



March / April, 1998

And the winners are . . .

A black and white portrait of a woman with voluminous, curly hair and bangs. She is smiling broadly, showing her teeth. She is wearing a dark, possibly sequined or beaded necklace. The background is a soft, out-of-focus grey.



T-Bone waiting for his mama (June) give birth, submitted by Jean Noll.



American Dexter Cattle Association

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Editorial

Understandably in the spring I receive less material for the Bulletin from members once pastures start greening up and those garden catalogs arrive. We all get busier which is one of the several reasons why this issue is running later than I would like. This does provide me the space to ramble on a bit about *communication* and other thoughts I have.

Communication is not just about talking but also about listening as it's an exchange of information. With the upcoming World Dexter Congress the most important goal those that represent the ADCA can undertake is not whether a consensus can be reached regarding an international breed standard, but should be that of opening up more channels of communication for the future exchange of ideas and information with the worldwide community of Dexter breeders.

One of the first things I did as editor was to contact the editors in Australia and England for a reciprocal agreement to publish articles from our respective publications. This has been a benefit to both them and us. We had a lot of articles about anchodroplasia because it was the first opportunity for most of our members to catch up on and learn about the ongoing research. A few members howled in protest that these articles were negative towards their type/sales of Dexters and therefore prospective buyers shouldn't see the Bulletin. My position has always been that one should have the information before buying just as if they were to purchase a truck. First they need to look under the hood and then one can make the decision as to whether they may want a small engine for it's fuel economy or a larger motor depending on one's needs. If one's buying a house/farm they need to know the community that they're moving into and prospective members have that right as well. I'm confident that they'll make some good friends and neighbors among the Dexter folks.

Sometimes the best decisions are no decisions, for rather than reaction it's better to do the research first so one can take responsible action because with most decisions there is going to be some kind of trade-off which needs to be understood for the

betterment of the breed. For example, the discussion about color is interesting although color is probably one of a breeds least important traits. Herefords decided on a white-face which had the trade-off of losing some good genes from some superior bulls with a non white-face. On the other hand, this did establish the breed's identity although color is one of the more easily transmitted genetic traits to a crossbred. The Life And Times Of Dexters by Ted Neal has an old photograph of a pied colored Kerry but a limited amount of white has been the accepted description for Dexters for a great many years. Our registry is based on pedigree so one can register an animal with excessive white if they so choose but that information should appear on the registration papers just as black and red/dun appear for another breeder's selection purposes. This is back to that theme of *communication*. With the Board's approval, I'd like to add color photographs to the Bulletin which I hope will help with the red/dun issue.

Color and horns are insignificant traits compared to rumps and udders. Whether one has one or a hundred Dexters, breeders need to have vision because all breeds do and should change due to market and production demands. For the most part, Dexters are, and have been, the ideal docile family cow, able to fulfill it's dual-purpose role of providing ample and quality beef and milk economically. The conservation of a breed is dependent on it's production and marketable attributes, not it's stereotype.

Finally, any breed association's primary function is the registration and transfer of animals. This takes precedence over anything else. It can, and should, provide information about the breed. It's purpose cannot be for the selling of breeders cattle as it is a non-profit organization. It can serve as a network to bring breeders together and assist with exhibitions and shows done regionally. The advertisement and promotion of the breed is most effective at the grass roots level, whether done individually or as regional groups.

Well, now that I've filled the page I can step down off of my soap box. I want to thank Karen once more for volunteering her time to our Dexter community. ©

Richard Henry, Editor

1998 ADCA
National Meeting
July 17 - 19th
Asheville, N.C.



Fixing Fence In Winter By Jack Goodman

This poem, though not about cows directly, is about repairing a fence to hold my Dexters on the cornfield.

there was corn here filling the air
with its green pulsing warmth
the sky was whistling blue
and you could feel the ground breathe
now row after row of chopped-off stalks
poke up through the tired snow

like headstones

the dove-colored sky is

a muffled echo

and the shh-chunk of my boots on the
snow

is almost embarrassing in its loudness
it is as though

standing here in the gray

snow

there is an emptiness waiting to be filled
non-cadescent light falls to the ground
forms recoil upon form

lines fade

it is as though the ground

is a womb

or a grave or a heart waiting

at the edge

of a universe for order or warmth

there is an aching beauty

expressed in absences



Andy didn't listen when I said "The bucket is empty, don't stick your head in there." Now he's the poster steer for "bucket calves". Photographs courtesy of Linda Charpie.



