

THE FIRST JERSEY WORLD CONFERENCE

By E. Lea Marsh



E. Lea Marsh, represented the United States and the American Jersey Cattle Club as observer at the World Conference. Mr. Marsh is master of Pioneer Farm, Old Lyme, Conn., and has in addition been an active political figure in Connecticut and is nationally famous as a breeder of prize-winning poultry.

SUNDAY, MAY 15, the World Conference of Jersey Breed Societies opened with afternoon tea held at the internationally famous "Roselands" owned by President of the Royal Jersey Society, Mr. Carlyle LeGallais. It was a sparkling day; flowers everywhere, giving the affair a most festive appearance. The host had raised the flags of the participating nations as a symbol of the united effort to be made for the advancement of the Jersey breed throughout the world.

Twelve national clubs had sent representatives in addition to the host society. Many of the important political and social leaders of the Island were present at the occasion which served as an opportunity for those who were to take part in the conference to get acquainted.

A beautiful brochure was distributed which gave a complete program of the conference. Four papers which were to be discussed were also passed out, the first by Prof. R. W. Wheldon of the English Society, on "Milk Recording and Standardization" which was to be discussed at the first session the following afternoon. The second, presented by Mr. G. Vernon Crookes, of South Africa, was on "Import and Export Requirements." One by

Mr. N. Dyrbye of the Danish Society discussed "The Value of Jersey Milk in Relation to other Milks," and the fourth by Drs. T. LeQ. Blampied and Albert Messervy, of the Island Society, set forth an interesting account of the "Jersey Breed on the Island."

Each of the delegates was a guest of the host society throughout the conference and stayed at the Grand Hotel at St. Helier.

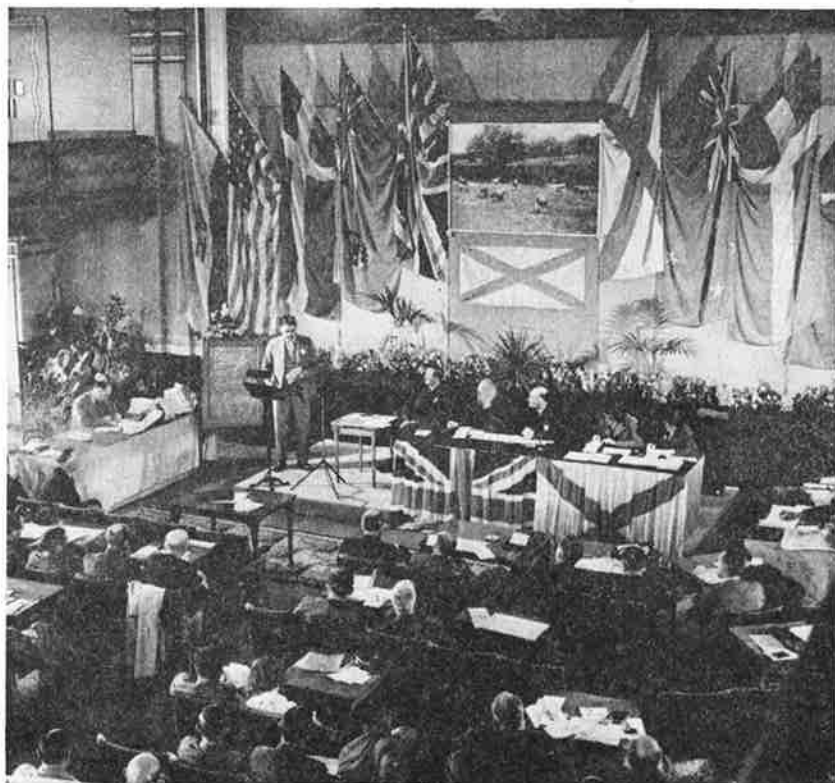
On Monday, May 16, at noon, the delegates to the Jersey Breed Societies' conference were entertained by members of the States of Jersey at a "Vin d'Honneur" in the Town Hall at St. Helier. The Lt. Governor, Sir Edward Grasett and Lady Grasett and 200 guests were present at the reception. Above the top table (on which was laid the historic silver-gilt mace presented in gratitude for sanctuary by Charles II to the Island) were draped the flags of the countries represented at the conference, surrounding an enlarged photograph of heifers grazing in typical Island setting of meadow and orchard.

The Bailiff, Sir Alexander Coutanche, welcomed the delegates and paid tribute to Mr. Vernon Crookes of South Africa in which country the idea of such a conference originated, and to Mr. Carlyle LeGallais, President of the Royal Jersey Agricultural Society, who, with fellow members, worked so hard to organize the conference. Sir Alexander later proposed a toast to the "Parliament of the Cow"—as he aptly named the forthcoming conference—and the toast was drunk enthusiastically by all present. Mr. Crookes, replying on behalf of the delegates, thanked the Bailiff and members of the states for their hearty welcome and said that their expectations of the conference were very high. ▀

OPENING SESSION OF THE CONFERENCE OF JERSEY BREED SOCIETIES Springfield, May 16

The World Conference was opened by Mr. Carlyle LeGallais who welcomed the delegates and introduced the speaker of the first session: Dr. R. W. Wheldon, Professor of Agriculture, Durham University, England, who took for his subject, "Milk Recording and Standardization."

The delegates have come to this small island from the four corners of the earth to discuss the Jersey cow, in the birthplace of the breed. Such a conference would, no doubt, strengthen the links of tradition, the tradition of care and management and breeding which is the heritage of the Jersey farmer. However, it must be understood that even the best traditions may have weaknesses, and one result of the conference may be a better understanding between the Island breeders and breeders in other parts of the world. Each can learn from the other. The main concern, however, of such a conference must be to maintain the already high efficiency of the Jersey breed and to increase that efficiency. The breed is increasing in numbers and popularity throughout the world, and the direct responsibility for maintaining the high standards lies on the present breeders of Jerseys, some of whom do good constructive



The World Conference In Session.

From left, Dr. Nel, South Africa; Col. Rod Douglas, South Africa; Col. Bartley Bull, Canada, and Dr. Wheldon, England.



work while others are little more than cattle producers.

The average butterfat production of the Jersey in England is 337.76 against a 295 average by the Friesian-Holstein. Consider the difference in cost to achieve that difference in average production. The Jersey is above all other breeds a thrifty producer. She is a little lady fit for the drawing room who can also do all that is required in the kitchen.

In order to maintain the high standards and to keep our place above other breeds, it is necessary to encourage breeders to adopt better milk recording methods. Recording can be a guide to the proper feeding and handling of the animals. To assess production, old breeders depended largely upon type.

During the last 50 years milk recording and butterfat testing was widely practiced. What was really required was not so much a measure of the production but a proper understanding of the capacity of the cow to produce. Management varied enormously, and published records did no more than give the quantitative production without any regard to management.

Unless a breeder could make some reasonable assessment of the management obtaining when the production yield was measured, the value of the information was relatively low. It was true that a high lactation did give some measure of the animal's capacity to produce, but it might be only half the story.

Jersey Breed Societies have the responsibility of maintaining the purity of the breed, and to do all possible to bring about the improvement so as to succeed in the battle of competition with other breeds.

"Can this conference," asked Professor Wheldon, "do anything which would help, by encouraging concerted action among all interested in the Jersey to forward the work of improvement? Are we getting the maximum results by the methods now employed?"

He maintained that if the records were not properly interpreted in relation to the ability of the animal to do its job, they might do a lot of harm. Professor Wheldon then made the following production points:

"Butter fat. We stand at the top compared with other breeds. The average for England is 5.03%, but in the end the thing that really matters is the total output of butter fat. That is important.

"I am not making a case in any way for any suggestion that we should lower our butter fat; on the contrary we have got to increase, and increase it wisely and with vision. The end in view is not to produce the record of a cow with, say, 7% average, but the number of pounds of butter that she can ultimately produce.

"Lactation: In England we decided on a 305 days test, which takes into account every reasonable assessment of the animal.

"Calving Index: This is important. We should aim at getting our cows to calve every 12 months.

"Medal Standards: Here the tendency is to increase our standards. Lifetime records are what we want—consistent production over a long period.

"Bulls: We need to be careful here. We should like to know what his daughters do, but you cannot have daughters until you have used the bull. A purely show bull is of little value. A bull should be judged by his capacity to produce good daughters, but before daughters are available, careful consideration must be given to the ancestry behind him.

"Type and Production: It is safe to follow type when breeders lay emphasis on production. Both are equally important, and we cannot hope to succeed until we give them both proper places in connection with our assessments, but beware the man "who breeds on paper and sells through the Post." The more experience I have of production recording, the more I feel the great importance of paying attention to type.

"Generally speaking, provided we have competent judges of stock, we can classify our cows with accuracy. Animals classified according to type give a good guide to their production.

"Showyard Standards: I think so far as females are concerned, especially animals in milk, they can be of the greatest possible value. I believe shows can do a tremendous amount in helping us there. Type in bulls, without something alongside—some background—is not of much value. To buy a bull simply because it is pretty may cause many regrets.

"Herd Classification: These can do a lot of good if we have people who are competent to classify accurately. It is practiced in Holland and in other countries and it does require experience."

Professor Wheldon repeated that recording was invaluable to the constructive breeder, and said that production records could be of value to purchasers who are in a position to make a right assessment of them. On the other hand production records could be most misleading to purchasers and when wrongly used could do much harm to the breed.

