



The Dexter Bulletin

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Planning and Promoting: Dexters in the Year 2000

By Lizabeth R. Starnes

Overheard between a husband and wife at the recent Annual FarmFest at the Ozark Empire Fairgrounds in Springfield, Missouri:

"These Dexter Cattle are for people who are too proud to own a goat."

Well, maybe they are. But at the annual FarmFest, down in southern Missouri, there were seven farms that showcased Dexters, and all of them were proud to display their animals.

During the October 1-3 farm show in Springfield, the Missouri Dexter Breeders Association and the American Dexter Cattle Association pulled together once again to show off their animals, chat up the farmers wandering by asking questions about the breed, and to discuss the year 2000 National Show. As lines have been clogged with curious on-lookers, down-to-earth farmers, and buyers for the last twelve years, 1999 was no different.

Seven farms showcased their animals in the first cattle alley of the barn, six from Missouri and one from Kentucky, so visitors either began their tours with Dexters, or ended with them.

"We've been lucky to get such a great location in the barn," said Jerry Starnes, ADCA District One Director. "People walk through and we've got seven terrific examples of how any farmer can make a success with Dexters."

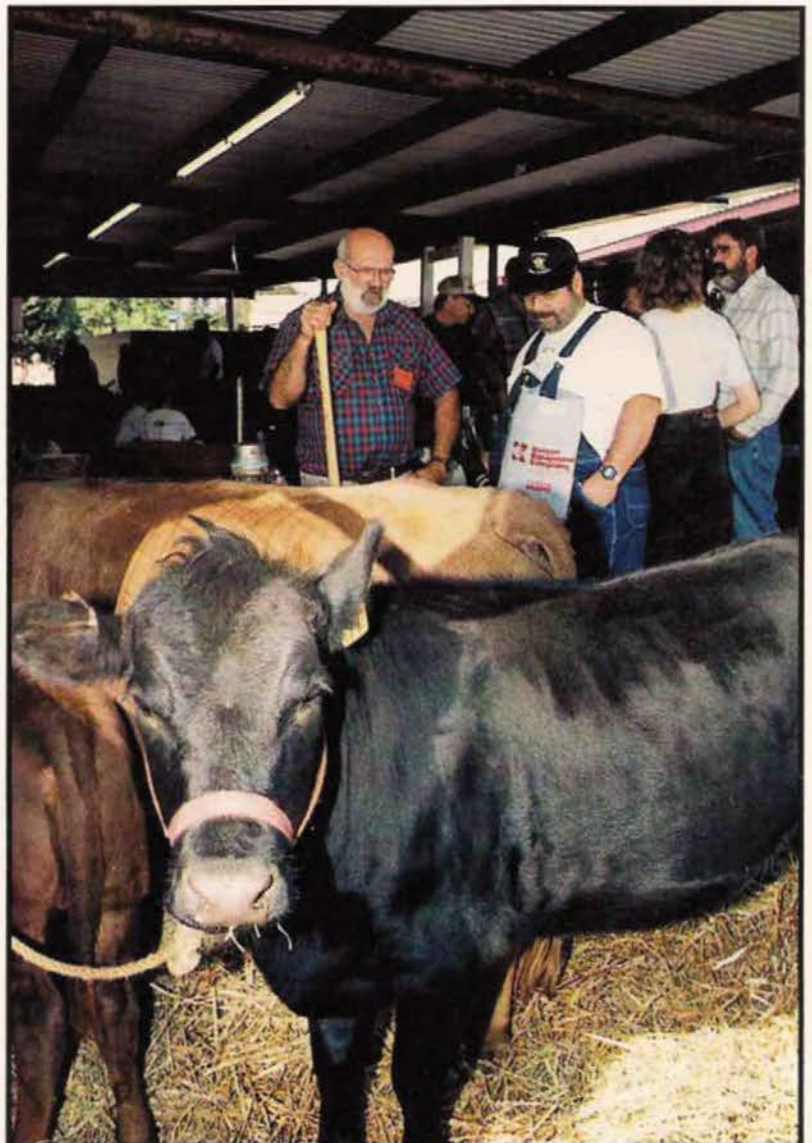
Much like the past few years, farmers young and old, families with children, and other cattle exhibitors repeatedly asked questions as they passed through the 40-foot exhibit complete with hay bales, green and white banners, and informational pamphlets, "Are they mini-cattle?" "Are they easy to take care of?" "Can I pet them?"

But the Dexter farmers never get tired of talking about their breed, even as their passion for Dexter cattle take them into the 21st Century. It should be an exciting new year: farmers have seen an increase in the interest in

Dexters and Missouri is host to the National American Dexter Cattle Association Show.

During the three-day event, conversations were centered around two things: promoting the Dexter breed, and the planning of the National Show, to be held in Marshfield, Mo, July 14-16, 2000. Promoting the breed was easy.

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Dean Fleharty of Show-Me Dexter Farm, discusses breedlines with an interested farmer. Photographs courtesy of Lizabeth R. Starnes.

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Message from the President

Here it is – December already. Time sure seems to fly past too quickly these days. I hope all the membership had a safe and blessed Thanksgiving, and survived without gaining too many extra pounds.

I'd like to provide an update on a few topics of interest that were discussed and decided upon at the Annual Meeting this past summer.

