

# HOOFPRINTS



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## A MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

**H**ELLO EVERYONE, WE ARE THRILLED HERE in coastal Maine to see the ground again, with snow remaining only in highly drifted areas. The goats are enjoying nibbling on roots and shoots, and they are busy ripping into the bark as their own variation of gathering maple and birch sap.

Anne Repaske is our new editor and has put together an exciting issue for you, with a stack of articles for the next issues coming along. M Warryn is working on improving our brochure. Jane McKinney, Shirley Richardson, and Pam Haendle are putting together plans for the fall show season.

All we need are more members! If you could sign up a friend, get folks to join who are buying breeding stock from you, and keep your own membership up to date, it will help ECA tremendously.

I do want to let you know about a service that I recently used in order to get a handle on my parasite problem. The College of Veterinary Medicine at the University of Georgia will take fecal samples and test them for parasite resistance to various worm medicines. It is expensive (\$395), but worth it for me as if I save one goat that equals the cost of the test. I learned that my parasites are resistant to Safeguard, and also have a low resistance to ivermectin. I can still use ivermectin, but need to be careful to only treat goats that need it, and they recommend the FAM-ACHA system for figuring out which goats are in need. Their web site is [www.scsrpc.org](http://www.scsrpc.org); you can also call Sue Howell at 706-542-5670. She is extremely knowledgeable. They have agreed to also allow us to print their material in *Hoofprints*.

Have a great spring,

Wendy



*Celine, Clara & Crew*



*A Contented Cashmere*

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# ECA

*Bringing together breeders, fiber artists and others interested in these charming animals and the luxurious fiber they grow*

# Lydia Ratcliff, Lydia Who??

**M**ANY OF YOU HAVE NEVER HEARD OF THIS wonderful, eccentric Vermont farmer. The Eastern Cashmere Association was born in Lydia's kitchen on January 11, 1992. She was the first editor of *Hoofprints* and among the first to introduce Australian cashmere goats into the United States.

The whole endeavor started because Lydia met a woman from Australia who was looking for an American partner for her Cashmere goat operation. Lydia seemed ideal because she had been a farmer with experience in artificial insemination for many years. Lydia had visions of populating old farms all over New England with Cashmere goats.

Lydia and Shirly Levy started with embryo transfers and semen insemination. Then Lydia imported some of Shirley's goats to America. These animals were the offspring of 800 feral goats that were captured in New South Wales, Australia, in 1979. The inheritance characteristics of these goats were studied extensively by the NSW Department of Agriculture and Queensland University.

But Lydia was not your average farmer. She was one of four children whose father was a writer for Reader's Di-

gest. This enabled the family to live in Europe for many years; Lydia became proficient in French and Italian. She studied at Swarthmore and the Sorbonne. Later she was a researcher for Time Magazine and helped write *Sylvia Porter's Money Book*.

Now Lydia has not only goats, but sheep, cattle and chickens. She became aware of the problems people were having on small, inefficient farms because she was one of them. So she formed a co-op called **Fancy Meats from Vermont** that featured superior products with higher returns. She decided to sell to the most expensive restaurants in New York City, and offer them top quality lamb, veal, pork, goat, venison, rabbit, beef, chicken and eggs, delivered directly from the farm. She drove a refrigerated truck and carried meat carcasses into the restaurants herself. Members of the co-op received about twice as much for their animals as they would have otherwise.

Lydia is now 75 years old, a white haired hippy farmer still mowing her own hay. Her idea of selling quality, fancy meats directly to the chefs in fancy restaurants (and thereby bypassing profit-draining distributors) should give all of us something to think about.

## HOOFPRI<sup>NTS</sup>

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*Hoofprints* is the official newsletter of the Eastern Cashmere Association. It is published 3 times per year and sent to all members. If you have comments about articles you've seen in *Hoofprints*, any farm tips, or personal experiences you'd like to share, please send them to us. Please note that *Hoofprints* is sent electronically unless you indicate a preference for postal delivery.

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#### ECA MEMBERSHIP

Full individual membership is \$25/year. Junior (youth under 18 years of age) membership is \$15/year (non-voting).

