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THE
FIRST AMERICAN
MILCH GOAT SHOW

At Rochester, N. Y., 1913.

ALSO STANDARDS FOR

Saanens and Toggenburgs

And Other Pertinent Information of

The Standard Milch Goat Breeders' Club
of North America



THE LITTLE DAIRYMAID.

THE AMERICAN SHEEP BREEDER COMPANY

9 S. Clinton Street

CHICAGO

ILLINOIS

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ENTRANCE TO ROCHESTER EXHIBITION PARK.

THE GOAT WILL BE THE FOSTER-
MOTHER OF GENERATIONS YET
UNBORN.

Dr. Louis G. Knox, Danbury, Conn., is on record with the above prophecy. He says:

"Our club has the health and happiness of this generation in its keeping more than the breeders in any other of our animal industries, in that we alone can supply what the people require in an absolutely prophylactic pabulum and delicacy. Innoxious, uninfected, sanitary nourishment for the infant, the child, the invalid and the aged, has been until recently a reflective problem for the medical man, as well as the layman. All the different stages of our existence depend not only upon nourishment, harmless in character, but its perfect assimilation for best results. The ideal food for our purpose is human milk, from healthy, unimpregnated mothers. Its only substitute of equal value is now offered and can be supplied from matured, healthy, unimpregnated milch goats. It is the only and reliable wholesome milk in reach. The statistics of the world are against the use of cows' milk today for food in the above mentioned classes. The fourth annual report of the District of Columbia Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis, and this is from the most reliable and highest source of information in the United States, tells us that one-fourth of all cases of tuberculosis among children under 16 years of age, and one-eighth of all fatal cases under 5 years of age are due to bovine tuberculosis. And among children fed exclusively on cows' milk, nine out of ten cases of fatal tuberculosis revealed that five or 55 per cent were due to bovine infection. The most noted authorities of Europe and America agree that the qualities of goats' milk lie in its chemical composition, its immunity from the danger of carrying the germs of tuberculosis make it the "ne plus ultra" of all foods. As a prophecy, remember that the goat will be the foster-mother and wet-nurse of generations yet unborn.

FEB -5 1914

CONSTITUTION OF THE STANDARD
MILCH GOAT BREEDERS' CLUB
OF NORTH AMERICA.

ARTICLE I—NAME.

This club shall be called "Standard Milch Goat Breeders' Club of North America."

ARTICLE II—OBJECTS.

The objects of the club are: To promote interest in the breeding of milch goats; to encourage efforts to improve the quality and standard of milch goats; to provide for proper registration and records of pedigrees; to conduct exhibitions for the education of the public as to the value of milch goats and to stimulate co-operation among breeders for protection and progress.

ARTICLE III—MEMBERSHIP.

Section 1. Any owner or keeper of a milch goat, any person interested in the breeding, importation, or development of milch goats or in the use of goat's milk, may become an active member, by vote of the club, upon subscribing to the constitution and paying the dues for the current year.

Section 2. Any person may be elected an honorary member, without the power to vote, by a two-thirds vote of all active members.

ARTICLE IV—OFFICERS.

The officers of the club shall be a president, a vice-president, a secretary-treasurer and two trustees. Such officers shall be active members and be elected by ballot at the annual meeting in each year. The president shall not be eligible for re-election to succeed himself.

ARTICLE V—MEETINGS.

Section 1. There shall be an annual meeting of the club on the last Saturday of September, and a stated meeting on the last Saturday of June in each year.

Section 2. Special meetings may be called by the officers, and must be called by the secretary-treasurer on the written request of five members specifying the purpose of such call. At such special meeting no business shall be transacted except that specified in the call.

Section 3. At any meeting of the club, three active members shall be a quorum.

Section 4. Meetings of the officers may be called by the president or by any two other officers. Notice of such meeting must be mailed at least three days before the meeting.

Section 5. All meetings shall be held in Rochester, N. Y.

ARTICLE VI—DUES.

The annual dues shall be one dollar.

ARTICLE VII—RESIGNATION AND EXPULSION.

Any member may resign by presenting to the Secretary a written resignation, provided current dues are paid.

Any member may be expelled for misconduct. Notice of intention to vote on the expulsion of any member must be sent by registered mail to every member at least ten days before the meeting at which such vote is taken.

ARTICLE VIII—POWERS AND DUTIES OF OFFICERS.

The officers shall manage the affairs of the club subject to the constitution. No financial obligation shall be incurred for or in the name of the club by any officer without a vote at a formal meeting of officers. The officers shall discharge the usual duties of their offices and render a written report and account at the annual meeting.

ARTICLE IX—AMENDMENT.

This constitution may be amended by a two-thirds vote of all active members at any meeting, provided the proposed amendment has been mailed to all members ten days before.

Officers of the Standard Milch Goat Breeders' Club of North America, whose terms of office expire September 26, 1914:

President—Mark A. Nicholls, Lockport, N. Y.

General Vice-President—James G. Greene, 520 German Insurance Bldg., Rochester, N. Y.
Secretary-treasurer—Theo. F. Jager, "Jagerhof," Barnard, N. Y.

Trustees—Ernest C. Arlidge, Barnard, N. Y.; Adam Kittelberger, Webster, N. Y.

STATE VICE-PRESIDENTS.

California—Miss Beatrice A. R. Stocker, San Luis Obispo.
Connecticut—Dr. Louis G. Knox, Danbury.
Idaho—Dr. Will Potter, Kootenai.
Indiana—William C. Shirley, Orleans.
Michigan—J. S. Comins, R. 6 Box 64, Battle Creek.
Massachusetts—Dr. J. P. Torrey, Andover.
Minnesota—Gust. Belkey, Glyndon.
Maine—W. H. Gannett, Augusta.
Missouri—Dr. R. Schmidt, Hannibal.
New York—Miss Emma E. Hunnikin, R. D. 49, Schenectady.
Maryland—Mrs. M. B. Ettein, Easton.
Ohio—Mrs. Adele M. Lee, Sta. B, Toledo.
Oklahoma—Dr. H. H. Lauderdale, Sulphur.
Oregon—Alva L. McDonald, Stock Exch. Bldg., Portland.
Pennsylvania—Dr. E. S. Gordon, Cranbury.
Rhode Island—F. L. Thornton, 164 Pond St., Providence.
Washington—A. A. Griggs, Blaine, R. D. 2.
West Virginia—S. D. Stokes, Williamson.
Wisconsin—R. J. Hillier, Sparta.

M. A. Nicholls, Geo. Hak, Harry I. Benedict, Lockport, N. Y.; Ernest C. Arlidge, Theo. F. Jagar, Barnard, N. Y.; James G. Greene, 520 German Ins. Bldg.; T. W. Spillsbury, 315 Plymouth Ave., Wm. Radston, Lathrop Pet Shop, C. W. Beach, 69 Alexander St., Geo. T. Thurston, 437 Post St., Wm. Seybeth, 1114 Clifford Ave., Rochester, N. Y.; Mrs. C. C. Shannon, Mrs. P. C. Hackendahl, Brighton Sta., N. Y.; Adam Kittelberger, Webster, N. Y.; G. M. Girk, Pittsford, N. Y.; H. L. Webster, Warsaw, N. Y.; Alois Diethelm, Exp. Sta., Geneva, N. Y.; C. W. Griggs, Trout Run, Pa.; John H. Harnish, Windom, Lancaster County, Pa.; S. J. Sharples, Newtown, Bucks Co., Pa.; J. W. Grute, R. D. No. 66, Cochran-ton, Pa.; Mrs. H. Viger, Clarendon, Pa.; Miss Emma E. Hunnikin, R. D. No. 49, Schenectady, N. Y.; C. E. Briggs, 7 Merrick St., Binghamton, N. Y.; Wm. S. Doolittle, Cnylerville, N. Y.; Fred T. Servis, Britton Road, Charlotte, N. Y.; Geo. H. Ball, Brockport, N. Y., R. D. No. 2; W. D. Reynolds, Belfast, N. Y.; Mrs. Flora C. McKeand, Ebenezer, N. Y.; Dr. E. S. Gordon, "The Larches," Cranbury, N. J.; Frank L. Thornton, 164 Pond St., Providence, R. I.; A. A. Griggs, R. D. 2, Blaine, Wash.; Miss Beatrice

A. R. Stocker, San Luis Obispo, Cal.; Gust. Belkey, Glyndon, Minn.; A. L. McDonald, Stock Exch. Bldg., Portland, Ore.; Dr. Will H. Potter, Kootenai, Idaho; Dr. H. H. Lauderdale, Sulphur, Okla.; W. G. Todd, East Bridge-water, Mass.; Dr. J. P. Torrey, Geo. B. Ripley, Andover, Mass.; Ambler Goat Dairy, Kendall Green, Mass.; Miss Mary S. Packard, R. D. 2, Rehoboth, Mass.; Dr. Louis G. Knox, Dan-bury, Conn.; S. D. Stokes, Williamson, W. Va.; Lewis W. Ranker, Tiffin, O.; Mrs. Adele W. Lee, Sta. B, Toledo, O.; Dr. R. Schmidt, Hannibal, Mo.; Dr. W. A. Kendall, Poplar Bluff, Mo.; Mrs. M. B. Ettien, Easton, Md., R. D. 2; Wm. C. Shirley, Orleans, Ind.; Geo. W. Prewitt, R. D. 4, Orleans, Ind.; C. A. Mitchell, Sr., Bx. 617, Second St., East Roches-ter, Ind.; Adna G. Bowen, Cook Building, Medina, N. Y.; W. H. Gannett, Augusta, Me.; J. S. Comins, R. 6, Box 64, Battle Creek, Mich.; Elmer F. Dwyer, Lynn, Mass.; James L. Shuster, Penfield, N. Y.; Mr. and Mrs. Christensen, Hackensack St., Wood Ridge, N. J.; Dr. M. S. Gooding, Brockport, N. Y.; W. A. Hosley, Belmont, N. Y.; R. J. Hillier, Ass't Supt. State Public School, Sparta, Wis.; H. H. Stuart, Fishkill-on-Hudson, N. Y., Box 833; Clark Haive, Boyne City, Mich.; Dr. E. S. Fuller, Piqua, Ohio.



**Saanen Doe and Graded Doe, shown by Miss Hunnikin.
The types illustrate the promises of good grades.**

The good milk of good goats brings the blush of health to pale cheeks.—Dr. Will H. Potter.

The goats kept us going in milk all the time, and it was in that dry time I overcome my prejudice and ate and relished goat meat.
—J. R. Chisholm.

Winthrop Howland, Redlands, Cal., endorses the exhibit in admitting the personal experiences of a visitor to appear in the *Angora Journal*, saying: "The following article by Dr. John P. Torrey of Andover, Mass., who writes of his visit to the milch goat show at the Rochester, N. Y., Exposition, should prove of great interest to readers of the *Journal*."

