



IRISH CHAROLAIS NEWSLETTER

Irish Charolais Cattle Society
Irish Farm Centre · Bluebell · Dublin 12 · Ireland

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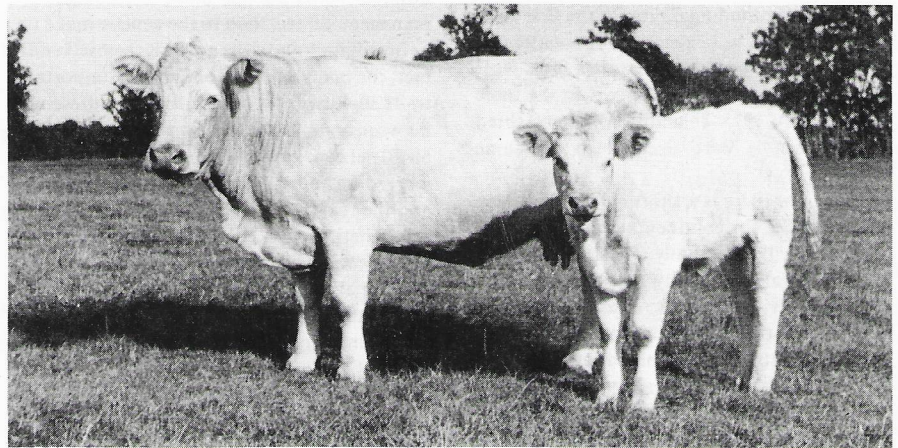
EDITORIAL

The state of both the commercial and pedigree Charolais herds in Ireland has never been better. Premium prices were paid for Crossbred Charolais cattle during the recession of 1974, this trend continued in 1975 and to-day they have a definite premium advantage over all other breeds.

I would like to think of 1976 as the year the Charolais truly became an established breed in this country. In 1974 farmers generally, and in particular people in single suckling, lost confidence in beef production. Net profit margins per acre for single suckling was nil, farmers sold a vast number of suckling cows for slaughter and this outlet for Charolais bulls closed overnight. But, even in those bad days a premium was paid for those sucklers and breeders began to take note of this.

Our breeders were patient during 1975, some accepted unrealistic prices for bulls, still they placed their confidence in the Charolais and now I think they are about to reap the rewards they so justly deserve. A greater demand for our bulls is now evident both from suckling and Friesian herds. I would like to see farmers using a Charolais bull on 50 to 60 per cent of their dairy herds. Bulls, both pedigree and three-quarter bred, are now at a realistic price. The fear of calving difficulties, exaggerated out of all proportions in the past, is now being put into perspective. Some calving difficulties did occur but the trouble is within the breed and not the breed as a whole. As you all know the nutrition of the cow over the last six weeks of pregnancy is very important. This is the period when the calf grows fastest, therefore, cows should NOT be over-fed. When you next call your A.I. man do not ask for a Charolais — DO ask for a Charolais that has little or no calving problems — THEY are available and you will be paid a premium for the calf when you come to marketing.

In this editorial I would briefly like to touch on two further points. The first is our Field Day. I cannot recall seeing you there, but, perhaps you were somewhere in that large gathering. I cannot recall seeing you at the 1976 Annual General Meeting, then, you definitely were not there as I would have seen you. However, I do look forward to seeing you at our next Annual General Meeting which will be held in March 1977.



HOW DOES YOUR HERD COMPARE WITH THIS?

This photograph shows 'Hibernian Action' (Herd Book No. 32) with her six months old calf. Hibernian Action was bred in France by Monsieur Paul Pacaud and purchased by Mrs. E. Gardner, Ministown, Laytown, Co. Meath, in 1965. To date Hibernian Action has produced nine live calves and her tenth is due in early Spring '77. Four of her daughters are in the U.S.A. one in Great Britain and three daughters are retained in the herd. In addition she is soon to become the 'youngest at heart' great-grandmother in Ireland. The photograph was kindly presented by Mrs. Gardner.

The second point I would like to make concerns our sales for 1977. As you will see from elsewhere in this Newsletter it is proposed to hold five official sales during 1977. You can help to promote the breed by telling your friends of these dates and you yourself can help by having your animals presented in the same fashion as we have recently seen at our sales.

PROSPECTS FOR THE FUTURE LOOK BRIGHT. YOU TOO CAN DO YOUR PART IN MAKING CHAROLAIS THE MOST SOUGHT AFTER BREED IN THIS COUNTRY.

In conclusion I wish you all a Happy Christmas ('white') and prosperity in the New Year.

Charolais Shows and Sales Diary 1977

Tuesday 1st March — R.D.S. Showgrounds, Dublin — Show and Sale of Bulls
Tuesday 15 March — Tully, Co. Kildare — Sale of performance tested bulls (17 fully attested bulls on offer)
Tuesday 5th April — Goffs, Kill Co. Kildare — Sale of pedigree and grade register cattle.
Wednesday 4th May — R.D.S., Showgrounds, Dublin — Show and Sale (pedigree)
Tuesday 5th Oct. — Goffs, Kill, Co. Kildare — Show and Sale of pedigree and grade register cattle.
AUCTIONEER — Sir Peter Nugent, Bt., F.A.V.L.A. for all of the above sales with the exception of the Bull Sale at Tully, when, Mr. T. Robinson will be the Auctioneer.

All calves born in the 1977 year will carry the letter N in their ear.

N-1977 Year Letter

THE CHAROLAIS BREED AND THE NATIONAL TESTING AND SELECTION PROGRAMME IN IRELAND.

Dr. T. J. Teehan, Department of Agriculture and Fisheries.

INTRODUCTION:

In 1975 Ireland's cattle and beef industry accounted for 39 per cent of the total value of agricultural output, 54 per cent of the total value of agricultural exports and 22 per cent of the total value of all exports. The 1.8 million calves born each year are the lifeblood of this industry. These are the progeny of a cow population 70 per cent of which are milked and the remaining 30 per cent suckled. Charolais inseminations accounted for about 10 per cent of inseminations by beef breed bulls in 1975 and the corresponding figure for the first eight months of 1976 is 12 per cent. It is estimated that about 200 pedigree Charolais bulls went into service in commercial herds in the three years 1973 to 1975. In addition 752 crossbred Charolais bulls were licensed in the same period.

At present there is a shortage of heavy lean cattle suitable for continental markets. By 1980 there will be virtually unrestricted access to continental community markets and thus, there is likely to be an increased demand for heavy lean cattle. Charolais crossbred animals are very suitable for continental markets and Charolais bulls are an ideal cross for suckler cows as the suckling environment adequately meets the needs of a fast growing calf and the economic implications of calving difficulties are not as great as in a dairy situation. There is also some opportunity for the use of Charolais bulls which sire progeny which are easily calved in the dairy herds. Charolais bulls colour mark their progeny; this is important in Ireland where cattle can change hands a number of times between birth and slaughter.

In order to meet future demands the Charolais breed must produce crossbred progeny which —

- (a) are easily calved
- (b) grow fast to relatively heavy weights
- (c) convert feed, especially grass, to meat efficiently
- (d) produce carcasses with a high percentage of lean meat, and
- (e) are free from genetic defects.