If you have not filled out a membership application for a year or two, it would be helpful to the association for you to do that. The application can be found under contact information at our website: [www.easterncashmereassociation.org](http://www.easterncashmereassociation.org).

#### ADVERTISING

*Hoofprints* advertising (3 issues/year):

	PER ISSUE	ANNUAL
Business Card.....	---	\$22
Quarter Page.....	\$24....	\$70
Half Page.....	\$43....	\$130
Full page.....	\$75....	\$220

#### FOR ADVERTISING

Please send name, farm name, address, website, phone number and indicate lines of business (breeding, fiber, bucks for lease, etc).

Website advertising: \$25/year

Send membership and advertising information and checks to: Louise Scott, 1003 Miller Farm Road, Staunton VA 24401. Make checks payable to Eastern Cashmere Association or ECA. Questions? Contact [scott.pasini3@wildblue.net](mailto:scott.pasini3@wildblue.net) or call 540-887-8139.

{ FROM THE ABATTOIR ... }

# Notes on Meat Goats

by Katherine Harrison

**F**REQUENTLY I AM ASKED ABOUT MY EXPERIENCE OF crossing Cashmere and Boer goats. Is the fiber of any value? Does the meat quality improve? This has been an excellent experiment in genetics for me, as it suits my marketing needs. Each of us has a slightly different market, however, and this must be kept in mind as breeding decisions are made. (The truth being that far too often the goats make the breeding decisions themselves, as they jump fences and knock over gates!)

I originally purchased six Cashmere does and one Cashmere buck in 1997, with a desire to focus on fiber production. I absolutely adored these creatures, and one of them—Mrs. Westin—remains as the matriarch of my herd. Unfortunately, I soon learned that my fiber classing abilities are limited. Mrs. Westin and I both love to wear cashmere, but neither one of us has the eyes for evaluating it!

As my family ventured into the realm of meat processing, the focus of my herd shifted to meat production. I added a Boer buck, and found great success with the flesh he added to the kids out of Cashmere does. Mrs. Westin found him to be quite adorable, and numerous babies resulted from the Boer buck/Cashmere doe cross. Typically the first generation would not have much cashmere. Mr. Knightley, my Cashmere buck, remained to add his strength to the herd. When the first crosses were then bred to Mr. Knightley, they did have fiber quality and meat quality.


With that success, I decided to add some Boer does to the herd. It is a testament to the Cashmere goats that after twelve years, Mrs. Westin is still with me, while most of those Boer does are long gone – by my choice! They produced acceptable kids, but both Mr. Knightley and I found them to be high maintenance! It was the mothering instinct that kept all my cashmere does in the herd. Mrs. Westin was an excellent role model for the young Cashmere does: drop twins, unassisted, in the pasture and then raise them with little help. In contrast, the Boer does always seemed to look up at me with helpless eyes, inquiring what that loud, wet thing was that had just dropped out of their body!

The Cashmere does and Boer bucks have crossed very effectively in my commercial herd for my market. The

kids do not mature as quickly or put on as much weight as full-blood Boers typically do, however, this is a trade-off I am willing to accept. Some kids are covered in fiber, and some kids have very little. Because I need independent animals, I truly believe that the Cashmere does are an asset to my commercial herd.

If you are considering adding a Boer to your Cashmere herd, make sure you search for the right animal. Some Boers naturally have quite a bit of cashmere, while others have none. You will probably see the evidence in flesh within one generation, but you will probably need to breed that generation back to re-gain cashmere fiber. Also, bear in mind that the Boer is a high-maintenance goat by nature, unlike the Cashmere goat that is still close to its feral nature. Boers have been taken from the dry, sandy region of South Africa and transported to our climate, where they must face new parasites.

Always feel free to contact me (or Mrs. Westin) with questions! Happy kidding!



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# Kidding Emergencies



by Lydia Ratcliff

**O**NE OF THE JOYS OF CASHMERE GOATS IS THAT they kid easily and mother competently. Their feral ancestors have been doing it for centuries, naturally selecting for these important traits.

