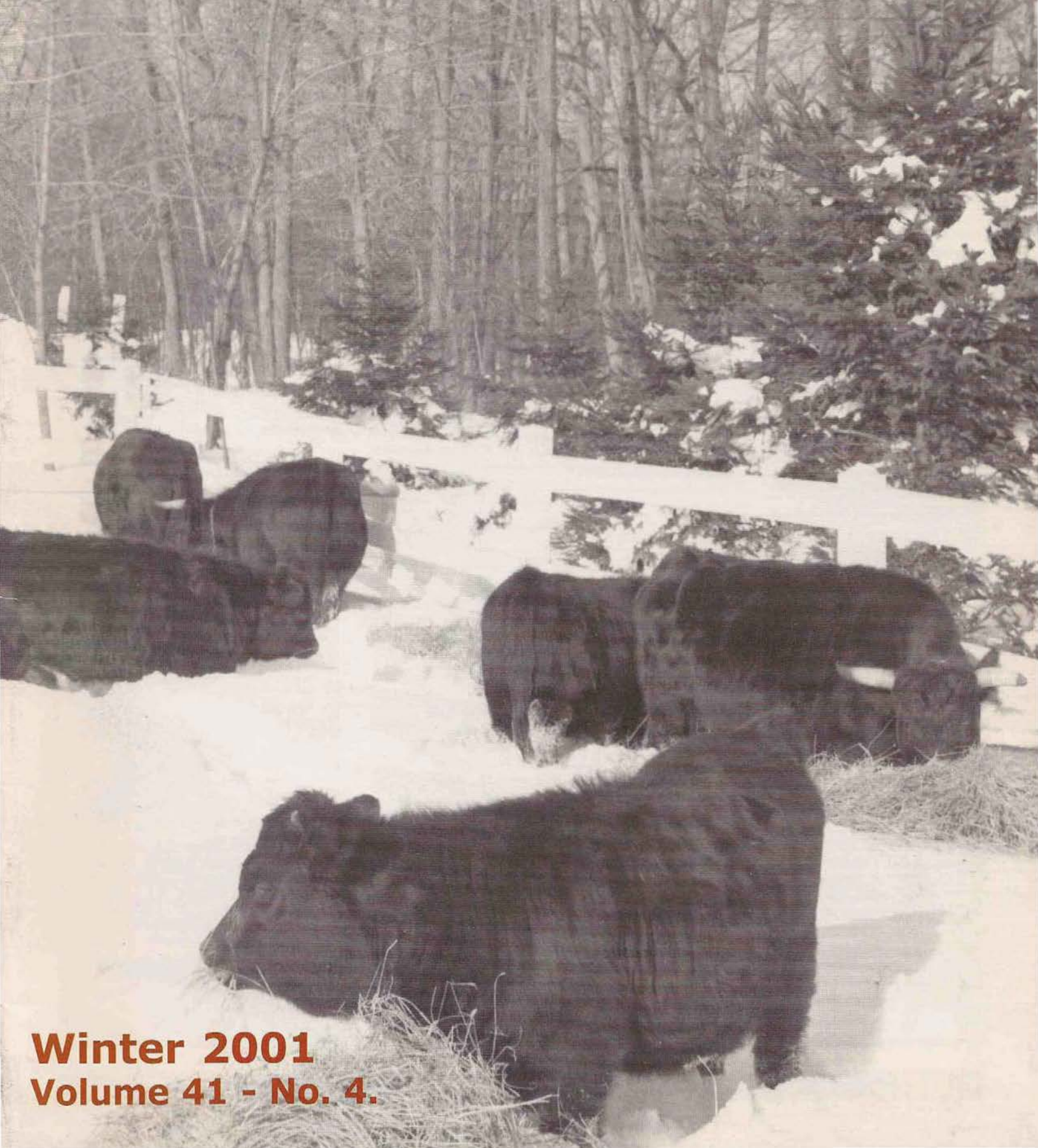


# The Dexter Bulletin

official publication of the American Dexter Cattle Association



**Winter 2001**  
**Volume 41 - No. 4.**



**American  
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Region 14

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# Message from the President

Season's Greetings! I hope all of our members have a safe and joyous Holiday Season. The events of the past few months have made all of us realize the importance of faith, family and friendships. My thoughts and prayers go out to any of our Dexter Association "family members" that may have been impacted by the tragedies.

As you may have seen, interest in Dexter Cattle continues to grow. We are seeing magazine articles and increased Internet traffic regarding the positive qualities of our unique breed. We need to continue our efforts to promote the breed and its capabilities. While we probably will never be able to compete with "the big boys" (and I'm not sure we really even want to!), we can carve out a good niche in the cattle industry. We can provide excellent breeding of small dual-purpose animals that meet the needs of small farmers, families wanting their own source of great dairy products, and consumers wanting the best tasting beef on the planet. These things are the primary goals of our Association, and I'm proud to report

that we're continuing to progress in those areas. One of the most useful tools in our promotional efforts will be the Oklahoma Feed out project. I hope that many breeders are considering this project and will supply steers. The test results will provide valuable feeding and carcass information that should help all Dexter breeders.

Plans are progressing well for the 2002 Annual Meeting, to be held in Oregon next August. Please help Anna Poole and her team to be successful by purchasing raffle tickets and promotional items. Proceeds from the raffle of the heifer will help to offset the costs of providing a top-notch meeting experience.

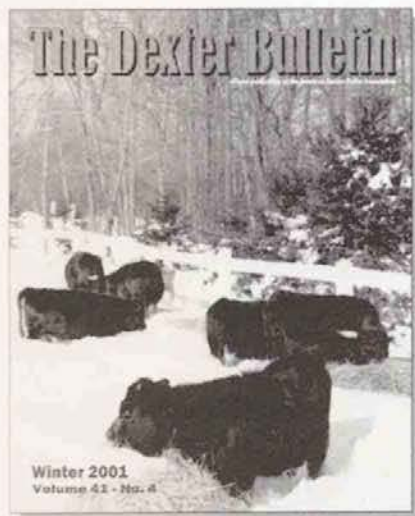
As usual, I want to continue to encourage members to look closely at the operation of our Association, and to suggest changes that make sense and make the Association stronger. In the by-laws is the process for change – look it over and make proposals using the method outlined. Our Association must be dynamic and evolutionary – standing still really will mean falling behind – and if there are ideas to improve we must be willing to address them. I need your help to make it all happen.

May the New Year bring prosperity, joy and happiness to all of you, and may all your Dexter experiences be positive. Take care.

*Patrick Mitchell, ADCA President*

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*Cover photo: Dexters in Snow, New York. Photograph courtesy of Palmer Langdon.*



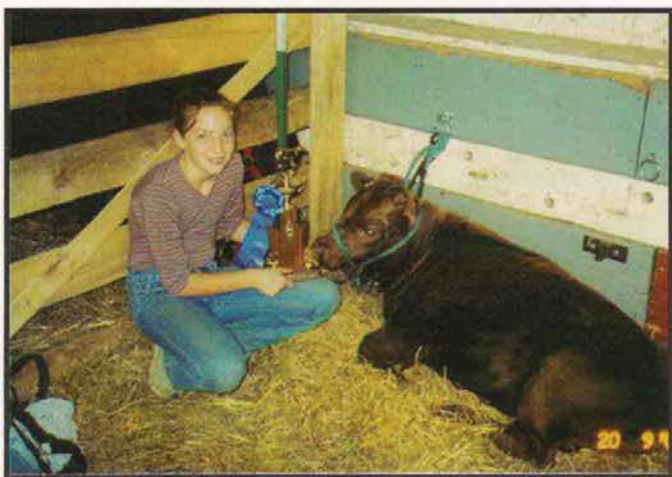
## Region 7 Fall Activities



Some of the interested onlookers watching the Dexter oxen demonstration.



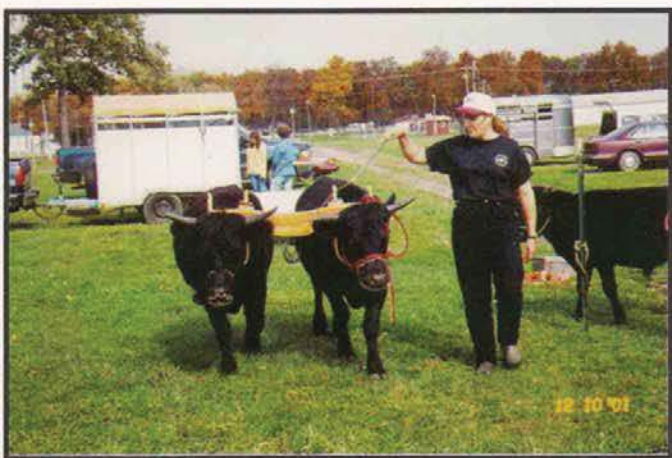
Two happy competitors with some rewards. Ashland, Ohio Couty Fair.



One happy winner at the Ashland, Ohio County Fair.



Two youngsters enjoying a cart ride courtesy of the Solomon tandem.



Vickie Solomon working her Dexter oxen team at the Region 7 meeting.



14-year-old Jesse Burdette preparing his team for show with Vickie Solomon and her team in the background.



## Region 7 Fall Activities

Region 7 (Ohio, Indiana, and Kentucky) recently shared in two separate Dexter events.

In September, five families combined to compete in the first-ever Dexter-only show at the Ashland, Ohio County Fair. Much fun and friendly camaraderie was had by the Dexter owners. Many positive reactions to the Dexters were evidenced by little children hugging and petting, adults asking questions about the "little cows," and many brochures being handed out. Future fair plans include other local Dexter owners to bring more animals to next year's county fair.

In October, Dexter owners from Indiana, Kentucky, Ohio, and Pennsylvania gathered at the Ashland County Fairgrounds to witness two Dexter oxen teams demonstrate their skills. Vickie Solomon (she had her team at the New York meeting) showed off her two-year-olds through a variety of activities. Members of the audience were invited to try their hand at directing Vickie's team. Everyone who tried exhibited a myriad of expertise. Adding to the day's fun was fourteen-year-old Jesse Burdette and his seven-month-old team from Pennsylvania. Jesse's growing skills with his team encouraged all in attendance. Some comments included, "Maybe we can try that," and "Dexter oxen look like a good project."

The Dexter faithful adjourned to a local restaurant to enjoy a meal together, discuss the 2001 national meeting, and talk about Dexters in Region 7. Future plans centered around a possible newsletter and a spring meeting with the emphasis on herd evaluation. Raffle tickets for the 2002 National Oregon Show bred heifer were sold to those interested.

*Stan Cass*  
**Region 7 Director**

## 2001 ALBC Breed Conservation Award

The American Livestock Breeds Conservancy recently recognized Rosemary Fleharty, Secretary-Treasurer for the American Dexter Cattle Association, with their 2001 Breed Conservation Award.

In 1995 the ALBC Board of Directors established this award to recognize significant accomplishments by individuals to the survival of rare breeds. The ALBC presented the award to Rosemary at their annual Conference & Rare Breeds exhibit, held this year in Columbia, Missouri in conjunction with the National Small Farm Trade Show & Conference on November 3, 2001.

The ADCA proudly congratulates Rosemary for her well-earned honor and applauds her efforts on behalf of the Dexter breed. She became Acting Secretary for the Association in January, 1987 and Secretary in 1988. Responsible for too many things to list, her hard work and dedication have greatly influenced and benefited the course of the ADCA.

*Congratulations!*



**Rosemary Fleharty receives the 2001 ALBC Breed Conservation Award.**



**Dexters were exhibited at the ALBC Conference & Rare Breeds Exhibit by Jim and Jeanne Mitchell.**



# ADCA 2002 "OREGON TRAIL" National Meeting, Show and Sale

**Have we got a great time planned for you!**

**On August 2<sup>nd</sup>, 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup>, we plan to have the largest group of Dexters ever assembled in one place at one time.  
(Imagine all the shapes, sizes and colors!)**

## **Everyone is invited**

**to bring their favorite Dexters on the hoof, on video, or in photos. There will be something for everyone! Puff out your chest, and say "These are mine". Or, if you're shopping for Dexters, this is the perfect opportunity for you to buy quality registered Dexter breeding stock.**

**Come and enjoy 3 memorable days of CATTLE, CLASSES, FOOD, FUN and MEETINGS, where you can offer suggestions to help improve our association.**

The Meetings, Show and Sale will be at the "Compton Building" at the JACKSON COUNTY FAIRGROUNDS AND EXPOSITION PARK (MEDFORD, OR). It's the largest building there, and will house the entire event. Interstate 5 runs very close. Take exit #33. It's only 1 mile from the Medford International Airport, and there are lots of motels within a few miles. (Taxis are always available.) I have researched motels in the area and have narrowed it down to the new Marriott, Fairfield Inn & Suites (800) 228-2800. It is only ¼ mile from the "Expo", and very nice. They will give us a very special rate of \$65 for double or king rooms, and only \$75.00 for suites. Any of these rooms accommodate up to 4 people, and a free continental breakfast is included. There are RV spaces with electricity just outside the Compton Building. (Please use the registration form to reserve rooms or spaces.)

