

The DEXTER Bulletin

A Publication of the American Dexter Cattle Association

September / October 1995



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FEE SCHEDULE**EFFECTIVE JANUARY 1, 1995:****Cost of Registrations:**

Cows up to 1 yr. old.....	\$20.00
Bulls up to 1 yr. old.....	\$20.00
Cows over 1 yr. old.....	\$40.00
Bulls over 1 yr. old.....	\$40.00
Animals from A.I. sires.....	\$21.00

Cost of Transfers:

Regular Transfers.....	\$20.00
Inner-herd Transfers.....	\$10.00

Registration and Transfers

for non Members.....\$100.00

New Membership in ADCA (for individuals

owning registered Dexters).....\$30.00

Associate Member (for individuals not

owning Dexter cattle).....\$30.00

Annual Renewal (for all memberships).....

\$20.00

Subscriber (bulletin only).....

\$10.00

Note: Names for registration cannot exceed 21 letters

and spaces

The code
letter for 1995
is "E"

REGIONAL DIRECTORS

Region 1	Missouri and Illinois Billie D. Watkins, Route 2, Box 148, Lexington, IL 61753	309-365-5611
Region 2	Oregon and Idaho John P. Wolf, 14437 Evans Valley Rd., Silverton, OR 97381	503-873-6034
Region 3	Washington, Hawaii and Alaska currently vacant	
Region 4	Colorado, Nebraska, S. Dakota, N. Dakota, Montana, Wyoming and Iowa currently vacant	
Region 5	Canada Carol Davidson, Bright Meadows, RR1, Ladysmith, BC V0R 2E0	604-245-4046
Region 6	Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas George Branson, Route 2, Box 158, Goliad, TX 77963	512-645-2207
Region 7	Indiana, Kentucky and Ohio currently vacant	
Region 8	Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi, N. Carolina, S. Carolina, Tennessee Ernst Gulzau, Rt. 2, Box 109C, Reliance TN 37369	615-338-2203
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Region 13	Michigan, Minnesota, Wisconsin James Nerenhausen, 3972 Fond du Lac Rd., Box 2288, Oshkosh, WI 54903	414-233-3268

This is an example of the way that the bulletin will be in the future, in the form of a 5½" x 8½" booklet. Usable space will be less than the 8.5 x 11, and printing costs will be generally higher, reflecting more pages, the need for cropping and stapling, and higher postage costs. If you have comments or opinions regarding this new size, please contact your Regional Director, an officer or the Editor. (The dotted line is the necessary margin line. The solid line symbolizes the edge of a 5½" x 8½" page.)

A CALL TO ACTION

John P. Wolf, Director Region 2

Has it ever occurred to the membership that perhaps we are in a class all of our own? First, the Dexter breed is the smallest bovine in the world which has found popularity in its diversity. Secondly, we will never be able to compete with the other seventy-five beef and dual purpose breeds for getting large amounts of beef from the hoof to the consumer. Are we, or are we not going to survive in a class all our own? This question needs to be addressed.

Breeders of Dexters that can no longer depend totally on the sale of breeding stock for an income because of the increase in numbers are now facing a competitive market that is completely controlled by the large beef breeds. Results have been poor. Many breeders are pulling the pin and getting out because, as of now, the future looks limited for a livable income from the Dexter beef market.

As a Dexter breeder I believe, along with many other members, that we have come to a cross-road and we are going to have to start fishing or cut the bait. We need to find alternative ways of marketing our product with an emphasis on Dexters. This means exiting the main river and heading up a side stream to fish for new opportunities.

A case in point. About nine years ago I chose to raise Dexters because I strongly felt that this breed had a great future for small land owners because of their size, hardiness and adaptability. I was hooked. My son, on the other hand, broke tradition at about this time and ventured into a very new field of livestock unknown to most - the Emu, which is a large, flightless bird from Australia. Today Emu breeders have slaughter plants to handle their over-production and Emu meat is being offered in restaurants in the Portland and Salem area. A market for Emu by-products has been developed.

My point is this: Emu breeders organized from the very start and now it is paying off for them. My son has made tens of thousands of dollars from his Emu venture, while I have only made ten thousand dollars in the same period of time.

The Dexter organization is devoting much of its energy in promoting, without looking to the future when we will be faced with a surplus of cattle. A surplus of Dexters has been created in areas where breeding stock sales have declined. This Dexter surplus cannot compete on the open market because no market has been established for them. One Dexter producer told me it is "financial suicide" plain and simple. This will, without a doubt, lead to "has been" Dexter owners.

I might add that the Dexter, maybe due to a lack of knowledge on the part of auctioneers, does not fare well at auction yards. A breeder in my region was told that they would rather he not bring his Dexters to the yard. Since this incident, I have learned that a few other yards have the same attitude.

This message I bring you is not hearsay, it is real. The cry is "how can we survive?" I hope we can answer this question soon. An organized effort can move mountains. Lets go!

GOING MIDDLE OF THE ROAD ON HORNS - by Don Piehota

Although some members of the ADCA may be faced with the subject of polled vs. horns, I'm sure a few are uncertain and maybe unconcerned. In addition, some breeders may have encountered potential buyers who fear they might be in danger from horns. I myself don't believe the risk is very great because at our place we start by "respecting our cattle first". By this I mean that everything we do is planned in recognition that there are horns to be considered. Therefore our stock is not unduly pressed, alarmed, or manhandled. In short, we are careful and considerate.

However, for those otherwise inclined, I suggest they consider retaining the breed "badge of distinction", the horn, without any danger. Simply cut the horn to a short blunt shape that says "hey, I'm not just a runty Angus, but I'm also incapable of puncturing anything". How? Saw the horns to your satisfaction with a wire saw.