A national testing and selection programme is operating in Ireland to aid pedigree cattle breeders in the genetic improvement of their stock; it will also result in superior stock being available to commercial producers.

NATIONAL BEEF BRED TESTING AND SELECTION PROGRAMME

The basis of the national beef breed testing and selection programme is the concentration of recording, testing and selection in pedigree herds which provide breeding stock for commercial producers. Thus pedigree breeders are key elements in the progressive improvement of the cattle and beef industry. It is imperative for pedigree breeders

- (1) to concentrate on improving their cattle for traits of greatest economic importance, and
- (2) to use every aid to select the genetically superior animals as replacement stock for their herds.

The selection of genetically superior bulls and heifers i.e. those that breed best, can be a hazardous process as many pedigree breeders have found from experience. This is because differences between animals within a herd and to an even greater extent between animals in different herds are due more to feeding, management, etc. than to the genetic make up or breeding value of the animals themselves. In fact, for many of the economically important traits 30-40 per cent of the observed differences between animals are genetic and the remaining 60-70 per cent are environmental. The value of a breeding animal depends on its genetic merit and the real problem is to accurately measure this genetic merit. Here the national testing and selection programme can help.

The national testing and selection programme is an integrated multi stage testing (recording) and selection programme. It involves —

- (1) On-Farm Recording of the main core of pedigree herds.
- (2) Central performance testing at Tully of the top bull calves identified through the on-farm recording scheme.
- (3) Widespread use of the top performance tested bulls in pedigree herds through AI or natural service.
- (4) Central beef progeny testing at AI centres and/or progeny testing through field recording under the on-farm recording scheme.
- (5) Selected importations from other countries.

Unless a high percentage of pedigree cattle are sired by the top performance tested and progeny tested bulls, the benefits of this multistage testing and selection programme will not be reaped and the cumulative nature of genetic improvement will not be fully exploited.

ON-FARM RECORDING SCHEME

The on-farm recording scheme for pedigree beef cattle is operated by the Department of Agriculture and Fisheries. The scheme involves

- Notification by a breeder of the pedigree, birth date, birth weight and calving information of all calves born.
- Regular weighing every 100-120 days of all cattle by officers of the Department.
- Routine processing of the records through a central computer system and dissemination of results to breeders and other interested people. These results include

1. Adjusted weights of his cattle to each herdowner following each weighing.
2. An annual calf report for each herd which summarises the weight information collected during the year and the ranking of all calves within the herd. Also included in this report is a ranking of the herd performance versus the breed average.
3. Progeny test summaries on sires which are fairly widely used in a number of herds.
4. Dam summaries are planned which will give accumulated information on all the progeny of each cow, e.g. calving intervals, ease of calving and weight information.

These results are useful primarily as a basis for within herd selection of heifer replacements and as an aid in the culling of cows. The data also provide valuable progeny test information concerning sires which are widely used across a number of herds. It is also possible that adjusted weights will be used as an aid in selection of bulls for licensing purposes.

About 300 pedigree Charolais cattle in 35 herds were recorded under this scheme during its first year of operation in 1975/76. The average (adjusted) weights at different ages recorded for the Charolais breed are given in Table 1.

While it is difficult to make valid comparisons between animals reared in different herds, reference to breed averages may, however, provide some guide. Central performance testing enables meaningful comparisons to be made of bulls reared in different herds.

Central Performance Testing:

Central performance testing of beef bulls has been operating in Ireland since 1973 at the Department of Agriculture and Fisheries testing station at Tully, Co. Kildare. There, animals from several different herds are evaluated for economic characteristics under uniform conditions of housing, feeding and management.

Bulls for testing are carefully selected on the basis of pedigree, conformation and weight for age as measured through the on-farm recording scheme. Bulls begin test at approximately 6 months of age. The length of the test periods is 200 days during which bulls are housed individually and fed to appetite on a standard diet 3 times a day. The diet consists of equal parts of rolled barley and unmilled dried grass suitably supplemented with minerals and vitamins. In order to help rumination a limited quantity of hay (around 4 lb. per head per day) is also fed. During the test period daily feed intake is recorded and bulls are weighed at 28 day intervals. At the end of

Table 1. Average Adjusted Weights of Pedigree Charolais Cattle Recorded under the On-Farm Recording Scheme.

Age to which Weight is adjusted (days)	Adjusted wt. for bulls (lb)	Adjusted wt. for heifers (lb)
100	350	319
200	638	558
300	908	730
400	1172	858
500	1264	949

Table 2. Averages and Ranges for Performance Tested Charolais Bulls

	No. of Bulls	Adjusted 400 day wt. (lb)	Daily Gain on Test (lb)	Feed Conversion (lb feed per lb daily gain)	Withers Height (cm)
		1215	2.9	5.8	
1973/74	18	1100-1354	2.4-3.5	5.0-7.0	119 a/
		1200	3.1	6.0	
1974/75	16	1040-1510	2.5-3.9	4.6-7.7	118 a/
		1193	2.6	6.1	113 b/
1975/76	13	1058-1347	1.9-3.1	5.0-7.6	107-118

a/ Withers heights measured at an average of 400 days approx.

b/ Withers heights measured at 300 days of age.

the period the bulls are evaluated for 5 major characteristics, namely 400 day weight, daily gain during the test, feed conversion, height at withers and conformation. In the period 1973-76, 47 Charolais bulls were performance tested at Tully and 17 are on test in the 1976/77 test. The averages and the ranges for the major characteristics of Charolais bulls which have completed test are given in table 2.

Wide variations between bulls for the different traits are found between years and different intakes within years. Thus, bulls may only validly be compared within each test on their relative performance. This is the difference between the bulls own performance for each trait and the average of other Charolais bulls tested at the same time.

The Charolais breed could be significantly improved if all pedigree breeders performance tested their **top** bulls and in turn used the **top** performance tested bulls as herd sires. A high percentage of pedigree cattle must be sired by **the top performance tested bulls if the full** benefits of performance testing are to be exploited by the industry.

Central Progeny Testing

Central Progeny Testing is carried out by AI organisations in collaboration with the Department of Agriculture and Fisheries. Progeny testing is the evaluation of an animal on the basis of the performance of its progeny — in this case crossbred progeny. It permits the measurement of carcass characteristics which cannot be accurately assessed on the live animal. Progeny testing involves —

- the selection of a representative sample of 20 male progeny from each bull to be tested,

- the growing of all progeny together under uniform management, feeding and housing conditions, and

- the slaughter of all progeny and assessment for growth rate, kill-out per cent and carcass merit.

Calving difficulty and calf mortality surveys are also carried out by AI organisations.

A limited number of Charolais bulls in AI have been progeny tested for growth and carcass traits to date. A special effort has been made to carry out adequate surveys to identify Charolais bulls which can be used without undue risk of giving rise to calving difficulties.

Central progeny testing is slower and more expensive than performance testing. It can only be justified in cases where bulls are widely used in AI and also where the top bulls so identified are used to sire a large number of pedigree cattle.

