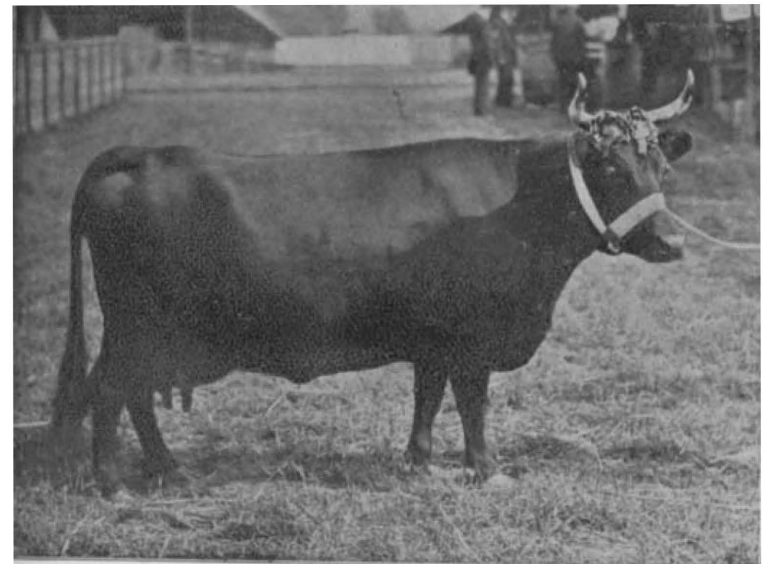


THE
**AMERICAN KERRY AND DEXTER
CATTLE CLUB**

BULLETIN TWO.

MARCH, 1912



A MODEL DEXTER COW, a prize winner at the Royal Agricultural Society Show. Photograph by courtesy of Mr. A. J. Hickman, Egerton, England.

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American Kerry and Dexter Cattle Club.

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C. S. Plumb, and Maurice Malloy, Agt. Castlegould,
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KERRY AND DEXTER CATTLE AT THE 1911 FAIRS

Exhibits of these two breeds were made at the New York State Fair and some of the minor Eastern shows. There was also an exhibit at the Virginia State Fair that was shown at Syracuse. Cattle in this exhibit at both shows were ruled out as not fair representatives of the breed, the judges being C. S. Plumb at Syracuse and J. H. Morgan, of Elmendorf Farm, Lexington, Ky., at the Virginia Fair. The one real notable show of 1911 was at the National Dairy Show at Chicago. Excellent exhibits were made by Howard Gould of Castle-gould, Port Washington, New York, and Elmendorf Farm, Lexington, Kentucky.



Fig. 1. GORT SUNBEAM 2nd. 24(2285 E) Imp. Sire Gort Sam [516 R. D. S.]; Dam, Gort Sunbeam [2204 R. D. S.], winner of the Howard Gould Challenge Cup as the best individual Dexter over two years at the National Dairy Show, 1911. A champion in the leading Irish Shows. Owner, Elmendorf Farm, Lexington, Ky.

The following are the Dexter awards at the National Dairy Show, C. S. Plumb, Judge:

Bull 3 years old or over (1 entry).

1st, Howard Gould on Tom Thumb.

Bull 2 years old and under 3 (4 entries).

1st, Elmendorf Farm on Gort Hero 3d; 2d, Howard

Gould on Castlegould Diplomat.

Bull 1 year old and under 2 (1 entry).

1st, Howard Gould on Castlegould Comrade.

Cow 3 years old or over (5 entries).

1st, Elmendorf Farm on Gort Sunbeam 2d; 2d, Howard Gould on Gort Queen.

Cow 2 years old and under 3 (4 entries).

1st, Elmendorf Farm on Gort Negress 4th; 2d, Howard Gould on Castlegould Duchess.

Heifer 1 year and under 2 (6 entries).

1st, Howard Gould on Castlegould Milliner; 2d, Howard Gould on Castlegould Blanche.

Exhibitors' herd: Howard Gould.

Champion bull: Tom Thumb.

Champion cow: Gort Sunbeam 2d.

THE HOWARD GOULD SILVER CHALLENGE CUP.

