

HOOFPRINTS

IT'S
SPRING!



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A MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT



I EVERYONE, well, your goats should be shedding, kidding or getting ready, and if you're like me, finding the time to keep up with it all is daunting.

I keep thinking that this year I will shear, and I never seem to be able to get myself to do it, even though it would take care of lots of time issues. Something about the wind blowing and odd bits of snow on the ground along with odd bits of Cashmere.....

Two great shows coming along this year. The annual show at Rhinebeck has moved to Vermont, more central to those who are participating, and they are very eager to have us. We will have the annual meeting there this year, and we hope you all can make it.

I saw an ad recently for someone wanting to buy North American Cashmere. It made me proud of all that we have accomplished, and also made me realize that there is endless opportunity for us to expand our industry. At the Rhinebeck show last fall I sold out of fiber early on the first day. That is not because our fiber is special, it is because North American Cashmere is special, and there is a huge and growing demand for it. It is comparable with

the best Cashmere in the world, and it fits in well with the growing trend of "Locavores."

In Maine, and probably in your state too, we have something called Community Supported Agriculture (CSA). This is where someone can pay ahead for their agricultural products and get them in the summer/fall when they are ready. Helps the farmer in tight finances, and helps the consumer know that ripe and ready foods will be there. Read on. A fiber grower here in Maine has started a fiber CSA, and is enjoying lots of success. Just a thought for you entrepreneurs out there.

In case you may recall, I was expounding in the last issue on how wonderful Copasure was in dealing

with blood worms in my goats. Getting the boluses down their gullets successfully was a challenge, entertaining to observers, with quite a few chomped up pills on the ground. Then I thought well just pour it on their oats, and BINGO!, problem solved. They gobbled up those little copper bits and I wondered how come it took me that long to figure it out.

Anyway, lovely spring season to you, and hope to see you soon,

Wendy



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ECA

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

Burping Goats and Global Warming

by Anne Repaske

Stoneycrest Farm, Star Tannery, Virginia

METHANE is among the most potent greenhouse gases and is said to be the second to the largest contributor to global warming. Almost half of the methane produced comes from agriculture, either from fermentation of manure or from digestion of hay by ruminant farm animals.

Manure kept in lagoons or tanks will produce a large amount of methane, especially when deprived of oxygen. The solution to this problem would be to allow manure to ferment in closed containers. The methane could be piped off and used as fuel. All the livestock farms in the U.S. could generate enough power for about a million homes.

Ruminants, who are a group of herbivorous mammals that include goats, sheep, cattle, camels and giraffes, like other mammals, cannot digest cellulose, in other words, they cannot digest hay.

They have evolved a complicated symbiotic relationship with microorganisms that have allowed them to be able to live on a diet which consists mainly of cellulose.

The first division of the digestive tract of ruminant animals is the rumen, in which food is partly digested before being regurgitated for further chewing. The rumen is like a huge incubation chamber full of bacteria and protozoa. Many different organisms are present producing complex biochemical reactions occurring in the absence of oxygen. Gasses, mostly hydrogen and carbon dioxide, are formed.

Then the methanogens come into play. They are present in great abundance and metabolize

HOOFPRIINTS

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DESIGN & PRODUCTION: Jason Caldwell, jasoncaldwelldesign.com

MASTHEAD PHOTO: Joe Cashin, tinyurl.com/agv7rn

EDITOR: Anne Repaske, cashmere@shentel.net

CONTRIBUTING EDITOR: Linda Singley, bearlin@pa.net

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ECA OFFICERS...

PRESIDENT

Wendy Pieh
123 Rial Herald Rd
Bremen, ME 04551
207-529-5747
wpieh@lincoln.midcoast.com

VICE PRESIDENT

Anne Repaske
570 Paddy's Cove Ln.
Star Tannery, VA 22654
540-436-3546
cashmere@shentel.net

SECRETARY

Katherine Harrison
5278 Berger Rd.
Groveport OH 43125
614-837-7635
kmhh13@yahoo.com

TREASURER

Pamela Haendle
10601 Merrill Rd.
West Edmeston, NY 13485
315-899-7792
pamela.haendle@bnymellon.com

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.