Animal check in will be between 8:00 and 11:00 am Friday, August 2<sup>nd</sup>. The hoof trimmer will be demonstrating from 10:00 to 1:00. He has agreed to give us a special price of \$20.00 per animal. He expects it to take about 15 minutes each, so get on this list early if you have Dexters that need a pedicure. A box lunch will be available for everyone between 11:30 and 1:00. Then, we will have an afternoon of 30 to 45 minute classes on Artificial Insemination, Vaccinations, Nutrition (choosing good quality hay and feed), and a butcher to tell us how to determine the best beef animals. Other classes may be added. At about 6:00 you will be served a light buffet, and entertained by the Video Contest. The Director's meeting will be at 8:00. If you have any issues that need to be discussed, be sure to get them to your director before that time.

Saturday will be the BIG day. Early breakfast, followed by the General Meeting. This is open to everyone, and is YOUR opportunity to make changes within the association. The Dexter Burger lunch will be at noon.

EXCITEMENT!!! The drawing for "Prize"! The winning raffle ticket will be drawn for the bred Dexter Heifer.

Then, what you all came for – THE DEXTER SHOW AND SALE! This is an opportunity to see Dexters at their best. And the perfect time to buy just the right animals to complement or start your herd. Our judge will be happy to answer questions and give helpful advice. If you are bringing animals to sell, it's always a good idea to have some potential buyers lined up. The more promoting you do ahead of time, the more successful the "Sale" will be.

Then we will have something very special. The "OPEN SHOW". This is the time anyone who wants to show, but not sell their Dexters, will take over the ring. New owners as well as proud seasoned owners will have the opportunity to compete for awards and praise. So, if your animals are not yet halter trained...get out there and get started! If they will come up to you now, or follow you around, it will be an easy task to halter train them. (If I can do it - anybody can.)

After a little break - to calm down from all that excitement - we will serve you an Oregon Trail Chuck Wagon Banquet. We're pulling out the stops for this one. Fine "Oregon Trail" fare in a pioneer atmosphere. (No, that does not mean eating a bowl of beans while sitting on a stump.) You'll be pleasantly surprised.

Winners of the "Photo Contest" will be announced and awards will be presented.

Then the "White Dexter" Sale: It's always a fun and profitable event. Please bring something to contribute. We have auctioned everything from rose rocks to semen. One year all of the directors brought a gift basket, featuring things from their region. It would be great if you could do that again this year. But almost anything that you think somebody might want to bid on, would be greatly appreciated. One of the items this year will be an almost life size "indoor" Dexter.

*Continued on next page*



# ADCA 2002 "OREGON TRAIL" National Meeting, Show and Sale

There will be another NEW thing going on all weekend. The "TRADING POST" will be the place to buy or sell anything related to Dexters. Patrice Lewis (541)-855-2018 – dldesigns@wave.net will be the "store" manager. So many talented Dexter people bring craft things to sell, that we decided to have a place for all of them together. Several volunteers will mind the store while you're off doing other things. It will carry Dexter books, raffle tickets, calendars, T-shirts, hats, mugs and tankards, and whatever else you want to bring. Please contact Patrice ahead of time, so she will know how much space to allow for your things. Make a list, and tag each item with your initials and price, so we can get your money back to you.

A light breakfast will be available Sunday morning, followed by the Directors meeting and election of officers. Around noon, we will break down and clean up the building. Please plan to stick around for a little while to help with this. If we don't do it, we have to pay to have it done.

I've tried to remember everything I wanted to tell you, but I'm sure I've forgotten something. All of the show and sale rules, as well as Raffle information and agenda are included in this bulletin. But I've probably left something out, and you will probably have questions.

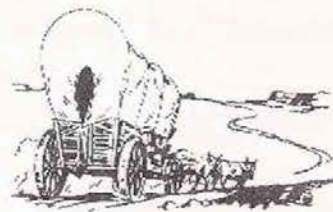
Sandi Thomas (541) 489-3385 – thomas97001@yahoo.com, will be happy to answer any "Show" questions. Wes or Jane Patton (530) 865-7250 – jpatton@orland.net, will be glad to answer any questions about the Sale, Video or Photo contest. They both have transportation information.

Oh, I almost forgot.....Southern Oregon is a wonderful place to visit. If you would like to spend a few extra days, I'll find a safe place to board your Dexters. You will only be 20 minutes from a float trip on the beautiful Rogue River, 30 minutes from the culture of Ashland's Shakespearian Festival, or Jacksonville's Britt Music Festival, one hour from beautiful Crater Lake, and just a couple hours from the magnificent North Pacific Coast. You can golf, tour wineries, climb rocks, fish and enjoy the most beautiful scenery in the world, right here in Southern Oregon. For information and a vacation guide, contact the SO Visitor's Association at (541) 779-4691 or see [www.visitmedford.org](http://www.visitmedford.org) or [www.sova.org](http://www.sova.org). Our show and sale will be mentioned in the 2002 Calendar of Events. The weather in early August should be wonderful – it almost always is. Days average between 80 and 90 degrees (no humidity) and nights should be 40 or 50.

Deadline for registration is JUNE 15<sup>th</sup>! But the earlier the better! Please make plans to come! This is shaping up to be the best "Dexter" event ever.

**Anna Poole,** ADCA Region #2 director  
(541) 826-3467 [annapoole@aol.com](mailto:annapoole@aol.com)

\*\*\*\*\* Travel tip: If you take your cattle off green grass at least 4 days before traveling with them, you will find "clean up" much easier.\*\*\*\*\*



## 2002 Agenda

### Friday, Aug 2nd

- **8:00 - 11:00 Check in animals**
- **9:00 - 1:00 Hoof trimming**  
(Make appointment w/ Anna (541) 826-3467 or [annapoole@aol.com](mailto:annapoole@aol.com))
- **11:30 - 1:00 Box lunches available**
- **1:00 - 5:00 Demonstrations and classes. (Will include artificial insemination, vaccinations, choosing good quality hay and feed, and a butcher telling us how to choose the best "beef" animals.)**
- **6:00 Light buffet and Dexter Video Contest Results**
- **8:00 Directors Meeting**

### Saturday, Aug 3rd

- **7:00 - 8:00 Light Breakfast**
- **8:00 - 12:00 General Meeting (Open to Everyone)**
- **12:00 - 1:30 Dexter Burger Lunch**
- **2:00 Show for Sale Animals**  
– Sale  
– Open Show
- **7:30 "Oregon Trail" Chuck Wagon Banquet, White Dexter Sale, Photo Contest Results and Awards**

### Sunday, Aug 4th

- **7:00 - 8:00 Light Breakfast**
- **8:00 - 12:00 Directors Meeting and election of officers**
- **12:00 - ? Break down and clean**



# AGM Registration - Must be postmarked before June 15th

(Make copies)

Name(s) \_\_\_\_\_

Ranch or Business \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

Phone (     ) \_\_\_\_\_ E mail \_\_\_\_\_

Cost for Entire Weekend: \$60.00 (x # Adults) \$ \_\_\_\_\_

Includes all classes and 6 meals

Saturday only: \$40.00 (x # Adults) \$ \_\_\_\_\_

Includes 3 meals

Children 6 to 12: \$20.00 (x # Children) \$ \_\_\_\_\_

Total Registration cost: \$ \_\_\_\_\_

\*\*\*\*\*

I will be staying at the Fairfield Inn, and need \_\_\_\_\_ Rooms.

Double/double rooms are \$65.00 + \$3.90 room tax (\$68.90)

King rooms are \$65.00 + \$3.90 room tax (\$68.90)

Suites with king bed and sofa are \$75.00 + \$4.50 room tax (\$79.50)

(Up to 4 people in each room) There is no sales tax in Oregon.

You will need to make your own reservations. Tell them you are with the ADCA group. (541) 665-4141.

I need \_\_\_\_\_ RV spaces at the Expo. Cost is \$25.00 for the entire weekend.

Please include \$ with this registration.

\*\*\*\*\*

If you would like to buy a Business Card Size Ad in the **SHOW CATALOGUE** for **\$10.00**, please enclose copy and \$ with this registration.

**TOTAL ENCLOSED** \$ \_\_\_\_\_

**Make Checks payable to ADCA**

**Send to:**

**Sandi Thomas, PO Box 135, Antelope, OR 97001**

\*\*\*\*\*

**Sandi Thomas (541) 489-3385 – thomas97001@yahoo.com**

**Anna Poole (541) 826-3467 – annapoole@aol.com**



# ADCA 2002 Show & Sale Rules

1. All cattle must be registered with the American Dexter Cattle Association prior to entry.
2. All cattle entered in the Show & Sale must be shown, in the show ring, on halter. Unruly cattle will be dismissed.
3. Cattle may be exhibited without selling. Exhibited cattle will be haltered and tied for display, no pens. Cattle for exhibit only will follow the same health and entry guidelines as the sale animals, and must be presented in a clean and appropriate manner. Exhibited cattle will be judged in the Open Show, following the Sale.
4. \$25 Per head entry fee (for each Exhibit and Sale animal). An additional 10% commission will be charged on Sale Cattle.
5. Each Sale entry must include the signed, original ADCA registration certificate. A short description and a photo will be required for Sale animals to be used in the Sale Catalog and on the ADCA Web Site.
6. All Cattle are to arrive between 9 a.m. and 11 a.m. on Friday August 2. (You must get health check before unloading.)
7. Colored stall cards will identify sale animals during the event.
8. Check Health Requirements before entering.
9. All entries, including entry fees, Registration Certificates, photos and comments, must be received by June 15, 2002. (We suggest these be mailed with a 'Return Receipt' requested).

**Make checks payable to: American Dexter Cattle Association.**  
Send Entry Form and \$25 per head fee (Sale animals need to include Registration Certificate) to:

Sandi Thomas, PO Box 135, Antelope, OR 97001

## **Questions? Contact Show Committee:**

Sandi Thomas, phone - 541-489-3385, email - thomas97001@yahoo.com

Wendy Fultz, phone - 541-475-0570, email - wfultz@bend.net

Wes Patton, phone - 530-865-7250, email - jpatton@orland.net

Jane Patton, phone - 530-865-7250, email - jpatton@orland.net

## **BARN REQUIREMENTS**

All cattle must be double tied (Neck rope and halter tie). All cattle must be well groomed, fed, watered, and stalls cared for during the event.

## **FEED & BEDDING**

Chips for bedding will be furnished. Feed for the cattle will be the responsibility of the exhibitor.

## **HEALTH**

1. Individual health certificates on all cattle are required for entry (Oregon cattle as well as out-of-state cattle).
2. No animal from a quarantined area or premise will be permitted to enter the show.
3. OUT-OF-STATE ENTRIES MUST COMPLY WITH STATE OF OREGON IMPORT REGULATIONS.

4. The Show veterinarian will inspect all livestock and Health papers before cattle are unloaded; ADCA ear tattoos will be verified at this time also.
5. The veterinarian will reject any animal with infectious or contagious diseases or ectoparasites. Exhibitors should be aware that ringworm, warts, pinkeye, lice, mites, and ticks fall into this category.
6. Cattle exhibiting disease symptoms during the course of the event will be rejected by the Show veterinarian from exhibit area.
7. The Show Veterinarian's professional decision as to the health status of an animal is final and shall be upheld by the Show Committee.
8. The Show Committee will have final authority in upholding rules and addressing issues.
9. Females 12 months of age or over by August 4, 2002 must be brucellosis vaccinated.
10. Females advertised as "Safe in calf" must have a Veterinarian's "Preg Check Certificate."
11. Males over 18 Months of age must have a Veterinarian's "Fertility Exam" report.

## **FEES**

Sales commission of 10% will be paid in addition to the \$25 entry fee on all sale cattle (list your minimum bid on entry).

**It is strongly recommended, but not required, that cattle be vaccinated in the current show year against respiratory disease.**

Participants are encouraged to include attractive signs and information with their display.

## **Announcing the Oregon Trail "Open Show"!**

The 2002 National ADCA Meeting will be presenting a new concept following the Show and Auction Sale on Saturday, August 3rd.

The Open Show is for all Show and Exhibit cattle entered in this event.

New buyers, exhibitors, and audience members will get a chance to participate. If you do not buy, and didn't bring an animal, you may make arrangements with an owner to borrow one.

We hope this will give everyone the opportunity to get involved and have an introduction to the Show ring. There will be support and guidance, ribbons, and maybe other prizes as well!

You may enter this event on show day, or by asking us to sign you up in advance. Participation will be limited to the number of animals available ("first come, first served").



# 2002 ADCA SHOW/SALE AND EXHIBIT ENTRY FORM

Entry forms for all cattle must be sent with the \$25 entry fee, postmarked on or before June 15, 2002. Sale entries, please include original ADCA Registration Certificate (owner signed), a photo and comments. The photos, breeder/owner information, and comments will appear in the Sale Catalogue and on the ADCA Webpage.

Please accept the entries indicated below, subject to the rules and classifications governing exhibits as published, by which I hereby agree to be governed in exhibiting (and selling, if applicable).

I state that all statements made in connection with said entries are true. I hereby release the ADCA, and their members, from any liabilities for loss, damage or injury to livestock or other property while said property is at this event.

Females over 12 months must be Brucellosis vaccinated. All Animals must have a Health Certificate to participate, Out of State animals must comply with State of Oregon importation rules. A Vet check will be conducted before animals are allowed to unload.