Discussing the general potentialities of the Jersey, the speaker disclosed that he could carry many more Jerseys on his farm than the larger breeds, and he could produce Jersey milk as cheaply as any other. The size of the farm or its acreage should be the unit for gauging production. Professor Wheldon continued:

"I do not see why Jersey breeders or producers of high quality milk should be asked to sell their milk at the same price as others. According to the Milk Marketing Board returns, there is a tremendous difference in the quality of the Jersey milk. It is true that we have been recognized and get an extra fourpence a gallon, but that, compared with the average price, does not represent a fair difference. It is quite immoral for any large organization to go on selling milk that is superior in quality at the same price as the milk that is inferior."

Professor Wheldon gave this warning on the export trade: "When it comes to the export market, animals going out to other countries should carry with them the hallmark of excellence. We should use the right animals for export. The export of second rate animals does more harm than good. The export trade must be on a higher level than the ordinary day-to-day market."

A discussion was then opened by one of the Canadian delegates, Colonel Bartley Bull, who is a director of the Canadian Jersey Cattle Club. He thought Professor Wheldon had omitted one important point, the human equation. He argued that one of his cattle hands could get more milk from his cows than any other of his men. Feed, attention and care played a great part in milk production. Col. Bull invited other delegates to give their opinions as to the length of test.

Mr. P. J. Maloney, of Australia, said he (Please turn to page 1280)

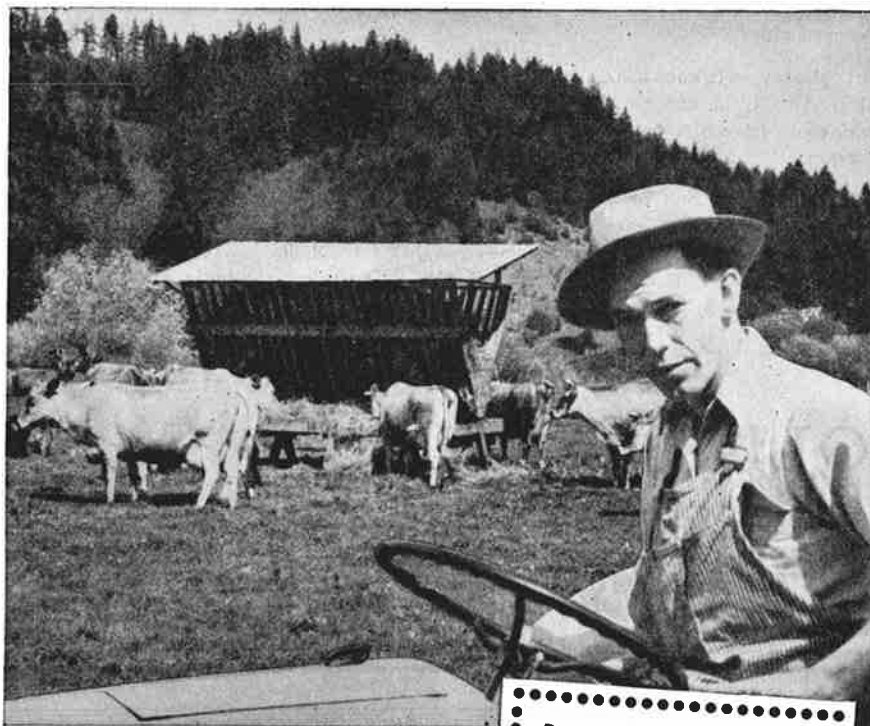


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old that they are covered with green moss; yet the house is well furnished without being pretentious. There are such modern conveniences as running water, electricity and a telephone.

This comfortable house has a large screened porch. Mrs. Austin has a personal desk for keeping records and information pertaining to the "joy and pride of her life"—Jersey cattle. She also treasures a pile of copies of The Jersey Bulletin, along with newspaper clippings of awards voted her by The American Jersey Cattle Club and data on bulls and female calves sold. The farm, ostensibly, is a full-time vocation for this energetic, enthusiastic woman, who gave up a potential career in music for Jerseys. Her delicate touch for music has been turned into the "man's" job of handling cattle.

Mrs. Austin raises just enough New Hampshire Red chickens to produce poultry and eggs for table consumption; and there are sweet corn and a vegetable patch, both only ample enough to supply their own needs. She has a saying that "nothing leaves the farm, for sale, unless it can walk off under its own power." Of course, that edict excludes Mr. Austin's hobby, which is raising and continually restocking the place with quail. He hangs up the "No Hunting" sign, although he breeds the birds and they scatter to neighboring farms. So these same neighbors, who once complained because of his "No Hunting" sign, now are pleased and invite him over to kill some of the birds bred by him, but living on their farms (keeping those on his farm for breeding purposes).

As this writer reluctantly departed from Valley Acres Farm he thought how well blended was this historic atmosphere with an ultra-modern Jersey breeding establishment.

WORLD

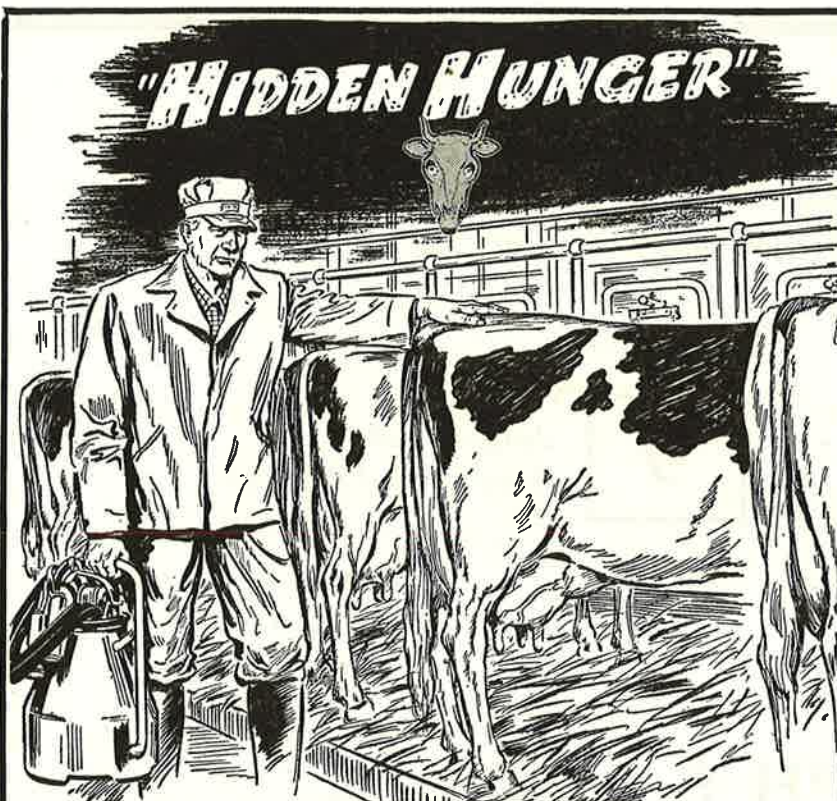
(Continued from page 1243)

himself favored the 273 day test which has been found suitable to the climatic condition of Australia. But the Commonwealth Dairy Board advocated the 305 day test period, which he felt would soon become general.

Mr. G. Vernon Crookes, of South Africa, said that 300 days was the standard, while Mr. G. H. Dawick, secretary of the New Zealand Jersey Cattle Breeders' Association, contended that in his country 305 days would soon become the standard.

In order to meet international competition, however, the period of test was at present one of 365 days, but 305 days was the practical farmer's test, especially from the United States where records were formerly computed to 365 days.

Mr. Maloney interposed to say that if they were going to encourage a 365 day test it meant instead of getting a calf every year, they would be getting two calves only in three years. "As Jersey breeders, we are in strong competition all over the world, and we must not get mad-headed and say, 'We will go in for big quantities of milk.'"



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Col. Bull: "I would like to see a clarification and a standardization of terms in different countries. For instance in England you refer to 'T.T.'s, but in Canada this refers to a person who does not take a drink."

Mr. Cattick, of Kenya, East Africa, said that the Kenya Society is the youngest of them all, having been formed only a few months ago. He said that there were at present few pure bred cattle in Kenya; the native cows have a very high percentage of butter fat. Actually butter fat production was considered more important than milk.

Capt. R. J. B. Bolitho stressed that it was most important to have a standard assessment of test, whether it took 305 or a 365 days test. A premium should be awarded for the number of days a cow had carried a calf and for high percentage of butter fat. He would abolish three-time milking and reject an animal with less than 5% fat. "Let us this afternoon try and get some decision on this standardization of our milk record."

Professor Wheldon contended that the 305 day test was the best figure, and was perhaps as reasonable a thing as they were likely to get. He would not say, however, that for every individual cow this test would be beneficial. He agreed with Capt. Bolitho about the standardization of terms, and stressed that the aim was to get as much butter fat as they possibly could. He would hesitate under present conditions to exclude the cow that gave less than 5% butter fat average.

On the other hand it was true that cows on some farms were capable of producing a higher percentage of butter fat than on others.

Mr. Eric Boston, of England, said he personally regretted the passing of the 365 day test which he thought had gone for good. There was no doubt they were going to adopt the 305 day test, although the 365 day period had certain advantages, especially to the Jersey breed, because our cow maintained its milk production better over a longer period than any other breed.