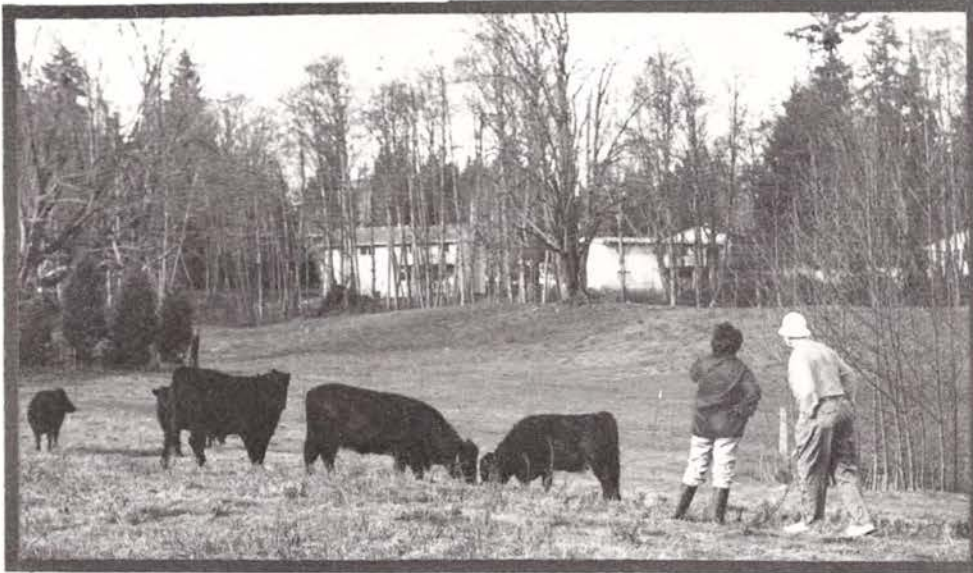
1998 Video Show

Enter your Dexter in this year's
AGM video show! Rules were in the
January/February Bulletin.

Mail your tapes to:

Jim Moody
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(941) 657-3464

REGION 3 MEETING



Members admiring the Dexters at Mark and Joann Youngs farm.

15 Dexter owners got together on Sunday, February 15th at a Pot Luck lunch to talk about cows. Several brought photographs of their herds, and we all trooped around outside to admire our host's Dexters. Mark and Joann Youngs, who have a small farm near Bothell (just outside Seattle) opened their farm to us and provided the trimmings for lunch.

The Region 3 Director, Carol Davidson, gave a talk on important functional and yield points to breed for, like the six parts that go together to make-up a good calf channel, how to judge yield and ribeye volume, and the importance of the chine placement. Carol also brought photographs from her collection to display the various points to use when distinguishing between short and longleg types. This was really useful, especially to the two new Dexter owners who had turned out. We all know that Carol chooses to breed the longleg type, but she explained the differences to those present in a safe, non-critical way that was very much appreciated.

A collection was taken to help defray Carol's travel expenses (and she says that was very much appreciated, too). Everyone left saying they had had a really good time and had learned lots, and that they were looking forward to the next meeting (as yet unscheduled).

◆Do Cows Sweat?◆

Cows do sweat. Perspiration in the bovine kind, however, is not so noticeable as it is in horses and some other animals. In the case of the horse the sweat glands are distributed widely over the skin and the animal sweats freely all over the body. But in the ox the sweat glands are less abundant and are most completely developed on the muzzle. Consequently a cow will sweat freely on the end of her nose, while what perspiration appears on her body is usually slight and almost imperceptible. *From A Book About A Thousand Things by George Stimpson.*

The World of Dexters

United Kingdom

The following is from the Summer 1997 (No. 135) Bulletin reprinted with the kind permission of the English Dexter Cattle Society.

