

DWARFISM OF THE 'SNORTER' variety is easily recognized. The animal is not only stunted, but has an undershot jaw, crooked rear legs and is often "pot-bellied." This

dwarf was one exhibited by the Pennsylvania State University at the recent Livestock Exposition. (LF Photo)

12-Lancaster Farming, Friday, Feb. 14, 1958

λ·Rays Seem Best **Clearer Understanding of Dwarfism Helping Find Carrier Animals**

A clearer understanding of jing rid of dwarfism by identifying misunderstood and feared problem of the industry-is shaping consuming breeding tests later. up with increased research by US DA, State experiment stations, and breeders

There are several different types of dwarfs The type known as he snorter—so called because the animal breathes heavily-is probably most common and trouble some. These animals, also known as shortheaded or brachycephalic dwarfs, are thick, potbellied, and shortlegged, with bulging foreheads, undershot lower jaws, and protruding tongues Such dwarfs can usually be recognized at birth or within three of four weeks.

Carriers of the dwarf gene, however, aren't easy to identify since simple, accurate method of gett-

cattle dwarfism-one of the most these carriers at a young age This climinates expensive and time-Early detection also helps decide which animals should go into the feedlot and which should be saved for breeding X-raying of calves' vertebrae appears most promisıng

Research so far points to the Xay method as the most promising of several physical and chemical methods under study. The lumbar (loin) vertebrae of many carriers'

spines show characteristic abnormalities that can be recognized in λ -rays of calves less than 10 days old Pictures must be taken when animals are young because it's difficult to get clear X-rays of oldthey look normal Most current er animals Also, the telltale spinal research is aimed at finding a defects that help identify carriers (Continued on page 13)







