



# The Dexter Bulletin

Volume 37 - No. 4

July / August, 1997

## Uniformity in Dexters

by Jim Moody, Director, Region 8

Some ten years ago when I read an ad for Dexter cattle in an agricultural bulletin, it immediately aroused my curiosity. I had never heard of this breed which the ad described as the worlds' smallest cattle. Calling the number listed, I learned that Dexter cattle, in addition to being small, were dual purpose, very docile and could be black or red in color. I was immediately interested. I could visualize a herd of small, uniform, docile, red cattle placidly grazing on the clover-clad slopes of my small North Carolina mountain farm. Today, some ten years later, what I visualized has become a reality, although it was much more difficult to accomplish than I had anticipated.

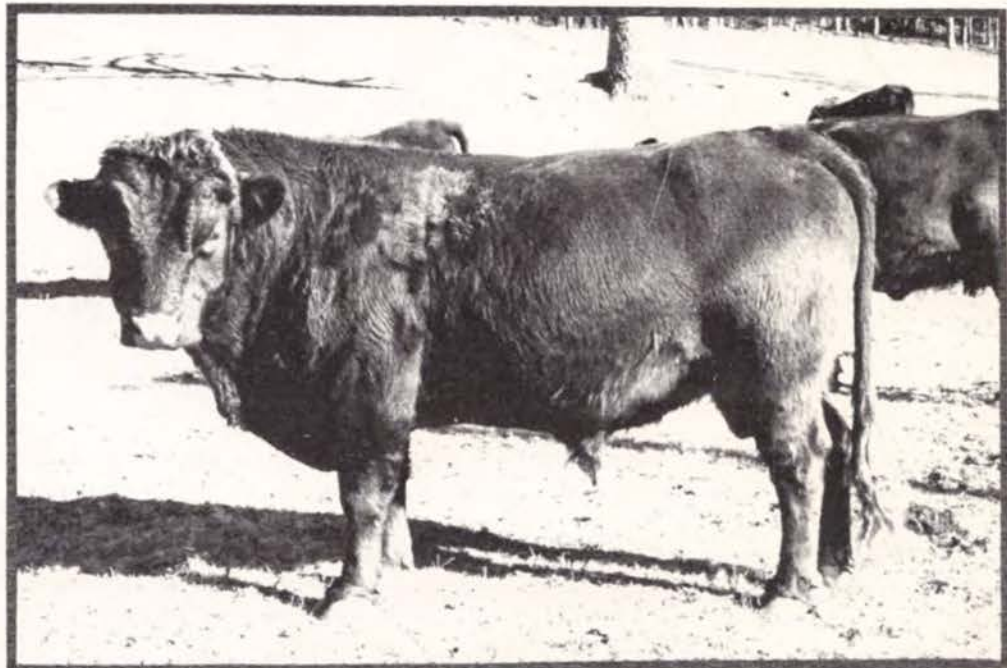
When I first started to look at Dexter herds, I was somewhat disappointed. This was largely due to the variation in size and conformation. Even though some animals looked good, they ranged in size from about thirty-seven to forty-seven inches. Some resembled dairy cattle with hips protruding, still others were very short with bellies protruding. To say the least, I was not impressed. Although I had been acquainted with many different breeds of cattle in my life, I had never seen a breed with such a lack of uniformity. I was, however, not deterred. I wanted a herd of uniform Dexters and reasoned that I could solve the problem by purchasing only the size and confirmation I wanted and by using only good bulls that met the same requirements. I soon discovered that there was more to it.

Often the small cows would produce calves that would grow tall and vice versa. I was soon to learn something else. It is a slow process trying to produce a red/dun herd with a red/dun bull and all black cows. These, like other problems were not unsolvable. So, I slowly worked them out.

*Continued on page four.*



**Cows from Snowbird Mountain herd.**



**Snowbird Mountain herd sire "Andi".**

# American Dexter Cattle Association

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## From the President

About the time you receive this Bulletin the AGM will be assembling in Calgary, Alberta.

Let's put aside personalities, personal gripes and concerns and strive to strengthen the association we now have.

I sincerely hope those in attendance at the AGM will recognize and deal with the serious problems that have reared their ugly heads within the Association. There seem to be a few members who have determined that they can influence the type of Dexter Cattle all members must raise. Each and every member has the right to choose the type animal they raise, granted, there are occasional problems when breeding short legged animals to short legged animals. Those who follow this practice know the possible consequences. They accept that risk on their own. There is no way a few members can change the breed. We have short legged animals. We have long legged animals. We have the animals that are produced from breeding short to long and long to short. We will continue to have these crosses.

I hope that we can accept each other and their individual breeding programs as they are. We must respect the rights of others. If we follow the path that we are now heading it will lead to a split in the association and that will benefit no one.

This is my final letter to you as your president. We have made some improvements, however, I have not accomplished as much as I would like. We will be Missouri residents as of July 1, 1997. Our herd consists of 15 females, mostly heifers, 3 calves and 2 bulls. Our address is Route 3, Box 197B, Montrose, MO 64770. We do not have a phone yet. The peace and quiet will be most welcome.