'Milking' a Family Affair

July 30th was a fine, warm, sunny day. A perfect day for a calving. Red Lady was due to have her fourth calf — our first calf. Even before the pre-breakfast cup of coffee, I was out in that field. Lady was munching the grass, not looking at all as though she was in the first throes of labor. I was obviously more excited than she was at her impending motherhood. She looked at me. I looked at her. She didn't look any different than yesterday. In fact, she didn't look any different the next day, or the next, or the next, or the next. In fact, after five days, Malcolm and I started wondering if she had anything in there at all — or indeed, if the anything that was in there was ever going to come out.

Day 5, I woke at 2:00 in the morning — a premonition! "Malcolm" I said, "I think we ought to go and check on Lady." He obviously thought that this was "wimmin's" business, because he kept the bed warm, and I ended up in the middle of a field with a torch, trying to find a cow. It was the sound of munching that led me to the far corner. She seemed a little surprised to see me, and we passed a few pleasantries. Then she went back to eating; in the absence of anything better to do, I went back to bed.

Day 7, I'm now on quite intimate terms with Lady's back end, but it's the front end that is showing some change — she's stopped eating! Mind you, she's not doing anything else, so I take my daughter to her party.

Fifteen minutes, I'm away — fifteen minutes! When I come back, where there was one, there are now two.

She was so proud, and the special

call a cow uses for her calf in those first few hours is one of the loveliest sounds I've ever heard.

I was very keen to try my hand at milking. This simple procedure involved three buckets, a hay-net, a lead rope and an hour to spare.

Initially, me and a bucket would approach Lady, and I would explain to her about my cornflakes and my morning cup of tea. She would turn her head and look at me benevolently. I would position myself under an udder and carry out the approved technique for milking by hand, as illustrated in the cow manuals.

After a few pulls and tugs, miraculously, milk would squirt out — never in my bucket. It always seemed to end up on my glasses. At this point, Lady would wander off, bored by my ineptitude.

A new approach was required — food was always a sure thing with Lady. Hence my three buckets: one for washing, one for food and one for all the milk I was going to get.

It is an extraordinary and wonderful thing to behold how quickly such a placid and mild-mannered bovine can scoff a scoop of nuts! My super stainless steel milking pail would hardly be between my knees, when she finished what she's come for and she'd amble off.

Another new approach was required. If I brought Lady into the stable, then I could tie her up, next to a hay-net.

It was about now that I learnt about the bovine law of movement. A cow will always follow her calf. The calf will not always follow the cow. First catch your calf — and then try to move him — preferably in the direction in which you'd like to go.

It was at this stage that this milking of the family cow became a family business.

Malcolm would pick up the calf who would then pooh on his trousers. Malcolm would put down the calf.

We put a foal collar on the calf — calf lies down. Malcolm picks up calf. Calf poohs on Malcolm's trousers.

We now attach two lead ropes to either side of the head collar, and walk behind the calf — the occasional kneejerk helping a forward motion.

(One lead rope had us all going round in circles. First the calf, then Malcolm, then Lady, and then me.)

However, the new system proved so successful that along with my three buckets and three lead ropes, I now added the three-legged stool.

The first milking was not a success. I fell backwards off the stool. The second attempt was no more successful. The three legged became a two legged stool.

So now I sit on my haunches — this position does enable me to waddle forwards/backwards/sideways in order to keep the udder within reach of my cramping hands. I feel I am developing a handshake to defeat Tyson.

But I am proud to be able to inform you that I got two pints this morning. The fact that she then kicked the bucket over — well! As Malcolm said, before I buried him in the dung heap, "It's no use crying over spilt milk." ♦

By Ann Gough

WORLD DEXTER

CONGRESS 1998

August 28th - 31st

Royal Agricultural College
Cirencester, U.K.

The main objective will be to gain a greater understanding of Dexters worldwide, both through lectures and meeting overseas breeders. Another objective will be the formation of a worldwide Dexter breed standard. ♦

◆ Breeder Integrity ◆

By Rosemary Fleharty and
Dr. Lee McIntosh.

The article about color in a recent Bulletin raises the issue of breeder integrity and what it means to the future of our association. There are also a number of breed characteristics beyond color, including height and excessive white markings, that must be taken into account. Many of these problems arise from lack of knowledge and/or having enough experience to make correct comparisons. After reading the article in the recent Bulletin, I wanted to say "yes" — the individuals who think red and dun are the same color also may state that short-legged Dexters are not dwarfs. I have even heard of one member saying that there are three types of Dexters: long-legged, short-legged and dwarfs.

