Manchee Ag

YY Yamburgan Shorthorns

WW Warenda-Wave HillSanta Gertrudis

2008 News

Where is the beef industry going?

The cattle industry is again in a time of change with higher production costs and inconsistent seasons. The commercail cattlemen will drive us in a direction of efficient, consistant production. The future for agriculture around the world looks bright. I was once told by Liz's grandmother, "Things might be crook everywhere, but people still have to eat".

So, where are we going? Through the 1990's our industry selected for excessive frame size and not a balence of frame and efficiency. The escalation of frame size bought on increased birth weights, which led to a drop in live calf percentages. Although we witnessed accellerated growth rates, maintaintence costs escalated as well.

The answer to the question soon came from the comercial cattlemen through increased demand for bulls that could produce a more efficient breeding cow. We responded during this time using Foxer and Clyde Shorthorn lines and Beaumon and Snowdon Santa lines. We are now utilising these genetics more by line breeding. These genetics continued the platform of consistiency and predictability our forefathers had built. I still believe in having cattle with frame as long as they have the constitution to handle the environment. Bulls suche as Theodore, Lockyer and Beaumon have all proved that. Why? Because of the female breeders they leave in the herd.

Today we are facing new challenges in the cattle industry with the onslaught of rising production costs and unpredictable seasons. Producers are constantly looking for ways to cut costs. This requires cattle that will thrive in low input environments. Breeding for consistancy, longevity, fertility and disease resistance will all help cut these economic costs. Whats more, we must all be aware that the days of 200-250 days of feeding will soon be a thing of the past. Our cattle will have to grow, fatten and marble more quickly to achieve the feedlot performance required.

The same old question - Where is the industry going? The answer is, once again, being driven by commercial cattlemen. It is interestingly enough, the same today as it was 20 years ago. Producing a more efficient breeding cow while keeping an eye on superior carcass quality.

Consider these recomendations written over 20 years ago by Tom Elliott, founder of N-Bar, which interestingly, are very similar to what my farther inlaw, Phillip Kirkby, has mentoured to me.

1. "Build your herd on proven genetics that will benefit you and your costomers through functional traits like reproductive efficiency (higher conception and calving ease), increased weaning and yearling weights and improved carcass quality."

2. "Line breed for intence, deeply embedded performance traits that offer your costomers explosive results. If you want to see how good a sire line is, then line breeding will tell you". I recently showed this to my father, Lionel, and we talked about him doin it in the days of Gundabri Champagne 128th in 1959. The original Cloudy female was line bred to Champaigne 128th.

3. "Never forget that cattle are rumninants designed from the begining to prosper on grass and other forage".

We invite you to join us again this year for our respective bull sales in August to take part in generations of sound breeding decisions for the needs of you, the commercial producer.

John & Liz Manchee
Principals
Manchee Ag

135 Bulls

GeneSTAR Tested
Balanced Performance
Independantly Assessed

50
Warenda - Wave Hill Santa Gertrudis Bulls
18 August 2008

60
Yamburgan Shorthorn Bulls
27th August 2008

25
Warenda - Wave Hill Santa Gertrudis Bulls
25th September 2008

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Steer Competition ntries

The Scottish Farmer

Mating Systems

By Dr Robert A Long, Ph.D. Professor Emeritus, Animals Science Dept, Texas Tech University.

Dr Long was born and reared on a general livestock farm in Ohio. He received the Bachelor of Science degree from The Ohio State University and the Master of Science and Doctor of Philosophy degrees from Oklahoma State University.

Random Mating

Random mating is the mating of individuals without consideration of either pedigree or performance. In its pursuit form random mating amounts to allowing the cattle to 'run the ranch'. Unfortunately, this is essentially what results in many purebred herds which use several unrelated bulls each season and base the selection of those sires on their show ring record or the prediction of a livestock magazine as to which bull will be 'hot' next year. Breeders must have a goal and develop a sound, factual plan to achieve it or herd improvement will not occur.

