

AMERICAN CREAM NEWS

VOLUME 8, NO. 2

WINTER-SPRING 1998-1999

AI for Beginners

by Carol Pshigoda, Director

Boy! Have we come a long way or what? Who would have thought we would be doing AI with our Creams just 10 years ago?

Barney has been collected four times, and it has been quite a learning experience. The main tool needed is a phantom. This looks like a large vaulting horse. The best are about the size of a horse's barrel with one end not being round, but one side is shaved off to resemble a half circle. The phantom is mounted on a central pole that is set in concrete. The shaved-off portion allows the person holding the AV, the artificial vagina (collection device), to keep the stallion's anatomy in a straight line when he penetrates the AV. Bending him affects the amount of collection and comfort for the stallion.

Stallions can be trained to use only the phantom. You usually need to start with a tease mare, who is located on the side of the phantom. You will approach the phantom from behind and off to the side opposite the tease mare. Waiting for the stallion to be ready, you circle until he is positioned at the end of the phantom, hoping he will go up on it to reach the mare. This part is a bit awkward at first. It took Barney a few tries to get it. He kept looking at me with bewilderment. A bit like, "why is this thing in the way?"

When the stallion is up and mounted, it is imperative that the person collecting is ready to put the AV in place so the stallion does not dismount. He eventually gets the idea.

After the collection, the real work begins. There is a machine we use that verifies sperm count and concentration. You can get a mare pregnant with a 25-percent concentration (25 percent

sperm to 75 percent seminal fluid in the sample), but it is not desirable. Breeders are very happy with a 50-percent concentration. Barney has been 60-65 percent, and on the last collection 85 percent. We also collected enough for 118 doses at one time. Although it is only necessary to send 1 dose, we sent 2 doses with six billion sperm for each dose.

There are a few extenders, shipping fluids, on the market. It is critical that the one used is compatible with your stallion's makeup. Your vet should have this available. I will make a footnote here. Many vets do not know very much about equine AI. I have learned it is a small part of their schooling. There are very few "board certified" AI vets in the country. I happened to find one in Oregon, because I was dumb as a post about this procedure, but in an effort to promote our breed was willing to jump through hoops to make it all work.

The extender is added with critical measurements, all the while a sample is under a microscope to verify what we have to send. There is NO guesswork here. The dose is sent in a refrigerated

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On the Other Side

by Karen Smith

American Cream Draft horses are no longer concentrated in the Mid-west but are found throughout the United States, which is a wonderful opportunity for more people to be introduced to this breed. Unfortunately, it also makes it more difficult for the American Cream breeder to spread out into different gene lines and to expand already existing lines. There are choices—breeding is not inexpensive whether you take your mare to a stallion or choose to artificially inseminate.

Before making any decision, be sure your mare is in good health and up-to-date on all vaccinations recommended for your area. The mare should be having regular cycles every 21 days or so. The mare should be examined by a veterinarian who should include a palpation of the uterus for any growth or abnormalities, as well as a culture sensitivity test for infections or contaminants. Any of these could result in your mare not getting in foal and you would lose money and time.

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This year's directors attending the annual meeting included (left to right) Dan Williams, president; Earl Hammond; Don Johnson; Elizabeth Ziebell, secretary/treasurer; and Wes Rogalski, vice president. Carol Pshigoda was not available.



On the Other Side

(Continued from page 1)

Now, your mare is ready. Do you take her to the stallion or artificially inseminate? Both cost money, and both have risks. You must decide what will fit into your plans and, more important, your budget.

When taking your mare to the stallion you will have a booking fee (usually nonrefundable), which will reserve a breeding for your mare. A stud fee is refundable, if your mare does not get in foal or, as they say, "take." You will have the expense of having the mare shipped to the stallion or trailering her there yourself. The mare will have to be boarded at the facility. Sometimes this is included with the stud fee, but it may be a separate fee. Depending on the facility, it could run \$2.00 to \$10.00 per day, and you will want to make certain the mare is in foal before leaving.