PERSONAL IMPRESSIONS OF THE
MILCH GOAT SHOW—ROCHESTER,
N. Y., EXPOSITION.

By John P. Torrey, M. D., Andover, Mass.

It was my privilege to spend two days (September 16th and 17th) at the milk goat show held under the auspices of the Rochester Exposition. Thinking that other goat fanciers, not able to attend, might be interested, I will tell what I saw and learned during my few hours at the show.

The Standard Milch Goat Breeders' Club of North America was housed on the grounds in three tents; one small office tent for the secretary and members, one large tent full of does which were arranged in a long row of stalls on each side, and the third tent contained bucks and some does, the overflow from the larger one. Every stall was filled, there being 128 goats on the grounds, and others registered had not arrived. This number was far in excess of that expected, 50 being considered a conservative estimate before the entries were sent in.

At the secretary's tent could be found literature upon goat culture, books, papers, pamphlets, while card posters in large type adorned the poles in all three tents, bearing such legends as this: "For the female of the species is not so odorous as the male," or as this: "233,106 goats passed the Federal meat inspection service; not one had tuberculosis"; and many others.

The goats were arranged with bucks and does in separate tents, as far as possible. For the sake of judging and comparative study it would have been advisable to have those of each kind together; whereas all kinds belonging to one breeder were placed in adjoining stalls. In regard to the feeding and care of the goats, and in fact, the whole management of the show offers little room for criticism, and is a great credit to those having the matter in charge, particularly to Superintendent Jager. He was more than hospitable and efficient in every way. He was assisted by several local men in the information tent and by faithful goat tenders who cared for and milked the animals. The milk was obtained from 27 does entered in the dairy class. Each milking was weighed and samples tested.

It was a new experience to see a large 10-quart pail two-thirds full of milk coming from a goat dairy! This milk was put into pint and half-pint bottles and sold for 10 and 15 cents as samples.

Every exhibitor was furnished a book of tickets admitting him to the grounds. Of the exhibitors present I met Mr. Jas. G. Green of Rochester, who won a blue card with his pure Toggenburg buck "Rex" (under two-year class). The president of the association, Mr. M. A. Nicholls, of Lockport, N. Y., owner of the famous Saanen buck "Sam," the best Saanen buck in the show. Mr. Jager, the

secretary, who in a sportsmanlike spirit kept his own very excellent holdings from "Jagerhof," of Toggenburgs, Saanens and grades, in modest retirement, could not help getting several blue cards and specials when the judge passed around.

That the club is progressive was shown by the number of lady members, the happiest of whom was Doctor Gordon of New Jersey. She won with "Ali Baba," a pure Toggenburg buck, first prize sweepstakes for best buck in the show, and other prizes too numerous to mention, as the auction bills say. She also had some beautiful does; quality rather than quantity must be her motto. Mrs. Shannon also had some beautiful Toggenburgs and won first with her "Sam Jr.," the under two-year son of Sam senior, the Saanen first prize buck, the judge rating the get better than his sire. Dr. Knox of Connecticut owns a doe sired by "Ali Baba," the prize Toggenburg, but did not have her with him. His spirit of the kennels, however, added much to shaping the policies of our infant association.

Of those not present during my stay, I enjoyed studying the stock exhibited by Mr. E. E. Arlidge of Barnard, N. Y., by Mr. C. W. Griggs of Trout Run, Pa., who has a strain of Nubian and Toggenburgs which he calls Nuburgs. He had quite an exhibit and as the stock is young, judgment of its qualities and milk production can be very properly suspended until more time has elapsed. The Toggenburg traits seemed to predominate. The exhibit of Dr. R. Schmidt, of Hannibal, Mo., two most excellent Toggenburg does only 8 months' old, was to my mind the best in the show, excepting the Tog. buck "Ali Baba." They are wonders of beauty and size, no horns, beautiful mild eyes, round and plump bodies, so that they won first in their class, first in the condition test, and also the long distance prize, which one would hardly expect to go with excellence in condition. They were the truest in color and Toggenburg type in the show. We are certainly greatly indebted to both Drs. Gordon and Schmidt for sending such valuable specimens so far for our instruction. Mrs. Eftin and several others whose names I have not by me showed fine stock. There were some Schwartzberg-Guggisberger goats, some Maltese and a few natives, but the main interest always turned to Toggenburg and Saanen, while in this show certainly the current set strongly toward Toggenburgs.

Great pleasure was afforded those present in watching the judging, by Mr. Alois Diethelm, lately from Switzerland, and now located with the New York State Experiment Station at Geneva, N. Y. He is thoroughly versed in old country goat lore, so that his peculiar fitness, fairness and skill as a judge was unquestioned.

In conversation with him I understood him to state that the Saanen buck should possess the following points: He should be long in body, hornless, with broad head and chest, head narrowing at the muzzle, having black spots on hairless skin about the nostrils. He should have square broad hips, rather long legs with short hair on hips; should weigh 130 pounds or thereabouts. Wattles or bells on neck in bucks and does immaterial in Saanens but should always be present in Toggenburgs. The eyes should be full with a mild expression in both breeds. The color of Toggenburgs is a rich chocolate brown, rather lighter in the bucks than in the does. The does have two white stripes down the face and white on legs. Some have long and some have short hair. Apologies to Mr. Diethelm, if I have misquoted him.

After the judging was completed members of the association present were called to order in the Secretary's tent by President Nichols. The warrant consisted of five articles, the second of which was first considered and thus 48 new members were added to the association. The name of the organization was next considered, and it was voted to change the name to "Standard Milch Goat Breeders' Club of North America," for the purpose of broadening the scope of the club's activities so that all breeders of milch goats on the North American continent may be welcomed to the work and advantages of the club.

Fellow goat fanciers who are working for ment of milch goats here in America and practical milk production and the develop-Canada join with us; we need your help in our efforts to develop a worthy race of milch goats equal to the finest in the old world.

The question of standard points to be required by us, in judging the two leading breeds, Toggenburg and Saanen, was next considered. After a set of standards had been read by the secretary for our consideration, a committee was appointed of well-known breeders with Mr. Jager and Mr. Diethelm in addition, to study these preliminary drafts of standard requirements and report at a future meeting.

The matter of a trial board to investigate frauds on the part of dealers in or out of the society was disposed of by the appointment of such a board, whose duties will be to investigate both sides of the story, giving the accused an opportunity for explanation, and where fraud is shown notifying our members lest others be imposed upon. Of course any such conduct or misrepresentations by any member of this club, if proved, would forfeit his standing with us, and blacklist his business among all breeders. So we must see to it that all our dealings have the true sportsman ring of sincerity and honor. This will advance true goat culture more rapidly than anything else. The above seemed to me to be the unanimous sentiment of the club.

The matter of maintaining a separate journal as the organ of the club was for the present deferred, thinking that our writings would draw more public attention if sent to general agricultural papers which go into so many homes of people who need to be educated to goat culture, and would not from lack of interest subscribe to a special goat journal. (Copies of those journals now devoting space to our work, such as the Angora Journal and Rural Life and others were on exhibition and for sale over the counter.)

Next to be considered was the establishment of a scientific, honest and accurate registration. Until the committee upon standard requirements have reported and the society has adopted such we cannot register our stock. But to cut short delay, a committee was chosen to go with the judge, Mr. Diethelm, over the prize-winners at the show, and to notify owners of those animals that their holdings were, in the estimation of Mr. Diethelm, good enough to show 75 per cent of the points usually required by their respective breeds. The committee performed their duties at once and owners will be so notified. In this way there will be some candidates passed upon by a competent authority to form a nucleus for registration when the club is prepared to establish it; while others may be registered when they come up to the standards adopted by the club.

Lastly, it was voted to appoint the various state vice-presidents in charge of a state bureau or headquarters to find out those in their state who have goats, and those who are interested to buy them, aiding each party in any way possible.

The goats are attracting much attention from the public and are one of the popular features of this year's Exposition.

As far as we know, it is the first goat show of any size, in this part of the country at least. The club hopes that local fairs will include these animals among their exhibits, thus they would bring to light many good animals at present not located. The scarcity of good stock or even of any stock is hard for the public to understand. But those of us who own a few goats realize that time and patience must be had as well as money in making progress toward owning a thoroughbred herd. It is still impossible to import stock from the continent of Europe because of foot and mouth disease. A few get in with Italian immigrants, and a few occasionally have the pull and the money to get by. English goats may be brought in.

All united in praising the milk for babies and sick people. The milch goat show is a complete success and has undoubtedly come to stay in our large exhibits of animal husbandry.

Little things sometimes worry a man the most—twins, for instance; but not when they are goats.—Dr. R. Schmidt.



Supt. Theo. F. Jager showing the Saanen buck
"Sam Jr."

Bred at the New York Agrl. Exp. Station.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MEETING AND
REPORT OF THE MILCH GOAT SHOW
HELD AT EXPOSITION PARK,
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

September 15 to 27, 1913.

To produce the best possible milk, easily digested by the weakest stomach of the youngest infant, at a small fraction of the cost of milk gained from any other source, is the mission of the faithful "Nanny," the poor man's aid to fight the high cost of living. To bring these glad tidings to all the land, the exhibition and dairy demonstration was given. The superintendent has been instructed to pilot all on the shorter way to a better living, so read the welcome sign to all visitors.

THE STORY OF THE CLUB.

As we look back a few months and review the events that have aided us to shape our policies since we, as an association, saw the light of day, on May 24, 1913, we are astounded at the growth we have made, the work we already have accomplished and, cheered on with what has been done, we face the future and the arduous labor ahead of us in the full strength of youth, protected in the armor of righteousness, fully confident that we shall bring order into chaos, rewards to the deserving and lay a restraining hand on everything that is not fair to the milch goat, its breeder and the general public, a public that sacrifices every year 300,000 babies on the altar of ignorance.

The few personal appeals which I mailed out to breeders of milch goats, their friends and advocates, residing in or near Rochester, N. Y., early last May, for the purpose of forming a local or country milch goat breeders' club, brought six men "staunch and true" together. W. Sheldon Bull, unavoidably detained, wrote that he would be with us in spirit. So it is that we can say, that "seven men" formed the nucleus of the present club. May they live long and be remembered longer.

