



The Dexter Bulletin

Volume 39 - No. 3

Summer/October, 1999

Calgary Stampede Dexter Cattle Show 99 Media Release

By Monique Schmaltz

Howdy! Congratulations to the six Dexter breeders that once again put a Dexter show together with 29 Dexter showing at the Calgary Stampede Beef Cattle Show on July 14, 1999: Allyn and Rita Nelson, Holly Hardman, Elena Torn, Ruth Stone, Donna Rudd, and Bruce and Monique Schmaltz.

Under the Calgary Stampede rules, the show welcomed all CDCA and ADCA registered Dexter with proper tattoos and

registration papers.

Under the Big Top the Dexter Show shared the ring with the Murray Grey Show, which gave us extra time to get ready between the classes. Competing for ribbons and for prize money as the Stampede pays back for a show of 24 to 35 heads up to \$100 per first place to \$20 per sixth place, it was well appreciated by all breeders to have a chance to recover some of the expenses. It is worth mentioning that the Dexter Show was kept alive by the same

breeders in 1998 but without prize money as we had less than 24 Dexter showing.

A word of appreciation to Allyn Nelson, the Calgary Stampede Dexter representative, Cathy Nelson, ADCA director, who did a great job keeping us in line for the show, and Judy Mosely, CDCA director, for presenting the ribbons and awards. Thank you to all donors and participants that gave their time and money to promote the Dexter breed.

Continued on page four



The Dexter Grand Champion Bull Shamistin Guru 03/25/97, 930 LBS.
Owners Bruce & Monique Schmaltz, Beiseker, Alberta. Shamistin Acres received Premier Exhibitor & Premier Breeder awards and also won Reserve Champion Bull and Reserve Champion Female.

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Currently vacant

Message from the new President

Hello. My name is Pat Mitchell, and I was elected to be your President by the Board of Directors at this summer's annual meeting. Many members already know me as a former Editor of the Bulletin and as Regional Director for Region 14. Our family has been raising Dexters for the last twelve years. We began our association with the Dexter breed for the same reasons as many other members – we wanted “something different” (almost anyone can raise feeder cattle), we wanted cattle that could adapt to smaller acreage, and we wanted to help a rare breed to grow and prosper. Little did we know that we would get all that we wanted, and also be able to say that we raise some of the best tasting beef around.

All of us who belong to the Association have one very important thing in common – the desire to own and/or breed quality Dexter cattle. There are many variations within the breed. We must recognize that Dexters can be different things to different people, and each variation may have both positive and negative attributes. The main goal is to create and maintain an Association of members that can work together to maintain the integrity of the breed, expand the awareness of the breed to others and to create a demand for quality cattle. It is along these lines that I will try to guide the Association during the next year – the Association must be flexible and try to meet the needs of all members, work together to keep the membership growing, and improve the services provided to members.

The Officers and Directors of this Association must work together in conjunction with the entire membership to accomplish the goals above. Your input on how we can improve the Association is welcomed and expected. Feel free to contact me, or any of the officers and directors, with questions, ideas, comments and criticisms. We will try our best

to answer your concerns, or point you in the direction of someone else who can help. My phone number is listed at the top of the Directors' page of the Bulletin, or you may e-mail me at shamrockacres@hotmail.com. My thanks go out to Jim Johnson for his service to the Association as President for the past two years. I hope to draw on his experience and that of the other past presidents as we move forward in the coming year.

I would like to try to explain one change that was decided at the Annual Meeting. As noted in the minutes, the Directors voted that price for animals for sale not be published in the Bulletin. This was done to eliminate the possibility that a low market price could be established by people advertising herd closeouts, distress sales etc. Determining the selling price is best done between buyer and seller, not through publication in the Bulletin.

I look forward to serving the Association in the coming year.

Patrick Mitchell
ADCA President



Patrick Mitchell at the 1999 ADCA Meeting in Wichita, Kansas

*Annual
Membership Fees
are due in
January.*



Calgary Stampede Dexter Cattle Show

Continued from front page

The barns were busy with visitors, many of them seeing a Dexter for the first time. Many families were attracted by the young calves, for three days we were busy answering questions between keeping the stall clean and taking care of our cattle.

Here are some of the results up to third places:

Yearling Heifer:

- 1st Place - Ruth Stone
Rocky Ridge Heather
- 2nd Place - Monique Schmaltz
Shamistin Heidi
- 3rd Place - Allyn Nelson
Hillside Juneberry

Junior Champion Female & Reserve:

- 1st Place - Ruth Stone
Rocky Ridge Heather
- 2nd Place - Monique Schmaltz
Shamistin Heidi

(Earlona Farm donated a show stick to the Junior Champion Female winner)

Two Year Old Heifer:

- 1st Place - Donna Rudd
Upland Haven Gwendyl'n
- 2nd Place - Monique Schmaltz
Shamistin Gypsy
- 3rd Place - Holly Hardman
Darby Day Georgia

Mature Cow:

- 1st Place - Monique Schmaltz
Shamistin Franny
- 2nd Place - Ruth Stone
Hiyu Morning Dove VII
- 3rd Place - Monique Schmaltz
Shamistin Fay

Senior Champion Female & Reserve:

- 1st Place - Donna Rudd
Upland Haven Gwendyl'n
- 2nd Place - Monique Schmaltz
Shamistin Franny

Heifer Calf:

- 1st Place - Holly Hardman
Darby Day Jeta

Female Calf Champion & Reserve:

- 1st Place - Holly Hardman
Darby Day Jetta

Grand Champion Female & Reserve:

- 1st Place - Donna Rudd
Upland Haven Gwendyl'n
 - 2nd Place - Monique Schmaltz
Shamistin Franny
- (A leather show halter donated by the CDCA was presented to the Grand Champion Female winner)

Bull Calf:

- 1st Place - Monique Schmaltz
Shamistin Jedi
- 2nd Place - Monique Schmaltz
Shamistin Jay
- 3rd Place - Monique Schmaltz
Shamistin Jack

Bull Calf Champion & Reserve:

- 1st Place - Monique Schmaltz
Shamistin Jedi
- 2nd Place - Monique Schmaltz
Shamistin Jay

Yearling Bull:

- 1st Place - Elena Torn
Prince Hal
- 2nd Place - Allyn Nelson
Hillside Kafir Plum
- 3rd Place - Monique Schmaltz
Shamistin Hero

Junior Champion Bull & Reserve:

- 1st Place - Elena Torn
Prince Hal
 - 2nd Place - Allyn Nelson
Hillside Kafir Plum
- (Shamistin Dexter presented a World Dexter Congress T-shirt to the Junior Champion Bull winner)

Two Year Old Bull:

- 1st Place - Monique Schmaltz
Shamistin Guru
- 2nd Place - Ruth Stone
Rocky Ridge George Boy
- 3rd Place - Holly Hardman
Darby Day Georgia

Senior Champion Bull & Reserve:

- 1st Place - Monique Schmaltz
Shamistin Guru
- 2nd Place - Ruth Stone
Rocky Ridge George Boy

Grand Champion Bull & Reserve:

- 1st Place - Monique Schmaltz
Shamistin Guru
- 2nd Place - Monique Schmaltz
Shamistin Jedi

(The ADCA presented the trophy to the Grand Champion Bull winner)

Breeders Herd:

- 1st Place - Monique Schmaltz
- 2nd Place - Holly Hardman

Get of Sire:

- 1st Place - Monique Schmaltz
Hiyu Scarab
- 2nd Place - Elena Torn
Riverhill Dusk Enchanter

Premier Exhibitor:

Bruce and Monique Schmaltz

Premier Breeder:

Bruce and Monique Schmaltz
(Showmanship Award - A book on *Corrals for Handling Cattle* and a ceramic cow for "Best Display in the Barn" donated by Donna Rudd were presented to Shamistin Dexter)

The Show continued for the Dexter Grand Champion Female, Upland Haven Gwendyl'n, and for the Dexter Grand Champion Bull, Shamistin Guru as they took honor to be displayed at the "Calgary Stampede Champion Alley." Donna Rudd and Monique Schmaltz were presented with the Bank of Montreal Grand Champion 1999 banner and jackets at a reception regrouping all winners of the 18 different breeds. The Dexter breed was well represented at the Parade of Champions under the Big Top. This full-crowd event is a showcase of champions from each breed. The commentator introduced each breed as they entered the Big Top. The Supreme Male and Supreme Female Champions were acclaimed after the judging by seven judges.

The participation of the Dexter breed at the Calgary Stampede Beef Cattle Show is promoting the Dexter as a viable breed. This show can continue only with the effort of more breeders. It is about showing what a Dexter is, based on good cattle conformation. What about being part of the Dexter Show 2000? See you in the barn! ❖

Video Show

Dear Dexter Breeder:

On behalf of the 1999 Video Show committee, I want to thank you very much for sending in video entries for this year's show. The show was held in Wichita, Kansas this year in conjunction with the ADCA annual meeting.

There were thirty-three entries and a good cross-section of our breed was represented in the show. At last year's meeting, the board of directors gave the Science Committee the charge of developing a classification or linear scoring system for our breed. Since Dexters are known as a dual-purpose breed, a classifier from the Brown Swiss association was asked to speak on the subject of classification and judge the video show. The judge's name is Bernard Monson and he is from Iowa. We asked a dairy classifier, since beef breeds do not routinely classify animals. However, we did ask someone who classifies both Brown Swiss and Milking Shorthorns, so he would know about and appreciate the dual-purpose aspect of our breed.

There was competition in all classes, and by the end of the day we had a better feel for what the members want to emphasize in the classification system. Since some breeders are more interested in meat production vs. milk production and some the reverse, the committee is developing a system which can be used by both. The linear scores can be used by the breeders to improve their cattle, even though some will emphasize one quality and some others.