There are two methods used for breeding with a stallion—in-hand and pasture. In-hand the mare is teased until she is in the height of her cycle or "in season." The stallion will be led in, and both animals will be held in hand. Handlers of both horses need to know what they are doing, or some-

one could get hurt if one of the animals objects, gets overanxious or, worse, one of the animals gets loose.

Pasture breeding is exactly what it sounds like; you turn mare and stallion out together in a field and let Mother Nature take her course, hoping they don't kick each other.

In either method, the mare is checked by a veterinarian to be certain she is in foal and then shipped back home. At this point, the stallion has done his job. There is always a risk that the mare will slip or absorb the fetus when under stress, such as shipping. The first 30 days are the high-risk time. Only you can judge how your mare will handle things.

Another expense would be a vaccination to help prevent absorbing or miscarriage. It is known as Pneumaport and should be given in the fifth, seventh and ninth months of pregnancy. (Mares are in gestation for 11 months.)

Artificial insemination is less stressful and usually more expensive. There are two types of semen you can buy—fresh or frozen. Frozen semen is collected at some point in the stallion's life and kept frozen in a nitrogen tank for long periods until there is a demand. If the stallion is deceased he still can have offspring.

Whichever semen you choose, your mare that is coming into season (cycling) will need to be palpated by your veterinarian to see if he can feel a follicle or egg. At this point, the semen must be collected and shipped immediately. The window of opportunity is very narrow.

Now, you will find yourself driving to the airport to pick up semen, hoping it made all its connecting flights. This could be quite late at night. You now rush back to the stable to meet your veterinarian who will inseminate the mare as soon as possible. Usually there will be enough semen to service the mare at least two times.

With either method, you can have the mare tested by ultrasound for pregnancy after 10 days and again at four weeks or check by palpating in 30 days. If the mare doesn't get in foal, the whole process starts again at the next heat cycle.

Recently the Colonial Williamsburg Foundation artificially inseminated two mares. Neither mare "took" or got in foal the first cycle. However, both "took" the second time. The table below shows the expense just to get one mare in foal. Remember the cost will vary depending on what your local veterinarian charges, as a veterinarian must inseminate the mare (see Article VII, Section III of the By-laws) in order for the foal to be registered.

Well, our foal isn't on the ground yet, but we are hoping for the best. The medical bills will get higher before the foal is born. If we can produce a nice animal and get 10 to 20 years of service from the animal it is a small price to pay. If we are fortunate, we may get a filly and start the whole process again in five years or so.

Remember there are many hidden costs, no matter which method you choose to use when breeding your mare. ■

Sample Costs

The following is a list of the actions and the costs at the Colonial Williamsburg stables. Fees vary from region to region:

April 30	Reproductive Exam	\$56.00
May 19	Palpate and speculum	\$56.00
May 21	Stud fee	\$400.00
	Collection fee	\$100.00
	Federal Express tank to Virginia	\$56.00
	UPS (return tank)	\$25.00
	Vet to Artificially Inseminate	\$80.00
May 22	Vet to Artificially Inseminate	\$80.00
June 8	Ultrasound (Neg.)	\$122.00
June 11	Collection fee	\$100.00
	Federal Express tank to Virginia	\$55.00
	UPS (return tank)	\$24.00
	Artificial Insemination	\$108.00
June 12	Artificial Insemination	\$86.00
June 13	Artificial Insemination	\$86.00
June 29	Ultrasound #1 (positive)	\$152.00
July 10	Ultrasound #2 (positive)	\$118.00
Sept. 17	Reproductive exam-palpitate	\$48.00
	Total	\$1,752.00



From the Secretary

I recently came across the following "helps" in a paperback book of 1979 vintage. I believe it is worth sharing with members. Perhaps there is room in your ring binder with the Herd Book to add this information.

