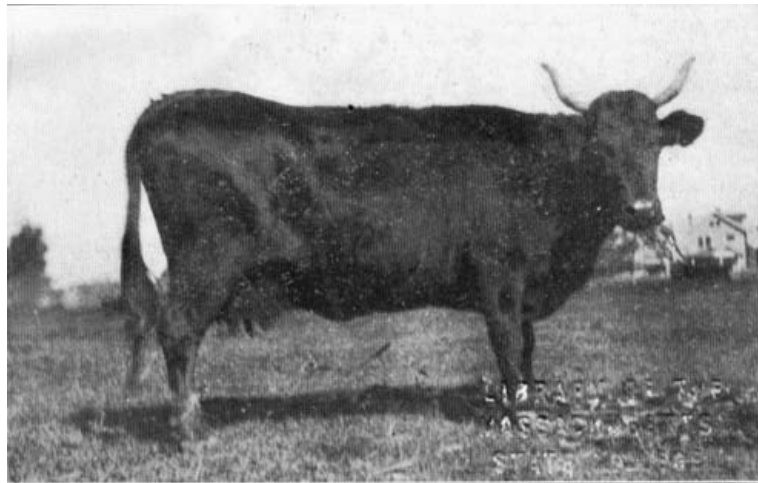


THE  
**AMERICAN KERRY AND DEXTER  
CATTLE CLUB**

**BULLETIN ONE.                      OCTOBER, 1911**



**Dexter** Cow, WATERVILLE VIOLET.  
Imported by Waddington Farm, West Virginia.  
Owned by Ohio State University, Columbus.  
Reserve at Royal Dublin Show, Ireland.

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## The Organization of the American Kerry and Dexter Cattle Club

For some years a number of herds of Kerry and Dexter Cattle have existed in America. Recently the interest in these breeds had grown to such an extent that an organization to promote their interests, and care for their registration and transfer became a necessity. During the year 1910, Prof. C. S. Plumb, of the Ohio State University, sought by correspondence to ascertain something of the ownership and size of Kerry and Dexter herds in America, and addressed letters to every person of whom he could learn owning these cattle. Less than 20 herds were located, but some of these were large and were actively engaged in development. In response to the request for views on forming an organization, the sentiment was very much in favor of doing this.

It was not thought expedient to have a called meeting, owing to the small number of persons owning these cattle, and their distribution over the country. Consequently those breeders interested, effected an organization by means of correspondence and a mail vote. A temporary list of officers necessary for the transaction of business was suggested and these were balloted on by mail, in July, 1911, with the following results:

### OFFICERS OF THE AMERICAN KERRY AND DEXTER CATTLE CLUB.

- President, G. M. Carnochan, New City, New York.
  - Vice President, C. H. Berryman, Mgr. Elmendorf Farm, Lexington, Ky.
  - Secretary-Treasurer, C. S. Plumb, Columbus, Ohio.
  - Executive Committee: G. M. Carnochan, C. H. Berryman, C. S. Plumb, Maurice Molloy, Agt. Castlegould, Port Washington, New York; and B. Nason Hamlin, Boston, Mass.
- These officers were elected to serve until the membership can be represented in regular meeting at some future time, when conditions will permit a more formal organization of the Club.

At the time of the election of officers, the following Articles of Association were adopted by mail vote:

## ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION of the AMERICAN KERRY AND DEXTER CATTLE CLUB

### Organization.

1. This organization shall be called the American Kerry and Dexter Cattle Club.

### Membership.

2. The membership fees shall be ten dollars (\$10.00). State Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations shall be regarded as honorary members, without voting privileges, but with membership fees.

### Purpose.

3. The purpose of this club shall be to promote the breeding of pure bred Kerry or Dexter cattle in America, by dissemination of information concerning these cattle; keeping a record of registration and transfer of individual pure bred animals; publishing a herd registry or other information of importance; and protecting the integrity of Kerry and Dexter pedigrees in America so far as possible.

### Foundation Stock.

4. (a) Any animal imported from Ireland or England up to January 1st, 1912, from ancestry registered in the Royal Dublin Society's Kerry and Dexter Herd Book or in the English Kerry and Dexter Cattle Society Herd Book, by which a connected registration record may be shown. (b) Also up to January 1st, 1912, any animal of Kerry or Dexter breeding, from unregistered ancestry in America, that properly certified evidence shows to have come or descended from stock of pure Kerry or Dexter breeding, imported from Ireland or England. (c) Also, up to January 1st, 1912, of any animal imported from Ireland or England of Kerry or Dexter breeding, of which certified evidence is given, yet not from registered ancestry.