Next year, instead of videos, there will be a live show at the annual meeting. You will be hearing more about that from the organizers soon. It should be a lot of fun and a way of getting more people interested in our breed.

Thank you for your participation in the show and we look forward to your continued interest in our special little breed of cattle.

Wes Patton
Video Show Chairman

From the Past President

Another annual meeting has been here and gone with a great time had by all.

The accommodations at the motel were excellent and since we arrived a day earlier than expected, the motel personnel really went out of their way to accommodate us.

Upon arrival at the Storck Rainbow Ranch, we were very cordially greeted and the hospitality was great. Everyone had a very delicious meal and many of us that left afterward to return to the motel were so full that we needed an afternoon nap to sleep it off. Friday evening was enjoyed by the group with the entertainment provided by Don Storck and his partners.

Saturday morning business meeting allowed a great exchange of information, a break for lunch and the video show that was so well managed by Wes and Jane.

Saturday evening dinner, speaker and entertainment was well organized and kept everyone in stitches.

Many thanks to Marvin Johnson for all his efforts in organizing a well managed meeting and a great hand of applause is due Joanie and Don Storck for their assisting Marvin in another great annual meeting. With next year's annual meeting to be in Missouri, Regional Director Jerry Starnes is trying to find a way to top this year's event. Good luck, Jerry, and I am sure you will hear more from Jerry in the near future.

Congratulations to your new president, Pat Mitchell.

It has been a pleasure to have served as president of the ADCA. I have enjoyed every minute, even though we have had trying times. I will still be around to help in any way I can and I certainly intend to try to raise quality Dexter cattle.

I encourage you to keep in contact with your Regional Directors, make them aware of your problems, and ask for their assistance in matters that may need attention. You have elected them and it would only be fair to make them work for your needs.

Jim Johnson

Thanks

M. B. "Smiling Papajohn" Johnson

I would like to thank all of the members who attended the 1999 annual meeting, making it a rip-roaring success. We made great progress in moving the Association in a direction to better serve the membership. The ones that did not attend the meeting, you missed one heck of a time. I would say that the ADCA is growing by leaps and bounds. The ones that have their tickets are in for a ride to tell their children and grandchildren about. The ones who have not paid their dues and obtained their ticket had better get on board. If you have not paid your dues for membership please do so. We need all people who own Dexter cattle to take a part in the Association. The ball is already rolling for a blowout in region 1 in 2000 to surpass all other meetings. •

Observations about the Show

Candice Howell

I believe the Association's budget was minimal, but I would recommend certificates for all show participants and 1-2-3 place ribbons.

Observations about the judge: First, no one talks to the judge during the show. This is standard show ring procedure. I feel that the judge *might* be influenced by comments from the people sitting right next to him during the show. I think to judge the video show would be harder than a live show. It may have been easier to prejudge the entries.

If the judge is to explain what he is looking for then the members should be given examples (pictures) to demonstrate, say, the difference between an 8-point head vs. a 3-point head. I am a strong advocate for education of the participants. If we had a visual example we could have then compared his ideal to the Dexter breed standard and our own animals. I am a strong believer in a point system of evaluation but you must also educate people to use it. No instrument is perfect but one can also be fine-tuned as needed.

All in all, I found the meeting and show well worth my time. I learned some things, made new contacts and met my region's representative in person. ❖

The Dexter Breed - Origin and History

by Doreen Whelehan

The following is reproduced with permission from the Australasian Dexter Bulletin, Summer 1998.

This is the last article on Dexters written by Mrs. Doreen Whelehan.

She was, for many years, a prominent and valued breeder, and lover, of our breed in Africa.

Mrs. Whelehan was murdered with an axe on her farm in mid 1998 by local blacks. I was at a gathering of Dexter breeders and South African Stud Book officials in Bloemfontein when the news reached and saddened us all. Although attacks on farmers are now almost commonplace in South Africa this incident brought home to everyone there how perilous, and precious, life in rural South Africa can be. We mourned her death.

Mrs. Whelehan's article is translated from Afrikaans and is painstakingly researched. It should interest all of us fascinated by our cattle and their history.

South Africa has some 69 members in its Dexter Society and a small herd by Australian standards. Some sizeable farms and farmers, however, run a small Dexter herd along with their major cattle, such as Bonsmaras and Drakensbergers. A prominent Drakensberger breeder showed me his Dexters used for house cows and a small dairy operation. He praised their hardiness, milk and meat quality and their tractability.

In South Africa, like Australia, there have been a few instances of achondroplasia, but this is not seen as a reason to downgrade the Dexter breed. All breeds have the occasional mutant or malformed calf.

All the Dexters I have seen in my two latest trips to South Africa have been smaller than our usual size. As I prefer the smaller and chunkier animal too, this encouraged me. The quality of some bulls and cows was outstanding and should improve our quality with selective importation... Ray Bolwell

A widely accepted belief regarding the origin of Dexter cattle is that they are a mutation of the Kerry breed. When this mutation occurred is unrecorded, and the general obscurity surrounding the origin of the breed leaves scope for rival theories. These encompass the romantic idea of the breed evolving from the old Kerry cattle and Spanish bulls put ashore on the southwest of Ireland from storm buffeted ships, and Prof. Wilson's more mundane theory that the breed simply resulted from the crossing of Kerry and Devon cattle, ("The Origin of the Dexter-Kerry Breed of Cattle", The Scientific Proceedings of the Royal Dublin Society - 1908).

First mention of Dexter cattle by name occurs in Prof. David Low's "Domesticated Animals of the British Isles" published in 1842. Prof. Low wrote that the breed was formed by the late Mr. Dexter, agent to the late Lord Hawarden. This gentleman is said to have produced his curious breed by selection from the best of the mountain cattle of the district. He communicated to it a remarkable roundness of form and shortness of legs. The steps, however, by which the improvement was effected have not been sufficiently recorded...

In the intervening century and a quarter, no further information came to light on Mr. Dexter. Some authorities no longer believe in his involvement with the breed. That Mr. Dexter, an agent to Lord Hawarden, existed, is evidenced by this mention in Arthur Young's "Tour of Ireland 1776-78" published in 1780: "Mr. Dexter of Cullen had a ram... and a great number of ewes sent to him, the breed much improving". This indicates an interest in sheep rather than cattle breeding!

In 1814 a "Report of The Agriculture and Livestock of the County Kerry Prepared Under The Direction of The Farming Society, Ireland" by the Rev. Thomas Radcliff, was published in

Dublin. This extremely detailed survey, done barony by barony, makes no mention of Mr. Dexter or Dexter cattle. It may however, be of interest to quote briefly from the report - Section 10 "Breeds of Cattle" - "From the introduction of the improved kinds of cattle, his County now contains the long horned Leicester, the Hereford, the Holderness and the Devon. The COMMON CATTLE of the country are partly the short-horned, varying in size according to their pasture. In mountain farms, they are very small and chiefly short horned. These mixtures of blood have operated towards the extinction of the original Kerry breed of small cattle, so beautiful in their symmetry, so valuable for the pail and so easily fatted to the quality of the fine grained meat."

In view of the foregoing and other theories not discussed here, one can hardly accept unreservedly the contention that a Mr. Dexter evolved in Co. Kerry, and launched in 30 years, a breed of cattle which has spread to many countries, and whose characteristics have persisted and are clearly recognizable. The significance of Mendel's discovery on genetics and the fate of other small breeds whose names are rarely heard today, increases one's doubts and curiosity regarding the real background of the breed.

In surveys of various Irish Counties published in the early years of the nineteenth century, mention is made of cattle of Dexter type. Tighe, in his Survey of Kilkenny published in 1802, wrote: "The Kerry cows are often driven into this county for sale; they are preferred in dairies for their quality of milk... their size does not often exceed a moderate sucking calf..."

Wakefield in his "Account of Ireland" published in 1812, wrote of two kinds of cattle on the borders of Kerry: "In the mountainous parts towards the southwest of the County (Cork) the Kerry breed of cattle is found; Continued on next page

The Dexter Breed - Origin And History

Continued from previous page

by frequent crossing with the long-horned they have produced a small breed which has nearly the same character".

Cattle of Dexter type are recorded by Sampson in Kerry in 1815, Youatt mentions them as being in Co. Wicklow in 1834, but none of these works refers to Dexters by name or to Mr. Dexter. Arthur Young ("Tour of Ireland 1776-78") who gave us a glimpse of a Mr. Dexter, a breeder of sheep, wrote of the cattle he saw in Co. Kerry, the traditional home of the Dexter, "the little mountain or Kerry cow, which upon good land remarked as I travelled through the country much of the Alderney breed in some of them".

These excerpts from reports and observations published in the English language show that cattle of Dexter type were noted in Ireland almost two hundred years ago. In addition, there exist in Gaelic earlier reports and legal documents, since cattle represented an exchange medium, which seem to indicate the existence of a strain of cattle resembling the Dexter type.

Since the middle of the last century, the excavation of archaeological sites in Ireland has shed some light on early cattle types. In 1862 Wilde examined skulls from the Lagore Crannog (7th-10th centuries) and confirmed straight, curved short horned and hornless samples. He further stated that in about 1835 Ireland possessed four native breeds of cattle of mixed stature with intermediate length horns, of various colors but principally black and red.

Reporting on the Ballinderry Crannog No. 2 (6th-7th Centuries), Stelfox and Jones stated: "In Britain and Ireland domestic cattle from Neolithic to comparatively modern times were a mixture of various types, in the main small in size".