Inbreeding

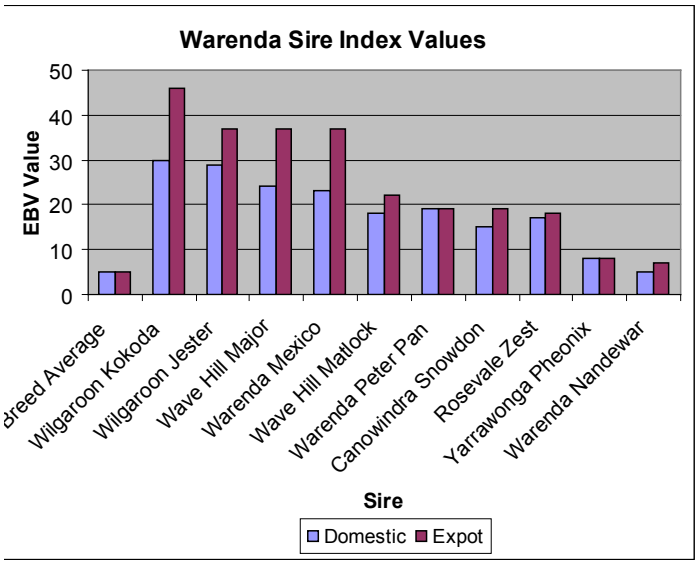
Inbreeding has negative connotation with most people. The mating of close relatives in the pedigree of cattle, horses, dogs or people frequently causes alarm. However, inbreeding can be an effective tool in livestock breeding programs when understood and properly used. Defined, inbreeding is simply the of animals more closely related than the average of the breed or population from which they come. This definition implies that all animals within a breed are somewhat related and therefore carry a degree of inbreeding, which is true. Breeds are created by inbreeding. However, such inbreeding is rather mild and after a breed is formed the term 'inbreeding' usually refers to closely related matings such as full brother/sister or sire/ daughter matings. Genes occur in pairs. If each gene of a pair is identical an animal is termed as 'heterozygous'. In a gene pair of 'A' and 'a' only three genotypes are possible – AA, Aa or aa. Each new individual receives only one gene of each pair from each parent so the results for each type of mating is as follows:

	Type of Mating	Offspring
1	AA x AA	100% AA
2	AA x Aa	50% AA 50% Aa
3	AA x aa	100% Aa
4	Aa x Aa	50% Aa 25% AA 25% aa
5	Aa x aa	50% Aa 50% aa
6	aa x aa	100% aa

When inbreeding is initiated in a heterozygous herd and closely related animals are mated the offspring tend to become more homozygous in their genotype. This explains why inbred animals are more uniform than outbred individuals. Note that in the case of matings 1 and 6 above, when animals of the same genotype are mated the offspring are all alike.

Unfortunately, which gene of a pair become homozygous is at random and so inbred animals can be homozygous for either desirable or undesirable genes. Many of the undesirable ones can not only reduce performance but can drastically reduce fertility or even be lethal. This has caused inbreeding's bad reputation and explains the fact that 'random inbreeding' tends to reduce average performance with a reduction in growth rate, mature size, fertility and overall thriftiness. Particularly disturbing is the uncovering of recessive lethals such as dwarfism and syndactoly (mule foot) resulting from this increased homozygosity. Remember, the inbreeding does not create the lethal genes. If the herd carries no genetic trash none will result from inbreeding.

True, 'random inbreeding' is almost negative. However, 'inbreeding with selection' can be a powerful tool for her and/or breed improvement. Inbreeding with accurate selection for reproductive efficiency, growth rate and carcass excellence can yield superior breeding stock. Outstanding inbred individuals are productive, predictable, prepotent and the most valuable breeding animals of all. Unfortunately, the problems with such an inbreeding program are many. First, cattle carry thousands of gene pairs. This requires large numbers of animals, the time to turn many generations, accurate selection, and extensive culling of the many inferior animals produced. Obviously, the maintienance of a large herd for a lone period of time with a major portion of each calf drop selling for commercial prices or less demands some additional financial support and perhaps a bit of good luck.



The classic example is found in the USDA's inbreeding experiment at the Miles City, Montana station. This project involved the establishment of 11 lines of Hereford cattle each of which were very closely 'inbred with selection' for many generations. Only two of of those lines survived with others eliminating themselves through the undesirable genes uncovered. One of the surviving lines was ordinary in performance and only the now famous Line 1 Herefords was superior and made a major contribution to the breed.

Conclusion – If one has knowledge, the time and wherewithal the development of a superior inbred line is a possibility and can be personally satisfying and financially rewarding. If someone else has already created such a train buy them if you can. They are the best and therefore the best investment as well.

Linebreeding

Linebreeding is simply inbreeding designed to increase relationship of a herd or strain to a single individual. This is done to maintain the superior traits of an outstanding individual among decendants thereby increasing the number of animals which possess these same outstanding traits. As in any inbreeding program, linebreeding increases homozygosity which increases uniformity. However, keep in mind that which gene of a pair becomes homozygous is at random so inbred animals may become homozygous for either desirable or undesirable genes. This fact dictates that complete and accurate performance records be maintained and used in order to acquire and maintain superiority.