Importations

Importations of superior stock from other strains can make a significant contribution towards the genetic improvement of a population by the introduction of superior genes. Importations reduce the risks of inbreeding and increase genetic variation in the population, thus creating greater potential for genetic improvement through selection within the population

Semen from top Charolais bulls in Great Britain has been imported by Charolais breeders. In addition stock bulls and breeding females are regularly imported from France.

Summary

Recording, testing and selection under the national testing and selection programme can make a significant contribution to the genetic improvement of the Charolais breed in Ireland. Recording and testing alone do not improve bulls; they are only tools to aid in the identification of the genetically superior animals the selection of which should be the aim of every pedigree breeder. Indeed, it must be emphasised that recording and testing will make no impact unless breeding stock are selected on the basis of test results. While selection among native stock will continue to be the main avenue for genetic improvement of the Charolais breed in Ireland, judicious importations of stock from other countries are likely to contribute significantly as a means of making progress in some important economic traits.

Genetic improvement of stock is a slow process. However it is of a cumulative and permanent nature and is transmitted to future generations. Thus, over a period of years, a breed subjected to systematic evaluation and selection for economic traits should show significant genetic improvement.

MEMBERSHIP FEE

Your 1977 membership fee of £5 is due on the 1st January. If you have not arranged to pay by Bank Standing Order, we would be very grateful to receive your cheque at your earliest convenience.

FARMLEIGH

CHAROLAIS

HERD

**FARMLEIGH,
CASTLEKNOCK,
CO. DUBLIN.**

We wish to thank the many breeders who purchased cattle from us during the past year, as well as the many others who were interested in our cattle. We thank them for making 1976 a successful year for us.

In 1977 FARMLEIGH will have bulls for sale at:

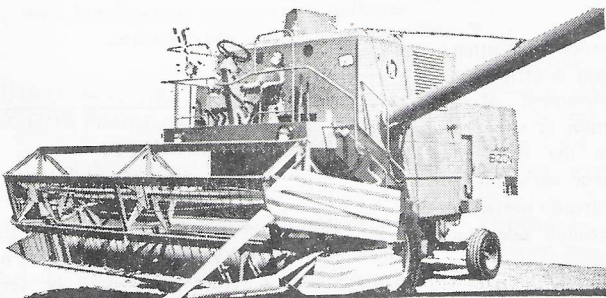
- R.D.S. Dublin — 1st March. — (Bulls Sale)
- Tully, Co. Kildare — 15th March — (Performance Tested Bulls Sale).
- Goffs, Kill, Co. Kildare — 5th April — (Charolais Sale).
- R.D.S. Dublin — 4th May — (Spring Show Sale).

Sires Used: Farmleigh Edouard
Farmleigh Harmonieux
Emir de The.

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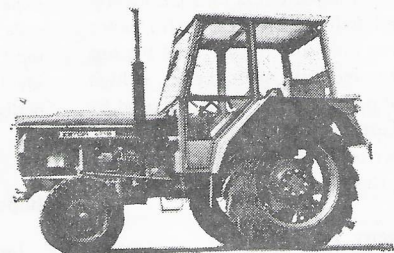


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NEWS ITEMS

SPECIAL SALE OF CHAROLAIS AT GRANARD MART, CO. LONGFORD.

A special sale of Commercial Charolais cattle was held at Granard Farmers' Mart on the 18th October, 1976. This type of venture is still in its infancy in this country but its gradually gaining momentum.

In 1974 the Directors of this Mart decided to hold a commercial Charolais sale and were encouraged with the response. In 1975 the experiment continued and the continental and home buyers were impressed with the large number of Charolais cross cattle on offer at one centre. In 1976 this mart was the focal point for the finest display of Charolais cattle ever assembled at one centre. Over 800 head of Charolais (weanlings to beef) were on offer. Buyers present represented the continental and home markets and a full clearance of all cattle took place. Top price of the day £525 for a 14 cwt. Charolais X Shorthorn meant a price of £37.50 a cwt. The average price of other type beef for that same week was slightly over £30 per cwt. This again reflects the vast premium being paid for Charolais. Most lots averaged out at £33 per cwt. However a note of caution — Charolais, similar to any other breed, can produce some poor specimens. The fact that it has the colour markings of the breed does not necessarily mean a premium should be paid for such an animal. A piece of advice to all breeders, cull all inferior bulls and choose the right type of cow to mate with the best Charolais bulls available. Further sales of this type will help to promote the breed and should be encouraged in every way possible.

SPRING SHOW SALE 1976

History was made at the R.D.S. Showground on the 5th of May, 1976 with the sale of pedigree Charolais cattle in the new sales complex in the Simonscourt extension. With a 'full house' of prospective buyers the action got off to a good start and the 23 lots an offer found new owners. Thousands of pounds changed hands in a matter of sixty five minutes. This indeed is a good indication of the confidence being placed once more in the Charolais breed. A well known agricultural correspondent described the sale as a 'buying spree' but we would prefer to describe it as an investment in the future. Bulls made up to 1050 gns. and averaged 820 gns. for the eight animals on offer. Heifers made up to 3,100 gns. and averaged out at 1,530 gns. The top price heifer was bred by Mr. F. McInerney and purchased by Mr. P. Pentony, Murragh House, Oldtown, Co. Dublin. The top priced bull 'Legnakelly Lad' was bred by Mr. F. Harte, exhibited by Mr. F. Bothwell and purchased by Mr. P. Egan, Knockmillawn, Ballina. This is a very nice bull and should do a good job in his Grading-Up Herd.

SPRING SHOW RESULTS

Cow Class:

1st — Farmleigh Etoile — bred and exhibited by the Earl of Iveagh, Farmleigh, Castleknock, Co. Dublin.

2nd — Farmleigh Hala — bred and exhibited by The Earl of Iveagh, Farmleigh, Castleknock, Co. Dublin.

SENIOR HEIFER CLASS

1st — Farmleigh Jonquil — bred and exhibited by The Earl of Iveagh, Farmleigh, Castleknock, Co. Dublin.

2nd — Curragrange Jacinth — bred and exhibited by Mr. J. J. McGrath, Curragh Grange, Curragh, Co. Kildare.

JUNIOR HEIFER CLASS

1st — Scarriff Lorraine — bred and exhibited by Mr. F. McInerney, Kelston, Bray Rd., Foxrock, Co. Dublin.

2nd — Farmleigh Lily — bred and exhibited by The Earl of Iveagh, Farmleigh, Castleknock, Co. Dublin.

SENIOR BULL

1st — Farmleigh Edouard — bred and exhibited by The Earl of Iveagh, Farmleigh, Castleknock, Co. Dublin.

2nd — Elmgrove Hector — bred by T. D. McCullough and Son and exhibited by Mr. H. R. Armstrong, Inchanappa House, Ashford, Co. Wicklow.

JUNIOR BULL

1st — Legnakelly Lad — bred by Mr. F. Harte and exhibited by Mr. F. Bothwell, Killeshandra, Co. Cavan.

2nd — Farmleigh Lord — bred and exhibited by The Earl of Iveagh, Farmleigh, Castleknock, Co. Dublin.