1. Wes Patton is in charge of updating the website on the Internet. He tells me its progressing well, and he thinks it will be ready for viewing and use soon after the first of the year. This should provide everyone with easier access and more up to date information than was available from the old site.
2. The every day costs of doing business for the Association continue to rise. For the first six months of this year, expenses exceeded income by a little over \$2000. We are currently looking at ways to contain and/or reduce costs without reducing the services provided by the Association and without an increase in fees if at all possible. Some of these include the costs associated with producing the Bulletin, the cost of creating an annual herd book, and the inefficiencies that have resulted from maxing out the old computer system. The new computer and software will have a large impact on how the data is stored and retrieved, and will allow Rosemary to keep all registration certificates and transfers on the database instead of maintaining just hard copies.
3. We are progressing rather slowly, if at all, with the idea of having a

separate answering service that will provide relevant information to people inquiring about Dexters. I'm not sure if its in the Association's best interest to hand off an important first contact to someone who maybe doesn't even know the first thing about our breed. There's also the cost issue. If anyone has a good idea on how to make this happen, I'd sure like to hear it.

Richard has informed me that there's a lot of chasing and follow up regarding getting good information and articles to publish in the Bulletin. Please help him in any way possible by sending him information that would be relevant to all the membership. He's being asked to hold to a rather strict deadline in order to get the Bulletin back on a regular schedule, so please also don't burden him by asking for delays so that your information can get included.

One last request...I would like your ideas on quick, simple improvements that the Association can make to assure that the membership continues to grow. It seems that every year we lose about as many members as we gain. This indicates that we may be doing something that's driving members away. Please send me your thoughts and ideas on what should be changed. I will promise to look at each one carefully, and will give you an update in future editions of the Bulletin regarding the number and viability of these ideas. Remember – this is **your** Association, and your suggestions **will** make a difference.

Linda and I hope that each of you have a blessed Holiday Season.

Patrick Mitchell
ADCA President

*Annual
Membership Fees
are due in
January.*



Planning and Promoting: Dexters in the Year 2000

Continued from front page.

Betty Waller, who has been involved with the Missouri group for over 15 years, said a few years ago that "Dexters are an old-fashioned cow." And, it's still true today. She believes that there are more Dexters in Missouri than any other state, probably because of the small acreage, and Missouri naturally draws people to make homesteads. "Up to 10 years ago, Dexters were a rare breed. Because of the number of breeders, Dexters are now considered a minor breed," she said.

And, she thinks that the year 2000 is a magic word. "There's a new beginning for everyone. A time to make a change. There's renewed hope for people. It seems people have more money and there's a little higher hope for a family to get their farm and start raising livestock. Let's hope it holds its magic."

But for her and her husband's farm? What will the year 2000 bring? "We are looking to 2000 to catch our breath and take stock in what we have. We are at the age where we don't want the extra cows, so what we have is enough. We've only had between six and 10 head of cattle." She admits they are slowing down on the farm.

There's no slowing down for her at the FarmFest, however. Up she gets to trade places with her husband, Rob, to hand out brochures, talk about the breed, and point out what is unique about the red and black behorned cattle.

Opposite the Wallers' exhibit is a fence of hay bales which represents the fodder of the American Dexter Cattle Association. Rhema Farms in Hanson, Ky., are displaying some of their cows, and have a complete display with photographs of their farm and breed lines.

Mike Vaughn, owner of Rhema Farms, is looking to the future by studying the acreage on their farm and fencing possibilities. "This is the only show in Missouri where we travel from Kentucky to show the Dexters," said Mike.

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A complete American Dexter Cattle Association display shows off Rhema Farms; Mr. and Mrs. Mike Vaughn rest before the next throng of farmers walk by.



Betty Waller shares Dexter information with on-lookers.



Discussing the Year 2000 National Show are Rob Waller (left) and John Foley with Missouri Dexter Breeders Association.

Planning and Promoting: Dexters in the Year 2000

They showed Dexters at their local county fair in July 1999, and their two newborn calves got the red carpet treatment. "We've had good luck with calves. Right now, we have five heifers and four bulls."

Next to Rhema Farms is a white-fenced display from Rainbow Hills, Poplar Bluff, Missouri. Some of the little farmers are excited when they can see eye-to-eye with the friendly and docile red heifer displayed. Rainbow colored ribbons are pinned on those that pet her; they proudly state, "I Petted a Rainbow Hills Irish Dexter."

Cushing's Little Dexters of Niangua, Mo., and John Foley's farm share a pen with a repeat performance of Tildon, a black Dexter bull, and the Cushing cattle. Mr. Foley has six acres which he says is perfect for raising his Dexters. Steve and Mary Jane Cushing have about seven head of cattle but they hope to increase the numbers in the future.

Dean and Rosemary Fleharty's Show-Me Dexter Farm plan on keeping the numbers the same on their acreage.

Next to them is White-O-Morn Farm, Brenda and Ron Stringham, from Osawatomie, Ks. Representing the farm are Brenda's favorite heifers, a black and red pair, and they give credence to the breed lines of the Dexters. "We expanded in 1998 and bought more acreage to increase the farm," Brenda said. They have about 20 head and will keep mainly Dexters.

As the weekend passed, more discussion turned to the year 2000 National Show. Between breaks in the visitor traffic, the Dexter farmers got together to discuss possibilities for the show, the sale, advertising, a fund-raising event, and details of the meeting planning.

All the breeders at the FarmFest plan to bring animals to the National Show. "To develop our marketing techniques, we are using the computer to make the cattle displays and a website to market their cattle," Mike Vaughn said. "We are also planning to bring cattle to the 2000 show and sale."