In the second half of the nineteenth century, breed improvement was undertaken in connection with both Kerry and Dexter type cattle and a

register was published in 1887 by the Irish Farmers' Gazette; after the issue of three volumes, this was taken over in 1890 by the Dublin Society, as a Herd Book. In England in 1892 the English Kerry and Dexter Society was founded and an English Kerry and Dexter Herd Book was published in 1900.

After 1917, the Royal Dublin Society ceased to have classes for Dexters at their annual shows. Since 1919 there has been no breed society for Dexters in Ireland. However, Dexters and Dexter crosses are still found in County Kerry, and some agricultural shows in the country still have classes for them.

While there is a tradition of Dexters being brought to South Africa as early as the 1880's, I unfortunately have, to date, been unable to find any definite proof of this claim. The records of the Department of Agriculture here, however, show that the first importations of pedigreed Dexters were by Mr. A.I. Conroy, Firwoods, Praal, C.P. The bull La Mancha Chief was born in 1913, and was bred by Mr. R.T. Robertson, Malahide, Co. Dublin; it was registered in the English Kerry and Dexter Society Herd Book, as were their imported females. All these animals were registered here in the Kerry section of the S.A. Stud Book Association. Some of these animals and their progeny were sold in the Cape Province and the Transvaal.

In 1920, Lady Phillips, Vergelegen, Somerset West, C.P., bought animals from Mrs. Conroy's original herd and in 1921 imported further females from Ireland. These latter importations were also registered in the English Kerry and Dexter Herd Book, making them acceptable for registration in South Africa, bringing the S.A. Kerry section to 50 registered animals.

There was a keen demand for the breed, and in a few years it spread to the Free State and Natal, as well as the other Provinces. The Department of

Native Affairs acquired imported animals with "Oak Ridge" and "Benenden" prefixes. They also owned animals, from local Kerry studs - with prefixes "Sterkstroom" and "Vergelegen". In 1938 the late Dr. Nobbs, C.P., imported a large consignment of animals registered in the Dexter Society Herd Book in England. These were first registered here in the Kerry section of the S.A. Stud Book. This however, was subsequently cancelled, and the same animals were entered as "Dexters" registered in the S.A. Stud book.

To conclude, I should like to quote from Prof. Wilson who borrowed from Wallace: "After all, what is the probable origin of the word 'Dexter'? An author, while travelling in Kerry some years ago, found that the word 'dexter' was used in a generic sense with reference to all diminutive animals, even men. Of lowest and bandy-legged; and also that the term was in the first instance applied to 'short-legged sheep kept by a resident coast guard officer' (Wallace's Farm Livestock of Great Britain, 1907, page 205). The original Mr. Dexter was a breeder of Leicester sheep which, in comparison with the native Irish sheep, were short-legged and stout. It is said that sheep bred by Mr. Dexter were called 'Dexter'. Did not the word pass on from Mr. Dexter's sheep to other stout animals and even to men?" (Scientific Proceedings, Royal Dublin Society Vol XII, No. 1). λ

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 The Director, National Library, Dublin, Ireland

Body Measurement - A Selection Tool?

By Piet Wilke

Cattlemen and-women have always found the relationship between *physical form/conformation and function/performance intriguing* and this has led to studies by many animal scientist and breed societies trying to establish some definite relationships that can be used as *selection tools*. The founders of the various cattle breeds as we know them today established them through selection in order to fulfil the needs of various human populations for *beef, milk, hides/leather, draught/animal traction and recreation/sport like bullfighting/bullwrestling*. In order to justify their selection for certain specific physical characteristics they endeavored to establish some relationship between these characteristics and the performance of the animals in terms of *milk production, growth, reproduction, draught power and even temperament for bullfighting or religious slaughter* (where it must bellow in agony to establish ancestral contact). The escutcheon theory established in 1828 by a Frenchman named Guenon is founded on the arrangement or disposition of the hair, in a space starting at the upper extremity of the vulva, and descending to teats, winding as it descends covering the inner and back parts of the thigh. It is from the arrangement of the hair in this space that the deductions are made as to the quantity, duration and quality of the milk. He divided all cows into ten classes or families, and each of these into three sizes: large, medium and small. The cows in each class, depending on size were grouped into six orders, according to the escutcheon. The form or pattern of escutcheon indicates the class to which the animal belongs, while the extent of surface covered by it denotes the milk giving capacity. This theory, which was widely discussed and advocated at the turn of the century is discarded today because of the many cases of high producing cows with escutcheons of low

order. This is an excellent example of how animal scientist also tried to establish relationships between appearance and performance. The failure to succeed in many cases are due to the complexities of animal breeding because most performance traits are influenced by a number of genes or hormones or the interaction between them and the environment.