The head and leg markings should be used in drawing markings when you are making application for registration. Age, sex, height and weight sections might also be additional information that would be useful to you. When filling in the Application for Registration, the blank asking for SEX should be filled in MALE or FEMALE.

When you sell animals that are being transported out of state, I realize why it is important for the one transporting to have health papers and IDENTIFICATION when stopped by an inspector. I need you to remember that it is necessary for the secretary to have both the TRANSFER and the CERTIFICATE OF REGISTRATION sent to me by the BUYER when he arrives at his destination. I must have both at the same time in order to transfer the animal on the Association records and also to make the proper entry on the Certificate of Registration. THE SECRETARY IS THE ONLY PERSON WHO MAKES ENTRIES ON THE CERTIFICATE OF REGISTRATION. I cannot accept a Bill of Sale or any other documentation. The Transfer Form is the only thing I can accept and it is attached to the original Application for Registration and becomes a part of the total records of the American Cream Draft Horse Association.

Likewise, when a registered American Cream dies, the Certificate of Registration is to be mailed to the Secretary for the proper notation on the association records. The Certificate will be returned to you for your records.

Advertisements are being considered for the *Draft Horse Journal* and *Small Farmers Journal* that would list the members of the American Cream Draft Horse Association addresses and phone numbers. If you are interested in contributing to this ad, please mail a check for \$10.00 to the secretary by January 1, 1999, and indicate that the check is for the ad.

The advertisement appearing in the *Rural Heritage* was submitted by Vice-President Wes Rogalski and paid for by the members whose names appear thereon. Wes was unable to reach everyone by phone.

We voted to participate in the Percheron Youth Hostel on a yearly basis. Information should be available in mid-January for those youth interested

in being considered. Write to me for an application form. The Association agreed to assist in the sponsorship of one youth each year. The Youth Hostel will be held in Canada in 1999—usually in July. Those member/breeders who are interested in contributing to this sponsorship are invited to mail a check to the secretary indicating that it is to be used for the Youth Hostel Sponsorship. (See the Article in this newsletter about the 1998 participant and her experience.)

Dan and Brenda Williams, president and wife, attended the Saturday, September 26, meeting of the Draft Horse Association Secretaries and Presidents. Clarence was sneezing, coughing and "living" in the recliner day and night and clearly could not be left home or taken to Illinois. Dan was excited about the vast amount of infor-

mation the computer could yield for the Clydesdale breeders who hosted the meeting at the office. I, too, believe we need to consider this option seriously before 2000. The meeting is held every other year and we have the opportunity to co-host at the Progress Days in 2000.

We have TRACKED six sorrel Creams since taking action at our July 1998 meeting. Merlin Lupkes, Wes Rogalski, Hammond & Johnson and Carol and Dave Pshigoda all have taken advantage of this service.

Please also mail to the Secretary the stallion report listing the foals dropped in 1998. If you have applications for registration that need to be filled in and mailed to me, now would be a good time to get those mailed in.

Secretary
Betsy

AI for Beginners

(Continued from page 1)

equitainer and should be used in 24 hours. In Barney's case, samples are as good at 24 hours as at collection; at 48 they start to drop off and the sperm start to die. This is normal, and the additional semen is checked for viability at 24, 36 and 48 hours after collection. That way we know what the mare has received. Again, NO guesswork.

This is why it is important that the receiving vet knows what he/she is doing. The mare needs to be tested by ultrasound or palpated daily. Sperm should be ordered when she is ready to release a follicle, an ovum, so the collection is not wasted. The mare may suffer some small irritation from the extender used. This may be evident by the mare getting pregnant, but the fertilized egg not implanting. It is imperative that your AI breeding agreements have a requirement of a culture prior to inseminating, an ultrasound at 16 days to show fertilization of the ovum and then a second ultrasound at or near 40 to 45 days to assure implantation.

Warning: Even if you do everything perfectly, the receiving mare may not become pregnant. I am told that failure is often the result of inexperience on the receiving end. Although many vets have artificially inseminated cattle for years, they are not experienced with the more critical timing involved in equine AI.