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A crowd of interested farmers ask questions and study the displays during the three-day Farm Fest.



Brenda Stringham (in white) of White-oMorn Farms makes her point with two Farm Fest guests.



Discussing the potential of the show ring for the 2000 show. From left: Dean Fleharty, Brenda Stringham, John Foley, Steve Cushing, Ron Stringham, Cathy and Jerry Starnes.

Individual and Cow Herd Evaluation System

By G.R. White and Herb Hoeptner, Oregon State University

Abstract

To stay in business today cattle producers must take advantage of technologies that allow enhancement of decision making processes. The form used for the Individual and Cowherd Evaluation System (ICHES) is an easy to use tool for cattlemen. It is used to determine relative value of each cow, which is then compared to the herd. Selection, replacement, and culling decisions made today will influence future success or failure of individual producers. The consequences of many of these decisions may not be fully realized until progeny from the current breeding season are in production. It is imperative that producers keep records and make informed decisions.

Most Probable Producing Ability (MPPA) is an excellent tool for evaluating production and reproduction potential. This evaluation is based on an individual cow's produce, taking into account weaning weight and calving interval information. An additional tool is needed to further help with selection, replacement, and culling decisions, which incorporates both phenotypic and genetic information. Phenotypic refers to the visible properties of an individual cow's structure. Genetic refers to the production performance based on the cow's produce, taking into account the weaning weight and calving interval (MPPA). This system allows for evaluation and ranking of cows on an individual basis. Once all cows are evaluated a comparative analysis can be completed for the cow herd. The "Individual and Cow Herd Evaluation System" (ICHES) is such a tool.

Introduction

Cattlemen typically look at, but seldom analyze their cattle in sufficient depth. Both purebred and commercial producers could utilize a tool to help evaluate the phenotype and genetic potential of an individual cow and the cowherd. This will have a positive influence on decisions relating to female selection, replacement, and culling. It

will also have a major impact on bull selection for the next breeding season.

To simplify evaluation the accompanying form was developed (Table 1). Several ranchers during replacement heifer, cow, yearling, range, and herd bull evaluation have used this form over a period of years. Each animal is evaluated by mentally separating and judging individual traits as outlined in following text. Each trait score is added together to get the overall phenotypic score. Based on this scoring, a decision can be made as to which animal should be kept or sold. This is typically done at weaning (calves and cows), yearling (heifers and bulls) and a yearly herd and range bull evaluation. ICHES evaluation method was developed to remove some of the subjective elements from judging, making an objective evaluation possible. This information is added to the genetic evaluation to complete the ICHES evaluation and scoring system.

Discussion

ICHES evaluation of a cow by looking at it as a composite structure, then breaking it down into its various component parts (or traits) and judging those parts is the technique used. ICHES allows for an easy-to-use standardized form that equates the physical structure to a numerical equivalent for each of the listed traits. Each animal is judged to a common standard. It is strongly suggested that someone outside of a family or organization also do the evaluation. This helps eliminate some of the subjective aspect or judging, such as bias, emotion, historical background, etc.

Typically, ICHES is used periodically throughout the year as follows:

Weaning

Heifer calves, bull calves and mother cows are all evaluated at this time. Use of the ICHES form makes it easy to determine which animals will be kept and which will be culled. Bull

calves are rated to select those to be castrated or left intact as range or herd bulls. Cows are also evaluated to determine if they should remain in the herd or culled. An initial evaluation of heifer calves, for the purpose of retention or sale is made. ICHES allows for the incorporation of MPPA's to determine the production potential of individual cows in relation to the cowherd (MPPA's are not relevant to heifers and bulls). In commercial operations, higher scoring heifers and steers may be marketed differently than lower scoring animals, i.e. cooperative marketing, retained ownership.

Yearlings (heifers)

Heifers are re-evaluated as yearlings, prior to breeding. This is the final step for heifers to determine if they are to be used as replacements. If so, plans can be made for breeding; if not, they can be sold as open heifers. A special part of the yearly evaluation is pelvic score. At 12-13 months and 600 pounds heifers should have a minimum pelvic area of 140 cm². Udders, although not in production, can be evaluated at this time for excessive fat accumulation and extra (non-functional) teats. ICHES scores at this time will be used to help determine proper bull selection.

Yearlings (bulls)

This is a good time for a second ICHES evaluation of the yearling bull crop. Bulls should be evaluated as to their potential to be either range or herd bulls or be eliminated from further consideration. Evaluation of scrotal and pelvic measurement on yearling bulls is important. Bulls remaining after this evaluation continue to be retained or managed and sold as yearling or two-year-olds, either privately or through consignment sales. ICHES scoring system is an ideal way to rank each bull.

Bulls and Cows (yearly evaluation)

Yearly bull and cow evaluation scores will rank each individual animal based on how they have performed throughout the year.

Individual and Cow Herd Evaluation System

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To maintain cow herd improvement each year, cows should be judged as to their current value based on their ICHES score. At this time, genetic evaluations should also be considered. MPPA's should be calculated (CHAPS III² or similar programs can be used) for cows from registered and commercial herds. These scores are included with ICHES in formulating keep/cull decisions. Once cowherds are evaluated herd bulls can be analyzed to determine if they will enhance ICHES evaluation for the cow herd. Example: after an evaluation has determined that a cowherd needs more natural muscling, bull selection should enhance this trait. Since MPPA's are not calculated for bulls, EPD's may be utilized in conjunction with ICHES to help determine a sire's ability to contribute to the improvement of the cow herd.