Along with taking care of his/her stock it is also a breeder's responsibility to *study* their breed. It is easy not to know the difference between a red and a dun, if you have never seen them together at the same time. Red is Hereford red. Take your red/dun animal next to a Hereford and ask yourself if your Dexter is the same color. There has also been a great deal written about the genetics of size in Dexters, some in the Bulletin. We know that dwarfism in Dexters is an additive trait that can be bred against, with predictable results.

Another issue that has yet to be elucidated is how much white is too much. This very well may be addressed at the World Congress in England this fall, and the ADCA needs to take a stand on this as well. Our representatives to the Congress could bring back ideas on how we should approach this issue. There are registered Dexters with excessive white on them, but they are, as of now, registerable. We must inform breeders that, while white on Dexters may be acceptable by some breeders, this may not be acceptable by others. In the past

some animals with white on them were shipped to Australia. These animals were not accepted into their registry. Look at this from their point of view, how would you like to be the recipient of a \$10,000 grade cow?

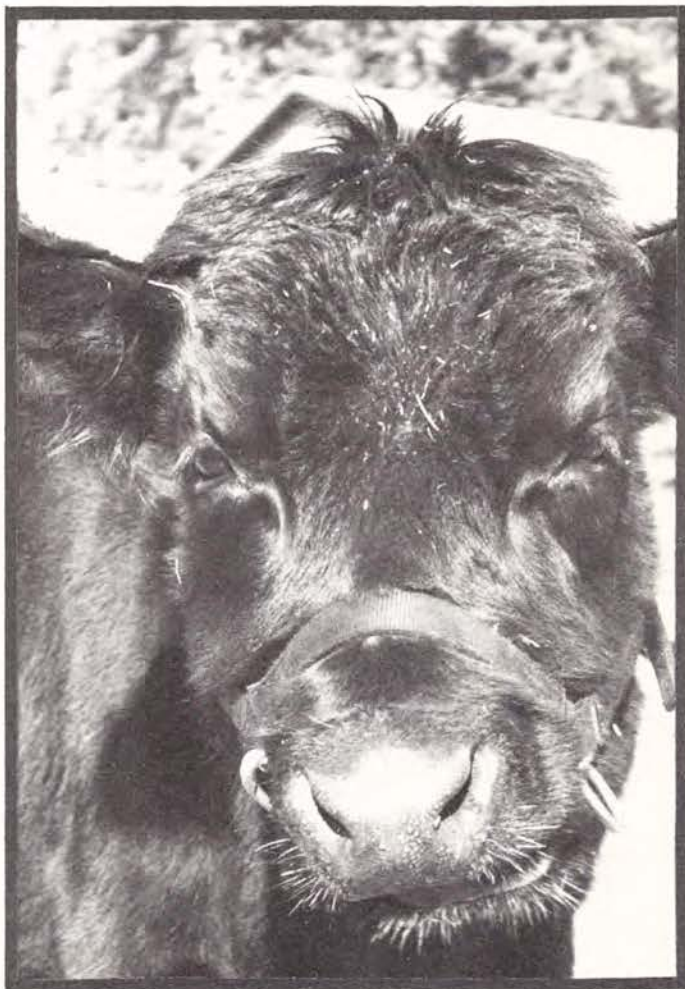
Breeder integrity requires knowledgeable breeders who educate themselves and those with whom they do business. It should not be anyone's goal to demand high prices for a red Dexter or a "miniature cow" — when, in fact, the purchaser may be buying a dun dwarf with genetic problems that they won't know how to deal with. Breeders need to have as their goal the education of those they deal with, both for the future benefit of the breed and the association. With education should also come acceptance of the fact that not every Dexter cow or bull is marketable as a registered Dexter. This is probably the most difficult reality for the novice to accept and needs to be taught at the very beginning of their experience.

