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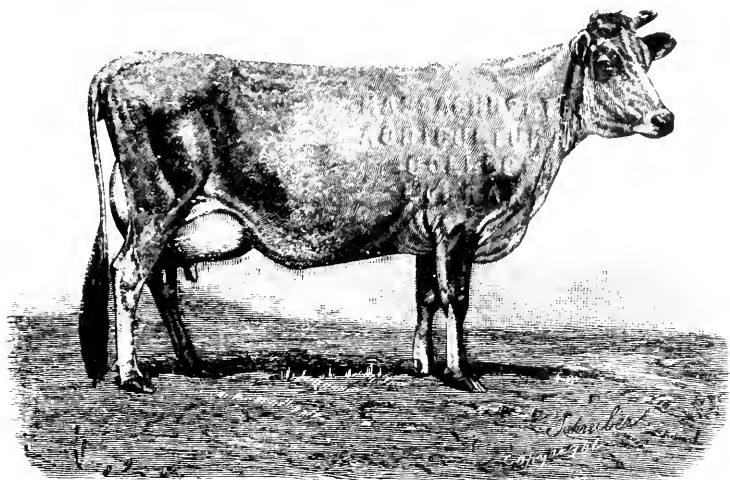








# "THE ST. LAMBERT"



MARY ANNE OF ST. LAMBERT.

FAMILY OF

JERSEYS.



BY

VALANCEY E. FULLER.

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# ST. OMER HERD

A. J. C. C.

HEADED BY

## ST. OMER'S EXILE,

*a pure St. Lambert. Son of that greatest of bulls, living or dead,*

## EXILE OF ST. LAMBERT,

*who proves the great claims made for him by being the sire of*  
93 ~~seventy-eight~~ *daughters, with records of 14 lbs. to 32 lbs., and*  
*quite a number yet to hear from, who, when old enough, will*  
*add still greater lustre to this matchless performance.*

## BUT THE MOST WONDERFUL PART

*of it is that notwithstanding he was bred to anything and every-*  
*thing that came along, yet, with his wonderful prepotency, he*  
*almost without exception*

**SIRED LARGE, STRONG COWS WITH PERFECT UD-  
DERS AND GOOD TEATS, GOOD DISPO-  
SITION AND GREAT CONSTITUTION,**

*when judged by their great and persistent ability to give a large*  
*flow of rich milk, year in and year out.*

**MANY OF HIS DAUGHTERS IN THIS HERD HAVE  
RECORDS OF 6,000 TO 7,000 lbs. OF MILK WITH  
FIRST CALF AT TWO YEARS OLD,  
SHOWING 5% TO 6.2% FAT,**

*and this trait does not stop with his daughters, for in more than one instance have his*

**GRANDDAUGHTERS GIVEN AN AVERAGE OF OVER  
7,000 lbs. WITH FIRST CALVES,**

*taking a bunch of six or more together, and this on regular dairy rations, without any preparation or forcing.*

*There are other bulls with great records as producers of great cows, but when you take into account the many different unskilled dairymen who own and have tested these daughters of Exile, the greatness of this old bull grows on you, and you are forced to the belief that not one in ten thousand will ever reach his wonderful record.*

**THEN WHY WASTE TIME TRYING OTHER STRAINS?**

**IN THE ST. OMER HERD**

**ARE TWENTY-FOUR DAUGHTERS AND MORE THAN  
THIS NUMBER OF GRANDDAUGHTERS,**

*and a better lot of good business cows, averaging 4 gallons daily, or better,*

**WITH PERFECT UDDERS AND GOOD TEATS,  
BACKED BY GREAT CONSTITUTION,**

*is hard to find.*

**WE CAN FURNISH**

*you with double grandsons and daughters with 50% to 62 1-2% of the blood of this greatest of all sires.*

*Study the breeding of St. Omer's Exile and see if you don't think he is likely to perpetuate the great name of his sire.*

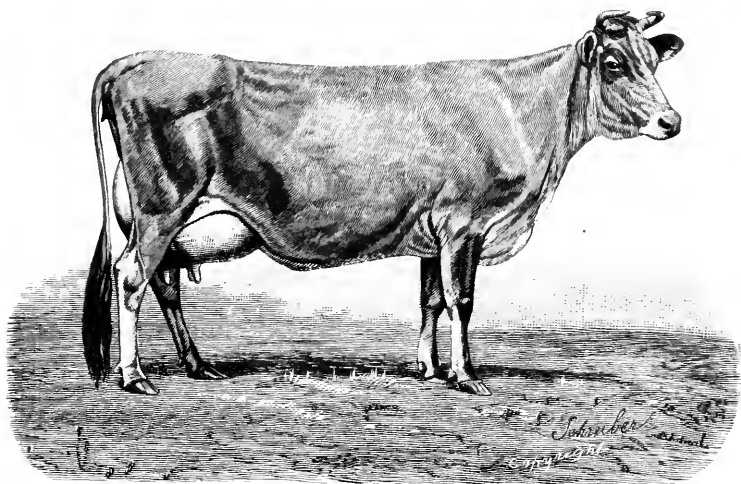
*Address JOS. T. HOOPEES,*

*Bynum, Md.*



# THE ST. LAMBERT FAMILY OF JERSEYS.

BY VALANCEY E. FULLER.



MARY ANNE OF ST. LAMBERT 9770.

(Bought by V. E. Fuller from Wm. Rolph, Markham, Ontario.)

It is the intention in this pamphlet to give a detailed history of the importation of the foundation of the St. Lambert herd, tracing it through the hands of the Stephens, its founders, reciting matters connected with its development, until the dairy world was startled by the work of Mary Anne of St. Lambert, Ida of St. Lambert, Mermaid of St. Lambert, and others of this family at my farm, "Oaklands," Hamilton, Ontario. It is also proposed to give the "inner lights" of how the "St. Lamberts" were launched to fame in the "boom" days; the enormous prices realized; the individual characteristics of such of the family as Mary Anne of St. Lambert, Ida of St. Lambert, Allie of St. Lambert, Mermaid of St. Lambert, Kathleen of St. Lambert, Lucy of St. Lambert, Canada's John Bull, and others. In this connection, I will try to give the characteristics of Stoke Pogis 3d, and his descendants, and the same of Victor Hugo.

As it was my good fortune to bring to light the (until then) unrecognized capacity of this great family, and to carry it into popularity; and as I owned a majority of the sons and daughters of Stoke Pogis 3d, and in many instances their dams and descendants, I think I may, without undue egotism, claim to be in a position to speak "by the book." None of us are growing younger.

In years to come, as those familiar with the facts seek new pastures, the getting together of this data would be almost impossible; yet there is hardly a herd on this continent, nay, in some cases, in foreign climes, where you do not find some of this blood; so I am in hopes this history will prove of interest and profit to readers.

The importation was made in the name of S. Sheldon Stephens, of Montreal, Quebec, Canada, by Mr. Harrison Stephens, his father. Mr. Harrison Stephens resided in Montreal from 1828 to the time of his death, and was one of the most prominent merchants in Canada. He always took an active interest in agriculture. He had three sons—Geo. Washington Stephens, one of the substantial capitalists of Lower Canada, who served in the Cabinet of his native province, under more than one government; S. Sheldon Stephens, and Romeo H. Stephens. Both the latter have been members of the American Jersey Cattle Club, although Mr. Romeo H. Stephens resigned his membership some years ago. Mr. S. Sheldon Stephens resided in Montreal at the time of the formation of the herd, and still resides there. Mr. Romeo H. Stephens, lately deceased, during his life made his headquarters at St. Lambert, Quebec, when at home, but traveled most of his time. Mr. Harrison Stephens had accumulated large means, and being anxious to establish Mr. S. Sheldon Stephens as a farmer, arranged with Mr. L. P. Fowler, of Bushey Farm, Bushey, Herts, England, to buy a herd of Jerseys for him. Mr. Jas. Duncan Gibbs, a friend of Mr. Harrison Stephens, accompanied Mr. Fowler when he made the purchase. Messrs. Gibbs and Fowler had *carte blanche* as to price. The order was, to send out the very best specimens of the breed to be found either in England or on the Isle of Jersey. How well they succeeded in their mission, subsequent events bear witness.

The animals were imported August 17, 1868, and comprised the following bulls: Defiance 196, bred at the Queen's Shaw Farm, Windsor, England, and Victor Hugo 197, bred by J. De Veulle, St. Clements, Jersey.

The cows were Victoria 411, Pride of Windsor 483, Amelia 484 and Juliet 485, all bred by Her Majesty the Queen, and Alice 488, Hebe 489, Berthe 490, Bonnie 491, Lisette 492, Ophelie 493, Pauline 494, Lydie 495, Portie 496, Fancy 1318 and Beauty 1319. In July, 1871, Mr. Andrew Allan, of Montreal, who, with his brother, Sir Hugh Allan, composed the great shipping firm of Allan Bros., imported Taffy 5523, and she and Topsey of St. Lambert (imported in her dam, Taffy) were added to the herd. Later on Stoke Pogis 3d 2238 was purchased by Mr. Romeo H. Stephens from his breeder, Peter Leclair, of Winooski, Vermont, and added to the St. Lambert herd. The original herd, as owned by the two Stephens, consisted of the 2 bulls, 15 cows imported August 17, 1868, Taffy and Topsey of St. Lambert (before mentioned) and Stoke Pogis 3d 2238; so that, to be technically speaking a *pure St. Lambert*, an animal must have as foundation, without an out-cross, one of the following bulls: Defiance 196, Victor Hugo 197, or Stoke Pogis 3d 2238, and the following cows: Victoria 411, Pride of Windsor 283, Amelia 484, Juliet 485, Alice 488, Hebe 489, Berthe 490, Bonnie 491, Lisette 492, Ophelie 493, Pauline 494, Lydie 495, Portie 496, Fancy 1318, Beauty 1319, Taffy 5523 or Topsey of St. Lambert 5524.

This is, according to my judgment, the "technical" definition of a "pure St. Lambert." It is only my individual opinion. It may be no more correct than those who differ from me, and I know there are many such. They claim that the term "pure St. Lambert" should include, beside the animals specified, the descendants of Stoke Pogis 1259, imp., and Marjoram 3239, imp., and not be limited to Stoke Pogis 3d; and there is a great show of reason in their argument. They claim that inasmuch as Stoke Pogis 3d was, by my contention, the most potent factor in the St. Lambert family, and he could only have inherited his great prepotency through his sire and dam, the inheritance of Stoke Pogis 3d is common to Stoke Pogis 5th, Leclair's Marjoram, and Marjoram 2d, full brother and full sisters, respectively, of Stoke Pogis 3d, and they ought to be classed as pure St. Lamberts. While these three animals may not be "technically" pure St. Lamberts, they are practically so.

They have the same common inheritance. This narrows it down to a question of prepotency, which it is not my province to discuss in this pamphlet. Let us reverse matters. Suppose Stoke Pogis 5th had been used in the St. Lambert herd in place of Stoke Pogis 3d. Would the daughters of Stoke Pogis 3d have been less valuable on that account? Every one will admit that apart from the contributing cause of the "nick" with "Victor Hugos," the value of the get and descendants of Stoke Pogis 3d would have been equally as great. Many claim that my definition is a "distinction without a difference." Practically it is so; technically it is not. Again, others claim that Stoke Pogis, Marjoram, Matilda and Violet 3d, having been bred from Philip Dauncey Stock, and all being imported from England at the same time by Peter Leclair, their descendants must be classed as "pure St. Lamberts." Upon the same line of reasoning, and with better foundation, it might be claimed that Rioter 2d and Dolphin 2d should be classed as "pure St. Lamberts;" yet no one ever makes such a claim, nor if made would it be entertained. The general belief that Marjoram was what is called "pure Dauncey" is incorrect. This much must be conceded in all fairness: that while the descendants of Stoke Pogis 5th, Leclair's Marjoram and Marjoram 2d are not "technically" pure St. Lamberts, according to my conception of it, they are practically so, having one common inheritance, and are consequently equally valuable, dependent upon



SOME "AMERICAN BEAUTIES" IN MRS. ADDA F. HOWIE'S HERD.

the prepotency of each. Stoke Pogis 3d could inherit nothing but what was given him through his sire and dam, an inheritance common to his full brothers and sisters.

#### STEPHENS HERD LOCATED.

The herd was not taken to St. Lambert when first imported, as is generally believed, but was kept on a farm, by Mr. S. Sheldon Stephens, on the lower Lachine Road, near Montreal, which had been bought for him by his father. They were kept there for several years, and while on this farm the name "St. Lambert" was never used. Mr. S. Sheldon Stephens devoted his entire time and attention to his Jerseys and agricultural pursuits, more for pleasure than profit. The records of the A. J. C. C. show that Victor Hugo was sold by S. S. Stephens to Z. G. Simmons of Kenosha, Wis., February 1, 1871, and that he remained in the possession of Mr. Simmons until February, 1873, when he sold him to R. S. Houston, of the same place. In later years I corresponded with one of these gentlemen with regard to Victor Hugo, while this bull was in Wisconsin, and found that he had been used principally on grades, but his get were uncommonly fine, and were very much thought of.

While the herd was in the possession of S. Sheldon Stephens, he bred the following bulls: Lord Monck 304, Frontenac 492, Gaspé 493, Montmorenci 494, Montcalm 495, Megantic 496, Roberval 497, Laval 506, Lord Lisgar 1066, Lord Aylmar 1067, and Orloff 3143.

Of the above, Orloff and Lord Lisgar were the only bulls that were transferred by S. Sheldon Stephens to Romeo H. Stephens.

The following were some of the sales of the original importation: Hebe 489, to N. R. Boutelle, Waterville, Maine; Berthe 490, to John Shedden, Montreal, May 20, 1871; Bonnie 491, to William Redden of Plantagenet, Quebec, June 28, 1871; Lisette 492, to S. Hickson, general manager of the Grand Trunk Railroad, Montreal, June 5, 1872.

Of course there is a large number of descendants of this original importation which were transferred to Romeo H. Stephens by S. Sheldon Stephens, but their number is too great to enumerate. I am told, though, by members of the family that only the very choicest selection of S. S. Stephens' herd was handed over to Romeo H. Stephens and taken to St. Lambert.

Mr. R. H. Stephens personally told me of his acquisition of Stoke Pogis 3d, which he bought from Peter Leclair, of Winoski, Vt. He said that, having inbred his cows as much as he thought he could afford to do, he made up his mind he must get an out-cross; so he journeyed to Winoski to see Mr. Leclair, to ascertain if he could make a trade for a bull that he had. This was in the winter time. Mr. Leclair was practising law at that time in Winoski. The farm being some distance, they started to drive out to it in the depth of winter. The climate of Vermont is exceedingly cold and these gentlemen took the precaution to have with them the "wherewithal" to withstand the rigorous climate. It must have warmed the cockles of their hearts, and been productive of good-fellowship, because before the farm was reached Mr. Stephens decided to return without seeing the bull, taking Mr. Leclair's statement and concluding the purchase.

That it was a wonderfully wise one has been more than demonstrated by the great notoriety attained by this bull, through his unquestioned inheritance and powers of transmission. That the purchase was accidental, and that Mr. Stephens had no conception of the value of Stoke Pogis 3d, I have no reason to doubt. Inasmuch as, in my judgment, for the reasons that I will enumerate later, Stoke Pogis 3d was the controlling influence in this family, so far as ability at the pail and churn is concerned, it is desirable that a full account should be given of the breeding of the ancestors of this bull, and the purchase by Mr. Leclair of the sire and dam. Of course all these facts are known to old breeders, but are not so familiar to younger ones.

#### EARLY IMPORTATIONS FROM ENGLAND.

The importation made from England, by Mr. Peter Leclair in 1873, consisted of Stoke Pogis 1259 A. J. C. C. (846 E. H. B.), Matilda 3238 A. J. C. C., Marjoram 3239 A. J. C. C., and Violet 3d 3240, the last three being purchased at the closing-out sale of Wm. George Duncan's herd at Bradwell, Stony Stratford, Bucks, on Thursday, April 24, 1873. Stoke Pogis, Matilda and Violet 3d, partaking as they do so largely of the blood of the herd of Mr. Philip Dauncey, and Marjoram of the blood of the herd of Mr. Wm. Geo. Duncan, it will be necessary to make an extended reference to both of these herds, the purity of their blood, and their standing in England. With this purpose in view, I glean largely from the English Herd Book, published in 1880, under the authorship of Mr. Jno. Thornton (the Secretary of the English Jersey Cattle Society) and a committee of some of the very best breeders in England, and men of the highest standing, business ability and integrity, who devoted months of labor and careful research, both in England and on the Island, before the publication of the Herd Book.

#### MR. PHILIP DAUNCEY

was born in the previous century. At the time of the publication of the English Herd Book, in 1880, the following reference was made to him: "Mr. Philip Dauncey of Horwood may justly claim to be the father of Jersey breeders in England. Although in his 85th year, his memory is still clear, and his zeal and activity for the improvement of the breed, and for developing its production of butter, are as great as ever. His private herd book is full

of quaint and instructive remarks exceedingly interesting to those engaged in breeding Jerseys. With a great taste for rural pursuits, a keen sportsman, and a rare lover of a good horse, he went to reside in Swanbourne (which is in Bucks) in 1821."

The Herd Book goes on to relate that at that time he owned a Suffolk cow; he also purchased a cow called Pug, which had been imported by Mr. Michael Fowler from the Island of Jersey, and which so often appears in the pedigrees of the Dauncey stock. Testing her, he found that though she gave but 11 quarts—27½ lbs.—of milk, she made 10½ lbs. of butter a week, as against 10¼ lbs. of butter from the Suffolk cow, which gave 21 quarts—52½ lbs.—of milk per day. His mind was then made up as to the breed of cows he would keep. He moved from Swanbourne to Horwood four years afterward, and there began the actual work of building up his herd in 1826 by the purchase of Pope 652 E. H. B., the ancestor which so often appears in the pedigrees hereafter referred to, particularly in those of Stoke Pogis and Matilda. Pope was imported from the Island of Jersey by Mr. Michael Fowler, and sold by him to Philip Dauncey.

Speaking of some of the individual cows, the Herd Book says: "Brunette, which many considered the best cow at his sale, was a great favorite, and her blood permeated the whole herd. Mr. Dauncey heard of her dam as a wonderful cow, which had made 17 lbs. of butter in one week. He rode thirty miles to see her. Mr. Dauncey did not conclude to purchase at that time." Later, while hunting with the Duke of Grafton, he heard that a cow at Cold Higham was an extraordinary butter-maker, and on pulling up at the farm to look at her, Mr. Dauncey at once identified his old acquaintance, Mr. Wight's cow. Knowing of Welch 930 E. H. B., a very good young bull which he had bred, hard by, he offered Mr. Clarke, as she was then fresh calved, three pounds for her next calf, if he would send the cow to this bull. The produce was Brunette, a beautiful and most useful cow, producing altogether fourteen calves, "which was pushed into the brook by another cow and drowned. Brunette milked well to the last." Violet was another celebrated cow. She was Island bred and came from Col. Le Couteur's herd, in May, 1845.

"The herd at Horwood, as a rule, was kept up to fifty cows, which generally yielded, in butter alone, a thousand pounds a year. The butter always went to London, and for many years Her Majesty's table was supplied with it. The greatest yield was the first week in June, 1867, when the entire herd of fifty cows made 10½ lbs. each cow, and 9½ lbs. over." This was for every cow in the herd, young and old, dry or not dry. The average produce the same year, for the whole herd, was within the slightest fraction of 7 lbs. per head per week, dry or milking. Twenty-two quarts (55 lbs.) was the highest record for any cow in one day. The reader must bear in mind that an English or imperial quart is about one-fifth in excess of an American quart, each imperial quart weighing 2½ lbs.

"At last, increasing years, declining health and domestic bereavement induced Mr. Dauncey to offer the entire herd at auction. So strong, however, was his love for his cows that, feeling better, he withdrew the sale when announced for the spring. Autumn's falling leaf again shook his resolution, and on October 24, 1867, the herd was actually sold." An eye-witness of the sale states: "Nothing but grays, as they are termed, had been admitted at Horwood, although with certain shades, from the light-reddish tint to the duns, fawns, smoke-colored, with black markings, black tongues and tan muzzles. Mr. Dauncey has been a breeder rather than a buyer, in which he has acquired more size and constitution. In going through the herd the first thing that struck the visitor was their fine size and level looks. There were but few of those ragged, razor-backed bags of bones so often supposed to typify good milkers; but most of the cows carried some flesh, with thick, kindly coats, and other such attributes of the hardy, healthy animal. What with their free, graceful carriage and kindly, placid manners they bore about them the very impress of highly-bred, but not over-bred animals. Long and

low, level but not fat, their symmetry and condition were equally admirable. No wonder that the Squire is loth to part with them, now that he has fashioned them, as it were, all of a family, for to sketch one is to portray the whole herd. The same dark pointing of the same somber garments is the very livery of the tribe, set off by the gamely-tanned muzzle, the blood-like necks and light, deer-like limbs and movements."

In Volume II. of the E. H. B. it is stated "Lord Braybrooke's herd in Essex, Mr. Selby Lowndes', Mr. Dauncey's in Buckinghamshire, and the Rev. John Hill's in Shropshire, are among the very few herds that have been kept pure for half a century." This was written in 1880. As Mr. Dauncey often bred on to the Whaddon cow, I quote again from the E. H. B., where it says: "The herd at Whaddon is, however, of anterior date to that at Horwood."

#### W. G. DUNCAN'S HERD

was hardly of less notoriety than that of Mr. Dauncey, although established at a later date. The E. H. B. says: "The late Mr. W. G. Duncan's herd at Bradwell ranked next to that at Horwood. It had been bred upon the farm since 1849 from imported cows. Bulls were also imported, or bred from imported cows. Gipsy, the dam of one of them, yielded 17 lbs. of butter for several weeks after calving, and gave 21 quarts (52½ lbs.) of milk a day. The Dauncey blood was introduced after the sale, as well as a strain from Whaddon. Like Horwood, the herd was celebrated for its extraordinary yield of butter. In 22 years an average of 29 cows yielded from udder produce alone £14,722 (\$71,348.92), or an annual profit of £23 (\$111.78) for each cow. Color was studied, and the cows were generally of a uniform gray fawn, with black points. In size they were a little smaller than those at Horwood (Philip Dauncey's), and, except one tribe with rather cocked horns, showed little coarseness."

When the herd was dispersed, April 24, 1873, at which time Mr. Philip Leclair purchased his three cows, it averaged £40 5s. 2d. (\$195.69) per head, an extraordinary average in those days. I again quote from the E. H. B.: "Mr. Coleman's herd, at Stoke Park, which was mainly dispersed in 1879, had been bred from Mr. Duncan's, Mr. Simpson's and Mr. Dauncey's stocks. The cows generally were of large frame, principally silver grays, and many of them great milkers. The Rev. Dr. Booth, at Stone, Aylesbury, and Mr. Acton Tindal, of Aylesbury, both kept good herds as far back as 1860. They bred from Mr. Dauncey's stock. Dr. Booth had one celebrated cow of the Dauncey blood that gave 26 quarts (65 lbs.) daily."

These are all matters of "ancient history," but inasmuch as the quotations extracted from the E. H. B. (which is official and authoritative) relate to animals which appear in the pedigrees of Stoke Pogis, Marjoram, Violet 3d, Matilda, Rioter 2d and Dolphin 2d, they cannot help but be interesting to the numerous breeders scattered throughout the United States and Canada who have the descendants of these animals in their herds. It proves that these Jerseys, from the middle of the century—and even in some cases anterior to that—when the Jersey cow had not been developed to the extent she has since been, stood out as peers of all the Jerseys in England or elsewhere; and considering that they had not the benefit of high feeding and forcing, which have been later practised in this country, the yields spoken of are enormous, and in many cases even exceed some large ones of to-day.

#### GREAT CONSTITUTION.

Apart from their ability at the pail and churn, the Philip Dauncey cattle were noted for their great constitution and larger size as compared to Island-bred ones. Mr. Dauncey's system was to breed from descendants of one bull, without taking in out-cross for years, whereby the animals having become acclimated and subjected to heavier feeding and grazing in pasture, gained in constitution and size. Doubtless this was also contributed to by the fact that nearly three before they calved.

Mr. Duncan's system of breeding differed from that of Philip Dauncey, as his custom was (as shown in the pedigree of Marjoram) to breed an Island bull unto one of his cows, and then take an out-cross from the Island of Jersey. Both of them were most skilled breeders, and the beneficial results following the introduction into this country of this noted blood has but contributed to perpetuate the skill of these two famous English breeders. Although the only two factors in the importation from England that enter into the St. Lambert family are Stoke Pogis and Marjoram, there are other animals imported from England in the early days that are so interwoven in their history with them that, for a better understanding of the matter, it would be of interest to readers to learn of the ancestors of Stoke Pogis, Marjoram, Matilda, Violet 3d, Rioter 2d and Dolphin 2d. Marjoram, Violet 2d and Matilda were all bred by Mr. Wm. George Duncan. Violet 3d, on the sire's side, is 25 per cent. of Philip Dauncey breeding and 25 per cent. Duncan breeding. On the dam's side, Violet 3d has as a dam a cow bred entirely by Mr. Duncan. Marjoram may be called a Duncan-bred cow. I always labored under the impression, until I recently ran out this pedigree (although I did so some fifteen years ago), that Marjoram was a Dauncey-bred cow. The only Dauncey blood she has in her is her maternal great-grandam, Blossom. bred by Philip Dauncey.

Dolphin 2d, known in England as "Young Dolphin" 247 E. H. B., was bred by Col. F. M. Wilson, of Stowlantoft Hall, Suffolk, his sire being a Dauncey-bred bull. Rioter 2d was bred by the Marquis of Bristol, but was Dauncey-bred. Matilda was bred by Mr. Wm. Geo. Duncan; was on sire's side Dauncey-bred, and on the dam's side Duncan-bred. It will be seen that all the animals above referred to, with the exception of Marjoram, partake largely of the Dauncey line of breeding. Marjoram was very close to imported blood all the way through. I will endeavor to give some conception of the ancestry of each, starting with

#### STOKE POGIS 1259 A. J. C. C.,

sire of Stoke Pogis 3d, Stoke Pogis 5th and some most noted cows. Mr. Philip Dauncey bought the cow Pug imported from Jersey in 1821. The following cows were the foundation of Stoke Pogis 1259: Imp. Pug, the cow before referred to; the "Dauncey cow," dam of Cardinal 157 E. H. B. (all male ancestors of Stoke Pogis 1259 imported have E. H. B. numbers); the Whaddon cow, imported from Island of Jersey; Poppy, imported and bought from Mr. Fowler. In 1826 Mr. Michael Fowler, who was the chief exporter of Jerseys from the Island into England, imported the bull Pope 652 and sold him to Mr. Dauncey, who bred him to all the cows above named, coupling his daughters to the sons of Pope. He continued inbreeding the descendants of Pope and these cows to one another from 1826 to 1845, the only exception being in 1830, when he bred Welch 930, son of Pope and Daisy, to Mr. Wight's cow (before specifically referred to) and produced Brunette. In other words, the male ancestry of Stoke Pogis 1259 in each case runs back to Pope 652, his sons being bred to his own daughters in almost every instance, and the result of that a grandson (when a male) being bred back to Pope's daughters or granddaughters. This was persisted in until 1845, when Mr. Dauncey bought the bull Fowler 332, imported from the Island of Jersey in dam. Continuing the same system of breeding, Mr. Dauncey bred Fortune to the inbred Pope cows, and again bred sons and daughters of Fortune together and later grandsons of Fortune to daughters of this bull. In 1845 Mr. Dauncey added Violet, imported by Mr. Fowler, to his herd, and bred a son of Fortune (whose dam was, of course, an inbred Pope cow) to her. Rioter 746 was the sire of Young Rioter 751, who sired Stoke Pogis, and he was also the sire of Rioter 2d, who sired Eurotas. No other animals than the ones named appear in the pedigree of Young Rioter, nor was there any other animal in such pedigree, until we go five generations back on the maternal side of the dam of Stoke Pogis. There we find that the imported bull Welchman 931 was bred to a

great-great-granddaughter of Pope by another imported bull. Close attention to the breeding indicated will show how intensely and incestuously inbred was Stoke Pogis 1259 A. J. C. C. He has 41 crosses of imp. Pope 652 in eleven generations, 25 crosses of Fortune 332 (imported in dam) in eight generations, the former imported in 1826, the latter in 1845. I question if any bull, be it on the Island of Jersey or elsewhere, can trace his lineage in unbroken line and with such undisputable data back so far.

#### VIOLET 3D 3240 A. J. C. C.

was of Dauncey and Duncan breeding. Her sire, Bustler 137, was bred by Mr. Duncan, but his dam, Bustle, was a Dauncey-bred cow, being a daughter of Rioter 746, sire of Rioter 2d 469 A. J. C. C., as well as grandsire and great-grandsire of Stoke Pogis 1259 A. J. C. C. The sire of Bustler 137 E. H. B. is entirely of Duncan breeding, and is similar to the maternal blood in Marjoram 3239 A. J. C. C. and Matilda 3238 A. J. C. C. The dam of Violet 3d (Violetta) is entirely of Duncan breeding, and is very similar to that of the dam of Marjoram. Marjoram has as her maternal grandsire Gipsy 354 E. H. B., who is maternal grandsire and paternal great-grandsire of Violet 3d.

#### MATILDA 3238 A. J. C. C.

is, on her sire's side, an intensely and incestuously inbred Dauncey cow. On her dam's side she is Duncan-bred, of the same line of breeding as and closely related to Marjoram and Violet 3d. The dam of Matilda is Mattie, a 17-lb. daughter of Bedesman 49 and Maggie. Bedesman is by Gipsy 354. The dam of Marjoram is Magnet, a daughter of Maggie (grandam of Matilda), by Gipsy 354 E. H. B. Mattie, the dam of Matilda, was sold at the closing-out sale of Mr. Duncan on April 24, 1873, for 90 guineas, the highest price paid for any animal, and only equaled by the bull Midas. The paternal great-grandsire of Matilda is Dolphin 242, sire of Dauncey 2d 468 A. J. C. C.

So close is the relationship of Matilda to Stoke Pogis and Marjoram combined that Matilda is almost a full sister in blood of Stoke Pogis 3d, Stoke Pogis 5th, Leclair's Marjoram and Marjoram 2d.

Matilda had 24 crosses of Pope 652 E. H. B., imp., and 15 crosses of Fortune 33 E. H. B., imp., the bulls that figure so largely in the pedigree of Stoke Pogis.

#### RIOTER 2D 469 A. J. C. C. (212 E. H. B.),

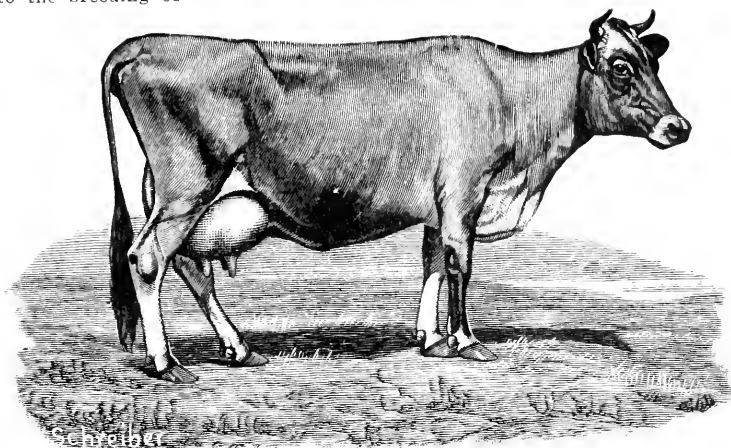
the sire of the great Eurotas, was a Dauncey-bred bull, but not nearly so much inbred as Stoke Pogis, Matilda or Violet 3d, having but 5 crosses of Pope 652 E. H. B., imp.; 5 of Fortune 332 E. H. B., imp., and 2 of Fowler 335 E. H. B., yet the relationship between this bull and Stoke Pogis is very close. Rioter 746 is the sire of Rioter 2d 469 A. J. C. C., and paternal grandsire and maternal great-grandsire of Stoke Pogis. But in the case of Stoke Pogis, the dam, like the sire, is very much inbred to the early Dauncey breeding, Pope 652, while the maternal line of breeding of Rioter 2d, although Dauncey, is of later importation, being inbred to Fortune 332 and Fowler 335; the latter was used by Mr. Dauncey up to 1863. The dam of Rioter 2d has no cross of Pope, but was produced by the usual custom of Mr. Dauncey, of inbreeding half-brother and half-sister by the sire together whose dams were closely related.

#### DOLPHIN 2D 468 A. J. C. C.,

known as Young Dolphin 247 E. H. B. was bred by Col. F. M. Wilson, of Stowlangtoft Hall, Suffolk, and was dropped March 30, 1868; was imported into this country by the late Mr. Richard M. Hoe, November, 1869. Dolphin 2d is a Dauncey bull on the sires' and dams' side, very much inbred, though more so on the part of his paternal grandsire, whose breeding is similar to Stoke Pogis, parts of Matilda, Violet and Rioter 2d, but more inbred to Pope 652



E. H. B., imp., than is Rioter 2d. There is a particular interest attaching to the breeding of



MARJORAM 3239 A. J. C. C.

for those owning St. Lambert blood. Marjoram, like Matilda and Violet 3d. was bred by Mr. W. G. Duncan. The sire of Marjoram, Dr. Syntax, was a grandson of Blossom, bred by Mr. Philip Dauncey, and it is only through her that Marjoram has any Dauncey blood—namely, 12½ per cent.—the balance (87½ per cent.) is Duncan-bred. The foundation bull on the dam's side of Marjoram is Love Apple 5121, imported in dam, 1850, and bought by Mr. Duncan from Mr. Fowler. So far as the maternal line of breeding is concerned, after the third generation, the system of Mr. Duncan materially differed from that of Mr. Dauncey. Mr. Duncan bred an Island-bred bull in each case save one to the daughters of an Island-bred bull. The exception is the case where he bred a home-bred bull (but very close to imported blood) to an Island-bred cow. In giving the breeding of Matilda, I referred to her grandam, Maggie, who is also the maternal grandam of Marjoram. The continuous introduction of Island-bred animals into the pedigree of Marjoram, I have no doubt, largely accounts for the claim that is made, that Marjoram was of a finer type than the Dauncey-bred animals.

#### T. S. COOPER'S PURCHASE OF LECLAIR HERD.

Mr. Peter Leclair's herd was at Winooski, Vt., and here were taken Stoke Pogis, Marjoram, Violet 3d and Matilda in the summer of 1873. The correspondence I had with Mr. Leclair in my early investigations into the St. Lambert family, and conversations I have lately had with him, clearly showed me that he had a very thorough appreciation of the merits of this English-bred stock. Jerseys were not then so numerous as they are now; and he seems to have disposed of but comparatively few except to people in his own locality, all of whom did not register them. The exception was Stoke Pogis 3d. In 1880 financial misfortunes having overtaken Mr. Leclair, he was forced to sell, and Mr. T. S. Cooper, at that time a member of the firm of Cooper, Maddox & Co., of Reading, Ohio, was the fortunate purchaser. How Mr. Cooper came to buy them, and the impress they made on his mind, is best told in his own words, which appeared in the "Jersey Bulletin" of March 13, 1895, when he said:

"In June, 1880, I received a letter from Mr. Peter Leclair, of Winooski, Vt., offering to sell me 27 head of Jerseys at a price that I thought was very reasonable. I sent my younger brother up to look at them, and if a good

bargain to buy them. He came home and reported that they had grand udders, but were a rough-looking lot of cattle; also told me that two gentlemen from New York had been there, but left without buying them. I soon after received a letter from Mr. Leclair urging me to come up myself and have a look at them; he felt certain that I would make an offer for them; so I went soon after and got there on Sunday morning. To kill time I walked out to the farm to have a look at the herd, as they were grazing in the pasture lot. Imagine my surprise as there before me was the grandest and most useful lot of cows that I had ever seen together. What made matters still worse, the cattle were too good for the price, and the more I thought over the matter the more I was convinced that there must be a 'catch' somewhere; and I could hardly wait till Monday morning to learn particulars. To get you interested I will tell you the names of some of the best. The three imported cows, Marjoram, Matilda and Violet 3d; Marjoram 2d, 3d and 4th; Matilda 4th and 2d, Minnie of Oxford 1st and 2d, La Petite Mere 1st, 2d and 3d; La Belle Petite, La Plus Belle, Lily ♂ St. Lambert 1st and 2d, Lily of Oxford, and a host of other good ones. In the stable were such great bulls as Stoke Pogis 5th, Stoke Pogis of Linden (full brother to Matilda 4th), Rioter's Vulcan, Midas of Oxford, Marjoram's Rioter and Oxford Rioter; and what do you think he asked me for the entire herd?—\$2,500 for the 27 head, and the freight paid to Albany. I admit that I felt uneasy until I got out of the State, but I have since ascertained why these cattle were not advertised for sale. I could not get all of them into one car, and I sold, before I left Vermont, Matilda 2d (on account of her having a defect in the shape of an eruption on the cheek), Midas of Oxford and Rioter Vulcan for \$90."

When I was gathering together the daughters of Stoke Pogis 3d I visited Winooski, Vt., to see if I could purchase any of the descendants of the Leclair herd. It was then I bought Rioter Vulcan. I saw Midas of Oxford in a stable in Winooski, but being unable to satisfy my mind as to his identity, I did not buy him. Had I remained long enough, there is no doubt I could have done so, as unquestionably he was the bull he was represented to be. While I was unable to buy any female descendants from the Leclair herd entitled to registry, I saw in one field the grandest lot of apparently pure Jerseys, which passed as grades, that I have ever seen together. They had splendid forms, superb udders, and were essentially dairy animals. Had they been entitled to registry I think few of them would have remained in Vermont. They were descended from the Leclair stock. When Mr. Cooper got the Leclair cattle home he selected five of the best cows, including that superb cow, Lady Mary 1148, imp., and sent them to the farm of Mr. A. B. Darling, at Ramseys, N. J., to be bred to Duke of Darlington and Black Prince of Hanover.

#### DISPERSAL OF COOPER-MADDOX HERD.

Owing to the death of Mr. Maddox, the partnership cattle, 186 head, had to be sold. They were sold in two lots on December 1, 1881, and May, 1882. Sixty-five head were sold at the first sale, averaging \$412.46, and the second instalment \$496 a head. The 29 head of "Rioters," as Mr. Cooper designated them, aggregated \$11,540, an average of \$397.93. The Leclair cows were Marjoram, her daughter, Marjoram 2d (by old Stoke Pogis), Matilda, imp., Minnie of Oxford and La Belle Petite, by Stoke Pogis 3d, and out of a daughter of the old Stoke Pogis.

#### J. H. WALKER BUYS MATILDA.

At the Cooper-Maddox sale Matilda, imp., sold for \$860 to Mr. J. H. Walker, and, dropping a heifer calf shortly after the sale, it was registered as Matilda 5th. Minnie of Oxford dropped a bull calf by Duke of Darlington, Minnie's Duke of Darlington, which sold in the Cooper-Maddox sale for \$1,000 when a few weeks old. The purchaser, Mr. Rand, sold his half-interest in Minnie's Duke of Darlington for \$5,000. Minnie of Oxford sold for \$710.