I want to thank the board members and the membership that has supported the American Dexter Cattle Association and my efforts over the past two years. So Long!

**R. S. "Shep," Springer**

## Region 9 ◆ Events ◆

A Field Day Event was held in Region 9 on Saturday, June 7th at the Damonte ranch in Reno, Nevada. Member Ben Damonte graciously invited members to enjoy a day filled with lots of activities.

*The program for the day consisted of:*

Artificial insemination in the breeding program presented by Steve Damonte, DVM.

Cattle vaccinations and California health requirements presented by Dusty Kirkland.

Feed mill production and the use of by-products for cattle feed presented by Mr. Damonte.

Dexter Cattle and miniature Herefords on the Damonte ranch presented by Ben Damonte.

Lunch was provided by the Damonte ranch.

This was an excellent opportunity to learn about the cattle business in general and how we, as Dexter owners, can increase our knowledge of market requirements necessary for progressive herd development.

Remember the California State Fair is coming up again August 25th through August 28th. We have \$200.00 in Premium money donated by the ADCA. Start planning now to attend. This is a great way to increase your market for cattle sales, plus it is a lot of fun. We are all learning as we go — so don't be shy!

Call now and mark your calendars for the Fair!

See you there.

**Bill Kirkland  
Director,  
Region 9**

*1997 California  
State Fair,  
August 25 - 27*



The Dexter Herd Books have been mailed. If you have not received yours, please notify the American Dexter Cattle Association.

## Uniformity in Dexters

*Continued from front page*

Soon, I began to see a marked improvement in my herd. Gradually the number of red/dun's increased. This was accelerated by buying animals from several states as well as Canada. When I sold animals, I always kept my goal in mind, a herd of small uniform red/dun Dexters.

To accomplish this I soon learned that to obtain uniformity, the bull was the major factor. This should not have surprised me because to improve any herd in any breed the bull you use is very important. I soon learned that a small bull does not necessarily produce smaller uniform calves. At first, I used both long and short legged bulls. I discovered only by breeding long leg to long leg would I get uniform calves. After coming to this realization, I began to sell off my short legged cows and heifers. I would also sell my largest long legged calves, each year keeping only the smallest with the best confirmation. Gradually the transformation took place. My herd was becoming uniform, equal in size, conformation, and color.

For the past two years, 1995 and 1996, I have had a 100% calf crop with no short legged calves, for the most part uniform in size, conformation, and growth rate. None of my cows look like dairy cows, neither are they short and pot-bellied. Glancing across the herd, they are uniform in size and color, not unlike Herefords, Angus, or other breeds. Although I still have a ways to go, people who see them are impressed. Beef breeders who stop by remark favorably about the calf crop. I guess you could sum it up by saying the herd looks like a good breed of cattle should look. For the first time I feel good about showing my Snowbird Mountain Dexters.

As to size, my cows range from approximately forty to forty-two inches, which is still taller than I would like. I am convinced I can reduce the average size by another two inches within a few

generations, without any of the problems associated with short legged Dexters.

In regards to sales, as of now they have been good. I have sold animals in several states from Florida to California. At present, the demand for this type of animal seems good. Many have commented favorably about the uniformity of the herd.

I feel that if we are to succeed and have a recognized breed that is popular, we must have in addition to small cattle, a breed that is uniform and free of problems. To accomplish this I would recommend the following:

1. Do not buy or breed animals that are too closely related.
2. Select the color you like and work for a herd uniform in color.
3. Use only long legged bulls, the smallest, best available, preferably forty-four inches or shorter in height. I use the term long legged for lack of a better way of identifying non-short animals. Medium legged or proportionate would be better if these terms were not often used in describing short legged animals.
4. Keep as replacement heifers

only those that fit your program and those you consider the best of the years calf crop.

In writing this I hope I do not add to the controversy of long legs verses short legs. This is certainly not my intention. This only gives my experience and my opinion of a possible solution to our problem which I feel needs attention even before a marker of some type is discovered that might solve the achondroplasia problem completely. Unfortunately, this could be some years away.

The promoters of the miniature Angus and Hereford breeds are advertising "no dwarf genes". If this is true, they have accomplished this with no marker. There is no reason why we can not do the same. We have a better breed to start with, a breed that has always been small, that is dual purpose, can adapt to any type of terrain condition or pasture, also very docile, which are the qualities that people with small acreages want. No other breed could compete if we can work out the few problems we have together. ❖



**Father & Son**

# Times are a' changing ⌚

In 1987, the "Ark" (the official organ of the (British) Rare Breeds Survival Trust, published an article on a three phase development in rare breeds, by Phil Sponenberg, a geneticist and Technical Panel Chairman for the American Livestock Breeds Conservancy (the U.S. equivalent of the RBST).

In that article, Dr. Sponenberg made some really interesting comments. I have his permission to paraphrase and quote him.

### "Valuation of the priceless"

"Usually breeds become rare because they are not recognized as productive by mainstream agriculture. Although in the business of rare breeds, rarity in and of itself is viewed as having value-of-product considerations of the animals we are conserving."