Outbreeding

Outbreeding is the mating of individuals less closely related than the average of the breed or population from which they come. Most breeders practice outbreeding because of the widespread fear of inbreeding. Outbreeding with accurate selection can result in improvement. However, in most herds using an outbreeding system of mating tend to remain near the breed average. This is true since every new, unrelated herd sire brought into the herd risks on half the merit of his calf drop. A breeder must be very lucky to select a bull every two years that results in improvement in his herd. Therefore, the breeder who practices outbreeding should expect the average excellence of his herd to periodically regress downward toward the average of the breed due to a mistake in selecting a new unrelated sire. In an inbred or linebred herd the genetic uniformity insures against a serious mistake in sire selection. The progress may be slow but it is consistently upward while the excellence of the outbred herd goes up and down.

If the goal is uniformity and predictability, outbreeding is not the answer.

Cross Breeding

Crossbreeding has been presented to the beef industry as a panacea. Cross breeding is a useful tool in beef production but, as with any tool, it must be used intelligently. Likewise, as with any tool, it must be designed for a specific purpose in order to function effectively. To use cross breeding productively cattlemen must understand a few basic principles of animal breeding.

1. Heterosis (hybred vigor) – While it is defined in textbooks as the result of nonadditive gene effects, this is a definition which many cattlemen and some professors do not understand. More clearly, heterosis is an increase in performance of a trait above the average of the parent stock. For example, herterosis for a calf crop percentage is estimated to be 10%. Unfortunately, this is frequently interpreted to guarantee a 10% increase in calf crop whenever two breeds are crossed. Such is not the case. Assume a straight bred herd has recorded a 90% calf crop under certain conditions and is crossed with bulls from a breed with 70% record for this trait. First, percent calf drop does not change (assuming the bulls are fertile) since the same cow herd is used. However, when the heifer calves from this maiting come into production there is a change. The parents' average calf crop is 80%. A 10% increase due to heterosis is 8% so 88% of the replacements calve- a loss of 2%. This breeder realised 10% heterosis but failed to improve the productivity of his herd.

2. Heritability – As defined in textbooks, this is the proportion of the variation in a trait due to additive gene effects. Stated more clearly, heritability is the percentage of the selection differential realised in the offspring. For example, a bull with a yearling weight of 500 kg is selected as a sire in a herd with an average yearling weight for bulls of 454 kg. Since this sire will contribute only half of the genetics of each calf the 46 kg selected above the average must be cut in half to 23 kg. The heritability estimate for yearling weight is about 60% so the breeder realises an increase in yearling weight of 14 kg.

3. A strain or breed of beef cattle which excels in every trait simply does not exist. For example, growth rate and carcass cutability can be in conflict with reproductive efficiency and with brood cow productivity under range conditions. This dictates the use of commercial cross breeding programs employing females superior in maternal traits mated with terminal cross bulls excelling in growth rate and carcass value.

4. Remember, cross breeding is not a guarantee of excellence. It improves the low-heritability maternal traits, but only slightly above the average of the parent stock. Further, practically no heterosis is realised in growth rate and none in carcass traits. Therefore, it is better to have a productive straight-bred herd than a cross breeding program based on inferior germplasm.

Total Heterosis

The right cross breeding program can be a plus in commercial beef production. Total heterosis (hybred vigor) for the maternal traits, including weaning weight, which is largely due to milk production, is estimated at 20 to 25%. This is a sizeable amount and cannot be ignored by commercial cow/calf producers. Remember that this increase in performance is only above the average of the parents. Therefore, the excellence of the cattle crossed is the major factor in determining the level of performance of the offspring.

Terry Pointing Article

Terry & Jan and Angus & Annmarie Pointing own 'Burraki' a 7,500 acre cattle property in the Yarrowich Valley on the eastern side of Walcha. The property is a great example of how rotation and pasture improvement can increase carrying capacity and turnoff in a grass production system.

The Pointings run 850 breeding females on 7,500 acres of rich basalt soils and 40 inches of rain fall as well as fattening up to 900 head of bullocks for the EU market. The female herd is a mixture of Shorthorn Angus and European breeds. The progeny are grown out after weaning into 500 to 600kg bullocks off grass with fat requirements of 10 to 20 mm.

"The mixture of genetics has to be the right combination of enough growth with good fattening ability to perform off grass,' said Angus. "Our steers are discounted if they do not carry enough fat so we look for sires that can handle this combination of high 400 day growth and positive fat and carcase traits."