Still, occasional disasters and emergencies arise and with our small herds here in the East, every kid counts! Here are a few disasters to watch out for:

**SUFFOCATION:** by inhalation of mucus at birth is probably the greatest danger to a newborn kid. Normally, the mother licks the kid's nose and mouth first so that when the kid takes its first breath it does not get a lung full of fluid. But if twins or triplets are coming in rapid succession, the mother may fail to clean these areas. If you are there, wipe the nose and mouth with a towel (or your hand) and make sure the kid is breathing air within a minute of birth.

**STARVATION:** a very common kid killer, particularly in combination with exposure to very cold conditions. Be sure to check each mother's udder and milk supply. Any sign of mastitis (hard, hot udder) or edema (hard, milk present but not much of it) must be treated or compensated for with supplemental milk supply. Bulbous teats or narrow orifices can be all but impossible for a weak kid to negotiate. Remove a triplet to a nursette or bottle unless you are positive that the mother has an adequate milk supply for three babies and all are nursing well, looking bouncy and adequately nourished. Crying and hunching are signs of a hungry kid. A healthy and economic alternative to bottle-raising a triplet or reject is to find a willing adoptive mother who has only a single kid. Timing is crucial in arranging an adoption. The ideal time is when the adoptive mother is having her kid. Satisfy yourself that she is having a single only, then smear the orphan with the adoptive mother's amniotic fluid and put the kid under her nose along with her own kid.

Then keep a close eye on things to make sure the "adoption" takes. However, if the doe produces a twin, go back to square one.

**HYPOTHERMIA:** loss of body heat. A heat lamp rigged 24" - 36" above the floor of the pen for mother and kids - plus a good dose of the doe's colostrum or milk by tube if necessary - will usually revive a chilled kid. But, if the kid is down and severely chilled, take it indoors, dunk it into warm/hot water for a few minutes, towel it dry, wrap it in a wool sweater or blanket and keep it in a very warm place until its body temperature returns to normal. Tube feed the kid 2-3 oz. warm milk with a tablespoon of Karo syrup in it every few hours. Because of the washing and separation of the chilled kid, the mother will probably reject it when it is well enough to rejoin her, so you will have a bottle baby on your hands.

**SCOURING:** Baby scours can occur in the first week or so of life - a yellowish diarrhea - and must be treated as an emergency because of the threat of dehydration. Kaopectate or Spectam Scour Halt, sold for baby pigs but also effective for baby goats and lambs are a first line of attack. If that does not work, try a Terramycin pill or powder suggested by your vet. If the scouring continues, the kid may have to be removed from its mother (and free choice milk) and its milk supply limited by alternating small feedings of electrolytes and milk at frequent intervals until the scouring stops.

**MALPRESENTATION AND PROLONGED LABOR:** if a doe does not kid within half an hour of appearance of the water bag, early intervention is probably better than waiting. Manually examine, using a liberal dose of Betadine Surgical Scrub; reposition kid if necessary so that nose and two front feet are heading out the birth canal and pull the kid out. If it is coming backwards—hind end first—feel for a tail, pull the kid out by the hind legs wasting no time as the umbilical cord could break and breathing start. A rare occurrence is a "fetal monster," a dead malformed fetus "frozen" into an undeliverable position - which may have to be removed by Caesarean section.

**ANAPHYLACTIC SHOCK:** a reaction to the injection of

*[continued on page 7]*



# Babes in Goatland

{ *how four clueless people found great joy in raising cashmere goats* }

by Maria Martin

*Polyphony Farm, Hurdle Mills, NC*

IT'S BEEN EXACTLY TWO YEARS SINCE OUR FAMILY (my husband, Jim, daughters Nina and Maia, ages 11 and 10, and my mother) set off to Virginia to begin our adventures in goat rearing. In hindsight, I can say only one thing for sure—nothing turned out the way we had envisioned it. I had had a romantic notion of raising goats since I was a young girl and read Heidi for the first of about 20 times. It took 45 years to finally get to a place where we had the land to fulfill my dream, but here we were in March, 2007 with 16 beautiful North Carolina acres, a charming cedar goat shed, a solar-powered electric fence, and a totally cool goat “play structure,” built by Jim. The plan was to start with a few goats, see how they tolerated the hot summers here, and then hopefully expand to a full herd, which would provide me with fiber for my knitting and weaving. (I have several scarf designs that I hoped to sell at our local women’s arts cooperative.) Two years later, we have no plans to expand our herd anytime soon, and I don’t have any scarves to sell at the coop, but we couldn’t be happier with our little adventure. And we’ve definitely learned a thing or two.