"The *first phase* is neglect and consequent low value. For most breeds, this means selling them 'over the scales'. The breed is in danger here, as it may be lost due to lack of interest."

"The *second phase* is recognition of rarity and renewed interest in the breed. At this point the value climbs, and the rarity itself becomes valuable. This phase can be dangerous for several reasons: this is where the investor mentality can take over, with high prices for very plain animals; this is also where culling tends to stop."

"The *third phase* is generally a crash of some sort. Prices decline, investors tend to flee the breed, and prices adjust to more commercial considerations. If the breed is truly productive (or fits a unique niche) then this adjustment will be at some level above straight commercial value. This phase can be useful, as serious breeders concentrate on breeding animals true to the unique breed; it can also be dangerous as some breeders will try to make the breed over to fit mainstream agricultural production desires and systems."

"In rare breeds, a properly managed *phase 3* is what we are really after,

after, maintaining breed uniqueness, getting a small but adequate premium for animals, and preserving and documenting individual lines within breeds."

I think Dexters have just moved out of *phase 2*, and into *phase 3*.

Carol Davidson

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## Poem - Limerick Contest

### Checking the Cows

As I walk down the gravel road  
Cross the ditch and climb the metal gate  
Into the rough brush, trees, grass and creek  
That is home to my little cows,  
I move from the 1990's to the ancient world  
Of herders and small cattle on rough ground.

I walk into the shadows and light along the creek,  
My jeans brushing through the underbrush  
That the cows consider shelter  
And I look and listen for them.

Soon, I see a dark shape to the south,  
Then another and another as I come upon the herd.  
The black and brown shapes blend into the undergrowth  
As if they belonged to it.  
When the calves lie still in the brush  
They are like fawns unseen and unheard.  
I only assume they are there and safe.

The cows quickly check to see if I have a pail with me,  
Then go back to grazing and swatting flies  
While I try to locate each one  
And then just stand among them  
As if I also belonged.



Cows and calves from the Snowbird herd

Submitted by Paul Anderson

# Sustainable Agriculture Research and Education

The American Livestock Breeds Conservancy (ALBC) promotes rare breeds of livestock in America. One reason these breeds have become rare is that the number of independent farmers is declining. We are encouraged, however, by the sustainable agriculture movement, which promotes small scale, diversified farming that is economically and environmentally sustainable. A USDA sustainable agriculture program has been established to support on-farm research by farmers. I'm writing to tell you about this program and to encourage you to apply.

The Sustainable Agriculture Research and Education (SARE) program began in 1987. SARE's mission is to increase knowledge about and to persuade farmers to adopt methods that are profitable, environmentally sound, and beneficial to rural communities. The work that many of you are doing on your farms could be a good fit for the SARE program. Your participation in the SARE program would benefit the breeds that you raise by increasing the information about them.

## SARE grants

There are several kinds of SARE grants. Those designed for farmers are called Producer Grants (formerly Producer Initiated Grants, or "PIGs"). These grants support on-farm research on livestock and crop production, land improvement, erosion control, integrated pest management, and product marketing, as well as workshops and demonstrations of these topics.

SARE grants are awarded to projects that address common farming problems in an innovative way or increase farmers' incomes using creative management and marketing strategies. Winning projects often involve the use of animal services, the use of alternative feeds (such as onions, turnips, bakery waste, or excess milk), production and marketing of specialty

products, and breed comparisons under low-input management. Grants range from \$500 to \$5,000/year, over one or more years. They are designed to pay for some capital improvements (such as fencing) and compensate time spent keeping records and writing reports.

## Ideas for projects

SARE projects should include sustainable management practices, and they can include breed comparisons under this type of management. Projects can also be written for marketing of animals or value-added products. Rare breeds will likely be most competitive when raised on pasture with low inputs. Their economic value can be described by documenting characteristics such as reproductive efficiency, parasite and disease resistance, and climate adaptation, as well as the production of specialty products. Your best bet is to develop a project from the management to increase pasture production. Browsing breeds would be good choices. Cattle can also be used as guardians for sheep, goats, and poultry.

## For more information

The SARE program is administrated in four independent regions in the United States. For more information, write or call the SARE office in your region. Ask for an application and a list of previously funded projects, as well as the dates when the proposals are accepted. After you receive the SARE material from your region, you'll be able to decide if this program is for you. If you're interested, then you can begin the process of designing your own project.