### Pedigree Stock.

After January 1st, 1912, no cattle shall be registered by this Club, excepting those of registered ancestry in America, or those imported, that are registered in the Royal Dublin or English Kerry and Dexter Societies books. To be eligible for registry by this Club, the sire and dam must have been registered and made a matter of record on the books.

### Registration and Transfer.

6. Kerry Cattle will be kept classified by themselves, and

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Dexter cattle likewise, each forming an independent group. The product of a cross of Kerry and Dexter blood shall be regarded as a cross bred and ineligible for registration.

7. Printed forms for registration and transfer will be furnished by the Secretary free of charge. All applications for registry of imported animals must be accompanied by Government certificates of importation and certificates from the Secretary of either the Royal Dublin or English registry societies, unless as provided for under Foundation Stock.

**Registry and Transfer Fees.**

8. The regular fee for registration to members of the Club shall be one dollar (\$1.00). Non-members' fee two dollars, (\$2.00). All registrations of cattle calved after January 1st, 1912, shall be made within 365 days of calving, or be subject to an excess penalty for registration of five dollars additional to the usual fee.

9. The transfer fee for members shall be twenty-five cents, for non-members, fifty cents, and the seller shall pay cost of transfer certificate, and furnish the same to buyer unless otherwise agreed upon. All fees for transfer will be doubled, if delayed filing with the Secretary over 90 days following the sale.

10. The Secretary is directed to issue no certificates or transfers until the payments for the same have been received at the office of the Club. Exception to this rule, however, may be made in the case of State or Government Institutions, where authority to furnish registry certificate or transfer has been officially made.

**Publications.**

11. This Club shall publish from time to time, as funds may permit, a herd register, and any literature of an educational character that will aid in placing the merits of Kerry and Dexter cattle before the public.

**A BRITISH DESCRIPTION OF THE KERRY.**

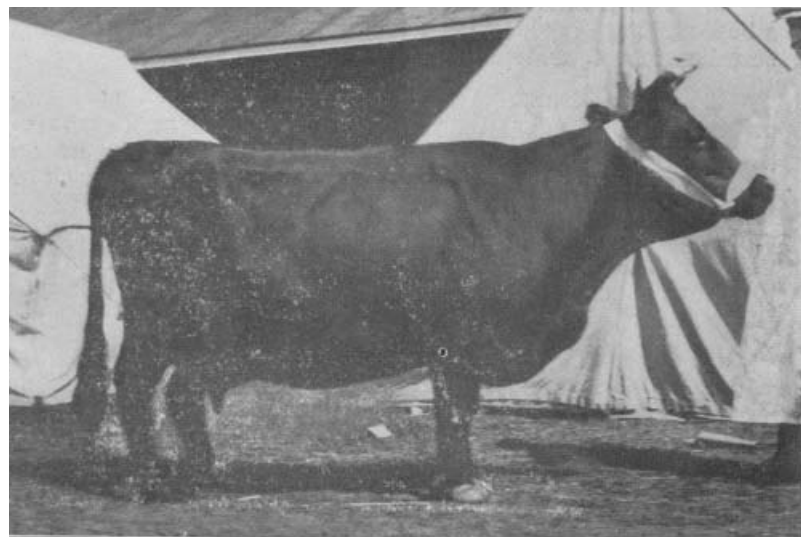
The following description is taken from Volume XI for 1910, of the English Kerry and Dexter Herd Book. The scale of points following the description is from the same source.

The cow should be long, level and deep, her color black, her head long and fine; her horns fine at base, mottled or white tipped with black, upright and cocked; her eye soft and prominent; her bone fine; her coat in summer like satin, in winter long and thick; her udder should be soft and large, but not fleshy, protruding well under the belly, the

teats being placed square and well apart, the milk veins prominent and large; the tail should be well put on, and have at the end long, fine, black hair. The Kerry cow should not weigh over 900 pounds live weight, when in breeding condition.

**Note:** A small amount of white on the udder and underline not to disqualify.

The bull should be whole black without a white hair; should have a long head, wide between the eyes, of masculine character, throat clean, horns medium length, mottled or white with black tips, turning backwards; withers fine; back straight from withers to setting on of tail, which should be long, fine, tipped with black hairs. The Kerry bull should not weigh over 1000 pounds live weight when in breeding condition.



Dexter Cow, Slane Clare. First prize at New York State Fair 1911. Champion at Royal Show of England. Owned and imported by Howard Gould, Port Washington, New York.

