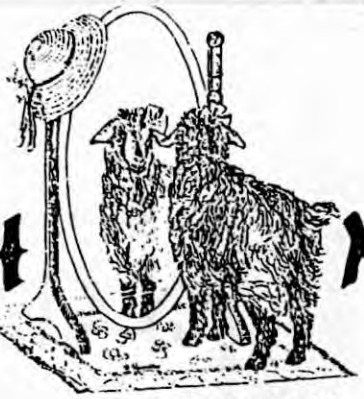
CASH MIRROR

VOLUME ONE, ISSUE SIX MARCH 1990



CASHMIRROR

CASHMIRROR
REFLECTING THE CASHMERE INDUSTRY

CashMirror Publications, 200 Larson Road,
Silver Creek, Wa. 98585

Judith Richardson, Publisher
Wendy Paulin, Editor
Carroll's Printing, Printer

The entire contents of this newsletter are copyrighted. Reproduction in full or part, whether photograph, copy or sketch, is strictly forbidden unless written permission has been given by the Publisher prior to publication.

Opinions expressed in this magazine are not necessarily those of the Publishers.

Results published in the newsletter are from information supplied by clubs and organizers and no responsibility for complete accuracy can be taken.

The contents of the advertisements are the responsibility of the advertisers.

The CASHMIRROR welcomes contributions of articles and photographs. If possible type articles in double spacing on one side of the paper.

No responsibility will be taken for material while in transit or in this office, although it will receive maximum care.

WE INVITE ALL SOCIETIES AND ORGANIZATIONS
TO SEND ARTICLES, INFORMATION RESULTS
PHOTOGRAPHS, ETC. TO:

CASHMIRROR PUBLICATIONS
200 LARSON ROAD
SILVER CREEK, WA. 98585
U.S.A.

PHONE: 206-983-3154
FAX: 206-983-3676

SUBSCRIPTION RATE
One year, 12 issues $15.00

REFLECTIONS

This publication deals mainly with the commercial aspects of cashmere production. In contrast, Cascade's goat business is in the sale of animals to the hobby farmer. These are people who are buying 2 to 4 goats for the joy of having the goats. They consider the fleece of their goats a bonus or by product. Most of these buyers will comb the fleece for home spinning. They, shall we say, are into goats in a very personal and emotional basis. These goats never go through life with "just a tag number". They are always named after favorite aunts and receive the best of care. As you can probably tell, we are not talking economic feasibility here. As a result, kidding time is a time of joyous celebration as these much loved and anticipated babies come into their new world.

So, if you are of a mind set that goats are not pets. And if you sell all of your goats to the butcher when the price of fleece falls 10%, **DON'T READ ON!**

Here are a few "do's" and "don'ts" for the hobby farmer. Do make pets out of your kids. Give mamma goat a few hours of privacy for bonding with baby and letting the kid get it's initial meal under it's belt. Then begin to get into the bonding act yourself. Do this by handling the baby several times per day. Pick it up and cuddle it and God forbid, kiss it! One trick that we have learned is what we refer to as "nose cranking". Take your hand and pretend that you are twisting the nose on or off. If the kid is standing it will push right into your hand. I don't know why, but kids love this form of affection. The more the kid is handled the tamer it will be. The two "don'ts" that I can think of are 1, never hold a goat on its back as you would hold a human baby. Goats and sheep on their backs have their respiratory systems severely compromised. 2, don't ever push or butt with kids, especially the buckling-Unless you want to be knocked on your kiester every time you turn around when he grows up! As a rule we tell visitors to never touch the top of the head of either our bucks or our rams.

Commercial raisers of goats, like

commercial raisers of sheep, usually have setups of races and yards that can handle large numbers of animals. A pet goat in this situation then becomes a real pain in the neck. The hobby farmer is not going to have this situation and it is essential to your's and the goat's welfare that the goat is tame. You don't want to have to run a goat to ground every time you want to check it over, give it a shot or whatever. Besides, the rewards for the hobby farmer are not in fleece prices, but in having loving pets with kids to sell. In your kid sales, you will again be catering to the hobby farmer who in turn will want tame goats.

We have two does that have been bottle babies. People come here with their pencils and papers full of ideas regarding fleece tests, birth weights and so forth. Then they meet the two "girls" and their cashmere research goes out the window. Without fail, they always want to buy these two does. I call one "Ms. PR" and the other "the Sales Manager". Those two does have sold more goats for me than any fleece test ever did.

Another thing...tame kids grow up to be tame does who then produce tame kids. The babies take their direction from mamma and if mamma is constantly telling the kid to keep its distance from you, you will have to make extra effort to get the kid tame. If the dam is tame and loving toward you she will send that message to her baby.

Being owned by a few goats is one of the greatest experiences in the world. Goats are really great friends and totally non judgmental. For this reason many schools and programs for the emotionally disturbed child are now using "goat therapy" They usually use pygmy goats because of the convenience of smaller size. The pygmy goat people have a bumper sticker that reads: "Pygmy goats are contagious". You can believe it!!