**SALE OF MARJORAM 3239.**

That grand old cow, Marjoram 3239, sold for \$600, and her bull calf, Lord Darlington 7285, sired by Duke of Darlington, dropped the night previous to the sale, realized \$530, and was later sold by the purchaser to Hon. Henry C. Kelsey, of Trenton, N. J., who sold him to Hon. Jos. H. Walker for \$2,500. At the time of the sale Marjoram 2d 12805 was in calf to Black Prince of Hanover, a son of Rioter 2d, dam Leda 799, and she was sold to Geo. Jackson of Beech Grove Farm for \$750. Mr. Cooper, in purchasing her from Mr. Jackson at a later date, was obliged to make a very large advance upon the price paid by Mr. Jackson to secure her and her bull calf, Black Prince of Linden 9063, and he afterward sold the latter to the late Mr. Samuel Shoemaker, then President of the Adams Express Company, at a figure stated to be \$15,000.

**MILLER & SIBLEY BUY STOKE POGIS 5TH.**

To St. Lambert men a great deal of interest attaches to the sale and purchase of Stoke Pogis 5th. In the "Jersey Bulletin" of March 20, 1895, Mr. T. S. Cooper in effect says: Their first sale was a great success, but the spring one was still more so. It was at the latter sale (May, 1882) that Mr. Joseph Sibley (of the firm of Miller & Sibley), acting on the advice of Mr. Cooper, bought some of the best females of the Leclair line of breeding, among which was the now famous Matilda 4th, then only three years old. Mr. Cooper also advised him to buy Stoke Pogis 5th. Mr. Cooper said: "He looked anything but prepossessing, as he had lost his entire switch, but Mr. Sibley took my advice and bought him, and I have heard that they refused \$15,000 for him some years later; I myself offered them \$10,000. They also refused very tempting offers for Matilda 4th and other members of the Rioter family."

Shortly after I had made the day's test of Mary Anne of St. Lambert, hereafter referred to, and while I was acquiring the daughters of Stoke Pogis 3d, Messrs. Miller & Sibley inserted an advertisement in the "Jersey Bulletin" offering for sale Stoke Pogis 5th at a very low figure. I had had the pleasure of meeting Mr. J. C. Sibley prior to this time, and held him in high esteem. I immediately wrote him that I thought he was making a mistake in offering for sale Stoke Pogis 5th; that certain matters in connection with the St. Lambert family would, unless I was greatly mistaken, shortly transpire that would add very materially to the value of Stoke Pogis 5th; that no harm could be done by withholding him from sale for a short time, and if my preconceived estimate with regard to this family proved to be incorrect, I would promptly notify him to that effect. I added that I was not making my plans public, for the reason that by so doing I would frustrate my own ends; that if he had enough confidence in me to act on my judgment, without my giving any more reasons than those stated, I thought he would find it to his interest so to do.

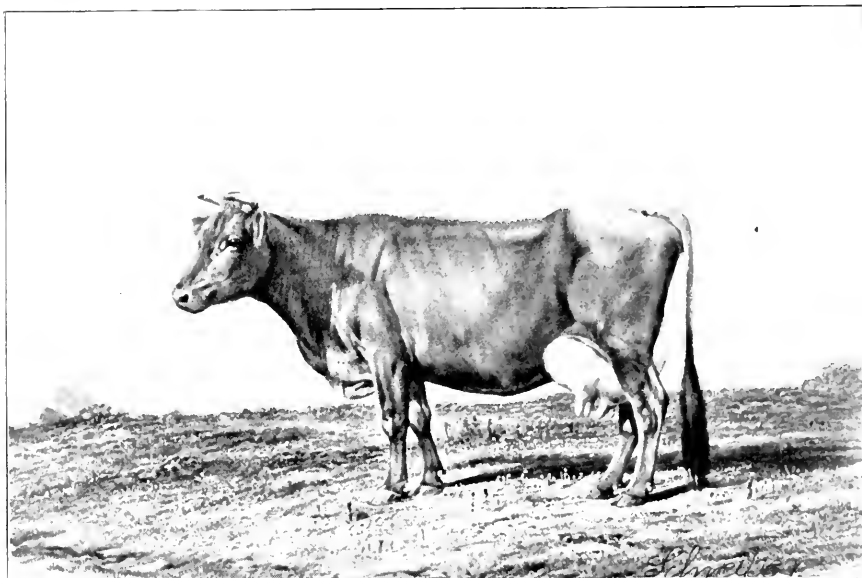
Immediately after that the advertisement was withdrawn, and Miller & Sibley owned Stoke Pogis 5th to the time of his death. It was subsequent to this that Mr. Cooper offered \$10,000 for him.

**INFLUENCES OF STOKE POGIS AND MARJORAM.**

If I am asked the question, "Which was the predominating influence for good in Stoke Pogis 3d?" I would say that, so far as the structural form of his daughters and descendants is concerned, Marjoram was the controlling influence rather than Stoke Pogis. I have little doubt in my mind that the structural form in the daughters of Stoke Pogis 3d, as also the conformation of Marjoram 2d and Leclair's Marjoram, were inherited from Marjoram. It will be remembered that Stoke Pogis is an incestuously inbred Rioter bull; that Marjoram is not Rioter-bred, but was bred mainly by the crossing of Island bulls onto the daughters of bulls imported from the Island, and I have no doubt that in that way the form Marjoram had was distinct, as compared

with the Dauncey stock, and was transmitted to and through her sons. This view is confirmed by Mr. Peter Leclair.

There are descendants in this country of the English-bred Rioter bull, apart from those coming through Stoke Pogis, and they show a tendency to sloping rumps.



**LA PETITE MERE 2D 12810** (owned by Miller & Sibley),

a daughter of Stoke Pogis 1259, out of his own daughter, with no Marjoram blood in her, gave 57 lbs. of milk in a day, and 16,699½ lbs. for the year ending November 2. 1886. This remarkable record, made for Miller & Sibley, remained the largest one in the Jersey world for over 12 years, and has only recently been surpassed by Mr. C. A. Sweet's cow, Gertie of Glynlyn, referred to later in this pamphlet. The butter test of La Petite Mere 2d was 66 lbs. 13 oz. for the month of January, 63 lbs. 1 oz. for the month of May, seven months after calving, and 660 lbs. 4 oz. for one year. She was dam of La Petite Pogis, test 20 lbs. 10¼ oz.

**STOKE POGIS 3D 2238.**

was himself an uncommonly handsome bull, straight on the back, very long of body, very deep, and, though said to have weighed 1,850 lbs., was not in the least degree coarse. In fact, he was not only a bull of remarkable constitution, but of so fine a finish that had he been put in the show-ring with bulls of later date he would have scored exceedingly high. There were a few exceptions in the daughters of Stoke Pogis 3d where some of them had sloping rumps, but this is an exception rather than a rule.

Again, the English Rioter blood, as we have it in this country, where it does not partake of the blood of Marjoram or Stoke Pogis, had, in some cases, a tendency to cut front udders. This was not noticeable to any great extent in daughters of Stoke Pogis 3d, but most of them took that rounded front udder which Marjoram possessed. Marjoram was straight on back to setting on of tail. The daughters of Stoke Pogis 3d—their straightness of back, as a rule, style of head and front udders, and where descendants are

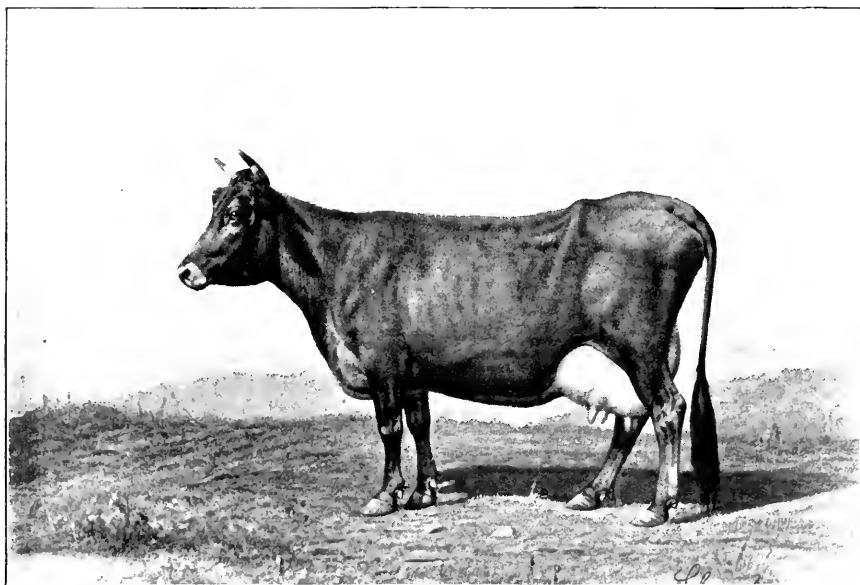
inbred to Stoke Pogis 3d the possession of similar characteristics, indicate to me that the controlling influence in the daughters and descendants of Stoke Pogis 3d, in structural form, was Marjoram.

When one comes to dissect the inheritance at the pail and churn possessed by Stoke Pogis 3d, Stoke Pogis 5th, Marjoram 2d, Leclair's Marjoram and the daughters of Stoke Pogis 1259, one is forced by the facts to believe that such inheritance at the pail and churn was largely attributable to Stoke Pogis 1259. The reasons for such a conclusion are that the herd of Philip Dauncey, and the animals found in the pedigree of Stoke Pogis, had no equal, be it on the Island of Jersey or in England, at the time of the importation into this country of Stoke Pogis and Marjoram. Then, again, the work of the daughters of Stoke Pogis 1259 without the Marjoram blood bear out the assertion. He had but eight registered daughters, and of these, even in the early days, when testing was not in vogue, four have published weekly records as follows: Matilda 4th, 21 lbs. 8½ oz.; Le Petite Mere 2d, 16 lbs. 7 oz.; Leclair's Marjoram, 15 lbs. 3 oz., and Marjoram 2d, 15 lbs. Again, it must be borne in mind that

#### LA PETITE MERE 5470,

a daughter of Stoke Pogis and Violet 3d, was not only dam of La Petite Mere 2d, but also of La Petite Mere 3d, 16.9; Little Pogis, 16.1, and La Belle Petite, 15.S, being every daughter that ever had a calf.

Still another daughter of Stoke Pogis, without any Marjoram blood, stands out prominently as a great producer, namely,



#### MATILDA 4TH 12816.

(Owned by Miller & Sibley.)

She gave 60 lbs. of milk per day, and 16,153¼ lbs. for the year ending April 6, 1886. During the year of her milk record her milk was set and churned 144 days in eleven different months. She made 73 lbs. 1½ oz. of butter for the month of January, ten months after calving. Her official test was

21 lbs. 8½ oz., but previous and subsequent to this official test she showed much better results. In June she made for half a week at the rate of 26 lbs. 4 oz., and in September at the rate of 22 lbs. 12 oz. It is generally admitted that a conservative estimate of her yearly butter yield is 950 lbs.

Stoke Pogis 1259, the sire of these two cows, is the only bull having two daughters with records of over 16,000 lbs. of milk in one year.

The dam of Matilda 4th 12816 was Matilda 3238, imp. The dam of La Petite Mere 2d 12810 was La Petite Mere 5470, a daughter of Stoke Pogis 1259 and Violet 3d 3240; so it seems that whatever dam Stoke Pogis was crossed on of the three imported by Mr. Peter Leclair—namely, Marjoram, Violet 3d or Matilda—he produced extraordinary results, showing what a wonderful inheritance at the pail and churn he transmitted. Let the ability at the pail and churn come from whatever source it may, there is no question that the descendants of Stoke Pogis—Marjoram, Matilda and Violet 3d, imported by Mr. Leclair, and Dolphin 2d 468 and Rioter 2d (the latter the sire of the great Eurotas), imported by Mr. Richard M. Hoe—all possessed it to a very remarkable extent, and had a most useful influence upon the Jersey cattle of this country and Canada, an influence for good that exists to this day.

#### MATILDA 3238,

her dam, and her great-great-grandam, were each 17-lb. cows. Matilda 3238, besides being the dam of Matilda 4th 12816, was the dam of Matilda 6th 39290, 20 lbs. 1 oz., and Matilda 5th 18068, 16 lbs. 4 oz.; and two full sisters of Matilda 4th, Matilda 2d 5471 and Matilda 3d 12808, were the dams respectively of Minnie of Oxford 12806, 17 lbs., and Mintha 12812, 15 lbs. Matilda was the dam of Matilda of Meridale 57176, 23 lbs. 5¾ oz.; The Queen's Gift 75186, 22 lbs. 9 oz., and Matilda's Queen of St. Lambert 93746, 18 lbs. 13½ oz. She is also dam of Matilda 4th's son, hereafter referred to.

#### MATILDA 5TH 18068

was the dam of Matilda's Matilda 75348, 17 lbs. 2½ oz., and St. Helier's Matilda 52857, 14 lbs. 1 oz.

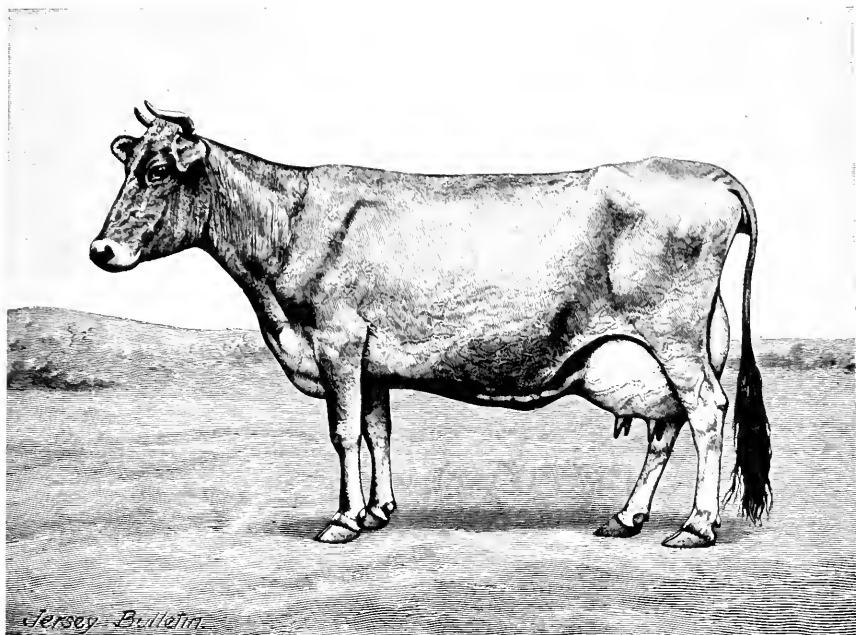
It is of interest to note that Matilda 3d, though nearly 21 years old, is living and breeding, as is Matilda 5th, both being in the herd of the Misses Lawrence at Sparkill, N. Y. Surely this is a wonderful family.

Sufficient facts have been adduced to show that Stoke Pogis, apart from Marjoram, produced animals of the very highest order at the pail and churn; and his prepotency is unquestionable. He "nicked" well with any blood. To show his "nicking" with Marjoram, we have but to point to Stoke Pogis 3d, Stoke Pogis 5th, Marjoram 2d and Leclair's Marjoram, four full brothers and sisters, the like of whom we have never produced, and for the production of whose equals we will have to have a Philip Dauncey.

The nearest approach to a Philip Dauncey, we had in this country, in my judgment, was the late Mr. O. S. Hubbell, who in his breeding with St. Helier 45 produced Ianthe and Chroma, two cows for whom I offered \$10,000, and whose equal in dairy form, udder, milk veins and great paunches I have rarely seen. Mr. Hubbell was a most skilled breeder in whatever he put his hand to. He bred on scientific lines. He was a close student of Darwin, and it is to be regretted that he lost his interest in Jerseys years ago, and did not, like Philip Dauncey, make it his life work.

I think, though, that in the foundation of Mr. Hubbell's inbreeding St. Helier 45 lacked the constitution necessary to become a founder of incestuously inbred animals. It is a well-known fact that inbreeding intensifies the bad qualities as well as the good, and if the fountain-head is lacking in constitution, the inbred descendants will show it to an intensified degree. I had great faith in Mr. Hubbell, and it may have been that had his been the guiding hand of the destinies of the descendants of St. Helier 45, he might have overcome the difficulty. I revere his memory for what he did for the Jersey cause. I wish there were more like him in his skill and love for scientific breeding. To him, in my earlier experience in breeding, I was in-

debted not only for much kindly encouragement, but also for much valuable advice.



MARJORAM 2D 12805 (owned by Mr. T. S. Cooper),

own full sister of Stoke Pogis 3d, Stoke Pogis 5th and Le Clair's Marjoram, is worthy of and entitled to special mention.

Her owner, Mr. T. S. Cooper, claimed in the "Jersey Bulletin," "in appearance and for usefulness, both as a breeder and at the pail, she has proved herself the most remarkable cow I have ever seen or heard of." In color she is a solid orange fawn; she has a Rioter head, long, grand, wedge-shaped body, being wide and deep; is very thin over the withers; has a superb udder, very large and perfectly rounded, with good-sized and well-placed teats. Her skin is very rich, soft and mellow. She tested 16 lbs. on grass alone for Mr. Cooper when 3 years old, the only time she was ever tested.

Marjoram 2d is dam of Marjoram of Linden, 22 lbs. 2 oz.; Pedro's Fame, 19 lbs. 12 oz.; Marjoram's Matilda, 19 lbs. 6 oz.; Pedro's Fair Marjoram, 18 lbs. 12 oz.; Pedro's Marjoram, 17 lbs. 10 oz., and Pedro's Pretty Marjoram, 14 lbs. 10 oz. as a 2-year-old. She is also dam of the World's Fair bull, Pedro Royal Marjoram; also dam of Black Prince of Linden, that is said to have been sold as a yearling for \$15,000 to the late Mr. Samuel Shoemaker, Baltimore, Md.

Mr. Cooper says of Marjoram 2d: "She has never been sick or missed a meal and has never aborted." Mr. Cooper always valued her most highly; his appreciation of her is testified to by his having bred Pedro to her, and using in his herd the result of such cross, PEDRO ROYAL MARJORAM. She lived till 23 years old and was a regular breeder. As she has six daughters in the 14-lb. list, no further comment of her prepotency is necessary. That her individuality is of the highest type is demon-

strated by her being placed sixth at the World's Fair at Chicago in the sweepstakes show-ring for aged cows, at which I believe there were more good cows in the ring than have ever faced judges in this country; taking in, as it did, most of the cows in the World's Fair dairy tests. In this connection I would say that many visitors, seeing the Jersey herd in the dairy barns, remarked that they had never seen, and never again expected to see, twenty-five such cows under one roof. Yet had they visited "Oaklands" (my farm) in its palmy days, I could have shown them fifteen daughters of Stoke Pogis 3d that, in individuality in udder and in all that goes to make a dairy cow and a show cow, would have equaled the fifteen best cows in the dairy barns. This statement has been borne out by people who were familiar with both herds.

#### LECLAIR'S MARJORAM

was a wonderfully good cow. I purchased her after her front udder had been spoiled. She possessed all the characteristics of a perfect type of dairy cow. Believing Stoke Pogis 3d at that time to be dead, and being unable to buy Stoke Pogis 5th, I purchased Leclair's Marjoram, their full sister, to breed to Stoke Pogis 5th for a bull, if possible. The resulting calf was a bull and was called

#### ONE HUNDRED PER CENT. 16590

to designate that he was 100 per cent. of the blood of Stoke Pogis 3d, Leclair's Marjoram, Stoke Pogis 5th and Marjoram 2d. He was not a handsome bull, but on the contrary was a very homely one, although possessing good dairy lines. As I made it my rule never to retain anything in the herd that was not desirable, in individuality as well as inheritance, I disposed of him to Mr. Wm. Rolph, of Markham, Ontario. Although he himself was not of a desirable type individually, his daughters are uncommonly handsome, possess great capacity at the pail and churn, and in form of head, and especially in shape of udder, clearly point to old Marjoram as the ancestor whose likeness they take. In this bull's daughters we see the folly of "pinning our faith" to the outward conformation of any bull rather than to his inheritance. His ancestry, with which I was so familiar, should have told me that his progeny could not fail to be most worthy, provided he had the vigor to hand down his inherited qualities. This he unquestionably had. My folly was Mr. Rolph's gain, but I frankly admit to a weakness for handsome-looking animals, combined with utility. One Hundred Per Cent. was bred by Mr. Rolph to his own dam, who was in blood his own full sister, and produced "Two Hundred Per Cent." This bull is an uncommonly handsome one: was the champion sweepstakes bull for Canada in 1895, wherever exhibited; the champion sweepstakes bull for Canada in 1896, and in every State fair in the United States, wherever exhibited. He has three full sisters whom I have seen, and all of them have the most remarkable constitutions, as has "Two Hundred Per Cent." (a remarkable thing when you consider their terrible inbreeding), and in udder and many characteristics resembled old Marjoram 3239.

Knowing of a tendency of some Rioters to sloping rumps, it was with the greatest misgivings I went to Mr. Rolph's to see Two Hundred Per Cent. and his three full sisters. I feared that the fearful inbreeding would have produced two results—a weakened constitution and sloping rumps. Much to my surprise and pleasure, I found neither, but absolutely the reverse. Had the old English Rieter blood been the controlling influence in outward form in this chain or line of breeding, I believe I would have seen sloping rumps and a tendency to cut front udder. As neither of them was present, and because of the characteristics of the three full sisters of Two Hundred Per Cent., and of the progeny of One Hundred Per Cent., that I have seen, I am satisfied that in his case old Marjoram 3239 was the controlling influence in structural form. So pleased was I with these three full sisters I bought two of them for friends of mine, and Miller & Sibley later bought the third, as also Two Hundred Per Cent.



But to resume my narrative of the St. Lambert family, from which I have departed to narrate what I considered of great importance as bearing on the family.

#### THE ST. LAMBERT HERD

was kept as any good dairy farmer, in affluent circumstances, would maintain his cows. No effort was made to test them nor force them. They were not pampered; on the contrary, were at times neglected, if what I am told is correct. The climate of St. Lambert, Quebec, is a very rigorous one, and snow often lies there to the depth of six feet in the middle of winter. St. Lambert is on the St. Lawrence river, in a valley, and is subject to sweeping winds in winter time. That such a rigorous climate added to the constitution, stamina and size of this family, I have but little doubt; although what is known as the Victor Hugo strain, where it is not crossed with Stoke Pogis 3d, maintained, when it came it into my hands, all the characteristics of the Island-bred cattle—fine limbs, high hip-bones, straight backs to the setting on of tail, thin withers, wedge-shape, with pot bellies, long ewe necks and uncommonly well-dished heads, but were of larger frames than imported cows.

Inasmuch as I owned, in many cases, the daughters of Stoke Pogis 3d, their dams, principally Victor Hugos, and daughters of Stoke Pogis 3d without any Victor Hugo blood in them, I made it my study to satisfy my mind as to the relative values and characteristics of the daughters of Stoke Pogis 3d, as compared with their dams where the latter were Victor Hugos, as well as the result of daughters where there was no Victor Hugo blood. While the Victor Hugo cows were very much prettier than their daughters by Stoke Pogis 3d, they did not approach the latter in milking capacity, in constitution, or in ability to assimilate their food profitably. The Victor Hugos were undoubtedly richer than the daughters of Stoke Pogis 3d. In beauty they excelled the latter, but in business capacity, in my judgment, they did not approach the former. The daughters of Stoke Pogis 3d were of a most excellent type, apart from their ability at the pail and churn. As a rule, they were, as already stated, straight on back, without the sloping rump that you now at times find in this family. That their straight back did not come alone from the Victor Hugo strain was demonstrated to me by the fact that daughters of Stoke Pogis 3d in my herd, without the Victor Hugo blood, were just as straight as those out of Victor Hugo cows.

#### THE FIRST PURCHASE OF ST. LAMBERTS

was made by me in 1881, from that old veteran St. Lambert Jersey breeder, Mr. William Rolph, Markham, Ontario, who, be it said to his credit, has never swerved from his allegiance to this strain, though once he became weak-kneed and purchased another strain for trial, but was soon convinced of "the error of his ways" and returned to the fold "a sadder but wiser man." Eighteen years after my first purchase from him, we still find Mr. Rolph a breeder of, and a firm believer in, St. Lamberts, and his adherence to the St. Lamberts has made him a comparatively rich man.

In 1881 I purchased from him Matchless of St. Lambert 9773, Nymph of St. Lambert 12968 and Nancy of St. Lambert 12964, Matchless being in milk and Nymph and Nancy being in calf. I also purchased the pure St. Lambert calves, Oaklands Nora 14880, destined to be the founder of a great branch of the family; Oaklands Lily 14881, and Rioter's Ruth 14882. In the year 1882 I began a system of testing all cows, with the avowed intention of retaining in the herd none that would make less than 14 lbs. per week at maturity.

Previous to that time I had brought together the best herd that I could purchase, without any regard to prices paid. I had visited the principal herds in Ontario and in the United States, and had sent to the Island of Jersey to buy the best there, and when it is stated it included such cows as those named below, it was a good one—Bertha Morgan 4770, test 19 lbs. 6 oz.; Faith of Oaklands 19696, imp., test 17 lbs. 4 oz., 46 lbs. milk per day—a cow that was champion sweepstakes over all England, repeatedly over Canada, and, so far

as I know, never beaten, and never gave less for me in one year than 10,000 lbs. of milk, though weighing but 750 lbs.; Rose of Eden, 13437, imp., test 20 lbs. 1½ oz., the champion sweepstakes cow of the world for milk, cheese and butter combined; the imported cow Victory 16379 (one of the ancestors of Golden Lad), first at St. Mary's and third over all Jersey; Satin Bird 16380, and Epigea 4631, both of which sold at public auction to Moulton Bros. at figures well up in the hundreds, and which were typical dairy and show cows. These were fair samples of the style of herd I then possessed. Most of them are very favorably known to old breeders. Yet no sooner did I apply the pail and churn as a test to all my cattle than I was convinced of the superiority of the St. Lamberts, then called "Stephens' cattle," and I sought to add the best I could find to my herd.

#### MARY ANNE OF ST. LAMBERT BOUGHT.

While attending the Toronto Fair, in 1882, I was wonderfully impressed with Mary Anne of St. Lambert 9770, and sought by every means I could employ to buy her, but Mr. Wm. Rolph, her owner, refused to put any price on her. I purchased some other St. Lamberts from him, but he would not part with Mary Anne. He told me at that time that she was the most wonderful cow he had ever seen; and as a reason for so doing, related the following facts: He was making some weekly tests of some of his cows. Mary Anne, then two years old, was not among them. His dairy maid besought him to test Mary Anne. Mr. Rolph had not at that time the experience with Jerseys he has since acquired, and thought it useless. Still his dairy maid persisted. More to please her than from any faith in "a 2-year-old making 14 lbs. of butter in a week," he consented. It was in May, and the heat for that season of the year was intense. So little faith did Mr. Rolph have in her ability to make 14 lbs. that her milk was set but for 12 hours in water without ice. Imagine his surprise to find that "though but two years old" she made nearly 16 lbs. I knew the treatment of the milk did the cow the greatest injustice, and that her test, under such circumstances, did not approach the full measure of her ability. Her individuality bore this out, and if I ever broke the Tenth Commandment, by coveting my neighbor's goods, I did in my ever-increasing desire to own Mary Anne. That I would do so eventually I was determined, if she lived. I will tell my readers the "fluke" by which she became my property. In the early summer of 1883 Mr. Rolph came to me and desired to purchase some cattle of another strain then very popular, some six or seven head of females and a bull of the same strain. I asked him "why he sought for that blood?" His answer was, "I must swim with the tide," in answer to which remark I said to him: "Be careful the tide does not go out and leave you on the beach." I was led to make this remark by the fact that, though the strain was very popular, I had not found them butter-makers or large milk-givers; as workers they did not compare with the St. Lamberts, and I told him so. Upon my asking him why he did not adhere to the Stephens cattle, he replied that "while he knew them to be the best he had ever handled, breeders considered them too large and too coarse." My remark to him was, "why don't you educate the breeders up to the appreciation of a working cow?" He said he couldn't do it: I told him I would make an effort to do so; which was the cause of much merriment to Mr. Rolph.

Upon my telling Mr. Rolph of another strain that I knew of—the St. Heliers—which was fine enough in type and which had dairy merit in it—we arranged to go to Lockport and see the St. Helier herds of Mr. George L. Williams, Mr. Charles Keep and Mr. Mark A. Nicolls, and a grand lot of cattle they were. Returning home, although Mr. Rolph was very much impressed with what he saw, and still adhering to his determination to "swim with the tide," he desired a price upon the cattle he had sought to buy from me. While urging him not to buy, I told him I would charge him what I could get in the open market, though I did not believe they were worth it.

He objected to my price as exorbitant, remarking that he had not a cow on his place for which he would charge me more than \$600.

Remembering my efforts to get Mary Anne, and with that sole object in view, I asked thirty days of him, as I was a very busy man then, in which to visit his place and make my selection. It was granted, and although in the railroad car, in true British fashion we "shook hands" on the bargain. Prior to the expiration of the time, Mr. Rolph visited Oaklands, and decided to buy the cattle I had priced him, which he did. It was then he was "weak-kneed." Upon his writing out a check for the amount, I remarked to him: "You can take \$600 off and ship me Mary Anne of St. Lambert." He objected strenuously, and quite a wrangle ensued.

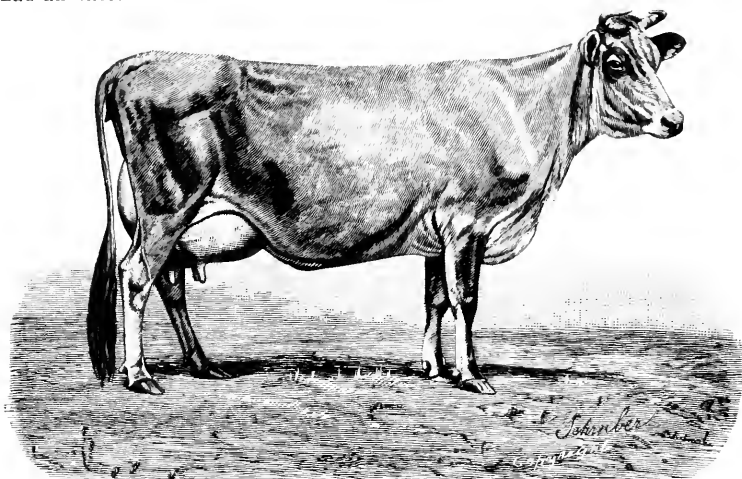
Finally I declined to sell him the cattle unless he sold me Mary Anne. He sought a compromise by offering to sell me the cow and retain the calf soon to be dropped. This I declined, stating I would have the cow as she was or not at all. Finally he assented. That night I sent my (then) manager, Mr. W. T. Norton, to Markham to bring the cow home, fearing Mr. Rolph might change his mind. When she arrived she had hair an inch and a half long. Mr. Rolph did not then have the comfortable stables he now has. When she had calved and her first photograph was taken, by Schreiber Bros., we had to use soap to plaster down her hair, it was so long. This was in the end of April, 1883. Upon my next visiting Oaklands, Mr. Norton was inclined to twit me, saying: "Is this the cow, Mr. Fuller, I have heard you talk so much about?" I told him to wait until she had made up her udder. She was then dry. When her calving time arrived, the size of her udder, for her age, and the beautiful shape of it (being remarkably long and full in front), would attract any one's attention. She was then just four years old. At that time Messrs. Schreiber Bros., who are uncommonly good judges of a dairy cow, were at Oaklands photographing some of my cows. Early in the day of May 3, 1883, I received a telephone message from Mr. Norton saying that Mary Anne had calved, and upon my asking the sex of it, was informed that it was a bull. It seemed to me that every calf dropped by the last 25 cows had been bulls. Upon Mr. Norton's inquiring whether I would sell the calf, as the Messrs. Schreiber had taken a great fancy to the cow, I told him to "either sell it or knock it on the head." Mr. Norton told me he thought he could get \$100 for it, and I authorized him to sell the calf at that price. In place of this, fortunately for me, he asked \$200. The Schreibers made an offer. In the afternoon of the same day I visited the farm, and, on seeing the cow, I told Mr. Norton I would not sell the calf at any price.

#### THIS WAS PRINCE POGIS 10682,

the only son Mary Anne of St. Lambert ever had, and whom I sold to the late Mr. Henry L. Pierce, proprietor of Walter Baker & Co.'s chocolate, for \$12,500, as a two-year-old, including the services he had already performed on Mr. Pierce's cows, and who had previously earned for me, in services in the United States (at \$500 each), \$3,000, making a total of \$15,500 by a bull I had offered for \$200. The Messrs. Schreiber, till this day, tell how, by bidding \$100 too low, they lost a small fortune.

Mary Anne of St. Lambert was not only a great cow, but she was an uncommonly handsome one. When shown in 1885 (I think it was) she was the champion sweepstakes cow and was the banner cow of my herd that won the special \$100 A. J. C. C. prize. Her head, while strong, was fairly well dished, her eyes were large and her horns very incurving, and for her size, small. When I first bought her, and, in fact, when her photograph (reproduced in this book) was taken, she was leggy; but the heavy feeding in her year's test brought down her belly and made her an unusually deep cow, with an enormous paunch. She was the longest Jersey I ever remember seeing, and ex-Secretary T. J. Hand has said "it was a day's journey to walk around her." She had a long neck, was not as thin on withers as she might have been. Her back was as straight as an arrow and extended out to the setting-off of tail, which was very long, tipped off by a superb switch. There was no

sloping rump here. Her udder, which in later life came down with the weight of milk it carried, was perfect; wonderfully far up on the belly, full, very broad and perfectly rounded and well out behind. Her teats, which were on the small side, were perfectly placed; but such milk veins as she had! Her belly was literally covered with them. Speaking of her fore-udder, it was a remarkable thing that she had an unusually large and perfectly defined belly "eseutcheon." Mary Anne's jaw was remarkable; it was so large and strong that it was almost out of proportion to the rest of her head. But she needed it all. Such an appetite as she had! It was insatiable. She never seemed to have enough to eat, and yet she consumed at times 32 quarts of grain a day, a large proportion of which was pea meal. Yet she was never off her feed during her year's test; in fact, she was never "sick or sorry." I attribute this to the exercise she always had. In the summer time, during her year's test, she ran with the rest of the herd, but in the winter she had to have her exercise, rain, snow or sunshine. Just before she was sent out for her exercise she was given a large horse stable bucket of feed, and on her return she had another.



MARY ANNE OF ST. LAMBERT 9770 A BEAUTIFUL COW.

When taking this exercise she had on two heavy blankets, partly to sweat off any tendency to put the feed on her back and for protection from cold. When snow was on the ground a team of farm horses was at times sent through an unbroken field of snow, and through this Mary Anne was led for an hour. My readers may think these precautions uncalled for, and that the outcome did not warrant such great pains. I know many at the time thought so. I did not, nor did they later, when the St. Lamberts realized such fabulous prices. I tell these facts, as I promised to take my readers into my confidence. She was a far better dairy cow after her long test than before.

Mary Anne of St. Lambert's temperament was the most placid I ever saw in a cow. Nothing ever upset her, nothing ever disturbed her. She was easily the "Queen" of the herd, and she seemed to know it. She led all the cows in going to pasture, and if any ever tried to pass her a hint from her horns told the ill-advised one to "keep her place." Although I had a standing offer in writing of \$26,000, good for one year, she ran with the rest of the herd. She stood in a box stall in the stable, with a railing around it, just high enough to rest your hands on comfortably; but woe betide any one who did so when Mary Anne was within reach. She brought her horns down on

your hands and then quietly walked away. She was a great cow, individually; I thing the greatest that ever lived. I dearly loved her, and to have to part with her was a sore trial. She made my reputation, and the reputation of the St. Lambert family.

When Mary Anne of St. Lambert had been in milk about seven days, during which we had kept down the grain, for fear of her udder, which was very swollen, and before she came to her full milk, we tested her for one day, when she made 2 lbs. 7½ oz. I told Mr. Norton to shut down on the test and say nothing about it.

Plans were immediately formulated by me to corral the daughters of Stoke Pogis 3d, those of Victor Hugo living, and as many of the daughters of Lord Lisgar and Buffer as I could find that were desirable. It was my aim then, as much as it would be to-day were I breeding, never to take a cow for her pedigree alone; but I then sought, as I now seek, for as nearly a perfect combination as possible. Let me say right here that in all my purchases of daughters of Stoke Pogis 3d I never had to reject one for want of individuality, yet all the purchases were not made by me, nor did I see all the animals previous to such purchase. I never saw so many good daughters of one bull, with like capacity, nor so few poor ones. The nearest approach to it was in the daughters of that grand old bull, Combination.

### STOKE POGIS 3D BUTCHERED.

I need hardly tell my readers that one of the first things I did was to endeavor to secure the "fountain-head," Stoke Pogis 3d. Imagine my disappointment, on journeying to St. Lambert, Quebec, to be told by both Mr. Romeo H. Stephens and his son, Harrison Stephens, who then had what remained of the old St. Lambert herd, that he was dead. Later on I received a wire from Harrison Stephens to say he had found Stoke Pogis 3d at Three Rivers, Quebec, and that he could be bought for \$1,000. I wired him to draw on me at sight for \$1,000 to buy him immediately, and not "to let the grass grow under his feet." I was elated, but was correspondingly depressed to learn in a short time that he had been butchered two weeks prior to that time, and his carcass sold on the Montreal market as common butcher's meat. Think of it! when every calf which might have been dropped to him was worth at least \$1,000. Alive, he was worth \$100 a pound; dead, probably not three cents a pound. So little did Mr. Romeo H. Stephens appreciate him that he sold him to a farmer to be used on grades, took no further interest in him and lost track of him. He was sold to the butcher at Three Rivers, Quebec. Shortly after receiving this information I went to Three Rivers, the oldest settlement in the province (and a quaint old town it is), looking for daughters of Stoke Pogis 3d, entitled to registry, but could find none. I did buy some grade daughters of his, out of native cows, and took them to my farm, Oaklands, for the purpose of following out my study as to the inheritance, through Stoke Pogis, the Victor Hugos and the "nicking" of both.

They were a grand lot of workers, and supported my belief and conviction that the "working" qualities came through Stoke Pogis 3d.

### A GRANDFATHER'S CLOCK.

An amusing incident occurred on this trip. In the rural districts of Quebec the French-Canadian language or patois is spoken. I knew it not. Mr. Harrison Stephens was to have accompanied me. He was unable to do so. He sent me a so-called interpreter, but his knowledge of the English language about equaled mine of the French-Canadian. Here was a nice predicament, but we managed to make the owner of the cows know I wanted to buy them, as also an old "grandfather's clock," nearly three hundred years old. I bought the clock and the cows and took the precaution to pay the man prior to his re-entering the house. When he did so and handed the money for the clock to his wife there was an animated discussion, emphasized by the wife chasing the husband around the room with a broomstick. I learned this was

on account of him having sold me the clock, which had been in her family for untold generations; from the look of it, I should say since before the flood.

The sons and daughters of Stoke Pogis 3d were scattered from Cape Breton to Michigan, and as far south as Mississippi. It took me nearly a month of incessant work to locate them, using the Herd Registers and the transfers therein set out.

To purchase all these cattle I knew involved a considerable sum of money, which aggregated over \$50,000 before I had completed it. Yet, such was my confidence in the superiority of the strain that I never hesitated, and while inspecting different daughters of Stoke Pogis 3d for purchase I visited the farm of the late Mr. A. B. Darling, the owner of that grand old cow, Eurotas, whose descendants then commanded the highest prices, and also the farm of Mr. S. M. Burnham, whose beautiful cow Coomassie I saw and admired, and whose descendants were then disputing the market with the Eurotas strain. I remarked to both of these gentlemen that I believed there was a strain of blood, comparatively unknown, which would yet displace both of them in public esteem and in the open markets—a remark which was received with incredulity by both. How far my prophecy then made has been fulfilled is now a matter of Jersey history.