Northeast Region (New England states plus NY, NJ, DE, PA, MD, WV)

Ben Holtzman

Department of Plant and Soil Science  
216 Hills Building, University of Vermont

Burlington, VT 05405-0082;

(802) 656-0554

Southern Region (Southeastern states, plus AR, OK, TX)

Gwen Roland, SARE grants program  
Agricultural Experiment Station  
University of Georgia  
Griffin, GA 30223-1797;  
(770) 412-4786

North Central Region (OH, IN, IL, MO, KS, NE, IA, ND, SD, MN, WI, MI)

Lisa M. Bauer  
13A Activities Building  
University of Nebraska  
Lincoln, NE 68583-0840;  
(402) 472-7081

West Region (MT, WY, CO, NM and those states west)

Kristen Kelleher, SAREP  
University of California  
Davis, CA 95616  
(916) 752-5987

## Planning a project and writing a proposal

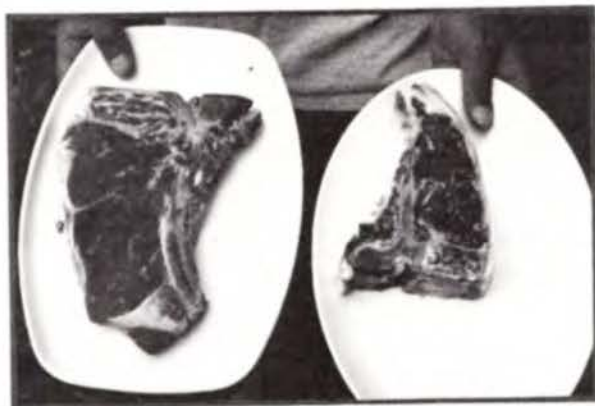
Start with a question to be answered, a problem to be solved, a management strategy to be demonstrated, or breeds to be compared—ideally something that would be of interest to many other farmers. Focus your project using only a few variables so that you will be able to understand and analyze your results. For example, you might use two breeds, or two types of forage or feeds, or two types of management, but not all of the above. You'll need some control animals or land areas and some experimental animals/areas, and these should be selected randomly. The project be described so clearly that other farmers could repeat it on their own farms.

You need to have measurable results or "outcomes." These can include reproductive efficiency, weight, health, costs and profit. The outcomes should be something that can be measured objectively, and that someone else could duplicate on their own farm.

*Continued on page 8*

## Sustainable Farm Tour in Missouri

I had the opportunity in June to visit with approximately 25 county extension agents during part of their week long farm tour in west-central Missouri. The group had planned to tour about 5 farms a day that were practicing alternative and/or sustainable agriculture methods. The goal of one farm we visited was to produce and market a high quality product, primarily using internal farm resources. The farmer, Jim Lummus, was keeping his capitol investment low by avoiding purchases of tools that rust, rot or depreciate. Instead he's using crop rotations, cover crops, and an intensive grazing system for 205 stocker cattle (heifers). Testing crop rotation that includes grazing cattle, and open pollinated corn. The idea of minimizing the use of herbicides and pesticides being one of economics as well as preserving natural resources. We also toured the Fleharty's farm where a study is under way to record data on Dexter cattle to determine the economic viability and market for Dexter beef. While a 300 lb. carcass goes against the commercial thinking, it might follow the thoughts of the average housewife that doesn't want a lot of beef but might like the equivalent of a 1/4 side of quality beef with full cuts. For a majority of the extension agents, this was their first look at a Dexter and I heard many favorable comments. **R. H.**



Size comparison of a Dexter to a store bought steak.



Extension agents heading out to pasture to see Dexters.



Some of the group getting perhaps their second look at a Dexter, the first being the steak. Dexter calf continues to nurse despite all of the attention.



Examination of pasture. Foreground Dean Fleharty, Jim Lummus, and Dave Lindell, Agronomy Specialist; background John Ikerd, Co-Chairman, and R. Henry.

## Moving cattle? Easy does it

Too much yelling and screaming can overexcite your cattle.

**By Ron Daines**

When it comes to moving cattle, put away your hats and your hollers. The people doing the moving are often the reason cattle won't move.

"Sometimes it's the biggest problem—too much yelling and too much screaming and getting the cattle excited," says Temple Grandin, Colorado State University extension livestock specialists. "They usually don't fear people, but the movement of people."

Grandin notes that it takes only five seconds to get cattle excited, but it takes 20 minutes to calm them down. Not only are stressed cattle harder to move, their reproductive and disease-fighting abilities are reduced, which she says translates into stressed ranchers.

Grandin says cattle respond much the way their ancestors did to predators in the wild. For instance, they don't like sudden jerky motions, and they don't like high-pitched or sudden, clanging noises.

"The biggest source of noise we've got to cut down on is what comes out of people's mouths."

Further, Grandin says, cattle are not scared by the same things people are scared by.

"They are extremely sensitive to little contrasts, a coffee cup or cigarette pack on the ground." She advises ranchers to carefully inspect chutes and runways, even walking through them from a cow's eye point of view. Look for hats or coats hung on the fence, puddles of water that might reflect, chains or other hanging objects, shadows, sudden changes in air temperature, hissing noises from air exhausts and the like.

When it comes time to move the cattle, keep in mind the "flight zone," an animal's personal space that varies

by genetics and previous handling. Grandin says cattle handled gently usually have narrow flight zones; those handled roughly have wider zones.

The best handling position is an angle behind and to the side of the cow. If you get ahead of the point of balance (a line perpendicular to a cow's backbone at the shoulder) the cow will move back; behind it she'll go forward. Grandin notes that animals put themselves at the point of balance when they are moving without being prodded.