BIRTH NOTIFICATIONS — A.I. DOCKETS

You are all aware that all animals, male and female, pedigree and grading up must be birth notified within 14 days of birth. The birth notification must be accompanied by the appropriate A.I. docket. In future the A.I. dockets will not be accepted unless the following details are filled in:

- (1) Date of insemination
- (2) Name of owner of cow
- (3) Name and tattoo number of cow (tag number will not suffice)
- (4) Name and code letters of bull

NO CALF WILL BE ACCEPTED FOR REGISTRATION UNLESS THE DETAILS ON THE A.I. DOCKET ARE COMPLETED AS STATED ABOVE.

OLDCASTLE SHOW

The Irish Charolais Society presented an inscribed silver tankard to the overall Charolais Champion at Oldcastle Show which was held on the 25th August, 1976. The tankard was won by Mr. Bartle McEnroe, Liss House, Oldcastle. (This same breeder won the senior heifer championship at Smithfield with a Charolais X Angus heifer in 1975) All classes were very well supported and the standard of the stock, and in particular the Charolais cattle, was very high.

TRIM SHOW

The Charolais Perpetual Cup was won at Trim Show for the second year running by a Charolais X Shorthorn. This animal was exhibited by Mr. T. Bruton, Cloneymeath, Summerhill, Co. Meath, and is a very fine example of the suitability of this cross. The Reserve Champion was exhibited by Mr. Bartle McEnroe of Liss House, Oldcastle (winner of the silver tankard at Oldcastle). Unfortunately the number of Charolais exhibited at this show was small and we would urge Breeders to support this Show in 1977.

STROKESTOWN SHOW

This Show, now regarded as one of the finest in the country was held on the 11th September. There was a large entry of cattle and the Charolais classes were very well supported. The Charolais Perpetual Cup was won by Mr. Bartle McEnroe, Liss House, Oldcastle, Co. Meath.

A feature of this show was the large turnout of calves in the junior section. It was very encouraging to see the juniors (7 to 14 yrs) handle these calves and it augurs well for the future to see the artistic fashion in which these calves were presented. The Charolais cross animals dominated this section and the Judge, Mr. Jimmy Connon, in his usual polite manner, left no junior without a small reward for his efforts.

Our thanks are due to Mr. Bart Monaghan, Staffordstown House, Navan, for taking time off from his busy farming schedule to put on display a pedigree Charolais bull. This exhibit attracted great attention, some people were amazed at his colour, others at his weight and to the Judges he was a perfect example of the breed. One little girl decided to show this big Charolais bull her 'red scarf' but even this did not undo the good work Mr. Monaghan put into the preparation of this bull for such an occasion. Other exhibits of this nature will help enormously in promoting the breed and I look forward to your co-operation in making our breed the most progressive in the country.

PERMANENT OFFICES AT THE IRISH FARM CENTRE

We have found a permanent niche at last! The question of purchasing our own office has long been discussed by Council. After much careful consideration it was decided to buy shares in the Irish Farm Centre. The 1.3% of the shares which we hope to purchase may seem small but the footage represented by these shares is adequate for present requirements. We also have the option, over the next 3 years, of purchasing another .6% of the shares. This .6% represents adjoining space.

GOOD TRADE FOR CHAROLAIS

At a dispersal sale of Mr. John Bellingham's pedigree Charolais herd, at Glencara, Rathconrath, Co. Westmeath on the 10th December, trade for all animals was very brisk.

Cows averaged 2,100 gns. with the top price of 4,100 gns. for a 1969 cow imported direct from France.

Yearling heifers averaged 2,000 gns. and heifer calves averaged 1,650 gns. The top price in the heifer calf section was 2,600 gns. paid for a February 1976 calf.

A feature of the sale was the interest shown by our newer breeders and indeed the number of animals purchased by people new to the Charolais business.

SPRING SHOW 1977 — COMMERCIAL CATTLE CLASSES

Commercial Cattle Classes are being included in the programme for the Spring Show 1977. These classes are being organised by the Royal Dublin Society with the co-operation of the Pedigree Cattle Breeders' Council of Ireland and the Breed Societies. The classes are as follows:

- (1) Heifer with no permanent teeth;
- (2) Steer with no permanent teeth;
- (3) Steer with no more than two permanent teeth.

The R.D.S. will accept up to nine animals from each Breed Society, i.e. three animals per class and the sire of the cross must be of one of the following breeds:-

Hereford; Charolais; Simmental; Angus; Friesian; Shorthorn; South Devon.

All of the animals will have to be trained to be tied by the head and also trained to be led as they will be judged in one of the Judging Rings. The animals will be brought to the Show Yard on the Monday preceeding the Show where they will be weighed on arrival. They will then be brought to their stabling area where they will be on display. On the Wednesday afternoon of the Show they will be judged on the basis of their suitability for the U.K. market and on the Thursday afternoon of the Show they will be judged on the basis of their suitability for the Continental market.

PRIZES:

U.K. Section:— 1st — £30; 2nd — £20; 3rd — £15; 4th — £10; 5th — £5.

Continental Section:— 1st — £30; 2nd — £20; 3rd — £15; 4th — £10; 5th — £5.

Overall U.K. Section:— 1st — £100; 2nd — £50.

Overall Continental Section:— 1st — £100; 2nd — £50.

It is proposed that all of the animals be offered for sale by auction on the Friday morning.

Carcase Display: In order to show to farmers the carcass quality of each of the breed types of animals in the competition C.B.F. (Irish Livestock & Meat Board) will have on display a typical commercial beef carcass which will be from an animal similar to that supplied by each

of the Breed Societies involved in the competition, the Breed Society will send the animal for slaughter prior to the Show.

All Charolais entries should be with the Secretary of the Charolais Soc. (not the R.D.S.) by the 1st February, 1977. Final selections will then be made.

GOOD PRICES FOR CHAROLAIS AT BALMORAL

'A great success' was the report received from the second annual Autumn Show and Sale of pedigree and graded cattle held at Balmoral on the 11th November. Prices for both bulls and heifers were well up on last year.

The overall Male Champion of the Show 'Automart Lunar', an April '75 animal sold for 2960 gns. The dam of this bull 'Duagh Emantha' was bred in Co. Waterford by Mr. W. Halley. His sire is the Scottish breed bull 'Kersknowe Festival' owned by the Scottish Milk Marketing Board. The Reserve Male Champion 'Meath Laird' a son of Shamrock Ambassadeur was bred in Co. Meath by Mr. B. Monaghan. 'Meath Laird' realised a price of 2,550 gns. was sold to The Duke of Devonshire.

The Female Champion, a daughter of Loughgall Archiduc sold for 3,600 gns. Her twin sister sold for 3410 gns. (And would you believe their dam produced twin calves again this year).

IMPORTATIONS FROM FRANCE 1977

Why not you may ask? the answer is simple — apply in sufficiently large numbers and the Department of Agriculture & Fisheries will look on it favourably. Considerable interest has been shown in an importation of bulls, this is good as new blood lines are always welcome. Some interest has been shown in females. New breeders and would-be breeders please note that four animals and possibly even two can now be imported. Originally only people interested in importing ten animals were allowed a licence.