On May 24, this little band of milch goat believers met in the law offices of James G. Greene, in Rochester, N. Y. Present were: James G. Greene, Brighton, N. Y.; G. M. Girk, Pittsford, N. Y.; Adam Kittelberger, Webster, N. Y.; Theo. F. Jager, Barnard, N. Y.; M. A. Nicholls, Lockport, N. Y.; T. W. Spillsbury, Rochester, N. Y., and by letter, W. S. Bull, Buffalo, N. Y. M. A. Nicholls was elected president pro tem. On motion the president appointed J. G. Greene, T. W. Spillsbury and Adam Kittelberger as a committee to draw up constitution and by-laws, the same to be submitted for approval at a future meeting. J. G. Greene and Theo. F. Jager were appointed a committee to consult with the Rochester Industrial Exhibition Company regarding the possibility of a goat show to be held later in the year. The fact, now established, that this show was a glorious success, speaks well, both for this committee,

Secretary E. F. Edwards of the exhibition and the club. Owing to my close connection with the daily press, being a member of the Rochester Newswriters' Club, all dailies were induced to give this little "band of seven" and the goat much prominence. The Livingston "Democrat" said editorially, "with the constantly increasing price of milk, goats are coming into use more and more. We see that an association of breeders of milch goats is to be formed in Rochester. This should solve the milk question in that city." The Rochester "Post Express" said:

"The association aims to educate the public regarding the value of goats' milk for infants' and invalids' use and its richness and adaptability for all kitchen or table purposes, and will also prove its low cost of production, especially where the householder has his own animal to furnish the milk, as good sustenance for a goat can be grown on any backlot or easily gathered by older children from the highways.

"M. A. Nicholls, one of the oldest goat breeders in the state, expects great benefits from the annual goat exhibitions and Swiss milk goat dairies that the association will hold this fall in order to convince the public of the cleanliness and desirability of the milk, the cheese dishes that can be made from the same, and the extremely low cost of the products, feed consumed, considered. It was stated, that a cow is able to produce its own weight five times per year in milk, while a goat of the better strains will give its own weight fifteen times in milk.

"James G. Green, who has for some years maintained a small herd of Toggenburgs, invited the goat breeders who had never tasted the meat of either fattened kids or yearlings, to join him in enjoying the dish of kings, 'roasted kid,' on a festive board, that should contain not only the meat, but also the milk and various cheeses and butter made from goats' milk."

The Rochester "Democrat and Chronicle" said:

"The recent possibility of a milk famine and the high milk prices have done much to bring the oft-despised goat into favor with small householders, who have found, it is said, that one or two goats of the right breed and age are fully able to supply their households with a milk that is highly desirable for ordinary uses and is unsurpassed for the nourishment of infants. It is the idea of the association that will be formed tomorrow to educate all who are in need of the best milk as to the best means of obtaining it.

"Not all goats are milch goats and it is not every breed that is able to make good on the many claims often made for it. The

association will aim to protect buyers and keepers of goats and will instruct persons who intend to keep the animals in their care."

Editorially, the "Democrat and Chronicle" brought under the caption "the goat to have its day" the following:

"The much neglected goat is to have its day in court. There has long been a suspicion that this pugnacious animal, which is credited with thriving on a diet of rejected fruit tins, paper from the bill boards and Canada thistles, has not been given due credit as a potential factor in reducing the cost of living. Now, according to official announcements, a goat convention is to be held at Exposition Park in the coming fall, and a meeting of the goat breeders of seventeen counties of Western New York will be held in Rochester today to arrange for the fall event.

"It is the contention of the members of the association that the goat can be made a prominent economic factor in the United States, as it is in Switzerland and other cheese-producing countries. Experts have found rare value in goat's milk, and a bulletin from the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry has pointed out the importance of goat meat as a substitute for mutton. It appears that a few enterprising Western New York farmers and business men, with a large sprinkling of professional men, have been quietly investigating the merits of different species of goats. It is intimated that these experiments have

demonstrated that, when the better grades of goats are given the same care and attention which are bestowed upon sheep and cattle, they abundantly reward such favored treatment.

"It is with a view of calling the attention of people to this source of alleged choice and wholesome food, and to improve the condition of the goat, that the Western New York Milch Goat Breeders will take part in the coming exposition.

"It is claimed that the breeding of high-grade goats in Western New York is no longer an experiment. It is to demonstrate the validity of this claim, and to foster an industry which already has received the unqualified indorsement of the Agricultural Department, that visitors to the Industrial Exposition in the coming fall will be invited to partake of goat's milk, cheeses, roasts, chops and fillets."

The 25,000 babies that die annually in New York state, "are an indictment against our civilization," inasmuch "as well known authorities estimate that at least half of these deaths were preventable by known practicable methods," proclaimed Governor Sulzer recently before the infant welfare conference. "It is a disgrace," he concluded, "that we have not hitherto given this subject the consideration to which it is entitled."

The Western New York Milch Goat Breeders' Association, embracing the seventeen counties in Western New York, that was formed, aimed



Nuburg, the new Composite Milch Goat Breed.
Both buck and doe show the lopping of the ears from their descent from the Anglo-Nubian.

to do its utmost to save the babies. Its aim was so good, its work so appealing to all within the state, that at one of the meetings held later in the year the proposal to make it a state organization was adopted. The word "Western" was dropped from the name and as the "New York Milch Goat Breeders' Association," its membership roll was opened to all residents of the state. We thought we had reached the limit, but soon found, that intelligent and earnest women and men in other states, even as far as Washington, Oklahoma, Minnesota and elsewhere, were following the very zeals that we had set ourselves, and in deference to their request our ranks were again widened and the association became truly national in character, or as we said on our letter heads, "a national association to promote interest in the breeding of milch goats and to encourage efforts to improve their quality and to establish standards; conduct exhibitions for the education of the public, and to stimulate co-operation among breeders for mutual protection and progress." This is still our aim; it remains as our motto unaltered, except insofar as we have again been asked to enlarge and now embrace all countries of North America. The name of the association was changed at the meeting held on September 17, 1913, to "The Standard Milch Goat Breeders' Club of North America." A long name, but a worthy one. It covers its aims, its hopes, its work. May it live forever and may its name become a synonym for truth and quality in milch goats, and a household word everywhere where a "baby" gladdens a home. Babies' welfare and milch goats go hand in hand.

Theo. F. Jager.

MINUTES OF MEETING HELD AT
ROCHESTER, N. Y., SEPTEMBER
17, 1913.

Presiding officer—President M. A. Nicholls, Lockport, N. Y.

Secretary—Theo. F. Jager, Barnard, N. Y.

After the election of forty-eight new members, many of them physicians and women, two classes as a rule, mostly interested in milch goats, the business proceeded as follows:

On motion, the president appointed the following Saanen Standard Committee, said committee to be permanent:

J. G. Greene, chairman; Theo. F. Jager, secretary; Dr. E. S. Gordon, Mrs. Adele B. Lee, S. J. Sharples, Miss B. A. R. Stocker, Alois Diethelm.

The Toggenburg Standard Committee, same to be permanent, consists of the following:

Dr. E. S. Gordon, chairman; Dr. J. P. Torrey, secretary; Dr. R. Schmidt, Wm. C. Shirley and J. G. Greene, Theo. F. Jager, E. C. Arlidge.

The duties of these committees consist in

promulgating an acceptable standard for the breeds mentioned. Theo. F. Jager, in presenting a standard for Saanen goats, said: "I have used all foreign authorities on the subject of Saanens, have collected a large number of typical photographs of the best goats in this and foreign countries, studied the animals in life here, in Germany and in Switzerland, and believe that the proposed standard, as I hand it to the members here assembled, will meet with their approval. The standard illustration of a typical doe, which is the work of a German artist showing the blendings of all good points wanted in the Saanen is in my opinion worthy of your acceptance as ideal. Your president has instructed the committee to get in touch with the best breeders of these breeds and to get their views, and as I have published copies of the proposed standard in leading milch goat periodicals, I have reason to hope, that the standard, by the time it has gone through its purifying process of criticism, will remain the law for all breeders of the future, a guide that is sure to coax us on to breed better and better animals from year to year."

BREED STANDARDS NEEDED.

The timely letter which S. L. Roberts, Lemon Grove, Cal., wrote to the Angora Journal, shows more than any other one thing the need of Standards. He says:

"In a somewhat near future there shall undoubtedly be held at different places on our coast milch goat shows, in connection with other livestock exhibits, perhaps, and dairy exhibitions.

Rochester, N. Y., has had her milch goat show this year. Ohio is about to take steps for a milch goat exhibit. Massachusetts will be up and doing, too, pretty soon.

When California, Oregon and Washington come to the front with such exhibits they should come prepared to show to an ideal type and color for every variety shown. But how can this be done without breed standards? Each breed has its own configuration, and most of them, or at least many of them, have their own individual color and color markings. I am aware that goat literature gives some description of each popular breed, but is this altogether satisfactory?

Breeders of cattle and horses, hogs and dogs have their standards of perfection and are judged by score card and points, deducting by points in each section according to defects from the standard ideal as agreed upon by the makers of the standard for each breed.

Poultry breeders and fanciers have their standards of perfection for over one hundred breeds and breed varieties. And, too, the most uniform flock of a given variety as to shape and color and size appeals most strongly to the prospective buyer, doesn't it? Is not this true, also, of buyers of Holstein cattle, Berkshire hogs, Morgan horses or any and all popular animals? Uniformity of breed, type and color is absolutely essential to the buyers'

defense. I know very well that some breeders of some milch goats deery the color feature of their own breed, making the type feature paramount, relying upon individuality for excellence or non-excellence, as the case warrants. Breeders of Saanens and Appenzeller and other white, or creamy-white, breeds know that in their purity they must be of this self-color (no color, properly); the Anglo-Nubian breeder must rely upon peculiarity of type form, as the breed shows different colored coats, as must breeders of several other kinds. But those who handle the Schwartzhals, Tarentaise, or Toggenburg must show in their herds their type forms and peculiarity of colors. There are other varieties or breeds that must show their distinctive coat colors, in the absence of which a want of purity of blood is in evidence, and the well informed buyer looks elsewhere.

These reflections call for milch goat standards for the good of both the buyer and the seller—for the authority of seller and defense of buyer.

I don't know if in the countries whence our importations have come they have their book of standards or not, but I surmise they haven't. (No—there are none in Germany and Switzerland.—T. F. J.) In America nearly all exhibits of animals, and in many instances

of fruits and agricultural products, the awarding is computed by score card. When the goat shows come on it will be necessary to award by points in a little different way from awarding by card upon the animal itself, but the principle involved as a working basis may be much the same. My goat friend, it will come to this before many years, and it behooves you to get in the parade close up to the band wagon.

I should be pleased to hear from milch goat devotees upon this subject of a standard, from all over the Coast States. (Why not from everywhere?—T. F. J.)

And while I am something of a Toggenburg zealot, I am not unmindful of the good qualities of all the leading breeds of this live stock, and would like to see standards compiled for every one of them and their propagation pushed to the front. There is room for all of them and to spare.

Goat culture in broad America is simply in its embryonal existence. The more good goats of whatever kind the better for the country—better for the poor man and his children—better for the invalid—yes, better for the well-to-do and the rich.