Perhaps we need to move toward a new paradigm: to have as our "first" goal the education of our breeders and prospective breeders. We need to participate together in this as a collective effort as we move into the 21st century. Only in this way can we all participate in the future of the Dexters. We could

then more easily determine our strengths, weaknesses and what our market will be. Education will allow many differences and contradictions to fall by the wayside when they are in a rational and fact-based light. If we begin to advocate and follow a "learning paradigm", rather than a get-rich-quick scheme, then the Dexters will truly have an assured future into the next century. ♦

Integrity by C.H. Hinman

The purebred livestock business is based upon the integrity of its participants. Integrity goes deeper than mere honesty. Honesty may consist of the negative virtue of not doing wrong. Integrity is based upon the inherent desire to do right as between man and man because of the instinctive feeling that this is the plane upon which human relations are best conducted.



June of Fir Knoll, photograph courtesy of Jean Noll.

A MARCH CALF IN IOWA

It has been a rough winter, I won't deny it. All February was like a particularly cold and gloomy April. Temperatures hovered in the lower 30's almost every day and almost every day there was a light rain or a few snow flurries. Never seemed to rain hard for long, but there was enough moisture to keep the ground around the barn six inches deep in mud. The horses hated to even come into the barn and the cows just stayed away altogether unless they thought I was feeding grain.

On top of that, we had a major remodeling and addition project on the house that started badly due to septic and well problems, and then just seemed to keep going on forever and to keep costing money forever, too. By the time March rolled around, I was so beat I was ready to get rid of the house, the animals, the whole farm and just move to town and live like a sensible person.

So I can't say I was really ready for calving season under normal circumstances, but of course March in Iowa has no normal circumstances anyway. On Friday, I noticed our little heifer was starting to bag up. On Saturday and Sunday, we got the biggest blizzard of the winter, dumping about 13 inches of snow and piling up drifts so that I didn't even get to work until 11 o'clock on Monday. Then, of course, the storm was followed by the coldest weather of the winter, getting down to 10 below zero Monday and Tuesday nights.

Naturally, we did not think the storm would amount to much, so I left the tractor sitting in the ditch by the road and didn't haul a big round bale to the cows before the storm hit. Of course the cows were totally out of hay by Sunday so I had to feed square bales, which I was saving for the horses. The tractor was totally buried, but Tuesday night I managed to get it started and get it out of the ditch. I headed to the field where the round bales were and promptly buried it in about a 4 foot deep

heavy snow drift with mud underneath and that was the end of feeding hay for that day.

The next day I got my neighbor to bring his tractor down and either pull me out or haul a bale into the cows with his machine. While I was waiting for him to come down, I fed the cows up by the barn to get them out of the way. I noticed the heifer didn't come up and I knew right then something was going on. I walked down towards where we fed the hay and didn't see her out so I looked in the three-sided shed and there she was with a beautiful little dun heifer calf. The calf looked dry and healthy and she was out of the snow and wind, but it was cold and she was cold and it was going to get colder that night. When Todd came down and hauled the bale in for me, I had him check her, too, and he thought she would be all right, but I was still worried.

Well, I went to bed that night thinking the way things were going I wouldn't be surprised if we lost that calf. Then, my thoughts got even more wild, and I thought to myself if the calf dies that's it, I'm hanging this whole farming thing up. Too much work, too much money, and then the weather comes along and messes things up even worse.

I got up early the next morning and went down to check on her. She was shaking some, but when I came up to her and gave her a nudge, she got up on her own. No snotty nose, breathing sounded good, so maybe there was hope. Still, I have had them last a couple of days and then die, so I still wasn't sure she would live. I remember driving to work that morning being madder than hell at nature for giving us 10 below zero weather in March the day my calf was born.

I checked her carefully that night after work and I saw her sucking, so I had even more hope now. By the weekend the temperature got up towards the 30's, the calf was looking

and sounding healthy and I was pretty sure she was going to make it now.

I have to say I really appreciate the young, first calf heifer having enough sense to calf in the shed out of the wind and the snow. I have had older cows that would have found the biggest snow drift around or the muddiest spot in the field to calve. I also really appreciate the Dexter breed having calves hearty enough to be born on a 10 degree below zero day and survive with no apparent ill effect and no intervention on my part. One of the traits I am looking for in my cows, is self-sufficiency. I have an old farmer friend of mine who calls a certain breed of cows, "barn cows", meaning they don't have enough sense to get along on their own out in a pasture. I hope we Dexter breeders always keep in mind breeding cows that are definitely not "barn cows".