I allow for two collections in my breeding agreement. I require all monies up front, because I will have done a lot of work by the time the client receives semen. Also, the recipients pay collection fees and transport fees for the

equitainer to and from their farms. My collection fees are about \$130, and the shipping varies from \$25 to about \$35, based on distance. It really is more reasonable than mare care for a couple of months. Also the stallion is spared a rank mare or disease, and this procedure increases your breeding area. It is fairly limitless.

FedEx is the most reliable method of shipping. Usually, they can get the semen anywhere in the United States the next day, if it's shipped out by 3 P.M. Again, this is why the receiving vet needs to be sure about timing; semen is best at 24 hours.

You can make a homemade phantom or you can place the AV in a tease mare. I like the phantom, if the stallion will accept it, because it reduces risk to your horse and is easier on the mare. But both methods work.

In closing, both mares we artificially inseminated became pregnant, but neither implanted on the first attempt. So fertility is not a question. We re-collected for both of our customers at no additional stud fee, but charged for vet collection fees and shipping. My vet bills the receiving mare directly, taking me out of the middle. I like that. We are waiting to hear about the results on this second attempt.

We need to address our registration forms and AI. I wish I could be there at the meeting to discuss this. With the second collection came the question of what to do with the first application for registration that was sent along with the semen. Different dates, my vet's partner collected the second time for both mares, so now there is an attached sheet that was sent. I am sure we can clear this up. ■



Dear Members of the A.C.D.H.A.:

First, I would like to express my deep appreciation for your very kind sponsorship of my attendance at the 1998 Draft Horse Youth Hostel in Huntington, Indiana. I recognize this as a once-in-a-lifetime opportunity that will be a tremendous aid in helping me have a safe and enjoyable future working with draft horses. I feel that this kind of education is critical for ensuring that there will be a next generation of teamsters and trainers, without which our efforts to save the American Cream will be in vain.

Such hostels and training of all types are a blessing for young people and are essential, especially as not all our elders grew up with working horses on a farm as was once true. It is great to hear that the Association will continue to sponsor a young person every year from now on.

I did not know what to expect when I arrived at the Youth Hostel, because I have never been to a clinic away from home. When I arrived everyone was very nice, and the people running it were very friendly and helpful. Because of them my adjustment went smoothly and I felt right at home. I think that the next candidates for the hostel should have a chance to hear from me about what they're applying for, and what the hostel experience will be like.

The hostel is "put on" by the Percheron Association and the three main instructors are nationally recognized authorities in their field. Dr. Newmann is an Iowa veterinarian who has been around heavy horses a long, long time. I thoroughly enjoyed him as an instructor and liked him a lot personally! I picked his brain constantly, and hoped somehow to retain all that I learned by asking questions, though he covered a lot of ground. Dr. Newmann started his classes by telling us how to check a horse for unsoundness, starting at the tip of its ears and going all the way to the hooves. He also gave a class on the horse's hooves and the behavior of the horse.

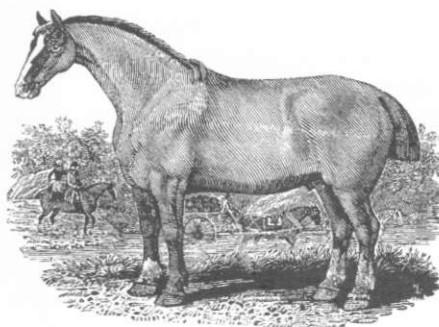
The farrier, Jim Ruples, was very knowledgeable on his subject. He taught us about most of the popular shoes for draft horses and which to use in different applications, including show shoes and corrective shoes that you put on young horses.