Please PRINT:

1)  
Animal's Registered Name: \_\_\_\_\_ ADCA Registration Number: \_\_\_\_\_ Animal's Birth Date: \_\_\_\_\_  
Animal's Sex: \_\_\_\_\_ Class Number: \_\_\_\_\_ Initial here to Auction this entry: \_\_\_\_\_ Minimum Bid you require: \_\_\_\_\_

Please list above information for additional animals below:

2) \_\_\_\_\_  
3) \_\_\_\_\_  
4) \_\_\_\_\_  
5) \_\_\_\_\_  
6) \_\_\_\_\_

## 2002 ADCA SHOW CLASSES

- 01 Late Junior Heifer Calves - Born AFTER March 1, 2002
- 02 Early Junior Heifer Calves - Born Jan 1 to Feb 28, 2002
- 03 Late Senior Heifer - Born Nov 1 to Dec 31, 2001
- 04 Early Senior Heifer - Born Sept 1 to Oct 31, 2001
- 05 Late Summer Yearling Heifer - Born July 1 to Aug 31, 2001
- 06 Early Summer Yearling Heifer - Born May 1 to June 30, 2001
- 07 Late Junior Yearling Heifer - Born March 1 to April 30, 2001
- 08 Early Yearling Junior Heifer - Born Jan 1 to Feb 28, 2001
- 09 Late Senior Yearling Heifer - Born Nov 1 to Dec 31, 2000
- 10 Early Senior Yearling Heifer - Born Sept 1 to Oct 31, 2000
- 11 Cow - Over 2 years - must have produced a calf
- 12 Cow & Calf - Calf must be nursing, under 6 months old & must be cow's natural calf

EXHIBITOR'S NAME: \_\_\_\_\_  
RANCH NAME: \_\_\_\_\_  
OWNER(S): \_\_\_\_\_  
ADDRESS: \_\_\_\_\_  
PHONE: \_\_\_\_\_ E-MAIL: \_\_\_\_\_  
SIGNATURE OF OWNER(S): \_\_\_\_\_

Mail to: S. Thomas, PO Box 135, Antelope, OR 97001  
(Return Receipt suggested for Sale entries).

## BULL CLASSES:

- 13 Late Junior Bull calves - Born AFTER March 1, 2002
- 14 Early Junior Bull calves - Jan 1 to Feb 28, 2002
- 15 Late Senior Bull calves - Nov 1 to Dec 31, 2001
- 16 Early Senior Bull Calves - Sept 1 to Oct 31, 2001
- 17 Late Summer Yearling Bulls - July 1 to Aug 31, 2001
- Bulls in classes 18 through 23 need a nose ring to exhibit:**
- 18 Early Summer Yearling Bulls - May 1 to June 30, 2001

- 19 Late Junior Yearling Bulls - March 1 to April 30, 2001
- 20 Early Junior Yearling Bulls - Jan 1 to Feb 28, 2001
- 21 Senior Yearling Bulls - Sept 1 to Dec 31, 2000
- 22 Summer Senior Yearling Bulls - May 1 to Aug 31, 2000
- 23 Two Year Old Bulls - Jan 1 to June 1, 2000

Classes with fewer than 3 entries may be combined. Combined class entries will be placed into the adjoining class closest to entry's age.



## **TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF SALE**

Consignors of sale cattle must belong to the ADCA and provide the following before the Sale:

- Health papers as required.
- Fertility test on bulls over 12 months.
- Preg test certificate on cows sold as "pregnancy confirmed"
- Registration papers (to be submitted with entry).

Animals will be sold singly to the highest bidder. Bidding will be carried out in U.S. dollars.

The Auctioneer will settle any dispute as to the bids, and his decision on such matters will be final.

Cattle will be at buyer's risk as soon as sold, but every precaution will be taken for their welfare.

Complete settlement for all purchases must be made the day of the sale before removing animals.

Announcements from the auction block shall take precedence over printed material in the catalogue.

Each animal will carry papers issued by the American Dexter Cattle Association.

### **BREEDERS GUARANTEE:**

All animals, bulls and females, sold are guaranteed breeders.

Females sold as "pregnancy tested safe in calf" will be pregnancy tested by a licensed veterinarian with Preg Test Certificate provided by the seller. Females safe in calf are considered breeders without further guarantee. All females sold are guaranteed to be breeders. Cows with calves by side are considered to be breeders without further guarantee.

Bulls over 12 months of age will be sold with a veterinarian signed fertility test.

No guarantee is given that a pregnant female will deliver live calves, or that she will carry calves full-term.

The Seller is not responsible for damage caused by foreign bodies after the animal has been sold, nor for sickness not apparent at sale time.

No guarantee is given that the semen collected from a bull will freeze, and should a female be placed in a veterinary laboratory, or other facility, for the purpose of ovum transplant, all guarantees are void.

### **RIGHTS AND OBLIGATIONS:**

The above terms and conditions of the sale shall constitute a contract between the buyer and the seller and be equally binding by both.

Animals resold following purchase in this sale constitute a separate transaction and the rights and obligations of the two parties connected thereto are not covered by the terms and conditions of this sale.

All persons who attend the sale do so at their own risk, and recognize that there are inherent dangers, and the seller, the Auctioneer, or the American Dexter Cattle Association assumes no liability, legal or otherwise, for any accidents that may occur.

### **SETTLEMENT FOR PURCHASES:**

Complete settlement for all purchases must be made direct to the Sale Clerk the day of the sale and before removing the animal.

The current rate of exchange, in U.S. Funds, as of Sale Day will apply to all purchases made.

The ADCA will disperse proceeds within two weeks of Sale.

### **INSURANCE:**

Please contact your agent for Livestock Coverage.

## **2002 ADCA Annual Dexter Video Show**

The 2001 Video Show was held in New York in conjunction with the ADCA Annual Meeting. Once again, the video show was a very important and entertaining part of the meeting. It allowed members who were present and those who could not make the trip an opportunity to compete on an association-wide basis and see how their animals compared. The judge, Drew Conway, of New Hampshire, did an outstanding job of placing and critiquing the show and he made it into a very educational and entertaining event.

**Please Note!!** This year the meeting is going to be in August, so you will have ample opportunity to get your animals at their best. The entry deadline is going to be July 1, 2002, so everyone should have a chance to compete. The age of the animals will be as of June 15, 2002.

As in previous years, emphasis will be placed on the quality of the animals, but the better they perform for the camera, the better they will look to those judging. It is not necessary to have them on halter when they are video taped, but if they are halter trained it may take less time to get the perfect shots. It is important that they be shown next to a fence, measuring stick or some other device to give those judging a height reference.

Any ADCA member can enter. Only one animal can be shown per tape. The tapes will not be mailed back to you, but can be picked up at the annual meeting and the ADCA reserves the right to use any or all tapes for promotional purposes.

### **Video Rules:**

1. The animal must be identified in the video through signage or audio identification indicating:
  - a. Class
  - b. Animal name
  - c. Registration number
  - d. Date of birth
  - e. Height at shoulder (real or estimate)
  - f. Weight (real or estimate)
2. The videotape must be the standard (large) size that will play in a normal VCR. No small cassettes please! If you have a small one, just have the tape copied onto a large size before sending it in.
3. The first shot should be a **30 second side view** from about 20 feet away.
4. The second shot should be a **15 second view of at least two feet** (front and rear) while the animal is standing on a hard surface.
5. The third, a **20 second rear view** from about 12 feet away showing the rear quarters, legs and udder or testicles if applicable.
6. The fourth, a **20 second front view** showing head, shoulders and front legs.
7. The fifth and final view is a **30 second side view of the animal moving** in a clockwise direction.

## **2002 ADCA Annual Dexter Video Show**



*Continued from previous page*

The entire tape should not exceed 2 1/2 minutes. The class, animal i.d., DOB and exhibitor name and address should appear on the tape. If the animal is for sale that should be indicated on the tape label.

**Classes: (ages will be as of 6-15-2002)**

1. Bull calf, less than one year
2. Yearling bull, 1 to 2 years
3. Bull, 2 to 4 years
4. Mature bulls, over 4 years
5. Heifer calf, less than one year
6. Yearling heifer, 1 to 2 years
7. Cows up to 4 years
8. Cows over 4 years
9. Cow/calf pair, any age
10. Best herd (separate tape of entire herd, including bull if you have one)



**Entry date: Postmark 7-1-02**

**Mail to:** Wes Patton, 7069 County Road 20, Orland, CA 95963

**Questions:** Call Wes at 530-865-7250; email at jpatton@orland.net

**Entry fee:** \$10 per entry; make payable to ADCA

**Judging:** Judging will take place during the evening of the annual meeting and will be done by a panel. ❏

## 2002 ADCA Photo Contest

After many years absence, there will be a Dexter photo contest at the 2002 ADCA Meeting, Show and Sale. This is a fun event, which gives everyone a chance to show off their favorite Dexter cattle. This is especially important for those who wish they could attend, but cannot and for all of those who make the trek to Medford, Oregon next August.

Send 5 x 7 or 8 x 10 color photos of your Dexter cattle by 7-01-02 to Wes Patton, 7069 County Road 20, Orland, CA 95963. Please enclose \$5 entry fee (**payable to the ADCA**) for each photo entered.

Classes will be offered in the following categories:

1. Individual cattle pictures
2. Dexters in a scenic setting
3. Dexters and people
4. Working Dexters
5. Milking Dexters
6. Dexter calves
7. Dexter cow-calf pairs
8. Dexter herd bulls
9. Dexter on Display (fairs, field days, etc.)
10. Other



The ADCA reserves the right to use photo entries for the purpose of promotion of the breed, but will give appropriate credit to owners if photos are used.

Ribbons will be awarded in each class and participants at the ADCA Meeting will select a Grand Prize Photo. The winner will receive a one year free membership in the ADCA. 🐾

*A big  
thank  
you to  
Jack and  
Suzan  
Shipley  
for their  
generous  
donation  
to the  
2002  
Show  
and  
Sale.*



*by Louisa Gidney*

It is currently fashionable for cattle, including Dexters, in this country to be either dehorned or for the polled variant to be bred for. This shows what a plastic age we now live in. Back in the days before plastics, horn was an immensely useful and valuable commodity.

On the live animal, one form of head yoke for the working oxen was directly attached to the horns. In more recent times, horns were useful on animals chained in the byre as they could not slip the chain over their heads.

The trade in cattle horn as a raw material for craft work is evidenced in archaeological deposits by large quantities of the bony cores from within the keratinous horn sheaths. The horn sheath is not easily detached from the bone core until the connective tissues have decayed. This was usually done by soaking the entire horns in water filled pits. Much ingenuity could be used in

the disposal of waste horn cores, with instances of the soaking pits and drains being lined with the cores. On many archaeological sites, these bone cores are the only surviving evidence for the use of horn, as horn itself rapidly decays when buried. Extant finds from more recent periods do indicate what a wealth of uses horn can be put to.

Pre-eminently horn has been used as a container for drinking out of. As historical re-enactors soon discover, a large drinking horn has the drawback that it cannot be put down without spilling the contents. On the other hand if it is emptied it needs refilling... The subsequent refinement was the horn beaker with a flat disc of horn forming the base. Such horn beakers were ideal for use by children as, like plastic, they do not break if inadvertently dropped on the floor. The basic horn was retained for drenching livestock with.

Other uses of the basic horn with

only minor modifications were as a blast horn, as in "Little boy blue come blow up your horn", as a flask to contain, for example, gunpowder or sand for sharpening blades, or as an inkwell. Cross section slices of horn could make such things as napkin rings, bangles, funnels for filling sausage skins and other items whose function is now forgotten. Longitudinal slices of horn could produce scoops and shoe horns.

More modification was needed to make panes for windows or lanterns (NB lantern is a corruption of lamp-horn), horn books, combs, hair pins, toothpicks, buttons and spoons. The Scots used to advocate eating porridge with a horn spoon, as horn does not absorb the heat from each mouthful like a metal spoon.

There is still a small commercial firm in the Lake District making a range of objects from horn, though all the cattle horn used there nowadays is imported from Africa. *Reprinted from The Dexter Cattle Society's Bulletin, Summer 2001, No. 147*



# World Dexter Congress

## Second World Dexter Conference: Oct. 10-13, 2002

*The* inaugural World Dexter Congress was held in August 1998 at Cirencester in England. Following on from that successful event, Dexter Cattle Australia Inc. is pleased to officially announce that the next World Dexter Congress will be held in Australia in October 2002. We invite you, as members of Dexter Societies and Associations worldwide, to attend this significant congress that will focus on "Dexters Beyond Two Thousand", providing numerous topics in both the scientific and marketing areas that will show the relevance of Dexters in the 21st century.

The Congress Agenda will focus on both the Scientific and Marketing topics of the Dexter breed and will provide world class speakers in both the scientific and marketing areas. Features of the Congress include:

- ☐ World Class speakers;
- ☐ Up-to-date developments in the understanding of the genetics of the Dexter Breed;
- ☐ An exciting social program that will maximize your networking and interaction with your fellow delegates;
- ☐ The Gold Coast's newest superior beachside hotel offering superb conference & accommodation facilities;
- ☐ A current low Australian dollar providing a currency exchange rate that enhances the value of money for overseas delegates;
- ☐ A CD-Rom of the Congress Proceedings; and
- ☐ The perfect starting point for your Australian experience to visit some of Australia's best Dexter herds or to start your Australian tourist adventure.