ADVERTISING

Hoofprints advertising (3 issues/year):

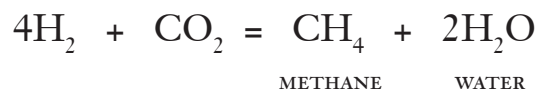
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Website advertising: \$25/year

Send membership and advertising information and checks to: Pamela Haendle, 10601 Merrill Road, West Edmeston, NY 13485. Make checks payable to Eastern Cashmere Association or ECA. Questions? Contact pamela.haendle@bnymellon.com or call 315-899-7792.

Photo on page 9 courtesy of Claudia Meyer, sxc, Paris

the hydrogen and carbon dioxide into methane and water.



Consequently under normal conditions methane is the main gas produced by the rumen fermentation of belching goats.

Scientists all over the world are studying ways to prevent livestock from belching so much methane when they eat and regurgitate hay.

In New Zealand, the *Pastoral Greenhouse Gas Research Consortium* group was formed, which gathered together all the eminent animal-stomach researchers in the world to study the problem. Scientists are trying everything from changing the animals' diets to breeding animals that will be less gassy. Many things known to reduce methane production, such as cottonseed oil and chloroform, were found not to work well in the long run. The animals did not digest them well or the methanogens became resistant to them.

Scientists in Germany have developed a pill, or bolus, made from plants containing humic

acid and tannins. The idea was that the animals would produce glucose from methane rather than belch it out. Other scientists have found that chopping hay and straw into bits 2 ½ inches long caused 20% less belching. Farmers in the U.K. are working on this now and are finding cows are healthier and producing more milk.

Researchers have had a breakthrough in drawing up a genetic map of one of the most common methanogens using genome sequencing. Peter Janssen, a scientist who worked in Germany before returning to his home in New Zealand, said, "This will make it easier to identify compounds that can attack the methanogens so that methane is not made in the first place."

He added, "It could be two years or it could be twenty before a solution to animal burps is found. But someday it will suddenly show up

and then you will have it."

Many people, including farmers, think this is all a lot of nonsense. However, the research goes on. Livestock owners and scientists know the issue is not going away.



Looking at me?



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the ECA Virginia Show

**COMING
SOON!**

Virginia State Fair

WHEN: September 27-29, 2010

WHERE: The Meadow Event Park, Caroline County, VA

JUDGE: Mickey Nielsen, Yakima, WA, President of the Northwest Cashmere Association



SHOWS:

Cashmere Fleece Show

- Combed and Shorn classes divided by age
- 1st - 3rd place: Cash awards!
- Grand Champion for Combed and Shorn

Cashmere Goat Show

- Classes divided by age

DOE SHOW:

- 1st – 3rd place: Cash awards!
- Dam and Daughter, Get of Dam, Get of Sire, Grand and Reserve Champion

BUCK SHOW:

- 1st – 3rd place: Cash awards!
- Grand and Reserve Champion

REMEMBER!

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, check the
ECA Website:
www.easterncashmereassociation.org

We are thrilled to have Mickey Nielsen as this year's judge!

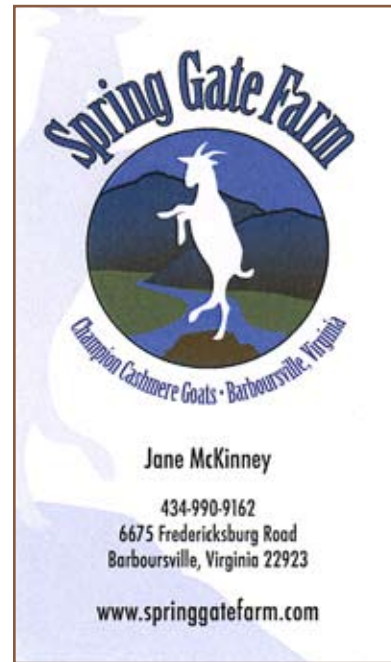
Mickey and her husband Cliff have been involved in raising quality show and breeding animals since high school where they were both active in FFA. In 1994, the Nielsen family began purchasing and breeding cashmere goats. Being trained in showing, breeding, and judging livestock Mickey knows the importance and value of good conformation in livestock and how to look for these qualities. Her herd of cashmere goats has taken many top awards over the years both in live goat shows and in fleece competitions judged by a variety of cashmere judges. Mickey has trained under, Cynthia Heeren, Kris McGuire, Joe David Ross, and Terry Sim.