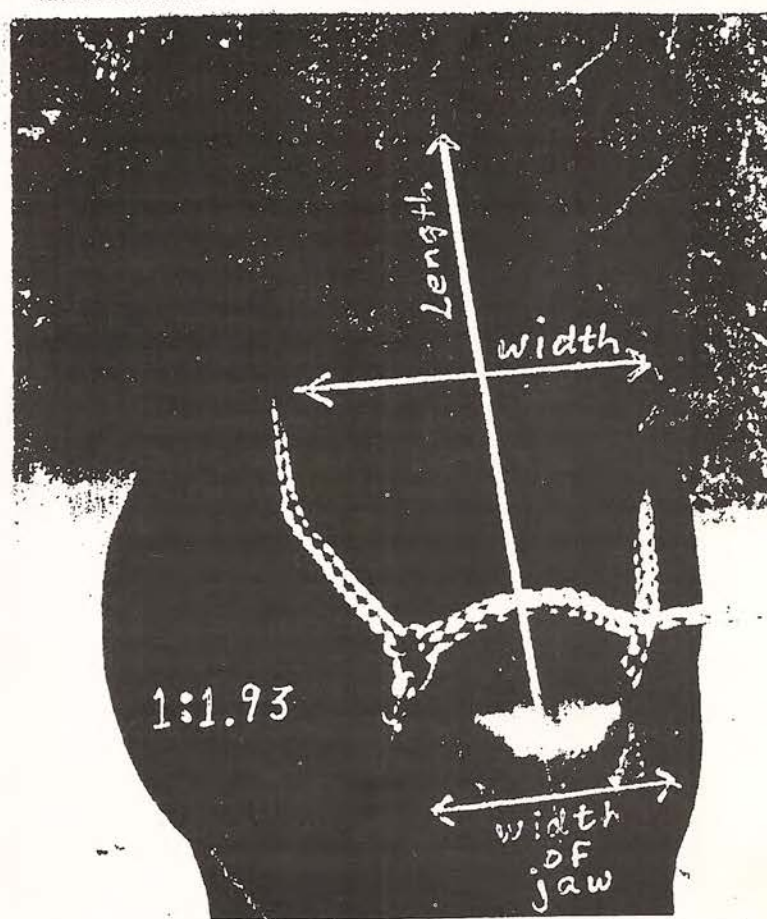
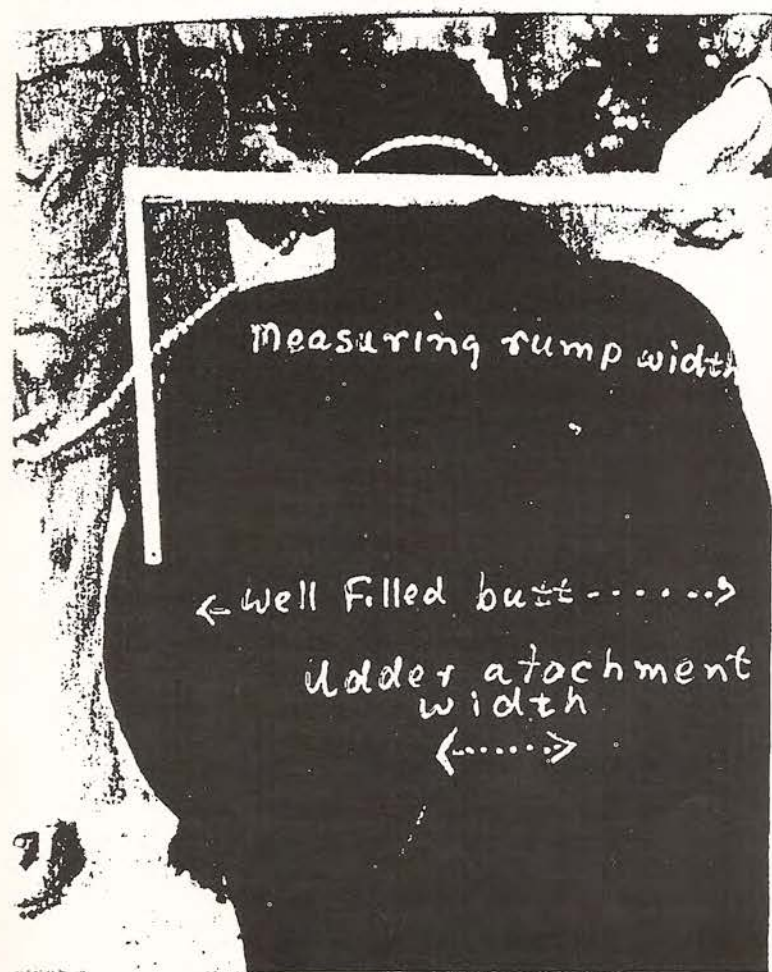
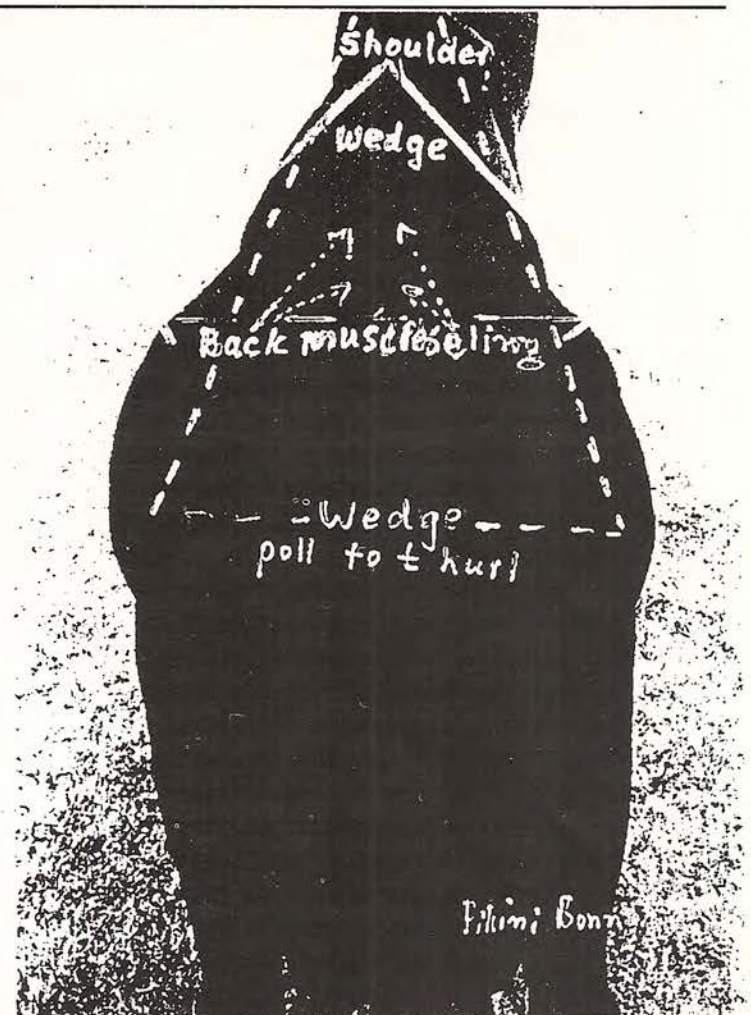
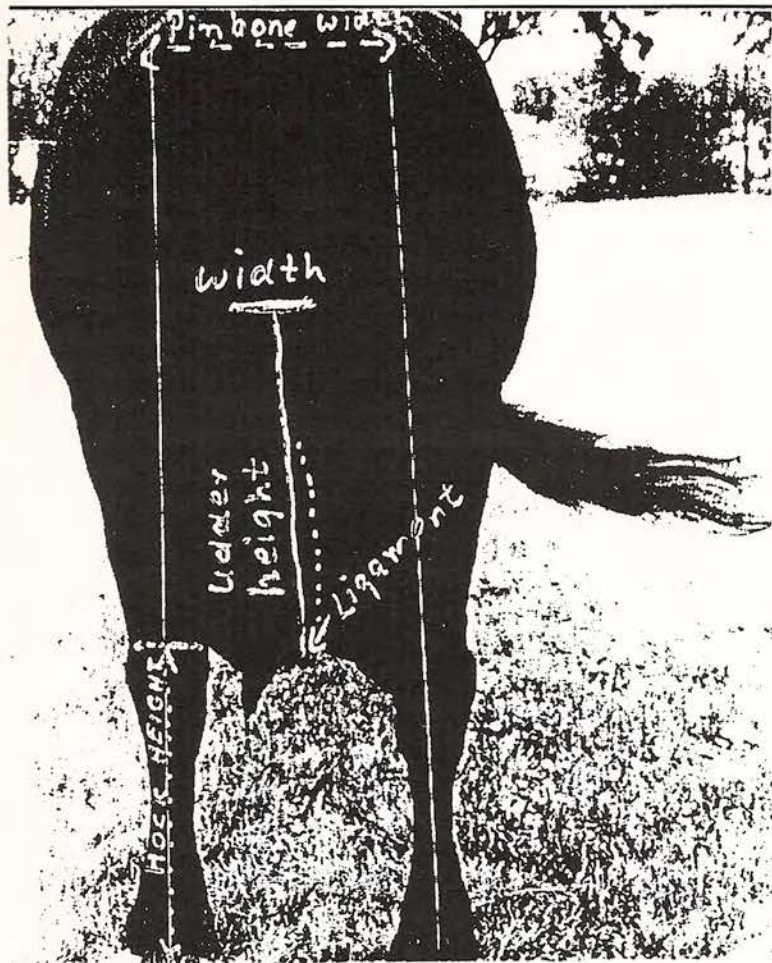
Quetelet & Crevet (France) and Pressler & Korreng used body measurements to estimate the weight of animals more than 150 years ago, a method still used today. Severson & Gerlaugh used body measurement to determine weight gain ability in steers and found that initial weight was a poor indication of weight gain but that initial chest circumference, width of the thurls and initial circumference of the rear flank (loin region) all showed good positive correlation with weight gain. Korreng (Germany) was the first scientist to use biometrical methods to establish correlations between *body measurements and performance*. He found a positive relationship between the width of jaw and milk production. In the present discussion a whole range of body measurements will be illustrated of which some may have positive or negative correlation with performance. **(We will never know unless we measure both.)** In the present discussion a whole range of body measurements will be illustrated of which some may have a positive or negative correlation with performance. The main aim is however not so much to link each and every measurement to performance but to obtain an objective description of the conformation of the animal and possibly use this data to do a computer presentation/reconstruction of the animal using all the measurements. Linear classification/scoring of cattle represents the most important visual appraisal method used world wide especially by dairy breeds. The subjectivity of some of the values