Your vet has a wire saw. It looks like two round handles with fine teeth on a wire connecting the handles. A wire saw creates so much heat (since it cuts so fast) that it cauterizes as it saws. Our vet used one on a cow that was aggressive with calves of other cows. It cuts both ways and there is no risk to the operator. The amount of horn cut off is entirely up to the owner.

As an afterthought.....Anyone afraid of a no-tip horn on a docile cow should think about raising pigeons or hamsters instead.

To the Editor:

I enjoyed the Annual Meeting.
I met new friends from all over the
U.S., Canada and England. After
returning to the Oklahoma Panhandle
I realized that mighty nice people own
Dexters; some with different views, but
still nice.

I'm looking forward to putting Dexters
in everyone's pastures!

Thanks,

Marvin B. Johnson
Smiling Johnson Ranch

Is Inbreeding a Problem With the Dexter Breed?

an opinion by Professor Richard Gradwohl, MS, MBA

Editor's Note: In order to present information without causing excessive conflict within the Association, this article has been edited and shortened at the request of Shep Springer, President. If you would like a copy of the entire article, you may contact Professor Richard Gradwohl, 25204 - 156th Ave. SE, Kent, WA 98042. A copy of a letter from the veterinarian who performed the post mortems is also available.

I have some real concerns about problems associated with inbreeding in the Dexter breed. When I first started with Dexters, I bought animals from three different herds- one from one herd, six from a second herd and three from a third. Of the ten animals, three died during pregnancy, one did not breed, and one had still births two times. Five good animals out of ten is a rather poor return on the investment.

The main reason for these problems was the result of inbreeding. We had autopsies done on the first two that died. Both were pregnant with heifer calves, and both were in about the seventh month. Tissues from various organs were sent to Washington State University and Oregon State University for evaluation. Our veterinarian suggested that the tissues were OK, but that the heart, lungs and liver looked very strange in terms of size. Inbreeding can result in a lot of very odd manifestations. These animals could not carry to term because of abnormalities with their hearts and other viscera. The pregnancy was just too much for them and we found them dead in the barn one morning. The deaths occurred about three weeks apart. Not only did we lose the dollars spent on the five animals, we also lost the heifer calves at seven months. What a disappointment.

Because of my disappointing experiences with the Dexter breed, I have made quite a study of inbreeding and line breeding. I would refer those interested to "The Basis of Linebreeding", by J.H. Lents, published by the PAW Publishing Co., copyright 1991. This is excellent material on linebreeding and inbreeding and is the result of his 25 years of study and experience. Some breeders have stated that "inbreeding is not the problem with the Dexter breed, its the quality of genes." This says a lot about the lack of knowledge, and some serious study on the subject might be in order.

The two animals that died in their seventh month of pregnancy had incestuous relationships on both pedigrees. In both cases, the level of influence of one ancestor is well above the maximum of 50% standard and would be considered incestuous. The risks of an incestuous relationship far outweigh any benefits. In his book "The Basis of Linebreeding", J.H. Lents indicates:

"Because of super concentrations developed through inbreeding there is a real possibility that undesirable traits will be brought to light and become fixed. On this account repeated inbreeding tends to be a risky proposition. As a practical matter, inbreeding is of less value to a livestock breeder than is the more sure and certain method of line breeding".

What most frequently occurs in inbreeding is the manifestation of negative traits through super concentration of more than 50% of the blood of a given ancestor. Repeated inbreeding usually results in various abnormalities, as was the case with these two animals.

You need to look back 4 to 5 generations to discover if a particular ancestor has had more than a 50% total influence. The most common are father/daughter, son/mother, grandfather/granddaughter, grandson/ grandmother and sister/brother. All of these can contribute to the more than 50% influence, and can occur within different generations. My observation indicates the Dexter breed is full of these relationships.

The math of inbreeding is very simple. Each generation totals 100%. First generation 50% each for father and mother. Second generation four grandparents at 25% each. Third generation, eight great grandparents at 12.5% each. Sixteen great-great grandparents in the fourth generation at 6.25% each and 32 great-great-great grandparents in the fifth generation at 3.125% and so on. Basically, you look for the same sire or dam in each of the generations, then add up the totals for a particular ancestor. If the total is more than 50% as an influence factor, you have an inbred animal. You should select a sire or dam based on keeping your influence factor at 50% or less. This is called linebreeding. Over 50% is called inbreeding. The great cattle breeders of the past have used linebreeding very successfully. (Adapted from "The Basis of Linebreeding", by J.H. Lents).

In their book "Breeding and Improving of Farm Animals", Seventh Edition, by Warwick and Legates they suggest:

"In many inbreeding experiments, hereditary abnormalities or lethal genes have appeared. Such traits are almost always recessive in low frequencies in outbred herds, but remain hidden and unsuspected, usually or always being covered by their dominant alleles. When inbreeding occurs, the probability of these genes appearing in homozygous form is increased, just as the probability of all genes being homozygous is increased. Inbreeding does not create such factors, it merely permits them to be expressed and identified."

There is nothing that can ruin a cattle breed faster than inbreeding. Warwick and Legates also suggest that inbreeding has negative effects on vigor, reproductive abilities, growth rates, abnormalities and other observable negative effects.

An outstanding animal resulting from inbreeding does not have the ancestry gene pool to reproduce its desirable traits on a consistent basis. It's offspring has less. This could be one reason why the Dexter breed is so inconsistent. The prepotency for consistent reproduction of desirable traits has, to a great extent, been lost.