Mr. Howard Gould offered a silver challenge cup, for the best Dexter specimen over one year old shown at the National Dairy Show. It must be won at least three years in all by the same person or firm for permanent ownership, and must not be won more than twice by the same animal. The cup was awarded Elmendorf Farm on Gort Sunbeam 2d. 24(2285E.) This cow was imported by Elmendorf Farm and was an undefeated prize winner on the other side of the water.

The cup has been delivered to Elmendorf Farm, and it is hoped that there will be an active contest for its possession at the 1912 show.

FOUNDATION AND PEDIGREE STOCK IN IRELAND.

The following are from the rules and regulations of the Royal Dublin Society's Kerry and Dexter Herd Book, defining Foundation and Pedigree Stock. This is published here as important information to American breeders, and is as follows:

Foundation Herd.

"(1) All animals entered in the first, second, and third issues of the Kerry Register, as published by the Farmers' Gazette, shall be accepted as the basis of the Royal Dublin Society's Kerry and Dexter Herd Book. The number given to each animal in the Register shall be the Herd Book number of that animal.

Pedigree Stock.

"(2) Any animal is eligible for entry as a Kerry which is the produce of a sire and dam, both of which are duly entered, or are eligible for entry, in the Kerry Herd Book; in the latter case the sire and dam must also be entered.

"(3) Any animal is eligible for entry as a Dexter which is the produce of a sire and dam, both of which are duly entered, or are eligible for entry, in the Dexter Herd Book; in the latter case the sire and dam must also be entered.

"(4) Any animal is eligible for entry in the Herd Book of its breed if the sire and the dam's sire, and the grand-dam's sire are all entered, or are eligible for entry in the Herd Book, but the dam and sire must be of one breed. The sires not already entered must also be entered.

"(5) A cross between a Kerry and a Dexter is considered to be a half-breed and cannot be entered."

BRITISH KERRY AND DEXTER CATTLE ASSOCIATIONS.

The Irish Association. The Irish Farmers' Gazette undertook the publication of a Register, and in January, 1887, published the first issue of their "Register of Pure Kerry Cattle and Dexters." This Register comprised three volumes, including 46 Kerry bulls and 100 Kerry cows. It did not include any Dexter bulls and only 10 Dexter cows. The Royal Dublin Society acquired from the publishers of the Farmers' Gazette their rights in connection with this Register, and the cattle, with the numbers originally assigned to them, were included in volume one of the Kerry and Dexter Herd Book, published by the Royal Dublin Society in 1890. Up to January, 1912, this Society has published fourteen volumes, Vol. XIV being dated 1909. The total registration shows, of Kerries, bulls 678, cows 3565; of Dexters, bulls 565, cows 2349.

The English Association. In 1892 there was organized in England the English Kerry and Dexter Cattle Society. This was formed from the fact that not much had been done to show the value of these breeds outside of Ireland, and it was felt that a society in England could render important service in promoting these breeds. Volume one of the Herd Book was published later on, volume two appearing in 1902. Eleven volumes of the English Herd Book have been published up to January, 1912, Vol. XI having been issued in 1910. These volumes show the following number of animals registered. Kerries, bulls 238, cows 1334; Dexters, bulls 455, cows 1820. The headquarters of the English Kerry and Dexter Cattle Society are at 19 Bloomsbury Square, London, W. C.

RESIGNATION OF MR. B. NASON HAMLIN.

Mr. B. Nason Hamlin of Boston found it necessary to sell his herd of Kerry cattle, and these were purchased by Mr. Albert N. White of Greenfield, New Hampshire, who has become a member of the Club. Mr. Hamlin has tendered his resignation from the Executive Committee.

SOME ENGLISH KERRY MILK RECORDS.

Records at Babraham Hall, England. By the courtesy of Mr. F. N. Webb of Babraham, England, the Secretary has been furnished with copies of the records made by that herd, which is now dispersed. These records are selected as the best in the lists furnished. Some of the cows recorded below were exhibited at fairs, so that some of these records are a few days' short the entire year.