Mr. Albert Messervy, the veterinary surgeon, congratulated Dr. Wheldon on the excellence of his paper and said he thought breeders could at least arrive at a decision for the use of certain terms. He was pleased to hear that observations carried out by Dr. Wheldon tended to show that there was a clear connection between type and production.

Mr. Glad, secretary of the Danish Jersey Cattle Society, thought it unwise if not dangerous to breed from type alone, especially as it is difficult to define type. Different countries have different ideas on type. Is standardization of type possible? In Denmark the whole herd is always tested. The 365 day test is generally used but the 305 test is used for progeny and young heifer tests. A 6% butter fat minimum is required in Denmark. He considered 7% dangerous to milk production. He proposed that Jersey records show the age of the cow at the start of the test, and whether the test is made after the first or second calf or just how many calves the cow has actually had. He would like to have the amount of concentrates fed during the test appear on the record as is done in Denmark. He would like to see more lifetime recording.

Mr. Dawick, of New Zealand, said that in certain countries cows under 3 years milking 50 pounds or better may be milked three times a day or mature cows milking 60 pounds or better may be milked three times. On this point he would like to see some standardization.

The Kenya delegate, Mr. Catrnick, argued that he did not think it mattered how often a cow was milked so long as the fact was disclosed.

Col. Bull said that 5.4% of all animals in North America were tested. Milk is paid for on the basis of butter fat content; a 3.4% minimum is imposed. He considered a 5% butter fat requirement too high and thought

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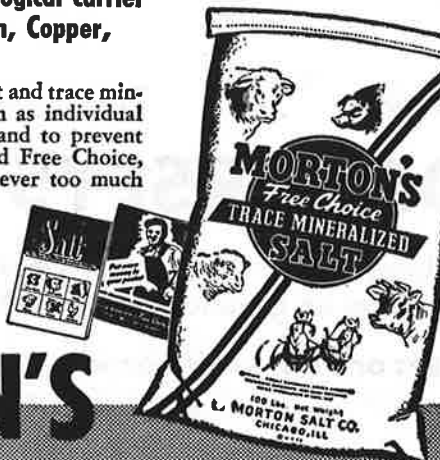
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that varying milking conditions made a standardization of butter fat requirements impossible.

Dr. Nel of South Africa stated that in his country a record must be at least 4.5% of fat for a medal award.

Dr. Wheldon and Mr. LeGallais both stated that in their countries the same minimum was imposed.

Mr. LeGallais summarized the afternoon meeting and adjourned the meeting until the next session.

MORNING SESSION

May 17

Senator Philip LeFevre, (President of the Jersey Farmers Union) as Chairman for the session, opened the meeting.

"Yesterday, some very important points came to light. All the representatives were unanimous in agreeing on the importance of maintaining type. On the production side, however, there were some different views. It became crystal clear that some of the representatives here wanted a Jersey cow capable of producing a maximum of butter fat during a lactation period, volume being of secondary importance, the reason being that in their particular locality the milk was required for making into butter. On the other hand, representatives of other countries want a Jersey cow capable of producing a good volume of milk of reasonably good quality, and by 'quality' I mean butter fat, but are not prepared to sacrifice volume of milk for butter fat, again the reason being that these countries are producing milk for liquid consumption. We in Jersey, breeders of the Jersey cow in the home of the Jersey, should aim at a middle course. Yesterday it became evident to us that what the representatives of the countries really wanted is a Jersey cow to produce milk for both purposes: volume of milk and production of butter fat. It is to the credit of the Jersey cow that she is capable of complying with both demands, and to her credit that Jersey milk is the best in the world.

Mr. Crookes then read his paper, a summary of which will be printed in the Bulletin.

Referring to the Schedule D in the paper, Mr. Crookes pointed out that the high requirements for imported cattle were to protect South African farmers against the importation of inferior cattle. Some shipments of such inferior stock had arrived in South Africa.


Mr. Maloney opened the discussion, commended the South African Government for calling the conference, and thanked the Jersey people for their wonderful hospitality.

It was evident that the principal aim of this conference was to improve the standard of Jersey cattle throughout the world. He discussed the South African requirements of 5%, which he considered too high. Australia was not encouraging a low test, but there is no restriction on tests. The amount of butter fat is measured over the lactation period, so breeders are encouraged to breed from high percentage cows. He compared the price of butter in Jersey and Australia: 4/10d in Jersey, 1/10½d in Australia. He thought the question of two and three time milking should be left to the various countries themselves to decide. In his particular district in Australia it is not economical to milk more than twice daily. The testing of dairy cattle is controlled by the government. One set of rules applies to all breeds. The 273 day test is used. No selection is allowed; all animals must be tested. Regarding the South African import requirements (Schedule D), he considered the 400 pound requirement for a 2-year-old dangerously high. In his experience as a judge and classifier, he has noted the correlation between type and production. Ninety to 96% of high producing animals are highly qualified.

He also noted a fine type animal had more interest for a young farmer. Many young men who might otherwise shy away from the irregular hours and hard work of farming, had their interest kindled and stimulated by fine type animals and the show ring.

Mr. Cattick (Kenya) discussed Jersey herds in Kenya, where large numbers of

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animals have been imported both from the Island and from South Africa. Every cow in every herd has to be tested. The government publishes a book giving the yearly milk and butter fat amounts for every herd. He urged the testing of every cow on the Island during every lactation period. A high percentage of butter fat is extremely important to maintain the reputation of the Jersey among other breeds.

He considered that the shipping costs of cattle to Kenya too high—176 pounds to East Africa as against 40 pounds to South Africa. Because of the high cost of shipping if for no other reason, he urged that a good type of animal be exported to East Africa, particular attention being given to the jaws. Grazing conditions in East Africa were such that an undershot animal could not last long. Veterinary inspection of animals for export should be stricter. He endorsed Schedule D as correct.

Mr. Dawick (New Zealand) read out the results of experimental research on the question of Correlation of Type and Production, which, in his opinion, proved a definite correlation. The Jersey holds records over all breeds in New Zealand. He urged Island breeders to maintain high type animals.

He agreed that shipping charges were too high: 250-300 pounds to New Zealand. He suggested creation of a committee to inspect and approve animals before shipment. An excellent animal is an excellent advertisement.

He considered the Schedule D requirements too high. He considered that the requirement might be lowered to 375 pounds for a 2-year-old.

Mr. Boston (England) discussed the question of type. He said that he considered "sound" type (good barrel, spring of rib, strong legs, good jaw and feet) more important than "fine" type, merely as such.

Number of daily milkings should be left to suit individuals, and climatic and local conditions; but times of milkings should appear on the record. He thought it would be interesting to know more about the feeding of animals during test, but realized that such knowledge would be difficult to acquire.

He would like to point out the achievement of the Danes who have built up exceedingly good herds from the low quality cattle they first imported.

He considered that a 5% standard should be recommended for animals intended for export and import.

Mr. Ashby (Secretary, English Jersey Cattle Society) recommended that shipping companies should be approached and the question of costs discussed. Such companies should render every possible assistance to breeders—financially and in the matter of obtaining space on ships for cattle.

He recommended also that quarantine regulations be examined and perhaps brought up to date.

Mr. Dawick (referring back to Mr. Boston's remarks about horns and type) remarked that 75% of New Zealand cattle are dehorned.

Mr. Messervy (Jersey) gave it as his opinion that the South African Schedule D requirements were too high, especially in the case of the 2-year-old heifer.

Mr. Maloney questioned whether a bull should be penalized, excluded from a herd book, because of untested parents. Admittedly, a proven sire with proven ancestry is more desirable, but the case does sometimes arise when a bull has to be proven by the performance of his daughters alone. In such a case, he felt that a bull with proven daughters should be eligible for herd book entrance.

He referred back to Mr. Boston's remarks about type. Type and production are equally important. Careful and expert qualification would consider the "sound" type point mentioned by Mr. Boston as well as the "fine" points he apparently did not consider so important. The result of such careful qualification was that a "highly commended" animal was generally a good producer.

The Australian government subsidizes shipping of cattle to Australia, but even so

the costs are high, and it was the worst possible advertisement for the Jersey breeder to export poor quality animals. He also urged that an inspection committee be set up to approve cattle intended for export.

Dr. Nel explained South African import rules more fully. Compulsory inspection and classification before animal is registered in the Herd Book. He would like to point out that 90% of the South African breeders are producing milk for the sale of cream. No premium is paid for Jersey milk. The average Holstein yield was 4% butter fat. In order to compete with such competition, it is necessary to import animals with a 5% butter fat average.

Dr. Wheldon said that he felt the Schedule D requirements were too high in the case of younger animals.

On the Score Card subject, he would suggest the adoption of symbols rather than points. He reiterated the importance of more and better methods of recording and urged the maintenance of a high standard of type.

Col. Bull defined a proven bull requirement in Canada: 10 tested daughters.

Capt. Bolitho remarked that a bull should be judged by his five worst daughters rather than by his first best ones.

Mr. Boston and Mr. Vernon Crookes discussed the Schedule D requirements. Mr. Crookes asked what was considered to be a safe requirement for a 2-year-old. Dr. Wheldon suggested a 330 pound minimum. Mr. Maloney stated the Australian requirements:

230 lbs. Junior 2-year-old
250 lbs. Senior 2-year-old
350 lbs. for mature cow.

Dr. Wheldon pointed out that it might be desirable to wait a few years before imposing too strict regulations. The Jersey farmer has suffered through the occupation years and is still working under difficult conditions; it is still rather early to expect him to catch up with the rest of the world in recording, testing, etc.