The Pointings moved to the Yarrowich Valley 6 years ago from Middlemount in Central Queensland. They were attracted by the high rainfall and carrying capacity potential of the area. They began improving the pasture immediately and have continued to develop annually. The pastures introduced are a mixture of Rye, Cocksfoot, Phalaris, Fescue and Chicory Plantain. The country is treated with traditional fertilisers and lime.

"The improvement in pastures has enabled us to double our carrying capacity and although costs have risen over the last few years, there are still positive gains from our development," said Angus.

Terry purchased his is first shorthorn bull from Yamburgan in 1996 for his Queensland property. At the time he was looking for high growth and easy maintenance. Despite the change in location and rainfall, Terry still looks for the same characteristics in his bulls today. "Low cost of production is essential for profitable cattle production, so we must have easy care, fertile females in our herd," said Terry.

Terry and Angus are now concentrating their genetic development to Shorthorn and Angus crosses. "We feel that the combination of these two breeds provide us with cattle that fit the grid. There are up to $300.00 discounts for having cattle without the fat so we must get it right. The females retained are efficient, productive and fertile which is essential for sustainable beef production," said Angus.

Happy with the Extra Growth

Stud Females on Bullamakinka near Goondiwindi, Qld.

Yamburgan Cattle have the constitution.

YY

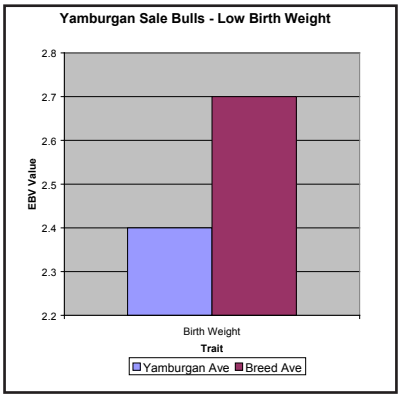
This year's sale draft of shorthorn bulls are travelling along very well at this early stage. We will present 60 bulls for auction this year, the bulk of the draft have been sired by The Grove Lockyer (22 sons), Yamburgan Mittiebah 3rd (10 sons), Weebollabolla Whiteie U907 (10 sons), and four select sons of the Canadian bull, Eionmor Master-piece. Last year the Lockyer progeny were extremely sourt after by commercial cattlemen, with bulls selling from Barcaldine, Qld to Kingston, SA, and 21 sons averaging $7,238.

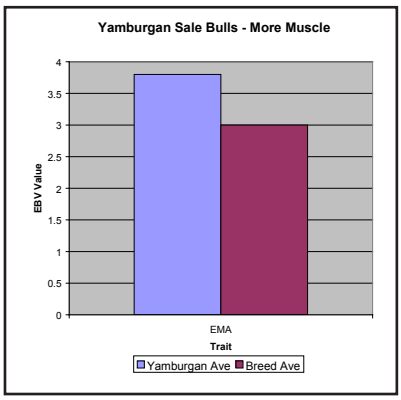
Our goal has been to increase the muscle content and marbling of our bulls but maintain the efficiency and viability. By that I mean constitution and low birth weight. This years draft of bulls average just over the top 20% of the breed for EMA, IMF% (marbling), rib and rump fat and still under the breed average for birth weight. We are very excited about the direction our cattle are headed and look forward to seeing you all in August.

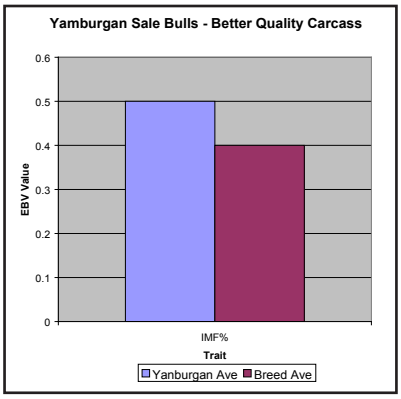
The Grove Lockyer - 22 sons in the 2007 Sale.

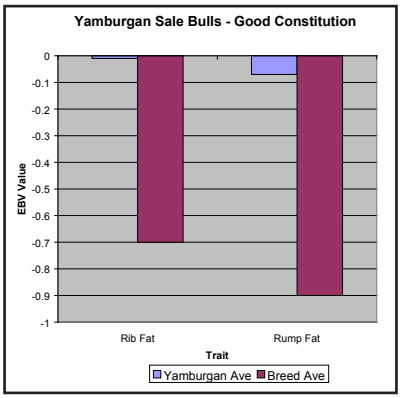
Weebollabolla Whitie (SFA) - 10 sons in the 2007 Sale
High IMF% - High GeneSTAR Marbling

Yamburgan – proven genetics that perform, all year, every year since 1947.