#### PRICE PAID FOR BERTHA MORGAN.

I had been paying pretty long prices for cows, previous to this, \$2,500 for Bertha Morgan, then an old cow, which was the highest price that had, so far as I know, ever been paid for a cow of her age up to that time, and I was not anxious to have my brother breeders come in competition with me by knowing my plans. First, I arranged with Mr. Wm. Rolph to join me in buying—I to furnish the money, he to buy the stock, which was to be owned jointly. He did not act quickly enough to suit my impatience, and after he had bought a few daughters of Stoke Pogis 3d, among them Maggie of St. Lambert and others, bought at from \$200 to \$300 each, I decided to adopt another course. When we met by appointment to close out our proposed joint purchase, the question came, "How are we to divide up?" I felt sure that in a short time the cows we had bought would each be worth from five to ten times the amount paid. I suggested we "pitch head or tail" as to who should take the lot. Rolph's a "lucky dog." His luck did not desert him then. He "won the toss," and got the lot and paid me what I had advanced. In a few months he sold some, and could have sold all for as many thousands as he had paid hundreds. "Tough luck," I hear some of my readers remark. Not at all. I knew there were plenty more, and I thought I could move quicker than my friend Rolph. I did, and through the aid of some of my friends in this country I arranged to have honest dairy farmers, good judges of a dairy cow, sent to me to buy up the daughters of Stoke Pogis 3d. These men were strangers to me and to each other. They were sent to me at Hamilton. To know them on arrival, they were to have a handkerchief tied about their right arm at the wrist. Strange to say, two arrived at Hamilton station from opposite directions at the same time. I was awaiting them. To see them survey each other was most amusing. I fancy each thought "he had lost his job." I sent four of these agents simultaneously into different sections of the country with instructions to buy, as per list handed them, and to report to me every night by telegraph, telling them, if necessary, to "make their telegrams as long as their arm," so I might understand exactly what they were doing. I had bankers in different sections to pay out the money for purchases. By the first of August of that year (1883) I had purchased the following daughters of Stoke Pogis 3d: Cowslip of St. Lambert 8349, Columbine of St. Lambert 8350; the two full sisters of Mary Anne of St. Lambert, Crocus of St. Lambert 8351, Naiad of St. Lambert 12965; Honeymoon of St. Lambert, Mermaid of St. Lambert 9771, Niobe of St. Lambert 12969, Jessie Brown of Maxwell 7266, Cora of St. Lambert 8347, Mayornneen of St. Lambert 9777, Brenda of Elmhurst 10762; and later I purchased Minette of St. Lambert 9774, Cheerful of St. Lambert 8347 and Ida of St. Lambert, and immediately

sold a half interest in the latter to Messrs. Miller & Sibley. I made strenuous efforts to buy Allie of St. Lambert and Kitty of St. Lambert, but was unsuccessful.

As I then owned Nancy of St. Lambert and Nymph of St. Lambert, it will be seen that I owned half the daughters of Stoke Pogis 3d, and more than half then living. I have not by me a list of the Victor Hugo cows that I bought, nor of the granddaughters of Stoke Pogis 3d; but I bought Lolly of St. Lambert, the dam of Mary Anne of St. Lambert, on July 19, 1883, and immediately sold her to Major Campbell Brown, July 20, 1883, at the same price I paid for her, being anxious to have him interested in the family. Whenever possible, I bought the dams of the cows I owned. It was not until April 30, 1885, that I was able to acquire that grand old cow,

#### LUCY OF ST. LAMBERT 51116.

It has always been a source of great regret to me that, though she was past her prime, we did not test this old cow. That she would have made a good test, old as she was, I have no doubt, but our hands were so full in testing the daughters of Stoke Pogis 3d we did not at that time realize the importance of testing her.

When I sold Major Campbell Brown Lolly of St. Lambert 5480, dam of Mary Anne of St. Lambert, she had just dropped a bull calf, Sheldon being the sire I think; but unfortunately she never bred again.

Mary Anne of St. Lambert had two daughters, born previous to Prince Pogis, namely, Rioter's Silvie 14893 and Marianne Pogis 23008. These I purchased from Mr. William Rolph. It may interest my readers to give some figures paid and prices later realized for the same animals.

When I first purchased from Romeo H. Stephens he gave me a list of the daughters of Stoke Pogis 3d, and priced them at \$200 each. In the meantime the boom on the St. Lamberts had set in.

Old breeders will remember that the daughters of Stoke Pogis 3d offered at auction rarely sold under \$2,000 each, and in many cases came close to \$5,000. Any one who assumes that a market for a new strain can be created by chance and without hard work would have had his ideas dispelled had he encompassed the amount of labor that I went through in placing these animals on the market. My telegraph bill alone from my agents amounted to close on to \$250 in thirty days. Any one consulting the "Jersey Bulletin" or "Country Gentleman" of those days will find how lavish was my expenditure in advertising. If my memory serves me right, I paid one agricultural journal \$1,000 for advertising previous to one of my sales. The correspondence was enormous. At that time I was practising law at Hamilton, Ontario; was the senior member of the firm having the largest practice there, and my partner was ill in New York. In consequence I had his work as well as my own to perform. I was in my office at 8:30 every morning; was hard pressed by my law practice all day; reached my farm at 8:30 at night; allowed myself one hour for dinner and recreation; punctually at 9:30 I took up my Jersey work, and never ceased it till 4:30 and sometimes 5 in the morning. This I kept up for four weeks previous to the sale in New York, in which the fame and value of the St. Lambert strain was started. That was in the fall of 1883.

One of the "white-handkerchiefed" agents I have before referred to had been despatched to Nova Scotia and Cape Breton, where, some years before, the bull Baron of St. Lambert, Naiad of St. Lambert, Mermaid of St. Lambert and Cowslip of St. Lambert, all daughters of Stoke Pogis 3d, had been sold, and from whom had been bred a number of their descendants. I bought them all at a cost, laid down at Oaklands, Hamilton, Ontario, of less than \$3,500. I well knew their value and had instructed my agent to value them at \$25,000 when billing them through to Oaklands; not to release the railroad company, but if necessary to pay double freight rates, thereby assuring a prompt delivery. My father, who was always deeply interested in my Jerseys, thought I was "wild" in placing such a value on the stock. Besides Baron of St.

Lambert, Naiad of St. Lambert, Mermaid of St. Lambert and Cowslip of St. Lambert, the purchase included Jennie Pogis 22984, Violet Pogis 22985, Daisy Pogis 23015, Leo Pogis 10785 (a bull calf), La Belle Canadienne, Carrie Pogis 22568, and others whose names are not available to me. This purchase was made in August, 1883.

#### FIRST PUBLIC SALE OF ST. LAMBERTS IN NEW YORK.

It was the custom at that time for Messrs. Peter C. Kellogg & Co. to hold public sales of Jerseys in the spring and fall, to which Jersey breeders contributed. Having given great prominence in the public press to the test of Mary Anne of St. Lambert and the other daughters of Stoke Pogis 3d, I believed the time was ripe to test the pulse of the public and made a consignment to the New York fall sale in 1883. Among those bought in Nova Scotia and Cape Breton were the following, selling at the prices named: Jennie Pogis, \$3,000; Violet Pogis, \$2,000; Daisy Pogis, \$2,400; all heifers, coming two years old. The purchaser was Mr. Fred Loeser, the great merchant, of Brooklyn, N. Y. He bought also Leo Pogis 10785, a bull calf, for \$700. Primrose Pogis 22361 and Maude Pogis 24240 sold at the same sale to Mr. Henry Pierce, of San Francisco, for \$925 and \$800 respectively. A total of \$9,225 for six head, not one of which had matured. Four of them were from the Nova Scotia and Cape Breton purchase, and they sold for \$7,900, or an average of nearly \$2,000 each. In the spring sale of 1883, I sold Nymph of St. Lambert, the only inbred daughter of Stoke Pogis 3d, to Mr. F. A. Havemeyer for \$675, and bought her back again later on; and Oakland's Lily, to Mr. J. H. Walker for \$590. Contrast the prices paid in the spring and fall sales.

With reference to my "excessive valuation" of the Nova Scotia and Cape Breton purchase, let us pursue the matter a little further. Baron of St. Lambert was in that lot. I rented him to the late Mr. Theo. A. Havemeyer for two months for \$3,000; sold him in the Kellogg May sale of 1884 for \$4,400 (he had cost me \$275). In the same sale I disposed of Cowslip of St. Lambert for \$3,600, La Belle Canadienne for \$1,250, and her calf at her side, two months old, brought \$550. Counting the service fees of Baron of St. Lambert, we have a total of \$22,210.

I had a cash offer of \$15,000 for Naiad of St. Lambert to go into the herd of Samuel Shoemaker, and a like offer for Mermaid of St. Lambert, both in the Nova Scotia and Cape Breton purchase, or a total of \$52,210 for what had cost me less than \$3,500. Nor is this all. I sold by private sale and retained others from that purchase, but the figures are not available.

#### THE BOOM IN ST. LAMBERTS MAY BE SAID TO HAVE FAIRLY SET IN.

I cannot refrain from mentioning in detail another rather profitable purchase. I had negotiated with a resident of New York (who had already purchased a daughter of Mary Anne) to sell him six females at \$20,000, but he wanted a double-grandson of Stoke Pogis 3d; I had none, but I knew of one, a son of Crocus of St. Lambert (full sister of Mary Anne of St. Lambert), by Rambler of St. Lambert 5285, just about two years old. He was owned by an actor, an old schoolmate of mine, from whom I had bought Crocus of St. Lambert and all the female descendants he owned. I stated to my customer that I wanted \$5,000 for this bull. After further negotiation he assented to the proposition. I visited my friend's theatre, New York, where he was playing, and after considerable "dickering" bought the bull for \$500, being about five times what he thought he was worth. When the agent of the purchaser reached Oaklands the bull was there. He accepted him, and the purchase money was paid for the seven head, \$25,000, paying \$5,000 for the bull. This was Victor Hugo Pogis 11256.

The former owner (the actor) thought he had made a great sale, and told our mutual friends that "Fuller had gone 'daff' on Jerseys;" that "he had actually paid him \$500 for a bull that was only worth \$100." Learning this,



I said nothing, but visited him when next in New York, and bought the balance of his St. Lamberts, paying him in cash and taking transfers. Then I suggested that it was a pretty good "dicker" I had made with him for the bull. He said: "It was good for me." To which I replied: "It was good for me, too." Whereupon I told him what I had sold the bull for. He was very indignant, and declared that I (who before was "daft") was a "d—d thief."

#### A FAMOUS LUNCH.

There were few Jersey breeders in Ontario at that time, and my sales were made almost wholly to the United States. I wished prominent breeders to see what class of cows the St. Lamberts were, besides making some slight return for the many courtesies extended to me, and in the spring of 1884 it was my pleasure to entertain at Oaklands, Hamilton, many of the most prominent Jersey breeders from all parts of the Eastern and Central States. My brother, Mr. Henry H. Fuller, now deceased, was then in partnership with me in the cattle other than the St. Lamberts. I sent railroad tickets to my friends, with their invitations; engaged two sleeping cars in New York; brought the breeders to Hamilton by special train from Buffalo; treated them as handsomely as I could to a champagne lunch, at which were the Ministers of Agriculture for the Province of Ontario and the Dominion of Canada, the Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario, the late Secretary of Crown Lands, Ontario, many prominent Senators and citizens, and my dear old father, the late Bishop of Niagara, who took the keenest interest in my cattle and success. Fifty-seven sat down to lunch in the dining-room. I venture to say that there is not one breeder living who was present at the lunch who does not recall with pleasure the short address which my father delivered to them, although he had been requested by me "not to say a word." As he arose to speak, with his fine presence, grand bearing and silver locks, a shout arose in the room. Though a "man of the cloth," he was also "a man of the world," and no one enjoyed the lunch or the lunchers more thoroughly than he. To me it was a great pleasure to meet my friends. I have reason to believe that my guests enjoyed their holiday and outing, for as such they treated it. That the visitors appreciated the cattle they then saw was shown by the fact that in the following month, at a public sale in New York, conducted by Peter C. Kellogg & Co., I sold 10 head for \$22,700. One amusing incident of the trip to and from Oaklands was that the party, on leaving New York, were divided between two "sleepers," one for those who wanted to sleep during the night's run and the other for those who didn't. I know most of them had a jolly good time, and it is one of the pleasant incidents of one's past life that I look backward upon. Mr. T. J. Hand, the ex-Secretary of the A. J. C. C., kindly furnished me with a list of the American breeders who were at the lunch. They were John I. Holly of New Jersey and Mr. T. J. Hand, President and Secretary respectively of the club; Messrs. Benj. F. Swan of Oyster Bay, L. I.; Dr. H. M. Howe of Rhode Island, D. F. Appleton of Massachusetts, Jos. C. Sibley of Pennsylvania, John O. Couch of Connecticut, Gilman S. Moulton of Vermont, Nathan Robins, Frederick Loeser and his superintendent, Mr. Merriam, and J. R. Hand, all of New Jersey; Mr. Branch, banker, of Georgia; J. H. Small of Pennsylvania, Dr. A. S. Heath, Dr. J. S. Linsley, M. A. Nichols, Chas. Keep, Geo. E. Waring, Jr. (first secretary of the club), Geo. L. Williams and T. R. Proctor, all of New York; Warren H. Corning of Ohio, H. L. Pierce of Massachusetts and Oscar Ricklefson of Maryland—truly at that date a representative Jersey party.

#### OAKLANDS DESCRIBED.

My farm, Oaklands, was about six miles from Hamilton, Ontario, on Burlington Bay, at the western extremity of Lake Ontario. A beautiful spot it was. Here it was that my Jerseys were kept. I reprint an account of a visit, written by a Jersey breeder, which appeared in the public press in 1884:

"Let me describe briefly a hurried visit I made to Oaklands, the beautiful country home of Mr. Fuller and that wonderful Jersey Queen, Mary Anne of

St. Lambert. So much has been written of Mary Anne and Mr. Fuller's superb herd that added reference to them and their great qualities would seem superfluous.

"Oaklands is situated on the north shore of Hamilton Bay, a beautiful sheet of water of about 9 miles in length and 3 miles in breadth. The residential portion is more like an English park than a country house. Leaving the barns and farm buildings, you walk south down a grassy lane; to your right, orchards and fields of waving corn; to your left, undulating pasture lands, merging into almost a primeval forest. At the lower gate, which divides the park from the farm lands, if you are a lover of the beautiful in nature, as I am, you pause and say, 'How lovely!' You look across acres of lawn, green as emeralds, not made smooth and flat by art, but gently rolling, as nature had willed it. Here and there are groups of magnificent oaks and chestnuts, and further on clusters of evergreens make soft shadows on the velvet turf. Beyond the waters of the bay flash and glitter in the sunshine and white-winged yachts flit back and forth. The large but long, low house looks cool and inviting. Deep verandas surround it on almost every side. Roses, red and white, climb the pillars and you pass under a bower of sweet-scented woodbine to enter the wide front doors, through which have passed and been royally entertained many of the best known Jersey breeders and prominent men of Canada. With true English hospitality Mr. and Mrs. Fuller see that the 'inner man' is well provided for. Rested and refreshed, you wish to explore still further this sweet spot. Crossing a pathway of sunshine you enter the 'Pine Walk,' quiet and solemn as a church aisle; the trees meeting overhead, so thickly interlaced that the sunlight can only gleam and flicker on the soft carpet of pine needles in which your feet sink—so sweet, so restful.

"Time is fleeting, and you want to go down to the water for 'just a moment.' A pretty, winding road leads to the sandy beach. Half-way down there is a little glade at one side. You stand and wonder at the size and number of blue violets, which literally carpet the mossy ground; ferns and pale anemones nod at you, too. You cannot wait, even to gather a handful. A few all too brief moments on the beach, with the baby waves lapping at your feet, a glance up and down the beautiful bay and across at the city of Hamilton, and you turn and ascend the hill. You bid your kind host 'good-by,' regretting you cannot tarry longer in this paradise, and return to the main road, not by the farm, but drive through the beautiful grove at the back of the house called the 'West Drive.' You are conscious of the stately forest trees overhead; more moss and violets under foot; deep gullies, whose sides are a mass of waving maidenhair fern; another lane, with fields of corn on either side, then the high road. Good-by, beautiful Oaklands."

Mrs. B. W. Hunt, wife of the oldest member of the A. J. C. C. in Georgia, thus refers to a visit she and her husband made to Oaklands:

#### BEAUTIFUL MARY ANNE.

"I have patted Mary Anne of St. Lambert on the head and I have scratched the horns of 'Canada's John Bull' said I to my husband, and now——"

"Are you ready to die?"

"No, I am ready to go back to Georgia."

Before us lay the blue expanse of Lake Ontario, sparkling in the summer sun, and sloping to it on every side and spreading far as the eye could reach, were daisy-sprinkled, dew-gemmed meadows.

Here and there great oaks and graceful elms were grouped as in a park, and where their long dark shadows of cool greenness fell across the bending grass, herds of beautiful Jerseys raised fawn-like heads and looked at us with soft inquiring eyes.

In the foreground a many-angled picturesque cottage, ringed with radiant flower beds set in an emerald lawn, semi-circled by a lake of sapphire and opal. Near by great barns filled with new mown hay, overflowing with

plenty and perfume, and everywhere, everywhere ran riot the rich grass, covering the hillsides, spreading over the valleys like a green sea—each wandering breeze that crested with “white caps” the waves of Lake Ontario, chasing the quivering ripples of verdure across the meadows till they broke a seething foam of daisies.

“Yes,” I said, slowly and doubtfully, “I am ready to go back to Georgia, but I am not in a hurry about it—Oh! if I could take all this back with me.”

“This what?”

“This beautiful landscape, these lordly trees, this—beyond and above all else—this beautiful, beautiful grass!”

“Ah, this verdant velvet mantle nature wraps around the bare, bony, ugly earth! How we Southerners have mutilated and destroyed it, hacked it, chopped it, stripped it off and torn it away till our poor land, left in hideous nakedness, has turned red for very shame! Truly, I never see one of those devastated, desecrated red-gullied old Georgia plantations, but I feel that mother earth is literally blushing, blushing for herself and for man’s ignorance and folly.

“Look around you here. You see not one bare, unsightly spot; not one washed-out galled hillside, nor worn-out field. Everywhere is radiant, affluent beauty—beauty that thrills the eye and thrills every sense and steps the soul in delight. Ah! We are out of the realm of old King Cotton! Happy people, favored land that have never known his sway.”

#### SALE OF BERTHA MORGAN 4770.

As showing how greatly my father was interested in my work, and demonstrating that human nature is about the same in an ecclesiastic as in us “common mortals,” I will relate another incident. I had bought Bertha Morgan for \$2,500 when 9 years old. I had sold calves from her for \$1,750. A customer had visited Hamilton the week previous to the fall sale of 1883 and wanted to buy her. He offered me \$2,500 for her. I refused it and asked \$4,000. My father urged me to take the \$2,500. I said, “No, I will get my price.” Reaching New York on Friday morning, I saw my customer; he said he would give me an answer on Saturday. The sale was consummated late on Saturday at \$4,000. Thereupon I wired Mrs. Fuller to that effect. On Sunday my father had a “confirmation” at his cathedral in Hamilton, but before proceeding to his church he drove to my home, not far distant, to see if Mrs. Fuller had heard from me. Being told that I had sold Bertha Morgan at my price, he went on his way happy. He fulfilled first the duty of a father and later that of a bishop.

#### FIGURES PAID AND PRICES REALIZED.

I will resume the account of some of the figures I paid and the prices I realized.

I paid \$600 for Mary Anne of St. Lambert, and had an offer in writing from a prominent Jersey breeder, good for one year, of \$26,000. Yet I had the “nerve” to refuse it, and never regretted doing so, and in so doing displayed good business judgment, as she was my trade-mark, and the magnet that drew to Oaklands buyers, resulting in my selling \$97,400 worth of stock in a year, from the spring of 1884 to the spring of 1885. For the two daughters of Mary Anne of St. Lambert I paid \$1,100; I sold one of them for \$6,000 (Rioter’s Silvie), and refused \$6,000 for Marianne Pogis. I acquired Prince of St. Lambert for \$175, rented him three months for \$1,000, and sold him for \$4,000; all within a year.

#### LARGEST AVERAGE EVER REALIZED AT AUCTION.

At the spring annual sale held in New York, on May 7, 1884, conducted by Peter C. Kellogg & Co., the following animals were sold, at the prices named: Baron of St. Lambert 5286, to John F. Maxfield of Bloomfield, N. J., for \$4,400; Honeymoon of St. Lambert 11221, for \$4,100, and Cowslip of St. Lambert 8349, for \$3,600, to Henry L. Pierce; Bijou of St.

Lambert 5112 (dam of Honeymoon), to L. W. and H. W. Simons, Berlin, Ontario, for \$3,000; Matchless of St. Lambert 9773, to Theo. A. Havemeyer, Mahwah, N. J., for \$1,650; bull, Riotor's Combination 10363, to J. O. Matthews, Barre, Mass., for \$1,600; La Belle Canadienne 22569, to Frederick Loeser, for \$1,250, and her heifer calf, a few days old, to the same person, for \$550; Pauline Pogis 24148, a heifer, to W. H. Corning, Cleveland, O., for \$1,100; Kate of St. Lambert 26235, a heifer, to Theo. A. Havemeyer, for \$1,000, and Mava Pogis 23937, a heifer, to Theo. A. Havemeyer, for \$1,000; making a total of \$23,250 for eleven head, an average of \$2,113.33 per head, one of which was a calf, and three heifers. Leaving out the heifer calf, the total for ten head was \$22,700, an average of \$2,270 each, three of which were heifers.

#### CHAMPION CUP WON.

In these days it was the custom to present a cup of solid silver, or some other trophy, to the breeder obtaining the highest average price for five head contributed by him to the spring sale. This cup was won by me at this sale of May 7-10, 1884. The average price obtained by me for the five head was \$3,350 per head (\$16,750 for the five), being largely in excess of that ever obtained by any Jersey breeder at any public auction. Of the animals contributing toward this result, Baron of St. Lambert, Cowslip of St. Lambert and Honeymoon of St. Lambert, son and daughters respectively of Stoke Pogis 3d, realized \$12,100, an average of \$4,033.33. The cup presented to me was a very handsome one, most beautiful in its lines, and I value it very highly. It took less than half an hour to sell over \$23,000 worth of stock, and, as may be imagined by the results, the bidding was most keen.

#### BREEDER'S CUP WON.

It was also customary, in addition to the "Contributor's Cup," for the breeders in the sale to give a cup for the breeder who obtained the highest price on cattle of his own breeding in the sale. This cup was won by me the following spring—if I mistake not—namely, 1885; and if my memory serves me right, Mrs. E. M. Jones, of Brockville, Ontario, won the "Contributor's Cup." It is needless to say that these cups were won by submitting to sale St. Lamberts, as they were most in demand.

A perusal of the names of the purchasers at such high prices will show that the realization of these extravagant amounts was caused by comparatively few bidders. The mass of breeders followed in the wake of the leaders, but usually, when the figures ran to thousands, the masses dropped out, and the few became competitors with one another for the possession of the coveted animals.

This has been the history of nearly all "booms," which bring in their wake corresponding depression, and are never as healthy as good, fair, living prices.

I feel that a description of the daughters of Stoke Pogis 3d will interest most breeders.

#### ALLIE OF ST. LAMBERT 24991.

full sister of Ida of St. Lambert, was, in my opinion, fully as good a cow individually as Ida of St. Lambert, if not a better one. She did not have the same advantage in handling as did her full sister, but her descendants through her sons, Exile of St. Lambert and King of St. Lambert, and grandsons, King of St. Lambert's King, Garfield's Exile and Riotor of St. Lambert, have shown her value. She had fully as good an udder as Ida, equal if not better milk veins, but was not quite so large and of a finer type.

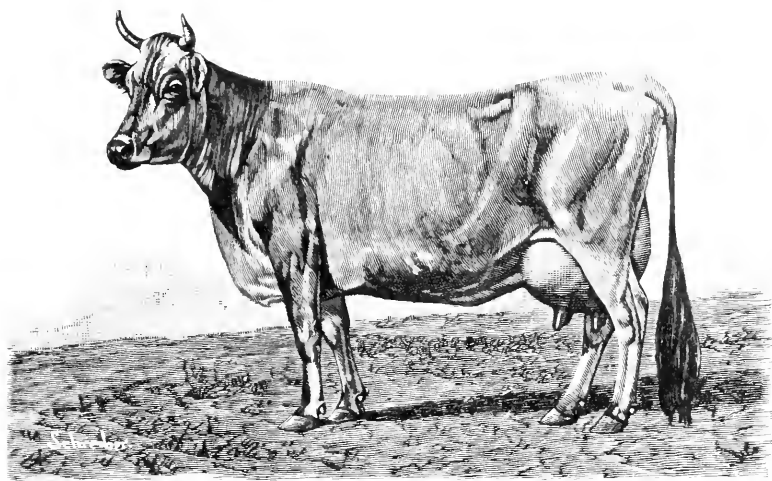
#### MERMAID OF ST. LAMBERT 9771

was in my judgment the best daughter of Stoke Pogis 3d, based on a year's work. She has a fine though rather straight head, good horns, neck and back, with a slight tendency to slope on rump. In color she was solid silver gray, with dark facings; her udder was an enormous one, and while broad in

front was not as full as it should have been. Her teats were beautifully placed and large, and her milk veins it would be difficult to excel. She was a very heavy milker, and I am satisfied could have made more butter in a year on less feed than Mary Anne of St. Lambert.

#### NAIAD OF ST. LAMBERT 12969

was a full sister of Mary Anne of St. Lambert, and was the best "little cow" for her inches of the daughters of Stoke Pogis 3d. Unlike her full sister, Mary Anne of St. Lambert, she was not nearly so long, nor as high; but her girth was very great, with a tremendous paunch, unusually short legs; she was, in fact, what might be called a "big little cow." She was a perfect wedge shape, with an extremely pretty head, thin withers; high, prominent bones, flat thighs, straight to the setting-on of tail, and swung an enormous udder of perfect shape, very large and square in front and well out behind. Her teats were of excellent size and perfectly placed. Her belly was a net-work of veins. I was so fond of her that I refused an offer of \$15,000 for her, and made her a present to my son in order that I might not be obliged to refuse to put a price on her, as I had often done theretofore.



**IDA OF ST. LAMBERT, 24990**

**PROPERTY OF MILLER & SIBLEY, FRANKLIN, PA.**

was in the Oaklands herd and was, as is before stated, sold to Miller & Sibley, and though we appreciated her highly, our esteem for her did not equal that for Mary Anne. As a breeder, results show that Ida was the better of the two, through the great work of her three sons, Ida's Stoke Pogis, Ida's Rioter of St. L. and Ida of St. Lambert's Bull; yet I doubt if she were the better cow of the two, or more prepotent than Mary Anne. The greatness of a cow is usually perpetuated through her sons, and a great deal depends into whose hands such sons pass, on what cows they are used, the skill of the handler of the herd, and whether or no testing is in vogue in such herd.

Ida of St. Lambert had not as fine a head as Mary Anne, nor was she so long a cow; her horns were not as pretty, and she had more of a Stoke Pogis head. She was a light fawn with dark shading, with long and exceedingly deep body, an enormous paunch, strong, flat, open ribs—very long from hip bone to setting-on of tail. She had great stowage and digestive capacity, with a very large udder, good-sized teats well placed, and grand milk veins. Her

udder was well rounded, broad and full in front, and extended well out behind. She was a very deep cow and an excessively heavy milker.

The most beautiful daughter of Stoke Pogis 3d was

#### HONEYMOON OF ST. LAMBERT 11221.

She was solid silver gray, with a good head, straight back to setting-on of tail, deep flanks and big paunch, but not so heavy a cow as the four I have heretofore described, but of very much finer finish, and a great show cow all over. Her udder was perfect in shape, extended very far up on belly, and was set off with four good-sized, perfectly-placed teats. She took her beauty from her dam, who in my judgment was one of the most handsome Victor Hugos I ever saw.

#### CROCUS OF ST. LAMBERT S351.

another full sister to Mary Anne of St. Lambert, was very dark in color; an excellent cow, not carrying as large an udder as Mary Anne of St. Lambert or Naiad of St. Lambert, not giving so much milk as either of them, but a cow that was most tenacious in milk. In appearance she was not so pleasing to the eyes as Mary Anne or Naiad, and yet on a close scrutiny it was very difficult to say wherein she was deficient.

#### BRENDA OF ELMHURST 10762,

and Rosette of St. Lambert 5108, her dam, were so much alike that describing one describes the other. They were both very long, deep cows, of great capacity, exceedingly deep in belly, very short legged, large udders and perfectly placed teats, and were, in point of fact, exceptionally good cows in every way. They were as straight on the back as arrows, and, outside of their color (which I did not like, being almost black) they were superb cows. I bought both of them together. They had never been separated from the time Brenda was dropped. They were simply inseparable.

Judged by every indication, Rosette of St. Lambert was possessed of great capacity at the pail and churn; yet as showing the value of the Stoke Pogis 3d cross, Brenda was far the better worker of the two.

While looking up the St. Lamberts, I had seen Rosette and Brenda, and had a price on them, \$1,200, for the two. While visiting the farm of a then prominent member of the club in New England, he expressed a wish to buy two good St. Lambert cows. I told him of Rosette and Brenda, and offered to buy them for him for \$1,200. Thinking the price too high, he wanted me to "dicker" for a lower figure. Having given him his opportunity, which he did not embrace, I bought them for myself. Brenda was then in calf to a Victor Hugo bull, and dropped a bull, within two weeks of my buying her; and I sold this very calf to my New England friend, when about four months old, for \$1,300. He had the calf; I had the cows free of cost. He might have had all three for the money he paid for the calf, and for once New England shrewdness overreached itself. I sold the two cows later, I think, for \$8,000.

#### NYMPH OF ST. LAMBERT 12968

was the only inbred daughter of Stoke Pogis 3d, her dam, Diana of St. Lambert 6636, being also a daughter of Stoke Pogis 3d. An exceptionally good cow she was, too, and carried a beautiful udder—very large and perfect in shape, very broad in front, extending well out in rear, with good-sized and perfectly-placed teats. She was rather dark in color, tending towards mouse-color. If my memory serves me aright, barring Nancy of St. Lambert, she made her test on less feed than any other daughter of Stoke Pogis 3d tested at Oaklands.

When I come to describe that grand old cow,

#### LUCY OF ST. LAMBERT 5116,

I feel I cannot do justice to her. She was 14 years old when I bought her, and yet was as hale and hearty as a youngster. For a Victor Hugo, she was an unusually large cow, beautiful head, long ewe neck, thin on her withers,

straight as an arrow on back to setting-on of tail; high, prominent hip bones, flat thighs well cut out, with an enormous udder of beautiful shape, superb teats and a perfect net-work of milk veins. She had tremendous stowage capacity, was short-legged, and a perfect wedge shape. She was, in fact, the typical early Jersey cow of Connecticut. Where have they gone to? What has become of them? Why is it that one travels for hundreds, nay, thousands of miles and finds but few such cows? They are so rare, and the owner appreciates them so highly, you cannot buy them. Lucy of St. Lambert was doubtless a great cow, but a still greater breeder, yet bred to a Victor Hugo bull she never produced anything extraordinary; but her daughter, when crossed by Stoke Pogis 3d, produced Ida of St. Lambert and Allie of St. Lambert. When Stoke Pogis 3d was crossed directly upon Lucy of St. Lambert he produced two superb cows, in Cora of St. Lambert 8347 and Nancy of St. Lambert 12964, the latter being, in my judgment, the richest daughter of Stoke Pogis 3d. I know this will surprise many, when they realize that her test was but 14 lbs. 5 oz. But she was tested when she was three years old, without forcing, and before we knew much about testing at Oaklands. Had she been tested with the same forcing and heavy feeding for a long time as were Mary Anne and Ida, and her milk retained with the same care and churned with the same skill, it would, in my judgment, have shown great richness. She was one of the best breeders I had on my place, and I realized more profit from her sons and daughters than from any other daughter of Stoke Pogis 3d, barring Mary Anne of St. Lambert.

#### NANCY OF ST. LAMBERT

was one of the most difficult cows to approach in pasture that I had. She would never allow a woman to come near her in the barn, or in pasture. She was sold at my closing out sale and was bought by Mr. Nat F. Berry, of Lexington, Ky. When I was selecting the Jersey herd to compete in the World's Fair dairy tests, in 1892, in company with Prof. Scovell, I visited the farm of Mr. Berry. It had escaped my memory that he owned Nancy. I was looking for cows available for the test. Some cows were pasturing at a distance. I remarked to Prof. Scovell: "There's a grand cow over there; I would like to examine her." His answer was: "I should think she was; don't you know her? You ought to; that is Nancy of St. Lambert." My interest was immediately aroused, as she was, as before stated, one of my first purchases of the St. Lamberts, in 1881, and I was very fond of her. But Prof. Scovell remarked: "You will never get near her." As we approached her, hearing my voice, she lifted her head, stood perfectly still, and allowed me to examine her all over, and from that time till I left the pasture, she followed me about like a dog. I am convinced she recognized me, even to my voice.

#### COLUMBINE OF ST. LAMBERT 8350

was full sister of Honeymoon of St. Lambert 11221. She was solid silver-gray, with a Stoke Pogis head and thin withers, not so long as Honeymoon of St. Lambert, as I remember her, but with more of a paunch. She had prominent high hip-bones, a flat thigh and was well cut out behind. She was not so pretty a cow as Honeymoon, nor did I esteem her so highly individually; but she has been the progenitor of some remarkable descendants, as will be seen later on.

#### NIOBE OF ST. LAMBERT 12969

was one of the smallest daughters of Stoke Pogis 3d. She had an extremely pretty head, fine tapering horns, a good eye with broad forehead, an excellent neck, with very thin withers, high prominent hip-bones, flat thighs and a deep though rather short body for a daughter of Stoke Pogis 3d. Her back and loins were good, but she sloped in the rump. Her udder was an excellent shape and very large, and her milk veins were splendid. Her teats might have been larger, though they were beautifully placed. Barring her sloping rump, she was very pretty. She was an exceedingly nervous cow, but was a

great worker and a very deep milker. She had an "official test" of 21 lbs. 9½ oz.

#### MAVOURNEEN OF ST. LAMBERT 9777,

a daughter of Amelia 484, imp., and consequently having none of the blood of Victor Hugo, but her sire being Stoke Pogis 3d, was a long, rangy cow, with a true Stoke Pogis head, rather leggy, and an excellent milker—a very heavy one—but not so rich as the other daughters of Stoke Pogis 3d with the Victor Hugo blood in them. She had a test of 15 lbs. 12 oz. from 298 lbs. of milk.

#### CORA OF ST. LAMBERT 8347

was a very pretty cow—I do not recollect her well enough to describe her individuality, I regret to say, but I think she was a light fawn. She was a very rich cow and had a test of 21 lbs. 6¾ oz., and was full sister of Nancy of St. Lambert.

#### CHEERFUL OF ST. LAMBERT 8348

was a very large light fawn cow, very deep body, set on short legs, with an immense udder, full both in front and in rear; she had good teats, was straight on back, her hips were wide apart; she had good milk veins, a true Rieter head and rather coarse horns. She was out of Jessamine of St. Lambert 5125, and consequently was full sister of Romeo de Bonair 4091, hereafter referred to. She made a test for me of 20 lbs. 8 oz., and is the dam of Cheerful of St. Lambert 2d, test 22 lbs. 2 oz., who is the dam of Cheerful Pogis, 21 lbs. 4½ oz., who is the dam of Maud of Glen Rouge, 22 lbs. 10 oz. Showing that her own butter inheritance was handed down to the fourth generation.

#### COMELY OF ST. LAMBERT 6639

was a light gray fawn, with very large and deep body; she had a superb udder, very perfect in shape, with splendid teats and milk veins. She had a beautiful head, well dished, and pretty horns. She was a very heavy milker, said to have milked 66 lbs. per day in her prime, but was never tested for butter. She is the dam of Comely of St. Lambert 2d, test 20 lbs. 10 oz.

#### MINNETTE OF ST. LAMBERT 9774

was a large, very deep-bodied cow, with short legs, light fawn in color. She had an immense udder, superb in front, nice teats and good milk veins. She was very straight in the back and a very handsome cow, with good head and horns. I bought her from Mr. Wm. Rolph, on September 13, 1883, for \$1,500, and sold her to Mr. Frederick Loeser on October 23 of the same year at \$4,000. Mr. Rolph was always very partial to Minnette. She was a very heavy milker, and had a test for Mr. Rolph of 17 lbs. 4 oz., without forcing. She has but three daughters, two of which were tested, as follows: Princess Minnette, test 18 lbs. 6½ oz.; Oakland's Lily, 15 lbs. 4 oz.; the other daughter, Minnette Pogis, was the dam of Pedro's Minnette, 19 lbs. 8 oz. Minnette of St. Lambert had no sons. Princess Minnette is the dam of the champion milking Jersey, Adelaide of St. Lambert, owned by Miller & Sibley, Franklin, Pa., referred to in this pamphlet.

#### KITTY OF ST. LAMBERT 6637

was a very dark cow, not nearly as large as her full sister, Brenda of Elm-hurst, nor did she have so good a front udder. She had a true Rieter head, good horns, handled uncommonly well, and was a heavy milker, milking as high as 48 lbs. a day. She had a test of 16 lbs. 11 oz., made when 15 years old. She is also the dam of

#### LEONORA OF CANADA,

who is portrayed in this pamphlet—test, 22 lbs. 11 oz.—and Kitty of St. Lambert 2d—test, 16 lbs. 5 oz. I once offered \$4,000 for her, but the offer was refused.



## DIANA OF ST. LAMBERT 6636,

to whom I was not so partial as I was to the other daughters of Stoke Pogis 3d. was a very long, deep, gray-colored cow, with short legs; she was straight on back and wide across the hips. Her udder was very large, but it was not so perfect in front as some of the others. Her teats were good, as were her milk veins. She had a good head and horns. She had a test of 16 lbs. 8 oz., from 298 lbs. of milk, and was the dam of Nymph of St. Lambert, test 24 lbs. 14 oz. She was full sister of Dido of St. Lambert, and half sister on her dam's side of Oakland's Nora, test 23 lbs. 5 oz., fully described elsewhere. She was the dam of Diana's Rioter, sire of 7 in 14-lb. list, among them Letty Rioter, test 24 lbs. 2 oz., and she was also the dam of Diana's Stoke Pogis, sire of Diana Doon, test 15 lbs. 9 oz.

## MAGGIE OF ST. LAMBERT 9776

was out of old imported Ophelia 493, and a grand cow she was. In color she was a light fawn. She had a beautiful head and horns. Had a very deep body and deep paunch, set on short legs. She had splendid milk veins. She was not as thin over the shoulder as she ought to have been, but tended to the beefy type. She had a butter test of 16.3 from 278 lbs. of milk, on ordinary feed. She was an excellent breeder, though, and was the dam of that great old cow, Maggie Sheldon, test 21.5.