Mr. Billot (Jersey) pointed out that it was still impossible for the Jersey farmer to buy all the concentrates he required.

Mr. Michel (Jersey) was glad to hear Dr. Wheldon champion the cause of the Jersey farmer. The South African requirement was far too high for the safety of the young animal.

Mr. Maillard (Jersey) opposed Schedule D. He said that such high requirements penalized the young animal who, having failed to reach the requirement at the moment, might still with development turn into an excellent mature animal.

Mr. Crookes pointed out again that a very low quality animal had been exported to South Africa, and that Schedule D was imposed as a protection against similar exportations. He will discuss Dr. Wheldon's proposed 330 pound requirement with his Society upon his return to South Africa.

Mr. Perchard (Jersey) agreed that 330 pounds would be a fair requirement.

Dr. Nel said that out of a junior 2-year-old class, of 96 animals, 35 had surpassed the 330 mark. (South Africa).

Senator LeFevre closed the meeting until the next session.

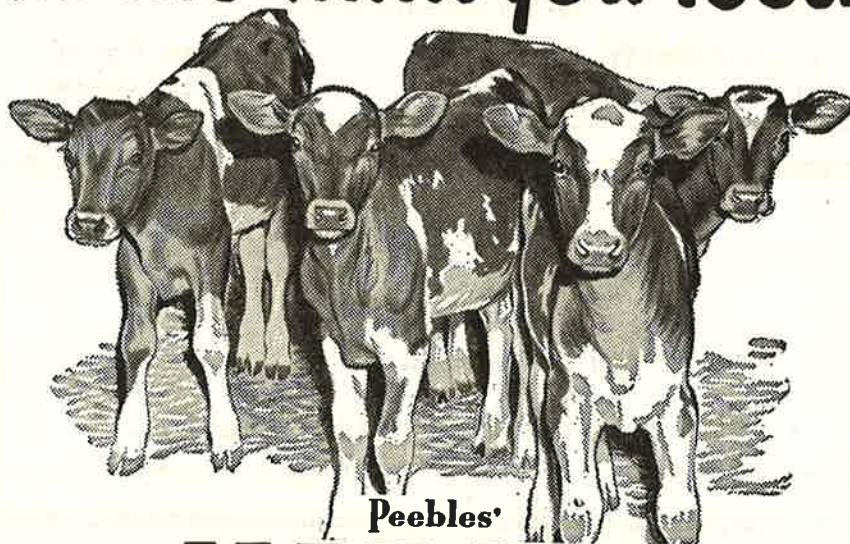
THIRD SESSION May 17

The Chairman of the meeting, Senator H. LeRiche, President of the Committee of Agriculture, States of Jersey, opened the meeting and introduced the speaker of the day, Mr. Dyrbye, of Denmark.

Mr. Dyrbye and Dr. Glad, both from Denmark, read the paper on "The Value of Jersey Milk in Relation to Other Milks," which is printed elsewhere in the Bulletin.

Mr. Dawick opened the discussion and congratulated Mr. Dyrbye and Dr. Glad upon the excellence and learnedness of their paper, and wished he were better qualified to discuss it. He would like to see more propaganda in use to prove the superiority of the Jersey over other breeds, considering the quality of its milk and also the economy of producing such high quality milk. No other breed can produce the same amount of butter fat on the same acreage. He would

Costs Half as Much as the Milk you feed



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KAF-KIT

the New Milk Replacement for Calves

Now you can save practically all of the milk you're feeding—200 to 500 lbs. or more of milk per calf. KAF-KIT is a *real milk food*. Over 98% milk serum solids, including milk minerals, milk sugar, and milk protein—the most valuable protein known for calves. It provides other milk factors vital to growth. And it's fortified with *guaranteed* available amounts of Vitamins A, D, and Riboflavin.

Builds Big, Strong, Sturdy Heifers — KAF-KIT has been proven on more than 1,000 dairy calves. Comparisons show that at 6 weeks calves raised on KAF-KIT are as heavy or heavier than calves raised on a milk feeding program. KAF-KIT provides ALL the milk nutrients needed to raise thrifty, healthy calves with milk-fed "bloom" and vitality.

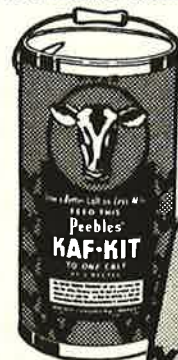
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plus guaranteed available
amounts of vitamins A, D, and Riboflavin



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Son of Knollwood Volunteer—Half brother to the 1946 Grand Champion Bull—Pompous Dreaming Standard.

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33 Years with Registered Jerseys

25 Years following Blondes

It will pay you to pay us a visit
if you want Blondes.

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ROUTE 4, GREENCASTLE, IND.

FOR SALE—DESIGN BO-PEEP PRINCE 497618

Dropped 11-9-47—Ready for Service

Sire—DESIGN BOMBSIGHT 470934. Very Good, Five Star son of Double Design Prince, Excellent, Senior Superior Sire.

Dam—SIGNAL PANSENA 133862. Very Good. Record at 3-2 of 8,930—462, 2x. M.E. 522. Maternal sister Excellent. Daughter of Ton of Gold Blonde Observer Pansy 1170241, Tested Dam, 3 daus. avg. 536 F.

This bull combines two very strong cow families. Write for price and pedigree.

MARAVIEW FARM

R. D. SHIPMAN

Gold Star Herd

SHELBYVILLE, KY.

FOR SALE—ADVANCER BULL! Just a 3-yr.-old and right in every way.

His sire was a 6 Star son of WONDERFUL ADVANCER. His dam, an imported in dam dau. of RIGHT ROYAL. His granddam was the Tested Dam, Bindle Queen Ann. He has sired 18 heifers out of 24 calves—is gentle and a quick—sure breeder.

First check for \$300 buys the bull.

A. A. Fitch

FITCH JERSEY FARM

Coffeyville, Kansas

Would consider selling a few of his daughters with him.

suggest international propaganda, on the same lines as the English Jersey Society's "Why You Should Drink Jersey Milk" and the American slogan for Jersey milk as "Creamline Milk."

He quoted figures from various experiments carried out in New Zealand to prove the thriftiness of the Jersey against other breeds.

Mr. Rowat (Canada) said there was a certain amount of Jersey propaganda used, but not enough. The housewife should learn the health value of Jersey milk, the butter fat content, the inherent energy, and the economy of buying Jersey milk over milk from other breeds.

Capt. Bolitho wanted to know if the Jersey milk, which was not so yellow as the Guernsey, did not contain actually more Vitamin A. Carotin, the yellow coloring element, actually contained Vitamin A in some form, but he believed that the molecules of carotin in Jersey milk were broken down, thereby forming a more easily assimilated form of Vitamin A. He would like to know if further knowledge along this line was available.

Dr. Glad replied that formerly it was thought that the carotin had the same nutritive value as clean Vitamin A; but some thought had recently been given to the idea which Captain Bolitho had just mentioned, and research was continuing along that line.

Mr. Boston told the conference that he had heard one of his customers saying that he bought Jersey milk because he could make it go further!

Mr. Ashby corroborated Mr. Boston's story. He went on to say that the protein and mineral content of Jersey milk is higher than that of other milks, and that that fact should not be forgotten in the propaganda given out concerning Jersey milk.

On Wednesday the Royal Spring Show was held at Springfield, a report of which has been printed in the Bulletin.

In the evening following the show more than 350 persons attended the complimentary dinner to the delegates. It was a very happy occasion; the meal was delightful, the atmosphere informal and the speeches full of wit and jocularity.

FOURTH SESSION

May 18

Mr. John A. Perree, former President of the Royal Jersey Agricultural Show, was the Chairman for the session and introduced the two Island veterinary surgeons, Mr. Messervy and Mr. Blampied, who read their paper.

Mr. Messervy added the following remarks. He was afraid that the time was not right for the Island breeders to go in for herd testing. The cost was still too great. He congratulated the New Zealand

ELM HILL JERSEYS

THE HERD THAT HAD IN SERVICE THOSE GREAT BULLS, XENIA'S SULTAN, YOU'LL DO'S VOLUNTEER, IMP. NOBLY BORN, NORMAN OF OAKLANDS, CEDARINE GOLDEN SULTAN, PALATINE GOLDEN SULTAN, AND NOW THEIR GRANDSON.

THE HERD THAT HAS BEEN NOTED FOR PRODUCTION, TYPE AND QUALITY; THE HERD THAT PRODUCED THE CELEBRATED "ELSIE" COW OF MOVIE FAME. FINE HEADS, STRAIGHT TOPS, GOOD RUMPS, GOOD UDDERS HAVE BEEN OUR GOAL FOR 25 YEARS.

YOUNG BULLS, COWS, HEIFERS, CALVES FOR SALE.
A SHOWING, TESTING, BREEDING ESTABLISHMENT.

ELM HILL FARM

Owner
MRS. OLIVER W. MEANS

BROOKFIELD, MASS.

Write to:
LEE BOYCE, Manager

breeders on their experiments to prove the correlation between type and production. He gave as reasons for the lack of disease on the Island the following:

- (1) There is no open cattle market.
- (2) There is no long housing of cattle.
- (3) There is little permanent old pasture land.
- (4) The type of herd.