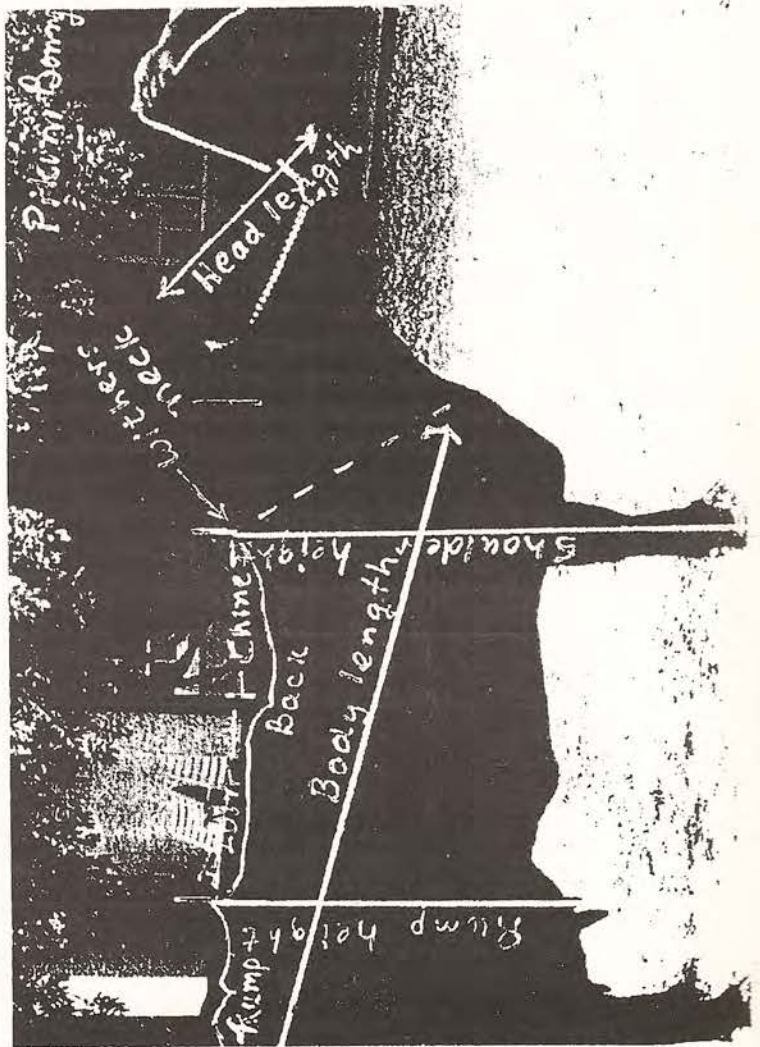
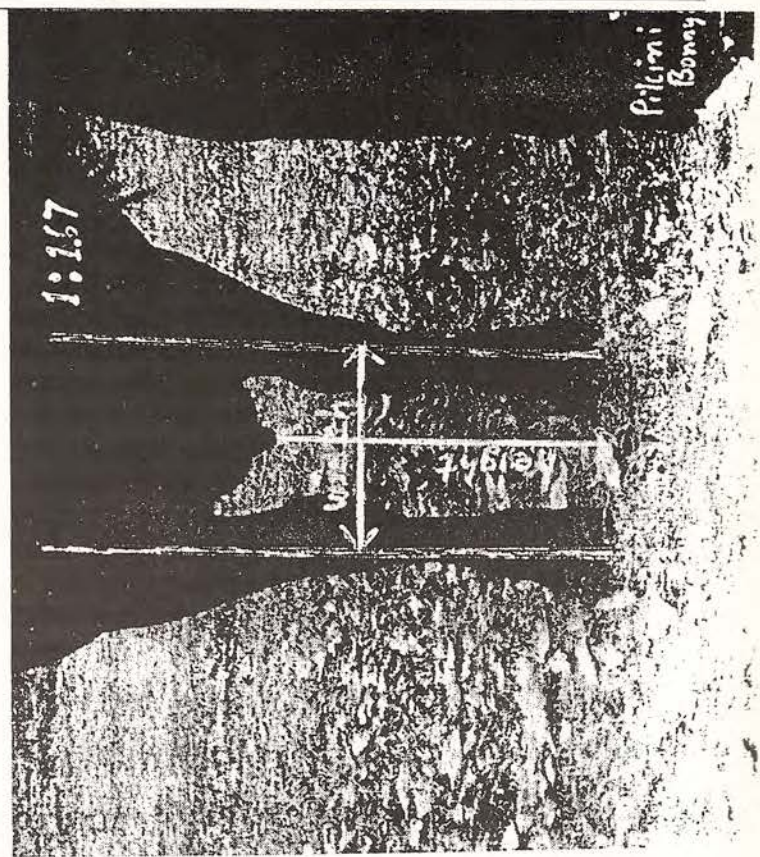
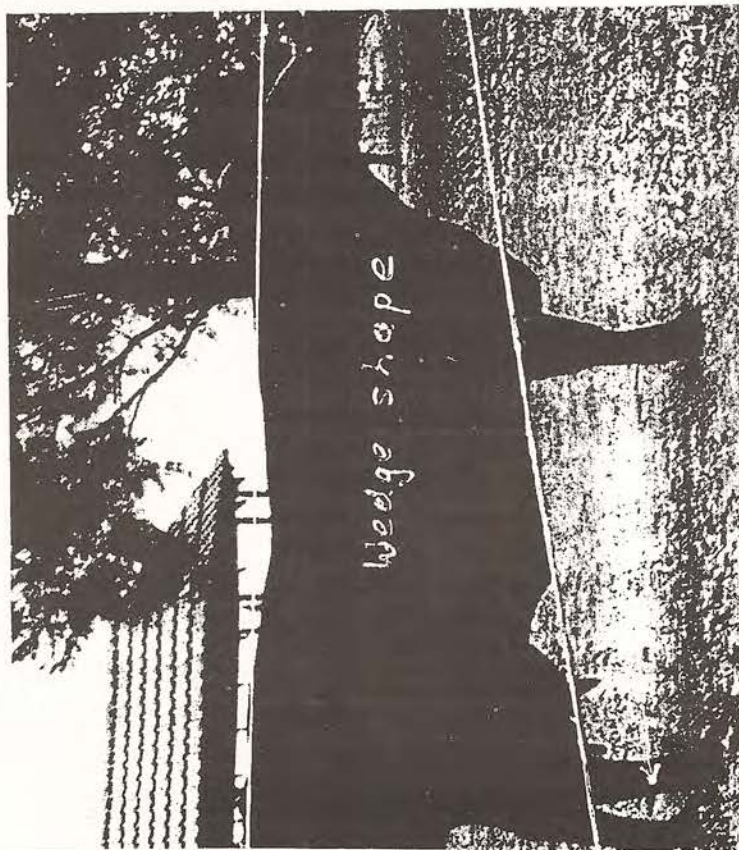
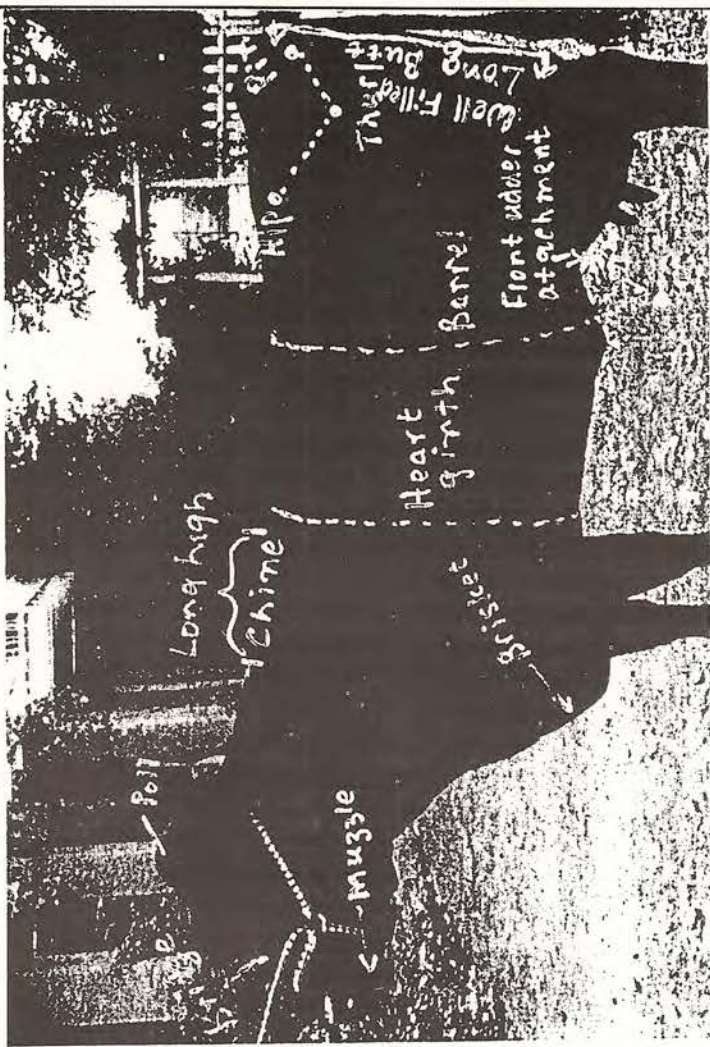
poses definite problems and there is a tendency to revert more and more to direct measurement. In the case of shoulder-or rump height research findings indicate that small evaluators/breed inspectors tend to score animals taller than big evaluators/breed inspectors.

"An objective procedure of measurement eliminates human error permitting a true measure of the trait. The measurements also allow detection of changes that occur in the herd or breed earlier than they may be detected visually. Measurement quantifies change over time. They serve as supplemental information to performance test results. The emphasis a breeder should place on linear measurements will depend on his goals relative to shape and growth patterns." (D.J. Bosman, ARC, RSA). Sir John Hammond defines growth and development as follows: As an animal grows up two things happen: (a) It increases in weight until mature size is reached; this is **growth** and (b) It changes in its body conformation and shape, and its various functions and faculties come into full being; this is known as **development**.

Postnatal live weight growth takes places at a faster rate than any other body measurement. The skull followed by the height at the withers increase much slower than measurements affected by muscle and fat development such as circumference and width of heart girth. Length and thickness growth of the hindquarters, such as the length and width of pelvis show a higher rate of growth in postnatal life than the head and forequarters. The width of hooks and body weight are later maturing than height and length. The canon bone is amongst the earliest maturing parts and represents 85-90% of mature length and 55% of mature width at birth.

Continued on page 11





Body Measurement - A Selection Tool?

Continued from page 8


Heifers attain approximately half their mature weight at 12 months and bulls at 15 months. Heifers weigh 97% of bulls at one month, 89% at 4 months, 87% at 8 months, 77% at 12 months and 65% at maturity. The ratio of length of head to width at eye level is 2:1 with bulls being somewhat wider.

In the case of Dexters some measurement data is even more important than in the case of other breeds because of the huge variation in size and general conformation of the different types. In a letter referring to the Dexter (Bos/Supergene) the following important aspect is mentioned: "I'd like first to comment generally on dwarfism and its effect on frame and muscling. Dwarfs have a reduced frame by about 15%, and often have coarser bones (probably because of defective growth genes). Dwarfism appears not to affect either the

muscles or organs which are designed for a larger frame is squashed onto shortened bones. Dwarfs usually run to fat very early on, so it would weigh, dwarfs are thus excellent animals for beef production because they appear to mature early, and so can be marketed sooner, and because they fatten so easily. On the other hand, all studies to date show that their yield (carcass vs. live weight) is less than that of the non-dwarf of a similar age." In South Africa the results from an official performance test comparing a short legged young bull (366 days old with a shoulder height of 93 cm and body length of 119 cm) with a long legged bull (379 days old with shoulder height of 104 cm and body length of 123 cm).

Continued on page 14



Caesar, the civilian American and European surface anthropometric resource, over the next several years, will precisely measure 9000 humans on 2 continents. 



The white dots are measurement targets.



CLONED CALF IS ANOTHER STEP IN NEW TECHNOLOGY

This article courtesy of The Concordian, Oct./97.

DeForest, Wis. — ABS Global, Inc. (ABS), a world-leading provider of bovine reproductive services and technologies, on Aug. 7, 1997 introduced a healthy, 6-month-old bull calf named "Gene" produced from its proprietary cloning technology.

ABS also announced the formation of Infigen, Inc., to commercialize applications of cloning technologies in the cattle breeding, pharmaceutical, nutraceutical and xenotransplantation fields.

Infigen's scientific breakthrough advances the prospects for commercializing cattle-cloning technologies. The technology provides an unlimited source of genetic material to cost-effectively produce large numbers of cloned cattle. Infigen believes its cloning process is significantly more efficient than other processes previously announced and that it has substantial commercial applications.

"We can make an unlimited number of cells, freeze them for any amount of time, then thaw them and make identical animals possessing a desired trait," explained Dr. Michael D. Bishop, vice president of research for Infigen. "Cells from cattle containing unique, favorable traits can be stored indefinitely, essentially preserving them for the future."

ABS has been developing its cattle cloning technology for more than 10 years and has an accomplished research group with expertise in cloning and related cellular science applications.

"The birth of 'Gene' and the creation of Infigen enables ABS to transform its considerable long-term research efforts into a commercial enterprise," said Marc van't Noordende, chief executive officer of ABS. "Cloning and the related technologies of Infigen offer tremendous promise for enhancing the quality, consistency and

nutritional value of dairy and beef products."

Infigen will collaborate with ABS to enhance the profitability of dairy and beef producers by combining the advantages of cloning with existing services, such as artificial insemination, DNA Marker-Assisted-Selection and *in vitro* fertilization.