## MOTH OF ST. LAMBERT 9775

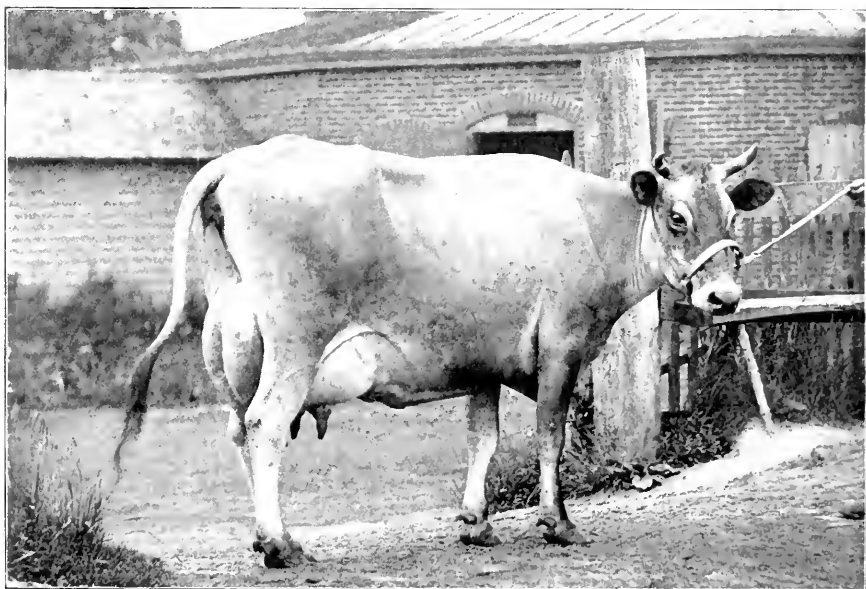
was solid light fawn, with beautiful head and horns, of a perfect dairy conformation, with a splendid body. She carried a very large and beautiful udder and teats. She was straight on the back. I was very fond of her dam, Bessie of St. Lambert, and her full brother, Rambler of St. Lambert. Moth had a test of 16 lbs. 2 oz., made when three years old. She was the dam of Rioter's Ruth, by her own full brother, test 19 lbs. 6½ oz., a beautiful cow that died young. She was the dam of Rab 22937, who got some very superior daughters in the herd of H. L. Pierce. Mr. Pierce paid a long price for Moth. Mr. Rolph sold her to Mr. Cooper, if I remember aright, and he sold her to Mr. Pierce.

## MELIA ANN 5444,

dropped June 23, 1875, bred by Mr. C. M. Berrill, of Waterville, Me., has been attracting a great deal of attention of late owing to the number of tested daughters and granddaughters she has and their high average. Her sire is Lord Aylmar 1067, a son of Lord Lisgar 1066, out of the latter's dam, Pauline 494. The dam of Melia Ann was Amelia 2d 1730, a daughter of Victor Hugo 197, out of Amelia 484, both imported by S. Sheldon Stephens. Melia Ann has a test of 18 lbs. ½ oz., on grass only, made at the farm of Mr. Jos. H. Walker, who became her possessor on September 27, 1881. On April 5, 1886, Mr. Jno. P. Pomeroy, of West Stockbridge, Mass., bought her from Mr. Walker, and shortly after she dropped Melia Ann 2d. Melia Ann was then sent to the farm of Dr. Westlake, at Hillsdale, N. Y., to be bred to Lucy's Stoke Pogis. Here she dropped Melia Ann's Son, Melia Ann's Stoke Pogis, as well as Melia Ann 3d, her last calf, dropped September 3, 1889, all by Lucy's Stoke Pogis. Melia Ann lived till 1891, but did not have another calf.

Mr. Walker was completely wrapped up in this cow, and believed her to be one of the greatest then living. The results at a later date would seem to justify this belief, as besides having sons with tested daughters she herself was the dam of five tested daughters, with an average of 21.9½ in 7 days, namely: Melia Ann 3d, 28.8, now owned by Mr. Geo. E. Peer; Daisy Morrison, 25.12½; L. D.'s Melia, 20.6; Dona Marina, 18.8; Melia Ann 2d, 18.6. Melia Ann 3d was sired by Lucy's Stoke Pogis; L. D.'s Melia and Melia Ann 2d, by Lord Darlington, a son of Duke of Darlington and imported Marjoram; Daisy Morrison was sired by John Morrison 4551, and Dona Marina by King Arthur 2170. This shows conclusively that whatever blood she "nicked" with

it produced extraordinary results. I saw Melia Ann when at Mr. Walker's in 1883. As I remember her, she was a long, very deep-bodied cow, more than the average size. What impressed me most was her extra large udder, exceedingly well rounded, large and broad in front and well out behind. Her teats were very large and well placed and her milk veins were grand. Dr. Westlake bought Melia Ann 2d; the first calf of the latter, Melia Ann's Victor Pögis 2069, he sold to Mr. J. H. Martin. In an account which Dr. Westlake published of Melia Ann in the "Jersey Bulletin," February 18, 1899, he said he had two daughters of Melia Ann 2d, and that one of them, Melia Ann 2d's Pögis 68757, milked 54½ lbs. in a day, and made 17 lbs. 1 oz. of butter. I have in another part of this pamphlet dealt with the sons of Melia Ann, but it may not be amiss to reiterate shortly what such sons did in the way of tested daughters. Her son, Melia Ann's Stoke Pögis, is the sire of 3 in the list from 14 lbs to 23 lbs. 3 oz.; Melia Ann's Son is the sire of 17 in the charmed circle from 14 lbs. to 22 lbs. 12 oz. The prepotency of Melia Ann does not terminate with her immediate progeny, as she is the granddam of Melia Ann 2d (test 17.1), the dam of Melia Ann's Victor Pögis 20697, that great getter of butter daughters referred to later. Melia Ann was doubtless a great cow and "nicked" well with almost any blood.



ADELAIDE OF ST. LAMBERT 73652

the property of Miller & Sibley, Franklin, Pa., is one of the greatest of all cows, by reason of her enormous milk yield of 82¾ lbs. in one day, for her former owner, Mr. Henry Harrison, of Cannington, Ontario, and by her later 31-day milk record for Miller & Sibley. This yield, though so enormous, is attested to under oath, by Mr. Harrison. Messrs. Miller & Sibley bought her on the 4th of February, 1898, from Mr. Wm. Rolph, of Markham, Ontario. She calved on April 19, 1898. For 31 days, from May 25 to June 24, 1898, she gave, for Miller & Sibley, 2,005¼ lbs. of milk, an average of 64.85,124 lbs. Her weight was 1,002 lbs., so that she gave more than twice her weight in 31 days. This, too, at a time when she was undergoing acclimation, as is always

the case with a cow coming from Ontario. Her best day for Miller & Sibley was 75¾ lbs.; the next best, 73 lbs.; the next best, 70¾ lbs. This makes Adelaide of St. Lambert the champion Jersey cow for not only 1 day's milk, but for 31 consecutive days' yield of milk. No effort was made to test her for butter, but she showed by the Babcock, for Miller & Sibley, in the time above referred to, 4¼ to 4 1-3 lbs. of butter per day. Adelaide of St. Lambert is sired by the pure St. Lambert bull Comeley's Stoke Pogis 19327, whose maternal grandsire is Stoke Pogis 3d. Comeley's Stoke Pogis runs to Stoke Pogis 3d twice also through his sire. The dam of Adelaide is a granddaughter of Stoke Pogis 3d, so that she runs four times to Stoke Pogis 3d, and has 31¼ per cent. of his blood. She is not a pure St. Lambert. Just as the year's test of Gertie of Glynlyn has been of the greatest benefit to all Jersey breeders as demonstrating the marvellous capacity of the Jersey, so has the day and the month's record of Adelaide of St. Lambert inured to the benefit of all Jersey men, and in it all rejoice. Adelaide of St. Lambert is a cow of great depth of barrel, an enormous paunch, with great stowage capacity, a tremendous udder, absolutely perfect in shape, and a perfect network of milk veins. As a machine, she is a marvel: as a cow, a grand one in every way. On my recommendation, Mr. H. J. Gilbert, of Milton, Mass., bought her son, and now has him in use in his herd—of almost pure St. Lamberts.

#### COLUMBINE OF ST. LAMBERT 8350

has proved a wonderful breeder. Her dam, Bijou of St. Lambert 5112, was the handsomest Victor Hugo I owned. She had an extremely pretty head, a good deep body and paunch, good back, hips, udder and milk veins, and she was a good cow, too. She was broken color. Columbine of St. Lambert was the dam of

#### LETTY COLES 23351.

whom I owned for a short time, but sold, and who later passed into the hands of Judge Bradbury, who tested her at 14 years old. In writing of her, Judge Bradbury says:

"She will pass into her 19th year on May 4th, 1899. She is with calf, and we hope will live to bear it; but is getting feeble. She is a large cow, solid fawn, has a large, well-balanced udder and good teats, and was a heavy milker in her prime, yielding as high as 49 lbs. 6 oz. in one day. Her test of 18 lbs. ½ oz. in seven days was made when she was 14 years old." There seems to have been a wonderful prepotence in the strain, as Letty Coles is the dam of

#### LETTY COLES 2D 48128.

with a butter test of 21 lbs. 8 oz.; milk given in test, 300 lbs. 15 oz. Letty Coles 2d is the dam of Letty Rioter 73475, 24 lbs. 2 oz., from 318 lbs. 14 oz. of milk; Rioter's Lettie, 21 lbs. 9½ oz.; Emsie of St. Lambert, 21 lbs. 2½ oz., and Eoline of St. Lambert, 19 lbs. 1 oz.

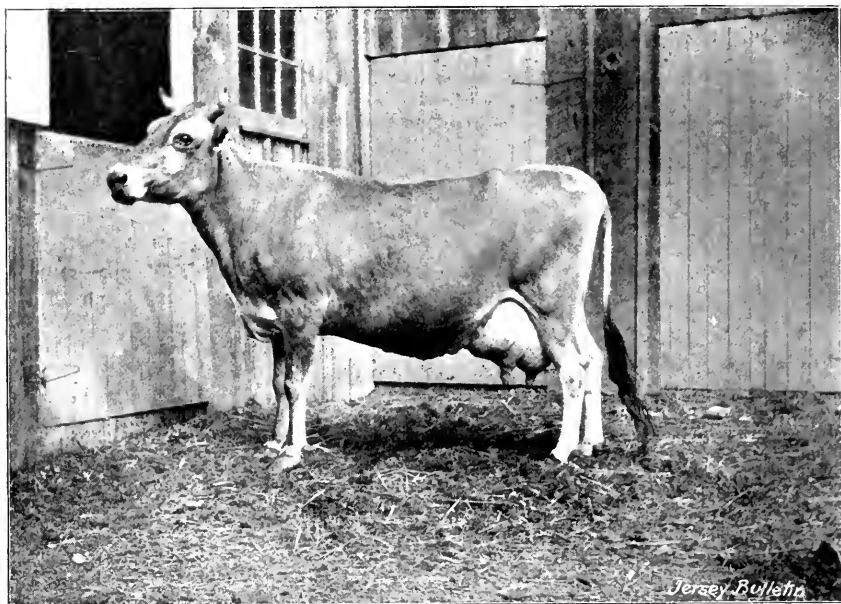
#### LETTY RIOTER 73475.

Judge Bradbury, in speaking of Letty Rioter (by Diana's Rioter 10481), which I have never seen, says: "She is considerably smaller than her dam or dam's dam, but has an udder larger and more symmetrical than either of them.

"She is what might be called a big-little cow, being low down. She is heavier than she looks to the common observer. She has a good front udder, but the rear development is so much better that it to some extent overshadows the front; but, as a whole, it is a first-class udder, and the teats are just the right size and set on wide apart."

So highly did Judge Bradbury think of Letty Rioter that she was sent by him to be bred to Exile of St. Lambert, and as a result she had a bull calf, dropped June 5, 1896, which was registered as Rioter's Exile of St. Lambert 48228, now being used in the herd of Judge Bradbury, and which is later on referred to.

Although the Jersey cow that holds the champion milk record for a year.



GERTIE OF GLYNLLYN 74474.

is not a St. Lambert in all lines, but having 25 per cent. of the blood of Bachelor of St. Lambert, it is appropriate that so grand a cow find a place in this pamphlet.

When Gertie of Glynlllyn 74474 completed her year's test of milk, on January 6, 1890, she was past eight years old. She is owned by Mr. C. A. Sweet, of Buffalo, N. Y., and in her year's work was under the immediate personal supervision of Mr. Geo. Sweet, who showed consummate skill in his handling of her. She gave the astonishing yield of 16,780 lbs. 3 oz. of milk in 365 days—a remarkable record; a splendid work for the Jersey cause; another evidence of the deep milking qualities of the Jerseys of to-day. During her milk test 53 Babcock tests of her milk were taken, at intervals of one week. The average butter-fat was 4.728, which, computing it on the basis of the World's Fair Dairy Test (of 80 per cent. fat in the butter), shows that the milk of Gertie of Glynlllyn had 991.7 lbs. of estimated butter in the 365 days. This test is another evidence of the almost incredible capacity of the Jersey cow, not only in milk, but in butter, and sets at rest the claims made by the critics and detractors of the Jersey cow as to the impossibility of any cow producing 750 lbs. or more of "marketable butter" in 365 consecutive days.

Knowing both Mr. Sweet and his son as I do—knowing the scrupulous care and exactness that is practised at the farm—I know that the reported yield is absolutely correct. No greater, no more convincing refutation could be given to the unbelievers in the yearly capacity of the Jersey cow than has been dealt by the work of Gertie of Glynlllyn. "Truth will not down." It only remains for the opportunity to present itself to again proclaim the great superiority of the Jersey. Jersey breeders, one and all, are benefited by "Gertie's" test.

In color, Gertie of Glynlllyn is a golden fawn. She has a good back, splendid loins, is very long from hip bone to setting-on of tail, has splendid

open, flat ribs, is very large in body, with enormous bread-basket. She is of perfect wedge-shape, starting in at her withers and widening out till you reach her bread-basket. Her legs are short; she has a good neck and withers. Her eye is large, brilliant, and stands out well. Like all great performers, her jaws are large and strong, and she was never "sick or sorry" a day during the test. But it is when you come to her evidence of ability that you are lost in admiration; the udder, which is enormous, as it would have to be to hold the milk she gives, is of splendid shape, full front and rear, and it is set off by a grand set of teats. Her belly is almost a network of veins, so full, so plump and so tortuous. She is not only the greatest of all cows, in milk and butter combined for a year, but is a beauty and a show cow. In many ways she reminded me of old Marjoram. Her greatest milk yield for a day was 54 lbs. 12 oz., and when she ended her test she was giving an average of over 30 lbs. a day. Her capacity to take care of feed is remarkable; that she responds to it is shown by results.

Of all the well-known blood comprising the pedigree of Gertie, Bachelor of St. Lambert contributes the highest percentage, though Mr. Sweet thinks her type is largely St. Helier.

#### OAKLAND'S NORA 14880

has left behind her some splendid descendants and is worthy of special mention. It will be remembered that she is the dam of St. Lambert Boy, hereafter referred to. I have not a very distinct recollection of her, as I sold her when young, although I know I considered her extremely pretty. She is by Lorne 5248, the sire of 7 in the 14-lb. list, out of Pet of St. Lambert 5123, dam of two. She is thus the double grand-daughter of Lord Lisgar, as well as a granddaughter of that greatest of all progenitors of butter ancestors, Lucy of St. Lambert 5116. In color she is a light silver-gray, with a little white in switch. She has a deep body, set on short legs, with an udder running well forward, and when distended showing distinctly behind the thighs. Her teats are large and set on wide apart. Her owner, Judge Bradbury, in referring to her great length of usefulness, says: "Her temperament is as placid as any cow I ever knew. Nothing excites her. Her long life is partly due to this, no doubt. She will pass into her 19th year on the 11th day of this month (February), has not a blemish, and dropped a calf in October last. Her dam lived to be 16 years old, and then died of milk fever, being at the time a strong, vigorous cow." She herself has a test of 23 lbs. 5 oz., but, what is better still, she is the dam of four tested cows, as follows: Nora Pogis, 21.14%; St. Lambert's Nora B., 21.1; Oakland's Nora 2d, 19.1, and Meridale Oakland's Nora, 15.1. Is it to be wondered at, with such an array of butter ancestors on the side of St. Lambert Boy, that he should have produced so many tested daughters and so many excellent animals to be found in many of the prominent herds of this country?

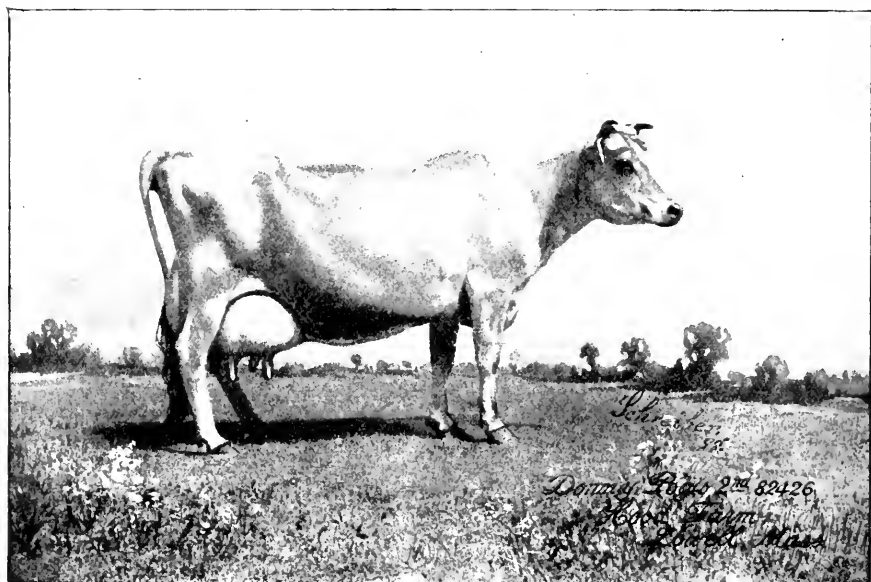
Recently Mr. M. H. Olin, of Perry, N. Y., in writing to the "Jersey Bulletin" on the subject of Oakland's Nora 2d, quotes from a letter of Dr. H. G. Westlake, of Hillsdale, N. Y., her breeder, as follows:

"You of course saw in last week's 'Jersey Bulletin' the Island cow Nameless. Oakland's Nora 2d would score very close to Nameless, and many consider her about as nearly a perfect cow as it is possible to secure." Oakland's Nora 2d 45967 is not only a daughter of Oakland's Nora, but is sired by a son of Canada's John Bull and Oakland's Nora, namely, Canada's John Bull, Jr.; so that Oakland's Nora 2d is a full sister in blood to St. Lambert Boy 17408. Dr. Westlake is, from my own personal knowledge, extremely conservative in any statement he may make. In a letter to me of recent date he says: "Oakland's Nora 2d 45967 is the most nearly perfect cow I ever owned, being in build and conformation almost the counterpart of the Island cow Nameless, whose picture is in the 'Jersey Bulletin' of December 25, except that Oakland's Nora has a lighter neck, smaller head, and smaller, more incurving horns, and greater depth of body; she has perfect udder and teats; light fawn in color. Her butter test is 19 lbs. 1 oz. I purchased her with

Rose of Englewood 47260 [Rose of Englewood is another daughter of Canada's John Bull, Jr., out of Bijon's Rose of Berlin 24758.—V. E. F.]. She was darker in color than Oakland's Nora, but a beautiful cow. I sold her, before she dropped her second calf, to Mr. George Baker, of Sands Point, Long Island, and I learn that she has given more than 10,000 pounds of milk in a year."

Those who saw St. Lambert Boy in his prime remember he was very handsome, and coupling that with the statement of Dr. Westlake as to the great beauty of Oakland's Nora 2d, will realize that this blood is not only prepotent in its inheritance and transmission, but has produced uncommonly handsome animals.

Another unusually handsome cow, as well as a great breeder and a good individual, who traces to the St. Lambert family on the part of both sire and dam, is



#### DONNEY POGIS 2D 82426,

the property of Mr. C. I. Hood, of Hood Farm, Lowell, Mass. Her paternal grandsire is Landseer's Pogis, a son of Pogis Chief, and her dam is a daughter of Pogis Chief. Her butter record is 17 lbs. 1¼ oz. from 280.303 lbs. of milk, but she has milked as high as 41 lbs. 12 oz. in a day. She is a long, deep-bodied, straight-backed cow, straight to the setting-on of tail, with long, thin neck, thin on withers. Her udder is superb, an enormous one, and is perfect in shape, with large and splendidly placed teats. When I was at Hood Farm I was impressed by her ability to produce uncommonly handsome progeny, and the result, in the show ring of her sons, bears this out. One son,

#### DON OF HOOD FARM,

has to his credit sixteen first premiums. Another son of hers has won two first prizes, while a daughter has taken seven blue ribbons.

Fancy Pogis, a daughter of Donney Pogis 2d, with third calf, made 17 lbs. 1½ oz. of butter in seven days and 8,793 lbs. of milk in a year, testing 622 lbs. 8 oz. of butter (in a year).

Another St. Lambert cow, whose picture appears in this pamphlet with that of her son, Maplecroft's Rieter 48072, worthy of special mention is

#### BESS POGIS OF PROSPECT 87048.

the property of J. Gerow Dutcher, Maplecroft Farm, Pawling, N. Y., who has gathered together a most remarkably good lot of St. Lambert cows in his herd. Bess Pogis of Prospect made a test for Miller & Sibley of 29 lbs. 1¾ oz. in 7 days, previous to Mr. Dutcher buying her; gave 64 lbs. of milk in one day, 425 lbs. in 7 days, and 1,711 lbs. 8 oz. in 31 days. After being acquired by Mr. Dutcher, while running with the rest of the herd, and having no especial feed or care, she gave 11,186 lbs. 12 oz. of milk in one year. Her breeding and butter inheritance will be found under the description of her son, Maplecroft's Rieter 48072. In fact, to be a member of this herd proclaims their great merit both at the pail and churn and individually, as none other are ever permitted into the herd. Bess Pogis of Prospect is a cow of great length and depth of barrel and stowage capacity. She has a good head, neck and withers, an unusually straight back, splendid rump and hips, and is very long from hip bones (which are prominent) to setting-on of tail. Her udder is a grand one of splendid shape, set off by large and perfectly placed teats, and her milk veins are grand. She is an unusually handsome cow and as good as she is handsome.

#### STOKE POGIS 3D AND STOKE POGIS 5TH.

I couple these two bulls together, as they are own full brothers. In dealing with the value of any bull as a sire, or of his prepotency demonstrated by his descendants, there are many matters that must be weighed, tending, as they do, to influence the value of such a bull as a sire or progenitor. Some of these are: the number of daughters the bull has; the class of stock he was coupled with; the skill of the herdsman or the owner in whose herd the bull was used; the efforts made by the owner to have his daughters tested.

Herewith are given the total numbers of registered daughters of most of the bulls I propose to deal with: Stoke Pogis 3d, 40; Stoke Pogis 5th, 81; Exile of St. Lambert, 251; Ida's Stoke Pogis, 97; Ida's Rieter of St. Lambert, 110; King of St. Lambert, 57; Garfield Stoke Pogis, 57; Stoke Pogis of Prospect, 43; Rieter of St. Lambert, 53; Matilda 4th's Son, 58; Canada's John Bull 5th, 51; One Hundred Per Cent., 61; St. Lambert's Boy, 110; King of St. Lambert, 59; Prince of Melrose, 59; Prince of Melrose 2d, 69; King of St. Lambert's King, 16.

#### STOKE POGIS 3d.

At the time the daughters of Stoke Pogis 3d began to be tested there were but 31 of the 40 then alive. Of these, two had spoiled udders and were giving milk out of but one-half of the udder; one was barren, and never bred again, leaving 28 daughters that could be tested. Out of the remaining 28, one leaked her milk, so that the udder never held her natural product. An effort was made to test her, and she came within a few ounces of the magic 14 lbs. a week. The remaining 27 each passed the coveted line of 14 lbs. in seven days (including one who had a rated test), with an average for the 26 of over 20 lbs. each.

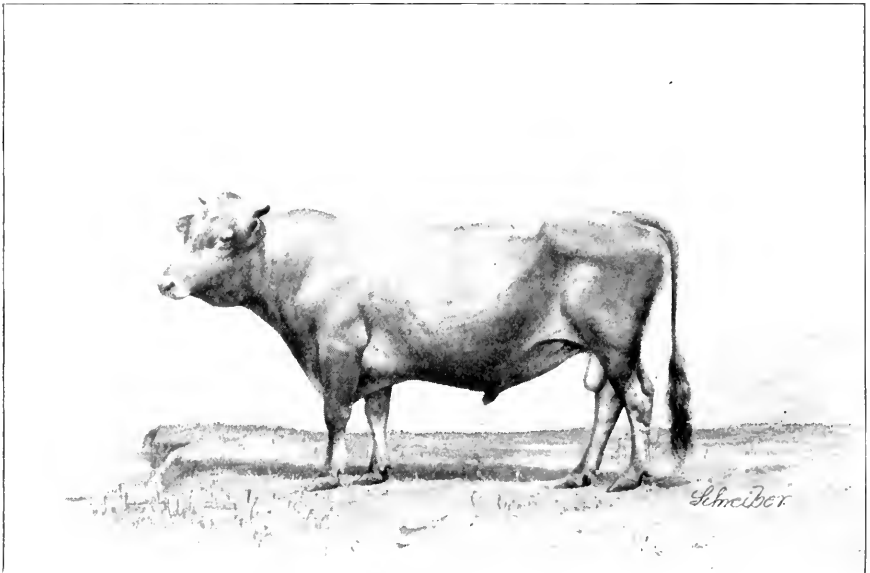
#### THE TESTED DAUGHTERS OF STOKE POGIS 3D

are Mary Anne of St. Lambert ("official test"), 36 lbs. 12¼ oz. in 7 days, 867 lbs. 14¾ oz. in 310 days; Ida of St. Lambert ("official test"), 30 lbs. 2½ oz.; Allie of St. Lambert, 26.12; Mermaid of St. Lambert ("official"), 25.13½; Nymph of St. Lambert, 24.14; Naiad of St. Lambert (full sister of Mary Anne of St. Lambert) ("official"), 22.2¼; Nora of St. Lambert, 22.0; Niobe of St. Lambert ("official"), 21.9¼; Cora of St. Lambert, 21.6¾; Brenda of Elmhurst, 20.8; Cheerful of St. Lambert, 20.8; Honeymoon of St. Lambert, 20.5¼; Rieter Pink of Berlin ("official"), 19.14; Columbine of St.

Lambert (full sister of Honeymoon of St. Lambert), 19.1; May Day Stoke Pogis, 19.0½; Cowslip of St. Lambert, 17.12; Crocus of St. Lambert (full sister of Mary Anne of St. Lambert), 17.12; Minnette of St. Lambert (full sister of May Day Stoke Pogis), 17.4; Kitty of St. Lambert (full sister of Brenda of Elmhurst), 16.11; Diana of St. Lambert, 16.8; Maggie of St. Lambert, 16.3; Moth of St. Lambert, 16.2; Mavourneen of St. Lambert, 15.12; La Belle Petite, 15.8; Cupid of Lee Farm, 14.6; Nancy of St. Lambert, 14.5; Jessie Brown of Maxwell, at the rate of over 14 lbs. in 7 days.

The reputation of Stoke Pogis 3d has been maintained more through his daughters than his sons, and more especially through Ida of St. Lambert and Allie of St. Lambert, as will be later shown. Of later years the prepotency of Mary Anne of St. Lambert is cropping out through her grandson, Canada's John Bull 5th.

While the total number and the percentage of the tested daughters of



#### STOKE POGIS 5TH 5987

do not equal those of Stoke Pogis 3d, they are not far behind. Stoke Pogis 5th, at the present date, has 24 tested daughters, from 14 lbs. to 24 lbs. 14½ oz., as follows: Sister of Charity, 24.14½; Mary Idagold, 23.9; May Dee Pogis, 20.5½; Lady Mary of Prospect, 19.15½; Pretty Patty, 19.1; Priscilla Pogis, 18.6½; Frankness, 18.4; Pogis' May, 18.2; Candelabrum, 17.13; Pauletta Pogis, 17.12; Princess Aurea Pogis, 17.7½; Mary M. Pogis, 16.4½; Sweet Blossom Pogis, 16.1½; Little Pogis, 16.1; Mary Hinman, 15.11½; Sterling Merit, 15.4; Rho A. Pogis, 14.15; Pomona's Ida of St. Lambert, 14.14½; Rioter's Zoe, 14.12; Gilfilia Pogis, 14.2½; Sweet Leona B., 14.1½; Priscilla Pogis, 77 lbs. 12½ oz. in 31 days, and three not reported by the A. J. C. C. Seven of these made their tests at three years old, tested by six different owners.

I have not by me the data of the tested granddaughters of Stoke Pogis 3d. Stoke Pogis 5th has 126 tested granddaughters, from 14 lbs. to 26 lbs. 11½ oz., a record which I believe is unequalled by any other bull. The principal contributing sources of these tested granddaughters are:



## IDA OF ST. LAMBERT'S BULL 19169,

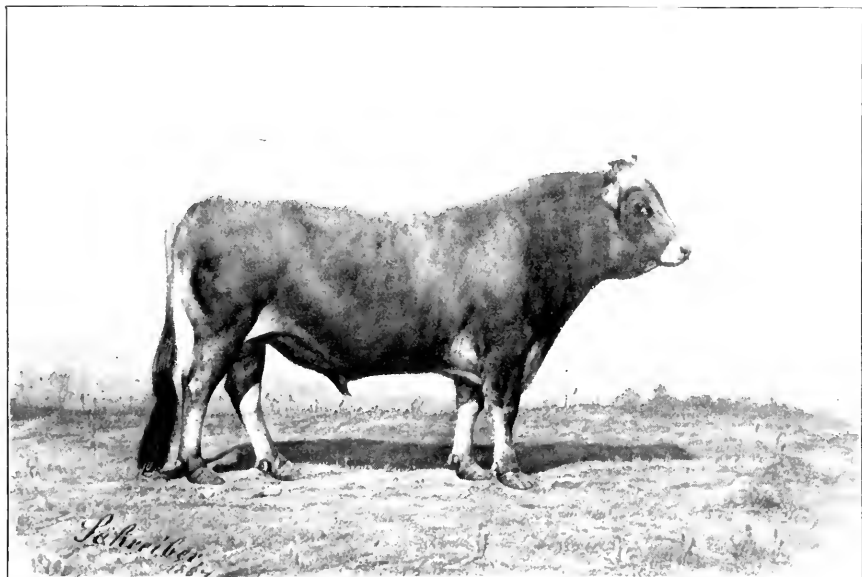
sire of 19, from 14 lbs. 2 oz. to 26 lbs. 11½ oz.; Stoke Pogis of Prospect 29121, sire of 23, from 14 lbs. 10 oz. to 20 lbs. 1 oz., all made with first calf except five: One Hundred Per Cent., sire of 14, from 14 lbs. 3 oz. to 21 lbs. ¾ oz.

Ida of St. Lambert's Bull and Stoke Pogis of Prospect partake of the blood of Ida of St. Lambert, the former being out of this cow, and the dam of Stoke Pogis of Prospect being the great Ida Marigold, of World's Fair renown, a daughter of Ida's Rioter of St. L. and a granddaughter of Ida of St. Lambert. One Hundred Per Cent. is a full brother in blood of Stoke Pogis 5th, although a son of his, and also of Stoke Pogis 3d, being a pure Stoke-Pogis-Marjoram bull, without an outcross.

The daughters of Stoke Pogis 5th were universally heavy milkers, and were grand dairy cows with great constitutions. Sons and grandsons have been sold to head the most prominent herds in every State in the Union. The fact that he not only got 21 tested daughters, but that the number of his tested granddaughters exceeds that of any bull, so far as I know, demonstrates his great prepotency.

Taking Stoke Pogis 3d, Stoke Pogis 5th, Leclair's Marjoram and Marjoram 2d together, the tests of their immediate progeny and their remote descendants show what grand inheritance Stoke Pogis and Marjoram had, and how they have transmitted it, THROUGH EVERY LINE, to remote generations.

At the head of the list of the sons of Ida of St. Lambert, in number and average of tests of daughters, stands



IDA'S RIOTER OF ST. L. 13656.

who is sire of 29 with full seven-day tests, from 14 lbs. 10¾ oz. to 26 lbs. 5¼ oz., and whose averages are 20 lbs. 3.116 oz. each, thus exceeding the average weekly yield of the daughters of Stoke Pogis 3d. These tests were made by eight different owners. Five of the 29 made their records with first calf and three with second calf. The daughters of Ida's Rioter of St. L. are large

cows, many weighing over 1,000 lbs. each. His daughters are heavy milkers, some having milked 40 lbs. with first calf.

The show-ring record of the get of Ida's Rioter of St. L. has been most remarkable. They have won 70 first prizes and sweepstakes at State fairs or greater exhibitions. Ida's Rioter of St. L. had a grand constitution, which he imparted to his get. He weighed 1,700 lbs. His stamina is shown by the fact that he lived to be 15 years old, and was in service up to the time of his death.

I am not so familiar with the daughters of Ida's Rioter of St. L. as I am with the get of some of the St. Lambert bulls, so I quote from printed matter of them: "His daughters are of the best dairy type. They have size and constitution. Their udders are capacious and symmetrical, their teats large and well-placed. The daughters of Ida's Rioter of St. L. are believed to be, on the average, heavier milkers than the daughters of any other sire yet developed."

Familiar as I was with Ida of St. Lambert, and knowing what a great and prepotent cow she was, remembering her milk record of 67 lbs. a day, 455½ lbs. in 7 days, 1,891 lbs. in 31 days, and her butter test, which was "official," of 30 lbs. 2½ oz. in 7 days, it is no wonder that Ida's Rioter of St. L. is so great a bull.

When it is borne in mind that he is full brother of Ida's Stoke Pogis 13658, sire of 29 in the list, sire of and full brother in blood of King of St. Lambert 15175, full brother in blood of Exile of St. Lambert 13657, of Ida of St. Lambert's Bull, it but adds to the value of the inheritance of Ida's Rioter of St. L. and strengthens the proof (if any there need be) of his power of transmitting the great inheritance he himself possesses. The following are the tested daughters of Ida's Rioter of St. L. of 20 lbs. or over, as reported in the last "Butter Test Book:" Fable, 26.5¼; Ida Marigold, 25.2½; Daisy Hinman, 24.10; Calculus, 23.11½; Matilda of Meridale, 23.5¾; Ida Twinkle, 23.2½; Metaphysics, 23.2¼; Experience, 22.13; St. Lambert's Crescent, 22.10; The Queen's Gift, 22.9; Crown, 20.12; Pomona of Prospect, 20.6¼. The most noted daughter of Ida's Rioter of St. L. is Ida Marigold, who by reason of her great performance in the show-ring and in the World's Fair dairy tests attained a most coveted position—a reputation that is being continuously increased through her son, Stoke Pogis of Prospect.

The son of Ida's Rioter of St. L. with the greatest number of tested daughters is King of St. Lambert, who has 22 in the list. But inasmuch as he is also a son of Allie of St. Lambert, I shall deal with him when speaking of the sons of this cow.

#### MATILDA 4TH'S SON 20214

is another son of Ida's Rioter of St. L. with 13 tested daughters to his credit. As his name indicates, he is a son of that great producing cow Matilda 4th, a daughter of Stoke Pogis 1259, imp., and old Mailda 3239, imp., a great heritage. I have in another part of this pamphlet referred to her official test of 21 lbs. 8½ oz., and that she is the dam of three in the list. As is to be expected from such an inheritance, the daughters of Matilda 4th's Son are great dairy cows, of robust, strong constitutions, excessively heavy milkers and great workers. Though in his 13th year, he is still hale and vigorous, and is doing work in the great "Meridale Herd" of Ayer & McKinney, at Meredith, N. Y.

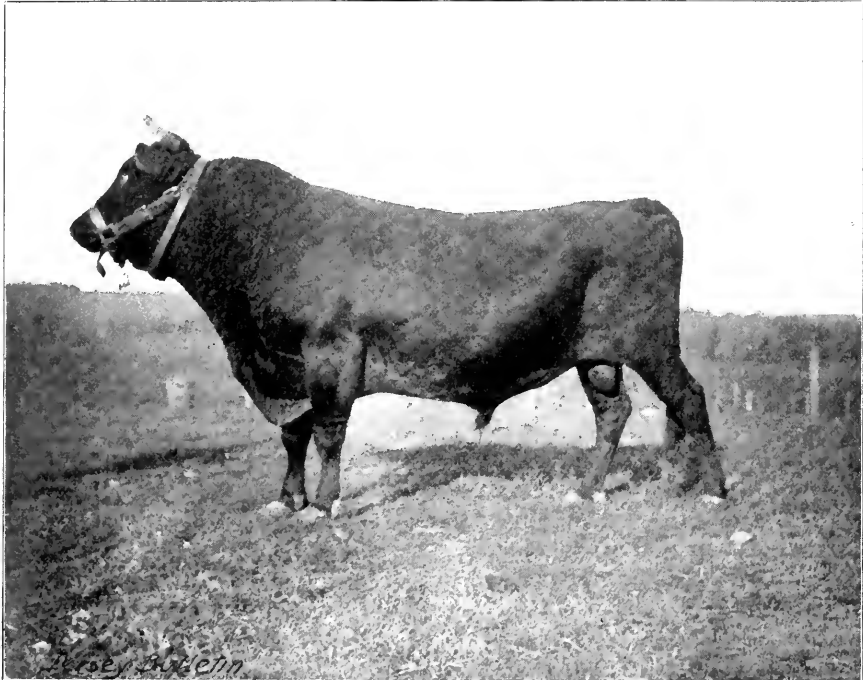
Unfortunately for the reputation of the two great bulls in the "Meridale" herd, Ida of St. Lambert's Bull and Matilda 4th's Son, it was the policy of the proprietors to sell the get of their bulls before they had matured, and without testing them. Passing into the hands of many owners, they were not often tested, and the sires have never had as many tested daughters to their credit as their capabilities justified. I am glad to say, however, their policy now is to retain cows of their own breeding till they mature, and to test them. Under these unfavorable circumstances, it is a marvel that Matilda 4th's Son had 12 tested daughters to his credit. The six highest are Pink of

Meridale, 18.10; Meridale Diana, 17.11; Point Lace, 17.8; Matilda's Matilda, 17.21<sub>2</sub>; Matilda of the Ledges, 16.0 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Ribbons Matilda, 16.4. To show that the full capacity of the daughters of Ida of St. Lambert's Bull and Matilda 4th's Son was never brought out at Meridale Farm, out of 28 tested daughters to the credit of these two bulls, 10 of them made or have increased their tests in the hands of the buyers. So highly are the daughters of these bulls thought of by their owners, that some of them are held at from \$500 to \$1,200. The able superintendent, Mr. T. M. Ware, wrote me February 23 that he had just measured the udders of two daughters of Matilda 4th's Son (out of daughters of Ida of St. Lambert's Bull), and that they measured 51 $\frac{1}{2}$  inches and 53 inches respectively. Another producing son of Ida's Rieter of St. L., with five tested daughters to his credit, is

#### IDA'S POGIS 18000.

His dam is La Petite Pogis 28757, with a test of 20.10 $\frac{3}{4}$  oz., and is dam of that great cow of Mr. C. A. Sweet's, Crown, test 20.12. La Petite Pogis is a daughter of Titan 8548 (by Uproar), out of La Petite Mere 2d 12810, who gave 16,669 lbs. of milk in one year. Her dam, La Petite Mere 5470, is the dam of four in the list. Ida's Pogis is the dam of five in the list.