I suggest that the book "The Basis of Linebreeding", by J.H. Lents be read by every Dexter owner/breeder. This would help breeders to better understand the effects of linebreeding and inbreeding, and how to improve the Dexter breed and eliminate the negative effects that have appeared. As it stands now, the Dexter breed has, to a large extent, lost its characteristics which should have become fixed.

A letter to the Editor, from the Editor, Pat Mitchell

It is now my turn to share some ideas and opinions regarding this Bulletin and the information that is printed. There have been comments made that the Bulletin has become a forum just for complaints. In many cases, it appears that that statement is true. Sometimes, all that I've received for printing has been "less than positive". As Editor, I have felt that people's ideas from varying points of view should be printed, so that all sides of issues can be heard, as long as they are not personal attacks. Our new President has stated that only positive comments will be printed in the future which, in my opinion, could limit the voicing of opposing viewpoints. Other points of concern are:

1. To this date, there have been no formal guidelines, deadlines or formats for the publication of the Bulletin. When I became Editor, I was given one target - keep the cost of the Bulletin as low as possible. Recently, the President has drafted a set of guidelines and has submitted them to the Board for their review. I support the establishment of guidelines for the Bulletin, but I would have preferred to have been asked for my opinions and ideas. We have not always been consistent with timely publication of the Bulletin, sometimes due to our own errors in timing, sometimes due to lack of content to print, and sometimes due to delays in getting information from the Secretary. Because I am the person ultimately responsible for the publication of the Bulletin, I apologize for any inconvenience this may have caused.
2. A letter sent to the membership from the President in early August stated that resumes were being solicited for the Editor's position, and that the President was assuming the interim role of Editor. All of this was done without any knowledge on my part. I was notified of this action by a member who received his letter before I did. I (and others attending the Annual Meeting) was under the impression that I was asked to continue as Editor for the next year, as evidenced by my request in the last Bulletin for suggestions and ideas to improve Bulletin format and content. If I were not continuing as Editor, this request would not have been made by me. Because of this uncertainty regarding who the Editor is/will be, people are unsure where to send information, resulting in another delay.
3. The Board voted to give the President responsibility for the content and format of the Bulletin, and to work with the Editor to improve the content and appearance. So far, there has not been a great deal of working "with" the Editor. I have been told the size, the page layout, print size, cover colors etc - all the things that have been done in the past without a problem. In my opinion, this reduces the role of the Editor to little more than a "copy boy", which is not acceptable. Since the President now has to approve all articles, it is my opinion that important info and/or views different than the officers' might not get out to the entire membership.

Based on these events, and the current state of apparent confusion and unrest within the membership, I find myself in the position of "saying good-bye" as Editor. *Please note: I am not resigning.* Our President has stated that he wants to take the Bulletin in a different direction. My fundamental beliefs and philosophies are different than the current officers', and it would not be productive for us to continually be at odds. I feel that the Bulletin has the potential to be a very good vehicle for ideas and articles about Dexters and items of general interest to breeders. Look at this edition - it has a lot of good items and an improved look. I regret that it appears that I won't be able to continue to work toward even more improvements. I'm not leaving the Association, just the current role of Editor. I will continue to try to make the ADCA better for all members, not just a few. I have enjoyed the new friends that I have made in the past two years as Editor, and I thank all of you for your support. Good Luck.

Do you know.....

1. As a rule of thumb, lactating cows or replacement heifers should consume approximately what percentage of their body weight in dry matter daily?

- a. 1%
- b. 2%
- c. 3%
- d. 4%

2. Approximately how many pairs of genes do cattle have?

- a. 500,000
- b. 400,000
- c. 300,000
- d. 200,000

3. If you were looking to improve production, (i.e. gainability and reproductive efficiency) which of the following minerals would you increase?

- a. Phosphorus
- b. Calcium
- c. Potassium
- d. Magnesium

4. The energy requirements of lactating heifers are _____ % higher than the requirements of a heifer in the last trimester of pregnancy.

- a. 13%
- b. 60%
- c. 3%
- d. 20%

5. On a slaughter animal, which is the last component to put on?

- a. Fat
- b. Bone
- c. Muscle

Answers: 1-b; 2-d; 3-b; 4-d; 5-a

Editor's note:

Letters and articles that are printed in this Bulletin are contributed from the membership of the Association, and are to be considered the opinions of the contributors. They are not necessarily the opinions of the ADCA.

IDEAS FROM OUR MEMBERS

These are some of the ideas that have been forwarded to me as a result of the request from the last Bulletin for input from the membership of the Association. Please continue to send me your thoughts so that this Bulletin can **evolve** into the type of periodical that the majority of the membership desires.

"My 2 cents worth... I like the Bulletin the way it is now. I store mine in a 3 ring binder. If a change has to be made, I would vote for the 8 1/2 x 11 loose leaf for storageability. At the National Meeting the idea was floated about color/photo advertising. That should be a separate publication, The Bulletin should be an informative communique for members, not a sales brochure".

Ken Waller

"I am in favor of a 5 1/2 x 8 1/2 booklet, with 1/8, 1/4, 1/2 or full page advertising. Also, color photos on 1/2 or full page ads. Advertising throughout the booklet. Every two months should be sufficient for articles or advertising"

Marvin Johnson

"Like what you are doing with the Bulletin. All we need is a convenient information sheet for members. Classified Advertising should be on a separate sheet so it can be sent to new inquiries. Inquiries do not need member info, letters to the Editor etc. We like the size it is now. We store ours in a loose leaf binder. 8 1/2 x 11 with pre-punched holes would be OK also".

Robert L. Waller

"Thanks for a good job on the meeting and the Bulletin. I prefer the present format."