Mickey Nielsen
Liberty Farm Cashmere
Yakima, WA
509-930-3628
mnielsen7@aol.com
libertyfarmcashmeregoats.blogspot.com

This year's seminar will focus on The Need to Understand Cashmere: Processing and Harvesting Procedures. Don't miss this opportunity to learn!

Check Virginia State Fair Website: www.statefairva.org. for online entry forms, health requirements, and directions to the Meadows Event Park (1311 Dawn Blvd., Doswell, VA 23047) available sometime in June, 2010. See you soon!

~ Jane McKinney
VA State Fair Show Superintendent, 2010



Baby Goats!

THE 10TH ANNUAL Maine Fiber Frolic

THE YOUTH FIBER GOAT SHOW is open to all exhibitors 16 years old or younger with fiber-bearing caprine (Angora, Cashmere, Cashgora, and Pygora) from the state of Maine. Animals do not need to be registered with any association for this show. Does, bucks, and wethers can be shown in the youth showmanship & the Cashmere show. Those showing cashmere goats in the Cashmere Show should bring the animal's combing/clipping from this year. Premiums and ribbons will be awarded for 1st through 3rd place in each class and grand and reserve champion.

All entries must **pre-register by May 31 2010** to participate. Contact: Paul Lewis (207-926-4648) registration deadline is May 31. Exhibitors and or Vendors need to complete the registration package on the Fiber Frolic web site and submit as required. Pens are limited to 4 goats (pens are 5 feet by 5 feet). Goats are expected to be penned by 8:45 AM and remain on exhibit until 4 PM on Saturday, June 5th. Exhibitors are encouraged to post signs and/or provide information regarding their goat breed, fiber type, farm/owner and animal names & to be available in the area to answer questions during non-show times.

Peter Goth of Springtide Farm will be the judge with apprentice Scott Record.

Youth Showmanship – 16 years old or younger

Judging is based on animal presentation and handling in the ring. The judge may ask participants about general goat care & handling. Goats need not be owned by the participant or her/his family for this class. Any age/sex/breed fiber goat may be entered.

- **Cashmere Goat Evaluation & Show**
- **Sponsored by Black Locust Farm**
- **Sanctioned North American Cashmere Goat Breeders Association**

Judging is based on conformation & fiber quality/production as set forth in the Standard for North American Cashmere Goat available at the ECA website. Classes will be divided by sex does, & bucks and age. Those showing cashmere goats in the open class should bring the animal's combing/clip from the current year. The score sheet from the show can be used to register your Goat with the North American Cashmere Goat registry.


- Kids – under 1 year
- Yearlings
- 2 years old & older
- Wethers

SCHEDULE

- 9:00 AM – 4:00 PM Sat & Sun – Fiber Goats on display in booths at Goat barn

Saturday June 5 2010

- 9:00AM -12:00 Cashmere fleece judging in the goat barn.
- 12:30PM – Showmanship
- 1:00 PM – Cashmere Goat Evaluation & Show



LISTERIOSIS is a dangerous infection caused by ingesting something contaminated with bacteria called *Listeria monocytogenes*

ALL THE OTHER BUCKS AND WETHERS had eagerly trotted up the hill to be let out the upper gate to lazily wander the power line and eat weeds that the horses had left untouched. Pepe le Pieu stood alone near the sheds, head tilted and slightly turned to the left, unmoving.

PEPE LE PIEU'S ENCOUNTER *with* LISTERIOSIS

by Melissa Paulson and James Perry
Creekwater Farm, Pembroke, Virginia

When I approached, he took only a couple staggering steps, then stood very still again. He's only a 2 year old, not so big yet, so I scooped him up and carried him to one of our separate smaller pens that we use as infirmaries, breeding and birthing areas.

Though I was unaware of it at the time, Pepe was exhibiting classic symptoms of listeriosis, sometimes called "circling disease." Other symptoms he exhibited within that day were standing wide-legged and pushing his head sideways into a solid object (fence, shed wall), staggering sideways always to the left so that he walked a curved path, nystagmus (rapid side to side movements of the eyes), falling down and requiring assist to get back on his feet, and drooling.