I have already stated that



#### STOKE POGIS OF PROSPECT 29121.

that great bull of Mr. C. A. Sweet's, is a son of Stoke Pogis 5th, and it might have been proper to have referred to him under the heading of that bull. But he is also a son of the champion cow,



#### IDA MARIGOLD 32615,

a daughter of Ida's Rioter of St. L. I am a great believer in the influence the dam of a bull exerts on his progeny. Here we have an ideal dam in Ida Marigold. Who is there who has not heard of her and her achievements in the World's Fair tests and the World's Fair show-ring, and her work in these two great arenas of publicity will never be forgotten by the present generation of Jersey breeders; but they are so grand they will bear repetition. In the World's Fair tests she gave the greatest quantity of milk in a day of any Jersey cow in the tests. She was the champion cow of all breeds in Test No. 1 (the cheese test). In this test she exceeded 44 lbs. of milk a day, 14 days out of the 15, milking as high as 46 lbs. 7 oz. in one day and averaging 44 lbs. 9 oz. for the whole test. In Test No. 2 she exceeded 44 lbs. of milk four times. She made as high as 2.61 lbs. of butter in a day. Her achievements in the tests were but a forerunner of her renown in the show-ring. Ida Marigold was awarded first place in aged class and declared winner of sweepstakes for cows of all ages—a feat that stamped her as the greatest cow in individuality in this country, and richly she deserved it. Consider her ability at the pail and churn, her record in the show-ring, and you will see what manner of dam she was. She had a seven-day test of 25 lbs. 2½ oz.

Referring to the position attained in the show-ring by Ida Marigold, the result of the judging showed that the

#### DAIRY COWS ARE SHOW COWS, TOO.

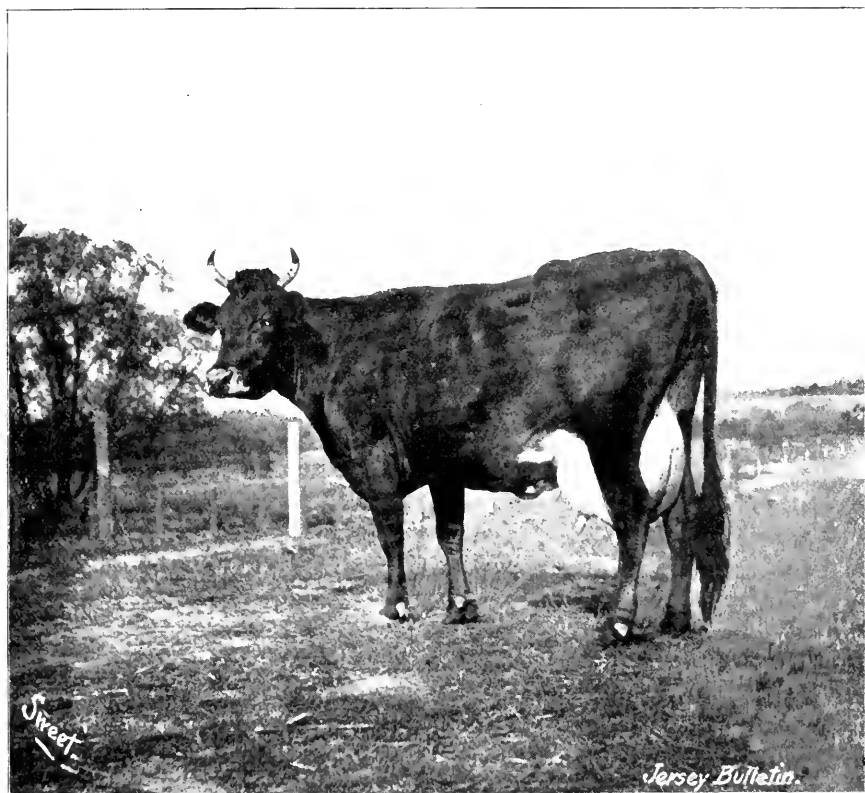
It is generally conceded the Jersey cows in the dairy barns were essentially workers. They were more—they were exceedingly handsome, and as individuals very perfect. This is not my own idea, born of prejudice, but the result of the judging in the show-ring. Sixteen of the cows from the dairy barns were entered in the aged class for cows. They were all scored and placed in the following positions: 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th and 17th. The sixth place was awarded to Marjoram 2d not in the test. As I had personally selected all these cows for the

test, it was most gratifying to me to have them so placed in the show-ring. It was a practical illustration that beauty and utility can be and were combined in the same cow.

In the case of Stoke Pogis of Prospect, it seems superfluous to dwell on his ancestry. He has created a reputation for himself which of right will stand alone—a great one and an enviable one—but I wish to emphasize that the undoubted prepotency possessed by him is there as a matter of right, of breeding, and being an inherited quality, will be transmitted.

Stoke Pogis of Prospect is a bull of grand constitution, great length and depth of barrel, and yet not coarse. He possesses a clean head, well dished, with good eye, long neck, and his carriage is lordly. His ribs are very open, flat and well sprung. He has grand loins, good hips, and is extra long from hip bone to setting-on of tail. He is square on rump to tail, and has a very long tail, with splendid switch. He is well cut out behind. He is especially strong in rudimentaries, which are extra long and uncommonly well placed.

As additional collateral evidence of the great value of Stoke Pogis of Prospect as a sire, it may be stated that he is full brother of



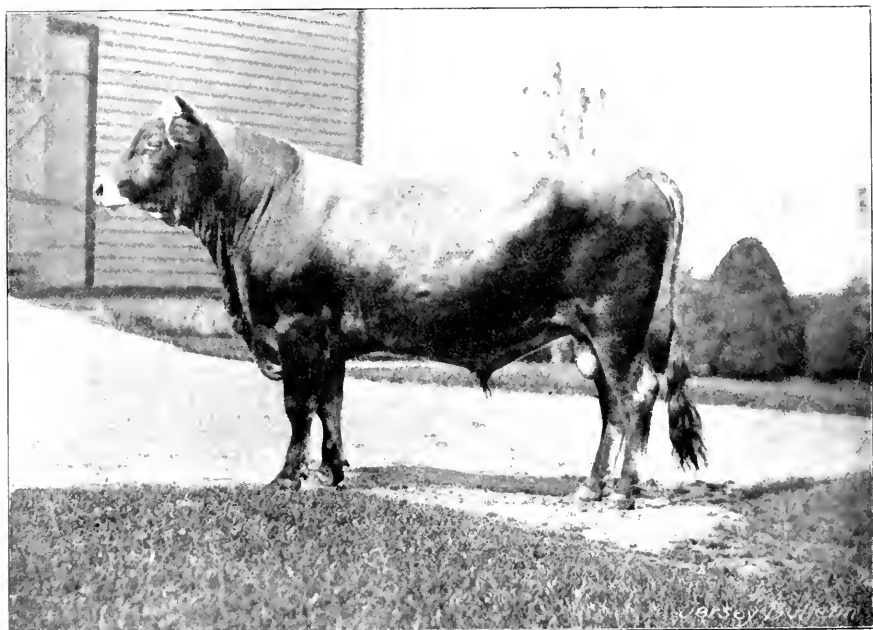
MARY IDAGOLD SS186.

owned by Mr. C. A. Sweet, and a grand cow she is. She has a test of 23 lbs. 9 oz. from 343 lbs. 5½ oz. of milk, made in her three-year-old form, a test that stamps her as a great cow. She, like her full brother, has a grand con-

stitution, with a superb udder, very full in front and rear, splendidly rounded, and a most excellent pair of teats, well placed. Her milk veins are grand and very tortuous, and her flow of milk in her test shows she is a very heavy milker.

Grand a bull as he is, he is a still greater sire. Judged by the tests of his daughters that are in milk, and the age of them when tested (and that is the only true criterion of a sire), he is the greatest bull living. I am aware this is claiming a great deal, but I am prepared to back it up by facts which will not admit of disputation.

He is eight years old, but for the first three years of his existence he did but little service. He has now 23 daughters in milk. Of these, 20 have been tested. He has now 20 in the 14-lb. list, 18 of which made their tests with first calf, and all under three years old. The average milk in the tests for those 18 two-year-olds with first calf was over 31.57 lbs. per day—a truly remarkable and astonishing record.



#### MAPLECROFT'S RIOTER 48072.

Only one of them has been retested since passing out of the hands of Mr. Sweet—Bella Marigold—and she has increased her test from 17 lbs. 2 oz. at two years old, to 20 lbs. 15 oz.

A careful study of the tests of the daughters of Stoke Pogis of Prospect will at once show how uniformly heavy milkers they are for their age. Their dams represent various lines of breeding, demonstrating most clearly a wonderful prepotency in this great sire. Nor is this prepotency evidenced by pail and churn alone; it is shown in the uniformity of his get, both male and female, from different dams. With his inheritance, with such a dam, with the uniformity with which he marks his progeny, with the ability he gives his daughters at the pail and churn, his sons and daughters must inherit his great prepotency, with powers of transmission or all rules of breeding fail.

His daughters have great constitution; their udders are very large, full

and well shaped; the teats are large and well placed, and the milk veins are splendid; the bodies are long, deep of paunch, with well sprung ribs.

I have now given evidence for the faith that is in me, and have adduced facts to prove my assertion that Stoke Pogis of Prospect is the greatest living bull of the day, judged on the basis before stated.

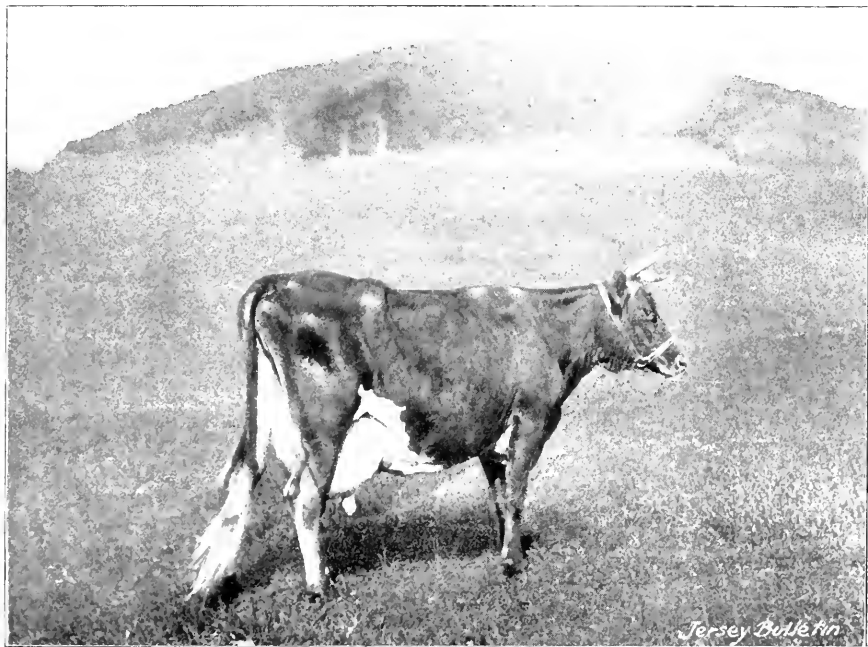
The following are his six highest tested daughters: Bella Marigold, 20.15; Grace Marigold, 20.1; Elma Marigold, 17.13½; Tuia St. Lambert of A., 17.1; Beech Leaf, 16.3½, and Ida of Elma, 16.3½; all made with their first calf, at two years old, except Bella Marigold, who had a test of 17.2 with first calf.

Through the greatness of Stoke Pogis of Prospect and Mary Idagold it will be seen that Ida's Rioter of St. L. was not only a remarkable bull in the getting of butter and milk-giving daughters, but that his prepotency is descending to remote generations. When you take the performances of his daughters and his descendants at the pail, the churn, and in the show-ring, it stamps him as one of the greatest bulls that ever lived.

Another son of Ida's Rioter of St. L., too young yet to have any daughters for test, but who, if the highest type of breeding and a superb dam, backed by the best of ancestors, has its usual influence, will be heard from in the future, is

MAPLECROFT'S RIOTER 48072 (See Page 48),

owned by J. Gerow Dutcher, of Maplecroft Farm, Pawling, N. Y. He was dropped July, 1896, and though only in his two-year-old form, weighed 1,500 lbs. in December last. As will be seen by his photograph, reproduced, he is a bull of great constitution, extremely long and straight on back to setting-on of tail, good head and horns, though of the Rioter type, deep flanks, good loins and hips, tail well set on, open, well-sprung ribs; in fact, a good bull all over. His dam is



BESS POGIS OF PROSPECT 87045,

a daughter of Gipsy's Lorne Pogis 20346, out of Bess of Ingleside S7045. Bess Pogis is a grand cow in every way—in performance and in individuality. (Had she not been she would not have been admitted into the Maplecroft herd.) She has a test of 20 lbs. 1¾ oz. for Miller & Sibley. She gave 64 lbs. of milk in one day, 425 lbs. in seven days, 1,711 lbs. 8 oz. in 31 days, for Miller & Sibley. Since owned by Mr. Dutcher she has given 11,186 lbs. 12 oz. of milk in one year, without extra attention or feed, and running with the rest of the herd—truly a great record. Gipsy's Lorne Pogis, who formerly belonged to Mr. George M. Oris of Meadville, Pa., now in charge of the grand lot of imported cattle at Mr. William Rockefeller's, Tarrytown, N. Y., under the supervision of the superintendent, Mr. B. M. Hawks, was the getter of superb daughters. He was but little used, and his value was not discovered till he had been butchered, yet he is the sire of the following: Bess Pogis of Prospect, 29 lbs. 1¾ oz.; Nyst, 23 lbs. 6½ oz.; Gipsy Bess of Prospect, 22 lbs. 10½ oz., at three years old. Bess Pogis of Prospect, Gipsy Bess of Prospect and Bess of Ingleside 2d are out of Bess of Ingleside, test 19.10½. The average weekly test of the dam and paternal grandam (Ida of St. Lambert) of Maplecroft Rioter is 29 lbs. 10½ oz., and an average milk record, 65½ lbs.

Mr. Dutcher was a most successful breeder of Holsteins, having owned and developed the great Holstein cow Pauline Paul, and in such breeding has gained the experience that the best individual with the most prepotent inheritance is the most profitable, if backed up by performance and individuality of ancestors. He determined that none but the very best he could buy should find a place in his herd; and he has pinned his faith to the St. Lamberts. That he has succeeded beyond any question of doubt is shown by the grand array of cows portrayed in a reproduced photograph of seven of them, entitled the "business end of some of Mr. Dutcher's cows," the half-tone plate of whom is to be found on page 51.

The conviction that a great future is before Maplecroft's Rioter is added to by the fact that he has been bred to such cows as these: Flower of Meridale, 26 lbs. 11½ oz.; Nyst, 23 lbs. 6½ oz.; Denise's Pearl, 20 lbs. 11 oz.; Haidee Signal, 20 lbs. 2 oz.; Prospect's Edwina, 18 lbs. 5 oz.; Maybee H., 18 lbs. 4 oz.; Garibaldi's Kate 2d, 18 lbs. 2½ oz.; Gingerbread 5th, 18 lbs. 9¾ oz., and his own dam, Bess Pogis of Prospect, 29 lbs. 1¾ oz. All in the Maplecroft herd.

Just as Mr. Dutcher took front rank among breeders of Holsteins, so will he among the Jersey breeders, with the splendid material he has to work with.

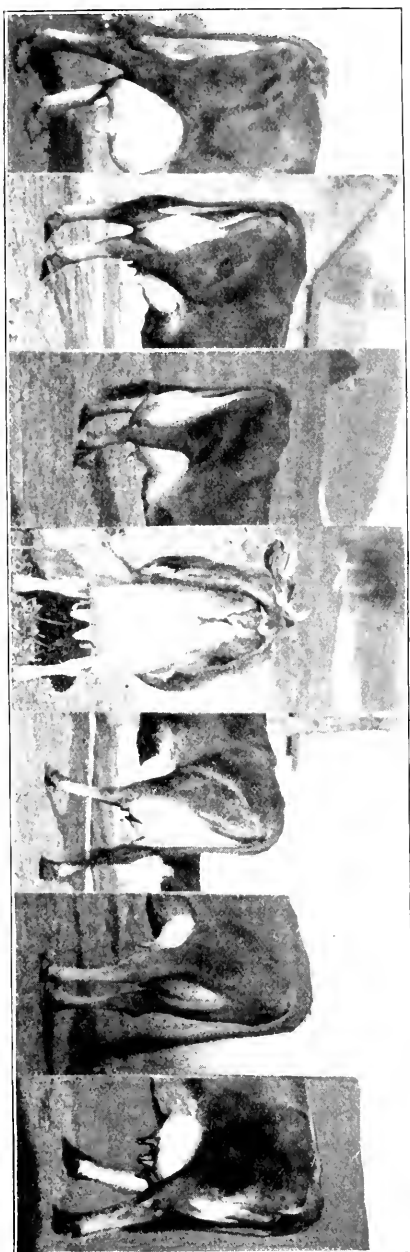
Still another son of Ida's Rioter of St. L. to demonstrate the prepotency of this great bull, namely,

#### IDA'S RIOTER PRINCE 32355,

was used for some time in the Cedar Hill Jersey Herd, the property of Mr. M. Lothrop, Marshall, Texas. Ida's Rioter Prince has as dam that great cow Sister of Charity, the highest tested daughter of Stoke Pogis 5th, whose test is 24 lbs. 14½ oz. The dam of Sister of Charity is Nell Pogis, who has as dam a full sister of Ida's Rioter of St. L. and Ida's Stoke Pogis.

As Mr. Lothrop was among the first, if he was not the very first, Jersey breeder in Texas to gather together a herd, and has ever since persistently labored in the Jersey cause, I may be pardoned if I refer at some length to what he did in building up a herd and maintaining it at the highest standard. I am led to do so to show my numerous readers that all the enthusiasm for the Jersey cow is not possessed by Eastern and Western breeders, and to demonstrate what has been done away off in Texas, notwithstanding the great loss Texas Jersey breeders suffered, by acclimating or tick fever, in all stock they took in from the North. Nothing daunted, be it said to the credit of the breeders of the "Lone Star" State, they persevered, and have met their reward by having within their State a grand lot of Jerseys.





THE BUSINESS END OF J. GEROW'S HERD.

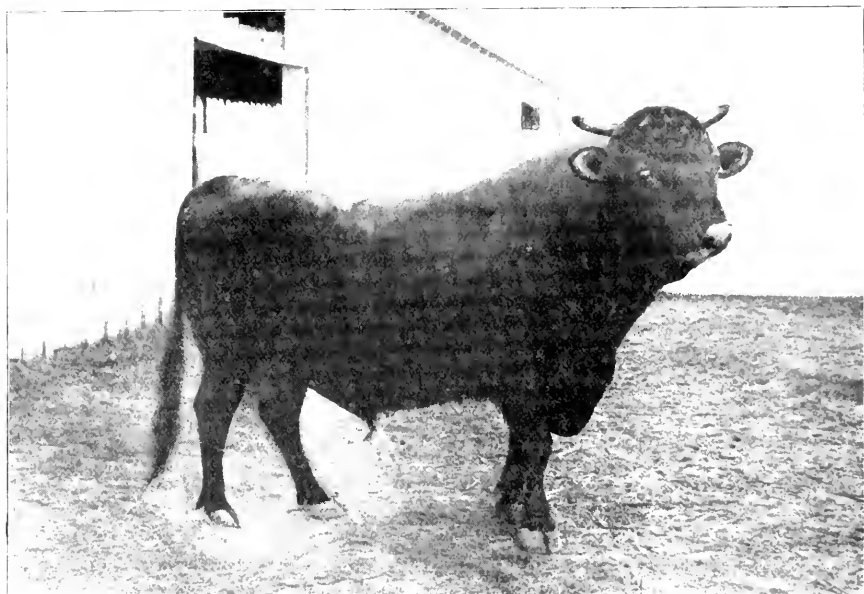
**CEDAR HILL JERSEY FARM**

is located on one of the many hills overlooking the pretty little city of Marshall, Texas. The house—an old-fashioned southern one—is surrounded by a magnificent grove of old cedars, from which it derives its name. It was my pleasure to spend a day and night under this hospitable roof. The Jersey herd was founded by its present owner, Mr. M. Lothrop, about 1885, and the first purchase of St. Lambert blood made in 1886. This consisted of two splendid daughters of the great bull,

**PRINCE OF MELROSE 4819,**

a son of Stoke Pogis 3d, hereafter referred to. So great was Mr. Lothrop's satisfaction and faith in this line of breeding that within the space of a few years there were owned at Cedar Hill 21 of the daughters of Prince of Melrose, costing, Mr. Lothrop told me, an average of nearly \$300 per head. These daughters were all light squirrel-gray, or light fawn, and when I visited the "Cedar Hill" herd, in 1895, some of them were still living, and a beautiful lot they were, not only in appearance, but they had enormous udders, very perfect in shape, splendid teats, and great, tortuous veins.

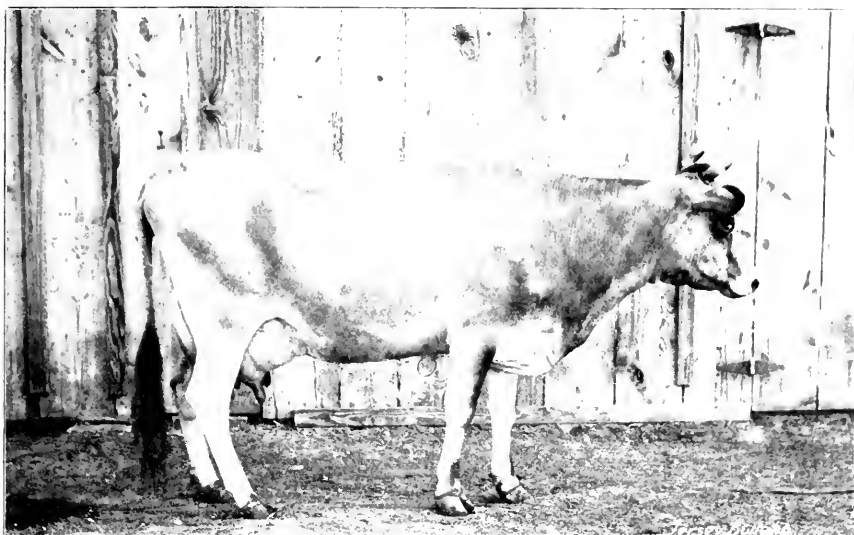
To head a herd of such cows as the daughters of Prince of Melrose and Prince of Melrose 2d, Mr. Lothrop always bought the best that money could buy. He pinned his faith to *Ida's Rioter of St. L.* He considers the best bull he ever owned was.



**IDA'S RIOTER OF ST. L'S SON 28869.**

Unfortunately, Mr. Lothrop sold the bull at three years old, before he knew his value; but later, recognizing the high character of his daughters, Mr. Lothrop bought him back, and he is now in service in the herd.

I have never seen him, but he is described as one of "great dairy conformation, having long body, deep barrel, good loins and hips." A half-tone plate of one of his daughters.



#### SURPRISE MELROSE 92562,

Owned by Mr. Lothrop, Marshall, Tex.,

with a test of 21.14%, made at four years old, is reproduced in this pamphlet, and is given as a sample of the daughters of this bull—a handsome animal she is, too. Some of his daughters have milked as high as 46 lbs. a day. Ida's Rioter of St. L.'s Son is the sire of Surprise Melrose, 21 lbs. 14½ oz.; Son's Princess, 16 lbs. 15 oz.; May Dee Pogis of C. H., 15 lbs. 8 oz.; Colza Melrose, 14 lbs. 13½ oz., and Southern Belle of C. H., 14 lbs. 7½ oz. When sold by Mr. Lothrop, this bull was used only on grades, so his value to the Jersey world was practically lost for four years. The dam of this bull is May Dee Pogis 36993, a daughter of Stoke Pogis 5th, out of May Dee 18058. May Dee Pogis has a test of 20 lbs. 5½ oz., when four years old, and is a daughter, as stated, of May Dee 18058 (test 15 lbs. 10 oz.) by Eupidee (the grandsire of Mr. C. A. Sweet's "Big Four," and other good cows), running back to Eurotas, so that Ida's Rioter of St. L.'s Son is steeped in the blood of old Rioter, through Stoke Pogis 3d and 5th, and through Eurotas—truly a rich and goodly inheritance. Still another son of Ida's Rioter of St. L. is in use in the Cedar Hill Jersey Herd, viz.,

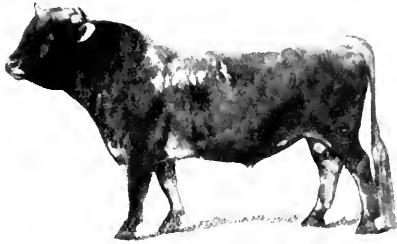
#### IDA'S RIOTER OF ST. L.'S KING 43516,

three years old past. His dam is Fresh 91786, test 17 lbs. 11 oz., a daughter of Dalton 20117 (sire of five in the list, two of which are over 20 lbs. each), and Fresh is consequently a granddaughter of Stoke Pogis 5th.

I was very much interested in the pure St. Lambert cow Comely of St. Lambert 2d 41177, test 20 lbs. 10 oz., at three years old, a granddaughter of Stoke Pogis 3d, her sire being Brier's Pogis 14163, dam Comely of St. Lambert 6639.

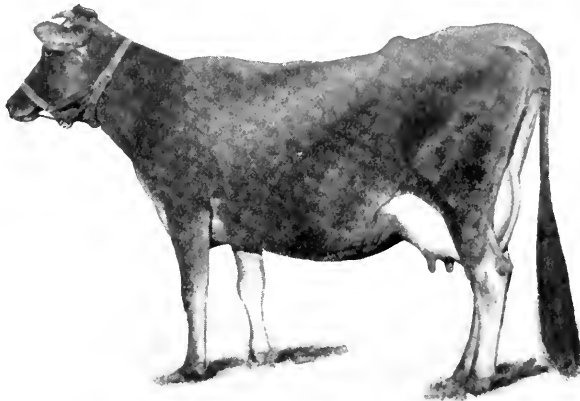
My readers will see from this account of a Texas herd that, notwithstanding all the disadvantages and loss there is in building up a herd, this Texan, at least, was undaunted by them, and was possessed by an enthusiasm that nothing could kill.

Having seen and examined the herd twice, I can bear testimony to the very high character of it.



IDA'S RIOTER OF ST. L. 5TH 34957.

owned by Mrs. Adda F. Howie, of Sunny Peak Farm, Elm Grove, Wis., is another son of Ida's Rioter of St. L., who ought to add lustre to the fame of this great sire. The dam of this bull is Frankness 62451, test 18.4, at 2 years 11 months old; a daughter of Stoke Pogis 5th 5987 and Yellow Emmie 28756, a daughter of Yellow Boy 6381 and Fannie B. 2d 15802. Yellow Boy is a son of Duke of Darlington and Daisy 692. Here is royal breeding indeed, an inheritance full of butter and milk giving. But it is not only his inheritance that leads me to believe that Ida's Rioter of St. L. 5th will make a name for himself. No one could have followed the writings of Mrs. Howie as I have, without being convinced of her great love for her stock, her keenness of perception, and that she is displaying unusually good judgment. The latter statement is borne out by one equally true, viz., that though her herd is a comparatively small one, each animal composing the same has superior individuality and breeding; unless these two requisites are fulfilled, no animal is permitted to be in the Sunny Peak Herd. This herd has many tested cows, from 15 lbs. up to 22 lbs. 5 oz. It is not only a herd selected for individuality, but is essentially a working one, and as is always the case where the stock is of the best, and good management and care are present, it has proved a most profitable investment. Ida's Rioter of St. L. 5th, like all the sons of his sire, is a bull of great substance, weighing over 1,600 lbs. His photo, reproduced, does not begin to do him justice. The cut of



DELIA MARTIN 92358.  
Owned by Mrs. Adda F. Howie.

"one of the gems from the jewel casket of Sunny Peak Farm," gives a fair idea of the class of cows Mrs. Howie insists on having. This cow has a test of 18.12, and easily milks 40 lbs. Personally, I am glad to know that a son of Ida's Rioter of St. L. is heading so splendid a herd.

#### IDA'S STOKE POGIS 13658,

full brother of Ida's Rioter of St. L., is the sire of 29 in the 14-lb. list, the six highest being: Bessie Lewis (full sister of Lily Martin), test 32 lbs. 4 oz.; Edith Golding, 19 lbs. 1¼ oz.; Nonnie Pogis, 18 lbs. 12 oz.; Mysinda 2d, 18 lbs. 8 oz.; Ida Longfield, 18 lbs. ½ oz.; Denise's Ida, 17 lbs. 15½ oz.; Sataline, 17 lbs. 6½ oz.

I sold him to Maj. Campbell Brown and Capt. M. C. Campbell for \$5,000, when a calf. He was not so much used as his worth and inheritance justified, Maj. Brown being persuaded by a brother breeder that it was undesirable to use him. He met with an accident and was shot at a comparatively early age. As is too common, his value was only discovered after he was dead. In 1892 Maj. Campbell Brown told me that "cheap as Jerseys then were, he would gladly pay \$5,000 to have him alive." His daughters were of a very handsome, uniform dairy type, mostly light fawn, and had, as a rule, uncommonly square front udders, with grand teats. It seems a pity that so superb a bull should not have been more extensively used, as his progeny and their descendants would have been most valuable. Being used on southern-bred cows, his daughters were of a finer type than many of the get of other St. Lamberts, especially those that came through Bachelor of St. Lambert, who was a very large bull, not of a fine type at all.

The son of Ida's Stoke Pogis having the greatest number of tested daughters to his credit, so far as I call to recollection, is

#### ODELIO 20223,

out of that grand cow, Adelle Sales 15564, test 16 lbs. 15¾ oz., who is dam of Little Accident, 16 lbs. 10½ oz.; Solava, 15 lbs. 3¾ oz. Odelio is sire of 11 in the 14-lb. list, from 14.3½ to 19.12, the highest being Tormendova, 19.12, and the next Soeurette 2d, 18.1½. Another son is

#### SIG POGIS 22806,

out of Sigletta 32915, test 16 lbs. (dam of Bessie Lewis, test 32.4; Sigletta 3d, test 20.10½, and Lily Martin, of World's Fair Dairy Test fame, 16.8), is the next highest producing son of Ida's Stoke Pogis. He is full brother of Bessie Lewis and Lily Martin, and ought to be a good bull, as he is. Sig Pogis is the sire of eight in the 14-lb. list, from 15.1½ to 18.13¾, the highest being Hearty Pogis, 18.13¾, and the next highest Saucy Pogis, 17.2¼. Another son is

#### OONAN'S POGIS 17165,

out of that grand old dam Oonan 1485, who has done more, in my judgment, to make the fame of the Tennessee Jerseys than any other factor, and who has added credit and fame to the Jerseys wherever her blood has been utilized. She has, as every one knows, a test of 22.2½, but (it is a great big "but") she is dam of six in the list, from 14.2½ to 20.4, and is the dam of that great bull, now in the herd of Mr. Matt Gardiner, of Nashville, Tenn.,

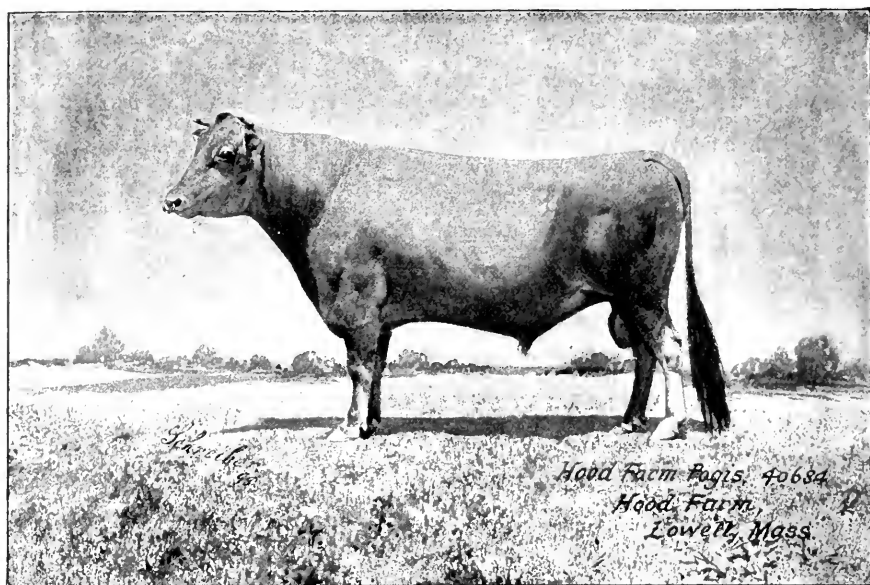
#### OONAN'S TORMENTOR 22250,

who is getting such a wonderful lot of butter daughters, 32 of which are in the list, and "more to follow" soon, I doubt not, from what I know of the bull.

Oonan's Pogis is sire of six in the list, from 15.0½ to 16.1. There are other producing sons of Ida's Stoke Pogis, such as Ida's Landseer 17746, sire of seven in the 14-lb. list, from 14.4 to 17.6¾; Kathy's Stoke Pogis 17566, sire of six in the charmed circle, from 14.4 to 17.3, and Wine 29954, sire of Euro Polono 2d, 14.2; Kitty Black Prince, test 14.0½, and others. But enough sources of butter inheritance have been shown to prove that Ida's

Stoke Pogis, like his full and all his half-brothers, was a remarkably potent bull.

In the New England States there is a son of Oonan's Pogis 17165 (before referred to), whose dam is a daughter of Ida's Landseer, and who consequently is a double grandson of Ida's Stoke Pogis. He is creating quite a stir, not only on account of the high quality of his get, but his show-ring performances and his own individuality. I refer to



#### HOOD FARM POGIS 40684.

owned by Mr. C. I. Hood, of Hood Farm, Lowell, Mass. In color he is a lemon fawn, is very long and deep, with open, well-sprung ribs; he has a good long neck, good withers, extra good head, broad across the loins, short-legged, and though a large bull, is not coarse. His rudimentaries are grand and well placed. He handles splendidly and carries himself uncommonly well.

This is his record as a show bull: New England Fair, 1895, best bull of any age, though but two years old; in 1897, at both the New England Fair, Portland, Maine, and the Massachusetts State Fair, Worcester, he headed first prize herd, won first for bull and get, and his daughters won first and second prizes as best heifers under one year old. In 1898, at the N. E. Fair, Portland, he headed the first prize herd, won second for bull and get, and one of his daughters won first as best yearling heifer. At Saco, Me., he headed the first prize herd, won first as best bull with get, and his yearling heifers won first and second. The first prize yearling bull and calf were by him.

He is comparatively a young bull yet, and his daughters have not matured. Knowing him as I do, and knowing his inheritance on both his sire's and dam's side, and that his dam, Kathletta's Fancy 60738, is a superb cow as a worker and as an individual. I feel sure Hood Farm Pogis will later on have many tested daughters to his credit. Kathletta's Fancy has the following record: Test, 17 lbs. 6¾ oz.; 50 lbs. 6 oz. of milk in one day, 344 lbs. 9 oz. one week, 1,416 lbs. 1 oz. one month, and 11,778 lbs. 2 oz. in one year; 22,374 lbs. in two years. She is by Ida's Landseer, out of the great and very

beautiful cow Kathletta 19567, who has a test of 22.12½, and is the dam of four in the 14-lb. list.

Another very prominent son of Ida's Rioter of St. L. is in use in the superb herd of Mr. J. E. Robbins, Greensburg, Indiana, namely,

#### IDA'S RIOTER OF ST. L. 10TH 41011.

In color he is light gray, and, like all the sons of his sire, has great constitution, length and depth of barrel. He has a good back, open, well-sprung ribs, and is of excellent dairy type. His heifers are not yet in milk, but such as I have seen give wonderful promise of dairy form, with splendid bodies, any quantity of loose skin to form udder, and large and well-placed teats.

My readers need hardly be told that Mr. Robbins has one of the best herds in the country, not only for business, but his record in the show-ring is a most enviable one, and the position he has attained for the short length of time he has been before the public could not have been accomplished except through possessing the highest quality of stock. In forming his herd, he visited the most prominent ones throughout this country, and purchased with rare judgment the very best that could be procured, wisely paying a price commensurate with the high quality of the stock bought. Not content with this, he visited the Island of Jersey, and bought the very best animals available there, among them the world-renowned Jersey Venture, whose triumphs in the show-ring, as well as those of her young son, Venture's Lad, are too well known to need repetition at my hands. Mr. Robbins believes that utility and beauty can be combined in the one animal, and he has amply demonstrated in his herd the truth of this assertion. It was my pleasure to buy for him his two show bulls, Czar Coomassie and Catono Khedive, who have held their own in almost every fair at which they have been shown.

Breeding Ida's Rioter of St. L. 10th to such cows cannot fail but produce superior daughters at the pail and churn, especially when we consider that this bull is not only a son of the great Ida's Rioter of St. L., but that his dam is Vernon Dolly 52284, test 21 lbs. (full sister to Esclarmonde, 17 lbs. 4 oz.), and that Vernon Dolly is a granddaughter of Stoke Pogis 5th through his producing son Dalton 20117, and that the dam of Vernon Dolly has two daughters to her credit in the 14-lb. list. The daughters of Ida's Rioter of St. L. 10th not being in milk, we have to fall back for evidence of their superiority upon their records made in the show-ring, a record truly astonishing, which are: OHIO STATE FAIR, first for yearling, first for heifer calves, first for get of sire; three daughters in the first premium aged herd. INDIANA STATE FAIR, first for yearling heifer, first, second and third for heifer calves, first for get of sire, first on young herd; two of his daughters were in the first prize aged herd. WISCONSIN STATE FAIR, second on yearling heifer, first, second and third on heifer calves, first for Junior Champion, first for get of sire, first for two, the produce of one cow; two of his daughters were in the first premium aged herd. ILLINOIS STATE FAIR, third for yearling heifer, first and third for heifer calves, first for Junior Champion, first for get of sire, first for young herd; two of his daughters were in first prize premium aged herd. At the OMAHA EXPOSITION, where the keenest competition prevailed, and where some of the very best herds in the country were shown, the get of Ida's Rioter of St. Lambert 10th again demonstrated their worth; they captured the following: First and fourth for heifer calves, second prize for get of sire, first for young herd, second for two females, the produce of one cow. When it is considered that all these daughters were less than two years old, higher commendation for the get of Ida's Rioter of St. Lambert 10th could not be given.

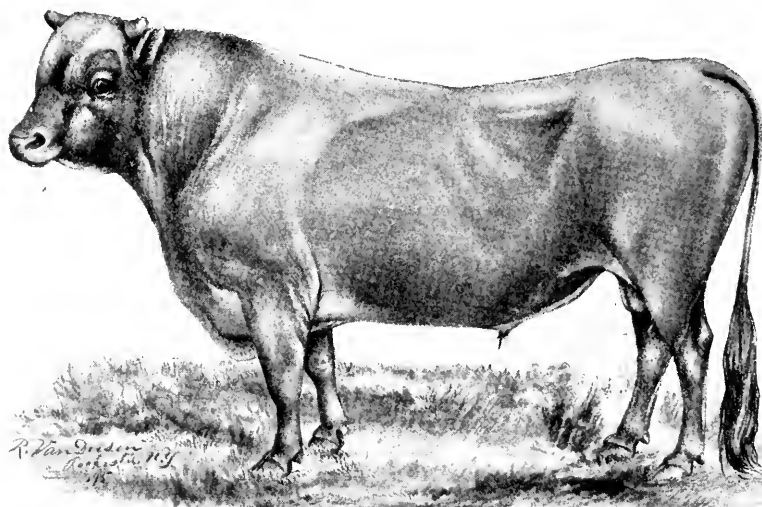
#### IDA OF ST. LAMBERT'S BULL

is another son of Ida of St. Lambert, by Stoke Pogis 5th. Although he has not as many tested daughters as the other two sons of this cow, I am convinced that this was not the fault of the bull, but of circumstances. It was

my pleasure to carefully examine a large number of his daughters in the herd of Ayer & McKinney, about two years ago, and I was very much pleased with them. They were a very uniform lot, with good udders, well-placed teats, and superior at the pail and churn.