Well, since I told myself I would give this all up if the calf died and the calf didn't die, I guess I'll just have to stick it out until the next crisis occurs or until I run out of time, energy or money, whichever comes first. ♦

By Paul Anderson

Director, Region 13

Calving

Where to have the cow calve often presents a dilemma. An 8 feet by 10 feet or larger box stall can be ideal — or it can be a disaster. If it is clean, well bedded and left vacant for a couple of weeks after the cow calves it is ideal. But if it must be in constant use with one cow right after the other, it can be a disaster because the resulting build-up of pathogenic organisms will infect a majority of the cows and calves using it. This will show up as a frequently fatal septicemia in the calves, and metritis, mastitis, or both in the cows. The only way to break this cycle is to stop using the maternity pen — even if it means the cows must calve outside.

From *Keeping Livestock Healthy*
by N. Bruce Haynes, D.V.M.

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DEXTER SHOW: JULY 10

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to the registration papers presented with each animal*

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Based on current studies the Association recommends that the breeding short-legged X (to) short-legged animals be avoided because of a genetic condition existing in some Dexters.

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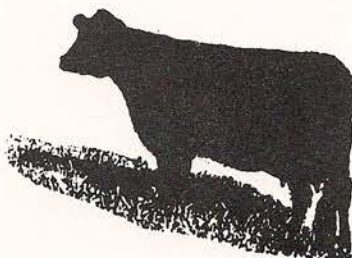
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Registered Dexter cattle for sale: heifer & bull calves, bulls, and bred heifers & cows, red/dun or black, short or tall, large number to choose from.

Dave Friedrich
4704 Hwy 16 S
Antelope, MT 59211
(406) 286-5219

Dale Friedrich
PO Box 111
Antelope, MT 59211
(406) 286-5289

IRISH DEXTER CATTLE

the smallest dual-purpose cattle breed

Clarke County, VA

DOG RUN DEXTERS

Route 3, Box 5806
Berryville, Va 22611
540 955-4421

ADCA & ALBC

FOR SALE:

Two 1997 Black Bull calves, DOB 4-17-97 & 5-13-97.
Horned, medium height.

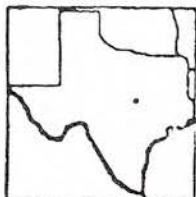
Rails End
Box 13
Matheson, CO 80830
(719) 541-2676

FOR SALE:

Two registered heifers bred to good red/dun bull due to calf in March & April 98.

Hillview Farm
Evelyn Anderson
P.O. Box 3032
Idyllwild, CA 92549
(909) 659-5802

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 & Delmoreen Briscoe
8218 W. FM 93
Belton, Texas 76513
817-939-6016

CALIFORNIA

BULL FOR SALE:

Glenn of Green Valley, #5935
D.O.B. 4-13-93, black, horned,
41", 975 pounds, halter broke

**CHAMPION DEXTER BULL AT BOTH
1996 AND 1997 CALIFORNIA STATE FAIR**

*Other Quality Registered Dexter
calves, bred cows & heifers,
bulls and semen also available*

Bill and Dusty Kirkland-Green River Ranch
8636 Berry Road, Wilton, CA 95693
(916) 687-7986 *evenings and weekends*

FOR SALE:

5 black cows bred to red/dun bull.
4 black heifers (1996) short & tall.
3 bull calves, 1 tall red/dun (5/25/97); 1 short red/dun (4/19/97); 1 short black (8/30/97).
1 tall black heifer (4/7/97).

Larry Yale
Memphis, TN
(901) 756-1040

HI-COUNTRY ACHERS

Registered Dexter Cattle

FOR SALE: UNEWEEP KAY CEE

Red/dun Bull (dehorned)
\$500

Calved 1/97 - 36" tall

Long-legged / Great Disposition

749 24 3/4 Road
Grand Junction
Colorado 81505

Carol Ann Traynor
Ph: (970) 241-2005

Dexter Cattle For Sale

FOR SALE OR TRADE

BEAUTIFUL BLACK POLLED BULL, KING'S JESTER #5840. Long body, has produced outstanding calves. Will trade for comparable bull.