Wilmer Schmell

"An 8 1/2" x 11" loose leaf version with punched holes would be an inexpensive yet convenient way to make the Bulletin easier to store for future reference. Also, it would be good to have more general information re: raising cattle, diseases, feeding, and breeding. Most Dexter owners only have a few animals, and may not have access to good information.

Sandi Thomas

BREEDING SYSTEMS

taken from text published by ALBC, by Shep Springer

Selection of animals always occurs against a backdrop of breeding systems. These are as important as selection, for they produce the animals upon which future selection will be used. Inbreeding, linebreeding, linecrossing and crossbreeding are types of breeding systems. The terms can be emotionally charged for many breeders, but each system can be useful to animal production and conservation programs.

INBREEDING

Inbreeding is the mating together of animals which are related so that the resulting offspring have one or more ancestors that occur on *both* the sire's side and the dam's side of the pedigree. Inbreeding can vary from extreme (or close) to less extreme (or distant). Examples of close inbreeding would be mating of full siblings or parent to offspring, while more distant inbreeding would be mating half-siblings or cousin to cousin.

Inbreeding itself is neither bad nor good. The quality of the result depends on what goes into the mating. Put good animals in, and good animals will uniformly come out. Put in any genetic weaknesses, and weak or deformed animals can result. Importantly, if good-looking animals hiding genetic weaknesses are inbred, then these weaknesses will be exposed. For that reason, inbreeding should always be coupled with a program of selection for excellence in breed characteristics, viability and fertility, with the strict culling of any animals that show weakness. Inbreeding should be used in moderation; a general guideline is to increase the inbreeding coefficient by no more than 5% per generation.

Inbreeding has negative connotations for most breeders, but it can be a powerful tool to increase the consistency and uniformity of a population. Inbreeding has been used, either purposefully or accidentally, in the establishment of most breeds.

The use of inbreeding does require close attention to detail. Some breeders will calculate the inbreeding coefficient in their herds or flocks. Of more importance is the careful observation of the population of interest. When levels of inbreeding pass certain thresholds, most groups of animals experience "inbreeding depression". This is the decline in reproductive fitness and in the vigor of the young produced. Breeds will vary in their tolerance of inbreeding, and some seem unusually resistant to inbreeding depression. Even so, it is always advisable to keep available an outcross within the same breed to use in case of inbreeding depression, so that the survival of the population does not depend on the continued success of inbreeding.

LINEBREEDING

Technically, linebreeding is a form of inbreeding that seeks to concentrate the genetic impact of a single excellent individual (rather than several) throughout a population. The goal is to create a group of animals as much like the excellent individual as possible. The most common linebreeding mating is a half-brother to half-sister, though cousin matings are also considered linebreeding.

The differences between linebreeding and inbreeding are subtle. As one breeder said, "it's linebreeding if it works, and inbreeding if it doesn't." This reflects the common assumption that linebreeding is good, inbreeding is bad. Though most of the comments about inbreeding are also true of linebreeding, linebreeding is less extreme and its benefits can be gained with a lower risk.

Linebreeding has been the specific strategy used in the development of many standardized breeds, such as the Morgan horse, in which early matings were designed to concentrate the blood of the stallion Justin Morgan. This strategy has also been used in the development of bloodlines or strains within breeds.

The strength of both inbreeding and linebreeding is that they narrow the range of variation, making the resulting population more uniform and therefore more predictable. Purebred animal breeding frequently has this as one of its goals: a uniform, predictable high quality herd or flock. The weakness of inbreeding and linebreeding is the possible loss of vigor and reproductive performance. To prevent this, rigorous culling should always be a part of an inbreeding or linebreeding program.

CROSSBREEDING

Crossbreeding refers to the mating together of different breeds, and it can be a useful and fascinating practice. The initial result of crossing two distantly related breeds is a sometimes spectacular performance boost called hybrid vigor or heterosis.

Crossbreeding is most often used today to get superior production stock. An example is the common practice of crossing Angus and Hereford cattle. The initial offspring, or F1 offspring, are uniform black baldy cattle that are black with white faces. If these black baldies are bred to each other, however, the results are quite non-uniform: black cattle, red cattle, white-faced blacks, white-faced reds, horns on some, others polled. Colors, horns, body type and performance will all vary between the Angus extreme and the Hereford extreme.

The initial uniformity gained by cross-breeding is due to genetic uniformity. This is based on the fact that the F1 offspring have one Hereford gene and one Angus gene at each gene site. The next generation's variability results from the resegmentation of genes into Hereford pairs, Angus pairs, Hereford/Angus pairs and Angus/Hereford pairs. Multiply that by the hundreds of thousands of genetic sites present in cattle and it is easy to understand just how variable the results can be. While in theory it would be possible to reassemble a purebred Angus or Hereford from the mix, this is practically impossible.

While the use of males in crossbreeding may serve a rare breed conservation program, females must be bred pure to replenish the rare breed population. Crossbreeding the females is a waste of their genetic value, as well as one of their limited number of breeding seasons. In some cases, crossbreeding has hastened the demise of the purebred stock that is necessary to produce the crossbreds. This is very like killing the goose that laid the golden egg.

ALBC BREEDING GUIDE NOW AVAILABLE

The American Livestock Breeds Conservancy recently announced that *A Conservation Breeding Handbook*, by E.F. Sponenberg and C.J. Christman, has been published. This handbook was written primarily for people interested in rare breeds, but it addresses subjects of interest to all animal breeders - developing a philosophy, selection, improvement breeding, breeding systems such as inbreeding, linebreeding and crossbreeding.