Name	Breed	Yield Milk	No. Days	Year
Blackberry II	Kerry	6879	290	1890-1891
Babraham Belle	Kerry	6504	297	1890-1891
Bumble Bee	Kerry	6282	317	1890-1891
Barbara	Kerry	6225½	305	1890-1891
Lesbia	Kerry	6449	298	1890-1891
Blackberry II	Kerry	6166½	308	1891-1892
Bridesmaid	Kerry	6259½	330	1891-1892
Babraham Belle	Kerry	5952	282	1891-1892
Blackberry II	Kerry	6400	272	1892-1893
Babraham Belle	Kerry	6764	289	1892-1893
Blackberry II	Kerry	6733½	329	1893-1894
Lesbia	Kerry	6799½	322	1893-1894
Lesbia	Kerry	6246	273	1894-1895
Black Bess	Kerry	6943½	...	1895-1896
Briony	Kerry	6103	301	1894-1895
Black Bess	Kerry	5943½	...	1895-1896
Basingstoke	Kerry	6694½	266	1895-1896

Bulletin I of this Club was issued in October, 1911. It contains a statement of the Club organization; the Articles of Association; a description of the Kerry and Dexter, and scales of points, from the English point of view; and some facts regarding production. Copies of this bulletin may be had on application. The following correction should be made in Bulletin I. The cow Waterville Violet on the cover, is a Kerry and not a Dexter, and on page 5, the word Clare should be spelled Clara, as applied to the cow in the picture.

PROF. JAMES LONG ON "KERRY COWS."

Prof. James Long is one of the noted English authorities on dairying and dairy cattle. He long held the position of Prof. of Agriculture in the Royal Agricultural College at Cirencester, and has been an agricultural and live stock author of eminence. The following article from his pen was published in the *Agricultural Gazette* (London), August 21, 1905, and is of importance as coming from disinterested sources:

Several years ago I had the privilege of paying a visit to the great cattle fair at Kenmare, in County Kerry, in company with three of the brightest and most popular friends of Irish agriculture, all dear friends of my own—the late Canon Bagot, the late Mr. James Robertson, and Professor Carrol, who happily is still among us. There could scarcely be a happier trio of men better calculated to make a trip instructive, enjoyable, and successful. After a visit, through the help of the resident Canon, to the Convent of the Poor Clares, where the sister who conducted us was unmercifully chaffed, we went fairly early in the morning into the fair, where some 3000 Keries of all shapes and qualities were gathered together. We had already paid visits to a number of little farms in the mountains where Keries were kept, and I at least had expressed my surprise at the conditions under which the milk was produced and skimmed, and the butter made, for we found in one instance at least that the milk-pans were under the bed, while in others they were placed in damp caves or stone-constructed outhouses, which were utterly unfit for the purpose. We had seen how poor and miserable were many of the cattle, and how unlike the Kerry as we know it in the English showyard or in the paddock of the Kerry fancier. It was not surprising, therefore, to find that the vast majority of the animals collected in Kenmare Fair were of similar type, and, if I may trust to memory, I believe Mr. Robertson bought the best bull and best animal of all exhibited at quite a moderate price. The cows in a Kerry fair, however, are not precisely what such a man would breed from or recommend. That they are in a measure adapted to live upon the poor herbage of the mountain-side is true, but inasmuch as the herbage, on some farms at least, consisted of anything but grass, it is not surprising that the Kerry is small, and that on her native soil she is thin and a producer of a very small quantity of milk or butter.

One must not be guided by what is to be seen in County Kerry. The cow to which it gives its name is capable of much better things, and only needs a chance to enable her to put on a handsome appearance, and to produce a quantity of milk or butter out of all proportion to the average which is yielded on the Kerry farm. About the same date to which I refer there was a Kerry cow in the herd at the Royal Agricultural College in which I was much interested. This animal not only produced a large yield of milk, but when tested in the month of July, that milk contained 3.89 per cent of fat. Two Keries in the herd averaged during the year 21¼ pounds of milk per day, while the cream yield reached 11¼ per cent, or more than that obtained from the Shorthorns and the Red Polls in the same herds; indeed, the Keries averaged, within a few decimal points, as much milk

as the Red Polls, more than the Ayrshires; and only 4 pounds per day less than the Shorthorns, which, as may be supposed, were of high class.