Milch goat culture is worthy our best efforts.—Dr. J. M. Tracy.



Information and Secretary's Office, Milch Goat Show, Rochester, N. Y.
Goats' Milk sold from this Tent for eighty cents per quart, and the supply was constantly short of the demand.

THE SAANEN GOAT.

One of the two leading breeds, if not the leading breed of milch goats is the Saanen. Being pure white in color, of large size, and hornless, this breed has been able, owing to its wonderful milk production and general docile habits, linked with a strong resistance to climatic influences and adaptability to sectional feeding customs, to make friends on every continent. The smallholders in the Berner Oberland in Switzerland, that beautiful valley through which the Saane runs, who originated this race, deserve a pillar of fame in every hamlet where the goats are kept, for it is thanks to them that goats for milk have become so deservedly popular everywhere. The Saane is a tributary to the river Aare, one of the waters that eventually makes the Rhine. The Saanen valley lies about 3,000 feet above sea level and some of the grazing plots go as high as 6,000 feet above sea level. Here stands the cradle of this noble race. The soil is of lime stone origin and produces abundant vegetation. Beginning in early May, the goats can roam all season until late in the fall. This made the race hardy; the chance to select from the natural grasses and browse what the system required, made the milk nutritious. The two thousand goats that were owned by the villagers in Saanen, Gsteig and Lauenen, had a run of practically 98 percent of all the area available and owned by these communities, were in fact the sole house support of many families and their care was considered the most important duty of the family.

Kanton Bern has, according to the latest census, over 70,000 Saanen goats and as fourteen of the sixteen goat exhibitions held there in one year awarded prizes only to Saanen goats, the predominance of this breed is easily understood.

The average annual milk production during the first milk year is 685 quarts, during the second year 735 quarts and for the succeeding years 840 quarts. Twelve hundred quarts are by no means uncommon productions, and records are at times given of goats that produce $10\frac{1}{2}$ quarts daily.

The butterfat percent of the milk produced depends on the feeding method. Goats on pasture give milk containing from 3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ percent butterfat, while goats fed on choice dry feed, augmented with grains give at times as much as 5% percent butterfat. The best record in butterfat stands at 8 percent.

The first export of Saanen goats was made in 1858 when the agricultural department of the granddukedom of Wurtemberg purchased one buck and five goats, and these purchases increased from year to year until in 1880 the white goat of Switzerland was well known in every European nation.

The white goat from Appenzell, although in all points except coat, the exact counterpart of the Saanen, has of late years been so mixed with the Saanen in all sections, except

its home county, that it can be safely discounted now as having passed its influence for having aided in perfecting the Saanen breed. The goat from Appenzell, also hornless and pure white, has a rather heavy and longer coat and to this is to be attributed the rather excessive coats that we at times still find on our Saanen bucks. The breeder whose aim is to create the best of a race should at all times work to eliminate the longer coated animals, as the goat having the shortest coat of thick hair is, if all other points are equal, the best for show as well as milk production. It has been claimed and this is true, that the heavier coated goat from Appenzell is better weather-resisting, and able to endure colder climates than the thin-skinned and shorter-coated Saanen, but as a certain amount of food stuffs and energy are always required to produce this heavier coat, and as it is, as a rule, taken at the expense of the milk quantity, it is doubtful if the logic advanced in support of Appenzeller for colder climates is correct, if milk production is to be the aim.

The greatest impetus to the breeding of pure Saanens was given, when Pfungstadt in Hessen-Germany, took them up. They began to breed them systematically in 1892, but had them since 1872. Today a provincial union of forty-four goat breeders' associations keeps the breeding, showing and registration of all the goats owned in the district under perfect control and the name, which they have given their perfected Saanen goat "Starkenburger Edelziege," is a synonym for Saanen excellence. The union of clubs won over \$2,500 in prizes in one year in competition with the best breeders from countries and districts in all the best shows on the continent, and the export sales of goats amounts so far to over \$80,000. This shows what one small section has done and can accomplish by working intelligently for the perfection of its aim, to produce the best possible strain of the Saanen goat.

The average annual milk production of the Saanen in Pfungstadt is 897 quarts annually, while common goats produced only 393 quarts. As a rule the goats are kept in the stable all the year around and handfed, while the kids are herded or allowed liberty until the full growth is attained.

Other strains of Saanen goats, that are equal to the best, are the Heppenheimer, Gross-Umstadter, Rimbacher, Lauterbacher, Tannus, Langensalzaer and Brandenburger. The Langensalzaer are probably the most noted and famed for having an abnormal bag development. The udder is almost round, closely fastened to the body and of a very large capacity. The neck of the goat is very thin, while the back falls off and is broad over the hips. The coat of the Langensalzaer goat is very fine, and almost silky in texture. Its breeders claim for it an annual production of from 850 to 950 quarts.

SAANEN STANDARD SUBMITTED TO
THE BREEDERS OF AMERICA
FOR CRITICISM.

By Theo F. Jager.

General characteristics. Saanen milch goats are large goats of a very docile temperament. Their milk production ranges from two quarts when two years old to five and more quarts when six years old. The does have a very feminine head, rather narrow, and coarseness in any section of body is foreign to the breed. The skin should be of rich, fleshy red color. Hair very short on does, on bucks, medium long. Bucks show the rather short face and compact head lines peculiar to their sex.

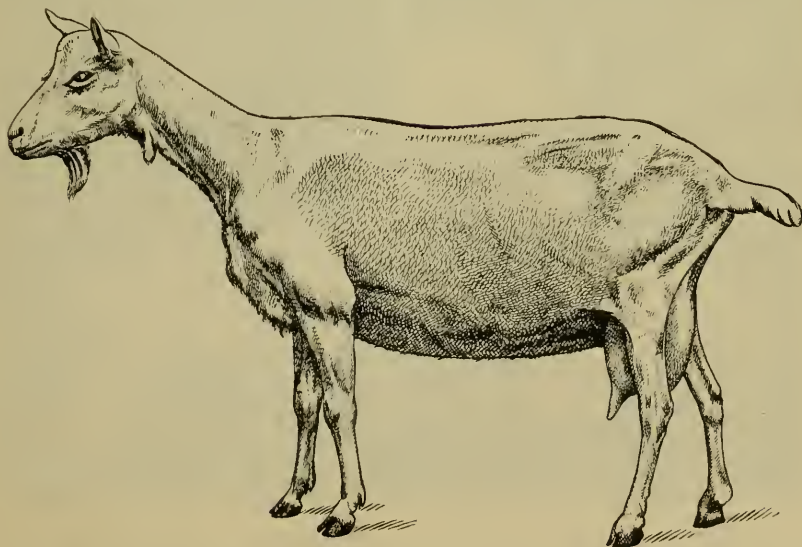
SHAPE AND COLOR OF BUCK AND DOE.

1. Head. Medium in length with wide forehead; fine nose between muzzle and eyes. Muzzle wide; eyes full and with a mild expression. No horns or discernible proofs that horns have been removed. Does have a longer head than bucks. Cheeks almost flat. Ears long, thin-skinned, somewhat hanging. Tongue and lips flesh colored; eyes yellowish, turning to bay; eyelashes white. Goatee long. The head, viewed from the front, indicate intelligence and smart, pleasing side lines; bulging cheeks are not permitted in does. Ten points.

2. Neck. Moderately long, free from dewlap or loose skin on under side, rather thin on does, size of goat considered; heavy and shorter on bucks, amply covered with a strong coat of pure white hair. Two long pendulous "bells" on each side of neck close to throat. Five points.

I am safe in asserting that the good work done by the breeders of Langensalzaer and Pfungstadt in Germany with the material originally provided by the Swiss from Appenzell, the Saanen Valley and Simmental, another prominent goat district, has really made the Saanen breed so desirable. No matter what the strain, a Saanen goat is always welcome property. While some strains embrace large or stocky animals, others, like the Langensalzaer, seek to improve the medium sized racy looking goat, and still others, like the Appenzeller, think a heavy coat of hair is very desirable. England, importing its first Saanens direct from the Paris goat show in 1903, it is said, has not made as much progress with the breed as we should have a right to expect, but no doubt will remedy this lack of interest when more of the breed are kept to allow them to be judged fairly in competition with others. Peer, an English authority, says: "The best of the Saanen goats are superior to the best Toggenburgers; in fact, the best of them are probably the best in the world, giving from five to six quarts per day."

The few pure Saanen goats now owned in America, are widely scattered, and while the best of them are found but singly, they have created great interest in the breeding centers of California, Ohio, New York and Pennsylvania, where they are rapidly making goat history. The imported Saanen goat No. 11, owned by the New York Agricultural Experiment Station, is a fair specimen of the breed and her authenticated record of milk production during ten months is 1,845 pounds of milk.



Ideal Saanen Doe

3. Fore-quarters. Breast deep and full, showing constitutional abilities. Brisket and fore-quarters rather light in does, the animal increasing in depth and width backward. Eight points.

4. Back. Rather long, loins falling in. Ribs well sprung, giving large barrel capacity; body deep at flanks; hair along spine longer than on rest of body. Twelve points.

5. Hind-quarters. Broad and straight, falling off a little over the pelvic arch; tail short, flat and well covered with hair. Eight points.

6. Udder. Capacious and not fleshy, full of milk veins leading to it; evenly broad from top to bottom. Firmly attached to body, the sole nearly level and extending well forward; two teats, two inches long, equal in thickness. Skin of udder flesh color or reddish, covered with fine short hair. Thirty points.

7. Legs. Fore legs straight and rather heavy on bucks, set wide apart. Hind legs a little bent, rather long. Four points.

8. Coat. Pure white throughout. Skin reddish or flesh colored, very thin on barrel of does, loose and oily. Hair thin, silky, close, short on does, more profuse and of medium length on bucks. Eight points.

9. Weight and size. Bucks, two to four years old, 140 to 180 pounds; measure at the withers from 28 to 30 inches. Does, two to four years old, 100 to 50 pounds, measure at the withers, 24 to 28 inches. The size and weight must be symmetrical. Eight points.

10. General appearance. Docile, active, confidence inviting. The bucks must impress

through their rather stocky appearance and longer coat, larger size and weight, while the does must appear feminine in face, and have the smooth coat and general appearance of a good dairy goat. Seven points. Total, 100 points.

So far as those present were concerned, and with the exception of the neck "bells" required, no objection was heard against the standard. It remains, however, for the breeders at large to give their opinions before we can feel sure to have made into law what we really want and need. A. Diethelm, specifically, was of the opinion that the "bells" should not be considered either a requirement nor an objection. Dr. L. Knox said: "I trim them off because I admire the smooth, long neck and consider them entirely useless."