The handbook includes detailed breeding programs for genetic management of herds or flocks and rescue protocols for critically rare populations. The programs described are based in the science of genetics, but include the practical management considerations which are essential to success.

The handbook may be purchased for \$13.95, plus \$3 shipping, from ALBC, PO Box 477, Pittsboro, NC 27312.

FROM THE PRESIDENT:

No articles of a negative nature about any decisions or actions of the Officers will be published until the writer communicates directly with that person or persons.

This allows the opportunity to address the problem directly without "airing the dirty laundry" to the entire membership. This is another move toward positive action.

**DIRECTOR AND FORMER DIRECTOR
DO WELL AT OREGON STATE FAIR**

John Wolf, Region 2 Director, exhibited the Grand Champion Dexter cow at the 1995 Oregon State Fair, while Sandi Thomas, the region's former director, exhibited the Grand Champion Dexter bull and was also awarded the status of Premier Exhibitor of Dexter cattle. Congratulations to both!!

Vesicular Stomatitis.....or Foot and Mouth Disease?

From the United States Department of Agriculture Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service.

VESICULAR STOMATITIS (VS) is a viral disease that affects cattle, horses, swine, sheep, goats, many wild animals, and occasionally - man. It causes blister-like lesions to form in the mouth (on the tongue, dental pad and lips), and in the nostrils, on areas around the hooves and on the teats.

These blisters swell and break, leaving raw tissue that is so painful, infected animals generally refuse to eat or drink and show signs of lameness. Severe weight loss often follows, and in dairy cattle, a severe drop in milk production also occurs.

The outward signs of VS are identical to those of FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE (FMD), a foreign animal disease that has not occurred in the United States since 1929. The only way to tell the two diseases apart is through laboratory tests.

In the past, VS occurred in the United States only in the summer and early fall months. Usually, little spread occurred, and only a few clinical cases were seen. The disease was transitory and generally ran its course in about two weeks.

How the disease spreads from herd to herd is not fully known. Once in a herd, the disease apparently moves from animal to animal by contact or exposure to saliva or fluid from the ruptured lesions. Isolation can reduce spread, and antibiotics help prevent secondary infections.

Anyone noting any signs of vesicular condition - slobbering, lameness, loss of weight, drop in milk production, and blisters - should report these signs to their veterinarian or State or Federal animal health officials immediately! Early detection is vital in preventing the nationwide spread of FMD, eliminating possible invasions of FMD, and most importantly, protecting our valued livestock industries.

Dexter owners and breeders:

Take heed! Watch your animals closely. Look and observe their behavior. The danger is real, not just a scare tactic.

LIFETIME MEMBERSHIP AWARDED

Dear Shep,

Thank you for your letter of August 11 in which you notified us that both Marge and I had been conferred honorary life membership in the American Dexter Cattle Association. Needless to say, this was quite a surprise. We are delighted to have this honor bestowed upon us. Not one, but the two of us! That is quite unusual to have two in one family honored at the same time. My question is, "What have we done to deserve this, and are we worthy?" At any rate, our sincere thanks to the officers, directors and members of the Association for this thoughtful gesture.

It looks like you folks had a good meeting in Michigan. We had tentatively planned to drive out but we were committed to attend a wedding the previous week in Massachusetts. Since we must rely on the good graces of a neighbor to tend our herd during any absence, we try to avoid calling upon him too frequently. Perhaps next year.

Thanks again from a thinning-grey-headed former president!

Sincerely,

Mark L. Davis II

IT'S "SHOTIME" AT THE OREGON STATE FAIR!

Eleven of the seventeen Dexters shown at the Oregon State Fair this year were second and third generation offspring of Lane End "Lucifer".

Two weeks before the show these offspring were brought into the corral, off of 180 acres of freedom, to be haltered for the first time (ages 2 months to 17 months). During that two weeks, they were taught to lead, were bathed, had their horns groomed, their feet cleaned and their tails trimmed by an eleven year old girl, Heather, a 12 year old boy, Stuart, a 15 year old girl, Stacey and a 54 year old Gramma Sandi (Sandi Thomas).

While at the Fair, 4 year old Waylon and 1 1/2 year old "Me-O" caught free rides on the cattle to and from the water trough.

Everyone was very well behaved and did well at the Fair. Kids, cows and Gramma had a great time at the Show!

Dexter Cattle

*A breed from the
past,
for the present,
and the future.*

Atherton gives a "beefy" award

By giving roast beef to a hot dog, Roy Atherton may have started a tradition.

Atherton, who raises Irish Dexter cattle at his ranch near Oxbow Park, was inspired by the Budweiser Water Ski Tour and Wakeboard Series at Blue Lake Park last week when the wakeboard term "roast beef spiffey" caught his eye. Tour performers are judged on the stunt, performed when the rider grabs the heel-side edge of the board while in the air.

The 74 year old Atherton, a masters athlete and retired Air Force Lt. Col., presented his own trophy to winner Zane Schwenk - a cooler with 40 lbs. of roast beef.

"They were nuts about it," Atherton said. "Its lifted them like crazy. They see it as really being something for the beef industry."

Atherton says that tour organizers plan on awarding roast beef to the winners at all 10 tour stops next year, including the return to Blue Lake.

"I read it and it peaked my interest that maybe I could sponsor it," Atherton said, "because I've got the best roast beef in the world."

Classified Advertising

Advertise anything that pertains to the sale of Dexter cattle or Dexter semen. The price of advertising is \$5.00 per 2" ad, per issue, or \$25.00 per year for six issues. Please make all checks payable to **ADCA**, and please submit them with your ad for inclusion into the Bulletin. Business cards can be printed and are welcome. To assure prompt entry in the next Bulletin, please send your ads directly to the Editor.