We called our vet who arrived later that afternoon and said Pepe probably had listeriosis. After asking if we had changed feeds recently and if any other goats were exhibiting similar symptoms, he explained that the listeria bacteria could be anywhere in the soil and had probably infected Pepe through a cut in his mouth. He said this was an infectious disease that could be passed to other goats, even possibly to people or dogs, and to use caution when handling any body secretions, and to keep a close eye on the rest of the herd. He said Pepe

may or may not make it, but that aggressive antibiotic treatment was worth a try. He administered IV penicillin and a shot of dexamethasone, and would return the next morning.

We found Pepe on the ground the next morning, not moving and with his head upside down, like he was stuck there, or maybe (as I imagine) he felt stable and able to control his position like that. We helped him up, helped him to walk around, steadied his head as he drank, and hand fed him. The vet administered more IV penicillin, and instructions to give an intramuscular shot of penicillin twice a day until either he got worse and would then likely not make it, or until all symptoms were gone. We were to call him daily with reports on Pepe's status. All of this we did. We were lucky. After two weeks, Pepe started to show small signs of improvement: first he was able to stand without help, then he started to be able to straighten the sideways curve of his neck, and then he could eat and drink without help. We continued the penicillin for almost three weeks. Pepe was returned to the buck pen soon after that, and over the next few weeks he finally lost the left tilt of his head, the last sign of his illness. He has enjoyed a complete recovery and is living a wether's life of leisure in the buck pasture.

MEDICAL BACKGROUND

The following was adapted from *The Merck Veterinary Manual*, www.vetmanual.org.

Listeria monocytogenes is a gram positive, extremely resistant bacteria that lives in a plant-soil environment and has been isolated from 42 species of domestic and wild mammals and 22 species of birds, as well as fish, crustaceans, insects, sewage, water, silage and other feedstuffs, milk, cheese, meconium, feces, and soil. The natural reservoirs of *L. monocytogenes* appear to

be soil and mammalian gastrointestinal tracts, both of which contaminate vegetation. Grazing animals ingest the organism and further contaminate vegetation and soil. Animal-to-animal transmission occurs via the fecal-oral route.

Listeria organisms that are ingested or inhaled tend to cause septicemia, abortion, and latent infection. Those that gain entry to tissues have a tendency to localize in the intestinal wall, medulla oblongata (part of the brainstem), and placenta or to cause encephalitis via tiny wounds in mucous membranes of the mouth.

Encephalitis is the most readily recognized form of listeriosis in ruminants. Lesions are lo-

"Encephalitis is the most readily recognized form of listeriosis in ruminants. Lesions are localized in the brain stem, and the signs indicate dysfunction of the third to seventh cranial nerves."

calized in the brain stem, and the signs indicate dysfunction of the third to seventh cranial nerves. Clinical signs vary according to the function of damaged neurons but often are unilateral and include depression, trigeminal and facial nerve paralysis, and

less commonly, circling. Initially, affected animals are anorectic, depressed, and disoriented. They may propel themselves into corners, lean against stationary objects, or circle toward the affected side. Facial paralysis with a drooping ear, deviated muzzle, flaccid lip, and lowered eyelid often develops on the affected side, as well as lack of a menace response (eye blink in response to approaching finger) and profuse, almost continuous, salivation; food material often becomes impacted in the cheek due to paralysis of the masticatory (chewing) muscles. Terminally affected animals fall and, unable to rise, lie on the same side; involuntary running movements are common. The course in goats is rapid, and death may occur 24-48 hours after onset of signs; however, the recovery rate can be up to 30% with prompt, aggressive therapy.

Other diagnoses to consider are caprine arthritis and encephalitis, polioencephalomalacia (goat polio), rabies, and lead poisoning.

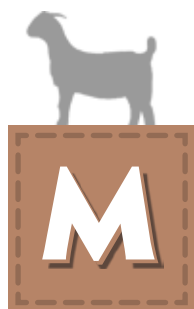


== FROM THE ABATTOIR ==

Notes on Meat Goats

by Katherine Harrison

Blystone Farm, Groveport, Ohio



MY COMMERCIAL GOAT HERD HAS A little bit of everything in it, as I truly believe that diverse genetics can strengthen the offspring. Despite this, the foundation of my herd remains my Cashmere goats. Mrs. Westin, the matriarch of my herd, has retired from breeding. Her last son was a lovely Cashmere buckling. He is currently spending his first breeding season with my Boer does. I have been very pleased with the Cashmere-Boer crosses from my herd. My focus is on meat production, and the Cashmere does are a great attribute to my herd since they are independent & hardy mothers.