We now ask each breeder to look at his herd and ask himself 'can I do with some new blood-lines?' If the answer is yes, now is the time to do something about it — please contact the office.

We would also ask you to let your friends know about the importation of stock — they may be the breeders of to-morrow.

SPRING SHOW 1977

PEDIGREE CHAROLAIS CLASSES

Senior Bull — born before 30th September 1975

Junior Bull — born after 1st October 1975. This class to be divided (after end of March '76) if sufficient entries.

Senior Cow — born before 31st December 1972

Junior Cow — born after 1st January 1973 (two cow classes to be amalgamated if insufficient entries)

In-Calf Heifers — born after 1st May 1974

Heifers — born in 1975

Heifers — born in 1976.

Animals entered in the Spring Show sale must also be entered and exhibited in their appropriate Show class.

BLOOD TYPING

We would like once again to remind you of the Canadian Charolais Association rule that all animals imported into Canada, directly or indirectly from France, must have verification of the dam and sire, by blood typing, by a laboratory approved by the Board of Directors. All animals must have every ancestor back to Herd Book Charolais verified by blood-typing.

We urge every breeder, in his own interest, to establish by blood typing the authenticity of each animal right back to Herd Book Charolais. Should any of your older sires or dams die then their progeny could never be exported to Canada and indeed in the future other Herd Books could also adopt this rule. We strongly advise every breeder to consult his Vet as soon as possible re. this blood-typing.

SHORT TOUR OF GREAT BRITAIN AND SCOTLAND

The 1977 breeding season is only a matter of weeks away and I am sure most of you breeders are giving careful consideration to the choosing of your bull. We realise that this is a difficult task and to this end consideration is being given to the possibility of organising a tour, probably in January, to a number of top Charolais herds in Britain and Scotland and also the Milk Marketing Boards in Great Britain and Scotland. Should you be interested in joining such a tour we would be grateful if you would contact the office as soon as possible.

INSURANCE FOR CHAROLAIS BREEDERS

Our Livestock Insurance Department can offer insurance to meet the specialised needs of the pedigree Charolais breeder on most competitive terms.

Coyle Hamilton Hamilton Phillips Limited
 Incorporated Insurance Brokers
 Phoenix House
 South Leinster Street
 DUBLIN. 2.

The average gestation period for a Charolais cow is 286 days.

For your convenience and so that an accurate time table can be kept for calving dates I set out hereunder the 286 day gestation table.

'Service' date is indicated in the 1st column and and 'Due' date in the 2nd column.

286 DAY GESTATION TABLE

Jan. Oct.	Feb. Nov.	Mar. Dec.	Apr. Jan.	May Feb.	June Mar.
1 14	1 14	1 12	1 12	1 11	1 14
2 15	2 15	2 13	2 13	2 12	2 15
3 16	3 16	3 14	3 14	3 13	3 16
4 17	4 17	4 15	4 15	4 14	4 17
5 18	5 18	5 16	5 16	5 15	5 18
6 19	6 19	6 17	6 17	6 16	6 19
7 20	7 20	7 18	7 18	7 17	7 20
8 21	8 21	8 19	8 19	8 18	8 21
9 22	9 22	9 20	9 20	9 19	9 22
10 23	10 23	10 21	10 21	10 20	10 23
11 24	11 24	11 22	11 22	11 21	11 24
12 25	12 25	12 23	12 23	12 22	12 25
13 26	13 26	13 24	13 24	13 23	13 26
14 27	14 27	14 25	14 25	14 24	14 27
15 28	15 28	15 26	15 26	15 25	15 28
16 29	16 29	16 27	16 27	16 26	16 29
17 30	17 30	17 28	17 28	17 27	17 30
18 31	18 31	18 29	18 29	18 28	18 31
19 1	19 1	19 30	19 30	19 29	19 1
20 2	20 2	20 31	20 31	20 30	20 2
21 3	21 3	21 1	21 1	21 31	21 3
22 4	22 4	22 2	22 2	22 4	22 4
23 5	23 5	23 3	23 3	23 5	23 5
24 6	24 6	24 4	24 4	24 6	24 6
25 7	25 7	25 5	25 5	25 7	25 7
26 8	26 8	26 6	26 6	26 8	26 8
27 9	27 9	27 7	27 7	27 9	27 9
28 10	28 10	28 8	28 8	28 10	28 10
29 11	29 11	29 9	29 9	29 11	29 11
30 12	30 12	30 10	30 10	30 12	30 12
31 13	31 13	31 11	31 11	31 13	31 13

286 DAY GESTATION TABLE

July Apr.	Aug. May	Sept. June	Oct. July	Nov. Aug.	Dec. Sept.
1 13	1 14	1 14	1 14	1 14	1 13
2 14	2 15	2 15	2 15	2 15	2 14
3 15	3 16	3 16	3 16	3 16	3 15
4 16	4 17	4 17	4 17	4 17	4 16
5 17	5 18	5 18	5 18	5 18	5 17
6 18	6 19	6 19	6 19	6 19	6 18
7 19	7 20	7 20	7 20	7 20	7 19
8 20	8 21	8 21	8 21	8 21	8 20
9 21	9 22	9 22	9 22	9 22	9 21
10 22	10 23	10 23	10 23	10 23	10 22
11 23	11 24	11 24	11 24	11 24	11 23
12 24	12 25	12 25	12 25	12 25	12 24
13 25	13 26	13 26	13 26	13 26	13 25
14 26	14 27	14 27	14 27	14 27	14 26
15 27	15 28	15 28	15 28	15 28	15 27
16 28	16 29	16 29	16 29	16 29	16 28
17 29	17 30	17 30	17 30	17 30	17 29
18 30	18 31	18 31	18 31	18 31	18 30
19 1	19 1	19 1	19 1	19 1	19 1
20 2	20 2	20 2	20 2	20 2	20 2
21 3	21 3	21 3	21 3	21 3	21 3
22 4	22 4	22 4	22 4	22 4	22 4
23 5	23 5	23 5	23 5	23 5	23 5
24 6	24 6	24 6	24 6	24 6	24 6
25 7	25 7	25 7	25 7	25 7	25 7
26 8	26 8	26 8	26 8	26 8	26 8
27 9	27 9	27 9	27 9	27 9	27 9
28 10	28 10	28 10	28 10	28 10	28 10
29 11	29 11	29 11	29 11	29 11	29 11
30 12	30 12	30 12	30 12	30 12	30 12
31 13	31 13	31 13	31 13	31 13	31 13



CAN ACCOMMODATE YOU

At Goffs we have shown that our facilities are equally suitable for the sale of Charolais as they are for Bloodstock.

We can also offer facilities for Shows, Conferences, Exhibitions and Concerts.

Contact: Barbara-Ann Maxwell.

Field Day

The second Charolais Field Day was held on Friday, 13th August at Farmleigh, Castleknock, Co. Dublin. Visitors, numbering over 400, from all parts of the country, were shown one of Ireland's finest Charolais herds. Lord Iveagh had over 70 pedigree animals on display and their presentation did the breed proud.