CATTLE FOR SALE

CALIFORNIA

Retiring - wish to sell registered black Dexters. Dehorned except for calves. 4 bred cows, 1 heifer, 4 yearling heifers and 4 bull calves.

L.R. Stanley
P.O. Box 1527
Alturas, CA 96101
(916)233-2771

COLORADO

Cows, heifers, and bulls. All ages and sizes. Very short to tall. All black. Some dehorned.

J & J Mini Ranch
John and Judy Heisler
1600 17th Ave.
Longmont, CO 80501
(303) 851-0420

ILLINOIS

Registered cows, heifers, calves, and bulls. All from Illinois Dept. of Agriculture certified disease-free herd.

Hilltop Haven Farm
Bill and Donna Watkins
RR2, Box 148
Lexington, IL 61753
(309) 365-5611

IOWA

Three dun bull calves and one black bull calf for sale. \$500 each. Long legged, but will not be real tall.

Anderson's Animals
Paul Anderson
773 Tesup St.
Indianola, IA 50125
(515) 961-6772

MASSACHUSETTS

For sale: Dehorned black Dexters due to calve Summer 1995.

4041 Colleen of Old Orchard d/b 12/14/88
5458 Rosie of Brookfield d/b 7/12/91
5674 Rivergill Kate d/b 6/18/92

Sandy Brown
58 River Rd.
Gill, MA 01376
(413) 863-8243

MICHIGAN

For sale: Registered Dexter bulls, cows, and calves. Good bloodlines, easy calving. All black cows, one red bull: short 18 mos., and one short black bull.

Dinsmore Farm
Ron & Gail Brinkley
5455 U.S. 12 W.
Buchanan, MI 49107
(616) 695-5320

MAINE

Red spring heifer calf, born 4/11/95. Exceptional body type and Irish Setter red. Both parents sired by Lucifer of Knotting. Best Offer.

Red Field Farm
Gary E. Williams
Box 243AA
Penobscott, ME 04476
(207)326-4717

KANSAS

Smiling Johnson

Dexter Headquarters
P.O. Box 441

Elkhart, Kansas 67950

Phone (405) 696-4836

Stationed in the Oklahoma Panhandle

A brand and Breed on the move

Breeding stock available

Serving 5 states within within 80 mile radius



MICHIGAN

For sale: Registered Dexter bulls, cows, and calves. Five 1995 heifer calves now available, \$750 - \$900 each. All black, proportionate. One 1995 bull calf, short. \$500. Bred cows also available.

Shamrock Acres
Patrick and Linda Mitchell
7164 Barry St.
Hudsonville, MI 49426
(616) 875-7494

MICHIGAN

Registered black 4 year old cow (open). Also, short black 9 month old bull, can be registered.

Seven Springs Ranch
John J. Boda
6056 Gresham Hwy.
Vermontville, MI 49096
(517) 726-1010

MINNESOTA

Registered Dexter bull, born March 1994. Gentle. Black with red genes. Limited number of 1995 heifer calves, red and black.

David Lentz
Rt 2
Royalton, MN 56373
(612) 335-2369

MISSOURI

Registered cows, heifers, calves, and bulls. All from MO Dept. of Ag. certified disease-free herd. Also USDA inspected summer sausage and beef sticks made from Dexter beef.

Twainland Dexter Farm
James Mitchell
Rt 2, Box 71
Paris, MO 65275
(816) 327-5585

*If you didn't
check with me, you
may have paid too
much!*

MISSOURI

We recently bought out two Dexter herds and are offering the following:

One 4 yr. old proven red/dun bull. Two 2 yr. old bulls-black and dun. The black 2 yr. old has red genes. Several weaned bull calves, both dun and black. 4 bred cows, 3 bred heifers, several weaned heifer calves. Both red and black. All black stock has red genes. We have both short and tall types. I'm sure we have a Dexter to suit you at the right price.

Rainbow Hills Dexter Farm
Jerry Starnes
Rt 2, Box 75
Poplar Bluff, MO 63901
(314) 785-2719 or (816) 826-5645

MISSOURI

Registered Dexter bulls for sale. Hester's Finley #5588. Black, born 8/18/92. Gentle, very nice short type. Mississippi Billy Rae #6474. Black, born 4/16/94. Tall.

Mississippi Ridge
John E. Knoche
RR 1, Box 214A
LaGrange, MO 63448
(314) 655-4152

MISSOURI

We will be offering this year's bull and heifer calves to be ready to go after Nov. 15th. These will be black and horned out of our 37" bull SJDH "Charlie Small" #5710. Please call for prices and availability.

True Grit Farm
Bob and Carol Rohloff
Rt. 3, Box 182
Montrose, MO 64770
(816) 476-5442

MISSOURI

Herd dispersal - includes handsome, dark red/dun bull, same color yearling bull, 2 yr old bull, cow, and yearling heifer. All Kerry type.

Danny and Lida Soileau
Patriot Hill Farm
Rt 2, Box 115
Palmyra, MO 63461

NEBRASKA

Irish Dexter heifer born 6/5/94. Sire: Prairie Meadows Amos (#4902). Dam: Twainland #95 (#5344). \$800.

Felicia Hall or Rodney Birdsell
RR 2 Box 54
Beatrice, NE 68310
(402) 223-4297

NEW JERSEY

Black registered Dexter calves for sale. Dehorned. Bull born 2/4/95. Heifer born 2/14/95.