The 2nd World Dexter Congress will provide all delegates with a knowledge and enthusiasm for the breed and its members that will help ensure this very special breed of cattle not only survives, but also flourishes in a world in which the Dexter's attributes and permaculture values can only enhance the environment and the breed's status.

### Theme & Structure

The theme for the World Dexter Congress in 2002 is "Dexters Beyond Two Thousand". This theme recognises the great challenge that our special breed of cattle faces in the twenty-first century to maintain the value and heritage of an original Celtic cow. The Congress will explore the scientific advances that have been made in identifying the genetic values and qualities of the breed. It will also explore the potential of

the Dexter breed through marketing and commercial exploitation in a world where on the one hand, lifestyle advances and disposal income have increased, enhancing the breed's potential, while on the other, third world economies where the Dexter breed has so much potential to offer in size and dual purpose attributes exist.

### Date & Venue

The Congress will be held from Thursday 10 October to Saturday 12 October inclusive at the superb resort style hotel, Legends, located in the heart of Surfers' Paradise on Queensland's glorious Gold Coast, culminating in Dexter Cattle Australia's first National Breed Show to be held on Sunday 13 October.

### Expressions of Interest

If you wish to register an expression of interest in attending the Congress and wish to receive the full Information Kit (to be published in April 2002), please contact the Secretariat.

### Destination

Gold Coast is Queensland's, if not Australia's, premier holiday destination, located in the South East corner of the State. It offers beachfront esplanades, resort shopping, country pubs and relaxing rainforests. There is non-stop excitement and leisurely days, sophisticated and giddy rides available at premier theme parks or tranquil tracks and natural beauty. Whatever your choice, the Gold Coast and hinterland can supply your holiday dream. Further information can be viewed on the Gold Coast Tourism Bureau Web site at [www.goldcoasttourism.com.au](http://www.goldcoasttourism.com.au). The Congress venue is the Legends Hotel with very reasonable tariffs packages already negotiated. Those delegates looking for budget accommodation can find an endless supply in reasonable proximity to the venue.

Legends Hotel is situated on the world famous Gold Coast, long recognised as Australia's holiday playground. With its 42 km of safe, patrolled, pristine beaches that are among the finest in the world, this is a beach lover's paradise. In addition to this, just 20 minutes away is the magical hinterland with its dense tropical rainforests and majestic mountains we like to refer to as the Green behind the Gold. The Gold Coast is just a 50 minute drive from Brisbane, the capital of Queensland, and its International Airport, and just 20 minutes from Coolangatta where there is a well-served domestic airport.

Situated 100 metres to patrolled beaches and an easy two-minute stroll to the main shopping, restaurant and nightlife district, Legends Hotel is in the perfect position for a fun in the sun and surfing holiday. For more information on the venue and what it has to offer, visit the Hotel's Web site at [www.legendshotel.com.au](http://www.legendshotel.com.au).

### Secretariat

World Dexter Congress 2002 Secretariat  
PO BOX 122, KURRAJONG NSW 2758  
Australia Tel/Fax: +612 4567 7239  
Email: [margaretpaynter@myisp.net.au](mailto:margaretpaynter@myisp.net.au)  
Congress Updates: <http://dexter.une.edu.au>

### Disclaimer

All the information is correct at the time of printing. Dexter Cattle Australia Inc. reserves the right to change dates, prices, venues and other details as necessary. \*



# Type C Enterotoxemia in Young Calves

Dale M. Grotelueschen, DVM,  
Donald B. Hudson, DVM,  
and Duane N. Rice, DVM,  
Extension Veterinarians

Type C enterotoxemia in young calves, also known as enterotoxemia, purple gut, and clostridial enteritis, is a digestive system or intestinal disease causing heavy death loss. It occurs most commonly in newborn calves less than 10 days of age, but is found in animals up to 2 months of age. The condition is caused by the toxins or poisons produced by the bacteria *Clostridium perfringens*, Type C. There are several other types of clostridial bacteria, some of which can cause other disease entities in cattle.

The bacteria involved are normally found in the intestines of cattle, and are known to survive for months in soil. The toxins or poisons normally produced by the bacteria are inactivated by body defense mechanisms. The disease occurs when conditions in the small intestine allow the growth of large numbers of the *Clostridium perfringens*, Type C, bacteria. This results in production of excessive amounts of toxins or poisons. The body's ability to inactivate these toxins is overwhelmed, allowing signs of the disease to occur. The bacteria grow and thrive especially well when sugars, proteins, and a lack of oxygen, meaning anaerobic conditions, are present in the small intestine.

Abrupt diet changes also affect the ability of normal bacteria to adapt to changing conditions, disrupting the balance of intestinal bacteria. In baby calves, milk is high in lactose, a sugar, as well as casein, a protein. Calves nursing high producing dams or nursing cows with especially full udders, such as after a storm, may be more susceptible. Overeating tends to produce indigestion which causes slowing or absence of normal gut movement, preventing the normal flushing effect of poisons and other products. Also, alterations in nursing patterns, such as those happening during storms or occurrences causing separation of dam and calf, result in abrupt changes in the amount of milk consumed, interfering with the balance of normal bacteria in the gut.

The two poisons produced by *Clostridium perfringens*, Type C, are called alpha and beta toxins. Each results in damage to specific tissues. Alpha toxin causes hemolysis, or breakdown of red blood cells. Beta toxin is the most

damaging poison, creating inflammation of the intestine and loss of intestinal lining. The two together result in severe intestinal damage and bleeding. Beta toxin, a protein, can be inactivated by enzymes that digest proteins, especially trypsin. However, young calves have low levels of trypsin, giving them decreased ability to combat this poison. Body immune systems, including colostrum from the dam, are helpful in controlling the disease.

Generally, 10 percent or less of calves in a problem herd are affected. However, death loss in infected calves approaches 100 percent if not treated early in the course of the disease.

## Disease Signs

Sudden death is often the first sign noted when Type C enterotoxemia has occurred. The disease can cause death in a matter of a few hours, usually less than 24 hours. Affected calves typically show signs of colic, kicking at the abdomen, laying down, and occasionally rolling. Some animals will have diarrhea. In animals surviving 4-5 hours or more, blood can be present in feces and is usually dark in color. As the disease progresses, depression is more pronounced and nervous signs, including convulsions, muscle rigidity, and arching of the back are common.

## Diagnosis

An accurate diagnosis is important when considering losses due to Type C enterotoxemia. Assessment of signs of the disease in conjunction with post mortem examinations and laboratory findings are all important. Post mortem results usually exhibit severe damage and darkening in the small intestine, often showing a "purple" appearance. Blood frequently is present in the intestine. Gas bubbles may or may not be present in the wall of the intestine. This condition can be confused with hemolytic *E. coli* infections, intestinal twists, such as torsions or volvulus, and intestinal congestion with blood accumulation occurring near death due to other reasons. Other causes showing similar signs also may be mistaken for this disease. Quality post mortem examinations and appropriate laboratory tests are critical.

In the laboratory, stains of intestinal smears show large numbers of clostridial organisms and laboratory cultures reveal large numbers of *Clostridium perfringens* bacteria. Microscopic examination of the

intestines, looking for the damage produced by the infection, often indicates enterotoxemia. However, accuracy depends on submitting quality samples. A common problem is submitting severely decomposed samples.

Definite diagnosis requires identification of the toxins produced. At this time the practicality of this test is limited because of difficulties and requirements for conducting the test and because toxins are mostly inactivated within hours of death, often rendering them unavailable for testing.

## Treatment

Success of treatment of affected calves is often poor, especially if affected animals are in advanced stages of the disease. Commercial antitoxin products are available and are given orally and/or injected subcutaneously. Antibiotics also are routinely administered by oral and/or injectable routes. Clostridial bacteria generally are susceptible to penicillin, but response is variable. Other medicines also used for supportive therapy include fluids, electrolytes, and vitamins. A veterinarian should be consulted for proper therapeutic measures in affected animals. In some cases, extra-label usage of medicines may be required.

## Prevention

Control of Type C enterotoxemia is best approached using a combination of preventive measures. Occurrence of infectious disease depends upon the susceptibility or immune status of the animal and the level of exposure to the bacteria.

Newborn calves depend upon immunity received from the cow's colostrum for protection against *Clostridium perfringens* related diseases. Natural immunity and immunity from vaccination are important in the cow herd. Toxoid vaccines, directed toward toxins produced by *Clostridium perfringens*, are available and should be administered before calving. Generally, two injections are given initially to heifers or cows, with one booster given annually in subsequent years according to vaccine label directions. However, many vaccination programs are individually designed due to varying herd conditions and disease incidence. Veterinary involvement is needed to design a preventive program, assist in monitoring, and make adjustments to the program as needed.

*Continued on next page*



## Enterotoxemia

*Continued from previous page*

Antitoxins, also used in preventive treatment, may be given to newborn calves to provide passive immunity similar to that given by colostrum. Some veterinarians recommend the use of toxoid vaccines in young calves. There are limited research results showing this practice as valuable.

Other than vaccination, enterotoxemia prevention is generally confined to decreasing exposure to the bacteria and to controlling conditions that might lend themselves to promotion of the disease.

Use of clean calving areas or pastures and pairing out of newborn calves and dams to other pastures are practices that limit exposure to *Clostridium perfringens* and other infections. Calves obtain the bacteria orally so practices promoting cleanliness are important. Contamination of teats is an example of a route of exposure.

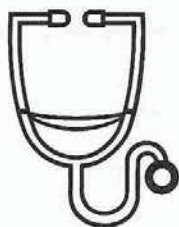
Although difficult to accomplish in all cases, management allowing calves to nurse regularly, and preventing overeating, is helpful. Regular feeding of cows to meet their requirements may also prevent excessive milk production. Calves from heavy milking cows may be more susceptible to enterotoxemia, according to frequent owner observations.

### Conclusion

It is important to remember that the bacteria, *Clostridium perfringens*, Type C, is normally found in the gut of cattle as well as in the environment.

Occurrence of the disease depends upon conditions in the small intestine which promote rapid growth of the bacteria and production of toxins. Treatment, prevention, and control programs need to be designed with these factors in mind and can best be accomplished through planning with a qualified veterinary practitioner.

*Cooperative Extension, Institute of Agriculture and Natural Resources, University of Nebraska-Lincoln*



## Miniature Mom's Maternity No Small Surprise

*by Rachel Sauer*

This one's for all the women of a certain age who've learned that life doesn't end at a certain age.

For all the women who turned 50 and looked at the men in their lives and still thought, "Rrrroowwr!"

For all the women who one day glanced around and had no idea how they got there, but were glad to be there anyway.

This one's for Lolly, a mother again at 19. In human terms, that's the equivalent of a woman in her late 60s giving birth. In bovine terms, that's nothing short of miraculous because before Letitia's arrival, Lolly was on her way to town, if you get the drift.

Letitia is Lolly's calf — a brown-eyed, black-haired, short-legged spitting image of her mother — and Lolly is one of Carol Traynor's Dexter miniature cows. The novelty and extreme cuteness of miniature cattle is enough to make this story interesting, but Lolly's spunk makes it downright impressive.

It started five years ago when Traynor, a retired District 51 special education and resource teacher, started looking around for a small, post-retirement business that would help her keep her agricultural status and get her some exercise to accommodate the arthritis in her back. Keep in mind that both her parents grew up on farms and tried everything they could to keep her out of agriculture, "but of course, it's what I've always loved," she explained, laughing.

She finally settled on miniature cattle, specifically the Dexter breed, because she has 10 acres in northwest Grand Junction and Dexters don't require as much space as regular cattle. Also, they're more affordable, they're friendly — good family cows, according to proponents, who often act like pets — and just the right size for a single woman's freezer, when it comes to that.

She acquired her first miniature cattle, and Lolly, already 14 when Traynor bought her, was one of them. Traynor's plan included not only raising cattle for her own use, but to breed and sell them. Every year she has a waiting

list for her pure-bred Dexter calves, which she weans at about five months and halter breaks before selling.

So Lolly produced a calf that first year and the next, then went two years without having one. Traynor figured Lolly was done, a little too old to be having babies, and made plans for The Trip to Town. Lolly and Stewart, Traynor's reserve grand champion video bull, had other plans. It's probably best not to snoop into what goes on in the fields and barns at night.

Early this summer, Traynor began to get suspicious. Lolly was looking fat, "but she's always fat," Traynor said. Then, as Traynor was getting ready to go to the Utah State Fair, she noticed Lolly's udder looked like it was filling with milk. But Lolly supposedly was done having babies. Maybe it was The Change.

Nonetheless, Traynor asked her friend who was taking care of her miniature cattle and miniature horses while she was at the fair to keep an eye on Lolly. Sure enough, when Traynor returned home three weeks ago there was Letitia, about 25 pounds and just as cute as could be.

Mother and daughter are doing well. They're in a separate field from Stewart and Traynor's five other cow-calf pairs, and Lolly is once again proving to be an excellent mother.