In the health and nutrition fields, Infigen intends to form relationships with other organizations to capitalize on the dairy cow's ability to produce milk protein in significantly large volumes than smaller animals, such as sheep and goats.

In pharmaceutical applications, for example, recombinant proteins will be produced transgenically by inserting into the genetic material of an animal a foreign gene that directs the production of a desired protein in the milk of a lactating cow. With Infigen's proprietary technology, that transgenic animal will be cloned to produce herds of cows with the ability to produce large quantities of the transgenic product.

"Infigen's objective is to be the low-cost producer of valuable transgenic products by most efficiently cloning the most effective milk-producing animal — the cow," said Dale Schwartz, chief executive officer of Infigen. "We are actively seeking strategic partners to collaborate with to achieve our goals."

Marketing in more than 70 countries around the globe, ABS Global has been at the forefront of animal genetics and technology since its founding in 1941. ABS is the leading global source of bovine genetics and related animal care products.

Questions/answers about cloning

In words a layman can understand, what have you accomplished?

We have cloned a calf with a process that allows us to produce an infinite number of copies of the same bovine animal — a bull calf or a heifer calf — from a single cell. And this

unique process devised by our research and development team allows us to preserve the cloned cells for an indefinite amount of time.

We can select a specific cell line that has desirable traits. We can produce an unlimited number of copies of this cell line, and we can preserve these cells for an indefinite period. We can also conduct the entire procedure in a controlled environment. Let me elaborate.

We can make a genetic mating of superior animals for a specific trait. One example might be a line of dairy cattle that are tolerant to heat and humidity. Then we can isolate cells from that mating. We can make an unlimited number of cells, freeze them for an unlimited time, thaw them, then use the cells to make identical animals of that original combination. In the case of heat tolerant animals, we could develop a herd of dairy cows that continue to produce milk even in tropical or sub-tropical climates where heat and humidity reduce production.

The entire process is conducted in the laboratory, where we can completely control the environment in which the cell develops. The cells can be preserved indefinitely by freezing to -196°C. They can be preserved for the future, much as we now preserve semen.

Are you concerned about the ethics of cloning? There are some who believe mankind should not be involved in this sort of science. What kinds of safeguards have you put in place to keep your technology from being used in human cloning?

ABS' focus has always been, and will continue to be, on improving bovine productivity for the benefit of mankind. The bovine animal is very unusual, since it can convert very abundant forms of plant material into consumable proteins. Our researchers believe our process today is *only* applicable to this species.

Continued on next page

CLONED CALF IS ANOTHER STEP IN NEW TECHNOLOGY

Continued from previous page

We'll cooperate fully with scientific groups and regulatory agencies to ensure that the technology is only used in beneficial ways.

Will the cost of this technology put it out of reach for the average family dairy farmer?

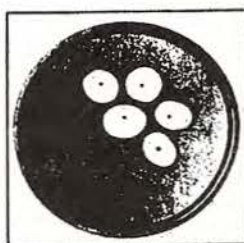
No, we believe cloning will enhance the potential for profitability for those who adopt the technology. For example, if each cow in my herd is capable of producing 26,000 pounds of milk and so many pounds of protein, then I can manage the environment and nutrition much more closely. I can then more accurately predict what the milk check will be each month.

In the future, we could help dairymen select cows that produce milk that makes the best mozzarella cheese, then clone these animals so the herd is identified for this purpose.

What are some examples of how this work will benefit your dairy customers? Your beef customers?

A herd of cloned cows will help a milk producer eliminate variable production performance. For example, if cows in my herd are producing between 26,000 and 6,000 pounds of milk per year, but are fed the same rations, then I'm losing money on some cows and making a lot on others. Duplicating the highest-performing cow will enable me to better manage the entire system more closely.

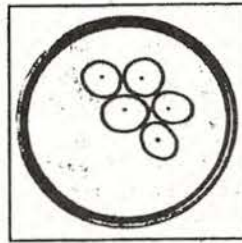
Preserving and enhancing genetic diversity is another benefit to dairy producers. Holstein is the top breed in North America. These cows' lineage go back to just three bulls from the 1940s. Two of those bulls are major drivers in the dairy industry today. Our new technology will allow us to preserve and enhance that diversity by rebuilding



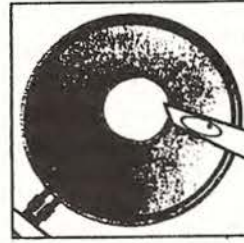
1.) Primordial stem cells from 30-day-old calf fetus



2.) Growth-promoting proteins introduced



3.) Permanent embryonic stem cells develop



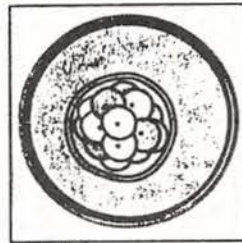
4.) Nucleus of unfertilized egg removed (enucleated)



5.) Cloned stem cell introduced, fused into enucleated oocyte



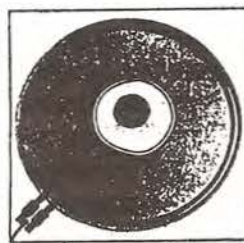
6.) Cell activated with protein media to promote growth



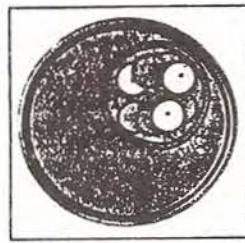
7.) Cells multiply rapidly



8.) Nucleus of another unfertilized egg removed



9.) Cloned stem cell introduced, fused into enucleated oocyte



10.) Cloned cells multiply, develop for 7 days...



11.) ... Develop into immature embryo



12.) Embryo transferred to recipient cow; gestates 280 days

Infigen's Bovine Cloning Process

some of the lines we have in storage from the past and saving lines of cattle available today. And we can bring in other genetics from other continents much more readily.

In the beef industry, there is so much genetic variability that product consistency is difficult to achieve. Combined with other technologies such as DNA-marker assisted selection, cattlemen can use our new cloning techniques to produce animals that consistently produce a steak with desirable nutrient and eating qualities.

How long will it be before the first products are in farmers' barns, and then in consumers' refrigerators? What

steps need to be taken before this is a commercial reality?

We will work at a prudent pace with the goal of commercialization at the earliest possible time. We know the development process will take time, but we feel it is very feasible that we can have applications in the pharmaceutical and nutraceutical industries within three years, and within the breeding industry within five years.

How do you think consumers will react to this new technology? Will they be as concerned as they were with BST? Why or why not?

Continued on page 14

Continued from page 11

The feed conversion ratio (FCR) of the two young bulls over a 112 day test period differed significantly with the short legged bull consuming 9.75 kg of feed for every kg of weight gain while the long legged bull consumed 6.56 kg of feed for every kg of gain.

These views underline the importance to have an objective range of measurements on all Dexters available or at least a fairly representative sample of all Dexters in order to take informed decisions on breeding policy, breed standards and the position of the breed within the cattle population of the world. In the Nov/Dec 1997 Dexter Bulletin of the ADCA a *Breed Guidelines Survey* was conducted. The results should make interesting reading, especially the answer to the question "what average height should we be breeding for". This is indeed an effort to get some scientific results that could be used by the ADCA when deciding on what emphasis should be placed on different traits in the national breeding policy.

I know that measuring even the rump height fairly correctly can be difficult let alone measurements like hoof angle, body depth, rump angle, rump width, udder depth, rear udder width, rump length, girth, head length, head width to mention just a few. Technology has advanced to such a stage that these problems may soon belong to the past because if we look at CAESAR (Civilian American and European Surface Anthropometric Resource) where various measurement targets are picked up by scanners and it is possible to record accurate measurements without struggling with an animal that jumps around or kicks. (*Popular Mechanics* Oct. 1998 p28).

Professor Charles Plumb (Animal Husbandry, Ohio State University) describes in his book *Judging Farm Animals* (1924) how the wedge shape (side-, top-and front view can be illustrated using two sticks). (Dexter judging is handled on pages 346 and

347.) He also stresses the importance of rump width and tail setting. "The main aim with conformation evaluation is to select the most functional animals that can reproduce as good or better offspring so that the herd or breed can be improved." The success that is achieved with selection for a certain trait depends upon the heritability of that trait (how much of what is observed is due to genetic- and how much is due to environmental effects) because that determines the rate at which selection progress will be made for that trait. "Many different qualities contribute to the value of an animal. These may however, be broadly placed in two categories: physical and functional. Both of these bear a close relation to, and to some degree are the product of, environment. Likewise both depend to a major degree upon inheritance." (Professor William Yapp, University of Illinois 1958).

We can only really know our animals or breed if we start measuring our cattle and try to obtain an objective picture of the range of measurements. I know that guessing the live weight of an animal can be a nice competition amongst cattle breeders and there is no reason why guessing various body measurements could not be just as entertaining during breed promotion days or judging courses.

The pictures illustrate some of the possible measurements that can be taken but there are many more like canon bone circumference that are not illustrated. I wish to invite all Dexter breeders to join in the fun and share your data with other breeders and your society so that we can create an international data base. ☺

Cloned Calf

Continued from page 13

We know the concept of cloning is new and, to some people, a concern. Thoughtful consideration of the benefits is critical. With the help of third parties, including representatives of the media, we will do our part to explain the process and its benefits to the public.

What are some examples of how cloning will benefit consumers?

One is the opportunity to produce an abundant supply of human medicines at lower cost. The bovine animal can produce large volumes of protein from very low-cost plant material.

By improving the efficiency and predictability of milk and beef production, we can help producers to maintain or improve profitability. In the future, milk and meat costs can be reduced and these savings can possibly be passed on to the consumer.