Since that time the Kerry has gone ahead. A society has been formed for the promotion of Kerry breeding, classes are provided at numbers of the best exhibitions, amateurs have taken up the variety in large numbers, and public and other tests have shown that the Kerry cow is a producer out of all proportion to her size. If we take the milking trials at the National Dairy Show at Islington, and travel over a number of years, we find that in one year eight Kerries averaged 36 pounds, or more than $3\frac{1}{2}$ gallons of milk per day, this milk containing 3 1-3 per cent of fat. In another year twelve Kerries averaged $25\frac{1}{2}$ pounds of milk per day, this milk containing the large proportion of 4 1-3 per cent of fat, while the solids not fat reached 9.2 per cent. Again, in a third year, seven Kerries averaged $33\frac{1}{2}$ pounds of milk, containing 3.69 per cent of fat. In two other years the averages of ten cows in each year were $27\frac{1}{4}$ pounds of milk and 33 pounds of milk, the fat percentage being in one case 4.36, and in the other 4.26; while in every instance but the first-named the solids not fat exceeded 9 per cent. In the first place, I would notice that taking the whole series the Kerries very nearly approached $3\frac{1}{4}$ gallons of milk per day, while in three different years thirty-two cows gave milk exceeding $4\frac{1}{4}$ per cent of fat, which practically means that although some of the animals must have yielded less, others probably reached nearly or quite 5 per cent. Here, then, is material for building up a strain or herd of deep and at the same time rich milkers. Surely the Kerry is worth supporting under such conditions. The figures point to possibilities which are great, while quite apart from the fact that good prices are now paid for selected stock, the size is such that the Kerry is practically placed within the reach of the smallest and poorest of cow keepers.

I am afraid the data with regard to butter production is not so prolific, but in one year at the London Dairy Show two Kerries averaged 1 pound $7\frac{3}{8}$ ounces, the butter ratio being almost as good as that of the average Jersey, for it was only 21.28, that is to say a pound of butter was produced from slightly more than 2 gallons of milk, whereas in five years 126 Jerseys yielded an average of 1 pound $10\frac{1}{4}$ ounces of butter, showing a ratio of 19.15. This remark is made, not to depreciate the splendid powers of the Jersey, but to show the relative capacity of the Kerry. If we go further and see what has been accomplished by individual cows, we find that Babraham Belle, the property of Mr. Adeane, produced some 1100 gallons of milk in a year, while we are told by Mr. Tait-Robertson, who has evidently inherited the passion for the Kerry entertained by his late father, that many

instances are on record of yields of 20 to 22 quarts per day. Mr. Robertson regards the Kerry as a general-purpose cow, suitable alike for a three-acre allotment or a 300-acre farm—in a word, as a cow for the poor as well as for the rich man, especially as their relative cost of feeding is considerably less than that of feeding the larger breeds of cattle.

The type of Kerry cow is being improved materially. It is not long since she was vastly different in form, more