## LESSON #1

### Don't take your goats home without actually looking at them!

We planned to start out with a doe and a couple of month-old doelings—Bela, Mary and Cindy (our daughters gleefully named the doelings after their godmothers, who, thank goodness, were charmed to have goats as their namesakes.) We definitely did not want to deal with a buck at this point—the smell, the aggressiveness, the size. Yuck! We would simply rent one when it was time to breed the does. We arrived to pick up our mom and babies in the middle of a snow/ice storm, and oh was it cold! Worried about our truck getting stuck and my mother being exposed to the weather, we quickly grabbed the goats and took off, slip-sliding our way back home. Back home—surprise! “Cindy” had a very interesting way of urinating. Very much like a buckling! Sure enough, Cindy was a boy and was quickly renamed Billy Joe Ray Bob. Nina impressed our vet by assisting ably with Billy’s castration at age 7 months (I thought it was gruesome!),

and he has turned out to be our absolute favorite. He is a gorgeous guy with the sweet personality of a big dog, and he loves to be petted. Nina has him trained to the harness, and he is expected to be the star of our local 4th of July parade, where he will be pulling a red white and blue cart.

## LESSON #2

### Be careful about sentimental notions regarding goats!

As soon as the goats arrived and were settled into their new home, the doe, Bela started crying. And crying and crying. It was heartbreaking. She obviously missed her herd terribly. So off we went to Virginia to get a “friend” for Bela. My friend Lisa and I had a hilarious trip home with Polyphony in the back of my station wagon, with Lisa announcing to anyone she could, “Come see...we have a goat in our car!” At home we backed the car up to the goat pasture and Bela jumped in and licked Polyphony. “Oh joy!” we said, “They’ll all be happy now!” Hah! As soon as Polyphony got out of the car, Bela butted her, and she hasn’t stopped butting her for two years now. Fortunately, our pasture is large enough that Polyphony can stay out of Bela’s way, but they will never be “friends.” At least Bela stopped crying, though.

## LESSON #3

### You can do lots of fun things with cashmere goats besides make fiber

Two years on, we do not have the fiber farm I envisioned. The reasons are several. My elderly mother came down with pneumonia after our trip to pick up the goats. After a very frightening week in intensive care, and a long recuperation, she decided to move back to her home town in Michigan. Needless to say, this distracted us completely from any plans with the goats. Next, I have not found anyone who can/will spin my measly little bit of fiber. The two spinners that were willing to try have taken samples to spin and then have seemingly dropped off the face of the earth, never to be heard from again. And I just haven’t had the energy to look for anyone else. Finally, the economic situation this year has made us



Images: [TOP] Camp meeting with goats. [MIDDLE] Maia, chicken whisperer. [BOTTOM] Bela and her babies arrive at their new home.

hesitant to make the financial investment in fences, larger barn and more goats in order to enlarge our operation.

What do we do have is a charming little hobby farm (we also have a few dozen chickens and a large vegetable garden) that is a favorite destination for our “town friends,” especially those with young children. Jim and I enjoy sitting out in “goat land,” reading, writing, or just enjoying our goats, which are very much pets at this point. We have a big family adventure every time we need to trim hooves, vaccinate, or comb them. Goat experts would have a huge laugh watching us bumble around, but we have a great time and feel very proud of ourselves when we accomplish any of these tasks. Nina looks forward to the vet’s visit each year, and has been inspired to become a large animal veterinarian. Maia has been inspired to become a chicken entrepreneur. Her egg business, “Maia’s Happy Hens,” is going like gangbusters, and she will be expanding this spring to accommodate her waiting list. Jim, who is a musician and software architect, with his head in the clouds most of the time, has learned how to be a farm handyman as well. I have been running a small summer camp for two weeks each summer, with the campers doing all of the animal care, gardening, and cooking. I recently led a workshop for a girls club, demonstrating how we get from cashmere goat to cashmere sweater, including having the girls try their hand at weaving. It was a great success, and I hope to do this with other children’s groups as well. As we like to say here at Polyphony Farm, “It’s all good!” And one thing we know for sure is that we have no clue what we will be reporting two years from now.