The Toggenburg standard, at least so it was considered by all members present, notably among which were Dr. E. S. Gordon, J. G. Greene, E. C. Arlidge, Adna G. Bowen, Dr. J. P. Torrey, all well versed with the requirements of the breed, should be identical with the Saanens except in color and that a rougher and longer coat should be required for Toggenburgs, further that all Toggenburgs must have the neck "bells." With this information to guide the committees, I trust an acceptable standard for the two leading milk goat breeds will soon be a reality.

In the days of Hippocrates the milk cure was ordered to be taught in the medical schools as a curative of almost all breast affections and consumption.—C. F. Reuss.



First prize Saanen buck and doe, imported from Switzerland by Mrs. A. W. Lee, of Toledo, Ohio. This buck was called perfection in color and coat—a typical standard Saanen.



THE TOGGENBURG MILCH GOAT.

In East Switzerland, and notably in Kanton St. Gallen, in the Toggenburg valley, by Buchs, Grabs, Sevelen and also near Alt-St. Johann, the Toggenburg goat has been for many years the favorite. It is here where she was originated from crosses of the longer coated Appenzeller goat, a strain of the Saanen, and the fawn- or red-colored Hazli goat, herself again closely allied to the Guggisberger. Owing to the fact that English breeders preferred them and were able to procure good specimens of this breed long before good types of other breeds could be had, the Toggenburg has been able to take a good foothold in the British Isles and from there again in this county. Toggenburgs are a race that will make good, there is no doubt about it. They stand at the head of the list with the best of producers of other races and as they have a pleasing type and color combination they are often preferred to other self-colored breeds. H. S. Holmes Pegler claims that "this breed is said to be the result of a cross between the white Appenzell and the Chamoisee." Chamoisee is the French for Guggisberger, and in this respect the statement is practically true. The same writer says of the milk production, that "the chief reason for the Toggenburg being so abundant a milker consists in the fact that in Switzerland special attention to this feature has been given by breeders from time immemorial, inferior milkers being killed and eaten, and only the good ones kept for breeding." So far the Toggenburg goats are not bred to a uniform standard in Switzerland and we find short coated and long coated animals. The association of breeders in Wildhaus, Ober Toggenburg, have even gone so far as to allow classes for either in their annual show held every October. But it is safe to assert that the shorter coated type is gradually winning out in popularity, especially since English fanciers and American breeders are inclined to prefer them.

The American standard demands a rich fawn color, which may shade to a deep chocolate, but black Toggenburgers are also often found in the old country, but no matter what the color, the characteristic face markings and

white stripes on legs must always appear. Another strain which was formerly much admired, were the "black-booted," a chocolate colored goat with legs entirely black up to the knees, a black nose and minus the white face stripes. These are now eliminated from this race, practically extinct and only rarely find we such specimen, and then only under the name of Guggisberger.

Toggenburgs are a very hardy and prolific race and compare well with any other breed. It is doubtful if they can be excelled for frugality, milk production and profit. It should be the aim of the breeders to weed out all animals that show in any way inferiority to the standard points, and avoid inbreeding, that the inherited hardness may be preserved for the race. It is one thing to have a show goat capturing the prizes for being ideal in type, but it is a far better achievement to have a prolific breeder with a constitution to produce a pair of kids every year and to sustain its owner during a long lactation period. The dangers of allowing show animals to guide our breeders' operations is always with us and unless we plan wisely, and mate judiciously, and weed out fearlessly, we shall fail in our attempt to bring to perfection what we did get in good breeding material from across the pond.

A milking test held by the breeders' association in Buchs, which covered one entire year, showed that the eight Toggenburgers in the test had a lactation period of 366, 364, 354, 347, 345, 337, 336 and 313 days respectively. It convinces us that these goats will remain fresh and produce milk at times even for longer than twelve months. The average amount of milk per day was a little over four pounds per animal. Five goats gave in an English milking test in 1898 a total of 7,140 pounds.

"The Toggenburg may be said to be the most popular breed of goat in England at this moment," says H. S. Holmes Pegler, "as indeed it has been for some years. This is due to two important qualities—its great milking capacity and its docile, kindly nature. Anyone visiting a herd of goats of various sorts amongst which there are Toggenburgs will generally find that while the others move off at the approach of strangers the Swiss will come up to be patted, and will feed readily from the hand."

Submitted for Criticism by Theo. F. Jagn.

Scale of Points.

1, *Head*—Medium in length; wide forehead. Fine nose between muzzle and eyes; muzzle wide, eyes full and with a mild expression. No horns or discernible proofs of horns having been removed. Does have a longer head than bucks, with cheeks almost flat. Ears are long, thin-skinned, carried semi-erect, goatee longer and heavier on bucks. Bucks have a large curly tuft of hair between the ears, which hangs into the face. The head, viewed in profile, indicates intelligence and has pleasing lines; coarse features are foreign to the breed. The buck is somewhat more bulky in head as well as in other parts of the body than the doe.

10 points.

2, *Neck*—Moderately long, free from dewlap or loose skin, well proportioned to rest of body and head, without appearing stocky.

5 points.

3, *Forequarters*—Breast deep and full, showing great constitutional abilities; brisket lighter in does.

8 points.

4, *Back*—Long, loins falling in. Ribs well sprung covering large barrel capacity. Body deep at flanks, hair along spine longer than on rest of body. The animal increases in depth and width backward.

12 points.

5, *Hindquarters*—Broad and straight, falling off a little over the pelvic arch; tail short, flat, well covered with hair.

8 points.

6, *Udder*—Capacious and not fleshy, milk veins leading to same; covered with fine hair. Must be evenly broad from top to bottom, firmly attached to body, the sole nearly level, and extend well forward. Two teats of equal size and good length. Skin of udder fine and oily.

30 points.

7, *Legs*—Fore legs straight and rather heavy on bucks, coarser haired, hind legs a trifle bent, longer; again coarser haired on bucks.

4 points.

8, *Coat*—Skin flesh colored, covered with a fine coat of silky hair on does, longer somewhat coarser hair on bucks. Color of coat: From light-fawn to dark drab, often also mouse colored, free from white spots except as stated, a deep rich reddish fawn on bucks and a lighter fawn on does being the most desirable, if all other points are equal. Dark drab or chocolate shadings coming in to second consideration. The white markings which must appear are as follows: A white stripe on each side of the face from just below the eyes down to the muzzle; this should not include the muzzle nor touch the ears. Bucks have these markings in the shape of a white spot somewhat elongated around the eyes, extending them well down to the muzzle. White is also on each side and under the tail, on the underbody and on the legs, between the thighs and downward to the hoofs. Knee caps and front of legs show again a darker striping, which may be darker than the general body color, on bucks especially. The ears are lighter colored inside.

8 points.

9, *Weight and Size*—Bucks, matured, 130 to 180 pounds, measure at the withers from 28 to 30 inches. Does, mature, weight 80 to 110 pounds, measure at the withers 27 to 32 inches. The size and weight must be symmetrical and well proportioned.

10, *General Appearance*—Docile, active, vigorous. The bucks impress through their rather sturdy appearance and somewhat longer coat, larger size and weight; the does are very feminine in looks, and appear as a well groomed pet dressed in a smooth shiny coat.

7 points.

Total, 100 points.



Champion Toggenburg Doe,
shown by Dr. R. Schmidt, valued at \$500.
A perfect specimen at time of show, eight
months old.

STATE BREEDING STATIONS—TRIAL
BOARD.

Dr. J. P. Torrey moved, J. G. Greene seconded, that all vice-presidents organize branches within their states, that state breeding stations be recommended. Carried.

Several complaints and some charges were preferred by members against a goat dealer in a western state, who fails to live up to his promises in deals, neglects to pay his debts and does business generally in a way that is doing harm to the legitimate milch goat industry. On the motion of J. G. Greene, a prominent trial board was appointed with full powers to investigate the complaints received, to call upon all parties complained against for explanations and to protect others from falling their victims by publishing the results obtained. The president appointed the following on this board: J. G. Greene, chairman; C. S. Spillsbury, Mrs. C. C. Shannon, C. S. Doolittle, Adna G. Bowen.

ELIGIBLE FOR REGISTRY.

On motion, the president appointed Dr. L. G. Knox, Dr. E. S. Gordon, Alois Diethelm, Mrs. Katheryn Jager and Mrs. C. C. Shannon a committee to report on the breed characteristics of the goats on exhibition and to give in writing a list of all goats that were of a quality entitling them to registration as a pure breed. Dr. E. S. Gordon handed me, later on, the following report, which gives the name of the owner and the animal's name, breed and sex, and although in many instances nothing was known to that committee regarding the breeding of the animal, a registration certificate will be granted the owner upon application, as the goats listed have all the earmarks and visible signs of being thoroughbreds. The numbers in front of their names have been reserved for the animals and this number will appear on the certificate when issued, after the standard committee has concluded its work and fixed the types by law.

Milch goats entitled to registration.

Saanen—1. "Snowdrop," doekid, F. L. Thornton. 2. "Pansy," doekid, M. A. Nicholls. 3. "Snowball," doe, M. A. Nicholls. 4. "Catharine," doe, M. A. Nicholls. 5. "Viloet," doe, M. A. Nicholls. 6. "Sam," buck, M. A. Nicholls. 7. "Snow Queen," doe, Jagerhof. 8. "Bessie," doe, F. T. Servis. 9. "Tioronda," buck, F. T. Servis. 10. "Sam Junior," buck, Mrs. C. C. Shannon. 11. "Titania," doe, Miss E. E. Hunnikin. 12. "Lora," doe kid, Geo. Hak.

Toggenburg—13. "Winnie," doe, Dr. R. Schmidt. 14. "Howie," doe, Dr. R. Schmidt.

15. "Chieftain Jr.," buck, Dr. R. Schmidt. 16. "Win How," buck, Dr. R. Schmidt. 17. "Ali Baba," buck, Dr. E. S. Gordon. 18. "Nan E.," doe, Dr. E. S. Gordon. 19. "Nanetta G.," doe, Dr. E. S. Gordon. 20. "Belle," doe, E. C. Arlidge. 21. "Elmcroft Polly," doe, J. G. Greene. 22. "Elmcroft Rex," buck, J. G. Greene. 23. "Fanette," doe, Mrs. C. C. Shannon. 24. "Dorothy," doe, Mrs. C. C. Shannon. 25. "Little Maud," doe, Mrs. C. C. Shannon. 26. "Pride of Jagerhof," buck, Jagerhof.

Maltese—27. "Kaiser Wilhelm," buck, Dr. J. P. Torrey. 28. "Silver King," buck, L. W. Ranker. 29. "Diana," doe, Jagerhof.

Guggisberger—30. "Forestwater," doekid, Dr. H. H. Lauderdale. 31. "Mountain Girl," doekid, Dr. H. H. Lauderdale. 32. "Elmcroft Fanny," doe, J. G. Greene.