No persistent effort has been made to have the daughters of this bull tested. As before stated, in former years his owners sold his daughters when quite young, and it has only been of late years that they have retained his female get in the herd and have done much testing. Yet he has 19 daughters in the 14-lb. list, with tests of from 14 lbs. 2 oz. to 26 lbs. 11½ oz.—no unworthy record, and yet not by any means the full measure of his ability. I predict there will be a lot more tested daughters; and as more of his daughters and those of Matilda 4th's Son mature, they will place these two bulls in that front rank as producers of tested daughters that their breeding and individuality warrant.

When Stoke Pogis 3d had 26 tested daughters, now 27, and Tormentor had 30, now 42, we old breeders thought this was the limit of any bull in tested daughters; but when



## EXILE OF St. LAMBERT 13657

PROPERTY OF P. J. COGSWELL, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

the son of that great cow Allie of St. Lambert (full sister of Ida of St. Lambert), kept the reel rolling until he had surpassed all bulls and has long since left them in his wake with seventy-two tested daughters to his credit, we all stood aghast and asked ourselves, "Where is this to end?" Judgment based on the record of his daughters must crown Exile of St. Lambert as the "king" of Jersey bulls. It will not avail his detractors (success was never attained without bringing to the fore others prone to pull down what we have built up) that his daughters have not the fineness of finish some seek: that he had a



very large number of daughters, and that he was handled with rare skill and judgment. To the first-named objection I say, he got workers; to the second, it showed his stamina and constitution; and to the third, "Go thou and do likewise" if you can, but to do so you must be possessed of the tenacity, the astuteness and the suavity of a P. J. Cogswell, and there are not many such.

To all I say "he got there," and "with all four feet." His record has been wonderful—nay, astonishing. He has attained a record with his daughters never yet approached, and all honor to his owner, Mr. Cogswell, for it. Many knowing Exile of St. Lambert, his daughters and granddaughters, tell me that the latter excel the daughters, and that it was the misfortune of Exile to be bred to indifferent cows in many cases; yet his progeny from such cows were among his best. These two facts prove wonderful prepotency. His daughters were not only great buttermakers, but exceedingly heavy milkers, and there is a remarkable uniformity in them.

With an ever rapidly increasing list of tested daughters of Exile of St. Lambert, it is impossible to keep up with them, but I give his ten highest tested daughters: Exile's Belle, 32 lbs. 6 oz.; Rachel Spencer, 23 lbs. 3¼ oz.; Paola Stoke Pogis, 23 lbs.; Marilla of St. Lambert, 21 lbs. 13½ oz.; Yum Yum of St. Lambert, 21 lbs. 4 oz.; Exile's Dolly, 19 lbs. 7½ oz.; Exile's Bessie, 18 lbs. 12½ oz.; Lena Stoke Pogis, 18 lbs. 8 oz.; Exile's Penelope, 18 lbs. 3¾ oz.; Exile's Myrtle 2d, 17 lbs. 13½ oz.

Before dealing with the producing son of Exile I will go to the next son of Allie of St. Lambert, namely,

#### KING OF ST. LAMBERT 15175,

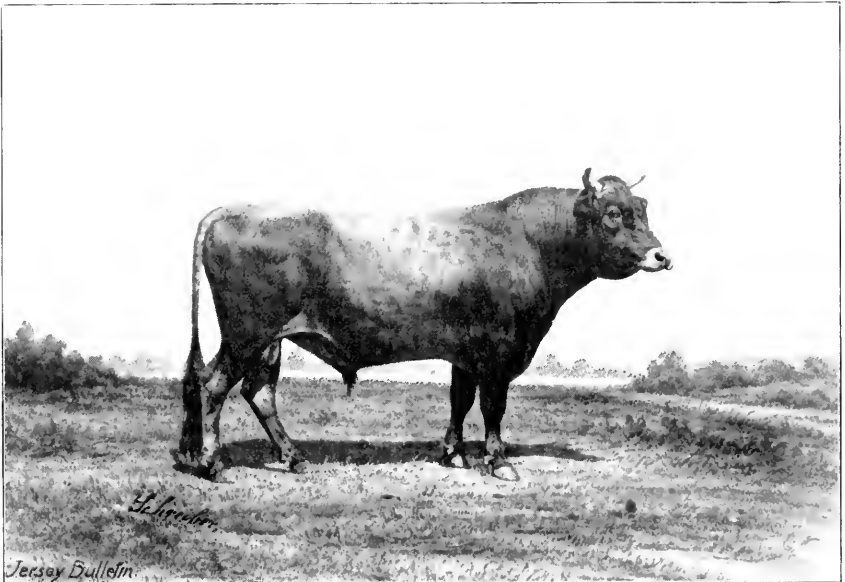
that had the good fortune not only to have Allie as his dam, but to have Ida's Rioter of St. L., a son of Ida of St. Lambert, as his sire. He is the only son of Allie of St. Lambert, who is at the same time a grandson of Ida. As these two cows are the most prepotent source of "the St. Lambert family," there would seem to be justice in the claim of his owners (as King is still living and doing service)—J. L. Shallcross & Son, Louisville, Ky.—that King of St. Lambert is "the highest-bred pure St. Lambert bull living or dead." I must confess to a very strong partiality for the blood of King of St. Lambert, based upon the fine finish and dairy qualities of his daughters and descendants. In my judgment there is a fineness of finish to them, unequalled by the get of any other son of Allie of St. Lambert or of Ida of St. Lambert. Individually, he is a superb specimen of the race; of true dairy type, there is a "breeding" look about him I admire. His prepotency is unquestionable. It is not alone that he gives a most desirable individuality to his daughters, but they are heavy milkers, with grand udders and great capacity at the churn as well. It was not destined that he was to be enrolled on the top notch of the begetters of tested daughters, and again, circumstances were not propitious to him. Bought as a calf from Mr. George Smith, of Grimsby, Ontario, by Mr. C. A. Reesor, of Springfield, O., he remained in his hands till June 15, 1887, when he passed into the possession of Mrs. M. Cone, Penfield, O.; June 8, 1892, he became the property of Mrs. Jennie E. Hall, of Columbus, O., who owned him till March 22, 1894, and sold him to Capt. J. L. Shallcross, of Louisville. Until Capt. Shallcross bought him no effort was made to test his daughters. His impress for good was left in the herds of Mrs. Cone and Mrs. Hall, and their bank accounts attest the value of the work he did for them. As is always the case, the bull leaves his impress for good or for ill in any herd in which he is (Oh, that all breeders would only realize this truth and select their bulls with care and judgment), and in this case, fortunately for these good ladies, it was, as it could not help but be, for "good." King has yielded to them both an ample competency. Since passing into the ownership of Capt. Shallcross, King has forged steadily ahead with his number of tested daughters till they now reach 23. The bull thus started will not cease to roll, nor will the tests, until King stands very high as the getter of tested daughters. The intrinsic merit is there and the fates cannot decree that it be kept dormant. Was it a coincidence he was named "King?" Will not his future class him as one of

such? Breeders seem to realize this, as the blood of King of St. Lambert commands the top notch in the open market. Of the twenty tested daughters,

**GAZELLE'S FAWN 93704,**

owned by that rising Jersey breeder, Mr. Frank W. Hart, Cleveland, O., has the highest—25 lbs. 4½ oz., and an average of 47½ lbs. of milk per day during the test. The highest tested daughter of "King," viz., Gazelle's Fawn, is worthy of notice: She is of mahogany color, with dark shadings; a cow of great substance, and does not carry a pound of superfluous flesh, but carries an enormous udder of great capacity, perfect in shape, with large and perfectly placed teats. Her milk veins are enormous and very tortuous. In fact she is a perfect machine, and a beauty too, with a constitution to stand up to the rack and do her work throughout the entire year. With ordinary herd care and feed, she gave 6,372 lbs. of milk in six months, an average of 1,062 lbs. per month. The next highest is Phillis of St. Lambert, 23 lbs. 12 oz., made for the noted pure St. Lambert exponent, George E. Peer. The following are some of the other tested daughters: St. Lambert's Gazelle, 22 lbs. 14 oz.; Zetta King, owned by Mr. F. W. Hart, 22 lbs. 3 oz.; Elsie Bonner, 21 lbs.; Queen Deeline, 20 lbs. 13½ oz.; Nettie of St. Lambert, 20 lbs. 12 oz.; Elsie of Shadyside, 20 lbs. 5 oz., and 16 others.

Did the evidence of the prepotency of Ida of St. Lambert and Allie of St. Lambert end with Exile of St. Lambert and King of St. Lambert and the other sons, its value would not be so marked, but there are many grandsons of both of these cows perpetuating the dairy qualities transmitted to the granddaughters through Exile and King, one of them being



**GARFIELD'S STOKE POGIS 15963,**

Owned by the Estate of Frederick Billings,

a son of Exile of St. Lambert. Garfield's Stoke Pogis is a son of Mollie Garfield 12172. She was undoubtedly a great cow, and I well remember her. Her test was 22 lbs. 12 oz. in one week and an average of 19 lbs. 3½ oz. for

twenty weeks. She was a 60-lb. cow and was most persistent in her milking. Her "nick" with Exile of St. Lambert was a most "happy" one and produced the best of results. Garfield's daughters not only gave an enormous amount of milk, but it was very rich; so great was their milking capacity that Mr. George Aitken, the manager of the Billings herd, in which Garfield's Stoke Pogis was used, was so fearful of milk fever with them that he crossed them with a bull to breed out the flow of milk if possible. I think the most beautiful daughter of Garfield's Stoke Pogis—in fact, one of the handsomest cows I ever saw—was Garella. I saw her give 43 lbs. of milk in twenty-four hours with her first calf at twenty-two months old. She was a rarely beautiful heifer, with exceedingly pretty head, grand, deep body, and superb udder of enormous size. I selected her for the thirty days' test in the World's Fair tests, and though she was barely three years old I fully expected she would crowd every cow in the test for first place. Unfortunately she died at the dairy barns, and her death was not only a great loss to her owners, but also to the Jersey cause in that test. Although the services of Garella were lost to us, another daughter of the same bull, Lily Garfield, well sustained the reputation of her sire, being the champion heifer in the twenty-one days' heifer test at the World's Fair. Another daughter of Garfield's Stoke Pogis—Princess Honoria—distinguished herself in the Chicago tests, as she stood twenty-ninth in the great ninety days' test out of the seventy-five competing cows, though she was the youngest Jersey in the test. Princess Honoria was equally successful in the show-ring at the World's Fair, being awarded the first prize in the three-year-old class and second only to Ida Marigold in the sweepstakes for cows of all ages—truly a great honor for so young a cow. Garfield's Stoke Pogis has thirty-four tested daughters in the list, most of them made with their first calf. His opportunities were limited, but his accomplished work proves him a great sire. His greatness will evidently be perpetuated, as he has two sons with tested daughters coming rapidly to the fore, viz.: Woodstock Chief, sire of eight in the list, and Garfield of Woodstock, also sire of eight.

#### EXILE OF ST. LAMBERT'S GRANDSONS.

There is one feature that speaks most strongly for the working properties of the Exile strain—that when a breeder has taken a son into his herd, and has granddaughters of the old bull in milk, they are so much pleased that many come back again to Mr. Cogswell for the same blood, and pin their faith to it.

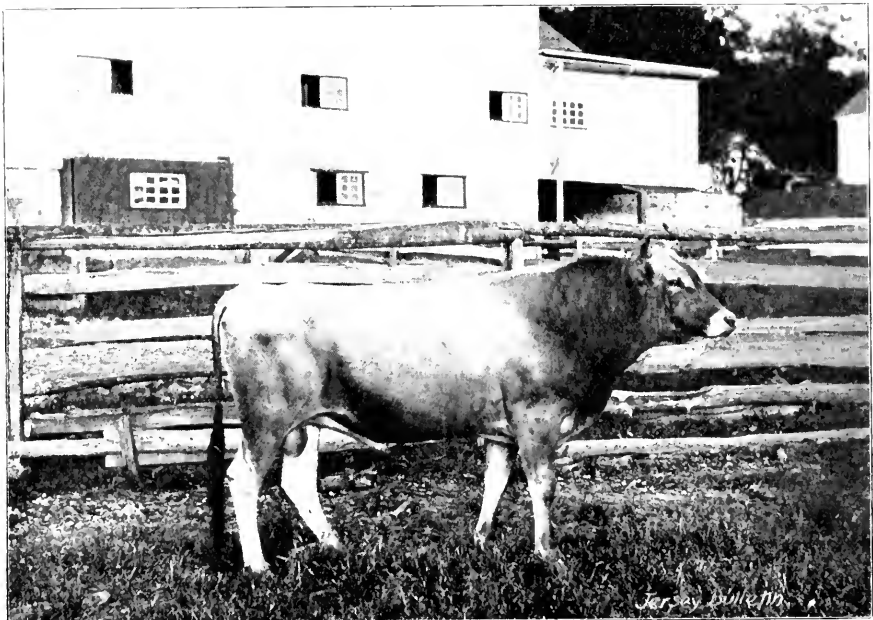
I think one reason why breeders best posted in this strain tell me that the granddaughters of Exile excel the daughters is that Exile, being bred to many cows, not of the highest order of merit, produced from such cows, through the unquestioned prepotency of Exile, a daughter much superior to the dam; yet the want of quality of the dam lessens the highest quality of such daughter. This daughter, as a rule, was bred back to a close descendant of Exile, and partaking more of his blood, the progeny was a marked improvement over the dam; or, in other words, the more blood you get of Exile, the better. Here again is a wonderful prepotency displayed. Another characteristic of the Exile strain is that inbreeding does not seemingly weaken the constitution. Like most inbreeding, it has a tendency to "fine down" the resulting progeny, but not at the expense of the constitution. I attribute this to the great constitution Exile and his ancestors possessed. By inbreeding you not only intensify the good qualities, but the weak ones too. Had Exile been a bull of weak constitution, every additional cross taken, if close up, would tend to intensify the weak constitution; being a most rugged bull, strong and vigorous, the inbreeding cannot dispel this inheritance from Exile.

Apart from Mr. Cogswell, I know of no one who has had a better opportunity of knowing of the quality of such granddaughters than Mr. Timothy Herrick, superintendent of the W. B. Dinsmore herd, at Staatsburg, N. Y., and Mr. Jos. T. Hoopes, Bynum, Md., owner of

#### ST. OMER HERD.

He is equally as emphatic in his praise of the grand qualities of the

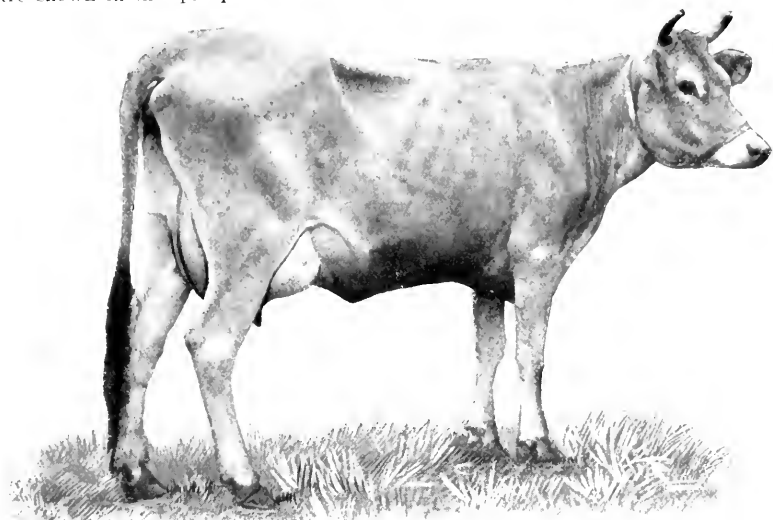
Exiles. He has 24 daughters of old Exile in his herd, and more than that number of granddaughters, and he is confident that many of such daughters will add to the list of tested daughters of Exile of St. Lambert. He says: "His daughters are all large, strong cows, with perfect udders and good teats; good dispositions and great constitutions—when judged by their persistent ability to give a large flow of rich milk year in and year out." Mr. Hoopes further says that many of Exile's daughters have, in his herd, records of from 6,000 to 7,000 lbs. of milk a year, with their first calves, at two years old, showing 5 per cent. to 6.2 per cent. of butter-fat. Truly these are the sort of profitable dairy cows to keep. Mr. Hoopes further claims that the granddaughters of Exile are better than the daughters, and that he has had instances in his own herd where the granddaughters have given an average of over 7,000 lbs. of milk with first calf—not picking out individual cows, but by bunching six or more together; not on a forced ration, but fed the regular dairy ration of the herd. It goes without saying that the "regular dairy ration of the herd" is a liberal one. Even granting the very best machinery (in this case the cow), you cannot make something out of nothing. At present Mr. Hoopes is using at the head of his herd



ST. OMER'S EXILE 44342.

a three-year-old son of Exile of St. Lambert, out of Flower of Glen Rouge 2d 55559, test 18.13½. She is by Canada's John Bull 3d 17750 (sire of Flower of Glen Rouge 2d, test 18.13½; Brier of St. Lambert, 18.4, and Pomona's Coquette, 14.10). Canada's John Bull 3d is by Canada's John Bull 8388, and Crocus of St. Lambert 8351, test 17 lbs. 12 oz. from 282 lbs. of milk, and full sister of Mary Anne of St. Lambert, test 36.12¼, and Naiad of St. Lambert, test 22.2¼. Crocus of St. Lambert is dam of Maud Pogis, test 14.12¾ at 3 years old. The dam of Flower of Glen Rouge 2d 55559 is that great cow Flower of Glen Rouge 17560, with a test of 23.14¾, and is dam of Flower of

Meridale 64537, test 26.11½, and Flower of Glen Rouge 2d, test 18.13½. The sire of Flower of Glen Rouge 17560 is the pure St. Lambert bull Lord McDuff (a son of Jack Frost of St. Lambert, a son of Buer), out of that beautiful cow Clematis of St. Lambert, test 14.3 from 285 lbs. of milk, and dam of two in the list. Clematis of St. Lambert is a daughter of Lord Lisgar 1006. A perusal of the ancestry of St. Omer's Exile will show that he is not only a pure St. Lambert, but that he is of superb breeding, and the half-tone plate of him shows that he is a very handsome bull, as straight as an arrow on his back, past the hips to the setting-on of tail; in fact, he is of a most desirable type. Two daughters of Exile of St. Lambert, the property of Mr. Hoopes, are shown in this pamphlet.



#### EXILE'S SAPPHO 114262.

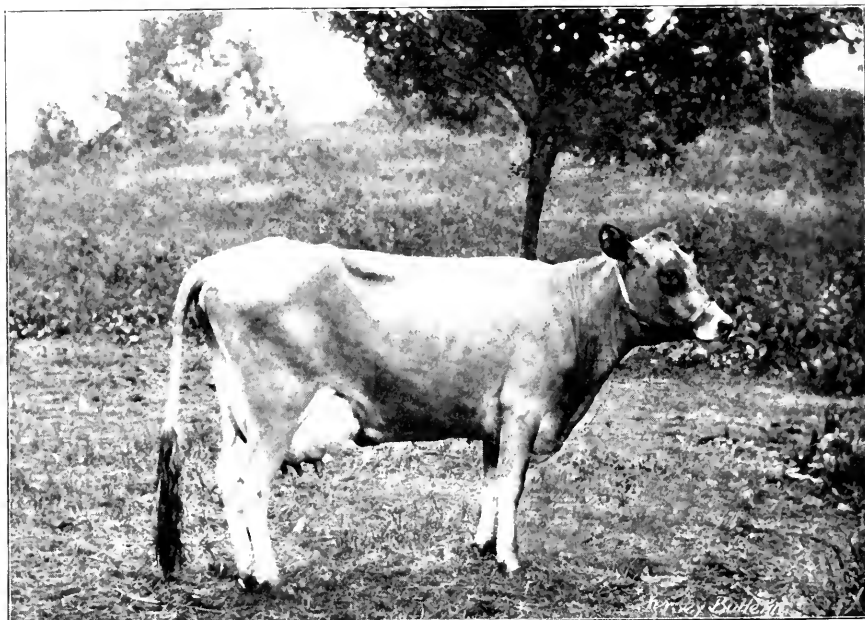
who with her first calf gave 8,300 lbs. of milk, testing an average of 6.2 per cent. of butter-fat, showing that she had a capacity of close to 600 lbs. with her first calf. She completed her year's test February 27, 1899, and will not be three years old till April 7. In March, 1899, she was milking 15 lbs. daily. During the year's record, from May 1 to July 15, she had no grain rations whatever, and at no time did she have more than 7 lbs. of grain a day. Truly this is a wonderful heifer. Another daughter of Exile of St. Lambert owned at St. Omer Farm is

#### EXILE'S DEWDROP 106104.

test 18.4 in 7 days with second calf, when she milked 49 lbs. in one day and 326 lbs. in the 7 days of the test. Her half-tone plate appears on page 64. Though these two daughters are not of the same type of body, they both show the usual ability of the daughters of Exile at the pail and churn, and Mr. Hoopes tells me he has many such—which shows what a splendid herd of Jerseys is to be found at St. Omer Farm.

#### W. B. DINSMORE'S HERD.

As is well known to old Jersey breeders, this herd dates back to 1860. He made large importations from the Island and gathered together the best that



EXILE'S DEWDROP 106104 (See Page 63).

money could buy. Those who bought from this herd—and their name is legion—know the high quality of the stock he had. Mr. Dinsmore died in 1888, and in 1889 Mr. Timothy Herrick, the superintendent, bought Exile of St. Lambert 23d 20712, sire of Jocal, 20 lbs. 14 oz.; Runaway, 16 lbs. 10 oz., and May Day, 16 lbs. 3½ oz.

The result of the use of this bull so improved the herd that Noble Exile 35378, another son of Exile, was bought in 1894, and again in 1898 still another son of Exile, viz., Exile of St. Lambert 59th 46727, was brought into use. Mr. Herrick tells me the results have been most gratifying and profitable. This whole herd now partakes of the blood of old Exile of St. Lambert and contains many choice ones.

Another grandson of old Exile who ought to eventually have many tested daughters in the list is

LEONAN OF ST. LAMBERT 53185,

the property of M. H. Olin, Perry, N. Y. I base this belief not only on the breeding of this bull, but on the fact that he will be bred on an uncommonly good lot of cows. Mr. Olin's herd is a comparatively new one, and the greatest care has been exercised in its selection. Mr. Olin is a great believer in the St. Lambert blood. But he does not want only the pedigree; he insists on having superior individuality in combination. To secure this he has scoured the country, and I believe he has succeeded.

Leonan of St. Lambert is a son of Riotor's Exile of St. Lambert 48228, out of St. Lambert's Edith 113708, test 19.11½. The sire is a son of old Exile, out of Letty Riotor 73475, test 24.2, referred to in this pamphlet. St. Lambert's Edith 113708, the dam of Leonan, is a daughter of St. Lambert's Boy, fully described before, and Edith Haley 92643, test 22.1½ from 304 lbs. 14 oz. of milk. Leonan of St. Lambert will be bred to such cows as Vida's Riortress 99041, by St. Lambert's Boy; Alebel of St. Lambert 77607, by King

of St. Lambert out of Allie of St. Lambert 2d 43671; that great cow Oakland's Nora 2d (heretofore fully described); File 94972, by Lucy's Stoke Pogis 4th and Oakland's Nora; St. Lambert's Vida O. 135406, and Esther Reil of St. Lambert 99023, by Nell's John Bull 21921, who was recently tested by Mr. Olin, 19 lbs. 12 oz., and milked an average of over 51½ lbs. a day. I note this test with pleasure, as I selected this cow for him. All these cows are pure St. Lamberts. Mr. Olin has also three cows with 87½ per cent. St. Lambert.

There is another son of Exile in a herd in Indiana long bred in the St. Lambert line. I refer to that of Mr. Samuel McKeen, Terre Haute, Ind., where he has an uncommonly good chance of making a reputation for himself if his owner would only test his cows. The bull in question is

#### EXILE OF ST. LAMBERT 57TH 37833,

out of Irondequoit Belle 74696, test 14.3 at 3 years old, a daughter of Exile's Belle 40524, test 30.2 in 7 days, 122.6½ in 30 days. Exile's Belle is a daughter of Success of St. Lambert, test 16.2, and is the dam of two in the list. It will be noted that Exile of St. Lambert 57th is a son and grandson of the veteran Exile, and has grand blood on his dam's side.

Mr. McKeen may truly be classed as a veteran St. Lambert man. He started in 1886 with Rubano 8806, a son of Sir George of St. Lambert, out of Nina of St. Lambert, and thus a double grandson of Stoke Pogis 3d. Mr. McKeen has two of the daughters of Rubano, and they each have tests of over 20 lbs. In 1889 Mr. McKeen bought Ruby Star of St. Lambert 20719, a son of King of St. Lambert, out of Ruby of St. Lambert 34751 (by Rioter's Pride 11694 and Lisgar's Duchess 26299). Judging by what I have seen of the daughters of Ruby Star of St. Lambert, they were good ones, and he is sire of five in the 14-lb. list. One of his daughters remains in the herd; she has a test of 16 lbs. 2 oz. with first calf. Ruby was succeeded by that great stock sire Rioter of St. Lambert 16501, now owned by Mr. Geo. E. Peer, and described in this pamphlet, and Mr. McKeen has three of his daughters. In the herd is Allie of St. Lambert 2d 43671, a daughter of the great Allie of St. Lambert, sired by Canada's John Bull. I have seen her. She has great capacity and has recently made a test of 15 lbs. 15 oz. Mr. McKeen has lately added to his herd

#### TWO HUNDRED'S SON 51453,

a year and a half son of that great prize-taking pure Stoke Pogis-Marjoram bull Two Hundred Per Cent. The pure St. Lambert cow Brier of St. Lambert 61750, test 18.4, is his dam. Brier of St. Lambert is by Canada's John Bull 3d 17750, out of Rioter's Sweet Briar, test 18.9, who is dam of Meridale Sweet Briar, test 20.8, and Brier of St. Lambert, 18.4. If there is anything in inheritance, here is a great bull. He is large for his age, has a fine head and slightly dished face; is long and deep and has a great bread-basket, and is an excellent type of dairy bull.

Another prominent son of Exile of St. Lambert in Pennsylvania is

#### EXILED OF ST. LAMBERT 37540,

a son of old Exile, out of Exile's Lily 61476, a daughter of old Exile; so Exiled of St. Lambert 37540 is a son and grandson of Exile of St. Lambert. He is owned by J. Aldus Herr, of Lampeter, Pa., whose herd's special blood lines are St. Lamberts.

Mr. D. W. Voyles, of Carndall, Ill., is another who has found it profitable to have the Exile blood in his herd, and has

#### MACEO OF ST. LAMBERT 48399,

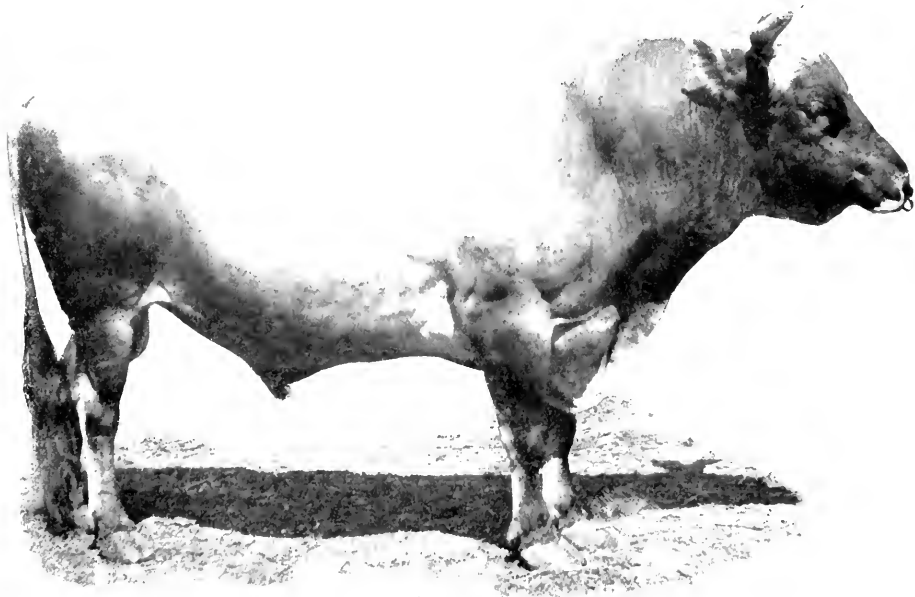
a son of Exile of St. Lambert Jr. 29418 (who is sired by Exile of St. Lambert out of Paola Stoke Pogis 34691). Dam, the pure St. Lambert, Aggie of St. Lambert 37085. Paola of St. Lambert, who has a test of 23 lbs. at three years old, is a daughter of Exile; so Maceo of St. Lambert is a grandson and great-grandson of Exile.

Another son of Exile of St. Lambert that has an excellent opportunity to add renown to this old bull is to be found in the Allen Dairy Farm Herd, namely,

**RUDOLPH OF ST. LAMBERT 37274,**

the property of Mr. L. W. Dyer, Cumberland Centre, Maine, President of the Maine Jersey Breeders' Cattle Club. When I attended the meeting of the Maine State Dairymen's Convention in December last I was very much impressed with the very beautiful display of fancy butter made by Mrs. Dyer. It was moulded in every conceivable form by the hand of Mrs. Dyer, and showed most artistic taste. I had no conception that butter could be so moulded. One of the pieces was a reproduction of their country house, a most commodious, handsome and typical New England home. That the judges were equally impressed with the beauty of the display is attested by their awarding the first prize to this exhibit. It was with extreme regret I was obliged through lack of time to decline an invitation to visit Mr. Dyer's herd, as on all sides I heard nothing but words of commendation of it. I was informed that the get of Rudolph of St. Lambert are worthy of his inheritance; that they are cows of great constitution, good size, but not coarse, with fine udders and teats, and are heavy producers at the pail. Both Mr. and Mrs. Dyer are enthusiastic in their admiration of and faith in the Jersey cow, and, as is to be expected with the class of stock they maintain at their farm, they are making a great success of their Jersey breeding. The election of Mr. Dyer as President of the Maine Jersey Cattle Club is but a just tribute to his work and an evidence of the high esteem in which he is held. The Allen Dairy Farm makes a specialty of the St. Lambert line of breeding.

In the earlier part of this pamphlet I stated that the having of tested daughters by any bull was largely affected by the person in whose hands such a bull is. This fact was especially brought to my mind when contemplating

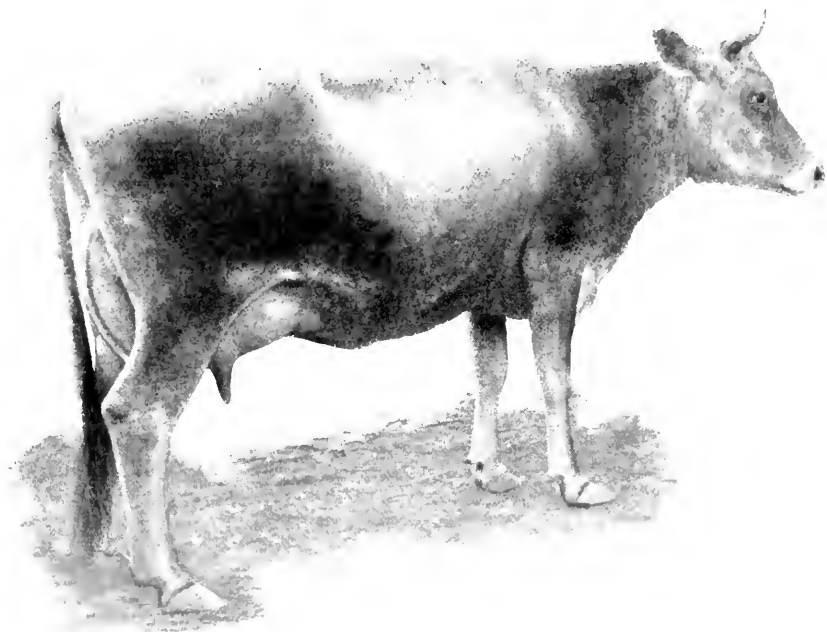


**KING OF ST. LAMBERT'S KING 30752.**



who must take a very high rank, not only for his great butter inheritance and for his individual merit, but above all for the very high class of daughters of which he is the sire. He is owned by Mr. Frank W. Hart.

It is strange how little had been known of the true merits of this bull (although he is seven years of age) until he passed into the hands of his present owner, Mr. Frank W. Hart, of Cleveland, Ohio, whose farm is at Painesville, Ohio. Mr. Hart is one of those astute business men who, having a love for the Jersey and making it a special study, and applying his business talent to his work on his farm, saw in the daughters of King of St. Lambert's King a wonderful uniformity in individual excellence and unquestionable ability at the pail and churn. Having previously acquired some of the daughters of this bull, he possessed himself of King of St. Lambert's King on the 12th day of



RUBA K. OF ST. LAMBERT 127631

(a daughter of King of St. Lambert's King. See page 69.)

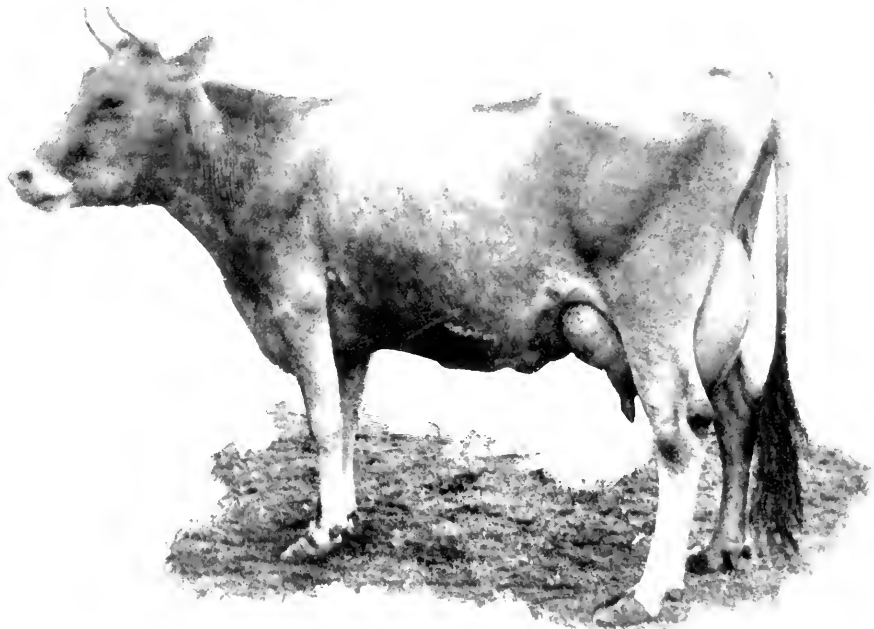
April, 1898. The bull had previously been owned by Judge J. P. Bradbury of Pomeroy, Ohio, for over two years, and had his daughters come into milk in the Judge's hands I am sure he would not have sold him. King of St. Lambert's King is a son of that great sire King of St. Lambert 15175, out of Elsie Bonner 78864, test 21 lbs. from 290 lbs. 12 oz. of milk, without forcing, who is herself a daughter of King of St. Lambert 15175. Her dam is Elsie D. 18057. Elsie D. is a daughter of the Rioter bull Eupidee 4097, the grand-sire of Mr. Sweet's "Big Four," namely: Inis of Riverside 51781, Massey Polo 67010, Holyoke's Leda 52812, and Matina of Riverside, specifically referred to in another part of this pamphlet.

Eupidee, as my readers well know, is a Rioter-bred bull, so that King of St. Lambert's King has not only 75 per cent. of King of St. Lambert, but he is

fortified on his dam's side by the Rioter blood, through Eupidee, who must have been a remarkable bull.

I have always considered that Elsie Bonner, the dam of King of St. Lambert's King, was the best daughter "King" ever had, notwithstanding that the records of tests do not confirm this; but she was handled on ordinary dairy feed, without any special preparation; and considering her individuality, her test, her three full sisters, and her descendants, I am strong in this conviction. Elsie Bonner is full sister to the following tested cows: Melbina, test 20.2; Elsie of Shadysides, test 20.5, and Nelly Dow, test 17.0—and a good lot they are, each and every one of them.

Mr. Hart has now in his herd all the registered daughters of King of St. Lambert's King, 16 in number. I am frank to admit that I never saw so many matured daughters sired by one bull (save Stoke Pogis 3d) who are their equals in individuality, in good dairy form, in large, well-rounded fore udders, in large, tortuous and elastic milk veins, in uniformly large and well-placed teats, in depth and length of barrel, in straightness of back, and all that goes to make a most desirable individuality. They are not in the least degree coarse. As a rule their heads are fine, with a good, prominent eye. They are exceedingly deep milkers, and it seems to me that the claim made by Mr. Hart is well founded, that there is not one of them in the stable that would not give 40 lbs. of milk or over when she had passed four years old. As most of the tests have been made since the lists were closed for the last Butter-Test Book, I give the tests of the daughters, so far as tested:



LADY K. OF ST. LAMBERT 112294,

test 24 lbs. 6 oz.; Gipsy W., test 21 lbs. 4 oz.; Lady Perfection 2d, test 20 lbs. 6 oz.; Baby K. Pogis, test 20 lbs. 3 oz.; Daisy K. of St. Lambert, test 20 lbs.

5 oz.; Luella K. of St. Lambert, test 20 lbs. 6 oz.; Comella K. of St. Lambert, test 17 lbs. 8 oz.; Doris W., test 17 lbs. 5 oz.; Ruba K. of St. Lambert, test 18 lbs. 12½ oz., whose cast is found on page 67:



SANTA K. OF ST. LAMBERT 127632.

test 17 lbs. 10 oz.; Dell K. of St. Lambert, test 14 lbs. 9 oz. King of St. Lambert's King has but 16 registered daughters; of these 11 have tests and 2 are less than two years old, and a higher percentage of tested daughters to those in milk it would be difficult to attain. It seems invidious, where there are so many exceptionally good cows, to make any comparison between them, but I should say, according to my judgment, that the following are among the choicest of the daughters of King of St. Lambert's King that I have seen, in the order named: Lady K. of St. Lambert, Gipsy W., Daisy K. of St. Lambert, Ruba of St. Lambert, Luella K. of St. Lambert, Lady Perfection 2d, Doris W.

As stated, King of St. Lambert's King is a little over seven years old. In color he is silver-gray, with dark shadings on neck and belly; splendid head, large, placid eye, superb withers, straight as an arrow on back, great loins, extra long, high hip-bones to setting-on of tail, long, thin tail, short legs; deep of body, with splendid ribbing, well cut out between hind legs, rudimentaries well placed, although not large; he is well veined. It was the depth of winter, with the thermometer much below zero, when I saw him, but he has the most wonderfully soft hide and the softest silken hair I think I ever saw on a bull in winter time. He does not show his age in the least. He looks and acts like a young bull. While very much like his sire, King of St. Lambert, in his palmy days, he is a bull of more substance and apparently greater constitution. He is, in fact, an exceedingly handsome bull, and a show one.

Mr. Hart has in his barn, besides the daughters of King of St. Lambert's King, eight daughters of King of St. Lambert, namely, Gazelle's Fawn, Elsie

Bonner, Elsie of Shadyside, Zetta King, Butterfly's Queen, Keoka, Keola, King's Gold; and, grand as they are, I have no hesitation in saying that in individual form, in perfectness of udder, in placing of teats, in ability at the pail and churn, the daughters of King of St. Lambert surpass them. So far as my knowledge extends, I think there is good foundation for Mr. Hart's claim that he has in his herd more of the blood of "King," close up, than is found in any other.