The scoring system will rank each individual within a group from best to worst using a combination of phenotypic and genetic (MPPA) data.

Method

How To Use This Form (Table 1)

Animals must be numbered for ease of identification. They are then corralled and contained enough to facilitate judging.

First, fill in the ranch name and the rest of the information in the upper left corner of the form. Second, fill in all of the animals' identifying numbers in the left column. One animal is selected and each trait is analyzed (A through I). A score from 1 to 10 is written in the cell opposite the animal's number and in the column of the trait being evaluated.

Column Delineation:

Columns A-I contain conformation trait scores for individual animals.

Column J contains the sum of all phenotypic traits of each animal.

Column K contains the phenotypic RANK of all animals being evaluated.

Column L contains the genetic (MPPA) RANK.

Column M contains the OVERALL RANK (K + L).

The advantage of this computerized

program is a systematic ranking of scores in column K, L, and M for each ICHES evaluated animal. The ones with the highest values are the best. This way, each animal is rated against others in its classification.

The Averages column will analyze each trait separately for the entire herd, which is then used to determine which of the traits are low. Example: if muscle development is low, this result can be used to pick out a bull for the next breeding season which has good muscle development.

For ease of operation, the ICHES system has been computerized and does all the calculations once the data is entered. The following explanations of each category will help the evaluator in making the phenotypic evaluations. Explanations for the traits listed below (A-J) correspond to those diagrammed on figure 1.

Body Condition Scores (A)

Body condition scores (BCS) range. Management can manipulate BCS. Cow body condition scores prior to calving can be valuable indicators of future reproductive performance in a cow herd. Cows in body condition scores of 1-3, as they approach the calving season, are not good financial risks. Cows with condition scores of 4-5 are borderline and will probably perform adequately if they gain weight of the fetus or slightly more during a two- to three-month period prior to calving. From an economic view, cows in a body condition score of 4-5 may be optimum for some production systems. Cows with scores of 6 should gain the weight of the fetus, while cows with 7 or higher can reproduce adequately without further weight gains. Extremely fat cows may be calving difficulty risks. The goal should be to match feed resources to the cow herd's actual needs. Production goals, management level, breed and type of cattle, milk production, and feed resources will determine optimum body condition scores. All animals managed in the same environment have the same opportunity to express their genetic

potential and should be scored accordingly. Example: if a body condition score of 6 is considered to be optimum, then they should receive higher scores 9-10, see table 2. Body condition score should be evaluated on each cow from 1-9. That number is then translated into an ICHES score and recorded on the ICHES form.

Muscle (B)

Muscle is an external indicator of the amount of red meat production of an individual animal. As the most preferred primal cuts come from the thirteenth rib and back (specifically the loin, rump and round) appraisal of muscle thickness will focus on these areas. Animals should appear thick and rounded (not square) over the top as viewed from all angles. They should be wide from stifle to stifle and carry adequate muscle from the lower round to the hock.

Top-line (C)

A straight level top-line is preferred. The top-line starts from behind the top of the shoulder and extends to and includes the tail-head. Animals with weak top-lines will tend to have a shorter productive life and are pre-disposed to increasing structural difficulties at an earlier age.

Feet and Legs (D)

It is important for animals to stand correctly on their feet and legs as these are the animals' "shock absorbers." Legs with too much angulation will allow animals to walk on the backs of their heels, predisposing them to long toes. Conversely, animals that stand too straight or "post legged" will induce excessive pressure to their joints, decreasing their longevity. Steers in feedlots with sore joints tend to spend less time at the feed bunk and more time lying down. Animals must move freely and tract correctly as viewed the side and rear. This is especially true for cattle in steep, rough, and rocky terrain.

Head, Neck, and Shoulder (E)

The head should exhibit typical breed character. The neck should be long and blend in well with the shoulder.

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The shoulder should not be too straight (vertically) as it functions as the animal's shock absorber. The shoulder and the neck shoulder junction should receive the most attention when scoring this trait.

Scrotal or Udder (F)

Yearling bulls, at approximately 18 months, will vary from breed to breed in relation to scrotal circumference. However, bulls in this age group should have scrotal measurements of at least 34 cm. Bulls with smaller measurements will typically produce females which have lower fertility rates than their contemporaries. Bulls should have two well-developed testicles, there should be no swelling or continual retention of one or both testicles in the body cavity. Regardless of final score, if the scrotal measurement is below 34 cm the bull should be eliminated from further consideration.

It is difficult to evaluate the undeveloped udders of young heifers. However, an examination should be made and females scored, on the basis of the number and size of teats, as young as possible. Extra or abnormal teats should be noted and these females should be considered for elimination from the herd. These extra teats are often non-functional and newborn calves may nurse exclusively on these teats and not receive any colostrum. Mature females should be re-examined annually to be sure there are no injuries or abnormalities that will decrease the overall production potential. Udders of females in production should be evenly quartered, level, and exhibit good fore and rear attachment.

Frame (G)

Frame is a measurement of height (measured directly over the hip bone).

Larger framed animals tend to reach a higher than preferred end weight for slaughter and take a longer period of time on feed to grade choice. They also require more dry matter intake to meet nutrient requirements of production and reproduction. Small framed animals will not meet industry requirements in relation to production and carcass requirements. Feed resources and marketing options should be considered when evaluating this trait. An example for scoring this trait is as follows: A bull with a frame score between 6 and 7 may be preferred and receive a higher point ICHES score of 9 or 10.