Mr. Gordon Tubbs (England) opened the discussion. He said that one of Jersey's greatest assets was her geographical position. Jersey breeders had had nearly 200 years of breeding to type. The Royal Jersey Agricultural Society was the mother of all other similar societies, and like children, they came running to mother when in trouble. One of the greatest English troubles was a lack of bulls. Artificial insemination was not a complete answer. Young farmers cannot afford to buy pedigree cattle. He urged that reasonable prices be charged. England had established or was considering the establishment of a "grade registry" and a pool where young farmers could purchase cattle reasonably. He urged that bulls should be dehorned.

He then put forward the following suggestions:

- (1) Whether in the future it would be possible to hold an auction sale on the Island, perhaps during show week.
- (2) Whether it would be possible to end the business of overstocking for shows.
- (3) More attention should be paid to the feet of the cattle and to their legs.
- (4) In regard to naming cattle, England allowed two names and prefix. Island naming might be simplified.
- (5) As protection against contagious abortion, the Island calves might be vaccinated before they were 6 months old.

Captain Bolitho made a very strong plea for the dehorning of bulls. Horns were altered anyway so cannot be counted as true show points. He referred to the deaths of Mr. Leonard and Mr. Richardson. In both cases the men were killed by animals handled daily.

Col. Bull suggested that the weak legs many of them had noticed might be due to the handling of the young calves. They were kept either tied up or in too small stalls.

Mr. Maloney agreed that the calves were kept confined too much, but pointed out that weak legs could be inherited some times. He said that long ago, before there was any testing, farmers bred purely for type, and the result of that breeding is the present high producer of both milk and butter fat. He had noticed at the farms and shows some badly undershot animals and pointed out that apart from anything else, such cows were uneconomical; slow grazing



by

RAJAH OF OAKLANDS

Bull Calf IBU 70D

Born April 19th, 1949

Dam: TULLIP'S YOU'LL DO LADY
3 SILVER MEDALS—3 GOLD MEDALS

at 3 years, 0 months: 14,035 lbs. milk, 717 lbs. fat, 5.11%—365 days G & S
at 4 years, 2 months: 14,035 lbs. milk, 702 lbs. fat, 5.00%—305 days G & S
at 5 years, 3 months: 13,830 lbs. milk, 782 lbs. fat, 5.65%—365 days G
TON OF GOLD EQUIVALENT: 2631 lbs. fat

TOTAL PRODUCTION TO DATE: 70,029 lbs. milk, 3676 lbs. fat, 5.25% in 6 lactations (1950 days)

TULIP'S YOU'LL DO LADY is sired by the Gold and Silver Medal Superior Sire, Bampton Tulip's Royalist, a son of the Silver Medal Superior Sire, Galinthia's Royalist.

For Pedigree and Price, Address:

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Watch ad for pedigree.

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We offer several heifers for sale—the kind that you would like to own. Some of them will stand keen competition in the Senior calf class this year.

Also bull calf Tattoo RT-937, born October 1, 1948. His dam is a "Very Good" daughter of Coppelia's Mighty 339065 "Very Good" Superior Gold and Silver Medal Sire. She has a Register of Merit record of 14,179 lbs. of milk, 630 lbs. of fat in 365 days (actual record). Tattoo RT-937's sire is Morocco's Mighty Volunteer 413389, "Very Good," "Tested Sire" and three times Grand Champion Kentucky State Fair, 1944, '45, '46. His dam has a Medal of Merit record of 819 lbs. of fat in 305 days.

Prices and pedigrees upon application.

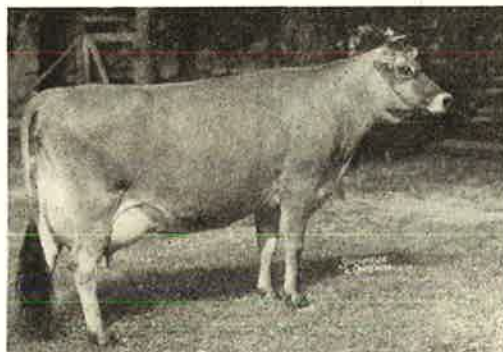
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GOLD AND SILVER MEDAL WINNER

1-11—305—6897—6.17—425 Fat—SM
5-8 —305—12235—5.97—653 Fat—GM
6- —305—9590—6.00—575 Fat

Top Selling Female in our 1948 Knollwood Sale. Purchased by William Ross Proctor, Whitehall Farms, Pittstown, New Jersey.

A daughter of Philidora's Standard 331755, our Excellent Gold and Silver Medal Senior Superior Sire transmitting:

36 daughters—8690 lbs. milk, 5.59%, 486 lbs. fat
52 classified daughters average 86.92%

His daughters include many State Class Leaders, Excellents and high Gold and Silver Medal producers. A son, Philidora's Standard Jr., our present herd sire, is rated Excellent and considered a great breeding bull by those who have seen his Get.

HER DAM: Draconis Standard Darling is a Very Good Silver Medal winner; grand-daughter of Wonderful Standard out of an Excellent Tested Dam daughter of Imp. Draconis Royal, an Excellent Gold and Silver Medal Senior Superior Sire of 7 Senior Superior Sire Sons.

We are proud to see another of our respected Knollwood Boosters given the great opportunity that Volunteer Draconis Beauty will be given at Whitehall Farms. We believe in selling the kind we can say are "our best".

Accredited Herd — T. B. and Bang's

Knollwood Farm Chester, Illinois

meant slow milk production; less milk. He suggested that there could be some discussion and a getting-together on the subject of the Scale of Points and Classification. The Australian government financed a State Bull Scheme. He pointed out the dangers of trying to work up from grade cattle. Commercial cattle are never accepted for registration in the Australian Stud Book.

Mr. Tubbs assured him that in England no grade cow was ever accepted into the Herd Stud Book.

Mr. Boston explained the English Supplementary Registry, which was instituted to encourage young farmers to use pedigree Jersey bulls to improve their herds. He asked Mr. Messervy and Mr. Blampied about their feelings on the use of Strain 19 vaccine.

Mr. Messervy answered that in his opinion the use of Strain 19 reduced the period of fertility for a time.

Mr. Boston went on. Artificial insemination was increasing in England and they had hopes that in the future it would become available for farmers over a wider area. He mentioned that in Denmark all bulls were dehorned. He was interested in the question of measurement in relation to weight, productivity, etc.

Mr. Dawick produced some photographs and data relating to breeding from grade cattle. Throwbacks. He said that after experimenting in New Zealand since 1928, he had come to the conclusion that type was a good guide to production.

Mr. Tubbs again pointed out that no grade animals were to be registered in the Herd Book. He asked another question. Could they offer any explanation as to why in Jersey one could use a comparatively young bull 200 or 300 times with few returns?

Mr. Cattick confirmed Mr. Dawick's statement regarding throwbacks. He suggested that it might be worthwhile to use an overseas judge at the main Island shows. He also suggested that an auction sale on the Island might be valuable, with printed catalogues beforehand. An undershot animal stands no chance in a country like East Africa; inability to graze properly means death. He also had noted the poor feet of the Island cattle and offered as explanation the fact that they have little walking to do.

Dr. Nel explained the South African methods of Grade Registration. No grades accepted in Herd Book. Animals for grade registry are all examined by an inspector and then tattooed to indicate quality, thus protecting farmers against the activities of unscrupulous speculators. South Africa's attitude regarding dehorning of bulls is that no bull shall be penalized if dehorned. No points given for horns. He mentioned the early maturing characteristic of the Jersey as valuable. Seven and eight were the highest production years. There was controversy in South Africa on the question of type. He described the difference between domestic and imported stock. He disagreed that there was a definite correlation between type and production.

Mr. Dawick wanted to know why, if they agreed that the high producing years of a

LONGEVITY SPELLS PROFIT

THOSE ARE THE THINGS YOU CAN COUNT ON WITH A SYBIL BULL.

LONG DISTANCE RECORDS are what we have been striving for, the past many years. Then a trip annually to the country's best show rings to be sure the type will stand up against the world's best. **AND FOR THE RESULTS.** A large portion of our females have made or are well on their way to over 2000 lbs. Fat. Even the 2 year olds have that goal in view. And as a valuable by-product, there are many calves.

IN THE SHOW RING we have won some championships, even at the National. No one remembers anything but the Grand Champions, so no use to mention hundreds of lesser winnings in the fastest company. **SYBIL BULLS** are doing likewise from the Atlantic to the Pacific, so why, not surprise yourself by finding out how easy it is to own one.

CRANBERRY RUN FARM

NORTH SIDE STATION
HUGH W. BONNELL, Owner

YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO
HERSCHEL DAMSCHRODER, Manager

Jersey were 7 and 8, did they impose such a high requirement on a 2-year-old? He again pointed out that 20 years of experimenting has proved that there is a definite correlation between type and production.

Dr. Nel replied to Mr. Dawick. The requirement for mature cows is 525 lbs. He asked Mr. Dawick whether there was 100% proof that a good type cow was an equally good producer.

Mr. Dawick replied that while there was not an 100% proof, there was enough proof from experimentation to indicate a definite correlation.

Mr. Maloney confirmed Mr. Dawick's statement.

Dr. Glad said that no bull with horns could enter the Danish show rings. Dehorning certainly lessens the danger in handling bulls. In regard to the measurement of cattle, he felt that girth was a good indication of productivity, and in Denmark, the size of a cow was always considered before registration in the Herd Book. They do not consider that good type automatically means good production. Type and production can best be brought together by careful and sensible breeding.