"I would really like to keep Letitia," Traynor said. "She's probably the last calf Lolly's going to have," though you never know about this cow. Since Letitia is Stewart's daughter, though, she can't stay with the herd, so Traynor is talking to the Museum of Western Colorado about displaying Lolly and Letitia at Cross Orchards.

In the meantime, on a Friday morning, Letitia frolicked a little but mainly stayed close to her mother, who trotted across the sun-dappled grass to nibble the "cookies" — pellets made of grain and hay — that Traynor offered her. Then she ambled away to sniff at Stewart through the fence after he ran across his field to be near her.

The old gal's still got it.

*Article courtesy The Daily Sentinel, Grand Junction, Colorado.*



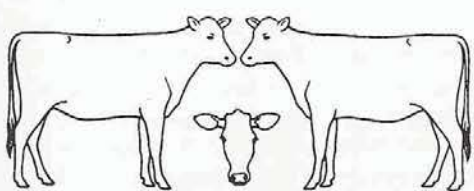
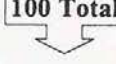
Owner \_\_\_\_\_ Farm: \_\_\_\_\_  
Animal Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Registration No. \_\_\_\_\_  
Tattoo No. \_\_\_\_\_ Sex Bull Cow Age: \_\_\_\_\_  
Last Calving Date \_\_\_\_\_ Stage of Lactation \_\_\_\_\_  
Body Condition 1 2 3 4 5 (overall) Beef (1-10) \_\_\_\_\_ Dairy (1-5) \_\_\_\_\_  
Height: Bull 44" 40-44" 38-39" 38" Cow: 42" 40-42" 38-39" 36"  
Weight: Scale \_\_\_\_\_ Tape \_\_\_\_\_ Estimate \_\_\_\_\_ Horned: \_\_\_\_\_ Dehorned: \_\_\_\_\_ Polled: \_\_\_\_\_  
Color: Black Dun Red

The Dexter Bulletin Winter 2001



<b>RUMP</b> Length 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 Long Short (5) Pin Width 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 Wide Narrow (5) Rump Angle 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 Slope Reverse/Tilt (5)	<b>Rump</b> 22. Coarse Pelvis 23. High Pelvis 24. Wry Tail 25. Abnormal Thurl Angle Tailhead 26. High Tail Head 27. Low Tailhead 28. Recessed Anus 29. Coarse Tailhead	Total out of 15 _____
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<b>FEET &amp; LEGS</b> Structure Bone 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 Heavy Light (3) Foot Angle 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 Steep Flat (3) Rear Legs Side View 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 Sickled Straight (3) Rear View 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 Hocked Sprung at Hock (3) Front Legs 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 Correct Incorrect (3)	<b>Side View</b> 30. Weak Front Pasterns 31. Weak Rear Pasterns <b>Front View:</b> 32. Toes Out 33. Toes In 34. Open Toed 35. Tight Toed 36. Close at Knees <b>Rear View:</b> 37. Toes Out 38. Toes In 39. Tight Toed 40. Open Toed	Total out of 15 _____
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<b>MAMMARY SYSTEM MALE GENITALS</b> Fore Udder 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 Strong Weak (3) Rear Udder 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 High Low (3) Med Suspen 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 Strong Weak (3) Teat Placement 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 (3) Extreme Wide Extreme Close Teat Size 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 Large Small (3) Scrotal Circumference 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 (5) 40 cm or more 30 cm or less Testicles* 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 Correct Incorrect (4) Sheath 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 Tight Loose (3) Penis 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 Full Retracted Relaxed (3) *Bulls must have two testicles distended into the scrotum to be considered for classification.	<b>WHITE MARKS</b>  Indicate Location of White Udder: 41. Too Deep 42. Pendulous Teats 43. Too Long 44. Too Large 45. Strutted 46. Balloon Bulls 47. Twisted Scrotum 48. Cryptorchidism a. Unilateral b. Bilateral	15 Possible _____ _____ <b>100 Total</b>  _____
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Signature \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_



# For the Love of Dexters

by Charlee Ann Graham

For those of you who don't know me, my name is Charlee Graham and I just celebrated my 17th birthday. I got my first Dexter cow and calf when I was 11 and I've been showing them in both 4-H and Open Class Shows since. The story of how I got my first cows is an interesting story in itself and maybe I'll have the chance to share it with you at another time, but for now, I want to tell you about the success I've been having showing this summer.

At the time of this writing, I'm getting ready to go to the Evergreen State Fair in Monroe, Washington. Monroe is one of six fairs I will be showing at this year. I also entered the National Dexter Video Show and won Reserve Champion Female and Reserve Champion Male.

My Dexters have been well received by all the fairs I have attended, especially by the public and fair management (they like something a little different). However, sometimes the "big cow" breeders look down their noses, particularly when I get to show against them.

You see, many fairs show what is called "Other Breeds" like the Dexter against themselves, but some fairs have all the "Other Breeds" show against one another and they are judged according to the standard for that breed. The judge then has the difficult job of deciding which animal is the best representative of its own breed.

For the past three years, I have shown at the King County Fair in Enumclaw, Washington. This is one of the fairs where I get to show against the "big cows," and for the last two years I have won Grand Champion Female and Grand Champion Bull in the "Other Breeds." I was showing against Limousins, Brahmas, and Brangus, and had a different judge each year.

I find showing my animals very exciting. The tension mounts as you walk the animals around the ring, setting them up, walking them again, and putting them through their paces as the judge silently moves around the animals making his decision. When at last he is ready to share the news, he

walks over to the clerking table and picks up the microphone. He or she generally starts with the blanket statement that "it's very difficult to judge the 'Other Breeds' class, because the standard for each breed is different..." But the first time I heard the judge say "I'm going to go with the Dexter heifer as my Grand champion Female..." was a moment I'll never forget and I can't begin to describe the excitement and satisfaction I felt. Here was an animal I held in my arms when it was just minutes old and weighed only 30 pounds, and now it's a Grand Champion!

The first time I won the "Other Breeds," I left the ring and the first thing I said to my mom was "I beat the big cows, I beat the big cows!" There were some "big cow" breeders with their jaws hanging open.

The picture has not always been this pretty. At some shows, the judge might be an Angus or Simmental breeder and when they look at the animals all they look for is BIG.

There is one judge here locally who manages a feed store and raises Limousins. The first year he judged me at Spring Youth Fair in Chehalis, Washington, and then later that year at the Cowlitz County Fair in Longview, Washington, and I knew he had no use for "little cows." But last year, after seeing me around for a few years, he came over to me and said, "Young lady, I just want to tell you I really like what

you've done with these Dexters. You've come a long way."

Things are slowly changing. Small cattle do have a purpose in today's industry. I personally enjoy using my animals for show and as my 4-H project. I also have a steer going in the freezer after the Puyallup Fair in mid-September, one of my bulls has a standing repeat performance as sire to petting farm stock (being crossed with a Hereford), and Dexters make great pets. We need to keep educating, both the cattle industry itself and the general public.

As a note of information, I wrote to many of you about my dilemma with my 4-H market steer project and many of you were kind enough to write letters of support for me to present to our Market Auction Committee. I was able to present an 89-page report that included general information, letters of support from Dexter breeders, other letters of support, and slaughter and carcass information. The committee was impressed with the information and presentation, but they would not allow me to auction because my steer did not reach the minimum weight of 900 pounds, and they raised the bottom weight to 1000 pounds for next year. I plan to make another appeal to the committee and keep trying, but in the meantime, the meat will taste good on my table.

*Reprinted from  
Northwest Dexters, Fall 2001*

## Classification Schedule 2002

### Month

January  
February  
March  
April  
May  
June  
July  
August  
September  
October  
November  
December

### States

KY, TN, IN, IL  
OH, MI, AL, FL, GA, NC, SC, MS, LA  
WI  
AR, KS, MO, TX, OK  
IA, MN, NE, ND, SD  
NY, CT, ME, MA, NH, RI, VT  
PA, MD, VA, DE, NJ, WV  
OR, WA, ID, UT, MT, NV, CO, WY  
CA, AZ, NM  
KY, TN, IN, IL  
OH, MI, AL, FL, GA, NC, SC, MS, LA  
WI

*Applications  
due 45 days  
prior to  
Started Tour*



# 2001 KANSAS STATE FAIR



GRAND CHAMPION DEXTER BULL  
DUNN CHRISTIANSON  
WINDSTAR DEXTERS



RESERVE CHAMPION DEXTER BULL  
BRENDA STRINGHAM  
WHITE-O-MORN FARMS



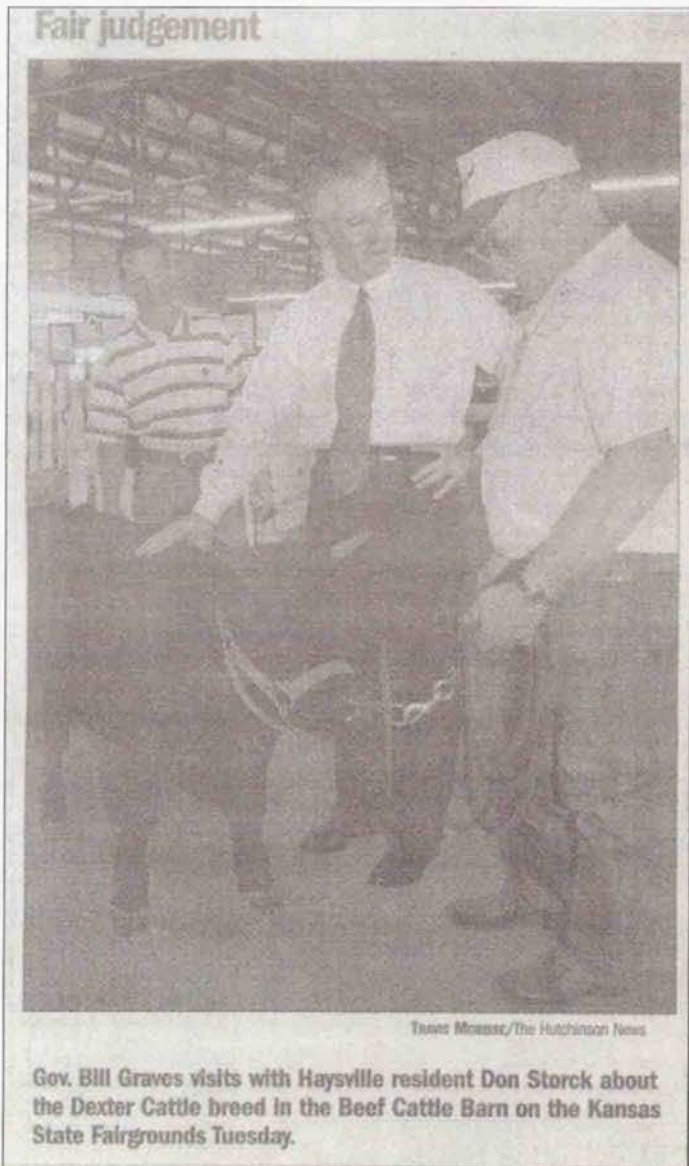
RESERVE CHAMPION FEMALE  
JOANIE STORCK  
STORCK'S RAINBOW RANCH



GRAND CHAMPION FEMALE  
MARVIN JOHNSON  
SMILING PAPA JOHNSON RANCH



GRAND AND RESERVE CHAMPION  
DEXTERS MARKET STEERS  
DON STORCK/DAVID PAULS (GRDSON)



Fair judgement

TERRY MORRIS/The Hutchinson News

Gov. Bill Graves visits with Haysville resident Don Storck about the Dexter Cattle breed in the Beef Cattle Barn on the Kansas State Fairgrounds Tuesday.



# Bovine Behavior

Most cattle exhibit eight general functions or behavioral systems as defined by M. E. Ensminger in his book *Dairy Cattle Science*:

**Agonistic behavior** (combat): This type of behavior includes fighting, flight (distance between animals), and other related reactions associated with conflict. Among all species of farm mammals, males are more likely to fight than females. Castrated males are usually quite passive, which indicates that hormones (especially testosterone) are involved in this type of behavior.

High-yielding cows generally have excellent temperaments; and high-producing herds have tame cows, with zero flight distances.

**Allelomimetic behavior** (mutual mimicking): When one member of a group does something, another tends to do the same thing; and because others are doing it, the original individual continues.

In the wild state, this trait was advantageous in detecting the enemy, and in providing protection.

Cows moving across a pasture toward a milking barn often display allelomimetic behavior. One cow starts toward the barn, and the others follow. Since the rest of the herd is following, the first cow proceeds on.

Because of stimulating and competing with each other, there is usually a higher per animal feed consumption among a group of calves than by one calf alone.

**Care-giving and care-seeking:** Nature ordained that cows seek isolation at calving time. So, where possible, they'll hide out.

Following birth, the care-giving behavior of the new mother becomes evident almost immediately. She gets up and begins to dry her newborn calf by licking it. Simultaneously, some cows "talk" to their newborn. They may become quite concerned and nervous as their "baby" first attempts to stand, takes a few footsteps—falters. Aided by its mother's licking and encouraged by her "talking," eventually the calf makes it to its unsteady feet and commences to search for a teat.