When you're moving cattle through chutes and runways, anything you can do to keep people out of the flight zone and in the right place on the point of balance will help in their movement. Grandin says rigging gates to be opened and closed by some remote device behind the cattle can help, as can adding solid sides to loading ramps and crowding areas, especially when dealing with excitable cattle. Solid sides can make them feel more secure and precludes their seeing movement.

Another serious moving problem, she says, is jamming too many cattle in the chute. In small systems, an ideal number is five or six cattle at a time; 10-15 in bigger systems.

"Too often people try to just squish the cattle up against the gate. The cattle need room to turn," she says.

Here are a few more tips from Grandin on handling cattle.

- If you are going to crank a tail, don't keep applying pressure. If she moves, reward the cow by giving her some relief. If you're just trying to hurt the cow she won't respond.

- Cows have good memories of bad experiences, so don't do something really terrible or painful the first two or three times you put them in a squeeze chute. The cow is likely to remember the chute as the cause of pain and balk the next time you try to put her in.

- Make restraints as comfortable as possible. For example, use a halter instead of nose tongs.

- Some animals go loony no matter how you treat them. You need to get them out of the system. We don't need those kind of genetics in our herds. We've got to get rid of those cattle with temperament problems.

- Physical characteristics can sometimes predict which cows will give you trouble. Big-muscled cattle are less skittish than Twiggy types. Those with cowlicks high on their foreheads (above the eyes) tend to be more excitable than those with lower cowlicks. ❖

*Article courtesy of the Washington Farmer, January 1997.*

## SARE

*Continued from page 6*

Information and observations gathered during the project must be carefully recorded, including unusual or unexpected results.

Successful proposals generally have two or more advisors called "cooperators." They can be forage specialists, extension agents, animal scientists, or agricultural consultants. The American Livestock Breeds Conservancy can help also. If you want to design a project but don't know if you're on the right track, send ALBC a two or three paragraph description of your project for comments and suggestions.

Our goal is to encourage more people to design and submit good proposals using rare breeds of livestock and poultry. On-farm research to demonstrate and document rare breeds' performance will bring these breeds to the attention of the various SARE committees and other farmers involved in the SARE program. While the SARE program is not for everyone, some of you may find it worthwhile. Best wishes to those who do decide to pursue this opportunity! ❖

**Donald E. Bixby, DVM**  
Executive Director, ALBC



## From the Secretary

It has been brought to my attention that an article appeared in the February/March issue of *Small Farm Today* that has created some controversy.

The article is a summary of the study conducted by Dr. Fiona Buchanan of the University of Saskatchewan last year that was published in the Dexter Bulletin. There had been a previous article published in the *Small Farm Today* that indicated that there was no way to control the bulldog dwarfism problem. (Also an article that the Association did not know was going to be printed.) In speaking to Mr. Ron Macher, the editor of the magazine, it was indicated that a research study had been done that indicated otherwise. He stated that he would like to see the study sometime. A copy of the results of the study as it appeared in the Bulletin was sent to him as an FYI item only—for his information. He never indicated that he would publish it, less that he would publish it with the Association address.

I have written Mr. Macher indicating that the Association did not conduct the study and cannot take credit for this study. This study was a part of a research project and must be attributed to Dr. Buchanan and her graduate student. He has indicated that he will put some kind of correction in his magazine.

I also understand a typo was made in the article that made percentages equal more than 100%. Please understand the Association has no control over what is printed in various magazines. The study completed by Dr. Buchanan will appear in many journals and magazines as it is refereed and presented at national and international conferences and where professors present papers. It will even be available in your library and if you are a very good net surfer, you may even find it on the web.

I cannot criticize Mr. Macher for printing the article—it is not the Association's study—the only faux pas

that he committed was to attribute it to the Association and make a typo. Heaven forbid none of the rest of us have ever made a typo. Mr. Macher does an excellent job with his Magazine and prints many articles that he feels will be of interest to his readers. He certainly cannot anticipate that articles will cause controversy among certain individuals and ask for permission to print them in his magazine. How would he know who to contact on about 98% of the items that are published? He found the study interesting and thought other “small farmers and subscribers” might as well. Although I have not talked to him, someone has told me that he has been requested to put a retraction in his magazine. I hope if someone has made that request, they understand what kind of risk they will put him at since this is a research study by an individual at a University.

Perhaps the only error the Association and its various members have created is equal to those that have occurred across our nation. Perhaps we all shudder and cower to think that we need to deal with the “unpleasant consequences of our own success—an enhanced capacity for questioning and a diminished reverence for authority.” As we all become a more educated society and more people research the Dexter, they will become aware of the problem of bulldogs. If you have ever surfed the net, there are endless articles on Dexters—and many I agree are filled with inaccurate information. However, inaccurate or not, they will raise questions. “As a nation that has mastered the art of skepticism soon finds that while chronic restlessness and dissatisfaction can be exhilarating at first, they eventually become a source of stress. In dramatically reshaping American society, we have fostered an enhanced capacity for questioning and diminished reverence for authority of all kinds. Skepticism, in other words, does not tend to set limits on itself.”