Mr. Michel was interested in the report of Dr. Nel on the growth of young stock in South Africa and suggested that it might be that their animals reached maturity earlier there than in the Island. In his opinion, while inbreeding may produce beautiful animals, it does not necessarily follow that those animals are good producers. While he is not an advocate of dehorning, if it must be done, it should be done at birth to avoid disfigurement.

Mr. Blampied answered questions. Both he and Mr. Messervy heartily agree with everything said about overbagging. The only way to stop it will be by a Herd Book ruling or by prosecution. He quite agrees that names should be simplified. The bad condition of feet is caused by lack of exercise. The question of an auction sale would have to be left to officials of the Royal Jersey Agricultural Society. The question of

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One of the country's most outstanding herds of Jerseys needs at once a man with a thorough knowledge of breeding Jerseys, Production testing, fitting and showing.

Prefer a settled man between thirty and forty. We are located in the south with perfect weather and outstanding equipment. Give full details in first letter.

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OUR JERSEYS COMBINE PRODUCTION AND TYPE

507 lbs. Average

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THE MOST POPULAR BLOOD LINES ARE REPRESENTED**

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LINDA DOUBLE DESIGN 444033. Sire—Royal Mary's Design Double 406931, Dam—Royal Mary Design Linda 1816622.
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We have for sale a few exceptionally nice bull calves by these sires out of daughters of Double Design Prince 374863, Excellent, Senior Superior Sire. For complete pedigrees and prices write

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LE-NOLA FARM

We have heifers, too. But so far we have had to keep them because we wanted to expand and we want to be sure of proving our bulls from now on. We don't play punch boards or tip boards, instead we are gambling on the future with our Jerseys. Want a tip? Try a grandson of Marge's Golden Chief on your herd.

R. LEE and ENOLA G. RETHERFORD

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More About the Jerseys to be Sold in the Mississippi Jersey Cattle Club Sale

To be held at

MAGNOLIA, MISSISSIPPI

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1949

This will be the 5th fall sale to be held at Magnolia by the Mississippi Club. The more than 20 fresh and close springer cows are just the kind that can go into a herd, help to keep the fall and winter average up and about pay themselves out the first year. These cows and the heifers are daughters and grand daughters of the following great breed building sires and dams:

Wonderful Draconis Royal by Imp. Draconis Royal; Draconis Melrose Snowdrop, by Draconis Coronation; Draconis Fillpail Standard; Sporting Success, by Brampton Sporting Standard; Edgeley Standard Heritage by Brampton Jester Standard 2nd; Xenia's Sparkling Draconis by Draconis Royal Oxford and out of Xenia's Sparkling Ivy; Design Standard Consul by Souvenir Beauty's Design; Favorite Bravo Basil (5 Stars) by Brampton Pinnacle Basil; and out of Favorite Bravo Medora; O. B. J. Domino Wonder Basileus; Standard Ace of Diamonds (Tested Sire) by Philidora's Standard; Wonder of Oaklands by Domino of Oaklands; Fillpail Wonder Aim by Wonderful Aim; Fillpail March Memento ("Very Good," Tested Sire) by Fillpail Wonder Volunteer; Fillpail Sleeper by Fillpail Wonder Volunteer; King's Wonderful Aim by Imp. Wonderful King; Royal Blonde Lad by Blonde's Golden Lad; Majesty Success Hamptonne, ("Very Good" Tested

Sire); Astor's Design; Design's Observing Peer by Astor's Design; Homeland Astor Design by Astor's Design; Ena's Design Spotted Boy by Ena's Design B and out of Dictator's Celenia; Royalist Pandanus Design by Rush Fern Oxford Junior; Pinn Wonderful Aim by Wonderful Doughty Aim; Satire Pioneer by Imp. Pioneer of Oaklands and out of Imp. Satire; and Wonderful Checkmate "Excellent" by Checkmate of Oaklands.

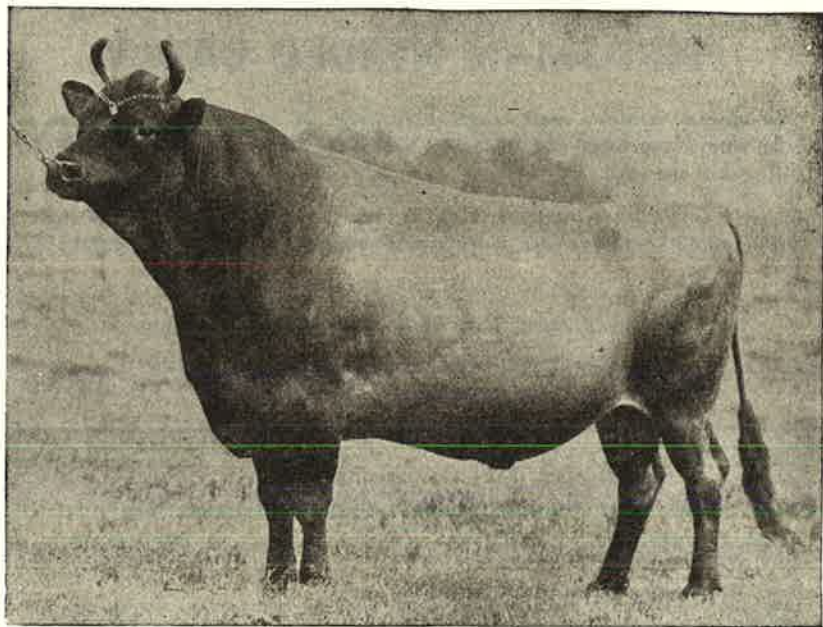
Sparkling Lady Mary by Sparkling Standard Sir; Brampton Snowdrop by Brampton Standard Sir; Nancy's Wonder Imp. (466 fat) by Wonderful Volunteer; Brampton Celia Aim (Medal of Merit) by Wonderful Aim, Design Wonderful Basileus; Design Dreaming Onyx (Ex-655 Fat) by Onyx King's Design and Sybil Stella (Silver Medal).

Blood of these and other great breed builders may be had at the buyer's price in the Mississippi Jersey Cattle Club sale to be held at Magnolia, September 2. Mail and wire bids will be carefully and efficiently handled by Laurence Gardiner (announcer), Tom McCord (auctioneer), R. E. Hays (TCI Representative) and J. Wilbur Vaughn (ICRE Agricultural Agent). Late bids should be sent to Magnolia, Mississippi in care of the County Agent.

CATALOG WILL BE MAILED ON REQUEST TO

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Third Generation "Excellent" Superior Sire
(date of qualification May 21, 1947)

Thirty-five classified daughters average 87.5%

Thirty tested daughters average 525 lbs. fat.

Three times first for Get of Sire, Illinois State Fair.

All classified sons are "Very Good" or "Excellent"

"Jerseys of the finest kind"

J. C. PIPER & SONS

SUMNER, ILLINOIS

on U. S. 50, twenty miles west of Vincennes, Ind.

dehorning must be left to some conference in the future of officials of various societies. The question of overseas judges at the shows will have to be left to the Society in committee. In regard to further veterinary inspection of animals for export, he and Mr. Messervy are perfectly willing to carry out such inspection in respect to health and physical deformity, but for type it should be left to some committee formed for that purpose.

Mr. Messervy heartily agreed that overbagging should cease. He emphasized that the practice is cruel. In regard to high prices, he felt that pedigree bulls were still comparatively cheap on the Island. He felt that no man should be penalized for dehorning his bull. The weak legs noticed by some of the delegates were probably due to mismanagement and rearing rather than heredity. He agreed upon the simplification of names. In regard to vaccination of calves, he would be reluctant to carry out such vaccination because of the danger of introducing an epidemic of contagious abortion. He would like to point out that while the Jersey reaches age of puberty earlier than other breeds, she actually matures later. Early high production may be dangerous for a young animal.

Mr. Perree summed up the afternoon's discussions and added that he would like to see every animal tested, but at the moment it was not possible.

Dr. Stapleton then explained the paper he had presented. It will be printed later in the Bulletin.

On Thursday afternoon the delegates visited "Oakfield" at St. Saviour, owned by J. E. Gaudin, where many of the leading prize winners and high test cows in the East parishes of the Island were on exhibition. A loudspeaker was provided, and while the animals were paraded, Mr. Gaudin announced their names and owners and whatever particular distinction the individual animal had won. Particularly featured at this exhibition were animals of "Design" breeding which is particularly popular on the East side of the Island.

Later an inspection was made of "Perry Farm" owned by Senator and Mrs. Philip LaFeuvre at St. Mary's. Here the Western breeders had brought out their tops and the various animals were described by Mr. Shepard, the Secretary of the Royal Jersey Agricultural Show. Tea was served by Mrs. LaFeuvre to the visiting delegates and guests.

On Friday morning the delegates attended the examination and qualification of cattle eligible for entry in the Jersey Herd Book at four "classification depots," the first at the Society's showyard at Springfield in St. Helier; the second at the Arsenal, St. Martin's; the third near Melbourne House in St. John's; and the last at Graystones, LeMarais, St. Ouen. In each case the animals to be qualified are led before a panel of three judges who presented the owner with a white card, denoting a "highly commended" qualification, or a red card, denoting a "commended" qualification. Animals which

OUT IN KANSAS

—Romancing with Jerseys

The THIRD Gold Star Certificate to come our way:

8,711 5.5% 483

and this IS Kansas NOT Oregon . . . And our females average in type

86.6% . . . our herd sires 90.0%.