Elaine and Allan Abrams
Arrow Wood Farm
104 E. Saddle River Rd.
Saddle River, NJ 07458
(201) 327-0740

NEW MEXICO

Registered dehorned black bull and cow. Bull - #4021. Manitou P-Bar Toby. Born 2/9/89. Short, great breeder. \$1100. Cow - #2935. Bricoe's Eleanor. Born 1/29/85. Small calves - to calf in fall. \$600.

Jerry Sewrook
712 Hermosa
Chaparral, NM 88021
(505) 824-4357

NEW YORK

Two registered black Dexter cows. Calved March, 1995. Raising their offspring. Cows not bred back as of June.

Charles D. Betz
PO Box 254
Hobart, NY 13788
(607) 538-9100

OHIO

#3694 Twainland Clarkia. 7 yr old black proportionate cow with calf. Hand milked for 5 yrs. Must sell. Non-vaccinated, tested clean.

RARE REALITY FARM
Nancy Schilb
3630 Berkey Southern
Swanton, Oh 43558
(419) 826-1677

OHIO

For sale: Registered Dexter stock. Dehorned. Please call for more information.

Crow Hill Farm
The Schlegels
5484 Force Rd.
Shreve, OH 44676
(216)567-3890

OHIO

Registered Dexter cattle. Cows, bulls, and calves.

Elmer E. Templeton
Rt 1, Box 65
Fleming, OH 45729
(614) 373-4892

OHIO

Calves, cows, and bulls. Embryos also available. All from certified and accredited herd by Ohio Dept. of Agriculture.

Briar Hill Farm
James G. Johnson
4092 Broadview Rd.
Richfield, OH 44288
(216) 659-4861

OREGON

Small, select herd of Dexter cattle. Usually some for sale. Specializing under 40", black and red/dun.

Kelvin Grove Stock Farms
James H. Brown
15060 S.W. Hillsboro Hwy.
Hillsboro, OR 97123
(503) 628-1116

OREGON

For sale: Registered Dexters.

10 open yearling heifers @\$1250 each. 8 bred 2yr old heifers @\$1500 ea. Several pairs with heifer calves @\$2500 / pr. With bull calves \$2000 / pr. One young cow born 5/11/91 with twin heifer calves born 7/7/94- all three for \$4500. Bull-Glencara Paddy, #3864EX black, 44" tall, 1050 lbs @ 4yrs. Offspring don't carry EX. \$2500. Several yearling bulls @\$1000.

My first calves from Paddy are on the ground and are pretty as a picture. I offer these cattle for sale as a complete dispersal. Will offer special volume pricing.

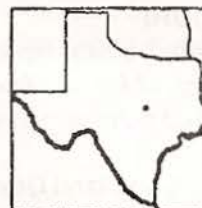
Roy Atherton
21125 S.E. Yamhill
Gresham, OR 97030
(503) 666-5356

PENNSYLVANIA

Herd reduction sale, private treaty. Bred cows, bulls and heifers. Call evenings.

Philip Martz
RD4 Box 162
Berlin, PA 15530
(814) 267-5052

Texas Registered Stock



• Both Types of Registered
Dexter Stock Usually Available
For Sale

• We need more breeders in Texas. Therefore, if we don't have the animal you want, we will help you find it from our Texas Breeders.

Briscoe's DBL D Stock Farms

Doyle & Delmareen Briscoe
P.O. Box 2368
Harker Heights, Texas 76543
817-939-6016

VIRGINIA

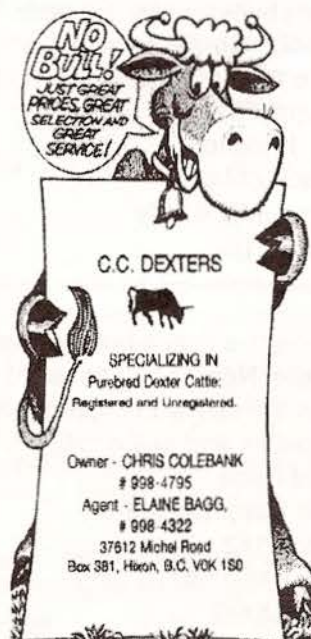
At Dog Run, we breed registered Dexter cattle for short, well-proportioned conformation and good dispositions.

Now offering a selection of horned black cows, heifers and calves. Delivery services available.

Dog Run Dexters
Route 3 Box 5806

Larry Higgins &
Gwen Casey-Higgins

Berryville, VA 22611
(703) 955-4421



WASHINGTON

Small black Dexters available. Years of quality herd management.

**Grand View Farm**

7411 288th St. E.
Graham, WA 98338
(206) 847-7204

Charles and Bettie George

WASHINGTON

For sale: 2 heifers, 16 mo. and 3 mo. and 2 cows-
2 1/2 and 4 1/2 yrs old.

Evelyn Colclough
10418 16th St. E.
Puyallup, WA 98372
(206) 927-4608 or (206) 927-9602

WASHINGTON

Registered cattle for sale:

Dublin's Red Beauty, #5326, red cow
Billy Bob's Daisy Mae, #7168, red heifer
Billy Bob's Danny Boy, #7167, red bull
Dublin's Billy Bob, #5846, red bull
Happy Mountain Farm
Dick and Arlene Gradwohl
25204 - 156th Ave. SE
Kent, WA 98042
(206) 631-1911

SEMEN FOR SALE

Please note - All advertising pertaining to the sale of semen in this Bulletin is required to state the height of the bull from the shoulder to the ground and the age at which the height was recorded.