I am in the fortunate situation that when I am ready to market my kids or cull goats, I simply sell them to my family's processing facility. We cater primarily to the large ethnic community in the city of Columbus. Our primary goat customers are from the Somali and Bantu communities. When selling your goats, there are several things to consider – and it all comes back to how

profitable the enterprise is for you!

For many producers, the easiest option is to take their animals to the stockyard. This was what we did with our market animals for many years, prior to opening our processing facility. There are many benefits to using a stockyard to sell your animals. Stockyards are businesses that are set up to receive animals at established times. Once you check the availability for delivering market goats, you have a designated time & day for delivery. Typically you can bring as few or as many animals as you would like. The stockyard handles all facets of selling the animals for you. In exchange they receive a percentage of the sale or a per head rate as a commission.

For some producers, this is an easy option. Prices can fluctuate, however, based on the buyers at any given auction. Stockyards can be a gamble: one week you can make an excellent profit & the next you may feel as though you gave your animals away. This is part of the risk that comes with the ease of simply dropping off your animals. The best way to control this risk is

to gather information. Inquire of the individual that runs the stockyard when the most goat buyers tend to be at auctions. Track ethnic holidays that could cause goats to be at a premium. Sell your best kids in a group to make them more desirable, and sell your cull animals in a separate group.

Depending on state laws relative to ethnic slaughter, there may be abattoirs in your area that are similar to the one my family owns. If you are near a large ethnic community, research the availability of ethnic slaughterhouses that may be seeking to purchase goats. While states have varying regulations on this type of processing, operations that cater to the ethnic community are always seeking a reliable supply of livestock. Inquire of the abattoir manager what size kids or cull goats they may be seeking. This type of niche marketing is growing with goat producers.

My family's processing facility opened as a result of our desire to add value to our products. We wanted to have more control over the profit we made from our animals. If you are willing to invest more effort in order to achieve a higher return on your product, direct marketing may

be for you. Many slaughterhouses are willing to work with small producers to cut and package their meat as they need. Make sure you know whether you need your product to be inspected! If you intend to resell your product (for example, at a farmer's market) it will need to be an inspected product. If you sell your goat as a whole animal to one individual who will be consuming it at home, then the goat can be custom slaughtered.

Direct marketing does take a specific dedication. The producer is immediately connected to the consumer, and thus must be responsive to their needs. It takes time to develop customer loyalty, but it is worth it. When a customer has a positive experience,

they will stick with your product for the value of the quality! Never underprice your product – instead market the unique aspects that make it so worth the investment!

Remember that while these techniques are things I have learned from marketing meat goats, they can apply to any product you raise – from cashmere yarn to goat fleeces to delicious goat meat!

"Stockyards can be a gamble: one week you can make an excellent profit & the next you may feel as though you gave your animals away."



What's in your First Aid Cupboard?

by Linda Singley

Bearlin Acres Farm, Shippensburg, PA

You may hope you never need to rush to the space, but your first-aid cupboard may be one of the first places to go in emergency situations.



IT WILL PAY to know exactly where the items are kept--and how to use them. Also in the kit or on your barn wall, put a flashlight and a laminated list of emergency contact information, the veterinarian, and your personal contact information. It may be obvious to you, but you just might not be home to respond. Also provide the name and number of a local friend or neighbor who would help if needed.

For starters, make a list of what you will need. Then designate a place or container in which to keep it. I have found that a hard plastic car care tote on wheels is very suitable. It has many compartments and is durable. It also keeps all my supplies protected from light, mice, dirt and dust in the barn. In extreme temperatures of summer and winter, some solutions have to be brought in the house to protect from freezing or heat.