Another bull in use in the herd of Mr. Hart is

#### MARIGOLD PEDRO 42643.

He is a son of that great bull Stoke Pogis of Prospect 22121, whose reputation stands so high in the Jersey world, and his dam is Lorna 2d 33634, test when over ten years old 17 lbs. 9 oz., and who is the dam of Baron's Lorna 101623, test 21 lbs. 3 oz.; Lorna's Winner 80376, test 20 lbs. 10 oz., and Lorna of Maple Glens 48094, test 14 lbs. when two years old. Lorna 2d 33634 is an exceptionally handsome cow, and her daughters are of a most desirable type, except possibly Baron's Lorna, a daughter of Baron's Hugo Pogis 14008, whom I bred. Baron's Lorna is a great dairy cow and carries a superb udder. They have large udders of excellent shape, splendid teats and grand constitutions, and they are workers as well.

While Marigold Pedro has no heifers in milk, his daughters are most promising, as they cannot well help but be with such ancestry as they possess. They are of excellent form, but what attracted my eye more particularly was the uniformly loose quantity of skin there was for the udder, and the remarkably large and perfectly-placed teats possessed by each and every one of them.

With such a herd as Mr. Hart has, and crossing King of St. Lambert's King onto the cows he owns, he cannot fail but produce most excellent results. The reader will not fail to have noted that King of St. Lambert's King has 75 per cent. of the blood of King of St. Lambert. Bearing in mind that King of St. Lambert is out of Allie of St. Lambert, and that the dam of his sire is full sister of Allie of St. Lambert, those who criticise inbreeding would look for lack of constitution, yet I saw in Mr. Hart's barn daughters of King of St. Lambert's King out of daughters of King of St. Lambert, and, if I mistake not, daughters of King of St. Lambert's King out of his own daughters, and there certainly was no lack of constitution. This is but another evidence of the wonderful inbreeding which this St. Lambert family stands without deterioration.

It is rather a strange thing that some two years ago I should have bought a full brother of this bull for Mr. Horatio J. Gilbert, of Milton, Mass., from Mrs. Jennie E. Hall, of Columbus, Ohio—namely,

#### KING OF ST. LAMBERT'S BOY.

I did so after a visit to Mrs. Hall's farm, and after having seen, carefully examined and admired Elsie Bonner and her full sisters. It was then that I decided that my next customer for a St. Lambert bull should have a son of Elsie Bonner. Accordingly, I bought him for Mr. Gilbert. Unless inheritance fails here, and judging by his dam and her three full sisters, and by his full brother, King of St. Lambert's King, Mr. Gilbert's bull, King of St. Lambert's Boy, ought to prove a most valuable sire, especially as he will be crossed on daughters of such St. Lambert bulls as have been used by Mr. Gilbert in his herd, particulars of which will be found later on. Mrs. Hall has disposed of Elsie Bonner and Nellie Dow, but still has Melbina and King's Lassie, two daughters of the old "King." They are both superb cows, clean as a whistle, with splendid udders, full and well-rounded, large teats, splendidly placed, and grand milk veins. They are each of them easily 40-lb. cows at flush, and most tenacious in milking. They have splendid backs, and are a fair sample of the good blood that King of St. Lambert has left in Mrs. Hall's herd. So much impressed was I with the splendid "nick" of King of St. Lambert with Elsie Dee that I bought for Mrs. Van Zandt, of Torswold Farm, New City, N. Y., a son of Melbina.

MELBINA'S BOY 50356,

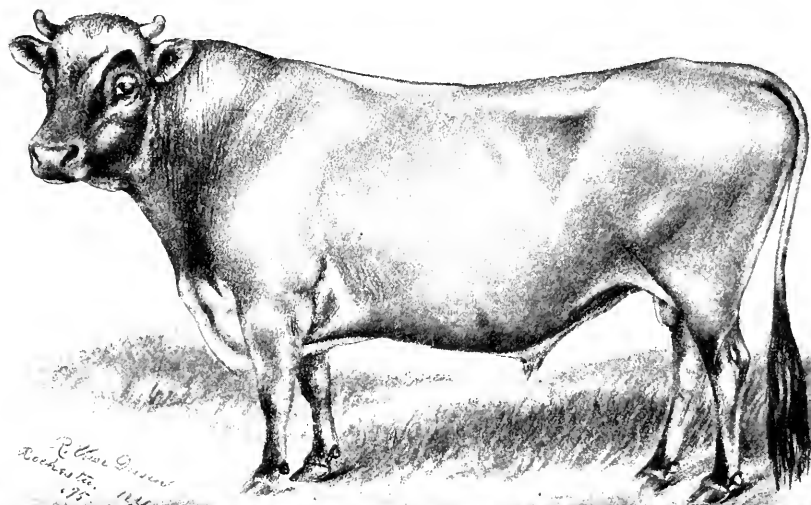
dropped February 15, 1896. Sired by Honest King 38268, own brother of Elsie Bonner, Elsie of Shadysides, Melbina and Nelly Dow. It will be seen that Melbina's Boy is not only a double grandson of King of St. Lambert, but is full brother in blood of King of St. Lambert's King, and, by all rules of breeding, ought to have an equal inheritance. He will have ample opportunity to display it, as Mrs. Van Zandt has gathered together an uncommonly good herd, and is using as her other stock bull the great prize-winning Rockwood Beau—bred by Mr. Wm. Rockefeller—who is a double grandson of the Island bull Golden Lad. The bull formerly used by Mrs. Van Zandt was Midas of Cairnsmuir, a son of Midas of Oxford. I need not tell my readers what a good foundation this is to build on. Mrs. Van Zandt tells me the daughters of Midas of Cairnsmuir are grand dairy cows. I predict great success for Mrs. Van Zandt, as she has bought fine stock of exceptional breeding and is most interested in her good work.

I recommended a friend of mine, Mr. B. W. Gage, of Delevan, N. Y., to buy a son of King's Lassie, sired by Honest King, viz., Lassie's Dick 50357.

Mr. S. C. Huntington, of Pulaski, N. Y., who has recently started a herd, on my recommendation, bought another son of King's Lassie, sired by Honest King, by name Eupidee's King of St. Lambert 5257, for use in his herd.

These bulls were all bought before I had seen the daughters of King of St. Lambert's King. Had I seen them, I question if Mr. Hart would now own him.

Another collateral branch of equal prepotency, through both Ida and Allie, and a son of King of St. Lambert, is found in



RIOTER OF ST. LAMBERT 16501,

owned by Mr. George E. Peer, of Rochester, N. Y., known as one of the persistent exponents of the merits of the pure St. Lamberts. "Rioter's" rise to fame has been most rapid, yet based as it is on the performance of his daughters and his inheritance, it is built on a solid foundation—so solid that the future ought to intensify it. It will be remembered that "Rioter" is a son of King of St. Lambert, he out of Allie of St. Lambert by a son of Ida of St. Lambert 24990.

As if this were not a good enough inheritance for any bull, "Rioter" has his fortified by having a superb cow as his dam, namely, the "pure St. Lambert" cow, May Day Stoke Pogis 28358, a daughter of Stoke Pogis 3d 2238, out of a daughter of Lord Lisgar 1066. I remember her well, and a grand cow she was, not only in performance, but in individuality. As a four-year-old she gave 284 lbs. of milk and 15 lbs. 3 oz. butter in seven days; as a six-year-old, 298 lbs. 12 oz. milk and 17 lbs. 7 oz. butter, milking as high as 53 lbs. 6 oz. in one day. As an eight-year-old she made 19 lbs. ½ oz. of butter, and in the same year milked as high as 60 lbs. All three tests were made by different owners, and each was an increase on the former. She is also dam of two tested daughters. The dam of May Day Stoke Pogis milked 50 lbs. a day. Is it any wonder that with such a sire as King of St. Lambert and with such breeding, inheritance and individuality on the side of the dam, "Rioter" is making such rapid strides to the front as a great butter and milk-producing sire?

"Rioter" seems to have had rather a checkered career, until he passed into the hands of Mr. Peer in October, 1894. Up to that time he had half a dozen owners, but none of his daughters had been tested. Mr. Peer informs me that, adding his daughters registered since he bought him to those then living, they number but 35 living that are old enough to be tested, and that "Rioter" now has 16 daughters in the 14-lb. list; a wonderful achievement, truly. The highest is Maud Signal 2d, 22 lbs. 4 oz.; next stands Miss Maud of St. L., 22 lbs. 1½ oz.; then Rioter's Fawn, 20 lbs. 2 oz.

"Rioter" is a bull of good form, great substance and vigor, and his prepotency is shown not only in the performance of his daughters, but in a most marked uniformity in them. They are usually a handsome light-colored fawn, of good dairy style, and, for St. Lamberts, good heads and horns. It is claimed by his owner that he puts unusually good fore-udders on his daughters. His inheritance, the performance of his daughters, his own individuality, and his great prepotency, stamp him as unquestionably one of the great St. Lambert bulls.

Another exceptionally good daughter of King of St. Lambert in the herd of Mrs. Hall, at Columbus, O., is Butterfly of Riverview 3d, test 17 lbs.—a 40-lb. cow. She is full sister of that superb cow in Mr. Hart's herd, Butterfly Queen. The bull now at the head of Mrs. Hall's herd is

#### KING HUGO POGIS 32504,

a son of King of St. Lambert, out of the St. Lambert cow Nora Hugo Pogis 35640. He is a bull of superb individuality, of good finish, and has got a fine lot of stock. He could not well help but do so, bred as he has been, to such a stock as was left in the herd by the use of King of St. Lambert.

#### NANCY'S JOHN BULL 18452,

from his breeding and what I have seen of his daughters, ought to have a number of tested daughters in the list. I bred him, and know the value of his inheritance. Yet he had four owners before being bought by Mr. George W. Sissons, of Potsdam, N. Y., who now has him in his herd. None of the four owners ever tested their cows, but such daughters of his as I saw were good ones, and many ought to have been in the list. They had good udders, good teats and milk veins, and were of good dairy type. Nancy's John Bull is a son of Canada's John Bull S388, out of Nancy of St. Lambert 12964 (both of whom are fully described elsewhere), a daughter of Stoke Pogis 3d, out of that great old cow Lucy of St. Lambert. He has four

crosses of Stoke Pogis 3d, whose grandson he is, and has 56¼ per cent. of his blood. His ancestry is chock full of butter and milk-giving inheritance, and if his life is spared, ought, in Mr. Sissons' hands, to make a great record. He is well preserved, is of excellent dairy conformation, and when younger was a very handsome bull.

Mr. Sissons bought Nancy's John Bull to breed to his Melia Ann cows (by a son of Lucy's Stoke Pogis) and his daughters of Kathleen's Son, all very strong in the blood of Lucy of St. Lambert.

A bull that in the New England State fairs has created a great deal of interest through the fact that he has not only proved himself a great show bull at an advanced age, but that his daughters have swept the show-ring, is

#### KATHLEEN'S SON 17660,

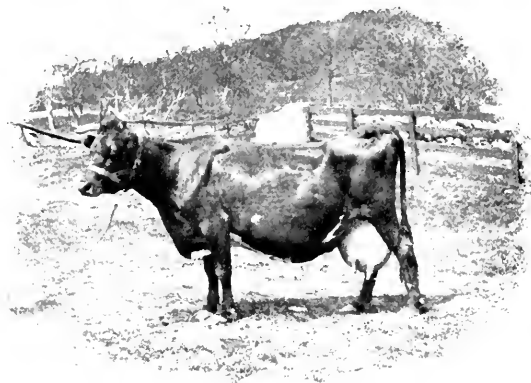
owned by that veteran Jersey breeder, Mr. Henry Pierce, of San Francisco, Cal., and East Baldwin, Me. Kathleen's Son is now at the celebrated Saddle-back Farm, East Baldwin, Me., a farm that has a historic interest to all Jersey breeders as the home of Romeo de Bonair. Here, too, it was that Mr. Pierce, through his nephew, Orestes Pierce, gathered together so many of the descendants of that unsurpassable cow.

#### JERSEY BELLE OF SCITUATE 7828,

among them King of Scituate, son of Jersey Belle, who was the first cow to make as high as 705 lbs. of butter in a year; and she did it on 2 quarts of cornmeal, hay or grass daily. In individual form, I know of no cow who is her equal. She had a daily test of 3 lbs. 6 oz., a weekly test of 22.13; and yet I feel sure that was not her full capacity. She milked as high as 45 lbs.

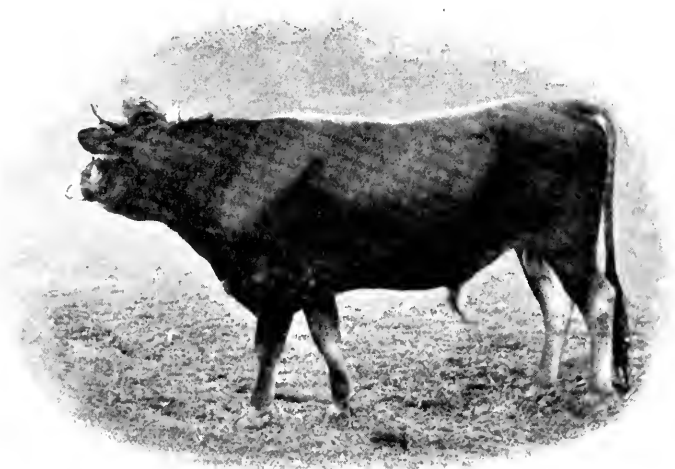
Kathleen's Son 17660 was the only son of the great Kathleen of St. Lambert. I said great, as she produced Ida of St. Lambert and Allie of St. Lambert, whose names and fame are known to every Jersey breeder the world over. Kathleen's Son 17660 was sired by Litchfield of Lee Farm 8414, a son of the great winner of the Centennial, Litchfield, sire of May Blossom, 18.11, and Beauty Bismack, 14.1. That veteran breeder, Mr. Geo. Blanchard, of Cumberland Centre, Me., bought Kathleen's Son when young, and owned him from March 17, 1886, till May 3, 1893, when he sold him to Mr. Henry Pierce. Mr. Geo. Blanchard owned the pure St. Lambert bull Sheldon 5250, a son of Lorne 5248, from 1885 up to the time of his death. He also bought the last bull dropped at "St. Lambert," Sheldon of St. Lambert 13831, a son of Rieter's Pride 11694 (a son of Stoke Pogis 3d and Pride of Windsor), out of a daughter of Sheldon 5250 and imported Ophelia 403. This bull remains in Mr. Blanchard's herd. He also owned for eight years Romeo de Bonair 4091, a son of Stoke Pogis 3d. As Mr. Blanchard had as his foundation and as the main factor in his herd, St. Lamberts—and good ones they were, too—it will be seen with what good blood Kathleen's Son intermingled in breeding, and this may, to some extent, account for the grand lot of daughters he got. To show the show-ring winnings of Kathleen's Son and his descendants at New England fairs and Rigby Park, Portland, Me., I give a list: For 1896—cows, first prize, Bangor Maid 67895 (granddaughter); second, Easter Maid 67896 (daughter); third, Maggie Rexena 2d 110862 (granddaughter). Three-year-olds and heifers, Laurana Briggs 94391 (granddaughter). For the year 1897—cows, first prize, Bangor Maid 67895; third prize, Laurana Briggs 94931. But the greatest triumph of all was in 1898, when Kathleen's Son and his get captured the blue ribbon in a hotly contested ring, though he was then 14 years old. In the same year his son, Kathlos 51960, won the second prize as a yearling bull, and Laurana Briggs 94391 stood as second prize cow. The first prize for heifers and three-year-olds was won by Blonde Briggs 124651, a great granddaughter of his. It was my pleasure to visit Saddle-back Farm in company with the genial host, Mr. Henry Pierce, in December last. It is an ideal spot, a restful place to its owner from his many cares of business. I found that though Kathleen's Son was in his 15th year, he was young in reality, hale and hearty. He does

not look more than eight years old. He is a bull of grand constitution, great depth of barrel, level to setting-on of tail, and good head and eyes for so old a bull; in fact, all round a grand bull. I saw one of his daughters in the stable that fairly captured me, by name



EUNA'S FIRST 53505,

who in her day was a great prize taker. She was of the perfect dairy type, with an enormous udder, superb teats and unsurpassable milk veins. As Mr. Pierce expressed it, "she had more square inches of udder than any cow in New England." The half-tone plate of his son, now doing service in Mr. Henry Pierce's Herd in California,

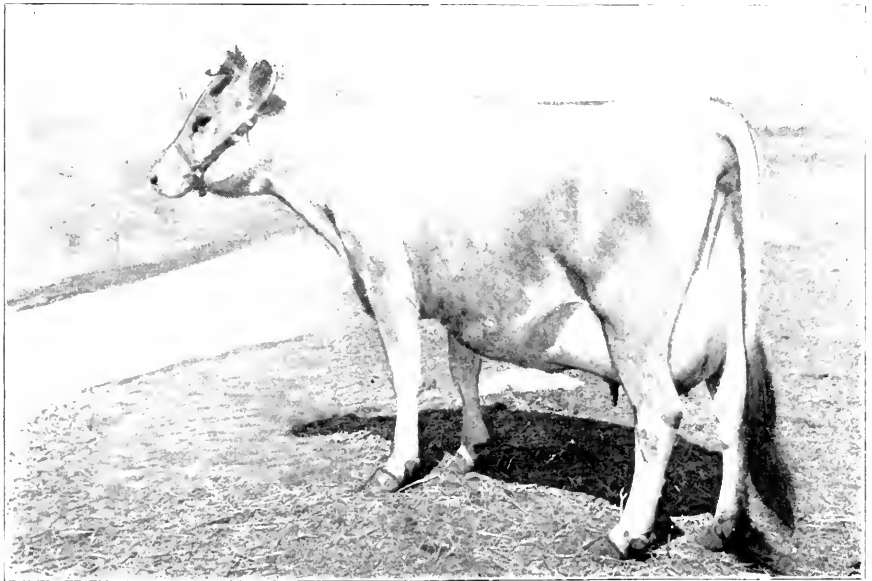


KATHLEEN'S ROY OF Y. B. 52030





EASTER MAID 67896 (See Page 76).



SAPHIE'S DAUGHTER 84217 (See Page 76).

(out of Romeo's Ultima 41964), and an uncommonly handsome fellow he is, is a fair representation of the get of Kathleen's Son; but that of

**EASTER MAID 67896,**

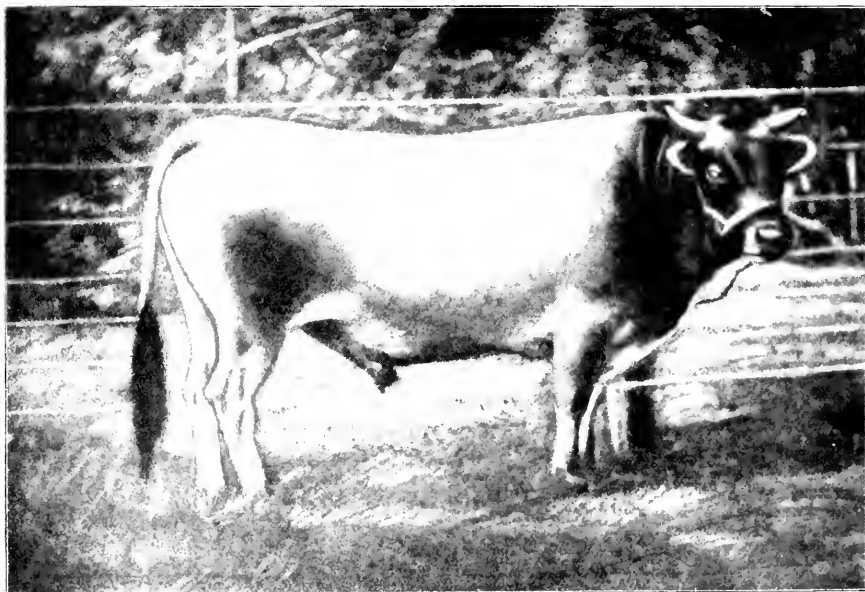
whose portrait appears on page 75, owned by Stoughton & Burnham, Montague, Mass., does not do her justice. She is unfortunately placed, but "no bag, no cow." Judging from that standpoint, she is a cow, sure enough. Another daughter of Kathleen's Son,

**SAPHIE'S DAUGHTER 84217,**

portrayed on page 75, in the herd of George W. Sissons, Jr., gives a fairer idea of his get, though this photograph does not do her justice. The "Kathleen's Son Family" is held in the very highest esteem in Maine, and such esteem is based on solid worth of inheritance and prepotency in transmitting.

The sons of Stoke Pogis 3d were thirteen in number, of which I owned seven.

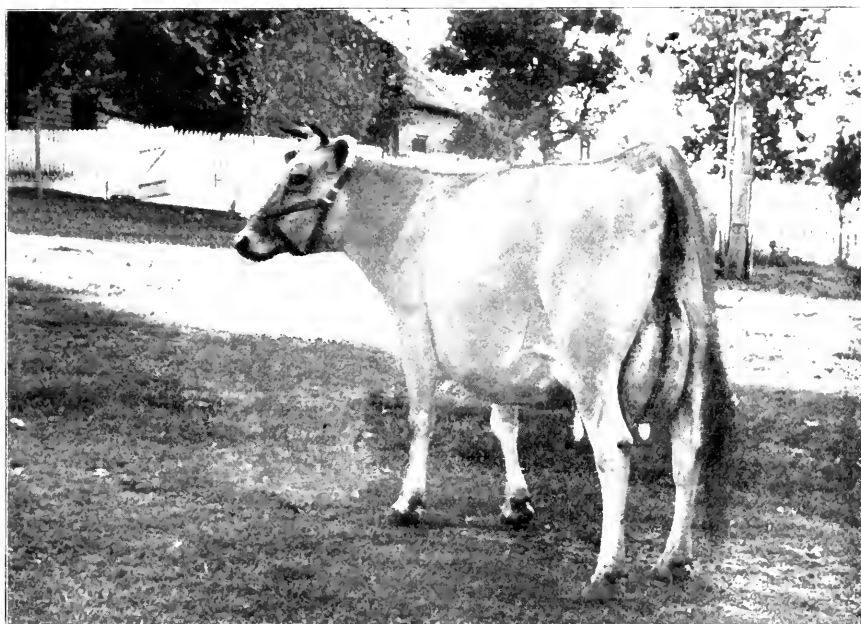
The son of Stoke Pogis 3d having the greatest number of tested daughters is



**PRINCE OF MELROSE 4819,**

out of Princess of St. Lambert 5484, a daughter of Buffer 2055 (the maternal grandsire of Mary Anne of St. Lambert) and Juno of St. Lambert 5110, who is a daughter of Lord Lisgar 1066 and Cupid of St. Lambert 5104. Prince of Melrose was dropped May 22, 1878, bred by Romeo H. Stephens, and sold when a calf (in July, 1878) to Mrs. W. A. Horton of Waynesboro, Miss., who sold him November 2, 1882, to Mr. W. R. Stuart, Ocean Springs. He only remained in Mr. Stuart's hands for a month, when he was sold to J. E. Pelton. When I was gathering in the sons of Stoke Pogis 3d I tried to buy this bull, but was unsuccessful. That noted breeder, Dr. W. E. Oates of Vicksburg, Miss., was more fortunate, as he secured him September 11, 1883. I am informed that Prince of Melrose was used on grades only for four years, up to the time of his purchase by Dr. Oates, and only lived

four years after Dr. Oates bought him, and that the herd he was used in rarely had more than 25 cows. Prince of Melrose had but 56 registered daughters, and out of them 23 had tests varying from 14 lbs. 1 oz. to 23 lbs. 1 oz. in seven days—a remarkable record. In looking over the Herd Register, to see in whose hands the first registered daughters of the Prince had been dropped, I found 11 daughters of his in Volume XXIII., all consecutively registered by Dr. Oates, beginning at and including No. 40341 up to and inclusive of 40351. A perusal of his tested daughters will show that 10 of the 11 so recorded have entered the 14-lb. list. The other one never bred. This clearly demonstrates the remarkable qualities of the daughters of Prince of Melrose. Such as I saw were very uniform in color, light silver gray or fawn, very handsome in appearance, good bodied, with splendid udders and teats; they were heavy milkers. Herewith is given a half-tone plate of one of his daughters.



#### BEE PRINCESS 40345,

test 14 lbs. 2.518 oz. at 3 years old, the property of Mr. M. Lothrop, Marshall, Tex.

Prince of Melrose was of light color and dark shadings, good head, horns that were thin and not very long, very straight on the back to the setting-on of tail. He was a deep bull of great constitution and with very short legs. His tail was short and was set back a little too far. He handled uncommonly well. He was very highly esteemed in the South, and well he may have been, for his blood permeates many of the herds of Mississippi, Texas and Louisiana, and his daughters in the herds of Dr. Oates and Mr. Lothrop did much toward giving them so high a standard. The following is a list of the highest tested daughters as furnished to me by Mr. Lothrop: Romping Miss 54457, 23.1; Busy Melrose 54456, 21.1 $\frac{1}{4}$ ; Princess Corinne 48203, 19.1; Sunny Pogis 61919, 17.9 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Silver Melrose 54460, 17.4; Busy Princess 48202,

17.1 $\frac{3}{4}$ . In addition he has 17 others in the 14-lb. list. Considering his limited opportunities, his record of tested daughters is a most wonderful one, and proclaims him an unusually good bull. The most noted son of Prince of Melrose was

#### PRINCE OF MELROSE 2D 11015,

who was produced by breeding Prince of Melrose back to his own dam, Princess of St. Lambert 5484. Prince of Melrose was born March 25, 1881, and on the St. Lambert boom setting in was bought by Col. James Crook of Jacksonville, Ala., October 23, 1883, who retained him until December 2, 1887, when he was bought by Mr. F. Elliott, Tupelo, Miss., who sold him to Messrs. Terrell, Harris & Hardin of Terrell, Texas, April 14, 1892. He was then 11 years old.

Prince of Melrose 2d had 68 registered daughters. Of these there are recorded in the last butter test book 21 in the list from 15 lbs. 6 oz. to 24 lbs. 5 oz., the six highest being Hugo's Joie de Vie, 24 lbs. 5 oz.; Lady Alice Pogis, 22 lbs. 8 oz.; Clothilde of St. Lambert, 22 lbs. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$  oz.; Pogis Dewdrop, 19 lbs. 12 $\frac{1}{2}$  oz.; Amanda of St. Lambert, 18 lbs. 14 oz., and Victor Hugo's Maggie, 18 lbs. 14 oz., and doubtless there are others not reported. Unfortunately, I have never been in a herd where he was used, and regret I cannot give more details. The percentage of his tested daughters stamps him as one of the great bulls.

#### PRINCE OF ST. LAMBERT 5287.

out of Witch of St. Lambert 5479, and consequently full brother to Cowslip of St. Lambert, test 17 lbs. 12 oz.; he was a young bull when I owned him, which was but for a short time, when I rented him to Mr. J. H. Gest for \$1,000, and sold him to Mr. Warren H. Corning for \$4,000. At that time he was stunted in his growth, but doubtless later developed into a large bull, as Mr. C. I. Kingsbury of Oswego, N. Y., who owned him up to the time of his death, says that Prince, when in his prime and in good condition, weighed 1,600 lbs. He must have been an uncommonly well-preserved bull, for when 12 $\frac{1}{2}$  years old—namely, in 1892—he won the first prize at New York State Fair, beating that well-known show bull Mahkeenac 2d. Mr. Kingsbury laid special stress on the softness and mellowness of his hide, adding: "I have never felt its equal, though I have handled many of our great show bulls." It is unfortunate Prince was not used in a herd where testing cows was in get of Rudolph of St. Lambert are worthy of his inheritance; that they are vogue. His daughters were scattered far and wide. He left, however, three tested daughters. His daughters were very heavy milkers as a rule. At the time of his death Prince was fifteen years old.

Another son of Stoke Pogis 3d, not so well known to the Jersey public as he ought to be, is

#### COWBOY OF ST. LAMBERT 3790.

so long used in the herd of that veteran Jersey breeder, Col. W. B. Montgomery, Starkville, Mass., one of the very oldest breeders in this country, who, though well advanced in years, has never lost his interest in Jerseys; but is now, as always, advancing the Jersey interest with an energy tempered by experience that puts to blush many a younger man. He has been for 27 years a member of the A. J. C. C. But to resume my comments on Cowboy. I have said he was not as well known as he ought to be, but in the circle where his daughters could be seen, and when they passed into the hands of other owners, the appreciation of them was very great. His daughters were large milkers, and had Col. Montgomery or their owners tested them for butter, Cowboy would have undoubtedly made a great record for himself. He is full brother of May Day Stoke Pogis 28353, test 19 lbs.  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz., dam of two in the list, and of Minette of St. L. 9774, test 17 lbs. 4 oz., dam of two in the list. Then two daughters of Stoke Pogis 3d (May Day and Minette) have been the progenitors of some of the most notable animals in the St. Lambert family.

Jersey breeders are familiar with the writings of Col. Montgomery, in which he gives a great share of Ida Marigold's great inheritance to her dam, Arawana Marigold, and the line of breeding she represents, especially Champion of America 1567, her grandam. While acknowledging the great value of Arawana Marigold's inheritance, and being a great believer in the influence of the dam on any sire, with all due respect to the riper experience of my old and valued friend, I am compelled to say, that the preponderance of proof points to Ida's Rieter of St. Lambert as the controlling influence in ability, in Ida Marigold, while her coloring is doubtless taken from Arawana Marigold.

Col. Montgomery has always had great faith in the blood of St. Helier 45, and for several years Ralph 957, one of his best sons, was used in his herd, and Oklibbeha Ralphens, a bull with  $37\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. of St. Helier blood, is occasionally used in the herd. Remembering the partiality of Col. Montgomery, with all his experience, and few have had greater, for the lines of blood indicated, the colonel seems to have in his bull

#### CHAMPION MARIGOLD 49309

a happy combination. He is sired by that great stock bull, Stoke Pogis of Prospect 29121, out of Lady St. Helier of S. 51380, test 20 lbs.  $9\frac{1}{2}$  oz. Lady St. Helier of S. is a daughter of Lord Allison 10402, grandson of Ramapo (a son of Eurota) out of that grand old cow, Mary M. Allison 6308, test 20 lbs. 14 oz., dam of three in the list. When I come to speak of Lady Grace of Upholme 39569, dam of Lady St. Helier of S., and consequently maternal grandam of Champion Marigold 49309, I feel I cannot do justice to her. Many a time and oft have I stood and admired her at Mr. C. A. Sweet's, her beautiful head, her straight back, her good hips and rump, her clean but deep body, her grand, large udder, perfect in form; her splendid teats and veins; I have thought her my ideal of a dairy cow, combining utility and beauty. A beauty she certainly was, and her test of 25 lbs.  $5\frac{1}{2}$  oz. butter, and being the dam of three with tests of 20 lbs.  $9\frac{1}{2}$  oz., 20 lbs. 5. oz. and 20 lbs. 1 oz., show her value as a producer.

#### LUCY'S STOKE POGIS 11544,

son of Stoke Pogis 3d, was a beautiful bull, and a show bull all over. While very long and very deep, he was not in the least degree coarse. He had a beautiful head, straight back to the setting-on of tail, splendid loins, good hips, a long tail and grand switch, and a very deep and wedge-shaped body. His descendants have proved that he was not only individually a superb bull, but the inheritance he received through Stoke Pogis 3d and Lucy of St. Lambert has been transmitted in other channels than through Ida of St. Lambert and Allie of St. Lambert. I rented him to Col. Charles F. Mills, Springfield, Ill., from August 24, 1884, to March 27, 1886, where he left some uncommonly good stock.

It is principally through Melia Ann that Lucy's Stoke Pogis begot sires of tested daughters. The son having the greatest number of tested daughters is

#### MELIA ANN'S SON 22041,

now owned by Mr. C. A. Sweet. He is sire of 17, with tests from 14 lbs. to 22 lbs. 12 oz., the six highest being Faith of Eau Claire, 22 lbs. 12 oz.; Marion of Eau Claire, 21 lbs. 14 oz.; Emma of Eau Claire, 21 lbs. 4 oz.; Herpa S., 18 lbs. 6 oz.; Laura of Eau Claire, 18 lbs.; Gray Mist of Eau Claire, 17 lbs.  $10\frac{1}{4}$  oz.

I have never seen Melia Ann's Son, so cannot describe him. He is full brother of that great cow Melia Ann 3d, with a record of 28 lbs. 8 oz., now owned by Mr. George E. Peer. He is also full brother of Mr. Sweet's Melia Ann's Stoke Pogis, whom I have seen and who is an uncommonly handsome bull, buckskin in color, with good head, neck, back and loins; very deep in body, with splendid constitution, and a hide that handles like a glove. He is

sire of three in the list, among them Pride's Olga 4th, test 23 lbs. 3 oz., a beautiful as well as a superb cow at the pail and churn, with an udder which in shape and size it would be very difficult to equal anywhere. With all the grand cows that Mr. Sweet has in his herd, Pride's Olga 4th stands out as one of the greatest of them all in individuality. Melia Ann's Son was formerly owned by Mr. E. L. Van Deusen, Ashley Falls, Mass., and unless I am greatly mistaken it was from his farm Mr. Sweet bought some of his great cows.

Another son of Lucy's Stoke Pogis that has attained great notoriety, and deservedly so, is

#### MELIA ANN'S VICTOR POGIS 20697,

Owned by Mr. J. H. Martin,

whose dam is Melia Ann 2d, before referred to under the heading of Melia Ann. He is the sire of 23 in the 14-lb. list, from 14 lbs. 4 oz. to 35 lbs. 1 oz., the latter being Princess of Dorset; the next five highest are Diana Victor Pogis, 23 lbs. 1 oz.; Winnifred Victor Pogis, 22 lbs. 9 oz.; Allie Victor Pogis, 22 lbs. 8 oz.; Kitty Victor Pogis, 19 lbs. 12 oz.; Ella Victor Pogis, 19 lbs. 6 oz.

I have never seen him, either, but he is described to me as a bull of wonderful constitution, great length and depth of barrel; estimated weight, 1,700 lbs. He is said to be very level on his back, with straight hips and wonderful loins. However, the tests of his daughters, and their wonderful milking properties, are the best criterion of the bull's worth, and judged from this standpoint he ranks exceedingly high. A perusal of the quantity of milk given by his daughters in their tests show that they are exceedingly heavy milkers. Considering he has but 41 registered daughters, and that many of them have not yet reached the stage when tests would be expected of them, his record is a wonderful one. His daughters are characterized, apart from their milk-giving and butter-making qualities, as cows of great constitution, good feeders, with capacious, well-shaped udders and good teats.

To show that the butter inheritance of Lucy's Stoke Pogis is not transmitted alone through Melia Ann's Son, we have but to turn to the list of tested daughters of Lucy's Stoke Pogis 4th 26533, owned by Mr. W. J. Hussey, Mt. Pleasant, O. The dam of Lucy's Stoke Pogis 4th is Oaklands Nora 45967, before referred to in this pamphlet. He is the sire of nine in the 14-lb. list. In describing him in the "Jersey Bulletin," that well-known breeder, Mr. George E. Peer, says: "In Lucy's Stoke Pogis 4th Mr. Hussey certainly owns one of the handsomest and best bred bulls in the West. He is a show animal all over, and his royal breeding commands the attention of all. In addition to this, he has proven himself a producer of large milk and butter cows, some of which have milked from 40 to 50 lbs. per day."

When I describe the individuality of Lucy's Stoke Pogis it fits equally that of

#### RIOTER'S COMBINATION 10363,

except that in general make-up I preferred Lucy's Stoke Pogis. I sold Rioter's Combination May 7, 1884, to J. O. Matthews of Massachusetts, who sold him to J. F. Maxwell of New Jersey, March 7, 1885. He was used by W. H. Wilkinson of Holyoke, Mass., and later passed into the possession of J. N. Smith, Goshen, Conn. Mr. O. Ricklefsen was the next owner, and the last owner was Mr. James Stillman of Cornwall-on-Hudson, N. Y.

#### RAMBLER OF ST. LAMBERT 5285

was a buckskin bull in color and of great mellowness of hide. He was not nearly so large as Luck's Stoke Pogis, Rioter's Combination or Baron of St. Lambert, but was of splendid form and a superb breeder. He had been but little used when I bought him, July 24, 1883; was rented to Mrs. E. M. Jones, Brockville, Ont., from April 10, 1884, to September 30, 1884, when I again rented him to G. S. Hutchinson, late of Englewood, N. J. He died shortly after reaching Mr. Hutchinson's farm. His opportunities were few, but his stock was superb.

**BARON OF ST. LAMBERT 5286**

was individually a grand bull. He was one of the handsomest sons of Stoke Pogis 3d and was a great show bull. I acquired him March 7, 1884, and immediately rented him to the late Theodore A. Havemeyer for a month, for \$3,000, when he went to the farm of Mr. John L. Holly, at that time president of the American Jersey Cattle Club, for another month; was bought by J. F. Maxwell of New Jersey May 7, 1894, who sold him to Judge F. J. Prentiss of Greenport, N. Y., who sold him to A. P. Gardiner of Hamilton, Mass.

The high esteem in which I held Baron of St. Lambert would seem to be justified by the work of his son.

**BARON HUGO 15208,**

whose dam was Stolen Kisses 16864, test 16 lbs. 14 oz., imported from the Island of Jersey, and owned by Congressman E. Stevens Henry of Rockville, Conn., who also owned Baron Hugo. It will be remembered Baron Hugo was the sire of that great World's Fair dairy cow Baroness Argyle, who had a test of 18 lbs. 12 oz., and he was also the sire of 12 others in the 14-lb. list.

The first son of Stoke Pogis 3d I owned was

**SIR GEORGE OF ST. LAMBERT 16036,**

whose dam was Pride of Windsor 483. Nearly killing one of my employees when two years old, I sold him to the late Mr. Charles Keep of Lockport, New York, where he was used for a year and a half, and on my recommendation Mr. Horatio J. Gilbert of Milton, Mass., bought him March 3, 1885, and he thus describes him: "Solid color, grayish fawn along the backbone (shading very dark on sides), black switch and tongue. His hide is thin, mellow and rich. His grand constitution is strongly manifested in his great depth of body, in the breadth over his loins, and his magnificent ribbing. He stands on short legs, is very long from end to end, having great length of barrel, also being long from hip bone to end of rump. His present weight, at six years old, is 1,600 lbs., though he is not fat, but only in robust serving condition. He has a fine head and neck for so large an animal." He remained in Mr. Gilbert's hands until the time of his death, and left behind him many very valuable daughters. Mr. Gilbert has always been a strong believer in the St. Lambert blood, and has for years bred on these lines, but has crossed onto them a son of Pedro—namely, Majestic Pedro's Son—whose dam milked 50 lbs. in a day and made 17 lbs.  $\frac{3}{4}$  oz. of butter in a week. The daughters of Sir George of St. Lambert were very heavy milkers.

Another St. Lambert bull used by Mr. Gilbert was

**BILLY RUSSELL 26384,**

a son of Prince Pogis, out of Honeymoon of St. Lambert. This bull has been the getter of some uncommonly good stock, which will be heard from later. Another St. Lambert bull used by Mr. Gilbert, bought on my recommendation, as before referred to, was

**KING OF ST. LAMBERT'S BOY 44892,**

a son of King of St. Lambert, out of Elsie Bonner, a daughter of King of St. Lambert, and consequently a full brother of that great butter-getter, King of St. Lambert's King. Still another St. Lambert bull which was purchased by Mr. Gilbert at my suggestion is

**ADELAIDE'S BROCQ OF ST. LAMBERT 49896,**

a son of that phenomenal cow Adelaide of St. Lambert, the champion in milk for a day, or a week, or a month, before particularly referred to. Adelaide's Brocq of St. Lambert is now at the head of Mr. Gilbert's herd. His sire is a double-grandson of Canada's John Bull 5th, and traces to Victory 16379.

imported by me as the best cow on the Island of Jersey at that time, and who appears in the pedigree of the Island bull Golden Lad.