## Stoneycrest Farm

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540.887.8139

# The Private Lives of Cashmere Goats

by Anne Repaske

I HAVE COME TO THE CONCLUSION THAT OUR Cashmere goats value their modesty and privacy. I don't know, but I have raised and bred goats for over 15 years and have actually never caught them in the act of mating. Lot's of courting, yes. No mating. But the result is always the same. Lots of kids.

A few years ago at the ECA show in Richmond, one of the goat people from New England wanted to breed her doe to one of our bucks. I think it was Telemann. She gave her doe hormone shots so she would be receptive to the buck at the right time. We put them together and watched. Nothing happened. People were always around and nothing happened. Were they too shy?

In the spring a couple of years ago, one of our pregnant does, Cherubini, walked away from the herd, into another pasture and settled down in a loafing shed. She was ready to give birth and I decided to take the opportunity to observe this phenomenon. I picked up a three legged stool in the barn and went to sit down in the shed with Cherubini. She was not pleased. Slowly she got up, left the shed and walked way up the mountainside. Disappointed and humiliated, I took my stool and returned to the house. As I glanced back, I saw that Cherubini had already made herself comfortable again in the shed. I definitely was a persona non grata. Shortly thereafter she emerged with 2 beautiful little black kids.

One spring my grandchildren, Lauren and Cameron, were visiting from Louisiana.. During their stay, they

went to Washington, D.C, saw all the monuments, and went to the Air and Space Museum, the Natural History museum, the Capital and the White House. The next day one of our not so shy does had her kids with Lauren and Cameron watching. At the end of their vacation with us, we asked what was the best part of their trip. Watching the goat have her babies, of course.

## Kidding Emergencies

*[continued from page 4]*


antibiotics or other medications. The animal quickly goes down flat as if in a coma. Epinephrine is the antidote. The dose for a 100 LB. doe is ½ ml sub-cu, immediately.

You will probably never have to use it, but if you do, the animal is usually back on its feet almost as fast as it went down. Also keep a 1 ml syringe on hand calibrated to deliver an accurate mini dose of Epinephrine.


### CORRECTION

When reporting the Rhinebeck results in the 2008 Winter Edition of *Hoofprints*, we inadvertently identified BSF Homer as a BLF goat. He currently resides with Yvonne Taylor at Black Locust Farm, but his farm of origin was Titia Schreuder's Bellevue Spring Farm.

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# DrenchRite® Larval Development Assay

{ *for the laboratory detection of  
anthelmintic (dewormer) resistance* }

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## Description

The DrenchRite® Larval Development Assay is an *in vitro* test for the detection of resistance to benzimidazole (e.g. Valbazen, Safeguard), levamisole (e.g. Totalon, Levasol, Prohibit), and avermectin/milbemycin (Ivomec, Cydectin) anthelmintics in the major gastrointestinal nematode parasites infecting goats and sheep. Nematode resistance to all drug classes listed above are tested for in each assay from a single pooled fecal sample. In this assay, nematode eggs are isolated from feces and placed into the wells of a microtiter plate containing growth media and anthelmintic. The concentration of anthelmintic required to block development of nematode larvae is related to the effectiveness of the drug in the animal.