Caprine Supply, Desoto, Kansas, published a comprehensive list in their 2009 catalog, www.caprinesupply.com 800-646-7736. They have given permission to reprint it here. As with all advice and recommendations, you will need

to decide if all of these items fit with your animal care program. Additional items not on this list include basics like gauze, tubing, stethoscope, sutures, unwaxed dental floss, Pepto Bismol, B-vitamin complex, baking soda, activated charcoal, rubbing alcohol, hydrogen peroxide, sterile glucose solution, film canisters, clean soda bottles, nipples, gloves, OB sleeves, petroleum and KY jelly, paper towels and a healthy supply of clean cloths and or towels. If space permits, include items for routine care, like hoof trimmers, tattoo and ear tag equipment, castration supplies, wormers, tail docking (for the shepherds among us), kid puller, uterine prolapse sling, velcro leg band tags, and the versatile Duct Tape. A general description for use of these items follows.

A reference book is useful for diagnosis or quick help, diagrams and dosing guidelines. For medical conditions and kidding it pays to be familiar with these references ahead of time. Consult your veterinarian for the last word. Basic first aid for humans also works for goats. Keep your "ABC" training dusted off and handy.

For kidding, the *Kidding Handbook* from Cornell University is thorough.

For the nuts and bolts of equipment, the vet thermometer is underrated. Normal temperature for a goat is 102 degrees F. A goat off it's feed will often show an elevated temperature. Keep it handy and have a string attachment for you so it doesn't slip or get lost.

Syringes serve several purposes. A weak kid syringe is basically a 50 cc syringe attached to a 30 cm piece of flexible clear tubing for stomach feeding warm colostrum to a kid. Syringes without needles are used for drenching, washing crevices, and administering pastes to small spaces. Save the packing covers for using to dip navels in iodine. Regular syringes are for any injections you need to give. Needles come in a

variety of lengths and diameters. The larger the number, the finer the needle diameter. We keep on hand 20G 1/2" and 1", and 18G 1". Drenching syringes are specially made larger syringes with rigid steel tubing and a protective round ball on the end so as not to damage the mouth of the animal you're giving the medication. Usually these dispense worming medications, antihelminthics. A balling gun, a stick version of the syringe, is used when giving pills, or boluses, to goats. It protects your fingers from a painful crush and places the pill in the right place.

Basic first aid supplies are similar to those in your home. Bandages, gauze, tape, duct tape, hydrogen peroxide, antibiotic ointment and 91% rubbing alcohol are the mainstays. Add activated charcoal powder for poisoning treatment. Scis-

The Medicine Chest Checklist*

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> A good goat health book | <input type="checkbox"/> Tincture of Iodine |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Veterinary Thermometer | <input type="checkbox"/> Blu-Kote |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Vet wrap | <input type="checkbox"/> Blood Stop powder |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Syringes, 3, 6, 12, 35 cc syringes | <input type="checkbox"/> Propylene glycol |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Weak kid syringe (50 cc syringe and tubing) | <input type="checkbox"/> Nutri-Drench or Power Punch |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Needles 1" and 1/2" | <input type="checkbox"/> Probiotic powder or paste |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Drenching syringes 10, 30, 50 cc | <input type="checkbox"/> KetoCheck (ketosis check) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Balling gun | <input type="checkbox"/> Electrolyte powder (stress or dehydration) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Surgical scissors | <input type="checkbox"/> Neomycin oral treatment (for scours) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Disposable scalpel | <input type="checkbox"/> Antibiotic ointment |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Surgical gloves | <input type="checkbox"/> Fungisan (for ringworm) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Gentle Iodine | |

THESE NEED TO BE REFRIGERATED:

- ☐ Procaine Penicillin G
- ☐ C & D antitoxin
- ☐ Enterotoxemia vaccine
- ☐ Tetanus antitoxin
- ☐ Tetanus toxoid

**This list is not intended to be comprehensive for all situations, but will need to be tailored to your needs, skill and use. Read instructions and seek veterinary help if needed. Keep the perishables current by date. If you have veterinary training, your list may include more extensive supplies. You may also need to consult your state regulations regarding purchase of these or additional supplies. See following paragraph for explanation of use.*

sors are invaluable in the barn. A scalpel, sutures and forceps along with surgical gloves are needed for routine or emergency stitching up. Gentle iodine is a topical antiseptic for scrapes or cuts, while tincture of iodine, 7%, is used for dipping navels after delivery. Blu-Kote is a brand of antiseptic spray. Use caution as it sticks to everything, turns it brilliant purple-blue, and should not be used on certain animals. Read the label. Blood stop powder does what it says. It is useful for sealing toe nicks. It has a distinctive metal taste if you inhale the dust. Again, read the label for precautions. In a pinch flour will work in place of this. Epsom salts can be used for soaks. Hand balm can be there for you and udder balm for the goats to treat dry skin, raw hands and udders.