Kathy Zahm, at whose place the hostel was centered, is an acclaimed expert on breaking and training draft horses as well as grooming them for shows, including braiding and setting the mane and tail. Her training model is safety first, or as she puts it, "Play to win!" She showed us how to tire the horses out by putting them in the round pen with a biting rig (which makes the horse respond to the bit better, and have a better whoa on them) before you hook them up to anything. After the horse has worked in the round pen for three to four days, you then hook the horse up with a well-broken horse and hook them up to a work sled. You work the horse like that every day until the horse will do anything you ask of it, and then you can work on hooking it up to a wagon or by itself. I like her methods of safety. She always did things the right way so no one would get hurt, which I appreciated, because I'm a very small person and those big draft horses could really do some damage to me! I will use her methods every time I go to work with our Creams.

All in all, I'd say it was a very worthwhile experience. I feel I have a much better "handle" on what I'm doing now.

Again, thank you all so very much for your sponsorship and support, not only for me this year, but also for your commitment to the whole concept of educating youth to horses in harness. I hope it becomes an annual tradition that everyone in the association is excited about. I am very proud to be a part of the American Cream Draft Horse Association.

Sincerely,
Tiffany DeBuhr
Bonners Ferry, ID



Dear Betsy,

Enclosed is a news clipping from *The Meadville Tribune* which did a feature on American Creams when I had my horses at the Crawford County Fair. They certainly were a big attraction. I hope to enter the "Others" category with Suffolk. Beauty was named Grand Champion, and Miss Lucky received Reserve Grand Champion. I also won a blue ribbon in the registered mare division. After having them at the County Fair, I've been asked to enter them in several other fairs including out of state.

John R. Lasko
Conneautville, PA

Hi, Betsy!

Home from the Steam Threshing Show in Freeport for a few minutes to check on Bethany, who came home to milk, and give Liza a chance to do her calf chores and get some clean clothes to take along back to Freeport because she's going to stay overnight with Cream and Sugar (and friends of ours and their 2 daughters). The horse committee part of the threshing show set up an obstacle course this year, plus a log skidding slalom, and the other horse people seemed to enjoy it. The really neat part, for me, was hearing the results of the obstacle course. Of eight teams of mules and horses participating, first place was won by a 17-year-old boy and second place was won by Liza (who turned 13 two days ago) with Cream and Sugar!

Sugar is beautiful, and Cream has such an incredibly laid back personality . . . ah well, I'm still looking for foals I can afford, and will continue to do so 'til I find some!

Gotta go—will try to get some photos organized and headed your way. Think I already told you Cream and Sugar pulled our 4-H Club float in the County Dairy Days Parade, and they're at the Threshing Show most of this weekend (tomorrow they're going to do a private party hayride), and next weekend they're going to the Franklin Grove Historical Society weekend, and they're going to pull our 4-H float again August 15 for Winslow River Days parade and they do some "community service" later that afternoon to help publicize Winslow's artesian well (great water!), and then they'll pull our 4-H float again in September for Lena's Fall Festival parade!

Lynne Howe
Lena, IL

Getting the Most Out of Your Fall Vaccination Program

Overland Park, KS (July 29, 1998)—Typically, spring is thought of as vaccination season. However, some horses need additional vaccinations at other times of the year due to increased risk of disease. In fact, anytime your horse is exposed to other horses in a new and unfamiliar environment or stressed by traveling it experiences increased susceptibility to harmful diseases. Fall trail rides are just one example.

One way to prepare for the onslaught of health risks is to evaluate your current vaccination program. According to Dr. Robert Stenbom and Fort Dodge Animal Health, "It's important to have a clear understanding of vaccines, what they can do for the horses under your care and the factors limiting their effectiveness."

Reasonable Expectations

Dr. Stenbom and Fort Dodge recommend seeking advice concerning disease risk, product selection and timing of vaccination from an equine veterinarian who is familiar with your horses and management practices. "There is no magic bullet vaccine that can protect every horse under every condition," Stenbom says. He cautions owners not to set unrealistic expectations regarding vaccination programs. "An immune response that is protective for most situations may not be enough to stand up to an overwhelming disease challenge, particularly if the horse is stressed or already ill."