60 Yamburgan Shorthorns Bulls
1pm
27th August 2008

Warenda & Wave Hill Bull Sale Preview

The merger of the Warenda and Wave Hill studs has given us a huge genetic base for this year's bull sales. We will present 50 bulls at our annual on property sale at Narrabri in August and 25 bulls at the Santa Central Sale in Queensland in September.

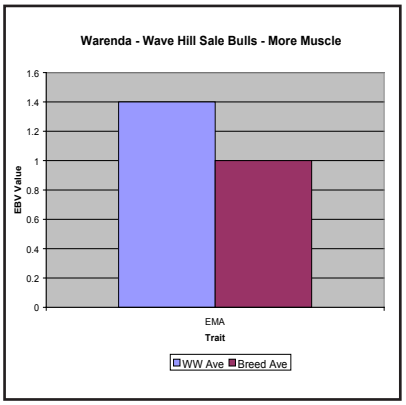
The sires represented will include the sire from last year's draft of bulls as well as the leading sires from the Wave Hill Stud including Wave Hill Xtra, Wave Hill Yokel and the last drop of calves from well known sire, Wave Hill Lizard. Warenda will be offering the first sons of Wilgaroon Kokoda (P), by Warenda Mexico (P). His sons have excellent performance and very neat sheaths. Rosevale Zest will also have his first progeny offered. He is producing quiet bulls with muscle and clean skins. Wilgaroon Jester (P) will again be represented with a good line of 15 sale bulls.

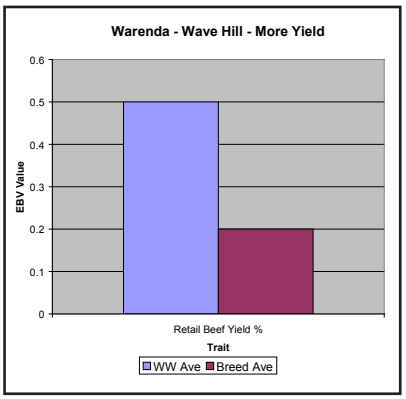
The bulls this year

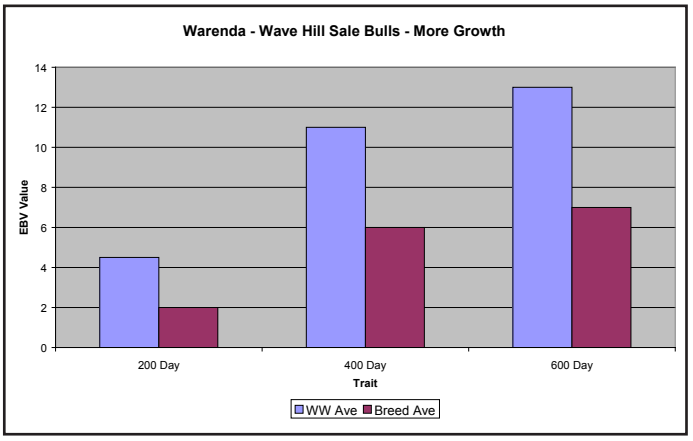
Wilgaroon Jester (P) - at 18 months.

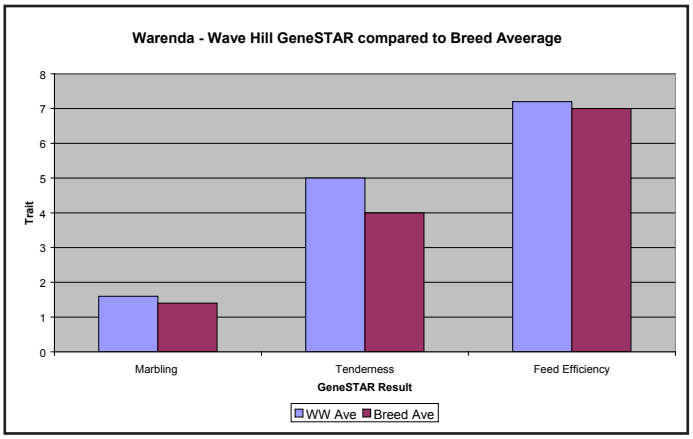
50 Warenda - Wave Hill Bulls
1pm
18th August 2007

25 Warenda - Wave Hill Bulls
11 am
27 September 2008









Warenda & Wave Hill
The Leaders in Tenderness
Growth & Carcass

YY Yamburgan Bull Sale - Wednesday 27th August - 1pm YY

Lot 2 - Yamburgan ????