CANADA

Semen for Canadian and U.S. use:

Hiyu Tyee #3365, black 45" @ 5yrs
Bedford Romarc Rambler #5449, black 41" @ 2yrs
Wee Gaelic Mr. O'Toole #5741, dun 45" @ 3 yrs
Riverhill Saturn's Galaxy #5255, black 41" @ 2 yrs

NEW

CORNAHIR OUTLAW #6703, RED 43" @ 3yrs
1-5 straws-\$35.00/straw. 6 or more \$30.00 each
Please refer to May/June 1994 Bulletin for detailed information.

Carol Davidson
Bright Meadows, RR1
Ladysmith, BC Canada VOR 2E0

CANADA

Use Lucifer of Knotting, #3182, 45" @ 3 yrs if you are looking for a top bull with red genes to improve udders and milk production. Loaner video available.

Paul and Judy Taylor
PO Box 125
Colinton, Alberta, Canada TOG 0R0
(403) 675-3831

Collected from Sir William, #4321. 42" and 750 lbs @18 months. Black. Has Produced several red/dun as well as black offspring. Excellent quality calves.

R.S. & Mary A. Springer
Green Valley Farm
708 Inverness Rd.
Ft. Collins, CO 80524
(303) 484-2711

MISSOURI

Limited amount of semen available from Rhea of Sunshine, #4588. Red, 38 1/2" tall, 670 lbs @ 4 yrs. High proportion of heifers. First come, first serve. \$20 per straw plus s & h.

Rainbow Hills Dexter Farm
Rt 2, Box 75
Poplar Bluff, MO 63901
(314) 785-2719 or (816) 826-5645

OHIO

Collected by COBA/Select Sires from Jamie O'Callen, #1949. Black, proportionatetype. Excellent disposition, 42" tall @ 39 months.

Briar Hill Farm
James G. Johnson
4092 Broadview Rd.
Richfield, OH 44286
(216) 659-4861

OREGON

Thomas'Reu Grande #3847. Black with red genes, 40" @ 3 yrs. \$20 / straw plus s & h. Approved International Export, from US or Canada. Thomas' Magic Pride. Black with red genes. 40" @ 3 1/2 yrs. \$20 / straw.

Thomas' Dexters
Al and Sandi Thomas
PO Box 135
Antelope, OR 97001
Phone / FAX (503) 489-3385

PENNSYLVANIA

Collected from Anton of Mt. Carmel, #2871. Red. 40 1/2" tall, 8 yrs old and 975 lbs. Proportionate, long bodied, fleshy. Producing clean-uddered heifers and fleshy bulls. \$15 per straw + shipping.

Philip R. Martz, Sr.
RD 4, Box 162
Berlin, PA 15530
(814) 267-5052

WASHINGTON

Collected from Glencarra Paddy, #3864 EX. Black, 44 1/2" tall, 1050 lbs @ 4 yrs. \$20 / straw + s & h. Note his offspring do not carry EX.

Evelyn Colclough
10418 16th St. East
Puyallup, WA 98372
(206) 927-4608

BOOKS FOR SALE

please order all books from:
Rosemary Fleharty, ADCA Sec.
Route 1, Box 378
Concordia, MO 64020

THE LIFE AND TIMES OF DEXTERS

BY TED NEAL

A full color book about Dexters direct from England.
\$27.50 check or money order.

DEXTER CATTLE

BY JOHN HAYS -USA
\$7.95 per copy, plus \$1.55
postage and handling

THE DEXTER COW AND CATTLE KEEPING ON A SMALL SCALE

BY DR. WILLIAM THROWER - ENGLAND
\$9.00 each, postage paid

**KERRY AND DEXTER CATTLE
and other ancient Irish breeds.****A history**

BY PATRICK LEONARD CURRAN
Lecturer, Faculty of Agriculture
University College, Dublin
Council Member, Royal Dublin Society
Royal Dublin Society, 1990
\$25

WISCONSIN - FOR SALE

Dexter bull calf born 3/95. Short, black, can be registered. Also, tall Dexter steer born 3/95.

Twin Creek's Ranch
Lynn and Mike Kasel
Rt 2 Box 151
Hixton, WI 54635
(715) 984-2455 call in evenings

FROM THE PRESIDENT

Its been a long hot summer after a cool, wet spring in Colorado. We are nearing the end of hay harvest. I hope to be able to spend more time on behalf of our membership now. I have had issues brought to my attention that do merit consideration. Some are of a personal nature that require more facts and background before I can present them to the board for recommendations and action. Remember, we must act from facts, not just personal experiences.

While there have been numerous responses to my decisions there have only been two negative responses to my decisions. This represents less than 10% of the total responses. If you feel that an issue needs attention, please contact me. I cannot put into action any means of change without your input.

It is with regret that I accept the resignation of Director Fred Chesterley, Region 3. He has resigned because of his health. Fred has been a real asset to the board. Thanks so much for your input and advice, Fred, and though you are no longer going to be on the board, we still want to hear from you.

In November, we will be electing Directors in four regions. I hope people will look at the position of Director with conviction, actively serve the membership of the region, and make the commitment to attend annual meetings. Yes, it requires time and expense on the part of the individual, but if you are to be an asset to the ADCA you must be ready to give of yourself.

Again, I ask for your input. I will not always satisfy everyone. However, I will try. Let's move forward with positive actions.

R.S. "Shep" Springer
President

EDITOR'S NOTE:

Articles submitted but not published in this edition will be published at a later date unless a request is made not to print. Hopefully this won't be an inconvenience. For efficient and cost-effective printing, the Bulletin should be printed in four page increments - 8, 12 etc.

NOTE: THE DEADLINE FOR THE NEXT BULLETIN WILL BE OCTOBER 25, FOR PUBLICATION IN THE NOVEMBER/DECEMBER EDITION