How Vaccines Function

After a vaccine is administered, an immune response occurs that can last several weeks or many months, depending on the vaccine. With some vaccines, a series of doses may be required for the immune response to reach effective levels. The presence of the vaccine programs immune cells to be aggressive toward specific disease-causing organisms. This immune cell programming weakens at a steady rate after the immune response has reached its peak. When immunity falls below protective levels, a booster vaccination is an effective way to stimulate immunity.

Stenbom says timing is an essential ingredient to consider when vaccinating. Individual vaccines vary in the duration of immunity they provide. While

some vaccines provide only enough immunity for two to four months, others provide protection for an entire year. A horse that faces a severe disease challenge shortly after vaccine administration or one that is already incubating the disease cannot expect to be protected from the illness. Horses that are exposed to other horses or unfamiliar environments or are traveling face more severe disease challenges. Ideally, the best time to vaccinate is when your horse is free of diseases, under relatively little stress and in good condition. This increases the probability of an effective long-lasting immune response.

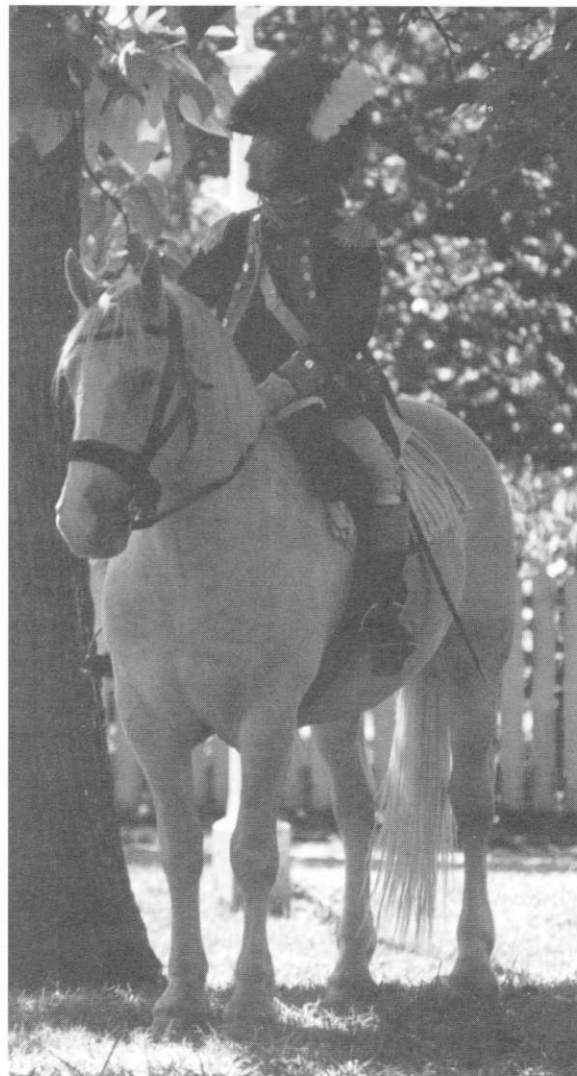
There are several diseases your horse may benefit from being vaccinated against this fall, depending on your location, the age of your horse and the level of exposure to other horses. Dr. Stenbom and Fort Dodge recommend asking your equine veterinarian if your horse would benefit from vaccinations for the following diseases:

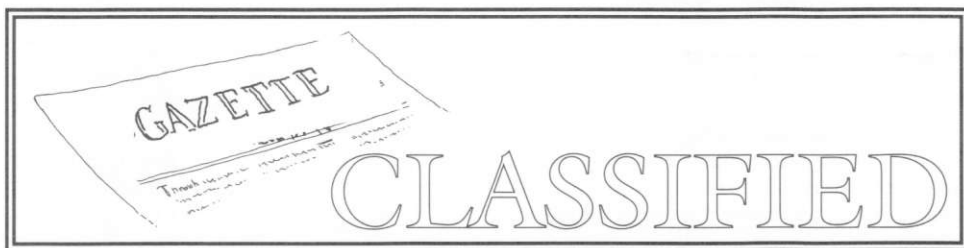
- **Streptococcus equi/"Strangles":** caused by a contagious respiratory bacteria. Clinical signs include fever, nasal discharge, cough, loss of appetite, trouble swallowing and swollen lymph nodes of the head and throat. Pinnacle, a new vaccine administered through the nostril, eliminates the risk of injection-site reactions associated with other vaccines administered in the muscle.
- **Potomac Horse Fever:** caused by an *Ehrlichia* bacteria that is passed through the environment. Characterized by fever, lameness, diarrhea and, occasionally, death.

On July 11, 1998, the Colonial Williamsburg Foundation presented "A Town Unchained," a program depicting the Battle of Greensprings, fought July 7, 1781, at Williamsburg, Va. Here, Col. Armond (portrayed by Mark Schneider) and Buck, a three-year-old American Cream, review a light infantry drill and horse tactics of dragoons. Throughout the weekend, Buck showed off his good Cream nature by appearing calmly in public, despite cannon and gun fire.

Photo by Diana Freedman

- **Rhinopneumonitis/Equine herpes virus:** highly contagious disease, spread through aerosolized secretions or contact with infected horses, feed or utensils. An infected horse may suffer from respiratory infections, paralysis and abortion. Death can also occur in young horses.
- **Equine influenza:** contagious viral infection characterized by fever, coughing, nasal discharge and loss of appetite. This virus mutates into new strains over time, so be sure to ask for a vaccine that contains the most current influenza strains.
- **Rabies:** virus contracted from the bite of an infected animal, primarily a raccoon, bat, skunk, fox or coyote. Always fatal once contracted.
- **Encephalomyelitis or "sleeping sickness":** extremely dangerous viral disease transmitted by mosquitoes. Symptoms result from neurological damage and include high fever, partial blindness, staggering, paralysis and death. Two strains—Eastern and Western—are prevalent in the U.S., so all horses should be vaccinated against both. ■





AMERICAN CREAMS FOR SALE

Earl Hammond & Sheila Johnson, 14231 Bullock, Three Rivers, MI 49093, phone 601-273-9051, has American Creams of all ages for sale.

Roger Villines, 4450 Factory Creek Road, Waynesboro, TN 38485, phone 615-722-5856, has American Creams of all ages for sale.

Gatha Jumper, 512 Hwy 4 West, Booneville, MS 38829, phone 601-728-6173, had a pair of geldings green broke the last I heard. They are not registered so would not have to be transferred which means they could be sold and I would not know.

Don Johnson, 511 East First Street, Huxley, IA 50124, phone 515-597-3311, will have a stallion, #356, Merle's Duke, foaled in May of 1996 for sale after the early breeding season in 1999.

Don Johnson has a 1998 filly out of Hockett's Misty Buttercup, #213 and Billie #272.

Bill Wetherington, N5761, Hwy 39, Monticello, WI 53570, phone 608-938-1370, has an untrained, six-year-old mare not in foal, #294, Red Lantern Farm's Bright Hope.

Larry Pittman, N42668 U.S. Hwy 53, Osseo, WI 54758, phone 715-983-5588, has a pair of geldings, which are not registered, and also a yearling colt.

Bill Cronin, Route 3, Box 77, Lake City, MN 55041, phone 507-753-2336, has a coming two-year-old colt #387, Forevergreen Zeus for sale.

Jack Ackerman, c/o Donna Ackerman, 210 Fulton Street, St. Charles, MI 48655, phone 517-865-9532, will sell or trade for another stallion Ackerman's Dan #288. He is coming 11 years and is trained for fieldwork.