Lot 2 - Yamburgan Lockyer 8th A30 (P) (APX)

1 M 5 T 7 FE

Lot 3 - Yamburgan Lockyer 18th A124 (P) (APX) 1 M 5 T 7 FE

1 M 5 T 6 FE

Lot 4 - Yamburgan Lockyer 19th A133 (P) (APX)

Lot 7 - Yamburgan Lockyer 15th A98 (P) (APX) 3 M 3 T 8 FE

Lot 45 - Yamburgan Mittiebah 25th A139 (H) (APX) 1 M 4 T 7 FE

Lot 15 - Yamburgan Allan Donald 8th A258 (H) (SFA) 5 M 4 T 7 FE

Lot 51 - Yamburgan Mttiebah 28th A80 (P) (APX) 1 M 4 T 7 FE

Photography Ben Simpson

Warenda Bull Sale - Monday 18th August - 1pm

Lot 1 - Warenda Sherlock (P) S50

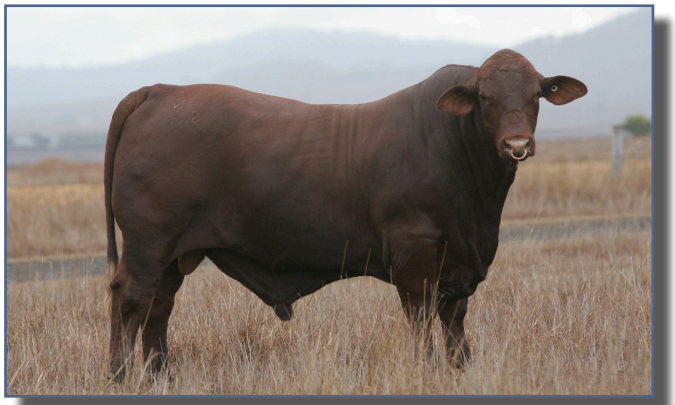
4 M 5 T 8 FE

Lot 2 - Warenda Sahara (P) S200

0 M 7 T 5 FE

Lot 3 - Warenda Sampsonite (P) S116

2 M 7 T 7 FE



Lot 4 - Warenda Sentry (P) S134

1 M 5 T 7 FE

Lot 6 - Warenda Seceptre (P) S60

3 M 6 T 7 FE

Lot 30 - Warenda Swagman (P) S316

1 M 6 T 8 FE

Lot 23 - Warenda Santos S40

2 M 5 T 6 FE

Lot 40 - Warenda Stalwart (P) S208

2 M 6 T 8 FE

Photography Ben Simpson - Ex Lot2

What is healther - Grass or grainfed?

Good Fats and Bad Fats

There are good fats and there are bad fats. All food fats are a blend of the two different types, saturated and unsaturated. Unsaturated fats include poly- and mono-unsaturated fats. Omega 3 and 6 are types of polyunsaturated fats, called essential, because we have to get them from food as our bodies can't manufacture them and without them we die.

Seemingly minor differences in their molecular structure make omega 3 and omega 6 act very differently in the body. While omega 6 promotes inflammation, blood clotting, and tumor growth, omega 3 acts entirely opposite.

Although we do need both omega 3 and omega 6 it is becoming increasingly clear that an excess of omega 6 fatty acids can have dire consequences to our health.

Our Diet

In the past 100 years there has been a rapid and unprecedented change in our diet. The modern vegetable oil industry was developed, and it is based on oil from seeds rich in omega 6 fats. Modern agriculture increased production by emphasizing grain feeds for domestic livestock, and grains are rich in omega 6 fats. Therefore, aggressive, industrialized agricultural management techniques have decreased the omega 3 fat content in many foods.

When we switch from grainfed to grassfed meat, we are simply returning to the diet of our long-ago ancestors, the diet that is most in harmony with our physiology. Every cell and every system of our bodies will function better when we eat products from animals raised on grass.

Grassfed Beef v's Grainfed Beef

After isolating the omega 3 and omega 6 fats, scientific experiments determined that if the ratio of omega 6 fats to omega 3 fats exceeds 4:1, people have more health problems. The lower the ratio defference the better.

This is especially meaningful since grainfed beef can have ratios that exceed 20:1 whereby grassfed beef is down around 3:1. Similar ratios are also found in all grainfed versus grassfed livestock products, i.e. eggs, pork and chicken. Studies have clearly shown that the longer cattle are fed grain, the greater the fatty acid imbalance.