For sixteen years, with rare exceptions, it has been my privilege to advise with Mr. Gilbert on the selection of his breeding bull. Mr. Gilbert is very fond of a deep milker, realizing that in Jerseys the richness is always there, and he has succeeded in an eminent degree in the production of large milkers.

#### DUKE OF ST. ALBANS 11234

was a full brother of Baron of St. Lambert, but was a much smaller bull, doubtless owing to the fact that he had not been well kept when young. I owned him for less than a month, when he was sold to Mr. Edward Burnett, then of Southborough, Mass., November 13, 1883; passed into the hands of W. P. Ijams of Terre Haute, Ind., February 25, 1884, and was bought by Mr. Nathaniel F. Berry, Lexington, Ky., November 24, 1887, at whose farm he died.

#### THE PREPOTENCY OF MARY ANNE OF ST. L.

It has been repeatedly urged, as detracting from the value of Mary Anne of St. Lambert, that she had no son or daughter which showed any particular merit. In one sense this is true, in another it is misleading. The records tend to show the former; but circumstances molded them. Mary Anne had but two daughters and one son. Of the two daughters, one had but one calf and then became barren; the second daughter, Marianne Pogis, was as promising a young cow when I sold her to the late Mr. A. B. Darling, at my closing-out sale, as I ever owned. Not so large as her dam, Mary Anne, she was of very fine finish and a beauty all over. Her udder was perfect in form, and the day's test we gave her showed she was a great producer. Unfortunately, with her first calf, after Mr. Darling bought her, her udder was spoiled. So highly did Mr. Darling value her that he retained one of her sons; he is now being used in that celebrated herd, and is getting a class of daughters that will make their sire heard from in the future.

The only son Mary Anne had was Prince Pogis. He was sold when young to the late Henry L. Pierce, in whose hands he died. Mr. Pierce never tested his cows, but since the herd of this gentleman has been dispersed, those who bought the daughters and descendants of Prince Pogis speak in the highest terms of them.

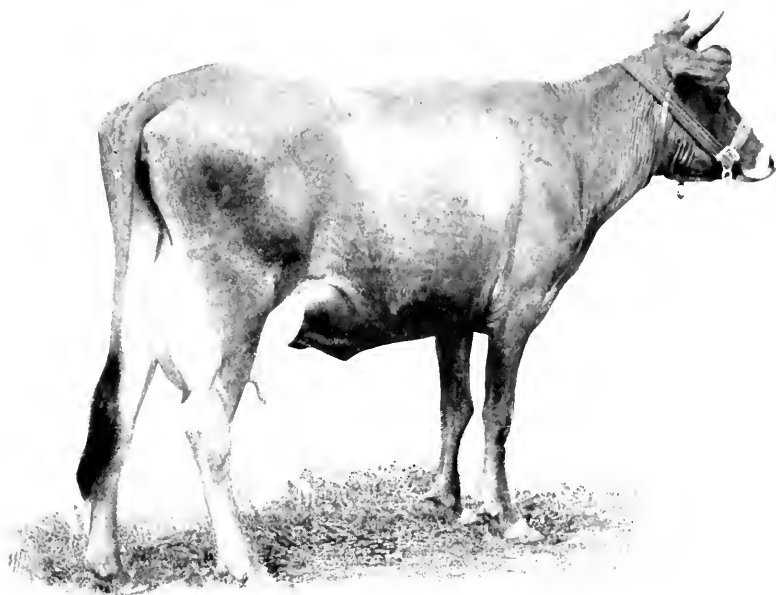
The source that goes to show the prepotency of Mary Anne of St. L. is

#### CANADA'S JOHN BULL 5TH 20092.

a son of Canada's John Bull, out of Marianne Pogis, a daughter of Mary Anne of St. L. In the summer of 1897 I visited many of the herds of Ontario and saw a large number of the daughters of Canada's John Bull 5th, and a better or more uniform lot I have rarely seen. Many of them possess great length of body, which was a characteristic of Mary Anne of St. L., and in common with her still more, they have unusually good fore-udders, although not equal to Mary Anne in that respect. They are universally deep milkers, and, when properly handled, great butter cows.

I sold Canada's John Bull 5th to Mr. William Rolph of Markham, Ontario, when a calf. At the time his calves began to come, the quarantine restrictions had practically closed this country to Canadian-bred Jerseys. Mr. Rolph had to sell the bull's daughters to Canadian breeders, and as a result they passed into the hands of people who had not the necessary experience to develop or test them. They were kept as ordinary dairy cows, and it is a great tribute to their inheritance that they did not under such circumstances "go back." They did not; but, on the contrary, are almost all grand dairy cows to-day. Knowing all the contributing circumstances, it is a wonder to me that Canada's John Bull 5th has as many as eleven tested daughters; the highest of these are: Nellie of St. L., 23 lbs. 12 oz.; then Marjoram of Glen Rouge, test 22 lbs. 12¼ oz.; the next highest





LEONORA OF CANADA 94906.

22 lbs. 11 oz., and a beautiful young cow she is, a grand dairy cow, too; next comes Maud of Glen Rouge, with a test of 22 lbs. 10 oz. Maud of Glen Rouge is in the herd of Mr. C. A. Sweet, and is a "crack" cow, even in so crack a herd as Mr. Sweet's. I think she is about as fine a type of a dairy cow as one wants to see; were her front udder a little more full, she would be a show cow all over.

In 1897, when looking for a show animal for Mr. J. E. Robbins, I was very much tempted to buy Maud of Glen Rouge for him, and had her front udder been perfect I would have taken her. It was at this time I selected the two great show bulls for Mr. Robbins, Catono Khedive and Czar Coomassie.

Leonora of Canada has as dam Kitty of St. Lambert, test 16 lbs. 11 oz. at 15 years old, and who, in her prime, milked 48 lbs. at flush. As before stated, I offered \$4,000 for her in the palmy days. Kitty of St. Lambert is a daughter of Stoke Pogis 3d, is dam of two in the list, and is full sister of Brenda of Elmhurst, test 20 lbs. 8 oz.

Leonora of Canada has milked as high as 45 lbs. of milk a day, and is dam of Miss Susan Williams' (Centreville, Md.) pure St. Lambert bull

#### JOCK OF ST. LAMBERT 52208,

sired by St. Lambert of Berlin 35750, a son of One Hundred Per Cent. 16590, out of a daughter of Canada John Bull 5th. He has 17 crosses of Stoke Pogis 3d, and over 60 per cent. of the blood of Stoke Pogis 3d.

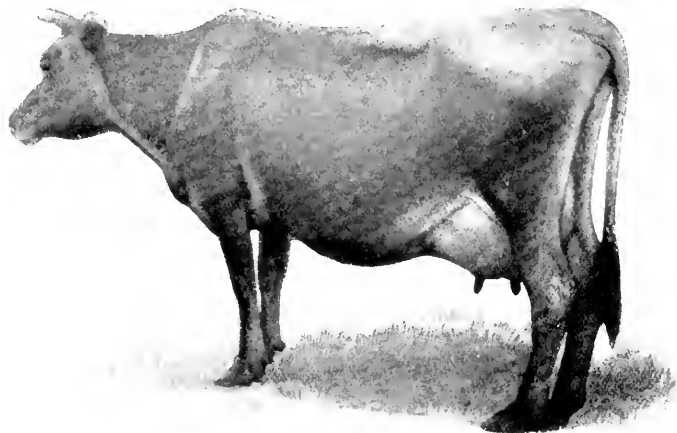
The history of the St. Lambert family would be incomplete without referring to that full brother in blood of Stoke Pogis 3d and Stoke Pogis 5th,

#### ONE HUNDRED PER CENT.

When I bought Leclair's Marjoram, the dam of this bull, I believed Stoke Pogis 3d to be dead. Stoke Pogis 5th could not be acquired at any price. I bred Leclair's Marjoram to Stoke Pogis 5th in hope of producing a bull,

My expectation as to the sex was realized, but as One Hundred Per Cent. grew up I did not like his individuality. He was sold to Mr. William Rolph of Markham, Ontario, who displayed more judgment in buying him than I did in selling; but I made it an invariable rule never to retain anything in my herd that did not come up to my ideal in individuality. I seemed to have lost sight of the influence of the dam on the progeny of One Hundred Per Cent.; she was a grand cow in her dairy form, her udder, her milk machinery and her ability at the pail and churn.

I made a great mistake in selling this bull. His daughters turned out to be a superb lot, of the most desirable type, handsome, with great udders. A fair representation is given in



#### ST. LAMBERT'S NORA 3D 111218.

the property of Mr. Wm. Rolph, Markham, Ontario, though the photograph was taken when she had been in milk for some time. Most of them had the form of udder, straightness of back, and other characteristics of old Marjoram 3239. Their worth did not stop there, but they inherited great milk-giving and butter-making qualities. Like the daughters of Canada's John Bull 5th, the daughters of One Hundred Per Cent. were sold when young by Mr. Rolph to dairy farmers and small breeders, and it is only of recent years that any effort has been made to test them. Yet under these adverse circumstances he has 14 daughters in the 14-lb. list.

Though Canada's John Bull 5th and One Hundred Per Cent. have not as many tested daughters as the other bulls I have described, it was not caused, in my judgment, by any less intrinsic merit, inheritance or want of prepotency; but, rather, because the daughters did not have the same opportunity. Under like conditions these two bulls would have made a close run for first place.

Before closing this pamphlet on the St. Lambert family, as descended through Stoke Pogis and Marjoram, I consider this history would be lacking did I not refer to the great Eurotas 2454, the daughter of Rioter 2d, the Dauncey-bred bull. In referring to her and her test, I glean largely from the writings of "Hark Comstock," which recently appeared in the "Country Gentleman" under the head "Some Jersey Reminiscences."

All old Jersey breeders will remember that Eurotas 2454 was owned by the late Mr. A. B. Darling, and was tested at his farm, Ramsey's, N. J. Mr. Darling was one of the proprietors of the Fifth Avenue Hotel, and his part-

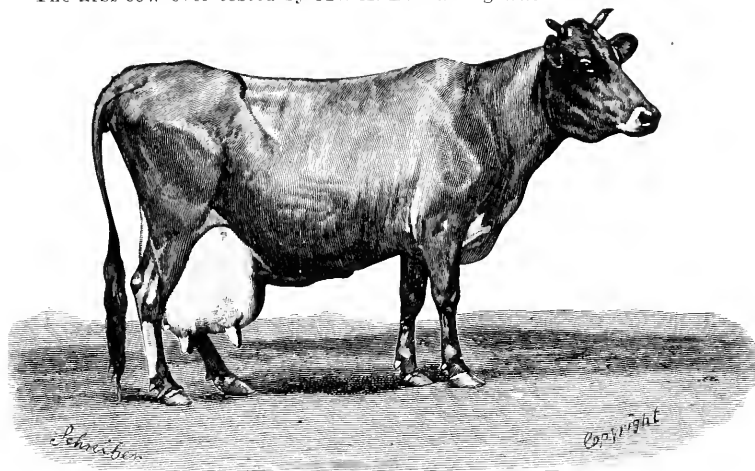
ner was Mr. Paran Stevens, who had bought a Jersey cow at the World's Exposition in Paris many years ago.

Mr. Stevens was very fond of dilating upon the richness of this cow's milk. Hark Comstock relates that Mr. Stevens had a tumblerful of the cow's milk set in the ice-box of the hotel every night and transferred to his private desk in the hotel office in the morning, with the cream undisturbed. He was a man of somewhat uneven moods, and reflected the same in his intercourse with those about him. When morose and somewhat cross in temper, he rarely gave heed to the quality of the milk, and drank it without comment; but when in a happy and sociable frame of mind, he would seek for some one upon whose attention to impress the remarkable creaming properties of the milk of his cow. His employees stood in some degree of awe of their superior, but more particularly of certain of his moods, and in inquiring about the same among each other, instead of asking directly as to his state of mind, it became a by-word to ask "How thick is the old gentleman's cream this morning?" Mr. Darling, who was of a very cheerful and sociable disposition, and stood in awe of no man on earth or elsewhere, keenly enjoyed the humor of the joke, and in after years related it with much gusto.

Before he visited Europe for the first time, Mr. Darling declared his intention of bringing back with him a cow whose milk would excel that of his partner's cow in richness. Premium of Darlington, Violet of Darlington and Grace Darlington (imported in Violet) were brought from the island by Mr. Darling Nov. 20, 1869, and were the foundation of his herd.

Before the arrival of these cows, Mr. Stevens had died, and in the early '70s Mr. Darling requested Hark Comstock to find a purchaser for the whole herd, then numbering about sixty, at the moderate price of \$7,000. Fortunately, the herd was not dispersed, and remains at Ramseys to this day.

The first cow ever tested by Mr. A. B. Darling was



EUROTAS 2454.

She calved on the 4th of December, 1878, and at the solicitation of Hark Comstock she was tested. It is asserted the result astonished Mr. Darling, "and I have rarely seen," says Hark Comstock, "a more exultant man than he was when, in response to a telegram, I called to see him and he told me Eurotas' milk had churned out more than 19 lbs. of butter for a week. I urged him to keep on, feed her up and make a year's test, as had been done with Jersey Belle of Scituate, but he said no, because several of the best weeks were already passed, and in order to do the work properly for any

length of time, he needed to provide special help, and this he would do after her next calf. This proved a great mistake, for Eurotas fairly boomed that season, whereas in her following period, when a year-round test took place, she was nothing like the same cow, albeit she gained the full year championship by making 778 lbs. 1 oz. and bringing her next calf within the year. Had she been tested the preceding year it is my belief that she would have had the championship to this day. The year of her test was the poorest of her life, after passing heiferhood. But think of the results: From the same herd which Mr. Darling proposed to sell for \$7,000, and from its descendants, within the next few years, he sold for cash considerably over \$100,000 worth of Jerseys and nearly maintained his original number."

This year's test of Eurotas was made entirely between calvings. Mary Anne of St. Lambert, whose test was also made between calvings and while she was carrying a calf, wrested the championship from Eurotas, and in the 310 days in which she was tested her record stands unequalled, and *Mary Anne of St. Lambert, on that basis, retains the championship to this day*, as no other cow with a record eclipsing her for 365 days has been tested entirely between one calving and the next and carrying one calf.

### THE BREEDING OF EUROTAS

was very similar to that of Stoke Pogis 3d. The sire of Eurotas was Rioter 2d, an inbred Dauncey bull, a son of old Rioter 746 E. H. B. Stoke Pogis 1259 was a grandson and great-grandson of Rioter 746, but more inbred than was Rioter 2d. The dam of Eurotas was Europa 176, a double granddaughter of Saturn and Rhea, or, in other words, a pure Saturn-Rhea, and close up to importation. The dam of Stoke Pogis 3d was Marjoram 3239, and although bred in England, was, as has been before shown, practically an Island cow, inbred. Doubtless the same contributing causes were found in Eurotas and Stoke Pogis—namely, Rioter 746 E. H. B.

The first son of Eurotas bred by Mr. Darling and dropped at his farm was the Duke of Darlington. He proved a great sire and got twelve daughters in the fourteen-pound list, from 14 lbs. 11 oz. to 37 lbs. 8 oz., five of them being over 20 lbs. each, the most prominent of which was Bomba 10330. Bomba showed remarkable butter capacity, and some prominent members of the A. J. C. C., being sceptical of her reported yield, Mr. Darling requested the directors of the club to send a committee to his farm at Ramseys, N. J., to test her to prove to the world the accuracy of her test. She made 21 lbs. 11½ oz. of unsalted butter from Oct. 5 to Oct. 12, 1882, when she was four years old. This test, the first "official" one, was the beginning of the system of "official testing" and created a great stir at that time.

Duke of Darlington sired three producing sons, the most prominent of which was Eupidee, sire of four in the fourteen-pound list. Eupidee, however, has attained greater notoriety through having sired Holyoke 8417, who has come in great prominence of late as the sire of

### MR. C. A. SWEET'S "BIG FOUR,"

illustrated on page 87.

Holyoke must have been indeed a remarkable bull to have sired four such daughters as those represented in the "Big Four." Besides, he has three others to his credit in the fourteen-pound list.

The other registered progeny of Eurotas is:

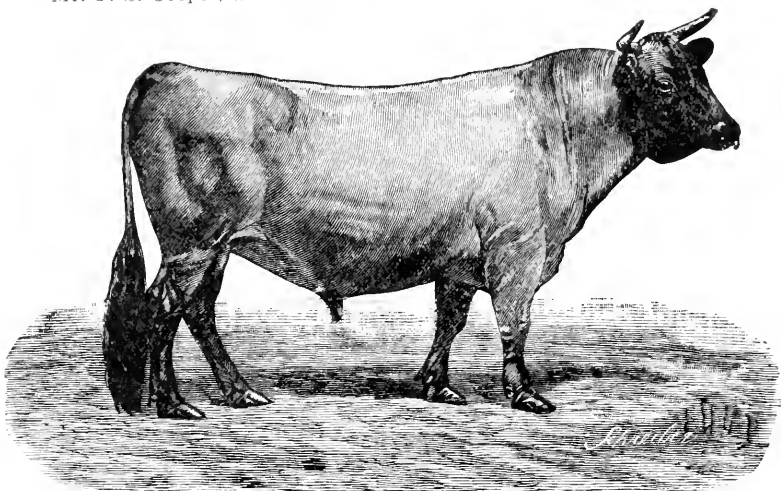
Pedro 3187, dropped Oct. 10, 1897; Lord Dartmouth 6302, dropped Nov. 4, 1887; Ramapo 4679, dropped Oct. 30, 1879; Eurotas 2d 11980, dropped Nov. 4, 1880, who died as a heifer; Darling's Rioter 6383, dropped Sept. 28, 1881, who died young at Mr. Darling's farm; Michael Angelo 10116, dropped Jan. 19, 1883; Eurotas' Black Prince 14334, dropped Dec. 27, 1883; Eurotas' Victor Hugo 15689, dropped Jan. 5, 1885; Eurotas' Daughter 50951, who only recently died. Eurotas died July 30, 1888. It will be noticed that, with a progeny of ten, Eurotas had but two daughters, namely, Eurotas 2d and



MR. C. A. SWEET'S "BIG FOUR."

Eurotas' Daughter, there being eight bulls, one of which, Darling's Rioter, died as a calf at Mr. Darling's farm.

Mr. T. S. Cooper, with whose name



PEDRO 3187

has become so closely associated, has told me the history of his acquisition of the bull, and as all personal reminiscences in connection with a bull that has been so long before the public are interesting to all readers, I give the same at length as detailed to me by Mr. Cooper. He told me that twenty-five years ago he was a breeder of short horn cattle, as well as an importer and breeder of Ayrshires. His object in having the latter was to feed his Berkshire pigs, in which he was much interested, to see what weight he could make them acquire by the time they were nine months old. While he pinned his faith to short horns and Ayrshires, he was not unmindful of the trend of public approbation toward the then comparatively little known Jersey cow. At last, having visited Mr. Darling's place when Eurotas was young and her son, Duke of Darlington, was in service in the herd, his eyes were opened to the value of the Jersey cow, and he sold his other breed of cattle. He says that his conversation with Mr. Carpenter, then as now Mr. A. B. Darling's superintendent, convinced him that he would not be able to procure a price upon Eurotas or any of her progeny, but having disposed of his Short Horns and Ayrshires, he went to the Island of Jersey and made various importations, which he disposed of by public auction at New York, realizing, as we old breeders remember, what would now be considered fabulous prices. In his importation of October, 1882, was the Coomassie bull, "Sir George," which was sold to Col. Henry S. Russell, of Boston, Mass., for \$5,150. Before this time Col. Russell had bought Pedro from Mr. Darling. Mr. Cooper tells me that his idea was that Col. Russell intended to cross Sir George upon the daughters of Pedro, and that while he (Mr. Cooper) was in the Island of Jersey he was very much surprised to see that Pedro was to be sold at public auction in New York. His first intention was to cable Peter C. Kellogg, the auctioneer, to buy Pedro for him, but he decided not to do so, fearing that if he became the purchaser of Pedro people might believe that it was a sort of trade between Col. Russell and himself.

One of the first things Mr. Cooper did on reaching this country was to make inquiries to find out who bought Pedro, and much to his chagrin learned that Messrs. Miller & Sibley, of Franklin, Pa., had become the purchasers.

I say "chagrin," because he immediately realized that they would appreciate Pedro to his full extent. The purchase by Mr. Cooper of Pedro from Miller & Sibley for \$10,000, and for the services of ten cows in addition, is a matter of Jersey history so well known there is no necessity of repeating it.

Mr. Cooper says that after his purchase of Pedro he had very many tempting offers for him, but he believed that he was invaluable and that he could not afford to sell him at any price.

As above stated, Mr. Cooper at that time was importing Jerseys from the Island, and was selling them at public auction sale in New York, making money very rapidly. Having known him for years, I know there is no better handler or feeder of cattle than Mr. Cooper, nor do I believe there is a better judge of a dairy animal than he. These combinations, together with undoubted pluck and intensely hard work, contributed to the large profits that he made in exporting.

He had brought out for his own use the Coomassie bull, "Sir George," and was using him for service on the cows he had imported from the Island of Jersey.

Mr. Cooper, however, had had his taste of the "Rioter" blood through his handling the Leclair stock, and there is no one I know of who more readily appreciates a good thing when he sees it than Mr. Cooper. This desire to have the blood of the English Rioter was intensified when he went to England, and, looking up the "Rioter" stock, he noticed it was of the same type as that found in the Leclair herd. It was no surprise to learn that he had purchased Pedro, and in his catalogue of his semi-annual sale of May, 1893, Mr. Cooper gives the reasons why he bought Pedro, the son of Eurotas—"because he had Rioter blood through his dam, the greatest cow in the world for yield and constitution and ability to impart the same to her offspring." He gives as another reason that when "he selected six of the best cows in his herd to be bred to Duke of Darlington, in 1882, five of them were Rioters." (Those from the Peter Leclair herd.)

Mr. Cooper's object in acquiring Pedro was to cross him upon the Coomassie females, believing he would add constitution to the get of the Coomassies by such action.

Pedro has had a wonderful career as a show-ring animal, as the getter of such and as the getter of butter daughters. Mr. Cooper furnishes me with a list of forty-four tested daughters, thirty-three averaging over 18 lbs. 4 oz. in seven days and ten at two years old averaging 15 lbs. 8 oz. Of these thirty appear in Volume III. of the Butter Test Book. Of the forty-four one is a rated test. The following are the six highest: Pedro's Alpha, at the rate of 26 lbs. 3¼ oz.; Pedro's Royal Princess, 23 lbs. 14 oz.; Golightly, 23 lbs. 4 oz.; Pedro's Pretty Belle, 18 lbs. 8 oz.; Pedro's Fame, 19 lbs. 12 oz.; Pedro's Pansy, 19 lbs. 10 oz.

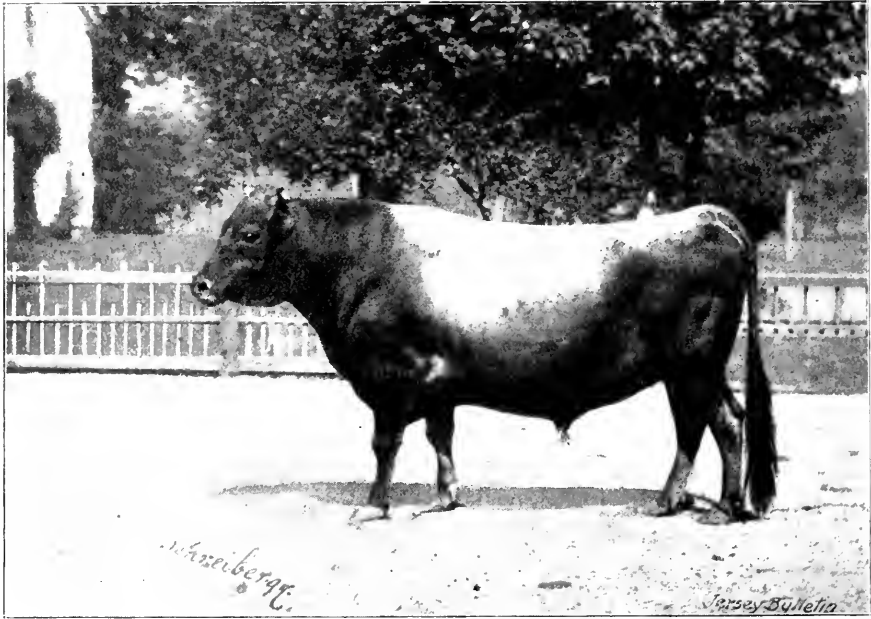
Mr. Cooper points with a great deal of pride to the work that the granddaughters of Pedro are doing and to the fact that eight of the best of them, tested by different owners, averaged over 20½ lbs. in seven days.

#### THE SHOW-RING RECORD OF PEDRO

is a remarkable one. He won the \$300 prize at the Dairy Show, Madison Square Garden, New York, May, 1887, for the best bull and five of his get. Eleven herds competed. Major Campbell Brown and Mr. John O. Couch were the judges. At the Kellogg combination sale, May, 1888, the Breeders' Cup was won by Mr. Cooper's contribution. Four out of the five females were sired by Pedro. In the great World's Fair show-ring at Chicago, 1893, Pedro won first prize in "bulls three years old and over," won the championship sweepstakes "for bulls of any age" in the grandest array of bulls ever seen in a show-ring in this country, under the judgment of Major Alvord. Pedro also headed the first prize aged herd at the World's Fair. "For four animals of either sex, get of one sire." Pedro and his get were awarded the first premium at the World's Fair in Chicago. At the same fair, in the class "for bulls two years old and under three," Pedro's Royal Marjoram 28560, a

son of Pedro, out of that great old cow Marjoram 2d, was awarded third place. Other get of Pedro were awarded premiums in this fair. At the age of eighteen years he headed the first prize exhibitor's herd at the Madison Square Garden Show, New York City, November, 1895. At this show his daughters, granddaughters, sons and grandsons were among the prize winners.

Another bull out of Pedro and old Marjoram that is claiming much attention at the present time is



#### PEDRO ROYAL MARJORAM 28560.

the sire of eight in the fourteen-pound list, Pedro's Polly Rex, 21 lbs. 4 oz.; Infanta Pedro Marjoram, 17 lbs. 6 oz.; Pedro's Golden Harp 2d, 16 lbs. 9 oz.; Rieter Flora Marjoram, 16 lbs. 4 oz.; Grisella Marjoram, 15 lbs. 6 oz. He is a grand bull. I have seen many of the daughters of the bull lately and a grand lot they are. They are neat, clean, of good dairy form, with splendid udder and teats, and are great producers. It was the superiority of his daughters that so much contributed to the success of the late Cooper Sale. He was bought by the estate of the late Mr. A. B. Darling, and in that grand herd will be a great factor.

The constitution and longevity of Pedro were remarkable. He continued in service in the herd of Mr. T. S. Cooper from Feb. 15, 1883, when he was purchased, until he was nineteen years old, when he passed away, full of honor and fame, much to the regret and mourning of his owner, whose confidence in Pedro was unbounded.

While there are many sons of Pedro that have acquired a great reputation, the one that has the greatest is probably Young Pedro 9033, inasmuch as he sired the great

#### EUROTISSIMA 29668.

whose test of 945 lbs. 9 oz. in one year, from April 22, 1889, to April 21, 1890, attracted world-wide attention. At the time of the beginning of her test



she was four years and eleven months old and weighed but 820 lbs. She averaged from 11 to 17½ quarts of milk per day, and her daily feed was about 21 lbs. of grain. Eurotissima was bred by Mr. D. F. Appleton, of Ipswich, Mass., whose New York office is 21 Maiden Lane, being a member of the firm of Robbins & Appleton, agents for the Waltham Watch Company. The Jersey cow has had no more steadfast, no more unswerving, no more faithful friend than Mr. D. F. Appleton. In the old days when public sales were in vogue none was more loyal in support of the Jersey by opening his pocketbook for them than was Mr. Appleton, and it was a proud day to him, the breeder of Eurotissima, when she won the "Championship Cup" for the largest year's yield from Landseer's Fancy, who up to that time held it with a record of 936 lbs. 14¾ oz. Mr. Appleton has been a constant adherent of the "Rioter" blood as found in the Darling herd. Eurotissima was no chance breeding. It was a well defined line, conceived and executed by Mr. Appleton. Eurotissima is not only a great granddaughter of Eurotas through Young Pedro, but she is also a great-granddaughter through Ramapo 4679. When you consider the size of Eurotissima, her test was the most remarkable that could be made, and no stronger proof could be given of the prepotency of the old English Rieter breeding, transmitted as it is to many generations, than is to be found in the wonderful years' records of Eurotissima, Mary Anne of St. Lambert and Eurotas.

Apart from Eurotissima, Young Pedro is the sire of nine others in the fourteen-pound list. His six highest tested daughters are: Eurotissima, 27 lbs. 1½ oz. in seven days; Pedronina, 21 lbs. 3 oz.; Dieta, 20 lbs. 9 oz.; Riotress 3d, 17 lbs. 3½ oz.; Young Lass, 17 lbs. 3½ oz.; Patona, 16 lbs. 14½ oz.

#### LORD DARTMOUTH 6302.

the third son of Eurotas, was used by Mr. Hiram Hitchcock, the partner of Mr. A. B. Darling. Although he has only three tested daughters, I was always very partial to the get of Lord Dartmouth and preferred them individually over that of any of Eurotas' sons. I think he was a far better bull than the number of his tested daughters would indicate. Among his tested daughters is Cretesia 13567, test 20 lbs. 1 oz., the grandam of

#### CRETESIA'S ALBERT POGIS 21730.

who in the herd of Mr. R. A. Sibley at Spencer, Mass., sired such a wonderful lot of daughters. For uniformity of udder and good dairy type it would be difficult to find a bull that produces better.

#### RAMAPO 4679.

the fourth son of Eurotas, was used at Houghton Farm, Mountainville, New York. He is the sire of six in the fourteen-pound list, the highest being Cornwall Maid, 29 lbs. 12 oz. It will be remembered that he is the maternal grandsire of Eurotissima.

Old breeders will remember that

#### MICHAEL ANGELO 10116

was the sixth son of Eurotas and was sold to Messrs. Miller & Sibley for \$12,500, claimed to be the highest price ever paid for a bull in cash. He has two tested daughters, Angelo's Torment, 22 lbs. 8 oz., and Fashion Plate, 15 lbs. 10½ oz.

The eighth son of Eurotas was

#### EUROTAS' VICTOR HUGO 15689.

I well remember when the sire of Eurotas' Victor Hugo, namely Victor Hugo Pogis 11256 (the bull I sold to Mr. Frederick Loeser) was coupled to Eurotas to produce the bull from which Mr. Darling anticipated the greatest results. Victor Hugo Pogis was a son of Rambler of St. Lambert (a son of Stoke Pogis 3d, out of Crocus of St. Lambert, a full sister of Mary Anne

of St. Lambert and a daughter of Stoke Pogis 3d), so that Victor Hugo Pogis was a double grandson of Stoke Pogis 3d. Mr. Darling's idea was that by reinforcing the Rioter blood in Eurotas through that to be found in Victor Hugo Pogis through Stoke Pogis 3d, he would strengthen the Eurotas blood. I am not sufficiently familiar with the get of Eurotas' Victor Hugo to say what success attended same, although I have seen in the herd of the late Mr. A. B. Darling some most excellent daughters of this bull. Eurotas' Victor Hugo was the sire of seven in the fourteen-pound list: Nutshell 2d, 19 lbs. 2 oz.; Belle of Passaic, 17 lbs. 11 oz.; Miss Albert, 17 lbs. 9 oz.; Rolinette, 15 lbs. 14 oz.; Nellie's Picture, 15 lbs. 8 oz.; Eurotas' Blossom, 15 lbs. 5 oz.; Leda Victor, 14 lbs. 1 oz.

As before stated, Eurotas had but two daughters. One died in infancy and the other, Eurotas' Daughter 50951, never has had a test of her reported to the club.

Sufficient statistical data have been herein given to demonstrate the value of the Rioter blood as conveyed to the Jersey public of this country through Eurotas. We have in the St. Lambert family indisputable evidence of its great value, its prepotency and its transmission to remote generations. Great as is this evidence, it is supported and strengthened by the facts herein given of the value of the old English Rioter blood through Eurotas and her descendants. On the death of Mr. A. B. Darling, on the 6th day of September, 1896, the Jersey cause lost a true, a tried, a loyal and a generous friend. I can well remember at the old sales his genial presence, where he was a purchaser of what his judgment told him was the best, and he was a rarely good judge of a dairy cow. I have never once known him to really desire an animal but he succeeded in procuring her, be the bidding as strenuous, as active or as long as it might. His pocketbook was ever to the support of the Jerseys. Being one of the oldest breeders, yet he never lost his interest or his confidence in the Jersey to the day of his death. It is gratifying to know that the herd founded and made so famous by him is being maintained in its integrity at the old homestead, and as it is under the guiding hand of his nephew, Mr. Elmer A. Darling, the president of the club, and under the practical supervision of that old stand-by, Mr. Carpenter, who made the test of Eurotas in years gone by, the highest standard of the herd as it was in Mr. Darling's lifetime is sure to be maintained. It is equally gratifying to know that Pedro Royal Marjoram now heads the herd.

I have endeavored to interest my readers in the history of this great "family," and while much of the matter is purely statistical, it has been my aim to so intersperse personal reminiscences as not to tire my readers. I have stated facts and drawn deductions just as they appeared to me, and in so doing I have told the truth, the whole truth, and that without fear or favor.

## COWS AT CALVING TIME.

Their Usefulness Between Calvings Is Fixed by the Food and Treatment for Thirty to Forty-five Days Thereafter.

BY VALANCEY E. FULLER.

Assuming a cow to have passed her third year, her most critical time for good or for ill is the month preceding and that immediately following her calving. I am now referring to good dairy cows that will respond to proper care and feed. In the month preceding the calving you fit her for the trying ordeal

of maternity and in the month following that important event you bring her up to do good work until next calving.

I believe in having a cow dry for at least thirty days before she calves. You will procure a larger flow of milk in the year following, and the calf to be born will come better nurtured and better prepared to fight its fight for life. If you milk your cow right up to time of calving you are taxing the strength of the cow at the expense of the calf, as she ought to be kept on a light diet previous to calving. The food that ought to go to nurture her and her calf is used to make milk.

#### LITTLE FEED; PHYSIC WELL.

Assuming you have your cow dry and that she is a heavy milker, you must now take steps to avert milk fever. Thirty days before calving, if in summer, keep her on short grass, just enough to keep her working hard to get but a little; give her a quart of bran daily and about a pint of linseed oil meal (old process), the latter to aid a ready "cleaning" after calving. If in winter, give her all the hay she will eat and the same quantity of bran and linseed oil meal as above mentioned.

Three weeks before her due date of calving give her a "drench" of 1 to 1½ lbs. of Epsom salts (according to the size of the cow), one quart of common molasses, two heaping tablespoonfuls of ground ginger, all dissolved in two quarts of hot water. Repeat this same drench seven days before she is due to calve and immediately before or immediately after calving. In addition give her every day a handful of Epsom salts, either as a drench or in her feed for the three weeks before calving.

"But why give the handful of salts every day?" Have you ever noticed that after drenching constipation sets in? Constipation tends to fever. That is one of the objects sought, but not the most important.

#### THIN THE BLOOD.

The direct or contributing cause of milk fever is shrouded in mystery. Authorities differ, but there is a general consensus of opinion that the blood being too thick is the greatest contributing cause. If the blood of a cow that has died of milk fever be placed in water and examined under the microscope, the blood corpuscles will expand to double the size, showing there is too little water and too thick blood. Thin the blood and you go a long way to avert milk fever, and there is no better agent wherewith to attain that end than Epsom salts. Do not be deceived because the bowels of your cow are "loose" that there is no necessity to give a drench. The act of calving will constipate. *Thin the blood, thin the blood* before calving, and you will best prevent milk fever.

An objection is raised, and with great force, to the system of cutting down the food and to the Epsom salts treatment I have advocated, on the ground that it injuriously effects the cow's flow after calving and doubtless also the richness of her milk. I admit this. It is rough on the cow, but it is necessary, and it is far better to have a live cow, even if you have trouble to bring her to her best work, than a dead carcass. She can be brought to her best work (though it takes a longer time) if you go about it the right way.

This is the way I try to do so: I treat her as a sick cow, and am especially careful not to overtax her digestive organs. I am firmly convinced that unless you bring your cows to their best performance within thirty to forty-five days after calving, you will never procure from them the same returns till next calving. But the process must be gradual. We must be careful not to overtax their digestive organs, otherwise indigestion will set in, a serious case of which greatly reduces their usefulness till next calving.

The cry for a fixed ration for a dairy cow is ever increasing; it "will not down." But each cow's wants and each cow's power of assimilation differs from the other. No two are alike. What suits one best does not suit another. The successful feeder is he "who knows his cows," who studies them

and by such study learns to know the composition and quantity of feed that will best suit each cow, judged by the response she gives. But I think there is

### ONE FIXED RULE

that will apply alike to all in the first thirty to forty-five days after calving, and that is a gradually increasing feed, governed in quantity of increase by the power of assimilation of the individual cow. This is my practice: To give the freshly calved cow about two pounds of ground oats, two pounds of wheat bran, one-half pound of linseed oil meal (old process) for the first six or eight days after calving as a mash, using hot water, dividing it into three feeds. Give her all the warm water she will drink. If at the end of that time she is doing well, increase her bran and ground oats by a total of one-half pound per day until she is consuming three and one-half pounds of bran, three and one-half pounds of ground oats and one pound of linseed oil meal, which she ought to take about the fifteenth day after calving.

Feed this from about the fifteenth to the twentieth day after calving. If she is taking care of this well and is responding by way of the pail and churn give her plenty of bulky food. At the end of the twenty-fifth day increase her bran and oats and the linseed oil meal (the latter up to one and one-half or two pounds). At the end of the thirtieth day add corn meal if she is used to it and she responds to it.

The main feature to be observed is to never increase your feed by more than a total of one-half pound per day. Increase at that rate for three or four days, then rest the cow for a like period, in order that her digestion again may become used to taking care of this. The cow ought to gradually increase in her flow of milk with the increased feed and the greater distance from calving.

### WHEN TO REDUCE FEED.

If you feel that your cow under this treatment is at any time decreasing in her flow, rather than showing a steady increase, you may feel pretty sure you are over-feeding her. In that case reduce the feed, and usually she will return to her flow.

I dislike very much to see a cow "come to her milk" too rapidly. She rarely does as well for the entire year as if she came to it gradually. I prefer to see them come to their milk gradually, and by the treatment I have laid down in a general way, if she be a good cow she will come to it gradually but surely in from thirty to forty-five days. After that time you can feed more concentrated feeds, such as corn meal, cottonseed meal in limited quantities and increase your lighter feeds, but let the increase be gradual. Experience of the individual cow must be your guide as to how fast you are to increase her feed and as to its composition.

Treat your cows kindly. Never be harsh to them. Curry them daily; it is healthful and beneficial. Milk them regularly and have the same person milk the same cow each day. Watch your feed box to see that the food is all cleaned up with relish. But, above all things, remember that the cow's usefulness between calvings is fixed by her treatment and feed for the first thirty to forty-five days after calving.

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