Nutritional supplements can be given for metabolic enhancement or treatment of problematic conditions. During pregnancy, a doe may become ketotic, or show ketones in her urine. Keto-check is a detection method for testing a doe's urine for the presence of ketones which indicates the problem. It comes in a powder form and is also available as test strips. Propylene glycol combats this ketosis by delivering energy to a goat with this metabolic stress. Nutridrench, Power Punch and electrolyte powders are for balancing electrolytes in livestock. These are usually given orally to individual animals, but may be diluted into the water supply and offered to the whole herd. Probiotics are a general class of supplements for improving rumen function. They come in pastes and gels and are administered orally.

For ailments requiring treatment, various antibiotics are used for goats. Antibiotics come in injectable, powder, pill, feed through, topical ointment, opthamalic, and spray forms. Each has it's own specific use and some are broad range, like penicillin, in effectiveness. Read the catalog or consult an expert for selection and use of these materials. Fungicides are available for use

against ringworm. Various coccidiostats are also on the market for use against coccidia. Some, like Rumensin, are also introduced through feeds. Again consult the veterinarian or feed specialist for purchase, dosing and use of these materials. Not all of these are safe in ruminants.

Other preventatives, like tetanus antitoxin, tetanus toxoid, rabies, CL (Caseous lymphadenitis) immunization, clostridium perfringens (CD&T and BarVac as brands) immunization, CAE (caprine arthritis-encephalitis virus) immunizations, and other injectables are used for protecting your herd through vaccinations for specific harmful agents. Some vaccinations are given upon injury, and some are given with the routine care of your herd. These are available from suppliers and may require veterinary prescription and administration in some locations.

Antihelminthics, or wormers include Valbazen, Ivomec, Levasole/Tramisol, Dectomax, Cydectin, Safe-Guard and a few others. Until you read the labels and consult a reliable refer-

ence, these names seem to make up a vegetable soup of confusion. Only three classes of antihelminthics are used in goats with federal approval. The first of the chemical classes are Benzimidazoles

with common and (brand) names of Albendazole (Valbazen) and Fenbendazole (Safeguard). The second class is Avermectin/Milbemycins with common and (brand) names of Ivermectin (Ivomec) and Moxidectin (Cydectin). The third class available is Imidazothiazoles/Tetrahydropyrimidine. Common and (brand) names are Levamisole (Tramisol), Pyrantel (Strongid) and Morantel (Rumatel). Each of these wormers has its own recommended dosage and application style. As a part of your farm management program you can carefully consider which worms are present in your herd fecal tests and how much resistance is shown by your animals to the classes of wormer you are using. From these data, you can decide which of these to keep in your cabinet. Of course, determining the pasture

"Nutritional supplements can be given for metabolic enhancement or treatment of problematic conditions."

management to combat parasite resistance in your herd opens more than your medicine cupboard. It opens another chapter in the “Caring for your goats” can of worms.... (ok pun intended). Find a short list of goat supply businesses at the bottom.