A newborn calf cannot see too

well, but it can smell, touch, and taste. It associates everything that is good and that cares for it with its mother. This is the beginning of herd instinct.

If on pasture, the new mother usually hides her calf. During the first day or two, the calf sleeps a great deal, while the mother grazes nearby. But a mother takes great pains not to disclose the hiding place of her calf. At intervals, she returns to feed it. If it is necessary for her to leave her calf in order to get water or supplemental feed, she does not tarry much along the way. Frequently, where there are a number of newborn calves, the cows "baby-sit" for each other. Part of the cows will leave for feed or water, but one or two will remain behind and guard all the calves. Then, when the first cows to leave have returned, the "baby-sitters" will take their turn and depart. In this manner, there are older cows with the calves at all times.

When a calf in hiding is approached by a human, it will usually lie as close to the ground as possible, without any movement except for its eyes. If picked up, and if scared, it may bawl (cry) for its mother. If the mother hears the call, she will come running—often ready to fight. Frequently, other cows in the vicinity, especially if they have calves of their own, may join in the response. If the disturbed calf runs away, it will return to the area after the danger has passed.

Dairy calves are normally removed from their mothers when they are from one to four days of age, with the result that the tie between the mothers and offspring is soon severed.

After weaning, the calf looks for care and shelter from the herd. Thus, if an animal is separated from the herd, it is stressed. It may even jump fences because of its strong instinct to rejoin the herd.

**Ingestive behavior:** The first ingestive behavior trait, common to all young mammals, is suckling.

Each species has its own particular method of ingesting food. The natural feeding (grazing) position of cattle is heads down. In this position, they produce more saliva; and saliva aids

digestion. When grazing, cattle wrap their tongues around grass, then jerk their heads forward so that the vegetation is cut off by the lower incisor teeth. (There are no upper incisor teeth, only the thick, hard dental pad). When grazing, cattle also move their heads from side to side. This movement, aided by protuberant eyes and thin legs, gives them a continuous view of their entire surroundings, an essential for wild cattle in an environment containing dangerous predators.

**Eliminative behavior:** Nature ordained that if animals eat, they must eliminate.

The eliminative behavior in farm animals tends to follow the general pattern of their wild ancestors; but it can be influenced by the method of management.

Cattle deposit their feces in a random fashion. Although cows can defecate while walking, with the result that their feces are scattered, generally they deposit their "chips" in neat piles. Most cows hump up to urinate, whereas bulls are inclined to stand squarely on all fours.

**Investigative behavior:** All animals are curious and have a tendency to explore their environment... If they are not afraid, cattle investigate a strange object at close range. They proceed toward it with their ears pointed forward and their eyes focused directly upon it. As they approach the object, they sniff and their nostrils quiver. When they reach the object, sniffing is replaced by licking; and if the object is small and pliable, they may chew it or even swallow it.

Cattle exhibit investigative behavior when placed in a new pasture or in a new barn. As a result, if there is an open gate in a pasture or a hole in the fence, they usually find it, then proceed to explore the new area.

Calves are generally more curious than older cattle. Perhaps this is due to the fact that older animals have seen more objects, with the result that fewer things are new or strange to them.

**Sexual behavior:** Reproduction is the first and most important requisite of dairy breeding. *Continued on next page*



# Bovine Behavior

*Continued from previous page*

Sexual behavior involves courtship and mating. It is largely controlled by hormones, although males that are castrated after reaching sexual maturity (which, among farm animals, are known as stags) usually retain considerable sex drive and exhibit sexual behavior. This suggests that psychological, or learned, as well as hormonal factors may be involved in sexual behavior.

Males in most species of farm animals detect females in heat by sight or smell. Also, it is noteworthy that courtship is more intense on pasture than under confinement, and that captivity has the effect of producing many distortions of sexual behavior compared to wild animals.

A bull can often detect a cow that's coming in heat 24 to 48 hours before she will mate, at which time he will remain in her company. Courtship of the bull consists of following the in heat cow, licking and smelling the external genitalia, with the head extended horizontally and the lip upcurled, and chin-resting, with the chin and throat resting on the cow's rump.

**Shelter-seeking behavior:** All species of animals seek shelter—protection from the sun, wind, rain and snow, insects, and predators.

Cattle seem to be able to sense the coming of a storm, at which time they may race about and "act up." During a severe rain or snowstorm, they turn their rear ends to the storm and tend to drift away from the direction of the wind. By contrast, bison (buffalo) face a storm head on.

Ensminger also points out several factors which influence social rank; among them, age—both young animals and those that are senile rank toward the bottom; early experience—once a subordinate in a particular herd, usually always a subordinate; weight and size; and aggressiveness or timidity.

According to Ensminger, in dairy confinement operations, social facilitation is of great practical importance. Dominants should be sorted out, and, if possible, grouped

together. Of course, they will fight it out until a new social order is established. In the meantime, both feed efficiency and milk will suffer. But, as a result of removing the dominants, the feed intake of the rest of the animals will be improved, followed by greater feed efficiency, production, and profit. Among the more settled animals, social facilitation will become more evident. After the dominants have been removed, the rest of the animals will settle down into a new hierarchy, but within the limits of their dominance. Their interaction or social facilitation will be far more likely to have a claming effect on this group, to both the economic and practical advantages of the operator.

Ensminger observes that dominance and subordination are not inherited as such, for these relations are developed by experience. Rather, the capacity to fight (agonistic behavior) is inherited, and, in turn, this determines dominance and subordination. When combat has been bred into the herd, such herds never have the same settled appearance and docility that is desired of high production and intensive animals.

The leader, he adds, is the cow that is usually at the head of a moving column and often seems to initiate a new activity. It is important to distinguish leader-follower relationships from dominance. In the latter, Ensminger notes, the herd is driven, rather than led. After the dominants have been removed from the herd, the leader-follower phenomenon usually becomes more evident. It is well known that the dominant animal is not necessarily the leader; in fact, it is very rarely the leader. When a string of cows moves from the pasture into the milking parlor, the dominant animals are generally in the middle of the procession; with the leader in front, and the subordinate ones bringing up the rear.

*Reprinted from About Cows  
by Sara Rath*

# Driving Home the Cows

BY KATE PUTNAM OSGOOD (1865)

Out of the clover and blue-eyed grass  
He turned them into the river lane;  
One after another he let them pass,  
Then fastened the meadows bars again.

Under the willows, and over the hill,  
He patiently followed their sober pace;  
The merry whistle for once was still,  
And something shadowed the sunny face.

Only a boy! and his father had said  
He never could let his youngest go:  
Two already were lying dead,  
Under the feet of the trampling foe.

But after the evening work was done,  
And the frogs were loud in the meadow-swamp,  
Over his shoulder he slung his gun,  
And stealthily followed the footpath damp.

Across the clover, and through the wheat,  
With resolute heart and purpose grim;  
Though cold was the dew on his hurrying feet,  
And the blind bat's flitting startled him.

Thrice since then had the lanes been white,  
And the orchards sweet with apple-bloom;  
And now, when the cows came back at night,  
The feeble father drove them home.

For news had come to the lonely farm  
That three were lying where two had lain;  
And the old man's tremulous, palsied arm  
Could never lean on a son's again.

The summer day grew cool and late:  
He went for the cows when the work was done;  
But down the lane, as he opened the gate,  
He saw them coming, one by one:

Brindle, Ebony, Speckle, and Bess,  
Shaking their horns in the evening wind;  
Cropping the buttercups out of the grass—  
But who was it following close behind?

Loosely swung in the idle air  
The empty sleeve of army blue;  
And worn and pale, from the crisping hair,  
Looked out a face that the father knew.

For Southern prisons will sometimes yawn,  
And yield their dead unto life again;  
And the day that comes with a cloudy dawn  
In golden glory at last may wane.

The great tears sprang to their meeting eyes;  
For the heart must speak when the lips are dumb:  
And under the silent evening skies  
Together they followed the cattle home.



# Growing Dexters for Meat

by Barney & June Pluthero

We would like to share with you our experience to date with a commercial Dexter Beef herd.

There are two major requirements needed to grow Dexters for meat:

- (1) *To have sufficient good pasture to make supplement feeding unnecessary.*
- (2) *To have made a conscious decision to raise Dexters for MEAT.*

Our Dexter steers are from Grade cows graded up from a Jersey foundation (heifers retained when we closed the dairy herd). They are still very much dual purpose cows with plenty of milk to produce a good calf and enough body condition to get back in calf themselves. They are Hormone Growth Promotant-free—the type of meat the health conscious customer desires and the smaller carcass size is suitable for the home freezer. The steers will never reach an “A Butt” score but the extra muscle carried on the hindquarter of a beef animal is braising quality meat, so the percentage of quality prime tasty meat is higher on the Dexter steer.

Steers or surplus females need to be on a good plane of nutrition from birth, weaning at six to seven months off cows whose only supplement has been mineral licks. At this age they have had all their necessary vaccinations including the Tick Blood Vaccination to protect against Tick Fever. They are slowly introduced to weaner pellets and hay and kept in smaller paddocks for the next 60 days. During this time, when they are being fed daily, we take the opportunity to quieten and train them into a routine for their entry into a grain-assisted feeding regime at about 20 months. They are turned out onto good pasture to grow on over the next nine months.

At a minimum weight of 300 kg, or from 18 to 22 months, their 60-day grain-assisted finishing begins. Results from our previously conducted trials of finishing various aged steers (at one year, two years and three years) showed that the best results were achieved from the 300 kg plus steers nearing two years of age. Steers under 15 months of age lack the mature beef taste.

Research shows that steers require 3 percent of their body weight daily to maintain forward growth. They are fed 1.5 percent of their body weight daily, which is half their daily feed requirement and the other 1.5 percent is taken from pasture. These paddocks are small to reduce energy loss taken up by walking. Their ration is a 14 percent protein feedlot pellet fed out each morning and a small amount of grassy hay is fed if pasture is too lush. The pellets are introduced slowly over a period of 10 to 14 days, with animal weights recorded weekly and their ration quantity adjusted accordingly. To date the average weight gain has been 70 kg, which is over 1 kg weight gain per day at a cost of \$70.00 (Aus.) per head. This has turned an average animal into a saleable item with meat consistency and good marbling.

We sell to a local butcher who markets the meat as “Dexter Meat” which is advertised as Hormone Growth Promotant-free. This clean green meat is much in demand by the consumer who wishes to eat healthy food.

Provided we continue to supply a quality product, we can see a future for Dexter meat in a selected domestic market with a return equal to other prime beef.

Detailed records are kept on conformation, body capacity, length of

body, legs and temperament as well as sire, dam, white markings, defects and fate. Temperament plays a very important part in the eating quality of the carcass. It is too soon to document factors of food conversion and sire impact on the end product, but as we progress and collect more data we feel sure these trends will become evident.

We calve the cows down twice a year so calving occurs March/April and August/September. The breeding herd now has three bulls (Kalinda Allan, Altona Duke and Louw's Nampini Adam) and 58 breeding age cows with 25 young heifers coming on, making a total of 83 Dexter females, 32 Grade One, 38 Grade Two and 13 Grade Three. We have used a range of other Dexter AI Sires so our herd has a wide genetic base. We chose to breed up as we had the space to do so, and to date the Dexters have been no greater expense than the other store cattle we run on the property.

It is our goal to have a Pure Bred herd to assess the data collected and only then make the decision to trial cross breeding with other breeds. We want to establish the Dexter quality without the credit going to the already recognised cross genetics.

*Reprinted from “The Dexter Bulletin”,  
Dexter Cattle Australia Inc., edition no. 47*



Weaned calves eating their pellets. Photograph by June Pluthero.



△ Missouri Dexter △  
Breeder's Association

Annual Show & Sale

May 31 and June 1, 2002

Marshfield, Missouri

1234 Marshall Street

Webster County Fairgrounds

The plans are being readied for the first Annual Missouri Dexter Breeders Association Show & Sale to take place this spring, but it cannot happen without your involvement! We need to know from you how much interest there is in this event for planning purposes.

The following rules and regulations will be enforced for the Show & Sale:

- All animals brought to the event must be shown.
- No animals will be brought for display purposes only.
- All animals must be broke to halter.
- Animals may be for Show, but do not have to be sold.
- No steers allowed.
- A minimum **ratio of 2:1**, female to male animals must be met for the sale. You may "buddy-up" with another breeder to make this ratio of 2:1, just register for the show together. This will insure there will be enough cows/heifers to make the Show and Sale a successful event for everyone involved.
- "No sales" will be allowed if the price needed is not met, however a nominal flat rate fee will be charged.

Please email your response ASAP to [RRReid2N2@aol.com](mailto:RRReid2N2@aol.com) with the following information:

1. Name, email address, phone number
2. Tentative plans on whether you would like to:
  - Sell animals
  - Buy animals
  - Show animals only

For questions, please feel free to contact either:

- John Foley,  
[JFoley@thearcoftheozarks.org](mailto:JFoley@thearcoftheozarks.org)
- Steve Cushing,  
[CushingsDexters@aol.com](mailto:CushingsDexters@aol.com)

## Bio-Security Essential to Saving Rare Breeds

*Based on information provided by Richard Reynolds,  
National Program Leader, Animal Production Systems, USDA CSREES/PAS*

Protecting your stock from infectious disease is an important aspect of conservation. The activities and strategies employed in preventing disease transmission constitutes a biological security program. Bio-security is important at all times, but the crisis in the European Union resulting from the outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease (FMD) makes this topic especially pertinent.