A. Lewis Oswald
Constructive Breeder 9X
John C. Oswald

ROTHERWOOD - Land of Oz

HUTCHINSON, KANSAS

do not receive one of these two classifications, cannot be registered. No re-classification is permitted. Bulls cannot qualify until 12 months of age and must be accompanied by their dams. Both the bull and the cow are considered by the judges when making the qualification. It was remarked by a number of the natives that the qualification judges were particularly severe while under the observation of the visiting delegates.

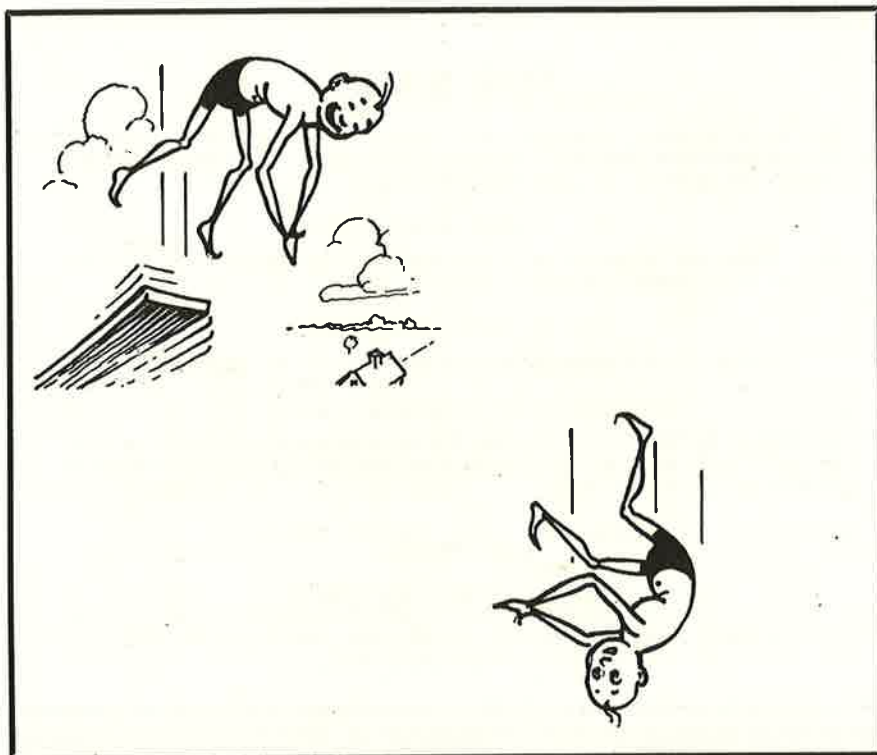
FINAL SESSION May 20

Mr. LeGallais was Chairman and opened the session, asking Mr. E. L. Marsh, the "observer" from the United States of America, if he would give the delegates information regarding American methods of qualification and describe the American Score Card and classification system.

Mr. Marsh said he had been very interested in the proceedings at the Herd Book examination that morning, and said that in America the classification standard was regulated in a considerably different way from Jersey. "You have only two classifications, H. C. and C., while we have many more." He then went on to explain the American classification system.

Unlike Jersey, said Mr. Marsh, owners in the States may have their animals re-classified at any time. He felt it was unfair over here that after her first calf, she could not be re-classified. It was not fair to the animals due to that system of classification. An animal often looked at her worst after the first calving.

Mr. LeGallais then summed up the proceedings of former sessions of the conference. He mentioned that the question of type and production had been discussed at every session. In his opinion, they were both equally important. In regard to the much discussed Schedule D, he felt that a young heifer should never be pushed; she will do better later on if she is allowed to develop slowly and naturally. He thought that perhaps the Royal Jersey Agricultural Society and the English Jersey Society might



MAPLES SALES SERVICE

NIXA, MISSOURI

Make plans now to attend Missouri State Jersey Cattle Club Sale at Columbia, Mo., September 5, 1949. Cows, Heifers and bull calves for sale at all times at reasonable prices from Missouri breeders.

MISSOURI JERSEYS FOR BEAUTY AND PRODUCTION

11th Annual Jersey Consignment Sale

1 P.M. LABOR DAY—SEPTEMBER 5, 1949
UNIVERSITY LIVESTOCK PAVILION—COLUMBIA, MO.
SALE HEADQUARTERS, HOTEL TIGER



5000 Breeders

FEATURING

50 SELECT JERSEYS

27 Cows Classified With HIR and DHIA Records
23 Open and Bred Heifers and Bulls

Health Certificate on Each Animal



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FOR SALE

One of my two bulls. Both light color, out of same Ton of Gold cow. Dropped 10-24-46 and 2-1-49. Oldest bull's sire traces 4 times directly to IMP. BOUNCING BET 872927. All on the top side. The little fellow is a son of the above bull.

SIRE OF DAM

Lucy's Noble Son 367440, G. M., 5 Star Bull. His sire is Noble Sayda Polo's Son 209421. 17 Tested daughters average production, 609 lbs. F.

DAM OF LUCY'S NOBLE SON IS

SOPHIE IOTA SAYDA'S LUCY 854594. Production Record 686 lbs. F.

DAM OF ABOVE BULLS IS

ST. MAWES EMINENT LADY 1197369. Register of Merit test in the A.J.C.C. is 10815 lbs. milk, 6.46% B. F., 669 lbs. fat 305 days. Her sire is 75% same blood line as SILKEN LAY'S RUBY of F.

BIDS CLOSE 9-30-49. PROMPT REPLY.

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3 MILES NORTH OF ROUTE 30 ON WAYNE AND STARK CO. RD.
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West Virginia Annual State Sale

Jackson's Mill, West Virginia

Tuesday, September 6, 1949

You'll be surprised with the quality of West Virginia Jerseys; popular blood lines too.

West Virginia breeders are testing and classifying as well as having a sound Bang's and T.B. program.

A few choice selections from Ohio and Pennsylvania breeders have been made for the sale this year.

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CHESTER FOLCK & SONS

SALE MANAGERS, SPRINGFIELD, OHIO

Arrange to attend the Bedford County Sale the day previous at Bedford, Pa.

be able to get together on the question of type. He would like some standardization of "type," but felt that at least these two societies could come to an agreement. He discussed the question of overseas judges at Island shows, as suggested by one of the delegate. It might be possible to have a guest judge with the local judges in the ring together.

Mr. Maloney suggested the uniformity of classification ratings. At present in Australia they have only the two classes: Highly Commended and Commended, but are considering adding the Very Highly Commended rating as is used in New Zealand. There had been, also, some talk of patterning their ratings on the American method. As yet, they do not test the whole herd. He agreed that a guest judge would be an excellent idea. He then moved the resolution:

That there should be made an attempt by the various societies to standardize classification ratings.
Resolution seconded.

Voting: 6 in favor. 1 not (Denmark).

Mr. Vernon Crookes said that the South African delegates were at the conference to get information not to cross swords with the Jersey breeders. They accepted the opinion that their standard is too high. Standard for mature cows is 525 pounds. They feel that the sire is more important than the cow, and feel that the 400 pounds requirement should remain insofar as the sire is concerned. They expected to exchange views with the various delegates at the conference and take back what they learned to their societies, hoping that in the future some form of standardization would be reached throughout the whole of the Jersey world. Regarding exportation of cattle from the Island, we feel that the Royal Jersey Agricultural Society should provide some form of inspection to insure that the cattle exported are what the importing country wants.

Mr. Crookes moved a resolution regarding export requirements and inspection, including Schedule D.

Mr. Maloney was going to second the resolution, when Mr. Tubbs pointed out that in his opinion the matter was one which was purely a South African domestic issue.

Mr. Vernon Crookes said that Schedule D is already included in the rules of the South African Herd Book and has been suspended pending the outcome of this meeting. He felt that the matter was one which should be discussed by countries which export, or may export, to South Africa.

Another Jersey delegate, discussing Schedule D, pointed out that production is related to management; a cow may give only 330 pounds in a poor herd, but in a good herd with the right feeding and management, she may easily reach the 500 mark. He felt also that it was not quite fair to blame the Jersey breeder for all the poor cattle exported. While it might be desirable to impose export regulations, inspection committees, and so on, what about the overseas buyer, a private individual, who buys what he wants on the Island? Can the Jersey breeders be

BLONDES

BLONDES

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JERSEYS MAKE MORE MONEY!!

We Jersey Breeders often are apt to forget that on a straight milk basis (not even taking butterfat into consideration) we have the most efficient dairy breed of all—that is, per 1000 lbs. of animal, they net us more money on milk, each year!

Other countries also realize this, as these figures from "The Milch Cow In England" by E. R. Cochran indicate—these figures are based on official Government records of the different breeds.

Average yield per 1000 lbs. of cow—milk only (butterfat not considered)—

Jersey -----7975 Lbs. Milk
Ayrshire -----7120 Lbs. Milk

Holstein -----7050 Lbs. Milk
Guernsey -----6985 Lbs. Milk

When you put this on a 4% Fat basis the results are eye-filling indeed.

Average yield on 4% Fat basis, per 1000 lbs. of cow—

Jersey -----9250 lbs. 4% milk
Guernsey -----7625 lbs. 4% milk

Ayrshire -----6925 lbs. 4% milk
Holstein -----6300 lbs. 4% milk

Jerseys also stand heat, cold, or draught better, and Jersey heifers freshen 60% earlier than larger cows, as we well know, so let's not hide our "Light under a Bushel" but talk up our breed into the first place it deserves!