Cows should have a frame score between 5 and 6. For additional equivalencies see table 3.

Capacity (H)

Capacity deals with the depth of body and spring of rib in respect to the animal's ability to consume and digest enough forage to meet the dry matter, protein and energy requirements of production and reproduction. Width of chest floor is also a consideration as this is the area housing the heart and lungs and will have an overall influence on blood flow and respiration rate. Both are critical to performance.

Disposition (I)

Disposition is very critical when it comes to movement and handling of animals. The less stress an animal puts upon itself the more production can be realized. Animals that are easily excited or "flighty" require more labor and are costly on facilities. These animals also tend to excite the more docile animals. If an outside evaluator is performing the evaluation they should consult with the current management to determine what level of disposition is acceptable within that operation.

Planning and Promoting: Dexters in the Year 2000

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John Foley thinks that people are interested in having a good show and will pool together to do the work. "I always look forward to the fellowship of the Dexter members and people talking about their farms, their problems and finding solutions," said John. "The whole purpose is to bring the Dexter Associations together and promote the breed, and help people find the right Dexter for their farms."

"We hope for good attendance. Missouri is centrally located and will draw crowds from both coasts and from the Midwest," said Betty.

Later that night, an Association meeting was held at a local restaurant in Marshfield, the location for the show, to present possibilities. After chewing over ideas for a video show, judging, education possibilities, and publicity, the group reached a consensus on distributing the manpower and the assignments for getting the show ready.

A tour of the fairgrounds and facilities came next. Although the sun had set, 20 Dexter farmers inspected the friendly and adequate fairgrounds, complete with a show ring and benches, a banquet room for meetings and meals, a park for gatherings and picnics, and a nearby swimming pool to cool off in the hot July heat.

The lights flipped on, illuminating the fairgrounds, and the members began to point out the possibilities. "We can do....," "and then we can have....," "and what about....?"

In that chilly October night, farmers with different backgrounds and different beliefs came together to agree: the National Show will be a good one for Dexters. Looking around at each other, they all saw the potential in each of their own talents, each bringing something different to the planning stages of this event, and each excited in what lays before them.

In preparation for the Year 2000, Betty Waller predicted the future for the national show. "There's lots of work to be done ahead of time to make it successful. But if we all pull together, we can make it happen." ❖

Body Condition Score	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
ICHES Score	0	1	2-3	4-5	6-8	9-10	6-8	3-5	1-2

↑ Table 2. Body condition score equivalencies

Frame Score	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
ICHES Score	3	5	6-7	8-10	6-8	5	3

Table 3.
Frame score
equivalencies ↓

Colostrum

This article by Paul Taylor was first published in the September/ October 1992 issue of The Bulletin.

We all know that colostrum is the first milk and that the calf should have an adequate amount of it in the first few hours of life. But what is colostrum really and why is it so important?

When a calf is born it has no immunities to disease. Absolutely none. That is why calves are so very vulnerable. But what the calf does have is large holes in its intestines. Not large in the sense of being able to drive a truck through them, but large on a molecular level. In the first day of life, these holes shrink to the size that is required to absorb the nourishment in milk. But in the first few hours of life they can absorb some really huge molecules, and that is where colostrum comes into the picture. Colostrum contains lots of huge molecules called antibodies. The cow will produce antibodies for every disease to which she has been exposed. And she concentrates these antibodies in that first mile in order to pass that immunity on to her calf. But remember that the calf can only absorb those antibodies for a few hours.

Colostrum also contains a host of other goodies. The total solids is twice as high as regular milk. Fats are about 50% higher, while protein levels are four to six times as high. The vitamin A content is 8 to 20 times that of regular milk. But all of these levels drop rapidly over just a few days to normal levels. The color will also change from yellow to white.

The high fat content in the colostrum not only provides much needed energy, but it also acts as a laxative to assist in the passing of the foetal dung, another vital early function. Make sure the calf is passing its dung as a bowel stoppage can be very dangerous.

Calves should receive an amount equivalent to 5% of their body weight in the first six to eight hours of life and the same in the following 18-20 hours. On days two and three, they should receive

about 8% of their body weight in colostrum. While they will not be absorbed in those later feedings, the antibodies will help to control bacteria in the gut.

If you are going to store colostrum there are a few things to remember. Since an older cow has been exposed to more diseases in her life than a younger one, you will get more antibodies in colostrum from an older cow. Seven to ten years of age would seem to be an optimal age as cows much older may be down in condition. (Note: It is not a good idea to move a cow into your herd just before she calves as she will not have time to produce antibodies for those diseases that your herd may have. She will survive that minor cold, but it

Stored colostrum is a cheap insurance policy against the disaster of the cow dying during calving, heifers that won't let the calf nurse, or any of a host of possible reasons for the cow not being able to provide the needed colostrum.

may be fatal to the calf since she cannot pass on the appropriate antibodies in the colostrum. And any calving in your herd could be similarly put at risk from any minor bug that she has. Therefore, try to bring new animals in at least a few weeks before calving starts. This applies, as well, when you bring in a new bull.)

Freeze your colostrum in a good sterile, plastic container appropriately sized. Use containers suitable for one feeding; with the average Dexter calf weighing about 48 pounds, 38 to 40 ounces is just about right. The calf would go through two of those containers in the first day, and slightly less on the second and third days. Milk containers work well, but you might consider freezer bags laid flat. They store well and will thaw readily. Date your containers to ensure that you use them in a proper rotation cycle.