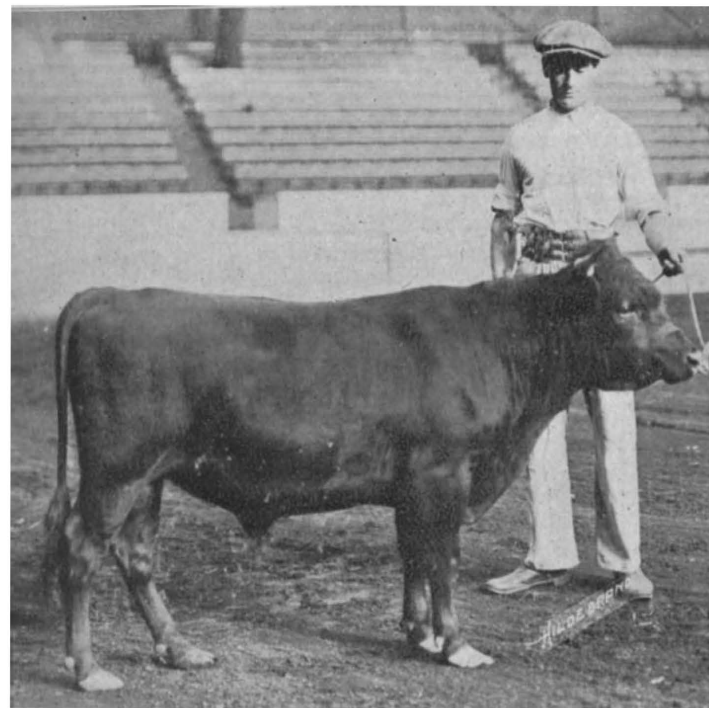


Fig. 2. GORT HERO 3d. 6[578 R. D. S.]. Sire, Gort Hero 2d [274 R. D. S.]; dam, Gort Sunbeam 2d. 24[5285 R. D. S.]. 1st prize two year old Dexter bull at National Dairy Show, 1911. Owner, Elmendorf Farm, Lexington, Ky.

rotund, coarser, and less like the typical dairy cow than she is today. I have for many years noticed the changes in the showyard, and today a really fine cow is beautifully formed, light in appearance, with a handsome head, white horns tipped with black, which are cocked, a black coat, on which a small amount of white is permissible on the udder and tail—although, I believe, Kerry men prefer to see a bull absolutely black—an active temperament, and a gentle disposition.

That there should be any determination on the part of Kerry men to eliminate the white on the points named is inconceivable. Given a solid black body, it appears to me that the wisest, as well as the most economical course, is to breed for type and milking powers, those powers being regarded in relation to both quantity and quality of milk. The Kerry, as a small animal, has comparatively small legs, and this gives an incipient plumpness and squareness to her body, while they do not detract from the symmetry of her form. We must not, however, confound the form of the Kerry with



Fig. 3. A DEXTER COW. Photograph from Mr. R. Tait-Robertson, The Hutch, Malahide, County Dublin, Ireland. This great little cow Mr. Robertson writes is making 22 quarts of milk a day.

the form of the Dexter, which is essentially short, thick, massive, and square. The Kerry breeder is clearly aiming at the form of the very best type of Jersey and Guernsey, but we must not forget, again, that there are two types of the Jersey which respectively have their admirers, the show Jersey, fawn-like and delicate in form, and the working Jersey, with a larger body, bigger digestive apparatus, greater room for the play of the vital organs, and a strength of body character which adapts it for the production of large quantities of rich milk.

REGISTRATION OF KERRIES AND DEXTERS.

Since this Club began business Kerry or Dexter cattle have been registered by the following:

G. M. Carnochan, Cairnsmuir, New City, New York.

Elmendorf Farm, Lexington, Kentucky.

Howard Gould, Castlegould, Port Washington, N. Y.

Oak Hill Estate, Uniontown, Pennsylvania.

Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio.

Albert N. White, Greenfield, New Hampshire.

F. J. Rodgers, Mills Building, San Francisco, California.

F. E. Stevens, Glens Falls, New York.

Persons receiving this bulletin are advised not to purchase Kerry or Dexter cattle unless registered on the books

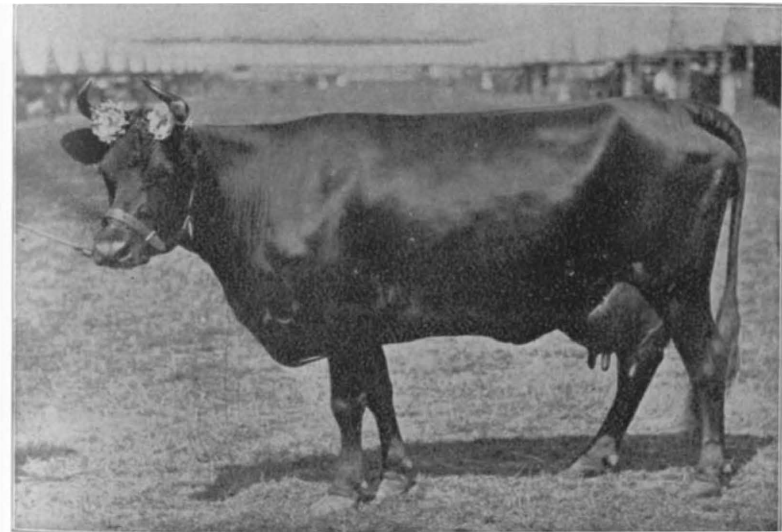


Fig. 4. A PRIZE WINNING KERRY COW at the Royal Agricultural Society Show. Photograph by courtesy of Mr. A. J. Hickman, Egerton, England. A fine type of the breed.

of this Club. It should be made a rule of purchase, that henceforth cattle of these breeds, on sale, must be accompanied with certificates of registry and transfer. If persons contemplating purchase will consult the Secretary, he will be pleased to advise correspondents as to whether the animals in question are registered or not. In this day, unregistered animals have no standing as a pure bred proposition, unless as young calves that will be registered at a suitably early date.