This test offers a diagnostic alternative to the laborious task of performing fecal egg count (FEC) reduction tests in order to determine the effectiveness of dewormers. All that is needed to perform the DrenchRite is a pooled fecal sample from 10 or more animals containing adequate numbers of nematode eggs. The mean FEC in the sample should be > 350 eggs per gram (EPG), but samples with **mean FEC >500 are preferred**. In general, the higher the mean FEC, the better the assay works. This is because when more eggs are present we can do a much cleaner extraction of the eggs from the feces. The test can be done with fewer than 10 animals, but it is recommended to include at least 6. If *Haemonchus contortus* (barber pole worm) is your primary concern (this is the most common), and you are using the FAMACHA® system, only select animals scored as 3, 4, or 5. Animals scored as 1 or 2 usually will have low FEC.

## Directions For Sample Submission

Collect a pooled sample made up of feces from 10-20 goats/sheep (minimum 6). It is preferable to not use animals that have been dewormed in the last 4 - 6 weeks because worms that survived treatment will bias the result. However, the test can be performed at anytime after treatment as long as there are enough parasite eggs being passed in the feces. It is best to collect samples directly from the rectum, however, feces

can be collected off the ground if the animals are first put into a shed with a clean floor (free of bedding, grass and dirt). Feces are easily collected from the rectum of mature sheep/goats using a latex glove with a little OB lubricant or KY jelly. The size of the sample that is needed to perform the test depends on the number of eggs in the feces (EPG). If FECs are high (>1000 EPG), only 30-40 grams of feces (lemon-sized clump) are needed. If FEC are unknown or < 500 EPG, about 100grams of feces (orange-sized clump) are needed. We can always dispose of extra feces – better to include too much than too little. If eye color of animals is examined using FAMACHA®, include samples only from animals scoring 3, 4, or 5. This will ensure that large numbers of eggs will be in the pooled sample.

**On the day of collection, it is critical that feces be kept cool to prevent hatching of eggs, but care must be taken not to get the samples too cold because this will inhibit hatching.** At the time of collection, feces should be placed in a cooler with ice packs to keep the sample cool and can be placed in the refrigerator overnight. However, **feces should not be kept refrigerated more than 48 hr.** – *prolonged chilling will inhibit hatching of eggs making it impossible to perform the assay.* We have also found that samples in direct contact with ice packs for 24 hr often do not hatch well. Therefore, if kept cool with ice packs, keep the samples from direct contact with the ice packs. **Because of this problem with cold-inhibition, feces collections should be timed so that they can be hand delivered or shipped the same or the next day. If feces are to be mailed to the lab (must use overnight delivery) it is important that air be excluded from the feces to prevent the development of nematode eggs prior to their isolation and testing (see below).**

## Sample Preparation (For Mailing)

*Wrap the sample tightly in plastic wrap in order to exclude all air.* A small amount of water should be added to moisten the feces making it easier to work with (add small amount of water to a cup containing the feces and let stand 15 minutes). Feces should be moist but not wet so better to add to little than too much water at first. Take a tongue depressor or other in-



strument and gently break up the feces and mix. Dump the clump of feces onto a sheet of plastic wrap, fold the plastic wrap over the feces and kneed it like dough. You should wind up with a cigar-shaped sample in which individual fecal pellets cannot be readily seen. Wrap tightly in the plastic wrap, then wrap the "cigar" tightly in aluminum foil and place the wrapped feces into a ziploc bag, again excluding all air from the bag. Label the bag with the species (sheep or goat), farm name, and date of collection. **Mail by overnight express** (if using the US Postal Service for the overnight delivery, be sure to check ahead of time to make sure they deliver to Athens, GA. With FedEx or UPS there should not be any problems). Samples should not be exposed to extremes of temperatures (i.e. do not freeze or leave in the sun). Refrigeration is not needed and is not desirable after samples are processed to exclude air. Samples need to be processed into "cigars" within 48 hr. of collection and samples should reach the laboratory within 72 hr of collection. If the samples will be hand-delivered to the lab within 48 hr., then they can be kept cool and do not need "air-exclusion processing". **Also, please understand that the DrenchRite test requires a good deal of time to set up, and samples cannot sit around very long so please contact the laboratory prior to sending in a sample to be sure we will be able to process it upon arrival (706-542-0742). If samples are sent to us without prior communication, it may not be possible for us to perform the testing.** Results with interpretation will be available approximately 14 - 21 days after the sample is received.