To thaw, put the container in tepid

water, ensuring sterile conditions at all times. Colostrum can be stored frozen for two years or more, but when exposed to heat above blood temperature, the antibodies coagulate and become useless. Keep thawed colostrum in the refrigerator.

Stored colostrum is a cheap insurance policy against the disaster of the cow dying during calving, heifers that won't let the calf nurse, or any of a host of possible reasons for the cow not being able to provide the needed colostrum. Another calf sucking on the cow just before calving will take all her colostrum. So if you have some in the deep freeze, you are protected against those problems. Just put it in the corner of the freezer and forget about it. And hopefully you will never need it.

An often overlooked point with colostrum is that the quality of the colostrum is effected by the condition of the cow. A cow which is being poorly fed will produce 60% less colostrum than a well-fed animal. It is well to remember that a first calving heifer will require a similar nutrition level to that of a cow producing enough milk for one calf. Not only is that heifer providing nutrition to the developing calf, but she is also providing for her own continuing growth. Feed your heifers well.

Calves that have to be pulled have been found to have a higher stomach acid level than unassisted calves. Those higher acid levels will cause the colostrum to be denatured so that it will be less effective. While Dexters do not often require pulling, it would be a good idea to give any calf which required assistance a little extra care and attention. ❖

NATIONAL AMERICAN DEXTER
SHOW AND SALE
JULY 13, 14, 15, 2000
MARSHFIELD, MISSOURI
ON INTERSTATE 44, 13 MILES EAST
OF SPRINGFIELD, MISSOURI
LIVE SHOW AND SALE
STEER SHOW WITH PRIZE MONEY
TRADITIONAL VIDEO SHOW

◆ Classified Advertising ◆

Cost for an annual subscription (six issues) to the Bulletin is \$10 for non-members. Make check payable to the American Dexter Cattle Association and send to: American Dexter Cattle Association, 26804 Ebenezer, Concordia, MO 64020.

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.

Dexter Cattle For Sale

ARROW WOOD FARM NEW JERSEY HERD REDUCTION

FOR SALE: 1999 and 2000 black heifer and bull calves, bred cows and bull. Very small and well conformed. Calves bottle fed and well handled.

Allan and Elaine Abrams Telephone: 201-327-0740
104 E. Saddle River Road Fax: 201-327-1912
Saddle River, NJ 07458 Email: EA43@aol.com

Registered Dexter Cattle For Sale!

Bred cows and heifers, heifer and bull calves, red/dun & black.

David Lenz
30302 Nature Rd.
Royalton, MN 56323
(320) 355-2369

For Sale:

Herd Dispersal: I still have a few head of select original type Dexter cattle available; cows, calves and heifers.

Twainland Dexter Farm
15076 Monroe County Rd. 819
Paris, MO 65275
(660) 327-5585

email: hwjlmbsz@yahoo.com or hwjlmbsz@mcmsys.com

DEXTER BULL FOR SALE

Short - legged but very proportionate, black, horned, 3 years old, proven sire - \$800.

Call:
Eileen Dyer
(508) 829-5688
(Massachusetts)

L & L YALE DEXTER FARM

10455 Latting Road
Cordova, TN 38018
(901) 756-1040
email: LYale39724@aol.com

Herd Reduction - Good selection of cows, bulls, and heifers. Call for more info.

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 44286-9605
(330) 659-4861

Dome-In Go Ranch Dexters

Registered Dexter Cattle for sale
Raised in the mountains of New Mexico
Good Cattle - Good Prices
Ivan & Patty Preheim
P.O. Box 806
Capitan, N.M. 88316
(505) 354-2068

For Sale:

Several bred females and a few select bulls.
Call evenings.

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

Dexter Cattle For Sale

Registered Dexter cattle for sale:

Bred heifer, heifer & bull calves - short and tall.

Allen & Linda Holmes
Cloverdale Farm
RR 1 Box 262A
Groveton, N.H. 03582
(603) 636-1329

Registered Dexter cattle. Cows, bulls, and calves.

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

Jubilee Farm's Irish Dexter Cattle
ms75615@alltel.net

Registered Dexter Cattle
Bred Cows, Heifers & Bulls For Sale

Jubilee Farm's
Mike Slocum Family
Rt. 1, Box 50
Friend, NE 68359
(402) 947-6221

P.O. Box 602
Fort Wood, MO 65473

Jeanie V. Douglas
(573) 765-4626

ISAIAH FARMS
 email: isaiah2040@hotmail.com

Registered heifers & bulls - also steers for processing
YOU are welcome to visit
 this gentle disposition herd of all-black
 horned, quality Dexters

HIGHER QUALITY BEEF-MILK GIVERS-BEAST OF BURDEN

Hammer Ranch Dexter Cattle

Breeding stock for sale.
 Open heifers, bred heifers and cows. A few good bulls,
 predominately black.

We also have a bull lease program.

Ernest Hammer
P.O. Box 184
Wild Horse, CO. 80862
(719) 962-3158



Smiling Papa Johnson Ranch

Registered American Dexter Cattle

Marvin B and DeLois K.
P.O. Box 441 - Elkhart, KS 67950

Phone - 580-696-4836 email: papajohn@elkhart.com

Specializing in the
 original horned cattle.
 Choice breeding stock,
 prices upon request.
 Breeding for the ultimate in
 conformation.