The opportunity to develop meat or dairy products that meet the needs of particular consumer segments, such as milk that makes better cheese or nutrient-enhanced milk for babies are some of the possibilities with this technology.

Will it be possible to have a super herd of 1,000 cloned cows? What will be the pitfalls?

"Once the technology is fully-developed for commercial use, it will be feasible to produce a 1,000 cow herd that's cloned," stated Bishop. "However, that may not be practical since it would increase the health risks within a herd from lack of genetic diversity. All cloned animals in a herd could get the same disease. From an animal breeding standpoint, genetic diversity in a commercial herd has not been well studied," concluded Bishop. *

ADCA Annual Meeting
July - 2000
Marshfield, Missouri

Some Notes on Breeding

This article by Sandi Thomas was first published in the April/May 1990 issue of The Bulletin.

When breeding, whether by Artificial Insemination or by "Natural" servicing, the bull must be considered half of your herd — whether you have one cow, or twenty — he is still half of what you produce, so knowing as much as you can about him and his offspring is very important!

When you are choosing a bull, check his record. Does he produce consistent characteristics in his offspring? Are they what you want? What is his disposition? His offspring's? Dairy characteristics? Every female should have the ability to produce and carry as much milk as possible, in a well formed, well carried udder for her to be a successful mother — whether you wish to milk her or not. To improve your calves over their mothers, you must depend on a bull's ability and background to do so.

In my opinion, the most important factor in using A.I. breeding is proper timing! One person should be responsible for watching for heat signs. A minimum of 20-30 minutes should be spent watching every morning and evening, by someone that has familiarized themselves of the stages of Heat Signs. When a cow is found to be in the Standing Heat stage the technician should be notified, and breeding should take place about 12

hours later!

Have a reliable technician — talk to him before you need his service — know their methods and timing recommendations before you need them. With Dexters, you quite often will order semen ahead of time and have your technician store it for you until you need it, so you should have contact to set all this up before you suddenly realize your "ladies" need to be serviced next week!

Don't expect 100% of your females to become pregnant by A.I. procedures with one visit. Natural servicing isn't at a 100% level and A.I. won't always be either. There are so many factors that can be involved with a cow "not taking" — i.e.: diet, physical condition, improper timing, improper handling of the semen, etc. — that a breeder can never expect perfection.

Anyone interested in considering A.I. as a method of breeding should acquaint themselves, to some degree, with a basic understanding of the procedure. There are many sources of free information available — State Extension Agents have a wealth of info! Your A.I. Technician, Veterinarian, Semen Suppliers (ABS, Select Sires, etc.) or the local library. Anyone considering A.I. usage should know what a "straw" is, realize the storage needs of semen, and should be able to recognize "Heat Signs" and what order they follow. ♦

Book Review

***** A Guide to Raising Beef Cattle

I have just found an excellent, reasonably priced (under \$20), and easy to read handbook, *A Guide to Raising Beef Cattle* by Heather Smith Thomas, Storey Books, Pownal, Vt 05261, copyright 1998. I ordered my copy through Barnes & Noble Bookstore locally.

The book is written to help both beginners and experienced owners and focuses on the backyard livestock industry. Forward by Baxter Black, DVM states "Were a novice, dude, tenderfoot, or urban cowboy to completely absorb the extensive contents of this book, they could probably qualify as a graduate teaching assistant at Agricultural A & M."

Courtesy of Carol Ann Traynor

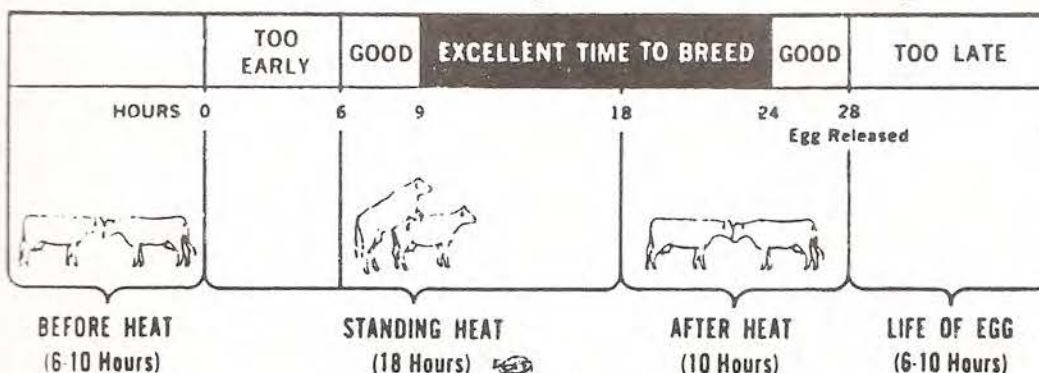


CREDIT FOR "A GREAT PHOTO IS WORTH A THOUSAND WORDS"

In the article "A Great Photo is Worth a Thousand Words", I would like to give credit where credit is due, and while the photographs and many of the thoughts are from my personal experiences, the bulk of the article was condensed from information found in the book *Photographing Livestock*, Northland Press, 1980 by Darol Dickinson and should be credited to him.

Carol Ann Traynor

WHEN TO BREED "Timing Guide" for the average cow



Horseflies & Anaplasmosis

Courtesy of Dr. J. Schroeder and Dr. P. Smith.

Anaplasmosis is a transmissible disease of cattle spread by the horsefly. With summer and hot weather we see a boom in the horsefly population. Anaplasmosis outbreaks can begin in mid to late August and last all the way through October. There is a 3-6 week incubation period from time of exposure through a horsefly bite to clinical symptoms occurring. Severity of disease is generally related to age. Disease is usually mild in calves up to 1 year of age, acute but rarely fatal in cattle up to 2 years of age, and acute and often fatal in cattle over 2 years of age. Yearling cattle are usually asymptomatic carriers and will be the main source of infection for next year. Prevention levels of Tetracycline in the feed at 1 mg/head/day for 2 weeks until the first good frost can be used to control outbreaks in your herd. Tetracycline must be used for at least 2 week intervals but could be stopped after 1 month and then repeated for 2 weeks.

In the early stages of acute anaplasmosis, temperatures range from 103-106 degrees but subside within 12 to 24 hours. In dairy cattle a decrease in milk production and going off feed is usually observed after a fever is detected. The first noticeable sign in beef herds is detected by observation. When you check your cattle be sure and get them up and moving. Cows laying around or standing by themselves and the slowest moving cows may be showing the first signs of the disease. Some cattle may become aggressive, due to the lack of oxygen to the brain. Care must be taken not to overstress severely anemic cattle, since this may result in collapse and death. Cattle that stagger are usually anemic. You may be able to see the anemia in pale mucous membranes such as the eyes and vulva. Diagnosis should be confirmed by a veterinarian and is done by an exam and

a blood test checking for the anaplasma bodies seen in the red blood cell. The blood test is done in a lab and treatment can begin immediately. Even severe cases can be treated through a blood transfusion with success in a lot of cases. Severe cases require special precautions as these are the most dangerous - becoming aggressive and increasing chances of death with stress.

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**MEET ME IN MISSOURI  
FOR THE MILLENNIUM  
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**

The city of Marshfield will give us free of charge use of all facilities at the fair ground. They will furnish bedding and cleanup as well as the P. A. system for the auction. Shuttle buses will also be furnished to and from the Springfield area if needed.

The city fathers have promised to work with us in every way possible in order for this to be the most successful show and sale ever held by the Association.

The Missouri Dexter Association, under the new leadership of John Foley, has given 110% towards making this a positive meeting to remember.

We now ask for the support of the Association in order to make this happen.

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FROM WICHITA JOANIE STORCK

Whoopee Ti Yi Yah, did we have fun in Wichita!

A poet I'm not! I'll leave that to Trey Allen, our cowboy poet from Oklahoma, that entertained us at the 1999 Annual meeting. Wasn't he wonderful? We sure hope you all enjoyed the entertainment by John Mardis, the guitarist from Oklahoma, and my husband Don Storck with his "auto orchestra." I know they certainly enjoyed entertaining you. The people that prepared and served the food, and the Avery, Johnson and Storck family members commented about how friendly and appreciative all of you were. On a funny note, our daughter-in-law Janet, who is not an "animal" person, observed that several people were sharing pictures of cattle, not grandchildren. She just can't appreciate our enthusiasm for our cattle breed.

Region 6 was proud to host this year's meeting. The Averys, Don and myself feel really blessed to have a director like our "Smiling Papa" Johnson. He is dedicated to the promotion of the Dexter breed, has volunteered many hours of his time to judging our fat steer classes, and he has helped provide steers to the 4-Her's now for 3 years. He and his wife have opened their home to us numerous times, and we were more than glad to assist him in the preparations of this year's meeting.

Thank you for your votes allowing me to serve as your director-at-large for one meeting. I hope you all feel we accomplished your goals for the year, and we can continue to set reachable goals. The plans for the meeting next year sound exciting, and we are looking forward to participating in the show and sale. Probably the most important thing accomplished, that affects all of the breeders, is that we avoided the "hanging" of the editor of the Bulletin. The tardiness of the Bulletin has not been all his fault. *Continued on page 17*

1999 California State Fair Dexter Results

Champion Dexter Bull:

Llanfair's Polgaron (6608P)
Exhibited by Wes Patton &
Virginia Mills

Reserve Champion Dexter Bull:

Glenn of Green Valley
Exhibited by Bill Kirkland

Late Bull Calf Class:

1st Place - Glenn Land Mr. Black Oak
(9950P)

DOB: 4/10/99

Exhibited by Wes Patton, Glenn
Land Farm, Orland, Ca.