Many scientists believe that a major reason for the high incidence of heart disease, hypertension, diabetes, obesity, premature aging, depression and some forms of cancer is the profound imbalance between our intake of omega 6 and omega 3 fatty acids.

Grassfed beef is also loaded with other natural minerals and vitamins, plus it's a great source of CLA (conjugated linoleic acid) a fat that reduces the risk of cancer, obesity, diabetes, and a number of immune disorders.

With the scientific data that has been published concerning omega 6 and omega 3 fatty acids, we must assume grassfed beef is far better for human nutrition than grainfed beef. If so, then having access to grass-fed beef can be very beneficial for one's health.

What about Fish?

Fish, while generally a leaner food choice than beef, is heavily promoted as a good source of the omega-3 fats.

Normally a good ratio of omega 6 to omega 3 in fish is 2 or 3 to 1. Again, the lower the better. Grassfed beef is much higher in Omega 3 than fish.

Another problem with fish is that over half of the US burns coal to generate electricty (not to mention other countries) and 80,000 pounds of mercury is dumped into the oceans every year as a result. Nearly all fish are contaminated with mercury.

Conclusion

As consumer's become more aware of omega 3 and the benifit of gressfed beef, the market will see a shift towards cattle that are solely prepared for slaughter on grass. Not only is the ability for an animal to fatten on grass economically better for a producer but they are heilthier for consumers as well.

We have well over 1 billion beef consumers worldwide and it is not feesable to prepare all the beef consumed on grass alone. The world's population is growing, quickly taking over the prime agricultural land used for producing food for the human population, leaving little room to have strictly grass-fed cattle. Feedlots are still a necessary requirement to produce beef. Cattle that are able to be prepared for sale quickly on grass are also going to perform in a feedlot. This is the ultimate animal, healthy to eat and versitile in generating profit.

References:

Meat & Livestock Australia
ABARE
mercuryexposure.org
americangrassfedbeef.com

Yamburgan Cattle have the constitution.

Craig Hindle article

Craig and Jenny Hindle bought Bullamakinka 5 years ago to expand their Santa Gertrudis breeding operation North of Goondiwindi QLD. The 5,300-acre property runs 250 breeding females on natural and improved pastures with 2,200 acres set aside for cropping of wheat, barley, oats and sorghum.

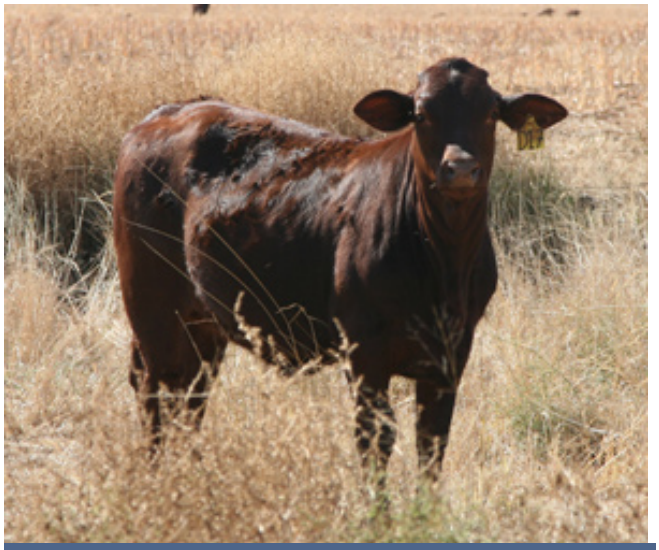
Craig had been breeding commercial Santas for 20 years at Theodore and St George when he began to purchase lines of commercial and registered Santa females. The bulk of these were bought from Edisvold Station, Erin Vale, Kelly Wallah, Moongana.

The herd of 250 head will be expanded to 300 head of registerd females in time. The aim is to produce middle of the road cattle with good eye appeal and easy fleshing.

" With such a broad spectrum of genetics we were looking to stabilize what we produce by using bulls from proven lines," said Craig. "The Beaumon female line from Warenda interested us because of his proven females. We were also impressed by the stud's proven track record and strong female lines."

"The Stud's aims are to produce soft easy doing cattle with strong carcase that suit our local environment. The Warenda Bulls we purchased, suit these requirements and we are looking forward to seeing the progeny from the latest 2 bulls in August," said Craig.

Bullamakinka's manager James Dockrill is a young cattleman with plenty of drive and ambition. He plans to have his first show team ready by Rocky 2009. "I think our new sires will put the consistency and quality into our herd we are looking for. We have invested in leading genetics and we hope to produce bulls for our local area that are of benefit to breeders."