Individuals no longer will take my or your word for whatever excuse we want to give if someone gets a “bulldog” calf. They will research it to see if there is an answer to the prevention or elimination of it.

For anyone who can read newspapers, magazines, use a computer and “surf the web”, there are very few remaining mysteries. We can blame it on the ostensible corruption of the Association in not controlling all articles that are published about Dexters. However, remember “those who have mastered the art of skepticism seldom allow themselves to be put into reverse and to crawl back into the passive acceptance of the opinions expressed by their superiors. Knowledge is power.”

Remember in this day of working to “make a fast buck” of dishonesty, deceit, etc., most individuals want to gain control of a “a nihilistic posture in which just about everything is perceived as a racket, a scam, a betrayal, or a witless compromise. The refusal to take anything at all for granted has turned out to be a torture of its own, and we will continue to struggle with our inability to affirm rather than our own inability to criticize.” The results of finding out truths is sometimes demoralizing. It may make us feel like we are being “proletarianized.” However, there is no shame to share truth with those who will find it.

I am sorry Shep had to take the flack on an article simply because a publisher inadvertently gave credit to the Association rather than the researcher.

Perhaps we all need to remember a couple of biblical quotes: “he that hath knowledge spareth his words,” and “he that increaseth knowledge increaseth sorrow.” If we want people to know about Dexters, sometimes we take a risk that someone will publish something that others will criticize. ❖

**Rosemary Fleharty**

# Classified Advertising

## Dexter Cattle For Sale

### ANDERSONS' ANIMALS

Black cows and calves. Long legged. Will sell bred cows with calves or bred heifers. Prices vary, but reasonable. Can deliver within Iowa and surrounding states.

Paul Anderson  
773 Jesup St.  
Indianola, IA 50125  
(515) 961-6772

### ARROW WOOD FARM NEW JERSEY

**FOR SALE: 1997 black heifer and bull calves. Very small and well conformed.**

Allan and Elaine Abrams Telephone: 201-327-0740  
104 E. Saddle River Road Fax: 201-327-1912

For Sale: Two very nice calves. One black bull, calved 9-13-96 and one dark brown bull, calved 9-13-96. Both calves are dehorned. For more information contact:

Stillwater Dexters  
996 Twp #553 Rd#2  
Ashland, Ohio 44805  
(419) 945-2458

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

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

Herd dispersal sale. Will offer volume pricing.  
Call evenings.

Wee Gaelic Farm  
29417 - 22nd Ave. E.  
Roy, WA 98580  
(206) 843-2851 / (206) 752-9818

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

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

For Sale: Herd dispersal - Retirement! Over 60 head to select from. Most Black, some Red/Dun, both body types available. All from certified disease free herd by Mo. Dept. of Agriculture. Delivery available.

James Mitchell  
Rt. 2, Box 71  
Paris, Mo. 65275  
(816) 327-5585

Jo - Ro Dexters  
Roger and Joan Kemp  
Box 922  
Grand Forks, B.C.  
Canada, V0H - 1H0  
Ph. (604) 442-3402

Mature cows for sale - All bred or with calves by side - All bred to Red/Dun bull and all carry Red gene. Now taking orders for early fall delivery of short legged heifer & bull calves.

Rainbow Hills Dexter Farm  
Rt. 13, Box 75  
Poplar Bluff, MO. 63901  
(573) 785-2719 or (816) 826-5645

FLORIDA: For sale, high quality registered Heifers and a Champion quality bull. Two black, one red/dun heifer all will calve in July, 1997. Excellent conformation bull age 4 years, polled. Will ship.

(352) 429-0450

## Dexter Cattle For Sale

**P.O. Box 120  
Laquey, MO 65534**

**Jeanie V. Douglas  
(573) 765-4626**

**ISAIAH FARMS**

Registered Dexter cattle - Choice of well-bred stock 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**

**North Carolina**

**3 BRED RED/DUN COWS**

**1 NON RELATED RED/DUN BULL**

**ALL ARE (NON SHORT) EXCELLENT ANIMALS**

The cows are Bred to one of the Best Red/Dun Bulls in the U.S.

\$3200.00 for the Group or will price separate.

Contact - Jim Moody

Phone - (941) 657-3464 or (704) 369-9442

For Sale: Very nice short well proportioned Black Bull. D.O.B. 7/21/96. Also a select few two years old Black Cows - some bred. All horned.

Taking names for spring & summer calves.

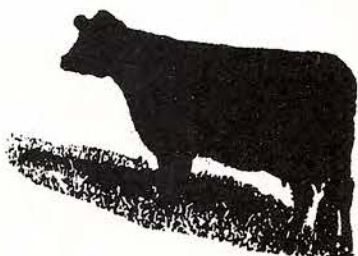
Dinsmore Farm  
Ron & Gail Brinkley  
5455 U.S. 12 w  
Buchanan, MI 49107  
(616) 695-5320

*Please call in the evening*

For Sale: Dual registered yearling bull and heifer out of A.I. bull Bradner Hilltop Dunston. Other cows and bulls also available. Call -

Chapel Rock Dexters  
Bluffton, Alberta, Canada  
1-403-843-4618

**QUALITY DEXTERS**



**Bright Meadows  
RR 1  
Ladysmith, B.C.,  
Canada VOR 2EO  
Carol Davidson  
(604) 245-4046**

**BREEDING FOR CONFORMATION-SIZE-DISPOSITION**

Registered Dexter cattle. Cows, bulls, and calves.