This, a new breed originated by C. W. Griggs, who claims much for the same. Pure Toggenburg does have been crossed originally with Anglo-Nubian bucks in order to get this hornless, generally dark brown or black colored breed of uniform quality. The milk is said to be of exceptional richness.

Nuburg—33. "Nuburg Chief," buck, C. W. Griggs. 34. "Princess," doe, C. W. Griggs. 35. "Nettie," doe, C. W. Griggs. 36. "Mascotte," doe, C. W. Griggs. 37. "Brownie," doe, C. W. Griggs.

In those countries where the goat is domesticated and its milk is used in the family there is very little tuberculosis.—Dr. O. G. Place.



View of Interior of the "Overflow" Tent.

This tent contained only a small fraction of the goats that could not be penned in the large tent. Feeder at work mixing his grain rations.

GENERAL REVIEW OF THE CLASSES.

As had been anticipated by close-observing milch goat breeders, the Toggenburgs were the quality classes of the show. The two 8-months-old doe kids shown by Dr. R. Schmidt, Hannibal, Mo., valued at \$500 apiece, were easily the leaders in the show, being exceptionally large, appearing like fully-matured animals, hornless, and having the rich perfectly even light chocolate color so essential to the breed. Their face and leg markings were perfect. As a man who had seen herds of the best in Europe, said: "They are just about what we have been looking for." Of course they promptly took both leading awards. A hornless doe close up owned by E. C. Arlidge, said to be bred by the New York Agricultural Experiment Station, was also a rare good specimen, but lacked a little in size. The does shown by Dr. E. S. Gordon, while older, were fully the equals of the Schmidt stock, but the presence of horns detracted some on that account. Closely compared, they were richer in color, type and general conformation perfect. "Ali Baba," the champion Toggenburg buck of the show, showed in every line his royal descent. While he may be said to be rather long-coated, he is every inch a true Toggenburg. The Schmidt bucks, while younger, were close up.

The Saanens were rather a disappointment, as Mrs. Lee failed to show her expected string. Aside from "Sam," "Sam, Jr.," and "Tioronda," no bucks could meet our approval, while in does but few were really true Saanens. Mark A. Nicholls had more Saanens in the show than any one else and the average quality of them was the highest. "Sam" was declared the champion. He is a veteran and while he has some foreign blood, is in every line worthy of the breed.

"Silver King," the Maltese champion shown from Ohio, is a large specimen of the true Maltese. Dr. Torrey's "Kaiser Wilhelm" lacked a little in size, otherwise his full equal. The does of this breed were in part dehorned and in part hornless, and as a class not equal to the bucks in quality. Since the coming of the Swiss breeds the Maltese seem to be losing popularity, and this is a pity, as they well deserve to be held in favor especially for crossing, as long as we lack pure-breds of the former to satisfy all demands.

In "Nuburgs," a composite breed originated by C. W. Griggs, this exhibitor took all awards except one on bucks, which went to a young specimen shown by Mrs. Viger. While this breed is far from perfect, it can be said to contain much of promise. The black and dark brown does shown, being hornless and of good size, with well-developed udder



"Ali Baba"

**Champion Toggenburg Buck at Rochester, 1913.
Exhibited by Dr. E. S. Gordon, Cranbury, N. J.**

rudimentaries, can be relied on to find favor in the eyes of many, especially as their originator claims much for them in the line of an especially rich milk.

The graded classes contained some excellent stock. The Maltese crosses shown by J. W. Grute and the Saanen crosses shown by Miss E. E. Hunnikin, were particularly attractive. The large herd entered by M. A. Nicholls and Geo. Hak also contained many individuals, that could not be bought for any price, proof in itself that their owners knew their value as milk producers. The "Elmeroft herd" contained many fine large Toggenburg grades, that in looks and production at least are equal to the best thoroughbreds. Some fine milkers were seen in the native class, and one especially, "Minnie," entered by H. L. Webster, although small in stature, surprised all by the large amount of milk she gave.

The show, while probably somewhat disappointing to some of our leading breeders, who

expected to see large entries of perfect specimens of every known breed, was, nevertheless, a great revelation to all others, and the words of praise heard on every hand over the large display and its arrangement easily crowded out the few isolated remarks made in a contrary spirit. The milch goat industry is just in its infancy; we have not as yet large herds of registered pure breeds, that are common in every locality; we have so far no advanced milk registry nor even an accepted standard, and knowing all this we have full reason to be proud with the advance that this industry has made in this short time. The many sales that were made and the interest shown by all is a guaranty that future shows will not only be larger, but contain more stars of the kind Dr. Gordon, Dr. Schmidt and others showed here. We have now been taught where to look for the good ones and their breeders will, as a result, reap their well deserved reward.



**Theo. F. Jager, Secretary,
Showing "Nuburg Chief," the property of C. W. Griggs.**

PRIZE WINNERS IN REGULAR CLASSES.

1. Saanen—Buck over two years—M. A. Nicholls, Lockport, N. Y., "Sam," No. 303, first. F. T. Servis, Charlotte, N. Y., "Tioronda," No. 424, second.

Buck over one year—Mrs. C. C. Shannon, Brighton Sta., N. Y., "Sam Jr.," first.

Buck over one year—L. W. Ranker, Tiffin, O., "Saratoga Chieftain," first; C. W. Beach, Rochester, N. Y., "Cream de Mint," second.

Doe over two years—Jagerhof, Barnard, N. Y., "Snow Queen," first; F. T. Servis, "Bessie," second.

Doe over one year—F. T. Servis, "Nana," first; Jagerhof, "Snow Belle," second.

Doe under one year—F. L. Thornton, 164 Pond St., Providence, R. I., "Snowdrop," first; M. A. Nicholls, "Pansy," second.

2. Toggenburg. Buck over two years—Dr. E. S. Gordon, Cranbury, N. J., "Ali Baba," No. 412, first; Ambler Goat Dairy, Kendal Green, Mass., "Assurance 2nd," second.

Buck over one year—J. G. Greene, 520 Ger. Ins. Bldg., Rochester, N. Y., "Elmeroft Rex," first; Mrs. M. B. Ettien, Easton, Md., "Duke of Gloucester," second.

Buck under one year—Dr. R. Schmidt, Hannibal, Mo., "Chieftain Jr.," No. 590, first; Jagerhof, "Pride of Jagerhof," second.

Doe over two years—Mrs. C. C. Shannon, "Fanette," first; J. G. Greene, "Elmeroft Fanny," second.

Doe over one year—Dr. E. S. Gordon, "Nanetta G," No. 434, first; "Nan E," No. 436, second.

Doe under one year—Dr. R. Schmidt, "Howie," No. 624, first; "Winnie," No. 623, second.

3. Maltese—Buck over two years—L. W. Ranker, "Silver King," first.

Buck over one year—Dr. J. P. Torrey, Andover, Mass., "Kaiser Wilhelm," first.

Buck under one year—Jagerhof, "Duke of Ivory," first; Jagerhof, "Gladstone," second.

Doe over two years—Jagerhof, "Directrice," first; Jagerhof, "Diana," second.

Doe over one year—Gust. Belkey, Glyndon, Minn., "Nana 2nd," first; J. W. Grute, Cochran, Pa., "Nanu G," second.

Doe under one year—F. L. Thornton, "Mountain Lassie," first; Jagerhof, "Bellair," second.

4. Guggisberger.—Buck over one year—Hans Graf, Gates, N. Y., "Cherusher," first.

Buck under one year—Jagerhof, "Duke of Fawnland," first.

Doe over two years—Jagerhof, "Princess Nellie," first; Jagerhof, "Yellow Lassie," second.

Doe under one year—Dr. H. H. Lauderdale, Sulphur, Okla., "Forestwater," first; Dr. H. H. Lauderdale, "Mountain Girl," second.

5. Nuburg.—Buck over two years—C. W. Griggs, Trout Run, Pa., "Nuburg Chief," first.

Buck under one year—C. W. Griggs, "Premium," first; Mrs. H. Viger, Clarendon, Pa., "King Nuburg," second.

Doe over one year—C. W. Griggs, "Princess," first; C. W. Griggs, "Nettie," second.

Doe under one year—C. W. Griggs, "Mascotte," first; C. W. Griggs, "Brownie," second.

6. Angora.—Doe over two years—W. D. Reynolds, Belfast, N. Y., "Angora R," first.

Doe over one year—W. D. Reynolds, "Arabella," first.

Doe under one year—W. D. Reynolds, "Annabelle," first.

7. Grades.—Buck over one year—Jagerhof, "Homelad," first.

Buck under one year—M. A. Nicholls, "Kugler," first; M. A. Nicholls, "Johnny," second.

Doe over two years—Geo. Hak, Lockport, N. Y., "Almona," first; Mrs. C. C. Shannon, "Marilla," second.

Doe over one year—M. A. Nicholls, "Valentine," first; Miss E. E. Hunnikin, Fullers, N. Y., "Lady Bess," second.

Doe under one year—Geo. Hak, "Lora," first; M. A. Nicholls, "Susan," second.

8. Native.—Buck over one year—Jagerhof, "The Veterinary," first; Jagerhof, "Graf Walheim," second.

Buck under one year—Jagerhof, "Browsing Lad," first.

Doe over two years—M. A. Nicholls, "Magnesia," first; Jagerhof, "Miss Browser," second.

Doe over one year—Jagerhof, "Cinderella," first; Jagerhof, "Black Irene," second.

Doe under one year—Jagerhof, "Romula," first; Jagerhof, "Main of Avon," second.

9. Driving Class.—Best single driver, boy under ten years—Hans Graf, first.

Best single driver, boy over ten years—F. T. Servis, first.

Best matched pair in harness—F. T. Servis, first.

Best trained goat—F. T. Servis, first; Jagerhof, second.

Best decorated wagon—F. T. Servis, first.

10. Dairy Class.—"Minnie," native doe, three years old, fresh April 16, 1913; owner, H. L. Webster, Wausaw, N. Y., third prize.

"Elmeroft Polly," Toggenburg, one year old, fresh May 2, 1913; owner, James G. Greene, 520 Ger. Ins. Bldg., Rochester, N. Y., second prize.

"Elmeroft Fanny," Toggenburg, four years old, fresh June 15, 1913; owner, James G. Greene, first prize.

"Nanu G," Maltese grade, five years old, fresh April 8, 1913; owner, J. W. Grute, Cochran, Pa., fourth prize.

"Nancy," grade Toggenburg, four years old, fresh August 16, 1913; owner, Geo. B. Ripley, Andover, Mass., fifth prize.

