodick.....	15029	7399	324
Olive Kilbowie.....	17506	7302	330
Rose Erica.....	12775	8663	330
Muriel Fox.....	15036	7890	332
Rose Duvall.....	17509	7056	344
Rose Carentine.....	13655	8379	346
Rose Clockston.....	15026	8932	351
Rose Cleon.....	11143	7929	355
Floy Corslet.....	15023	7376	360
Rose Clenna.....	11153	7988	377
Acme 5th.....	10342	8183	386
Lulu Avondale.....	15033	8328	392
Iola Lorne.....	12773	10095	414
Rose Veritas.....	12076	9301	421
Acelista.....	12094	11856	489
Rena Myrtle.....	9530	12172	546
Ruth.....	4816	10119½	

OFFICIAL RECORD OF ACELISTA, 12095, FOR FIVE YEARS.

Acelista, 12094, for the past five consecutive years has had five calves and given 52000 pounds of milk and 2137 pounds of butter.

PENNSYLVANIA AND VERMONT

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# Ashmont Farm

## AYRSHIRE HERD

ESTABLISHED 1869.

Duke of Netherhall No. 9682 at head of herd. His dam Beckey of Holehouse No. 17015 in 4 year old class made 10507 pounds Milk, 463 lbs. butter in one year (official).

Young Bulls, Calves and a few Cows For Sale



CALL ON OR ADDRESS

*DR. J. F. BUTTERFIELD CO.*

*SO. MONTROSE, PENNA.*

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# Brooklawn Herd

## AYRSHIRES

L. C. SPALDING & SON

POULTNEY, - - - VERMONT

Poultney is located on the D. & H. R. R. 70 miles north of Albany, 18 miles west of Rutland, Vt. and 185 miles from Boston.

The herd was established in 1869 by the purchase of a few choice animals and strengthened by the occasional purchase of animals of superior merit. The bulls used have been selected with the greatest care. The results have justified our judgment and will bear inspection, which is invited. Young stock for sale. Remember we breed cows that pay their keeping and return a profit to their owners.

PENNSYLVANIA

# “Highland Farm”

Home of Polly Puss 16296, Champion Ayrshire Butter Cow of the World. Keepsake 15913, Winner of Home Dairy Test 1906.

Herd awarded second prize in the Home Dairy Test 1906.  
Herd headed by Imported Finlayston 8882.

Dam Finlayston Maggie 3rd, 19217, (imp.) who holds the highest official record for a year as a four year old, in milk and butter. Sire, Colonel Ayer 7168. Sired by Major Ayer 5533, who is also the sire of Polly Puss 16296, and Keepsake 15913.

All of Colonel Ayer's heifers to date have qualified for advanced registry.

## OFFICIAL RECORDS MADE DURING THE YEARS 1905 AND 1906

NAME	NUMBER	LBS. OF MILK	LBS. OF BUTTER
Polly Puss.....	16.96.....	12632.....	584
Keepsake.....	15913.....	10868.....	513
Rena Ross.....	14539.....	10065.....	512
Kitty K.....	12933.....	11115.....	512
Ivan.....	14538.....	9975.....	463
Fern Ayer.....	16289.....	9847.....	444
Rena Webb.....	12479.....	9336.....	425
Oshawa Lady.....	16020.....	9659.....	404
Oshawa Lass of Highland.....	16534.....	8561.....	378
Ivan 2nd 4 year old.....	17254.....	8174.....	430
Lady Bell 4th, 3 year old.....	17256.....	8516.....	437
Nellie of Highland, 3 year old.....	17255.....	8374.....	389
Felicia of Woodview, 2 year old.....	17431.....	7049.....	326

## STOCK FOR SALE AT ALL TIMES

Farm located 9 miles west of Philadelphia on the main line of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

**JOHN R. VALENTINE, Proprietor**

PHILIP C. PALMER, Manager

HIGHLAND FARM,

BRYN MAWR, PA.



## Ayrshire Bulls for Sale

---

Good dairy strains from home bred and imported bulls.

Herd rich in White Floss and Glen Cain 3rd blood.

The milk from this herd is sold in Indianapolis as certified milk for Infant and Invalid.

Feeding so young, bull calves will be sold at reasonable price.

Herd tuberculin tested.

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C. C. RICHARDS

Malott Park, - - Indiana

PENNSYLVANIA

# B. LUTHER SHIMER, B. S.

IMPORTER AND BREEDER OF PURE-BRED

**AYRSHIRES**



Farm located at Mt. Airy Pk., Bethlehem, on the Lehigh. Herd was established in 1876 by purchase of cattle from the celebrated "ROSE" family and has been bred to such fine bulls as Lord Bangor 4130 out of Lady Essex 4th, 4450, Branden Hero at Shimer's Park 6620 by Goldrick, General of Shimer's Park 6174 by Roland Chief 5432, Columbia 6753 by Imp. Duke of Barcheskie 5903, Imp., Peerless of Hillhouse 8643 by Strongbow of Hillhouse, out of Grace 2nd of Hillhouse who was by Cock-a-Bendee of Drumjoan 1204. He was selected for me by F. S. Peer, from James Howie's herd as the best he could find from a long-teated cow, and he shows and transmits great dairy quality.

**THIS BULL AND A FEW BULL CALVES BY HIM FOR SALE**

**B. LUTHER SHIMER, B. S.**

**MT. AIRY PK., BETHLEHEM, PENNSYLVANIA**

WEST VIRGINIA

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# “Hill Top Farm”

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## A Y R S H I R E S

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Herd consists of a choice lot of over 60 females selected from among the best herds of the breed with the view of obtaining individual excellence in form and production.

## HERD BULLS

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1. Nox'emall, 9312. Descended from a long line of noted prize winning males and deep milking females, he is proving a remarkable sire. His get have been prize winners wherever shown. His oldest daughters now being officially tested will without doubt place him in the Advance Registry this year.

2. Howie's Dairy King (imp.) "5707" - 9855. In addition to his superb breeding, he has proven himself a show winner of outstanding merit; shown at Four State Fairs in 1906, Ohio, New York, New Jersey and Virginia, and won first at each.

3. Buster Brown by Nox'emall, 9312, Winner 1st Ohio State Fair, 1906; also member of herds winning 1st "Get of Sire" and "Produce of Cow" at same place.

*Some superb breeding bulls for sale.*



### L. A. REYMANN

WHEELING, - - W. VIRGINIA