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

**WANTED**

**SMALL - UNDER 43"**

**LONG LEGGED BULL**

**MUST BE HEAVY MUSCLED**

Will Arrange Transportation For The Right Animal

Phone - (941) 657-3464 or (704) 369-9442

**WISCONSIN**

For Sale: One very nice short legged bull calf, black, born 3/27/97.

Call: (715) 984-2455

Red/Dun Dexter Bull 4 yrs. old. Very nice. 1996 Red/Dun & Black Bulls and Heifer calves.

David Lenz  
30302 Nature Rd.  
Royalton, MN 56373  
(320) 355-2369



**Smiling Johnson**

Dexter Headquarters  
P.O. Box 441

Elkhart, Kansas 67950

Phone (405) 696-4836

Stationed in the Oklahoma Panhandle



Specializing in the original horned cattle under 40". Choice breeding stock, prices upon request. Breeding for the ultimate in flavor and low fat for the health conscious consumer.

## Dexter Cattle For Sale

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

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

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

### VIRGINIA

Registered Dexter cattle, bred for well-proportioned conformation and good dispositions.

Now offering a selection of horned Black Cows, Heifers and calves.

Delivery services available.

**Larry Higgins &  
Gwen Casey-Higgins**

**Dog Run Dexters**  
Route 3 Box 5806  
Berryville, VA 22611  
(540) 955-4421

### For Sale:

Complete herd of 27 registered Dexters consisting of 13 mature cows, 2 herd bulls, 5 1996 steers, 5 1997 bulls, 2 1997 heifers. List of animals including age, size, color, lineage available on request to serious inquirers only. Priced for immediate sale. You pay hauling.

**John Clouse, NC**  
(919) 542-3339

Tanglewood will maintain a small select herd of red, red/dun Dexters.

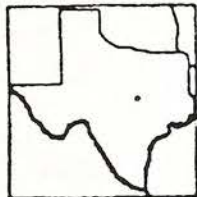
Offering for sale:

2 10 yr. old black cows, one tall, one short. When bred to a red bull have had red calves. Been exposed to red bull for end of March 1998 calving. \$700 each.  
1 4 month old black with a red hue heifer calf. \$400.

Tanglewood Farm  
Gerald Fletcher  
8208 Co Rd 14 NE  
Miltona, Mn 56354  
(320) 766-0002, *evenings and weekends.*

### Texas Registered Stock

Both Types of Registered  
Dexter Stock Usually Available  
For Sale



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

### Briscoe's DBL D Stock Farms

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

For Sale:

Black heifer - date of birth 5-12-94 due to calve 7-97.  
Black bull - date of birth 9-19-95 - 30 inches tall broke to pull light loads & ride.

(502) 622-8280

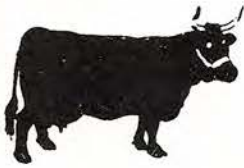
I have a few Dexters for sale this fall cows and heifers, good, guaranteed stock, come see them.

S. Gordon Campbell  
Ithaca, N.Y.  
(607) 347-4295  
e mail - sgc9@cornell.edu

## Dexter Cattle For Sale

### L & L YALE DEXTER FARM

Registered Dexters



"The Ideal Cow"

If we don't have what you're looking for, we'll help you find it!

Larry & Linda Yale  
10455 Latting Road  
Cordova, TN 38018  
(901) 756-1040

For Sale: Registered dexter Bull - Black, Short, Horned. Good disposition. Born 2/96. Must sell or trade to prevent inbreeding. Would like to buy two to three heifers 18-24 months old or young cow/heifer calf combination and Registered red/dun bull calf (1996) for future herd bull.

Buddy Hancock  
P.O. Box 1187  
Monroe, N.C. 28110

Dayspring Farms  
(704) 764-7828  
Day (800) 385-4056

## Dexter Products For Sale

### DEXTER AI BULL REVIEW

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

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

\$15 cdn / \$10 U.S. includes shipping and postage. Order from:  
Bright Meadows, RR 1  
Ladysmith, B.C., Canada  
VOR 2EO



## Dexter Semen For Sale

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

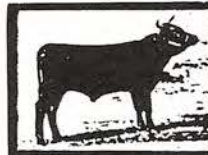
Briar Hill Farm  
James G. Johnson  
4092 Broadview Rd.  
Richfield, OH 44286  
(216) 659-4861

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

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

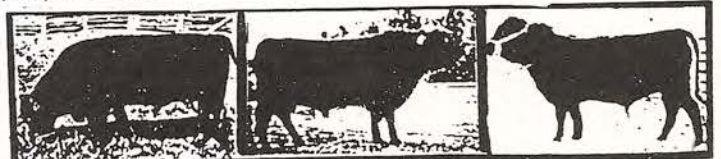
Limited amount of semen available from Rhea of Sunshine, #4588. Red/dun, 38 1/2" tall, 670 lbs. @ 4 yrs. High proportion of heifers. First come, first serve. \$20 per straw plus s & h.