Bullamakinka D17 - By Warenda Random

John Manchee, James Dockrill and Craig Hindle at Bullamakinka, Goondiwindi.

Yamburgan Cattle have the constitution.

Bullamakinka D17 - By Warenda Random

Manchee Agriculture have entered

Bullamakinka D17 - By Warenda Random

Slow Calving on Green Pick?

By Shaun Slattery, RLPB District Vetinarian.

A common complaint in the Narrabri district is calving losses due to slow or "lazy" calvings. This situation classically occurs in winter when calving cows are grazing a short green pick (with or without dry standing feed). Often affected herds suffer several cases, and some herds seem to have problems in any risk year.

This syndrome is characterised by cows failing to deliver normal sized calves within the standard time period for contractions (4 hours – longer for heifers). If assistance is given, often the calf can be pulled with minimal effort. Observations that the cow has failed to fully dilate, or just wasn't pushing, are also common.

It is likely that many of these slow calvings are due to a marginal hypocalcaemia (low blood calcium). That many of these calving cows respond to calcium injections is evidence of this.

Hypocalcaemia is a metabolic condition, that when severe enough to cause clinical signs is commonly called milk fever. Milk Fever usually occurs around calving. Affected cows show tremors, progressing to recumbency and death if not treated.

However in beef herds subclinical or marginal hypocalcaemia is far more common than the clinical milk fever. Subclinical hypocalcaemia has been associated with a wide range of problems including calving difficulties. This is because the low blood calcium reduces the contraction strength of the uterine muscles. Weak contractions mean slow calvings, and slow calving can lead to calf deaths and a variety of cow problems including calving paralysis, retained afterbirth and death. Despite the name, hypocalcaemia is not due to a deficiency of calcium. Rather it is a hormone problem. Cows have massive stores of calcium in their bones that are more than adequate for the needs of a growing calf and early lactation.

Ironically feeding calcium to near calving cows actually increases hypocalcaemia (and slow calvers), as it decreases the ability of the cow's metabolism to pull calcium from its bones.

The critical micro-nutrient for increasing mobilisation of bone calcium is magnesium, and this is where the problems start. Not only is short green pick low in magnesium, but it is also high in potassium that interferes with magnesium absorption.

Luckily this imbalance can be easily overcomed by the feeding of a magnesium and salt lick. Feeding out a loose lick of 1:1 salt to magnesium oxide (Causmag®) should prevent problems in those herds that had traditionally had this problem.

Summary

- Some herds regularly get cases of slow calvers, with calf deaths, on short green pick in winter.
- The most common cause of this is subclinical hypocalcaemia.
- Hypocalcaemia is not caused by calcium deficiency but hormonal and mineral imbalances.
- Problems can be prevented by loose licks of salt and magnesium oxide.

First Calves of New Legend

2008 has seen the first calves weaned by The Grove New Legend. in his first drop there were 58 calves which averaged 41kg at birth. We are very excited about the future drops as he has gone very well over larger framed females.

First Calves by Zest

The first calves by Rosevale Zest (P) are very quiet, clean skinned with a very good muscle content.

The Scottish Farmer

His name was Fleming and he was a poor Scottish farmer. One day, while trying to make a living for his family, he heard a cry for help coming from a nearby bog. He dropped his tools and ran to the bog.

There, mired to his waist in black muck, was a terrified boy, screaming and struggling to free himself. Farmer Fleming saved the lad from what could have been a slow and terrifying death.

The next day, a fancy carriage pulled upto the Scotsman's sparse surroundings. An elegantly dressed nobleman stepped out and introduced himself as the father of the boy Farmer Fleming had saved.

"I want to repay you," said the nobleman. "You saved my son's life."

"No, I can't accept payment for what I did," the Scottish farmer replied, waiving off the offer. At that moment, the farmer's own son came to the door of the family hovel.

"Is that your son?" the nobleman asked.

"Yes," the farmer replied proudly.

"I'll make you a deal. Let me provide him with the level of education my own son will enjoy. If the lad is anything like his father, he'll no doubt grow to be a man we both will be proud of." And that he did.

Farmer Fleming's son attended the very best schools and in time, graduated from St Mary's Hospital Medical School in London, and went on to become known throughout the world as the noted Sir Alexander Fleming, the discoverer of Penicillin.

Years afterward, the same nobleman's son who was saved from the bog was stricken with pneumonia. What saved his life this time? Penicillin.

The name of the nobleman was Lord Randalph Churchill. His son's name was Sir Winston Churchill.

Someone one said, what goes arround, comes arround.

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