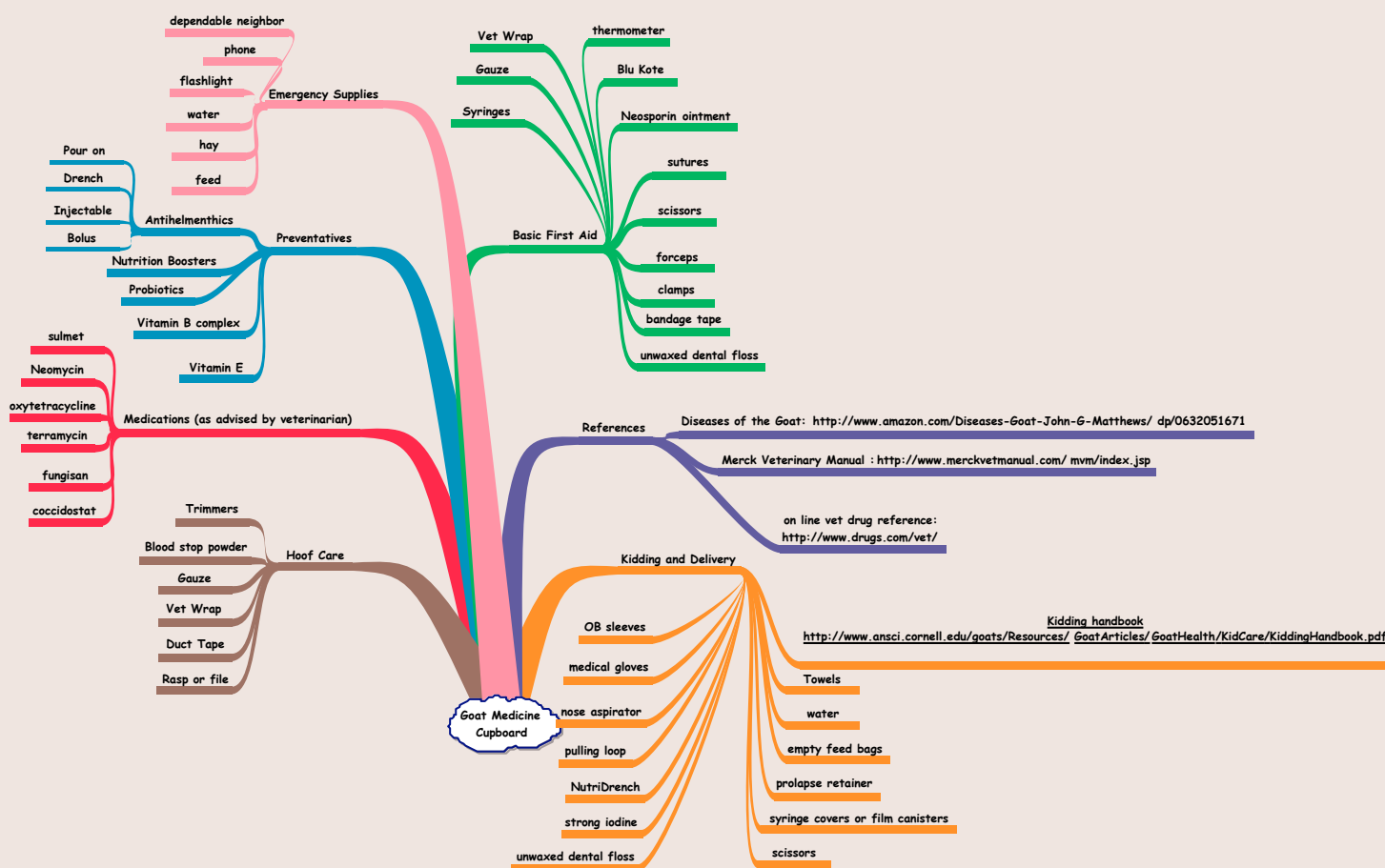
A FEW REFERENCES:

- **First Aid Kit** <http://www.goatworld.com/articles/health/firstaidkit.shtml> Extension Goat Handbook, accessed 13 Oct 2009
- **Goat Medicine Cabinet** <http://goat-link.com/> accessed 13 Oct 2009
- **Kidding Handbook** <http://www.ansci.cornell.edu/goats/Resources/GoatArticles/GoatHealth/KidCare/KiddingHandbook.pdf> accessed 6 Feb 2010
- **Managing Internal Parasites in Sheep and Goats (ATTRA)** <http://attra.ncat.org/attra-pub/PDF/parasitesheep.pdf>, accessed 14 Feb 2010


Suppliers

SUPPLIER	WEBSITE & PHONE
Hoegger Goat Supply	www.hoeggergoatsupply.com 1-800-221-4628
Caprine Supply	www.caprinesupply.com 1-800-646-7736
Jeffer's	www.jefferlivestock.com 1-800-533-3377
Sheepman Supply	www.sheepman.com 1-800-331-9122
PBS Animal Health	www.pbsanimalhealth.com 1-800-321-0235
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