**Scale of Points of Kerry Cow.**

Gen. formation and character, head, horns and hair.	30 points.
Udder, size, shape, situation of teats, milk veins and escutcheon, etc. . . . .	40 points
Quality and touch. . . . .	10 points
Color. . . . .	20 points
Perfect. . . . .	100 points

**Scale of Points of Kerry Bull.**

General formation and character.....	25 points
Head, horns and hair.....	25 points
Quality and touch.....	20 points
Color.....	30 points
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Perfect. . . . .	100 points

**A BRITISH DESCRIPTION OF THE DEXTER.**

Reproduced from the English Kerry and Dexter Herd Book, Volume XI, for 1910. The scale of points is from the same source.

1. The Dexter is essentially both a milk producing and a beef-making breed, and both these points should, in judging, be taken into consideration.

2. **Color**—Bulls. Whole black or whole red (the two colors being of equal merit). A little white on organs of generation not to disqualify an animal, which answers all other essentials of this standard description. Cows. Black or red (the two colors being of equal merit). White on udder and the extension of white on udder slightly along inside of flank or underline of the belly, or white on tassel of tail, may be allowed on animal which answers all other essentials of this standard description.

3. **Head and neck.** Head short and broad, with great width between the eyes, and tapering gracefully towards muzzle, which should be large, with wide distended nostrils. Eyes bright, prominent, and of a kind and placid expression. Neck short, deep and thick, and well set into the shoulders, which, when viewed in front, should be wide, showing thickness through the heart, the breast coming well forward. Horns—These should be short and moderately thick, springing well from the head, with an inward and slightly upward curve.

4. **Body.** Shoulders of medium thickness, full and well filled in behind; hips wide; quarters thick and deep and well sprung; flat and wide across the loins; well ribbed up; straight underline; udder well forward, and broad behind, with well placed teats of moderate size; legs short (especially from knee to fetlock), strong, and well placed under body, which should be as close to the ground as possible. Tail well set on and level with back.

5. **Skin.** The skin should be soft and mellow, and handle

well, not too thin, hair fine, plentiful and silky.

Dexter bulls should not exceed 900 pounds live weight, when in breeding condition. Dexter cows should not exceed 800 pounds live weight, when in breeding condition.

**Scale of Points of Dexter Bull.**

General formation and character.....	25 points
Head, horns and hair.....	25 points
Quality and touch.....	20 points
Color.....	30 points
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Perfect. . . . .	100 points

**Scale of Points of Dexter Cow.**

Head, neck and horns.....	15 points
Body, top line, underline, ribs, setting on of tail, shortness of leg, etc.....	25 points
Bag.....	40 points
Quality and touch.....	10 points
Color.....	10 points
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Perfect. . . . .	100 points

**THE KERRIES AND DEXTERS AS PRODUCERS.**

The serious argument in behalf of these two breeds is that of milk production, and the cost thereof. Naturally, but little information is available, either in Great Britain or America. The American herds are small, and but little thus far has been attempted by owners to show the productivity of the cows. However, in Ireland and England there are many herds, and heavy producing cows are not uncommon. Mr. R. Tait Robertson, an eminent breeder near Dublin, says in an article published by him: "The milking properties of both breeds may be said to be of about equal merit, and the average quantity is about 12 quarts per diem from each cow for a period of six months after calving. Many instances, however, of cows producing up to 20 quarts and 22 quarts per day, are quite familiar to breeders, and that of Mr. C. R. W. Adeane's famous Kerry, Babraham Belle, and Mr. M. J. Sutton's Dexter Red Rose, may be quoted. The marvelous record of Mr. Adeane's cow, Babraham Belle, was something like 1,100 gallons per annum, and Red Rose, after calving on December 20th, in the year 1893, gave, up to the following September, 5 tons, 11 cwt., 14 lbs. of milk, or more than 1,220 gallons."

Prof. James Long, very prominent in English dairy

circles, a well known author and educator, in The Agricultural Gazette of August 21, 1905, makes the following statements:

"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 3½ gallons of milk per day, this milk containing 3½ per cent. of fat. In another year twelve Kerries averaged 25½ pounds of milk per day, this milk containing the large proportion of 4½ per cent. of fat, while the solids not fat reached 9.2 per cent. Again in a third year, seven Kerries averaged 33½ pounds of milk, containing 3.69 per cent. of fat. In two other years the averages of ten cows in each year were 27¼ 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 3¼ gallons of milk per day, while in three different years 32 cows gave milk exceeding 4¼ 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."