The judging competition, for the President's prize, was won by Mr. W. O'Neill from the Dublin County Committee of Agriculture. The competition was based on the placing of six heifers in order of merit. Following the competition the judges for the afternoon gave their reasons for the placings, and this gave us all some food for thought.

The Field Day was followed by an Open Forum which was chaired by The Earl of Iveagh. The speakers included, Dr. M. Drennan from the Agricultural Institute at Grange, Dr. Tom Teehan, Dept. of Agriculture, Mr. Bart Monaghan, Charolais breeder, Mr. Frank Robinson, Marketing Manager I.M.P., Mr. O. H. Vanlandeghem, Charolais breeder and exporter and our guest from France, Monsieur Eric Miegé.

Dr. Drennan, opening the Forum said that in his opinion suckling was the main market for Charolais bulls. Suckling is a difficult business to make money out of and every help is needed. Charolais calves gain 8% faster than traditional breeds and also have a 4% higher killing out weight. This extra weight gain in suckling should set a pattern for the development of the Charolais.

Dr. Tom Teehan said our objective should be to identify the best bulls and get them widely used through A.I. We should be recommending bulls that grow rapidly, give no calving problems and produce progeny that have good carcasses. To get these bulls, involves on-farm recording of all herds to identify the good bulls, performance testing the top bulls in Tully and then testing the progeny.

Mr. B. Monaghan speaking on the need for feed lots in this country said that he was glad to see that at least one Irish meat plant has set up its own feed lot. Feed lots carry many thousand head of cattle and are operated, like the broiler chicken houses, on a small profit per head basis, but with a very big turnover. Suckled calves of a really high standard will be at a premium. An Autumn born suckled Charolais calf, from a high performing bull has no difficulty in weighing 10 cwt. the following autumn if he is properly reared. Cattle of the future can look forward to seeing just one winter on the producer's farm. Feed lots need cattle that mature early, gain the greatest possible weight and produce lean meat — therefore CHAROLAIS is what they will need.

Mr. Frank Robinson from I.M.P. said that in 1977 he would expect the meat factories to be moving away from Intervention, from the U.K. and from Third Country markets towards the E.E.C. market. At that stage he would expect the demand for Charolais to become very marked. Our best ones he said are the equivalent to any on the Continent and over the next year or so he expects good premiums to be paid for them.



Relaxed visitors at the Field Day, discussing the Charolais no doubt.

Photo: J. Caffrey.

Judging in progress at the Field Day. Can you pick the champion?

Photo: J. Caffrey.



SCOTLAND AGAIN!

Following last year's successful exportation of pedigree Charolais bulls to Scotland a further consignment of pedigree bulls left Dublin on the 25th November. The bulls were purchased by Mr. Dean Anderson, Mayne Farm, Elgin in Scotland. Mr. Anderson gave preference to fully attested animals, explaining that these bulls could go straight on to the farm in Scotland. All other categories have to be isolated and re-tested.

Note: In order that this market can be fully utilised we would strongly urge each Breeder to have his herd fully attested as soon as possible.

Mr. Vanlandeghem, speaking as a Charolais breeder and livestock exporter said that his ideal Charolais bullock is a 2½ year old out of a beef dam, castrated at seven months at the earliest and preferably left entire until 12 months of age.

Monsieur Miegé representing the French Herd Book congratulated Lord Iveagh on his wonderful stock. Speaking on the French cattle he said they were not anxious to concentrate on any particular type of animal but warned on the danger that the breed could get too short and blocky, like a traditional beef breed.

Royal Meath Charolais

Are Pleased:

To have exhibited the overall Male Champion 'Meath Lackey' at Goffs in October and later sold to Mr. O. H. Vanlandeghem.

To have bred 'Meath Laird' a prize winner, exhibited and sold by Mr. Stewart Bothwell, to the representative of the Duke of Westminster, for 2,550 gns. at the November Show and Sale in Balmoral.

Our sincere thanks to our buyers in 1976:

Mr. O. H. Vanlandeghem, Skidoo Stud, Ballyboughal, Co. Dublin.
— 1 Bull.

Mr. S. Bothwell, St. Angelo, Enniskillen, Co. Fermanagh. — 2 Bulls
+ 2 Heifers.

Mr. & Mrs. P. P. Madden, Claremount Stud, Bellewstown, Co. Meath. — 2 Heifers.

Mr. A. J. F. (Tony) O'Reilly (per Dalgety Ltd.) Castlemartin Farm, Kilcullen, Co. Kildare. — Heifer + Calf at foot.

Bord na Mona, Derrygrennagh, Rochfordbridge, Co. Westmeath.
— 2 Bulls.

Mr. C. & Miss L. Carrigan, Oaklands, Clonmel, Co. Tipperary. — 1 Heifer.

Mr. J. D. Anderson, Mayne Farm, Elgin, Scotland — 1 Bull.

Mr. J. Gilfillan, Kilmore House, Carrick-on-Shannon, Roscommon. — 1 Heifer.

Mr. Ed. Bothwell, Brookeboro, Co. Fermanagh, — 1 Bull.

Mr. T. Kirk, Woodtown, Castlebellingham, Co. Louth — 1 Bull.

Mr. G. Whitaker (per Mr. H. Hodgins) Wheaton Aston, Staffordshire, England. — 1 Bull.

Mr. V. Bothwell, Tullydevenish, Enniskillen, Co. Fermanagh — 1 Bull.

We wish all our customers success in their breeding programmes in 1977 and beyond.

Your enquiry and visits are always welcome

YOUR ASSURANCE OF QUALITY IRISH CHAROLAIS.

Charolais at Goffs

The first ever Show and Sale of Pedigree and Grade Register Charolais cattle was held at Goffs, Kill. Co. Kildare on Friday 8th October, 1976. This was the first ever cattle sale at this centre and the Charolais did justice to the high standard set by the Bloodstock industry in maintaining standard and prices. One of the most satisfactory points of the sale was the number of new Breeders buying pedigree females. In all ten new breeders placed their confidence in the breed.

Show

The Show was made possible by the generous sponsorship of the following Firms: Arthur Guinness & Co.; Waterford Glass; Coyle Hamilton Insurance Co.; Kavanaghs of Maynooth; Bestock Farm Feeds and Farringtons of Rathcoffey. To these Firms we are indebted and we look forward to a good business relationship with them in the years to come.

The Male Champion of the Show, bred and exhibited by Mr. Bart Monaghan, Staffordstown House, Navan, was a July 1975 animal out of his imported French bull 'Hot-Dog' and an imported 1970 cow 'Meath Egerie'. The bull 'Meath Lackey' was a worthy Champion and a very fine specimen of the breed. The bull was sold to Mr. O. H. Vanlandeghem, Skidoo Stud, for 1,500 gns.

The Female Champion, bred and exhibited by Mr. Paul Whiriskey, Ardrahan, Co. Galway, was an October 75 calf and another fine specimen of the breed. After some keen bidding in the ring she eventually became the property of Mr. William Austin, Killmallock House, Ballymurn, Enniscorthy, for the sum of 3,500 gns. The heifer was sired by 'Loughgall Archiduc' and by an Irish bred cow 'Hilltown Eliza'.