ALSO FOR SALE: Bred cows, heifers and bull calves. Black and red/dun with horns and polled. Several to choose from.

Edward C. Browning
1176 Post Road
Wakefield, RI
401-783-9239
Photos Available

Dexter Semen For Sale

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

Briar Hill Farm
James G. Johnson
4092 Broadview Rd.
Richfield, OH 44286-9605
(330) 659-4861

Collected from Glencara Paddy, #3864 EX. Black, 44 1/2" tall, 1050 lbs. @ 4 yrs. \$15 / straw + s & h. Note his offspring do not carry EX.

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

Sherwood Forest Tree Farm

Bill & Barbara Brown
(912) 772-3238

P.O. Box 476
Guyton, GA

14 bred black cows, 4 open heifers, and 6 heifer calves. \$8995 if all are taken.

Limited amount of semen available from Rhea of Sunshine, #4588. Red/dun, 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. 13, Box 75
Poplar Bluff, MO 63901
(573) 785-2719 or (660) 827-5085

Thank You

We welcome Brenda Stringham to the Dexter Association with her purchase of our 2 super fine heifer calves that were at the Springfield, MO, Ozark Farm Show.

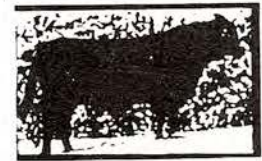
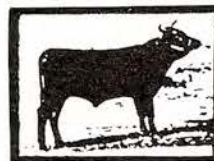
Thanks again for giving the calves a fine home.

Rainbow Hills Dexter Farm
Poplar Bluff, MO

A Big Thank You to our neighbor to the south in Benton, Arkansas, Terry Parsons on his continued purchasing of Rainbow Hills red/dun heifers. He is building a super herd.

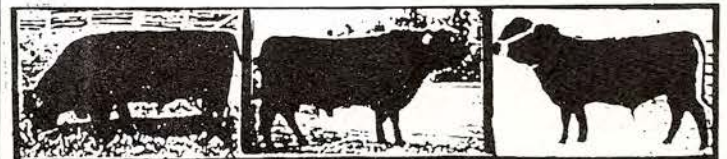
Thanks again,
Rainbow Hills Dexter Farm
Poplar Bluff, MO

A very special welcome to Region 1 Dexters for Ronald Sturdevont of Drexel, MO. Congratulations on your 10 mature cows from Rainbow Hills Dexter Farm.



Semen for United States and Canadian use:

BEDFORD ROMARC RAMBLER #5449, black, 39" @ 18 mos.
RIVERHILL SATURN'S GALAXY #5255, black, 43" @ 4 yrs.
WEE GAELIC MR. O'TOOLE #5741, red/Dun, 45" @ 4 yrs.
The above bulls are \$20 US / straw, \$25 Cdn. / straw, + S & H.
CORNAHIR OUTLAW #6703, RED/dun, 44" @ 4 yrs. (Irish import)
\$35 US (\$45 Cdn.) 1 - 5 straws, \$30 US (\$40 Cdn.) 6 or more, + S & H.
SALTAIRE PLATINUM #6504P, black, **POLLED**, 42" at 3 yrs.
(English import w/Fred Chesterley, WA), \$30 US (\$40 Cdn.) per straw.
Note: orders for 6 or more straws of Platinum get free ship/handling.
All these bulls are guaranteed free of dwarfism. All have good temperament, long bodies, deep frames and have produced outstanding calves. For more information and photographs, contact Carol Davidson, Bright Meadows, R.R. 1, Ladysmith, B.C., Canada or call: (604) 245-4046.



Dexter Semen For Sale

1996 sales of Llanfair calves:

Fire Ball, black, polled to Mark Youngs WA.

Finnigan, red, horned to Stephen Camplin, Australia.

1997 available a very very few red or black, polled or horned bull calves and horned red heifers.

No polled heifers or duns.

Don't you feel just a little silly surgically removing horns when you can accomplish the same genetically with no pain to the animal or the purse. It is the way to go!

Saltaire Platinum, polled, black, recessive red. Straws \$30 each, 6 or more shipped free. Write or call:

F. D. Chesterley
4178 West Rd.
Blaine, WA 98230
Phone - (360) 332-8579

Canadians wanting Platinum see Carol Davidson's ad.