2nd Place - GRR Glenndunnit (9940)

DOB: 6/4/99

Exhibited by Bill Kirkland, Green
River Ranch, Wilton, Ca.

Late Yearling Bull Class:

1st Place - GRR Hobgoblin (9938)

DOB: 6/19/98

Exhibited by Bill Kirkland, Green
River Ranch, Wilton, Ca.

CHAMPION YEARLING BULL

Mature Bull Class:

1st Place - Llanfair's Polgaron (6608P)

DOB: 5/18/94

Exhibited by Wes Patton and
Virginia Mills

2nd Place - Glenn of Green Valley

(5935)

DOB: 4/13/93

Exhibited by Bill Kirkland, Green
River Ranch, Wilton, Ca.

Champion Female:

Lane's End How Now (7637)

DOB: 4/17/95

Exhibited by Wes Patton, Glenn
Land Farm, Orland, Ca.

Reserve Champion Female:

Glenn Land Zenia (9343)

DOB: 8/17/96

Exhibited by Wes Patton, Glenn
Land Farm, Orland, Ca.

Late Heifer Calf Class:

1st Place - Glenn Land Maple (9957)

DOB: 4/12/99

Exhibited by Wes Patton, Glenn
Land Farm, Orland, Ca.

CALF CHAMPION

2nd Place - Glenn Land Brown Sugar
(9951)

DOB: 3/25/99

Exhibited by Wes Patton, Glenn
Land Farm, Orland, Ca.

3rd Place - GRR Lady in Red (9941)

DOB: 4/16/99

Exhibited by Bill Kirkland, Green
River Ranch, Wilton, Ca.

Late Yearling Heifer Class:

1st Place - GRR Pimento (9343)

DOB: 6/21/98

Exhibited by Bill Kirkland, Green
River Ranch, Wilton, Ca.

CHAMPION YEARLING HEIFER

Two Year Old Heifer Class:

1st Place - Glenn Land Cricket (8653)

DOB: 7/15/97

Exhibited by Wes Patton, Glenn
Land Farm, Orland, Ca.

2nd Place - GRR Ladysmith (8668)

DOB: 5/21/97

Exhibited by Bill Kirkland, Green
River Ranch, Wilton, Ca.

Aged Cow Class:

1st Place - Lane's End How Now (7637)

DOB: 4/17/95

Exhibited by Wes Patton, Glenn
Land Farm, Orland, Ca.

CHAMPION SENIOR FEMALE

2nd Place - Glenn Land Zenia

DOB: 8/17/96

Exhibited by Wes Patton, Glenn
Land Farm, Orland, Ca.

RESERVE SENIOR CHAMPION
FEMALE

3rd Place - Ida-J-Mar Raven (6366)

DOB: 5/17/93

Exhibited by Bill Kirkland, Green
River Ranch, Wilton, Ca.

4th Place - Glenn Land Black Olive
(5908)

DOB: 8/10/92

Exhibited by Bill Kirkland, Green
River Ranch, Wilton, Ca.

Cow Calf Pair Class:

1st Place - Land's End How Now &

Glenn Land Brown Sugar

Exhibited by Wes Patton, Glenn
Land Farm, Orland, Ca.

2nd Place - Glenn Land Zenia and

Glenn Land Coco

Exhibited by Wes Patton, Glenn
Land Farm, Orland, Ca.

3rd Place - Cow / Calf Pair

Exhibited by Bill Kirkland, Green
River Ranch, Wilton, Ca.

Premier Exhibitor: Wes Patton,
Glenn Land Farm

Premier Breeder: Wes Patton,
Glenn Land Farm

Judge: Matt McFarlane, Western
Cowman Magazine, Sacramento, Ca.

Supreme Female Beef:

1st Place - Lane's End How Now

Exhibited by Wes Patton, Glenn
Land Farm

From Wichita

Continued from page 16

You "hombres" that call him and ask him to hold the layout until you get your ad or article to him can no longer expect that leniency, and *he promised* to get the work to the printer on time!

The host families of the 1999 Annual Meeting (the last one of the 20th century) would like to thank all of ya'll for being the most gracious guests that a ranch could've had hunkered on our porch, to chew the fat and spit our the gristle, and we pray that you will all have a good year, that God will bless you and your families, and that we will see ya next year in Missouri, if not sooner, cause you're always welcome here at Storck's Rainbow Ranch. ❖



Attention

As of January 1st, 2000, prices for live cattle will no longer be published in The Dexter Bulletin as mandated by the Board of Directors at the 1999 ADCA meeting.

◆ 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, Route 1, Box 378, 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

Raccoon Valley

Dexter Farm

2292 240th St.
Dallas Center, Iowa 50063
1-800-752-2043

For Sale: Bull calf born 3/98, bred cows and heifers.

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: hwJLmb52@yahoo.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

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

**Registered Dexter Cattle
Bred Cows, Heifers & Bulls For Sale**

Special thanks to Jerry Starnes
for letting us take home some of his "Cadilacs".
Next spring we'll have some special calves out of the 2000
National Grand and Reserve Grand Champion Bulls.
Some may be available.

P.O. Box 602
Fort Wood, MO 65473
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

Two bull calves.... both black, born 8-8-99 and 8-18-99.
Sale or trade...

Elkhorn Ranch
5731 So. Malibu Ave.
Pahrump, Nevada 89048

Phone: 1 775-751-7639
Fax: 1 775-751-7641
Email: donboix@wizard.com

Registered Dexter cattle. Cows, bulls, and calves.
Elmer E. Templeton
Rt. 1, Box 65
Fleming, OH 45729
(614) 373-4892



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

TAKE CATTLE TO SELL, ON CONSIGNMENT FOR 10%
COMMISSION. FIND YOU 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

FOR SALE OR TRADE

BEAUTIFUL BLACK POLLED (dehorned) 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

Red/dun weanling (July 1998), short legged, son of Rhea of Sunshine, out of small red/dun cow. For sale or trade.

Mark Hensley
(712) 764-8272
2628 800th St.
Elk Horn, IA.

Hash Knife Dexters

Jack's Canyon Ranch
Registered Irish Dexter's
Bought, sold and traded.
Bull's for lease.

Winslow, AZ
86047

(520) 289-3665
The Clark's

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 CATTLE



DOG RUN

on the Shenandoah River in Virginia

Larry Higgins & Gwen Casey-Higgins
4533 Lockes Mill Road, Berryville VA 22611
(540) 955-4421

BLACK AND RED/DUN STOCK

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

QUALITY REGISTERED DEXTER CATTLE MONTANA BRED & HARDY

Cows (Black & Red, Horned or Dehorned)
Black Yearling & Heifer Calves
Small, Muscular, Bull Calves

JD Rich, Sheridan, Montana 59749
406-842-5687 gjfarm@3rivers.net
<http://www.angelfire.com/mt/gjfarm>

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

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.

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

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

REBOUND FARMSTEAD OFFERS FOR SALE:

Two yearling black, horned, long-legged, registered Dexter heifers.

One two year old black, horned, long-legged, registered Dexter heifer.

One three year old black, horned, long-legged, registered Dexter cow.

Rebound Farmstead
16578 West 81st Street South
Sapula, Oklahoma 74066
Phone: (918) 227-4756 or (918) 224-7182

From the Editor

Please note some changes regarding the **Bulletin** that were made at this year's A.D.C.A.'s annual meeting.

Effective January 1, 2000, prices for live Dexter cattle will no longer be published in the **Bulletin**. The Board felt that prices in the **Bulletin** might give a misrepresentation of the value of Dexter cattle due to herd dispersal sales, etc.

Another change that was made at this year's meeting was to increase the advertisement rates, which is the first change in prices since before 1989. Advertisement prices are now \$15 for up to a 2 inch one column single issue advertisement or \$75 annually, (six issues). Black and white and color photographs can be included in advertisements for an additional fee with advance notice. Currently, costs are \$5 extra per black and white photograph and \$10 per color picture/photograph, but these prices are subject to change in accordance to printing cost.

It was decided that deadlines must be adhered to and these are printed on the next to last page. Given the time limitations of doing a bi-monthly, *no exceptions* will be made in order that we can start getting the newsletter sent out on a more regular schedule. This will help to compensate for any delays in printing or due to the postal service. Please make sure that the Secretary has your current/correct mailing address.

All fees should be paid in U.S. currency. This will save extra work for Rosemary, so your cooperation will be appreciated.

We have included all the known email addresses for the Officers and Directors in this issue, if yours is not listed, please send it to me for inclusion. Also note that my email address has changed and is now richardhh@earthlink.net. With two teenagers and one phone line, this is probably the easiest and quickest way to contact me if you have access to a computer.

The boys and I had a great time at this year's annual meeting and I think everyone appreciates all the work put into this by the Johnson's, Storck's and others that helped out for a successful 1999 AGM. Thanks ya'll! ☺

We're looking forward to the 2000 AGM in Marshfield, Missouri, which will be hosted by Jerry Starnes. We'll have more information about the show and meeting in forthcoming issues.

Congratulations to Patrick Mitchell on his election as the new president of the A.D.C.A. His experience as an editor and as a long time Dexter breeder should be a positive for the association. Also a special thanks to our past president, Jim Johnson, for his service to the association and for the pleasure it was to work with him this past year.

Photographs and articles of your Dexters and/or farm are always welcome!

Richard Henry, Editor



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
(253) 927-4608
lmhoward@earthlink.net

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



CORNHAIR 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

<i>Issue</i>	<i>Date due by</i>
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"



Awards being handed out by Joanie Storck at the 1999 AGM banquet in Wichita, Kansas.

The Dexter Bulletin Mar. / Apr.

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

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John S. Merrifield
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Newton KS 67114-9450



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