The ten days' dairy test convinced the management that it is unwise to hold such in the future in connection with regular milk

goat shows, as the animals, excited from the shipping, and unaccustomed to their surroundings and feed, and strangers to the milkers, will not respond as they would at home. The best goat, being often the easiest excited, may reduce her milk flow over fifty per cent and the result would be anything but fair to the goat and her owner. For the future this club hopes to arrange such milking contests entirely separate and apart from milch goat shows and arrange for them during the early months of spring when most milkers are in their prime. By the time we have secured our State trial grounds, we expect to arrange that our state vice-presidents can hold such annual milking contests, after the goats entered have become accustomed to their new surroundings and familiar with the attendants.

The average produced by the goats was around two quarts per day, and the milk was used in public demonstrations. Thousands of visitors who had heretofore harbored a prejudice against goat's milk were converted, and many hundreds of them promised to get a goat at the earliest possible opportunity.

SPECIAL PRIZES.

Five dollars in gold for best exhibit to Dr. R. Schmidt, Hannibal, Mo.

Five dollars in gold for best herd of three to Dr. E. S. Gordon, Cranbury, N. J.

Both of these Grand Specials were won by pure-bred Toggenburgs, one buck and two or more does.

Five dollars in gold for best display of literature, etc., to "Jagerhof," Barnard, N. Y. This farm had a separate tent erected, where goat periodicals, goat books, photographs, etc., were on display and could be purchased. C. S. Spillsbury was in charge and assisted by many other fanciers were surrounded at all times by a throng of eager folks in search of "more light."

The Champions of the show are the following:

Toggenburg buck, "Ali Baba," owned by Dr. E. S. Gordon.

Toggenburg doe, "Howie," owned by Dr. Schmidt.

Saanen buck, "Sam," owned by M. A. Nicholls.

Saanen doe, "Snow Queen," owned by "Jagerhof."

Nuburg buck, "Nuburg Chief," owned by C. W. Griggs.

Maltese buck, "Silver King," owned by L. W. Ranker.

Special merit ribbons were awarded to the exhibits of graded goats entered by M. A. Nicholls, graded goats by James G. Greene, graded goats by Geo. Hak, Nuburg goats by C. W. Briggs, native goats by C. L. Webster.

The President's Silver Cup, mounted, a handsome trophy donated by M. A. Nicholls, was awarded to the exhibit of Dr. R. Schmidt, who showed two bucks and two does of the Toggenburg breed.

The Vice-President's Trophy, donated by J.

G. Greene, was awarded to the Saanen entry of M. A. Nicholls.

The Secretary's Trophy for best Maltese display went to L. W. Ranker.

The Akins goat stanchion was awarded to the exhibit of Dr. R. Schmidt.

The Judges' Special for best Toggenburg or Saanen buck in show was won by "Ali Baba," a Toggenburg owned by Dr. E. S. Gordon. This special consisted of a full set of hand-made imported Swiss goat bells.

OTHER SPECIALS AWARDED.

One year's subscription to Rural Life, Rochester, N. Y., to Miss E. E. Hunnikin, Schenectady, R. D. 49, N. Y.; M. A. Nicholls, Lockport, N. Y.; C. L. Webster, Warsaw, N. Y.; Mrs. C. C. Shannon, Brighton Station, N. Y.

One year's subscription and a free insertion in the breeders' directory for one year in the Angora Journal, Portland, Oregon, to James G. Greene, 520 Ger. Ins. Bldg., Rochester, N. Y.; Dr. E. S. Gordon, Cranbury, N. J.; Jagerhof, Barnard, N. Y.; F. L. Thornton, 164 Pond St., Providence, R. I.; Gust. Belkey, Glyndon, Minn.; Geo. Hak, Lockport, N. Y.; H. L. Webster, Warsaw, N. Y.; M. A. Nicholls, Lockport, N. Y.; Miss E. E. Hunnikin, Fullers, N. Y.; Dr. J. P. Torrey, Andover, Mass.; G. B. Ripley, Andover, Mass.; C. W. Grute, Cochran, Pa.; W. D. Reynolds, Belfast, N. Y.; Dr. H. H. Lauderdale, Sulphur, Okla.; Mrs. C. C. Shannon, Brighton Station, N. Y.; F. T. Servis, Charlotte, N. Y.; E. C. Arlidge, Barnard, N. Y.; C. W. Griggs, Trout Run, Pa.; Mrs. H. Viger, Clarendon, Pa.; Mrs. M. B. Ettien, Easton, Md.; Dr. R. Schmidt, Hannibal, Mo.; Ambler Goat Dairy, Kendal Green, Mass.

Copies of Todd's "Practical Goat Keeping" were awarded to Geo. Hak, Lockport, N. Y.; C. W. Grute, Cochran, Pa.; Jagerhof, Barnard, N. Y.; Hans Graf, Gates, N. Y.; C. L. Webster, Warsaw, N. Y.

Copies of Bull's "Money in Goats" were awarded to C. L. Webster, Warsaw, N. Y.; Hans Graf, Gates, N. Y.; F. L. Servis, Charlotte, N. Y.; Mrs. M. B. Ettien, Easton, Md.; Gust. Belkey, Glyndon, Minn.; F. L. Thornton, 164 Pond St., Providence, R. I.

The "Griggsvale" Special, Nuburg buck, was won by Jagerhof, while the "Griggsvale" book for best type family goat entered by a lady was won by Dr. E. S. Gordon. This was a large spendid type of a pure (horned) Toggenburg.

The C. S. Spillsbury Cash Special for best buck and best doe was won by Dr. E. S. Gordon's "Ali Baba," and Dr. R. Schmidt's "Howie," respectively.

Dr. J. P. Torrey, Andover, Mass., won the Shoo-Fly Special with his Maltese buck "Kaiser Wilhelm."

Dr. R. Schmidt captured the "Cowease" Special with his Toggenburgs for best conditioned exhibit. This is remarkable when we take into consideration the fact that the animals came such a long distance.

Mrs. C. C. Shannon won the "Gibbs" Special for best pair of graded Toggenburgs in show.

F. L. Thornton captured the Rhode Island State Trophy for best entry from that state.

Many other minor specials were awarded that were handed directly to the exhibitors and that were not published in the regular prize list.

SIDE LIGHTS OF THE SHOW.

This, the first milch goat exhibition ever held on this continent, proved marvelous to all outside of the inner circle of "goatdom." President Rogers and Secretary Edwards of the exhibition company thanked the management for this unique drawing attraction, and assured us that we shall have better accommodations and more publicity in another year. Goat shows have come to remain with us forever. Let us hope that other states will profit by this "gate-drawing" show and ask us for advice in conducting an up-to-date exhibit.

The dairy tent was at all times surrounded by an eager throng looking for a free sample of goat's milk, and hundreds of them took a one-fourth pint bottle home. These were sold at 10 cents. This makes 80 cents per quart for goat's milk—and it's worth it, when we take into consideration that it can save 150,000 babies in a year.

Mrs. J. S. Comins came all the way from Battle Creek, Mich., to renew old friendships and to shake hands with others. Mrs. Comins is a living vademecum of goat lore and as such proved of great help to all in the show.

Dr. E. S. Gordon and her able dairy manager, who was justly proud over his success in winning in Toggenburgs, spent many days

with us, always eager to learn more and buy more, that more patients can be cared for in their sanitarium at Cranbury, N. J.

Dr. Louis G. Knox, who has just started with an extra fine lot of Togs, said that Danbury, Conn., is anxious for a goat show next fall. Oil the road, doctor, and we will be there. This club is ready to show in several states next year, as publicity alone will help us, the breeders, and overcome goat prejudice.

Dr. J. P. Torrey, the typical New Englander from Andover, Mass., was elated over his Maltese buck winning the blue. This buck, "Kaiser Wilhelm," by name, is a sure enough "warlord in white," and a great conversationalist. He—the buck, not the doctor—talked, growled or complained all the time. He would prove a great attraction on the midway as the "talking goat."

Miss E. E. Hunnikin sold her entries long before the show was really in full swing. Reason—they were good ones. L. W. Grute cleaned up everything, four-year-olds, yearlings and kids. Reason—ditto. It pays to have good stock; good stock is always in demand.

Ambler, the man who put "a-b-l-e" in "Ambler goat dairy," came here and reported that he had sold stock, dairy and good will to W. H. Gannett of Augusta, Maine. Wisely, Mr. Gannett retained him as manager. It is time now that we hear of some rapid strides around Kendal Green, Mass. A man that can raise goats and get the lacteal fluid out of the same backed by a man who knows how to find a market, or rather to let the demand know what is offered, is sure to make a very profitable enterprise.



Saanen Doe and Graded Saanen Buckling.
Shown by Mrs. Kathryn Jager.

“Jim” Greene took all the cream in the dairy class, winning both the blue and red. “Elmeroff” tacked in front of a goat has a meaning after all.

Weather? Did you ask how the weather was? It was just changeable enough to suit all tastes. We had some rain, some wind, some hot days and some real shivery hours. We and the goats managed to get along with the weather pretty good; none are the worse for it. C. S. Spillsbury sold the milk as a “hot-weather antidote” ice cold on hot days, and blood warm on the days when people were looking for sweaters. He has been connected with patients and hospitals long enough to know what is wanted. He sold milk to people that never tasted any milk before, and that is some record.

“Teddy” Roosevelt was there, he saw the parade of prize winning goats as they wormed their way through the masses of parading militia in front of a grandstand packed to its full capacity. Swinging his hat in the well known way, the “hat that often was in the ring,” he shouted a hearty “Hurrah” when the mammoth bucks pranced past him. It was a spectacle greatly enjoyed by all. Here a canopy of humanity, rich in the coloring of the ladies apparel, there a martial drama played by the sons of Mars and winding along, curbed in their haste to get on, a long string of the best goats ever seen in any land. It signified, in a measure, the time that is here now: The often despised nanny is accepted by society, she has a mission to fulfill and finds a welcome everywhere.

I tender the fraternity and the members of our club this report with the request that if they find anything good in it to let those know who might derive a benefit from it; for them it is mainly compiled. On the other hand if there are “bricks” to be thrown or kicks to be registered, send them to me, for I am the “goat of the club” and duly elected as Secretary to take all the blame.

Yours for more and better goats,

Theo. F. Jager,

Secretary-Treasurer Standard Milch Goat Breeders' Club of North America.

THE FAMILY MILCH GOAT.

A he goat came from the west on the face of the whole earth. Daniel 8:5.

He who knows what sweets are in the ground, or what revenues can be extracted from the same, either directly or through the agencies of animals subsisting on the products, is the right and royal man, the man who can look the future in the face with equanimity. This is the substance of an old truth. I doubt if there exists an animal outside of the faithful family goat, which is able to equal it in frugality, ease of keeping, profit, and last, but not least, in adaptability and richness of products, a rich suitable milk for the ailing baby, and a nourishing meat, when the surplus kids are served as a tempting roast.