### Information To Be Included With Sample

*(Submission form on page 10)*

1. Owner name and contact information (including email and fax if have)
2. Name and contact information of veterinarian
3. Species and breed of animals
4. Number of animals feces were collected from and manner of collection (from rectum or ground)
5. Date of last deworming and drug used

### Cost

The charge is \$395 per test. **A check must be submitted with the sample.** Samples received without payment may be discarded unless prior arrangements have been made. (This policy was required because we have had instances where payment was never received for the services provided despite repeated attempts to collect).


If the sample is not adequate to perform the assay (too few eggs), there will be no charge for the assay, but a \$50 handling charge will be charged for processing and conducting preliminary analysis. If eggs do not hatch properly,

thereby preventing the collection of good quality test data (rare if samples are handled correctly prior to submission), we will give a \$75 credit toward a resubmission. We cannot, however, give a refund because of the time and expense we have already invested in setting up the assay.

### For More Information, Contact:

Ms. Sue Howell OR Mr. Bob Storey  
*(in lab of Ray M. Kaplan, DVM, PhD)*  
 Department of Infectious Diseases  
 College of Veterinary Medicine  
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**E-MAIL:** drenchr@uga.edu OR  
**E-MAIL:** jscb@uga.edu

Please include Dr. Ray Kaplan, Bob Storey OR Sue Howell on the address when shipping the sample.



## Hermit Pond Farm

### Cashmere Goats

**Pam Haendle**  
 10601 Merrill Road  
 W. Edmeston, NY 13485  
**315-899-7792**

pamela.haendle@bnymellon.com



## Tamarack Ranch

**BOB & ANN WOOD**  
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12575 Collins Arbogast Road  
 South Vienna, OH 45369  
 phone: 937-834-1122  
 e-mail: tamarackranch@woh.rr.com

# DrenchRite® Submission Form

CLIENT NAME: \_\_\_\_\_

FARM NAME (IF APPLICABLE): \_\_\_\_\_

CLIENT ADDRESS: \_\_\_\_\_

CITY, STATE, ZIP: \_\_\_\_\_

HOME PHONE NUMBER: \_\_\_\_\_

CELL/OTHER NUMBER: \_\_\_\_\_

FAX NUMBER (IF APPLICABLE): \_\_\_\_\_

E-MAIL ADDRESS: \_\_\_\_\_

NAME OF VETERINARIAN/CLINIC: \_\_\_\_\_

ADDRESS: \_\_\_\_\_

CITY, STATE, ZIP: \_\_\_\_\_

PHONE NUMBER: \_\_\_\_\_

CELL/OTHER NUMBER: \_\_\_\_\_

FAX NUMBER (IF APPLICABLE): \_\_\_\_\_

E-MAIL ADDRESS: \_\_\_\_\_

ANIMAL SPECIES/BREED SUBMITTED: \_\_\_\_\_

NUMBER OF ANIMALS COLLECTED: \_\_\_\_\_

LAST DEWORMING DATE AND DEWORMER USED: \_\_\_\_\_

MANNER SAMPLES WERE COLLECTED (FROM GROUND OR RECTUM): \_\_\_\_\_

DATE OF COLLECTION: \_\_\_\_\_

PLEASE READ THE COLLECTION/ SUBMISSION PROTOCOL BEFORE COLLECTION TO ENSURE PROPER SAMPLE SUBMISSION.

**PLEASE CONTACT THE LABORATORY PRIOR TO COLLECTION TO ENSURE YOUR ASSAY CAN BE RUN! (706-542-0742)**

**SEND TO:**

Sue Howell or Bob Storey  
Dept. of Infectious Disease  
College of Veterinary Medicine  
501 D.W. Brooks Dr.  
University of Georgia  
Athens, GA 30602

*While you are combing and kidding ... start selecting those winners to enter in the:*

## ECA VIRGINIA SHOW

**WHEN:** September 28-30, 2009

**JUDGE:** Kris McGuire

**WHERE:** State Fair of Virginia, The Meadow Event Park,  
Caroline County, VA

### CASHMERE FLEECE SHOW

*Combed and Shorn classes divided by age*

**Awards:**

1st-6th place: Cash awards!