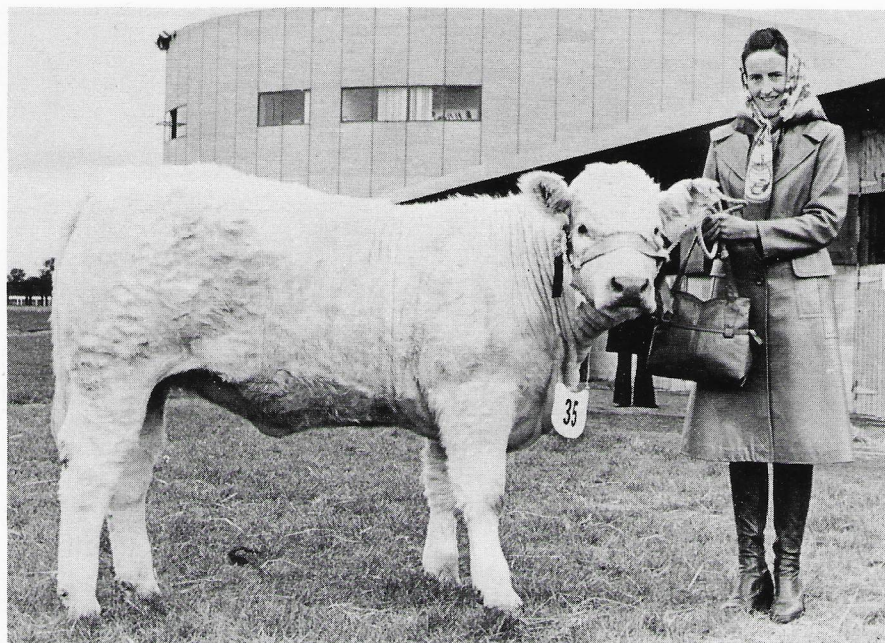
Full results of Show classes

Class A - Cow Class

- 1st - Hilltown(Imp. '70F) Ecole
Owner: Mr. C. & Miss L. Carrigan, Oaklands, Clonmel.
- 2nd - Farmleigh(Imp.'70F) Flamande
Owner: The Earl of Iveagh, Farmleigh, Castleknock, Co. Dublin.
- 3rd - Hilltown(Imp.'70F) Esperance
Owner: Mr. C. and Miss L. Carrigan, Oaklands, Clonmel.
- 4th - Shamrock Hydrangea
Owner: Mrs. E. Gardner, Ministown, Laytown, Co. Meath.
- 5th - Curragrange(Imp.'70F) Fifine
Owner: Mr. J. J. McGrath, Curragh Grange, Curragh, Co. Kildare.

Class B - Senior Heifer (Born in 1974)

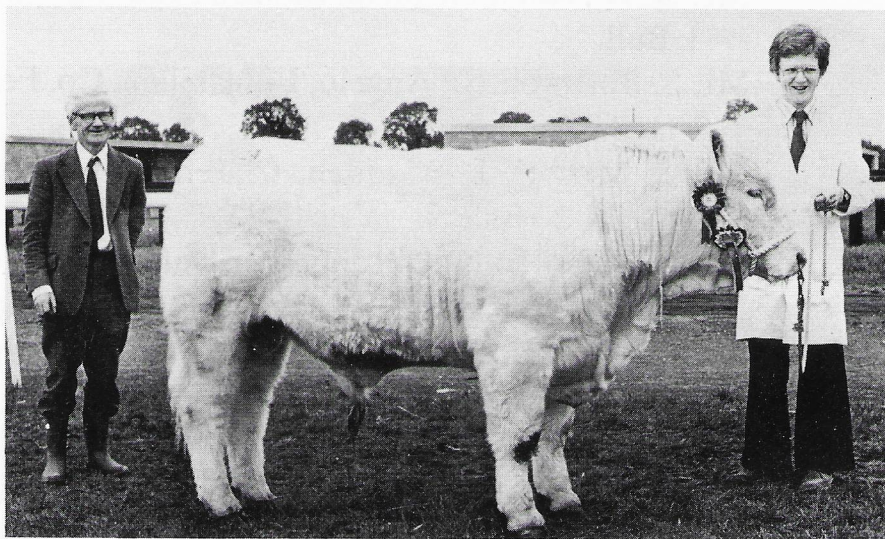
- 1st - Farmleigh Jenny
Owner: The Earl of Iveagh, Farmleigh, Castleknock, Co. Dublin.
- 2nd - Cregg Jacqueline
Owner: Mr. P. Clancy, Cregg, Carrick-on-Suir, Co. Tipperary.
- 3rd - Farmleigh June
Owner: The Earl of Iveagh, Farmleigh, Castleknock, Co. Dublin.
- 4th - Meath Jewel
Owner: Mr. B. Monaghan, Staffordstown House, Navan, Co. Meath.
- 5th - Hilltown Jose
Owner: Mr. L. McLoughlin, Moneymore, Trim.



Mrs. P. Whiriskey with the overall Female champion at Kill. Ardrahan Lorraine.

(Photo: J. Caffrey).

Meath Lackey overall Male champion at Goff. With owner Mr. B. Monaghan and Son John.



Class C - Junior Heifer (Born in 1975)

- 1st - Ardrahan Lorraine
Owner: Mr. P. Whiriskey, Ardrahan, Galway.
- 2nd - Meath Lydia
Owner: Mr. B. J. Monaghan, Staffordstown House, Navan, Co. Meath.
- 3rd - St. Etchens Louteuse
Owner: Mrs. O. Donegan, St. Etchens, Monasterboice, Drogheda.
- 4th - Meath Lustre
Owner: Mr. B. Monaghan, Staffordstown House, Navan, Co. Meath.
- 5th - Scarriff Louisa
Owner: Mr. F. McNerney, Kelston, Bray Rd., Foxrock, Co. Dublin.

Class D - Senior Bull

- 1st - Meath Lackey
Owner: Mr. B. J. Monaghan, Staffordstown House, Navan, Co. Meath.
- 2nd - Kilgobbin Lancelot
Owner: Nancy, Countess of Dunraven, Kilgobbin, Adare, Co. Limerick.

- 3rd - Stonebrook Louis
Owner: Mrs. M. E. Anthony, Stonebrook House, Ballymore Eustace, Kildare.
- 4th - Ministown Levanter
Owner: Mrs. E. Gardner, Ministown, Laytown, Co. Meath.
- 5th - Elmgrove Lionel
Owner: Mr. P. E. McCullough & Son, Elmgrove, Gormanstown, Co. Meath.

Class E - Junior Bull

- 1st - Meath Lascar
Owner: Mr. B. Monaghan, Staffordstown House, Navan, Co. Meath.
- 2nd - Meath Lingot D'Or
Owner: Mr. B. Monaghan.
- 3rd - Knockane Lyndon
Owner: Mr. J. Ryall, Knockane House, Castlemartyr, Co. Cork.
- 4th - Moyglare Lucifer
Owner: Mrs. P. Fegan, Moyglare House, Maynooth.
- 5th - Elmgrove Ludovic
Owner: Mr. P. E. McCullough & Son, Elmgrove, Gormanstown, Co. Meath.