Platinum is more valuable than gold.

Collected from Anton of Mt. Carmel, #2871. Red/dun. 40½" tall, 8 yrs. old and 975 lbs. Proportionate, long bodied, fleshy. Producing clean - uddered heifers and fleshy bulls. \$15 per straw + shipping.

Phillip R. Martz, Sr.
1229 Leister Rd.
Fairhope, PA 15538
(814) 267-5052

Dexter Products For Sale

DEXTER AI BULL REVIEW

A comprehensive collection of facts, statistics & extended pedigrees, with a photo (where available) of each bull and in many cases, additional photos of precursors and progeny.

This booklet is a *must have* for anyone considering using Dexter AI bulls.

\$15 cdn / \$10 U.S. includes shipping and postage. Order from:

Bright Meadows, RR 1
Ladysmith, B.C., Canada
VOR 2EO

ADCA NATIONAL MEETING

JULY 17 - 19TH, 1998

Asheville, North Carolina

Room reservations: Holiday Inn - (704) 684-1213

Banquet reservations:

Donna Martin

19615 Asheville Hwy.

Landrum, S.C. 29356

(864) 457-4916

email: Dmartin630@aol.com.

U.S. ONLY ONLY 50 STRAWS LIMITED OFFER \$25 EACH TRUE RED/dun LLANFAIR'S FINNIGAN

#8221, June 25, 1996

Purchased by Australian for export (semen) to Australia and New Zealand
Limited offer of semen, no minimum order

- ☞ 43 inches at 20 months
- ☞ 930 pounds at 20 months

Agent: Independent Breeders, Box 3608, Airdrie, AB, T4B 2B8, (403) 946-5667

Information

Books For Sale

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, 1990
\$25

Please order all books from:
Rosemary Fleharty, Secretary
American Dexter Cattle Association
Route 1, Box 378
Concordia, MO 64020

Sales requirements for semen

Advertising pertaining to the sale of semen in the **Bulletin**, requires one to state the height of the bull from the shoulder to the ground and the age at which the height was recorded. The bloodtype for any bull being used out-of-herd A.I. must be on file with the ADCA.

All Ads Due April 25



*Hope everyone had a happy
St. Patrick's Day!*

Advertising

Classified advertisements of Dexter cattle or Dexter semen is \$5.00 for up to a 2" column ad or \$25.00 per year for six issues. Ads over 2" up to 4" are \$10 per ad or \$50.00 per year for six issues. All ads are limited to Dexters exclusively and subject to approval by the ADCA. Make all checks payable to the American Dexter Cattle Association. Please submit payment with your ad and send to:

17409 E. 163rd St.

Lee's Summit, MO 64082

All transactions are between buyer and seller. The Association trusts both will use their own good judgement and exercise the highest of integrity.

The Dexter Bulletin

The **Bulletin** welcomes articles and letters from the membership. Those published may be edited for length and clarity.

The reviews and opinions expressed in the **Bulletin** are those of the authors and may or may not agree with the American Dexter Cattle Association. The Association assumes no responsibility for technical data published by independent authors.

Send letters and articles to the editor:

Richard Henry

17409 E. 163rd St.

Lee's Summit, MO 64082

Fee Schedule

Cost of Registrations:

Cows up to 1 yr. old	\$20.00
Bulls up to 2 yrs. old	\$20.00
Cows over 1 yr. old	\$40.00
Bulls over 2 yrs. old	\$40.00
Animals from A.I. sires add	\$1.00

Cost of Transfers:

Regular transfers	\$20.00
Inner-herd transfers	\$10.00
Registration and transfers for non members	\$100.00
New membership (owning registered Dexters)	\$30.00
Associate membership (not owning Dexter cattle)	\$30.00
Annual renewal (for all memberships)	\$20.00
Subscriber (Bulletin only)	\$10.00
Names for registration cannot exceed 21 characters	
The tattoo code letter for 1998 is "H"	



One for the money, two for the show..... photograph courtesy of Kathi Smith.

The Dexter Bulletin March / April

Richard Henry, Editor
17409 E. 163rd St.
Lee's Summit, MO 64082

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5634 NE 12TH ST
NEWTON KS 67114-9450



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