While but few records of Kerry or Dexter cattle have been made in America, there are some of special interest. At the Castlegould Estate of Mr. Howard Gould, Port Washington, N. Y., Mr. Maurice Molloy, the manager is making careful tests of the herd. In 1910 five Dexter cows made the following records in this herd: 7349 pounds milk testing 4.3 per cent. fat; 8268 pounds milk testing 4.0 per cent fat; 6127 pounds milk testing 3.9 per cent. fat; 6507 pounds milk testing 4.4 per cent. fat, and 5235, pounds milk testing 4.1 per cent. fat. Mr. Molloy writes: "The soil is shockingly poor, and burns very badly in the summer." Mr. G. M. Carnochan writes that his Kerries average 15 to 20 quarts per day, and that he has none that test under 4½ per cent. fat.

#### AMERICAN HERDS OF KERRY AND DEXTER CATTLE.

The following persons own more or less cattle of these breeds, this information being based on correspondence with the Secretary.

Mr. G. M. Carnochan, Cairnsmuir, New City, New York.  
Elmendorf Farm, Mr. C. H. Berryman, Mgr., Lexington, Ky.

Castlegould, Mr. Maurice Molloy, Agt., Port Washington, New York.

Mr. Whitelaw Reid, Ophir Farm, W. C. Whipple, Mgr., Purchase, New York.

Mr. Clarence Moore, 723 15th Street, Washington, D. C.

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

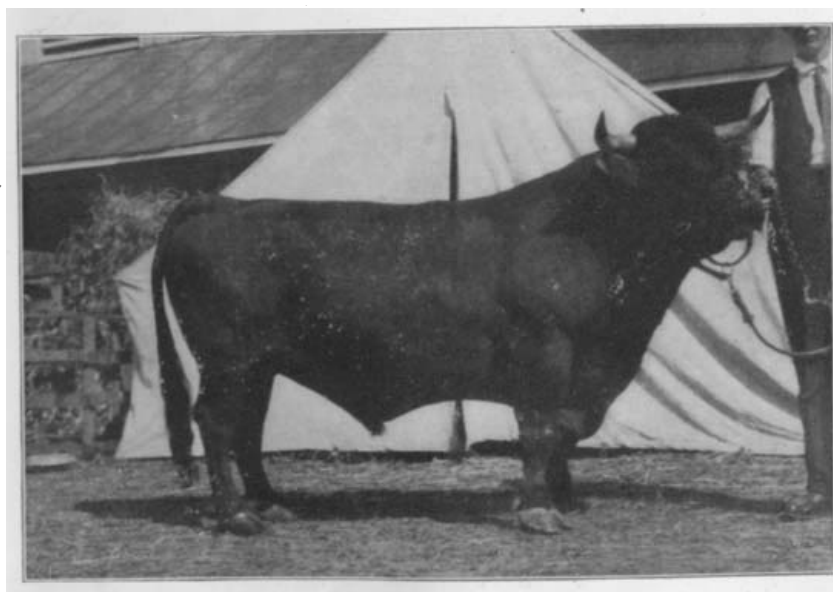
Mr. F. N. Terpenning, West Oneonta, New York.

Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio.

Mr. F. J. Rogers, Mills Bldg., San Francisco, California.

Mr. B. Nason Hamlin, 59 Congress Street, Boston, Mass.

Besides the above, there are some herds concerning which the Secretary is unable to obtain any information, excepting from rumor. A number of persons also own two or three head each, and these are not listed here.



Kerry Bull, NAPOLEON. First prize New York State Fair 1911.  
Owned by F. N. Terpenning, West Oneonta, New York.

## Cairnsmuir Kerry Herd

Mr. G. M. Carnochan, Proprietor, New City, New York.

One of the Oldest Herds of Kerries in America. Cattle from this herd were exhibited in 1904 at the

### **LOUISIANA PURCHASE EXPOSITION**

The only exhibit of this breed at St. Louis.

Correspondence Solicited.

## **The Largest Herd of Kerry and Dexter Cattle in America**

IS OWNED BY

### **Elmendorf Farm, Lexington, Kentucky.**

We own many imported cattle, and have a limited number of choice animals for sale.

Visitors are always welcome at **ELMENDORF.**

Electric car service from Lexington to the Farm.

## A Choice Kerry Bull

**Two Years Old in October, 1911.**

Is Offered for Sale by the

## **Department of Animal Husbandry**

**Ohio State University - - Columbus, Ohio**

## The Herd of Dexter Cattle

OWNED BY

**Castlegould Estate, Mr. Maurice Molloy, Agent,  
Port Washington, Long Island, New York,**

Consists of many choice individuals, including the best Royal prize winners of Ireland and England.

**Our Show at the 1911 New York State Fair  
Attracted much attention.**