PEDIGREE CHAROLAIS BULLS AT A.I. STATIONS

A.I. STATION	NAME OF BULL	CODE LETTERS	NAME OF SIRE	NAME OF DAM
BALLYCLOUGH	Shamrock Dalcais(227)	IC 11	Shamrock(Imp.'65F)Ambassadeur	Shamrock Alyssum
	Shamrock Banner(76)	IC 5	Shamrock(Imp.'64F)Violon	Shamrock(Imp.'64F)Veronique
BANDON	Shamrock Brigand(96)	IC 2	Shamrock(Imp.'64F)Vagabond	Shamrock(Imp.'64F)Venise
	Shamrock(Imp.'65F)			
	As De Carreau (20)	CF 10	Troubadour	Temperance
CASTLEISLAND	Banndan(Imp.'74F)Indolent(1201)	CF 19	Don Juan	Bisette
	Shamrock Chieftain(100)	IC 7	Shamrock(Imp.'64F)Violon	Shamrock(Imp.'64F)Vanite
CLARECASTLE	Shamrock Colonel(226)	IC 10	Shamrock(Imp.'65F)Ambassadeur	Shamrock(Imp.'65F)Alma
	Shamrock Democrat(228)	IC 13	Shamrock(Imp.'65F)Ambassadeur	Shamrock(Imp.'64F)Veronique
CLONDALKIN	Shamrock Deliverer(349)	IC 14	Shamrock Brigand	Shamrock Begonia
	Shamrock Hamlet(712)	IC 16	Shamrock Brigand	Shamrock Countess
DOVEA	Shamrock Comet(124)	IC 8	Shamrock(Imp.'65F)Ambassadeur	Shamrock(Imp.'65F)Absinthe
	Enfield(Imp.'73F)Helas(985)	CF 15	Erudit	Deauville
	Enfield(Imp.'73F)Illico(986)	CF 18	Amoureux	Saponite
	Shamrock Eagle(350)	IC 15	Shamrock(Imp.'65F)Ambassadeur	Shamrock(Imp.'64F)Vignette
GALTEE	Shamrock(Imp.'64F)Violon(7)	CF 7	Lascar	Nevralgie
	Dovea(Imp.'73F)Heritier(1198)	CF 14	Far West	Digitale
	Dovea(Imp.'74F)Ingenieux(1199)	CF 16	Depute	Aurore
	Dovea(Imp.'74F)Istanbul(1200)	CF 17	Favori	Bella
	Shamrock Barrister(94)	IC 4	Shamrock(Imp.'64F)Violon	Shamrock(Imp.'65F)Artere
SLIGO	Shamrock Baron(81)	IC 1	Shamrock(Imp.'65F)Ambassadeur	Shamrock(Imp.'65F)Anemone
	Galtee(Imp.'74F)Ike(1002)	CF 20	General	Sonnette
	Galtee(Imp.'74F)Izoard(1003)		Eperon	Babouche
SLIGO	Shamrock(Imp.'65F)Ambassadeur(19)	ACF 12	Urbain	Silene
	Shamrock Boxer(95)	IC 3	Shamrock(Imp.'65F)Ambassadeur	Shamrock(Imp.'65F)Alma
	Shamrock Commodore(125)	IC 9	Shamrock(Imp.'65F)Ambassadeur	Shamrock(Imp.'64F)Veronique
	Shamrock Dromod(229)	IC 12	Shamrock(Imp.'64F)Vagabond	Shamrock(Imp.'64F)Valise(9)
	Currarange Imp.(1097)	IC 17	Hibernian Envoy	Hibernian(Imp.'65F)Amande
	Doonally(Imp.'74F)			
	Intermede(1175)	CF 21	Eldorado	Delphine

The above data has been requested by a number of our Breeders. Semen from any of the abovementioned bulls can be had at any A.I. Station provided you give your Station Manager realistic notice of your wish to use a particular bull. Members in the grading up register should carefully study the bulls as inbreeding cannot be encouraged.

Ambassadeur

The well known Charolais bull 'Ambassadeur' died during Oct. '76 in Sligo A.I. Centre at the age of eleven. He was one of the first of the French Charolais bulls to be selected and imported here by the Department of Agriculture in 1965 and was the most famous. An animal of massive muscling and bone, and producing little calving troubles, he sired many high class bulls in the Department's herd in Thorndale, and later through A.I. usage throughout the country. Many of his sons have been used in the various A.I. centres.

The number of pedigree progeny registered from him to date is 209 approx. In addition there was an unlimited demand for him for commercial breeding. Apart from his extensive home usage he also figured in semen exports, over 6,500 doses being exported to Australia and some to New Zealand.

He gave the Charolais breed an impressive start here from which they never looked back, and not alone in name but indeed in fact he was a worthy Ambassador for the breed.

CHAROLAIS SCIENTIFIC COMMITTEE

a scientific committee is being formed to evaluate and promote our breed. A number of prominent people have been asked to sit on this committee along with some of our own breeders. We will be giving you full reports on their findings in future Newsletters. Any ideas or suggestions which you may have for this committee will be carefully noted.

SALES COMMITTEE

The Sales Committee was established on the 27th September 1974 with the appointment of four members of Council: Mrs. E. Gardner, Mr. S. Fitzgerald, Mr. P. Doyle and Mr. J. J. Kelly. At the beginning of 1976 the Committee numbers were increased to include representatives from Cork — Mr. J. Ryall, from Limerick — Mr. J. Dillon, from Roscommon — Mr. J. Gilfillan and from Monaghan — Mr. F. Harte.

The function of the Sales Committee is the organising of all official Charolais sales. Since its inception the Sales Committee have been very active and have spent considerable time discussing ways and means of improving our sales. The fruits of their efforts were evident in the smooth running and excellent presentation of animals at the recent show and sale in Goffs. If you have any suggestions for this Committee you could contact your local representative or write to the office. All suggestions will be welcome and will be noted and discussed by the Committee.

THE MONEYMORE HERD OF CHAROLAIS CATTLE

(Brucellosis tested)

Stock Bull:

LEGA KELLY INVER H.B. No. 1027

1st Prize Winner R.D.S. 1974.

(son of Figaro)

(Jointly owned with Elmgrove Herd)

INVER is getting big fast growing calves with excellent bone and conformation. Completely free of calving trouble.

Full French and Graded Animals usually for sale.

**J., T., & E. KELLY, THE TWENTIES,
DROGHEDA. Tel. 041/8592.**

MULLANY CHAROLAIS and ANGUS HERDS

**Ballacaghan Stud,
Kilcock,
Co. Kildare.**

Visitors Welcome by Appointment.

**Francis & Colin Edwards
Tel. 01/287200.**

SCARRIFF PEDIGREE CHAROLAIS HERD

(Prop. Mr. F. McInerney, "Kelston", Bray Road, Foxrock, Dublin).

OVER 30 FULL FRENCH FEMALES

TOP IRISH AND ENGLISH BULLS USED

Visitors welcome by appointment



Enquiries to: **MR. JOHN BRESNAN.** Telephone (01) 301485.