A SALE OF KERRY AND DEXTER CATTLE AT READING, ENGLAND.

The Live Stock Journal of London reports the following sale of Kerry and Dexter cattle at Reading, England, in October, 1911. This is given in this Bulletin in order to show American buyers something of prices abroad. The sale was at Tompkins' Repository, Reading. Messrs. Hammond and Crawford, Secretaries of the English Kerry and Dexter Society, conducted the sale, under the auspices of the Society. The catalogue contained forty-two head, amongst which were some very desirable animals, some being prize winners and cows in or near profit. There was a good company of breeders present, including Mr. George Habgood and Mr. T. Waite (Past Presidents of the Society), the Hon. Claud and Mrs. Claud Portman, the Rev. Lingard Simkin, Mr. C. Wilkinson, Captain Palmer, Mr. Patrick Taaffe, Mr. R. Tait-Robertson, and representatives of Mr. H. Martin Gibbs, Lord Haversham and the Hon. J. H. Ward, etc. The sale commenced soon after one o'clock, and a ready market was found for anything in or close on profit. Lord Haversham, the Hon. John Ward and Mr. George Habgood were among the purchasers. Mr. J. L. Ames (from Northumberland), Mr. Owen Williams (from South Wales) and Mr. S. Ashley were large buyers, and two lots were purchased for Italy. In all forty lots were sold at an average of \$60, a very satisfactory result when it is considered there were a good many animals which would not come into profit during the coming winter. The total of the sale amounted to \$2415. The chief prices were as follows. The prices are converted from guineas into dollars as a matter of convenience:

Bulls.

	Price.
Mr. L. Currie's "Ard Caien Duke" (Kerry), calved February 19, 1910. Sire, Carton Beau. G. Habgood	\$ 85.00
Mr. R. T. Robertson's "La Mancha Old Dick" (Kerry), calved October 10, 1910. Sire La Mancha Tip and Run. W. Vicary	72.50
Hon. J. H. Ward's "Lucifer" (Dexter), calved March 30, 1911. Sire, La Mancha Prince of Peace. R. Brydon	70.00

Cows and Heifers.

Mr. R. Tait-Robertson's "Gort Princess" (Dexter), calved 1901. G. Long.....	65.00
Mr. R. T. Robertson's "La Mancha Orphan Kate" (Kerry), calved 1904. J. L. Ames.....	90.00

Mr. R. T. Robertson's "Duv Tit Bit" (Dexter), calved May 5, 1906. Sire, Little Fool. Hon. J. Ward..	100.00
Mr. R. T. Robertson's "La Mancha Darkie" (Kerry), calved 1907. Mrs. Ratcliff.....	80.00
Mr. R. T. Robertson's "La Mancha Friendship" (Kerry), calved 1907. J. L. Ames.....	80.00
Mr. H. Martin Gibbs' "Barrow Daisy" (Dexter), calved 1907. G. Habgood.....	77.50
Mr. R. T. Robertson's "La Mancha Molly" (Kerry), calved 1907. J. L. Ames.....	70.00
Mr. R. T. Robertson's "La Mancha Polly" (Kerry), calved 1908. J. L. Ames.....	75.00
Mr. L. Currie's "Minley Maid" (Kerry), calved 1908. G. Habgood	80.00
Mr. L. Currie's "Minley Matron" (Kerry), calved 1908. J. Hales	60.00
Mr. H. Martin Gibbs' "Barrow Musical" (Dexter), calved 1910. R. Brydon	16.00
Forty head average 12 pounds, 1 shilling, 6 pence: \$60.	