SMILING PAPA JOHNSON, DEXTER CATTLE BROKER

LET ME HELP WITH YOUR CATTLE NEEDS

SELL YOUR CATTLE THAT I RAISED,
 BUY YOUR CATTLE TOP PRICE PAID

TAKE CATTLE TO SELL, ON CONSIGNMENT FOR 10%
 COMMISSION. FIND YOUR CATTLE TO FIT YOUR
 NEEDS, FOR A 10% FINDERS FEE.

WILL PICK UP AND DELIVER ANYWHERE IN THE USA
 FOR \$25.00 PER HOUR DRIVING TIME ONE WAY.
 WILL WORK YOU IN ON SPLIT LOADS, ONE HEAD OR A
 TRAILER LOAD.

Dexter Cattle For Sale

P.O. Box 850502
Yukon, OK 73085

W. Mike & Deann Ross
(405) 373-2733
email: dross@telepath.com

FAIRGROVE FARM

Registered Dexter Cattle. 98-99 heifer & bull calves for sale. Black, horned, petite with good conformation. Consider trade for exceptional black herd bull prospect.

DOG RUN

on the Shenandoah River in Clarke County VA

REGISTERED DEXTER CATTLE

Larry Higgins & Gwen Casey-Higgins
4533 Lockes Mill Road, Berryville Virginia 22611
dogrun@intelos.net (540) 955-4421

BLACK & RED/DUN WITH HORNS

For Sale:

3 Dexter heifers, 1 black, 2 red/dun.

WINDSWEPT ACRE
Clayton & Beverly Harrington
463 Hopkins Mill Road
Quarryville, PA. 17566-9258
(717) 786-1746
email: WSAcre@aol.com

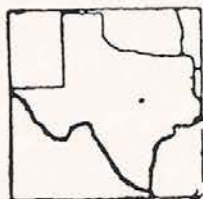
Herd liquidation sale!

Registered Dexter cattle. 4 cows, all less than 4 years old. 1 bull approx. 3 yrs. old. 1 red/dun bull at 1½ years old. 2 bull calves, this spring's. All cattle are hearty and well mannered. Two cows were once broken in ox yoke. Older bull has been led. One calf is exceptionally small.

Andrew A. Arnold
Route 1, Box 112
Fleming, Ohio 45729
(740) 749-3693

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
254-939-6016

Registered Dexter bull for sale:

Falkirk's Galahad

Red/dun Bull Calved 1/31/99

Long-legged, long body with a deep frame.
Great Conformation/Excellent Disposition.
Dam is Red and sire carries red gene.

Mary Lynn Thompson
42358 46th Street
Lawrence, MI 49064
(616) 674-8826

We will have 5 black and 1 dun heifer weaned and ready to sell in mid-January 2000. These calves are guaranteed Y2K ready, and you'll like our prices.

P-Bar Ranch
Snyder, OK
(580) 569-2631
gcsba@juno.com

HI-COUNTRY ACHERS

Registered Dexter Cattle

749 24 3/4 Road Carol Ann Traynor
Grand Junction, CO 81505 (970) 241-2005 - voice mail
gentle cattle - handled daily
1999 calves available

"You're welcome to visit!"

Call or write for current information.
BARN & BED for travelers
with or without their Dexters!

Dexter Cattle For Sale



Home of Llanfair's Finnigan #8221

K Bar Dexters
W.C. Kaoatz
Ph: 403-845-5763
Fax: 403-845-3142

FOR SALE:

- 3 only, 1 yr. old bull calves by Llanfair's Finnigan #8221.
- 3 only cows bred to Finnigan.
- 2 - 2 yr. old bulls by Leepers Willy'o #6709 ADCA #1038 CDCA.
- 2 - 3 yr. old bulls by Sparrows Nest Charlie #5911 ADCA #619 CDCA.

K Bar Dexters
R. R. 2 Rocky Mtn. House, AB, Tomito

For Sale:

- 2 purebreds, March, 99, bull calves sired by (Twilite Firefly), reg. #08209 P, cherry red, polled, purebred bull.
- 1 brown polled bull
- 1 dark red, horned bull

Twilite Dexters
Box 4612, Taber, Alta, Can.
(TIG) 2c9
Phone: (403) 223-4694

Dexter Semen For Sale

RFF FIREWEED #8056 EX

1998 ADCA Video Champion Bull

(IRISH SETTER) RED/Dun Excellent disposition
 3 ½ years at collection, 43" tall, \$40 per straw plus S&H

Kathy Ireland
22 Rt. 347
Millville, NJ 08332
(856) 327-2368

From the Editor

I'd like to thank Lizabeth R. Starnes for once again providing us with an excellent article and photographs of the farm show in Springfield, Missouri. I'd also like to thank Anna Poole and members of Region 2 for the contributions I've received from them, many of which we hope to share in upcoming issues.

Plans are under way for this year's AGM with show and sale to be held in Marshfield, Missouri, the middle of July. We should have more details and information as it becomes available.

Please send any photographs of what your Dexters are up to for inclusion in the Bulletin.

I hope that every had a wonderful holiday season. Winter is here and with Y2K behind us, we can now look forward to a new year of healthy, rambunctious Dexter calves.

Richard Henry, Editor

Annual Dues Renewal

It's time to renew your annual membership dues of \$20. Please send payment to:

American Dexter Cattle Association
26804 Ebenezer
Concordia, MO 64020

Name(s).....

Address.....

.....Zip.....