Bio-security is one of the most difficult management concepts to consistently employ. Teaching and talking about bio-security is relatively easy. Doing it is difficult, but that should not dissuade farmers from establishing a program. Do not be intimidated by your inability to implement a comprehensive program. A minimal bio-security program implemented in increments is better than no program at all.

Livestock owners should follow these guidelines at all times but especially when there has been an outbreak of an infectious disease:

- First and foremost, use common sense: *do not bring germs to your animals and do not bring your animals to germs.*
- Post a sign at the gate or entrance to your farm and at the animal facilities that tells people that your animals are important and you are trying to prevent disease transfer.
- Limit contact with other animals. Clean and disinfect your clothes and boots following contact.
- Limit your visits to other farms, and clean and disinfect your clothes and boots following visits.
- When buying stock, establish a quarantine area on your farm. Do chores associated with these animals last. Clean and disinfect your clothes and boots following these chores, then shower.
- Do not share tools or equipment with other farmers. If sharing high-priced items is absolutely necessary, thoroughly clean and disinfect the equipment (tires included) before it leaves your farm

and before allowing it back on your farm.

- Exercise control over visitors' access to your animals.
- Install a farm gate and lock
- Wash down and disinfect all vehicles entering the farm. Should we have an outbreak of FMD, clean and disinfect feed trucks, delivery vehicles, gas meter reader, and all other vehicles before allowing them on your farm. If you drive off your farm, disinfect your vehicle before re-entering your farm.

**In the event of an outbreak of an infectious disease all of the above guidelines should be enhanced and rigidly enforced. There should be NO outside contact and NO visitors. Clean and disinfect all incoming people and vehicles – without exception.** Some viruses can survive in the human respiratory tract for several days. Should there be a disease outbreak you should not expose yourself to diseased animals, or to people who have worked with diseased animals, and then care for your own animals.

The disaster resulting from reportable diseases like FMD would be compounded if endangered breeds of livestock and poultry are destroyed and their survival further threatened. Plan for their safekeeping today.

For more information on bio-security, contact your local extension office. For more information on FMD in the US visit [www.aphis.usda.gov](http://www.aphis.usda.gov).

*Article courtesy the American Livestock  
Breeds Conservancy, PO Box 477,  
Pittsboro, NC 27312.  
email: [albc@albc-usa.org](mailto:albc@albc-usa.org)  
web: [www.albc-usa.org](http://www.albc-usa.org)*

### Please Note

The ADCA has a new address:

404 High  
Prairie Home, MO 65068  
(660) 841-9502  
[dfle@almanet.net](mailto:dfle@almanet.net)



# The Hell of Hoof Trimming: The Continuing Saga of Bossy the Cow

by Patrice Lewis

I didn't want to admit it, but it sure looked like Bossy's hooves were growing a bit long. Too long. Hoping to avoid the dreaded concept of hoof trimming, I tried to ignore them.

It was impossible. As the weeks went by, it became more and more apparent that her hooves were overgrown. In fact, they were starting to resemble skis. Diligently I consulted my cow manual.

"Try to get a cow used to having her feet handled," confidently suggested the book. "That way, when the time comes to trim her hooves, there will be less stress to the animal and to the handler."

Obligingly, after milking Bossy the next morning, I put the milk pail aside and leaned over to pick up a front hoof... BAM!

Next thing I knew, I was on my back, legs propped up on the tipped-over milking crate, looking at the ceiling. My glasses were half off my face, but miraculously still intact. Unconcernedly, Bossy kept eating her grain.

I lay there, too stunned to really move, until it finally dawned on me that I had actually been kicked. Kicked hard, right in the eye... or, more correctly, in the socket just above my left eye.

Dazedly I readjusted my glasses, hung up the milking crate, took the milk pail, and let the animals loose. I stumbled up to the house.

"Bossy kicked me," I mumbled to my husband Don, who gasped when he saw me. I was unable to rouse myself out of a curious lethargy. Don carefully examined the lump on my forehead, drew me a hot bath, and kept a careful eye on me in case I had a concussion.

When I saw myself in the mirror, I gasped too. My hair was disheveled and liberally strewn with mud and poop. A neat outline of a cloven hoof was traced in manure on my forehead.

The next morning I awoke with the most beautiful black eye you ever saw. I was rather proud of it, actually. Not many people can say they got a black

eye by being kicked by their cow.

That's the last time I ever attempted to handle Bossy's hooves. Instead, I called a fellow named Paul who had a hoof-trimming business, and made an appointment for him to come out.

How I dreaded the day as the appointment loomed closer. Bossy is not halter-trained, as we got her when she was too old (18 months) for such shenanigans. And, since there is no road access to the barnyard, this meant that somehow we had to rope Bossy and drag her the 200 yards or so to the driveway, where Paul had his rig.

His rig consisted of an old 1972 flatbed pickup truck, which had been modified by his father (he took over the family business ten years ago). A hydraulic lift tilted the back of the bed vertically into a squeeze chute. The idea was that the cow was (reluctantly) coaxed into this chute and then, get this, lifted off her feet and tipped over onto her side. This rendered the animal immobile, and had the added benefit of having the feet off the ground.

But first we had to get Bossy into the chute. Never have I seen someone earn his money harder than Paul. It took him half an hour to rope Bossy and, with my rather ineffectual assistance, drag her up through the garden, across the yard, and into the driveway.

The whole procedure was so comical that Don videotaped it. We pushed and shoved Bossy into the chute, and Paul pulled straps around her belly just behind the front legs and in front of the back legs. The head was put in a stanchion and gently immobilized. The side gate was put in place, and we all stood back while Paul fiddled with the levers and the hydraulics whined into action.

It was fascinating. Effortlessly, our 700 pound cow was lifted off her feet and tipped over on her side. She kicked rather feebly until Paul strapped her feet down, sat on a stool, and got to work.

"They usually give up struggling once they're off their feet," explained Paul, expertly trimming and snipping.

"This one is easy. You should have seen the animal I did yesterday. It was a 4000 pound bull. He struggled so much when we got him in the chute that he moved the whole rig four feet."

I could no more imagine trying to control a two ton bull than I could imagine walking across hot coals. Yet here this man sat, talking about it as if it were just another day's work... which, I guess, it was.

Think about *that* next time you're inclined to gripe about your job. Next we had to trim one of Bossy's horns. Her right horn had, cleverly, curved around and was a hair's breadth away from growing right into her forehead and impaling her (this does not sound like an evolutionarily sound concept). Paul took a hacksaw and sawed three inches from the tip, basically cutting it in half. Bossy rolled her eyes and tried to struggle. After all, I think I'd do the same if someone were sawing a couple of inches from my eye.

The horn fell away, and blood started spurting from a small artery. I don't know why this surprised me—that a horn has a blood supply—but spurt it did, squirting out two feet with each heartbeat. I ran inside and grabbed some old clean diapers, and sat there trying to apply enough pressure to stop the bleeding while Paul took a wire wheel brush and proceeded to buff Bossy's hooves.

I no longer get manicures. I leave that to the cows.

Fortunately, getting Bossy back to the barnyard was 110% easier than getting her out of it. In fact, we practically let her go, and she trotted as quickly as she could across the yard, through the garden, and joined her calf, Hamburger, back in the barnyard.

After we paid (and tipped) Paul and he departed, I collapsed on the couch. "Oh my God, I'm glad that's over," I groaned.

The next calf that Bossy has is going to get used to having its feet handled. From day one. After all, how hard can a calf kick?

*Reprinted from  
Northwest Dexters, Spring 2001*



# Dexter Export to Cuba

## A Report by the Cuban Export Committee of the Board

The Cuban Export Committee, acting on behalf of the Board of Directors of the CDCA is pleased to advise members that an export of Dexters to Cuba is underway.

Last February, a delegation from Cuba looked into importing from Canadian herds.

There are already Dexter descendants in Cuba. Fifteen years ago, a veterinarian noticed that the now many times crossbred animals retained the small size of their ancestors and seemed to do well on the local forage.

Being inspired by their small size, yet high milk yields, it was decided by

the importers to select the milk side of dual purpose. A Canadian broker, Regor Inc., was engaged to help the Cubans find and select Dexters for import.

In late October, the delegation visited farms in Ontario and Alberta (where the majority of Dexters can be found), and made their primary selection. The CFIA Health tests have now been completed, and animals will be sent to Montreal for quarantine.

Both bulls and cows were selected, and they will be traveling on a special flight to Cuba near the end of 2001.

The Board would like the members and others to be aware of this international trade event, with its

implications for the breed. This is the first importation of cattle into Cuba from Canada since 1989 and the first importation of Dexters since 1905. Dexter cattle are indeed starting a new era.

The Board, recognizing the significance of this event, has set up a special committee to record the details of the export with the eventual possibility of a documentary video to be made available to members and the public.

*Donna Rudd  
Committee Member*

*Article courtesy "The Canadian  
Dexter Cattle Association Newsletter",  
December 2001, edition no. 60*

## 2002 ADCA Membership Directory

### **Recognition, Respect, Rewards**

The 2002 Annual ADCA Membership Directory will again offer members the chance to advertise their farms and promote the quality of their herds. Whether a member owns only a few cattle or a great multitude, nothing brings quality recognition better than successful marketing. This publication offers members the chance to communicate what sets their farm apart from the rest, but advertisements do not have to be 'fancy' to be effective. By advertising here, members identify themselves as breeders committed to the responsible promotion of Dexter cattle. The Membership Directory is sent to all individuals inquiring about Dexters, in addition to every member of the American Dexter Cattle Association, meaning advertisers can expect to be noticed by thousands of people also interested in Dexter cattle. With very reasonable advertising rates, this is an excellent opportunity to reap the benefits of an annual, target-specific ad.

In keeping with the Dexter breed's Irish roots, the deadline for advertisements in this year's annual Membership Directory will be **March 17th, 2002** (St. Patrick's Day). It is recommended that those wishing to advertise send their submissions in *as soon as possible*.

Advertising rates will be as follows:

- \$25 — business card size,
- \$50 — 1/4 page,
- \$100 — half page,
- \$200 — full page.

Color ads will be double... i.e., \$100 for 1/4 page, \$200 for half page, \$400 for full page.

Make checks/money orders payable to the American Dexter Cattle Association and mail with advertisement to:

**American Dexter Cattle Association  
404 High  
Prairie Home, MO 65068**

Note: If you advertised in last year's Membership Directory, you will receive a 20% discount on advertising rates this year. Your continued support of the Association is greatly appreciated!

## From the Editor

The ADCA is still looking for applicants for coordinating the advertising and marketing, membership directory compilation and website administration. If you are interested, please submit a letter of interest along with your resume to the ADCA office at 404 High, Prairie Home, MO 65068.

The Classification Committee has recently made changes to their form in order to be more inclusive of the traits desired of the breed. If you would like to have your herd classified, please note the schedule on page 18 to see when the classifiers will be in your area. In order for your herd to be scheduled, you should submit your expression of interest to the ADCA at least 45 days prior to the month the classifiers will be in your state. If you have questions, contact the ADCA at 660-841-9502 or email [dfle@almanet.net](mailto:dfle@almanet.net)

Congratulations to the newly elected and returning Regional Directors. Your time and effort on behalf of the association is appreciated. Also, a thank you to those who ran but were not elected.

This issue ran into some delays, but hopefully you'll find all the information useful and worth waiting for.

**Richard Henry, Editor**



# ◆ Classified Advertising ◆

Classified advertisements of Dexter cattle/semen are \$15.00 for up to a 2" column ad or \$50.00 per year for four issues. Ads over 2" up to 4" are \$30 per ad or \$100.00 per year for four issues. Color advertising is available on a reserve basis. 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:

The Dexter Bulletin  
17409 E. 163rd St.  
Lee's Summit, MO 64082-4582

## Dexter Cattle For Sale

### DOG RUN

*on the Shenandoah River in Clarke County VA*

#### IRISH DEXTER CATTLE

Larry Higgins & Gwen Casey-Higgins  
4533 Lockes Mill Road  
Berryville Virginia 22611  
dogrun@intelos.net

(540) 955-4421

**REGISTERED BLACK & DUN WITH HORNS**

### Hammer Ranch Registered Dexter Cattle

Herd Reduction Sale

3 bred cows, 3 bred heifers, 2 open heifers, 4 cows with calves, 2 yearling bulls. Reasonably priced. All black, horned (some cows have been dehorned). A few are shortlegged.

P.O. Box 184  
Wild Horse, CO. 80862  
(719) 962-3197 or (719) 962-3158

Token of Hearts Farm  
Registered stock in East Texas.  
Gentle disposition, horned, black, and red/dun.

Mary Ann Brewer  
1129 CR 2297  
Cleveland, Texas 77327-9111  
(281) 592-3252  
toknhart@hou.quik.com

### Registered Dexter Bulls For Sale

Two Red/Dun short legged very proportionate, horned. Born 7/24/98 & 9/1/99. Both are beautiful.