Blondes for — Balance — Beauty — Butterfat.

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"Home of Connecticut Blondes"

blamed if he sees what he wants and insists on getting it, even though the cattle might be considered inferior?

Mr. Maloney said they must be careful about this matter. He would suggest that the Islanders test all their cattle, and then it would be up to the buyer. The records would be available and if he still bought inferior cattle, it would be his own fault.

Mr. Crookes observed that perhaps the matter was, as Mr. Tubbs had suggested, a domestic issue and should be left to the Council in South Africa. He withdrew the motion.

Capt. Wilson (Ireland) urged an end to the practice of overbagging. He agreed with the idea of having guest judges at Island shows. He hoped that in the future the Island breeders will insist upon every animal being tested.

Dr. Glad recommended complete herd testing on the Island. He would like to see butter fat tests on all Island cows and records as to how many pounds of concentrates are fed on each test. He thought that the requirements for medal awards should be raised and recommended a minimum of 5% butter fat for all awards.

Mr. Holmquist (Sweden) was of the same opinion as Dr. Glad. Sweden used the same methods as Denmark. There is a 5.5% requirement for dam and granddam of a bull to be imported into Sweden. He said that at the moment it was much easier for a Swede to know what he is buying in Denmark than on the Island, because in Denmark the records are clearly and efficiently kept.

Mr. Cattick further discussed the question of overseas judges at the Island shows, not only the main shows, but also the parish shows. He also referred to the qualifications they had seen that morning and felt that the methods used are misleading. He repeated the idea that an auction sale would be of great assistance to everyone.

Mr. Dawick, referring to the question of import restrictions and requirements, said that New Zealand simply was not interested in untested cattle. They cannot afford to import them. The Islanders will be compelled to test their cows, if New Zealand is to buy their bulls. Shipping costs to New Zealand are high—250 to 300 pounds. He agreed that an interchange of judges would be a good idea. He warned other countries about introducing a "grade registry," and agreed with the Danish butter fat minimums.

Capt. Rod Douglas discussed a publicity campaign to "increase the brotherhood of Jerseydom." He regretted that the United States of America had not sent a real delegate to the conference. American methods and systems were such that they had much to learn from them. He had bought his two bulls in America, from the same herd, because he cannot get complete records and qualifications elsewhere. He suggested another conference in the future and hoped that it would be held on the Island and that the various societies would be allowed to

BRYN MAWR FARM CONSIGNS OWL GOLDEN SALLY

To The Minnesota Jersey Sale
State Fair Grounds—Saturday, September 10, 1949
St. Paul, Minnesota

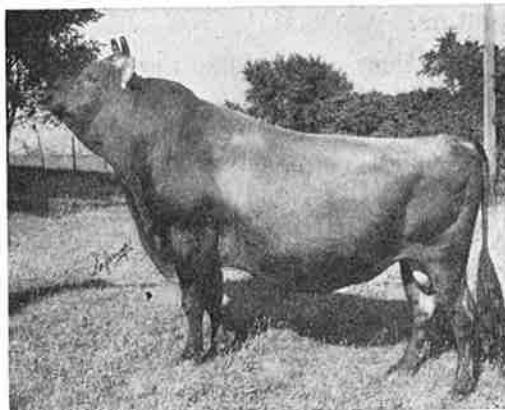
SALLY is a Very Good, four year old cow, milking over 40 pounds daily, bred to a proven son of the Superior Sire, WONDERFUL ADVANCER. SALLY is a combination of OWL OXFORD bloodlines and is a direct descendant of FOUR SUPERIOR SIRES.

Don't forget the place and date
Minnesota State Fair Grounds, Saturday, Sept. 10th

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DESIGN PAXIE FORWARD

Ex. 5 Star son of Dottrina's Design. His get again outstanding at 4th District Parish Show.

Design Favorite Tulip—
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Design Little Queen —
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1st prize Sr. Get of
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"Forward" is now owned by Tri States Breeders Coop., Westy, Wisconsin, but we will have sons for sale for another year.

Claire Wemer

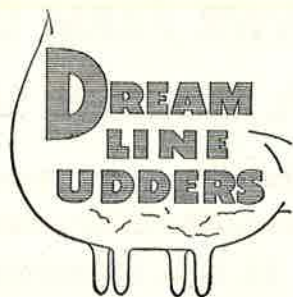
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RIGHT GOLDEN BLONDE, 5-star Junior Herd Sire at Bendale, is well on the way to become a proven sire. Enough daughters have arrived for his initial test. Many of our best Medal cows are safe in calf to him, in addition to practically all of Golden Dreamer's daughters.

RIGHT GOLDEN BLONDE'S calves have all been outstanding. His sons are serving in the herds of several "old time" experienced Jersey breeders.

RIGHT GOLDEN BLONDE is the full brother to Right Answer, the bull chosen for improvement in the famous Meridale Herd. He is the full blood relation to Famous Lad (by same sire out of Dam's full sister) now being proven at Clearview Farm by Mr. & Mrs. J. S. Campbell, Jr. Famous Lad now has 20 daughters.

Concentrating many generations of the Luke Carter Blondes—plus the best of the Sam and Bowlina families—the Sons of Right Golden Blonde will surely sire the kind of Jerseys you have wished for. Good type, good production, above average butterfat and udders that hold up, are reasonable expectations if you buy a Son of **RIGHT GOLDEN BLONDE**. Details sent promptly.

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Bull Calf, Tattoo 0-76, Seven Months Old

Combining the blood of **BRAMPTON STANDARD SIR**, **IMP. DRACONIS ROYAL** and **XENIA'S SPARKLING IVY**.

SIRE—**SPARKLING DRACONIS IVY SIR**, grandson and great grandson of "OLD IVY," also a grandson of **IMP. DRACONIS ROYAL** and **SPARKLING STANDARD SIR**. Four-Stars and classified "Very Good."

DAM—**STANDARD CHRISTMAS LADY**, R. M. 464 lbs. fat, 305 days. Sired by the Silver Medal "Very Good" Superior Sire, **LONG LONGED FOR SIR STANDARD**. Her dam an imported daughter of **OXFORD BOWLINA SULTAN**.

Handsome solid colored calf, Price \$200.00

Several younger bull calves out of high producing but untested cows classified "Very Good" at \$100.00.

E. B. BRASWELL

ATHENS, GA.

contribute something to the expenses of such a conference.

Dr. Nel pointed out that there should be an interchange of information among the clubs and societies in the various countries.

Mr. Messervy said he wished there could be a standardization of terms, the terms used in Milk Recording, for instance.

Dr. Dawick said that he really would like to get an unanimity of opinion on the question of the period of testing.

Mr. Marsh said that he too was sorry that the American Jersey Cattle Club had not seen its way to sending a delegate, but he thought that when they saw the results of this conference, they will certainly send a delegate to any future conference. He suggested a further meeting at 9:30 A. M. the next day to plan for the future. He suggested that some sort of permanent organization be formed. He felt that this was possible and that they should definitely not adjourn the conference until this had been done.

Mr. Tubbs (England) thought this one of the best things he had heard during the week, and he gave it his wholehearted support.

Mr. Tubbs proposed a hearty vote of thanks from all the delegates to the members of the Royal Jersey Agricultural Society and the Jersey Islanders for their wonderful kindness and hospitality.

On Saturday morning, May 21, representatives of the following Jersey Breed Societies attended a special meeting to consider the formation of an international Jersey federation: United States of America, East Africa, South Africa, England, New Zealand, Australia, Eire (Ireland), Denmark and Sweden. Also present were the President, vice-president and secretary of the Royal Jersey Agricultural Society and members of the Society's conference committee.

Col. Rod Douglas (South Africa) moved that the meeting consider the creation of an international federation of Jersey Breed Societies. The motion was seconded by Mr. Ashby of England.

Mr. Lee Marsh formulated the aims and objects of such a federation. After hearing Mr. Marsh the meeting discussed the proposal and reached the following conclusions, each being subject to ratification by the constituent breed societies:

That the name of the organization be The World Jersey Cattle Federation;

That the objects of the federation be:

- (1) To improve the breeding of Jersey cattle throughout the world.
- (2) To co-operate in the exchange of the rules and regulations of the constituent breed societies.
- (3) To make recommendations on
 - (a) The standardization of terminology relating to the breed.
 - (b) The unification of procedures and standards in production recording and testing.
 - (c) Type classification and the score card.
- (4) To promote breed publicity.

It was agreed that the rate of subscription to meet the expenses of the federation should be based on the membership of the participating societies; that the permanent home of the organization be on the Island of Jersey; that Mr. Albert Messervy be President pro tem of the preliminary committee with power to appoint a secretary and to act on all matters appertaining to the formation of the federation; that the members of the preliminary committee be:

South AfricaMr. Vernon Crookes
SwedenMrs. Olof Holmquist
EnglandMr. John Thompson
New ZealandMr. G. H. Dawick
IrelandCapt. E. Wilson
JerseyMr. Carlyle LeGallais
CanadaCol. Bartley Bull
DenmarkMr. N. Dyrbye
United StatesMr. E. Lea Marsh, Jr.

That each participating society appoint a local representative or proxy to appear and vote at subsequent meetings of the preliminary committee; that another conference be held in Jersey during the month of May, 1952.