Carol Pshigoda, 63125 Johnson Ranch Road, Bend, OR 97701, phone 541-382-6201, has for sale or trade for a larger mare or two fillies, a seven-year-old mare, #324, out of Jumper's herd. 15.1 hands, 1,400-1,500 lbs. Trained to drive single and team. Works on all farm equipment. Bred to #234, Captain's Barnabus Gold for Spring 1999. Very willing.

Colonial Williamsburg, phone 757-220-7790, nine-year-old gelding, #233, 15.3 hands, rides and drives single and in team. \$3,500 firm.

Colonial Williamsburg, phone 757-220-7790, four-year-old gelding #299, has done riding and some driving.

Iald Aucter, Rt. #1, Box 82, Puposky, MN 56667-9723, phone 218-243-2299, #396, Johann Acres Danny Boy's Brandi, female, foaled 7-2-97. Medium cream, pink skin, white mane and tail, amber eyes, white blaze, four white stockings below the knees. Sire: Hockett's Cap's Danny Boy. Dam: Nikki, red sorrel. \$1,500. Horse colt to be registered, foaled May 18, 1998. Light cream, pink skin, white mane and tail. Sire: Ackerman's Dan's Cheater, #348. Dam: #311, Danny Boy's Jodee. \$1,000. These two would make a good starter pair for anyone wishing to begin a herd.

Wes Rogalski, 8056 N. Rushtown, Brighton, MI 48116, phone 248-437-5980, stallion five years old, Jessen's Dan #302, 17 hands, 1,800 lbs.

WANTED TO PURCHASE

James Gobin, Rt. 2, Box 81, Gays Mills, WI 54631, phone 608-872-2251, is searching for a stallion. His mares are out of Aden's herd.

Merlin Lupkes, 25461 Birch Avenue, Ackley, IA, 50601, phone 515-857-3616, is searching for a stallion. His females are out of Hockett's herd.

Colonial Williamsburg, P. O. Box 1776, Williamsburg, VA 23187, phone 757-220-7790, wants to buy or trade—looking for young stud colt. We have a colt from 1998 would like to trade, but are willing just to buy. Must be medium cream with amber eyes. Our mares are out of Eads and Wakzak lines.

FOR SALE—1999 PROJECTED FOALS

Sire: C.W. Cream of Wheat, #284, Dams: 3 Cream mares, #305, 307, 378, 6 Belgian mares. Contact Frank Tremel; Box 303, West River, MD 20778, phone 301-261-5327; or Elmer Hertzler, 8350 Beethoven Place, Charlotte Hall, MD 20622.

YOUTH CLINIC SCHOLARSHIP DONATIONS

We are sponsoring another youth clinic this year. The cost of sending a student is approximately \$450. Any donation to this fund would be greatly appreciated.

DRAFT HORSE YOUTH HOSTEL/CLINIC

Must be between the age of 16 and 22 on January 1, 1999. For more information and application write to ACDHA by January 31, 1999.

ODDS N ENDS

The American Cream Draft Horse Association has a web site thanks to Wes Rogalski. It is: <http://members.aol.com/creamdraft/file.html> Melanie Maasdam, associate member, 2205 195th Street, Clarion, IA 50525, recently wrote that she is the State Rep for the Carriage Association of America. She writes, "If anyone would be interested in a free three-month membership, have them contact me."



by Daniel Pierce

Cream on TV

Horse World on Outdoor Life Network, host Larry Mahan. Keep a watch on your local cable stations in your area (aired September 14, 1998).

Rural Heritage—Autumn 1997 and 1998

The Draft Horse Journal—Autumn 1998

Western Horseman—October 1997 and 1998

Small Farmer's Journal—Fall 1998

Horse U.S.A.—Vol. 2 1999 (949) 855-8822

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The American Cream Newsletter is a benefit of membership in the American Cream Draft Horse Association. Published bi-annually from the Coach and Livestock Operation at The Colonial Williamsburg Foundation. The American Cream Newsletter welcomes articles, pictures, letters and classified ads for publication that deal with American Cream Draft horses.

Karen V. Smith, *Editor*
Diana Freedman, *Production*