MEMORIAL
ENOS J. PERRY

Enos J. Perry, 92, extension professor emeritus of dairy husbandry at Cook College, Rutgers, The State University of New Jersey, died on September 18, 1983.

Perry's greatest contribution to agriculture was in artificial breeding of cattle. During a 3-month sabbatical in 1937, he studied dairy farming and herd management practices in Europe, chiefly Denmark. There he witnessed the first efforts to apply artificial breeding on a broad scale. Perry sensed the potential that existed for improving the quality of dairy cattle by the greater use of better bulls. When he returned from Denmark, he urged and was instrumental in helping local breeders to initiate the first cattle breeding organization to use artificial insemination in the United States, originating as Cooperative Breeding Association No. 1 in Clinton, NJ on May 17, 1938.

His educational leadership in dairy husbandry and his pioneering efforts in the breeding and improvement of dairy cattle were both significant contributions to world agriculture. Perry's book, *The Artificial Insemination of Farm Animals*, was translated into many foreign languages and is now in its fourth printing. He was also author or coauthor of numerous scientific bulletins, circulars, and papers. Perry was a popular speaker on the topics of progressive cattle breeding and herd improvement programs, and he participated in three international meetings of livestock scientists.

Perry was born on a farm near Stewartstown, PA. He earned a B.S. degree (dairy husbandry) at Penn State College in 1916 and an M.A. degree (economics) at Columbia University in 1928. Perry began his career in extension at Penn State College, serving from 1916 until 1920 as a county agricultural agent in Tioga County. He was a dairy extension specialist on the staff of West Virginia University from 1920 until 1923; then he joined the dairy husbandry extension staff at Rutgers, remaining there until 1956. Following retirement, he served for 3½ years as livestock advisor for the International Cooperation Administration, working in Egypt, Lebanon, Brazil, and Washington, DC.

Perry served for 3 years as a director of the American Dairy Science Association and was chairman of the Breeding Committee for 10 years. He was a member of the American Society of Animal Production and a Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. He received numerous citations and honors including the first DeLaval Achievement Award in Dairy Extension in 1951, the Supervisor Service Award from the US Department of Agriculture in 1949, and other awards from Penn State, Cook College, the New Jersey Department of Agriculture, the Northeast Breeding Association, the National Dairy Shrine, and the Italian government. Perry was awarded an honorary doctorate of science on March 10, 1980 by Rutgers, The State University of New Jersey. On June 21, 1983, Perry spoke with delightful vigor on the development of artificial insemination in dairy cattle in the United States at the dedication of the Enos J. Perry Seminar Conference Room, Animal Sciences Department, Cook College. In April 1984, he will be inducted into the National Agriculture Hall of Fame.

His wife, Alberta Vail Perry, died in 1977. Surviving are three children, Howard, Wilbur, and Marjorie; two sisters, Mary and Harriet; and one brother, Howard.

Articial insemination (AI), as practiced by bees and many other ying insects, has played an important role in plant reproduction for a very long time. Use of AI in animals is a human invention and more recent. Undocu-mented tales exist of Arabs obtaining sperm from mated mares belonging to rival groups and using the sperm to inseminate their own mares.Â A more comprehensive over-view of the technical aspects of AI are available in many of the books on AI and reproduction (Walton, 1933; Anderson, 1945; Cole and Cupps, 1959; Maule, 1962; Mann, 1964; Milovanov, 1964; Perry, 1968; Salisbury et al., 1978; Watson, 1978; Brackett et al., 1981; Foote, 1981; Herman, 1981; Cupps, 1991). Artificial insemination is used instead of natural mating for reproduction purposes and its chief priority is that the desirable characteristics of a bull or other male livestock animal can be passed on more quickly and to more progeny than if that animal is mated with females in a natural fashion. This book contains under one cover 16 chapters of concise, up-to-date information on artificial insemination in buffalos, ewes, pigs, swine, sheep, goats, pigs and dogs. Artificial insemination (AI) is the key technology in livestock production for achieving genetic progress and maintenance of genetic diversity. It is also a basic tool for advanced assisted...Â It is also a basic tool for advanced assisted reproductive technologies in animal species. This article reviews the state-of-the-art and current development in AI, including its principle steps, i.e., collection, evaluation, and preservation of semen, as well as various insemination strategies. Opportunities for this first-generation biotechnology are illustrated in domestic and wild animal species against the background of emerging molecular techniques. Keywords. Artificial insemination, the introduction of semen into the vagina or cervix of a female by any method other than sexual intercourse. The procedure is widely used in animal breeding and is used in humans when a male is sterile or impotent or when a couple suffers from unexplained infertility (when.Â Learn about sex-attractant pheromones in humans and in pigs and about the use of pheromones in the artificial insemination of animals. Â© Open University (A Britannica Publishing Partner) See all videos for this article. The first successful experiment with artificial insemination in animals was performed by Italian physiologist Lazzaro Spallanzani , who in 1780, while investigating animal reproduction , developed a technique for artificial insemination in dogs. Artificial insemination (AI) is the deliberate introduction of sperm into a female's cervix or uterine cavity for the purpose of achieving a pregnancy through in vivo fertilization by means other than sexual intercourse or in vitro fertilisation. It is a fertility treatment for humans, and is common practice in animal breeding, including dairy cattle (see Frozen bovine semen) and pigs.