Best in Show for Combed and Shorn

### CASHMERE GOAT SHOW

*Classes divided by age*

**Doe Show:**

1st-6th place: Cash awards!

Dam and Daughter, Get of Sire, Grand and Reserve  
Champion

**Buck Show:**

1st-6th place: Cash awards!

Grand and Reserve Champion

All entries will be processed on-line! Please email or call me if you experience any difficulties: Jane McKinney, VA State Fair Superintendent, springgte@aol.com, 434-990-9162.

**FOR MORE INFORMATION:**

- ECA website: [easterncashmereassociation.org](http://easterncashmereassociation.org)
- Check the VA State Fair website ([statefairva.org](http://statefairva.org)) for online entry forms, health requirements, and directions to the Meadows Event Park (1311 Dawn Blvd., Doswell, VA 23047). Online info available sometime in June, 2009

The Fair has moved to a new location! View the new site of the Virginia State Fair, home to the legendary Triple Crown winner, Secretariat!

This year, we are pleased to have **Kris McGuire** from Laramie, Wyoming to return as **our judge** for the ECA Goat Show at the VA State Fair. Kris's resume reflects a woman who has spent a lifetime in the world of Cashmere Goats. From 1989 to the present she has served as a co-owner of Capricorn Consults. In 1999, she traveled to Mongolia and Jamaica presenting goat clinics to indigenous goat farmers.

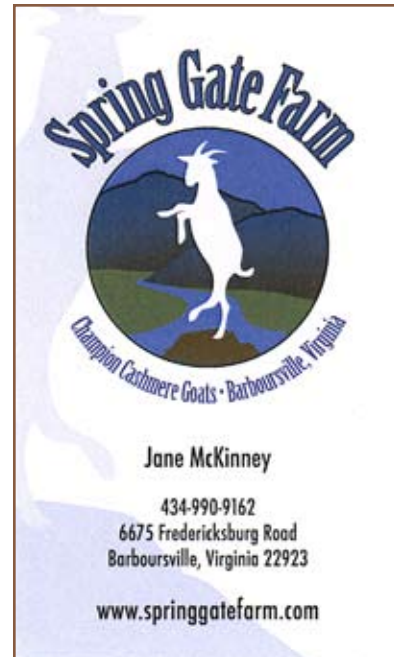
From 1999-2000 she completed a consulting assignment for USAID to design a cashmere goat breed improvement program in Mongolia. In 1989, she spent four weeks in Australia learning basic fiber identification and imported her foundation herd of cashmere goats from Australia. In 1993, she completed the only Cashmere Producers of America Goat Judging curriculum and became one of five certified goat judges in the United States. From 1990-2000 She served on the board and as President of CAPRA (Cashmere Producers of America).

We are especially excited to have Kris present a seminar during the State Fair, on her experiences in Mongolia and discuss the finer points of developing a breeding strategy for your own herd. We all know how critical it is to select the very best bucks and does to breed and improve the quality of our herds.

Don't miss this unique opportunity to learn from someone with practical research experience in the industry! Her own breeding program once included 700 breeding animals.

See you soon!

Jane McKinney, VA State Fair Show Superintendent, 2009







## Eastern Cashmere Association

Anne Repaske  
570 Paddy's Cove Lane  
Star Tannery, VA 22654

## STATE FAIR OF VIRGINIA

### { *Cashmere Goat Show* }

#### Event Schedule

##### TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 29

**Fleece Competition, 9am** — Come and watch as the judge examines fleeces sent in from all over the world for its MFD, style, length, uniformity, differentiation, production, etc...

##### WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 30

**Goat Show, 10am, Doe Show** — Come and watch the judge determine the body and conformation of goats as well as their fiber. The judge will be looking at the following characteristics: frame, Chest/ribs, Back/rump, Legs, Feet, Genitalia, Head/horns, Teeth, and overall coverage of fiber. Each goat's score will rest upon both its fiber and its conformation and qualities as a meat goat...



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- *Natural fibers in Wool & Alpaca*
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**Barry & Linda Singley**

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