Phone.....

Thank You!

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

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

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

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

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

PROVEN QUALITY



BEDFORD ROMARC RAMBLER #5449

Evaluation Score 93.5%. \$20 US/straw + s&h
black, 39" @ 18 mos. \$25 CDN/straw + s&h



CORNSHAIR OUTLAW #6703

Evaluation Score 85%. red, 44" @ 4 years.
\$35 US \$45 CDN 1-5 straws + s&h
\$30 US \$40 CDN 6 or more straws + s&h



SALTAIR PLATINUM #6504POLLED

Evaluation Score 85%.
black with recessive red, 42" @ 3 years
\$40 CDN/straw + s&h



RIVERHILL SATURN'S GALAXY #5255

Evaluation Score 82.5%. \$20 US/straw + s&h
black, 43" @ 4 years \$25 CDN/straw + s&h



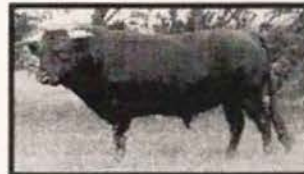
WEE GAELIC MR. O'TOOLE #5741

Evaluation Score 81%. \$20 US/straw + s&h
dun, 45" @ 4 years \$25 CDN/straw + s&h

These bulls are guaranteed free of dwarfism. Colour has been confirmed by DNA typing. All have good temperaments, long bodies, deep frames and have produced outstanding calves.

BRIGHT MEADOWS STOCK FARM Carol Davidson
RR #1 Ladysmith, BC Canada V0R 2E0
Phone: (250) 245-4046 Fax: (250) 245-7474

DEXTER



A.I. 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. Evaluations are included where owners have given their permission.

\$15 CDN /\$12 US includes shipping & postage

BRIGHT MEADOWS STOCK FARM

Carol Davidson
RR #1 Ladysmith, BC Canada V0R 2E0
Phone: (250) 245-4046 Fax: (250) 245-7474

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.

Please order all books from:
Rosemary Fleharty, Secretary
American Dexter Cattle Association
26804 Ebenezer
Concordia, MO 64020

Advertising

Classified advertisements of Dexter cattle or Dexter semen is \$15.00 for up to a 2" column ad or \$75.00 per year for six issues. Ads over 2" up to 4" are \$30 per ad or \$150.00 per year for six issues. All ads are limited to Dexters exclusively and subject to approval by the ADCA. Prices for animals will not be published. 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

email: richardhh@earthlink.net

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.

Deadlines for advertisements/articles

Issue	Date due by
January/February	December 1st
March/April	February 1st
May/June	April 1st
July/August	June 1st
September/October	August 1st
November/December	October 1st

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

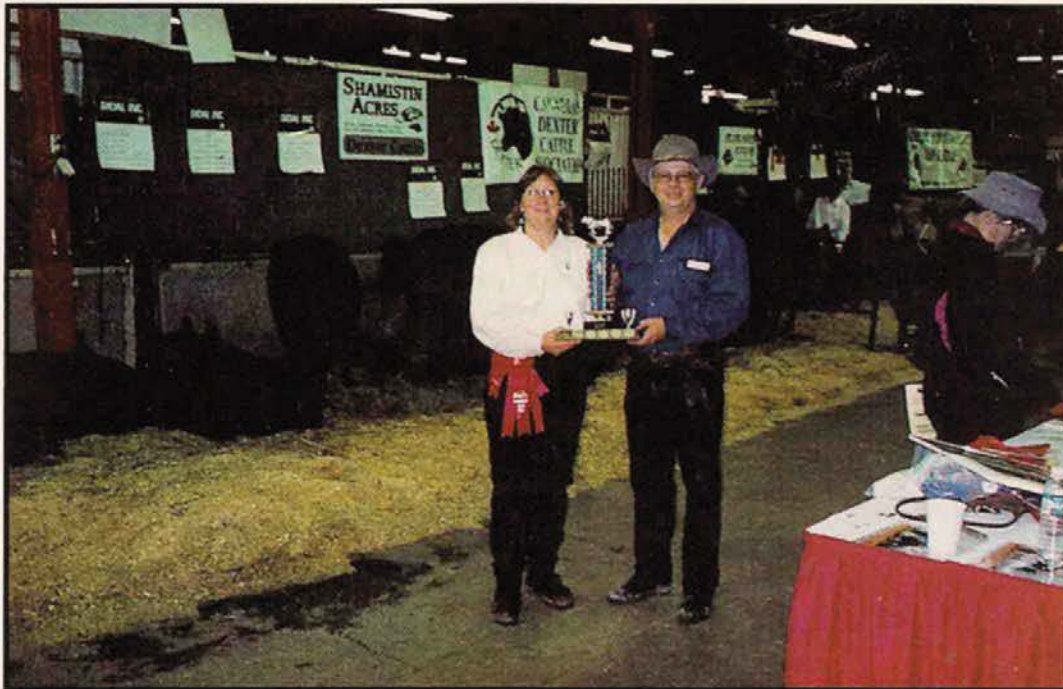
Cost of Transfers:

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

All fees should be paid in U.S. currency.

Names for registration cannot exceed 21 characters

The tattoo code letter for 1999 is "J"



Dexter calves at Jim Moody's farm in North Carolina. Photograph courtesy of Kathy Smith.

The Dexter Bulletin Nov. / Dec.

Richard Henry, Editor
17409 E. 163rd St.
Lee's Summit, MO 64082-4582

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