Ginger Grant  
P.O. Box 5247  
Immokalee, Fla. 34142  
(941) 657-6812

2 Bull calves, Black short-legged, both calved 8-2000.  
10 Black Heifers - 2 red/dun Heifers.  
Cows & Cow-Calf Pairs.

Marshall, Arkansas  
(870) 496-2406

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

C & B Farm  
516 Sunmine Rd  
Sarver, PA

724-352-3651 email: bmitch@stargate.net  
For Sale: Black Bull-Calf, polled, DOB 5/14/01.  
Long legged, good mannered. By Llanfair's Polagaron (#6608)  
Out of Muirstead Finally '98 (#9743).

Cows bred to Dun Bull.  
Due to freshen in Spring.  
Open yearling heifer from Dun Bull.

Elmer Templeton  
Rt. 1 Box 65  
Fleming, Ohio 45729  
Ph: 1-740-373-4892



## Dexter Cattle For Sale

### ARROW WOOD FARM NEW JERSEY

FOR SALE: 2001 black heifer and bull calves, bred cows and bull. Very small and well conformed. Other cattle available and all offers considered.

Allan and Elaine Abrams  
104 E. Saddle River Road  
Saddle River, NJ 07458

Telephone: 201-327-0740  
Fax: 201-327-1912  
Email: EA43@aol.com

### PARSONS CATTLE COMPANY

8701 HIGHWAY 190  
BENTON, ARKANSAS 72015  
501-776-2446 OR 501-317-8521  
bentonequipment@aol.com

Bulls and Heifers for sale

Wanted to buy:

Registered, long legged, Dexter heifer or 3 or 4 year old cow due to freshen in December, January or February. Must be dehorned or polled and gentle, to be used as family milk cow.

Please contact:

Ken Gerleman  
2052 Vincent Ave NE  
Solon, Iowa 52333-9496  
(319) 624-3556

FOR SALE:

One red dun Bull born 4-27-01.

Ed & Julie Phippen  
54166 598th Street  
Atlantic, IA 50022  
Ph: (712) 243-9655

### Bull for Sale - Registered Dexter

#11599 Black Born 5/4/96  
Call Ken or Liz Lusheck  
Lawrenceburg, IN  
(812) 487-2051

30815 Sterling Rd  
Plato, MO 65552

(573) 765-4626  
isaiahfarms.com

### ISAIAH FARMS

Registered Dexter cattle - Choice of well-bred  
Dexters available for your selection.

**YOU are welcome to visit**  
this gentle disposition herd of all-black  
horned, quality Dexters.

### HIGHER QUALITY BEEF - MILK GIVERS - BEAST OF BURDEN

Polled black 1 year old bulls for sale. Black cows and calves.

Red Fern Farm  
Clark Mizell  
2031 Harris Grove Church Road  
Gray Court, SC 29645

(864) 876-2392  
clark@redfernfarms.com

P Bar Ranch was successful in reducing its  
Dexter herd to a dozen head in late summer.  
Our thanks to:

H. Wayne Harris, Mr. & Mrs. Kohut, Joyce E.  
Lawson, June Lawson, Maureen and Neil  
McCready, Bill Moore, Kim Pearson and Roy  
Soufal, for purchasing P Bar breeding stock.

**Don Piehota**  
**P Bar Ranch**  
**Snyder, OK**

### *Raccoon Valley Dexter Farm*

Ruth Flory

2292 240<sup>th</sup> St  
Dallas Center, IA 50063  
515-992-3061

Registered Bull Calves  
Black Born 3/2000 and 7/2000



## Dexter Cattle For Sale

### HI-COUNTRY ACHERS FARM

#### REGISTERED DEXTER CATTLE

749 24 3/4 Road Carol Ann Traynor  
GRAND JCT, CO 81505-9503 PH: (970) 241-2005  
e-mail: [hicountrycat@aol.com](mailto:hicountrycat@aol.com)

Gentle cattle - handled daily - weaned calves available

❀ "You're welcome to visit!" ❀

Call or write for current information.

BARN & BED for travelers with or without their Dexters!

#### For Sale:

Registered Dexter Cow  
from polled Bull.  
Black, born 12-24-98

Rockin Z Dexters  
Tibb Zollatz  
5141 Ranchos Road  
Bellingham, Washington 98226  
(360) 398-2061



*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](mailto: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

## Dexter Semen For Sale

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](mailto:lmhoward@earthlink.net)

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

### DEXTER SEMEN FOR SALE

Thomas' Prides Red Baron, Red #4882, 42" @ 4 yrs.  
\$25/straw + S&H. NO Dun! DNA Color Proven.  
Thomas' Magic Pride #3848, Black w/RED. 40" @ 3 1/2 yrs.  
\$15/straw + S&H. No Dun! DNA Color Proven.  
Thomas' Reu Grande' #3847, 40" @ 3 yrs. Black w/Red  
\$15/straw + S&H. (has Dun too) DNA Color Proven.  
Good dispositions, Proportionate Confirmation.  
Thomas', PO Box 135, Antelope, OR 97001  
Phone: (541)489-3385 E-mail: [thomas97001@yahoo.com](mailto:thomas97001@yahoo.com)

## Dexter Products For Sale

### CUSTOM HALTERS FOR DEXTERS

YOUNG CALVES, birth & up	XSMALL }	\$17.00
6 MONTHS OLD - 2 YEARS	SMALL }	each
COWS - YOUNG BULLS	MEDIUM }	PLUS
BULLS - LARGER COWS	LARGE }	POSTAGE
NYLON WEB w/CONTROL CHIN CHAIN		
BLACK, GREEN, BLUE, RED		

THOMAS', BOX 135, ANTELOPE, OR 97001  
(541) 489-3385 [thomas97001@yahoo.com](mailto:thomas97001@yahoo.com)

Sophia and Manny Stillerman have sold the  
Yellowbird Dexter herd and retired to Arizona.  
Sophia served as Vice President and Regional  
Director for a number of years, and both she and  
her husband were active members in the Association.  
To their friends, the Stillermans wish all the best.



## Dexter Cattle For Sale



**DAVIS DEXTER FARM**  
Ellendale, Delaware

Breeders of purebred Irish Dexter Cattle since 1965 have a number of registered or registerable animals for sale. Serious inquiries should contact Mark or Marjorie Davis via. e-mail: [markldavis@prodigy.net](mailto:markldavis@prodigy.net); Fax: 302-422-5307; or Phone: 302-422-1861 (after 6 PM) for particulars.

**Davis Dexter Farm, Inc.**  
RD# 2 Box 87  
Ellendale, DE 19941  
302-422-1861



**Glencara Finerty**

Offering for sale a proven herd sire that has it all: disposition, conformation, size and color. Plus bred cows.

**Mark Weber**  
6611 Old Q  
Manitowoc, WI  
920-684-1776

## Dexter Items for Sale

### T-Shirts

Ash gray with ADCA logo. Heavy 6.1 oz. 100% cotton. Sm, Med, Lg & XL - \$12. XXL - \$14. XXXL - \$16, special order.

### Caps

Khaki with green bill. Very nice brushed twill with ADCA embroidered logo - \$12.

### BBQ Aprons

Tan cotton with adjustable neck strap, pocket & ADCA logo - \$18.

### Dexter Breeding Calendars

11" x 17" calendars (see pg 30). \$12 + \$2 shipping (calendar shipping free with order of other items).

### Shipping

1 - 3 items, \$5  
4 - 8 items, \$8  
9 - 12 items, \$12

Send order and check (made payable to "Anna Poole") to:

Anna Poole  
13474 Agate Rd.  
Eagle Point, OR 97524  
(541) 826-3467 [annapoole@aol.com](mailto:annapoole@aol.com)

\*\*  
Please allow 6  
weeks for  
delivery  
\*\*

## COLOR ADVERTISING

A four inch block on this page costs only \$50 with one color photograph. We can crop and size your photo, so all you have to do is send it in along with your text, being sure not to crowd the space too much - so that there is plenty of room for your Dexter picture.

Color advertising space is limited, so be sure to reserve your block as soon as possible. Color blocks are issued on a first-come, first-serve basis.

### Issue

Spring 2002

Summer 2002

Autumn 2002

Winter 2002

15% discount  
if run in all  
four issues

Send advertisement  
along with payment to:

**The Dexter Bulletin**  
17409 E. 163rd St.  
Lee's Summit, MO 64082

Make checks/money  
orders payable to the  
American Dexter Cattle  
Association.



# Information

## THE NEW DEXTER

### BREEDING AND HEAT CALENDARS ARE READY!

These beautiful 11" x 17" calendars feature  
12 glossy, full-color Dexter photos  
Next Heat, Due Dates, Day of the Year & Days Remaining, Holidays  
and Full Moon, & Important Dexter Dates When Available.  
We will print your 12 month calendar to begin with the  
month after you place your order - or as requested  
Custom Calendars for just \$12.00!!!  
Please Include \$2.00 for Shipping

Send Check or Money Order to:  
Anna Poole, 13474 Agate Rd., Eagle Point, OR 97524  
541-826-3467 e-mail: AnnaPoole@aol.com

All profit will go toward the ADCA 2002 National Show & Sale  
Please send any good quality photos that you would like to see on future  
calendars. Put the animal's name, ranch name, your name and address  
on the back. Photos will be returned.

## Classification Schedule 2002

Month	States	Applications due
March	WI	45 days prior to
April	AR, KS, MO, TX, OK	Started Tour
May	IA, MN, NE, ND, SD	
June	NY, CT, ME, MA, NH, RI, VT	
July	PA, MD, VA, DE, NJ, WV	
August	OR, WA, ID, UT, MT, NV, CO, WY	
September	CA, AZ, NM	
October	KY, TN, IN, IL	
November	OH, MI, AL, FL, GA, NC, SC, MS, LA	
December	WI	



## ADCA Member Logo



## Reminder

ADCA  
Annual Dues  
are due  
January 1st.



### Advertising

Kathy Smith, *Chair*  
Gwen Casey-Higgins

### Classification

Wes Patton  
Marvin Johnson  
Dean Fleharty  
Mark Muir  
Sandi Thomas

## World Congress 2002

October 10 - October 15  
South East Queensland  
Australia

## American Dexter Cattle Association

Annual Meeting  
August 2 - 4, 2002  
Jackson County, Oregon

## 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

## ADCA Committees

### Color Identification

John Potter, *Chair*  
Rosemary Fleharty  
Gary Williams  
Sandi Thomas

### Finance

John Foley, *Chair*

### Promotional Items

Anna Poole, *Chair*  
Donna Martin  
Stan Cass

### Rules and Regulations

Donna Martin, *Chair*

### Science

Wes Patton, *Chair*  
Dean Fleharty  
Lee McIntosh

### Special Funding

Marvin Johnson, *Chair*

### Technology

Rosemary Fleharty  
Sandi Thomas

### Video Show

Wes Patton  
Jane Patton

### Website

Gwen Casey-Higgins  
Oogie McGuire



# Information

## ADCA Research Project

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

Should you have the misfortune of having a 'bulldog' calf please immediately contact:

**Dr. Jon Beever**  
University of Illinois  
Department of Animal Sciences  
220 E RML  
1201 W. Gregory Drive  
Urbana, IL 61801  
Phone: (217) 762-2951  
Fax: (217) 244-6745

Email: j-beever@uiuc.edu

Your assistance with this project is appreciated and will be kept confidential.



## American Dexter Cattle Association Website

[www.dextercattle.org](http://www.dextercattle.org)

For information contact:

Gwen Casey-Higgins

4533 Lockes Mill Road, Berryville, VA 22611

Email: dogrun@intelos.net

Phone: (540) 955-4421

## *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.

## Bulletin deadlines for advertisements/articles

<u>Issue</u>	<u>Date due by</u>
<b>Spring</b> ..... (March/April/May)	<b>February 1st</b>
<b>Summer</b> ..... (June/July/August)	<b>May 1st</b>
<b>Autumn</b> ..... (September/October/November)	<b>August 1st</b>
<b>Winter</b> ..... (December/January/February)	<b>November 1st</b>

## Advertising

Classified advertisements of Dexter cattle or Dexter semen are \$15.00 for up to a 2" column ad or \$50.00 per year for four issues. Ads over 2" up to 4" are \$30 per ad or \$100.00 per year for four 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 and are subject to approval by the ADCA.

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: Rchar@toast.net

For current Bulletin deadlines and information go to:  
[http://www.geocities.com/rchar\\_d/bulletin.html](http://www.geocities.com/rchar_d/bulletin.html)

## 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

### *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 ( <b>Bulletin</b> only).....	\$10.00
Herd Books .....	\$10.00

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

Names for registration cannot exceed 21 characters.

The tattoo code letter for 2001 is "L"

The tattoo code letter for 2002 is "M"





Donna Martin at a recent workshop in NC showing off what she learned in Cobleskill. *Photograph courtesy of Drew Conroy.*

Page 32

The Dexter Bulletin Winter 2001

## The Dexter Bulletin Winter 2001

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

Address Service Requested

PRESORTED  
FIRST-CLASS MAIL  
US POSTAGE PAID



SEDALIA, MO



Dated Material

3\*27\*\*\*\*\*ALL FOR ADC 670

JOHN S. MERRIFIELD

5634 NE 12TH ST

NEWTON, KS 67114-9450