It is high time that we open our eyes to the possibilities of the family milch goat. We cannot afford to allow prejudice and ignorance to drain our pocket book, while innocent children suffer for the want of the milk, that by experience and test is the best suitable for weak digestions. The goat has been lauded by the wise men of all ages. Solomon says in his Proverbs, chapter 27:26, 27: “The lambs are for thy clothing, and the goats are the price of thy field. And thou shalt have goats' milk for thy food, for the food of thy household, and for the maintenance of thy maidens.” Goats' milk will bring the blush of health again to pale cheeks; it will build up run-down systems, and give new life and red blood to those in need of a rich, easily assimilated food.

Here is a short story in letters, which shows what goats' milk did to insure one baby's life. The father wrote under date of July 19, 1913:

“Our baby boy, only one we have, is now six months old, weighed eight and one-quarter pounds at birth, now weighs eleven pounds. He weighed ten pounds when nearly five weeks old, but has been losing ever since, and is doing so now. He took sick when five weeks old. Our physician called it inflammation of the bowels. He has not been well since he was weaned from natural food and since he was put, under physician's order, on prepared foods modified with cows' milk and that the best of milk from our own dairy. He is always constipated. If goats' milk will help him, it will be a godsend, as all foods we have tried so far have failed to benefit him.”

A goat was shipped at once, for here was a tiny life in the balance, and the baby started on diluted goats' milk as soon as the animal had settled down to her new conditions. We advised the Dr. Sherman formula of feeding. Within seven days, to be exact, on July 26, we received the following letter:

“We gave the baby first feeding this morning of the goat's milk, after the goat had calmed down and was over her excitement of the trip. We reduced it as per your directions one-third with boiled water, cooled down, and he is resting on it nicely. The doctor said to reduce it one-fourth but we thought best as you said, since his other food is only prepared for one three months old. Most of the trouble was caused by the medicine the doctor gave him, when sick. He gets no medicine whatever now and is not worse. I do not mean to say, that the doctor was prejudiced against goats' milk, only he had no experience, perhaps, and did not know; then again, he had a prepared food of his own to recommend.

Several years ago my sister lost a child of bowel trouble ending in spinal meningitis. They had the best physicians hold a consultation and one good old doctor, now dead, told them that nothing could be done for the child, as it was too late, but if they had any more trouble at any time with others and could not nurse them, to get a goat and feed the milk.”

That goats' milk agreed with the boy, is shown by subsequent reports, notably the one which was written a few weeks later, Aug. 14.:

"Our 'little man' seems to be picking up. He is on goats' milk now over two weeks and has already gained thirteen ounces, something new, as he has not gained for some months, rather was losing slowly. We think of giving the milk full strength in a few weeks, as he has never vomited or been nauseated since fed on goats' milk."

Today the boy is well and the father is a milch goat enthusiast, one of those that keep on spreading the gospel of truth.

Another case was reported to us from Dansville, N. Y., by the neighbor of a family, who had a puny baby which was crying continuously, day as well as night. It was slowly losing and no remedies seemed to do any good. We advised goats' milk as the only possible remedy, because in our opinion the baby was dying of slow starvation on account of unsuitable food. The goat was loaned and shipped on trial, because the parents were prejudiced against goats. But behold, as soon as the goat was over her excitement and felt at home, the very first ration of goats' milk given to the babe in the evening full strength, was proving its value. The child stopped crying within one hour and slept the entire night through without awakening, suffered no nauseating spells and again enjoyed her goats' milk breakfast, and has gained every day since. The parents think goats' milk is a blessing from heaven. They have since bought goats in advance for future delivery, so that they will never be without goats' milk again.

Listen what the world's foremost medical authorities say regarding the value of goats' milk. Think and ponder them well! Then go and "get a goat." The mother and father who have the best interest of their children at heart, will provide them with the milk that is best suited to make them physically perfect and robust. Remember it takes a perfect and sound body to give the mind again a chance to expand and grow properly.

"I have never met with a case of tuberculosis amongst the goats of Mont d'Or during the whole of my twenty-four years of practice in that region," says M. Provent, D. V. S. "There are in Belgium at the present time 300,000 milch goats and 900,000 milch cows," states Dr. Pol Demade, "amongst these 300,000 goats there is probably not one affected with tuberculosis, whilst amongst the cows, according to whether the estimate be made by an optimist or a pessimist, there might be anything between 50 per cent and 75 per cent of animals suffering from or showing signs of this disease; the goat is almost immune from tuberculosis, while the cow never is." "All the different stages of our existence depend not only upon nourishment, harmless in character, but its perfect assimilation for best results," asserts Dr. Louis G. Knox, Danbury, Conn., "the ideal food for our purpose is human milk from healthy, unimpregnated mothers. Its only substitute of equal value is now offered us and can be supplied from

healthy, matured, unimpregnated milch goats." As a matter of fact, this statement, true as it is, does not embrace its entire value. A mother, engulfed with the duties of household and with the petty worries of everyday life surrounding her, and often disinclined or unable to partake of suitable food or in other ways modify her life to best suit her offspring, is but rarely able to feed her babe as nature intended it should be fed. Every brain wave affecting her disposition and every strain unduly exerting the energies of her physique, are in turn communicated to the babe that she nurses. What a Godsend the family goat is! She munches her feed contentedly every day, she produces the same rich milk, gemless, and easily assimilated every morn and night. The milk is ready for the babe, when drawn. It does not need to be pasteurized, heated, and made artificially sterile or pure. Give it as the goat gave it to you, and it will be the "Manna" that will bring the baby out of the desert of sickness, troubles and worries.

"The milk of the goat approximates more in its composition and digestibility to human milk than that of any other animal," says Dr. Barbellion of Paris. Goats' milk and human milk are digested completely in twenty hours, while cows' milk shows only a very slight advance after sixty hours. There is a reason why weak stomachs rebel against cows' milk and why nauseating often sets in. Milk is not merely a nutritive liquid, but is endowed with a desirable activity upon digestion and absorption. If the milk is treated, this biological activity is lost. We must drink it raw, that the natural ferments, contained in the milk, aid the weak stomach to assimilate it.

Now let us see what it costs to keep a goat and what income may be reasonably expected. W. G. Todd, who has devoted a long and busy life to the solving of this problem, says:

"It costs, on the average, \$10 a year to keep a milking goat, but this cost may be reduced one-half, or more. Now for the income. A good native goat, well cared for, having kids in January or February, will have her kids ready for weaning when grass starts in April, and will give one quart of milk a day for 5 months thereafter, and half that amount for 3 months more, making 195 quarts of milk that may be retailed in almost any city at 25 cents a quart among wealthy customers, or for infants and invalids. Allowing 5 cents a quart for cost of retailing, or, in other words, calling the milk 20 cents a quart at wholesale, the cash value of the 195 quarts is just \$39.00. This shows the annual profit to be \$29.00 on the one-quart goat—the lowest grade of native goat that we consider it worth while to keep. The two-quart goat, a selected native, costing no more to keep, will produce a profit of just twice as much, or \$58.00. The three-quart goat, a low grade Swiss, will produce a profit three times as much or \$87.00. The four-quart, and the five-quart goats, high grade Swiss, will produce a profit of \$116.00, and \$145.00 respectively.

All of this refers only to the annual production of milk. It does not take into consideration the value of the kids. Most goats have two kids, and most often they are a buck and a doe. The buck kid should be sold when two weeks old in order to give the greatest growth possible to the doe kid before weaning time, and there is always a demand for him. The doe kid from the one-quart goat, if sired by a thoroughbred Swiss buck, is worth \$10.00 at weaning time. The doe kids from the two-quart, the three-quart, the four and five-quart goats are worth proportionally more. Any well grown three-fourths Swiss doe at weaning time is worth \$20.00, and will be well worth \$40.00 when she has her first kids. Adding this value of the kids to the annual value of the milk shows the immense profit that there is at the present time in goat keeping. There is no other domestic animal that pays half as well for its feed and care. This ascending scale of profits in milk production also indicates the proper scale in the prices of milch goats, and clearly shows how much more valuable is the five-quart, high grade Swiss than the one-quart native.

And there is still an additional, though perhaps a somewhat more speculative profit. If one has brush land to be cleared, or will buy cheap sprout land for clearing, the profit by increase of value in the land is large. Four goats to the acre will clean up average sprout land in three years and bring in a good crop of clover. This sprout land is very cheap in some localities. Much of it may be bought for \$10.00 an acre and made worth \$50.00 an acre in three years. If near cities the land will cost more, and the increase in value will be proportionally less, but in every case it will be enough for a substantial profit.

A piano box kept against the side of the fence in the backyard can be made a very comfortable stall for a family milch goat, and

where there are children in the family, it will prove to be the unusual case, where a boy or girl will not find delight in earing for nanny. Much of her food can be secured for the gathering from roadside or waste lot, even in the suburbs of cities, and stored for winter use, or nanny herself can be tethered out on the lawn or on the vacant lot. It is really surprising how little a goat will consume. Adam Kittelberger, Webster, N. Y., who had a goat all summer to keep the grass on his front lawn in trim, said that he could not see on what the goat really lived and from what she furnished the milk that raised his children. Again, all who have a garden, will be able to use the waste vegetables and weeds to advantage for nanny. She will also devour with delight potato peelings, and other greens, especially if a little salt is sprinkled over the same after having been washed clean. Nanny is a clean animal, and whatever is offered her, must be free from dirt taints. For the same reason her stall should be kept scrupulously clean, and her hair combed or brushed every day. If a goat is in milking condition, the long hair on her flanks and bag had best be clipped off short every few weeks.

To keep a goat successfully requires so little and the profits from kids and milk are so great, and the keeping of a goat has such benefiting influence on the children, who should be taught to care for them, that any householder, who has children and the room to keep a goat, neglects his opportunities to get on better in life, if he fails to get one. After the first cost of purchase is out of the way and forgotten, many years of pleasure and profit, good health and independence, are sure to result.

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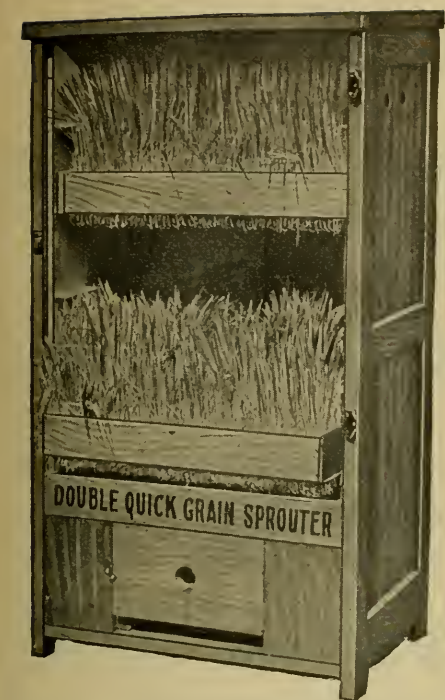
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