Rainbow Hills Dexter Farm  
Rt. 2, Box 75  
Poplar Bluff, MO 63901  
(573) 785-2719 or (816) 826-5645



Semen for United States and Canadian use:

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



## Dexter Semen For Sale



Use **Lucifer of Knotting** #3182, 45" at 3 yrs. if you are looking for a Top Red/dun Bull (Not Dun) to improve udders and milk production in your herd.

\$30.00 ea. U.S. 1 - 5 straws

\$25.00 ea. U.S. 6 or more

**Paul & Judy Taylor**  
**P.O. Box 125**  
**Colinton, Alberta TOGORO**  
**Phone/Fax (403) 675-3831**  
**Cellular (403) 689-8360**

1996 sales of Llanfair calves:

Fire Ball, black, polled to Mark Youngs WA.

Finnigan, red, horned to Stephen Camplin, Australia.

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

No polled heifers or duns.

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

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

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

Canadians wanting Platinum see Carol Davidson's ad.

Platinum is more valuable than gold.

## From the Editor

I certainly can sympathize with the editor of Small Farm Today for making a typo. There's not been one Bulletin that I've done that I haven't found a mistake in after it was published, but I suppose if I ever did reach perfection the printers' would leave out a page or the issue would get lost in the mail. This is as the saying goes, a journey not a destination.

The other controversy we have is in regards to whether we should publish articles about achondroplasia in the Bulletin. Granted there's been a lot of articles on this subject, in part because they hadn't been published in the past and so there was a lot of catching up to do. Many of these articles have come from Dexter publications abroad and I have felt it important to share this information with our members. Since I put together the newsletter (yes me, not someone else) I am accountable for what we publish and I make no apology for the articles that have been printed. As Rosemary touched upon, we are in the "information age" and I know for a fact that more people read about "bulldogs" in a month on the net then ever read our newsletter in a year.

We publish our Bulletin six times a year, in contrast the British publish theirs three times. I would like ours to become more balanced, for example, I'd like to locate a vet that can write legibly to have some regular health tips for members. I only have about a week given the deadlines to put this together and so I'm largely dependent on what an issue is going to be like by what you have sent me and there's been times the mailbox has been a little bare so I've had to scurry a bit for articles, news, and photographs. I have appreciated all of the material many of you have sent and I'd also like to thank the Officers and the Board for their support this past year. Since this is an annual position, I want to encourage you to continue to send your cattle stories to whomever the editor might be. If you get stuck with me again, then I'll see you in the September issue.

Every year just before the AGM there's always a minority of breeders with their prejudices and agenda's. I get tired sometimes of the politics and personalities but since what I do or don't do is pretty visible, I'll leave the affairs of state for the others to sort out. I'm looking forward to leaving this heat and humidity and going to Calgary, and just enjoy myself seeing the Dexters and watching those crazies that race chuckwagons.

The sale of cattle historically has always been cyclical. The ADCA has never been stronger but as Will Rogers once said, "Even if you're on the right track, you'll get run over if you just sit there".

**Richard Henry**



# Information

## Books For Sale

### The Life and Times of Dexters

by Ted Neal

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

### Dexter Cattle

by John Hays - USA

\$7.95 per copy, plus \$1.55 postage and handling.

### The Dexter Cow and Cattle Keeping on a Small Scale

by Dr. William Thrower - England

\$9.00 each, postage paid.

### Kerry and Dexter Cattle and other ancient Irish breeds,

#### A history

by Patrick Leonard Curran

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

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

### *Sales requirements for semen*

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

## All Ads Due August 25



*Hope everyone had a safe and  
happy Independence Day*

### *Advertising*

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

**P.O. Box 1091**  
**Lee's Summit, MO 64063**

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

### *The Dexter Bulletin*

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

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

Send letters and articles to the editor:

**Richard Henry**  
**P.O. Box 1091**  
**Lee's Summit, MO 64063**

## Fee Schedule

### *Cost of Registrations:*

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

### *Cost of Transfers:*

Regular transfers .....	\$20.00
Inner-herd transfers .....	\$10.00
Registration and transfers for non members .....	\$100.00
New membership (owning registered Dexters) .....	\$30.00
Associate membership (not owning Dexter cattle) .....	\$30.00
Annual renewal (for all memberships) .....	\$20.00
Subscriber ( <b>Bulletin</b> only) .....	\$10.00

Names for registration cannot exceed 21 characters  
The tattoo code letter for 1997 is "G"



University Extension staff member being introduced to Dexters.  
*More about sustainable agriculture inside.*

## The Dexter Bulletin July / August

Richard Henry, Editor  
 P.O. Box 1091  
 Lee's Summit, MO 64063

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