Blue Sky Cashmere Goats

Announcing
The First Arrival of
New Zealand Cashmere Goats
in May 1990

Imported through
International Goat Ventures, Ltd.

FOR SALE

25 Top Quality Bred Does and Bucks

Hand Picked From The Award Winning Farms
KIWI Cashmere Stud and Woodstock Cashmere Stud

Complete Pedigree and Fibre Analysis on all Goats
Available Immediately to Help with Your Selection

Additional Importations Due in July and August

Member of Oregon High Desert Cashmere Assn.
and Cashmere Producers of America

Fax (503) 548-0901
Phone (503) 548-2601 • 3626 Northwest Way • Redmond, OR 97756

TABLE OF CONTENTS

REFLECTIONS.....1
By Judith Richardson

THE RUMINANT STOMACHS.....4
By Kay Orlando DVM

REPORT ON INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE.....6
By Ron Vickers

CASHMERE MARKETS
Reprint Premier Fiber.....8

HELP! THE DOE IN TROUBLE
By Miriam Jeswine.....9

WHAT KILLS GOATS
Reprint-Goat Keepers 11

DOC BOGART SAYS
By Doctor Ralph Bogart...13

FEATURE FARMER
Sun Rise Cashmeres.....15

CASHMERE TERMINOLOGY.....19

BREEDERS DIRECTORY.....20

CLASSIFIED.....22

COVER PHOTO: Jenny Eddington of Greenmount Cashmeres, Tasmania Australia, says goodbye to the latest shipment of goats to America.

**********SUBSCRIBE NOW**********

I would like to subscribe to CASHMIRROR

Name_____

Address_____

City_____State_____

Zip_____Phone_____

Subscription rate: $15.00 per year

(12 issues)

CASHMIRROR PUBLICATIONS
200 LARSON ROAD
SILVER CREEK, WASHINGTON 98585

THE RUMINANT STOMACHS
By Kay Orlando, DVM

Reprinted with permission from the Pygmy Goat Memo.

Goats are ruminants. This means that the true stomach is preceded by roomy compartments where bulky fibrous food can be delayed in passage, and undergo soaking and fermentation. These "forestomachs" (the rumen, reticulum, and omasum) probably are evolutionary modifications of the simple stomach. This modification enables the ruminant to "digest" cellulose and other components contained in a diet made up chiefly of plant material. The ruminant stomach is characterized by its great size. The rumen alone comprises over 1/2 (53%) of the entire digestive tract; and combined with the reticulum and omasum a whopping 60%. Rumen capacity in the goat is large, holding 3 to 5 gallons. The lining of the rumen, reticulum, and omasum are nonglandular; meaning that no secretions are produced to aid digestion. They are large chambers for delaying, mixing, and fermenting the fibrous diet. Within this "fermentation vat" a myriad of small microorganisms are multiplying and digesting the fibrous diet; providing the ruminant nutrients contained in their own bodies.

Goats consume their food hurriedly, with little chewing. Upon being swallowed, the food mass passes down the esophagus into the forward part of the rumen. Because these food masses are relatively dry, they do not sink into the fluid contents of the rumen immediately. They are carried to the rear of the rumen, by regular movements of the muscular wall, gradually absorbing fluid and mixing with the other contents. When the goat satisfies its appetite, it seeks a quiet place and proceeds to ruminate. A mass of solid food from the rumen is brought up into the mouth where it is thoroughly chewed and mixed with copious amounts of saliva. It is swallowed again, and returned to the rumen where it soon passes into the reticulum. Goats spend as much, if not more, time ruminating as foraging. It is an important process that prepares the fibrous food for digestion by the micro-organisms of the rumen. Periodically, rumen contents pass into the reticulum. This is usually semi-liquid that contains huge numbers of microbes mixed with the fermented food. Heavier food (such as grain) may pass directly into the reticulum, bypassing the rumen altogether. From the reticulum, food passes through the omasum into the abomasum (or true stomach), where digestion proceeds much the same as simple-stomached animals.

The microbes that inhabit the forestomachs are tiny bacteria (usually gram negative), and larger protozoans. Within the rumen "fermentation vat", these microbes attack the plant material eaten by the goat. No enzyme produced by the digestive tract is able to digest the cellulose or pentosans which form the cell wall of plants. However, the microbes actually digest these cell walls, releasing the nutrients contained inside. Volatile fatty acids, end products of bacterial attack, are absorbed and utilized by the goat. The microbes use carbohydrate and protein released from the plant cells for their own needs. Thus the food eaten by the goat is used by the microbes to live and multiply in large numbers. The microbes are then "digested" by the goat in the abomasum. This "symbiotic relationship" is the fundamental reason why ruminants can live chiefly on a roughage diet that they are unable to digest themselves.

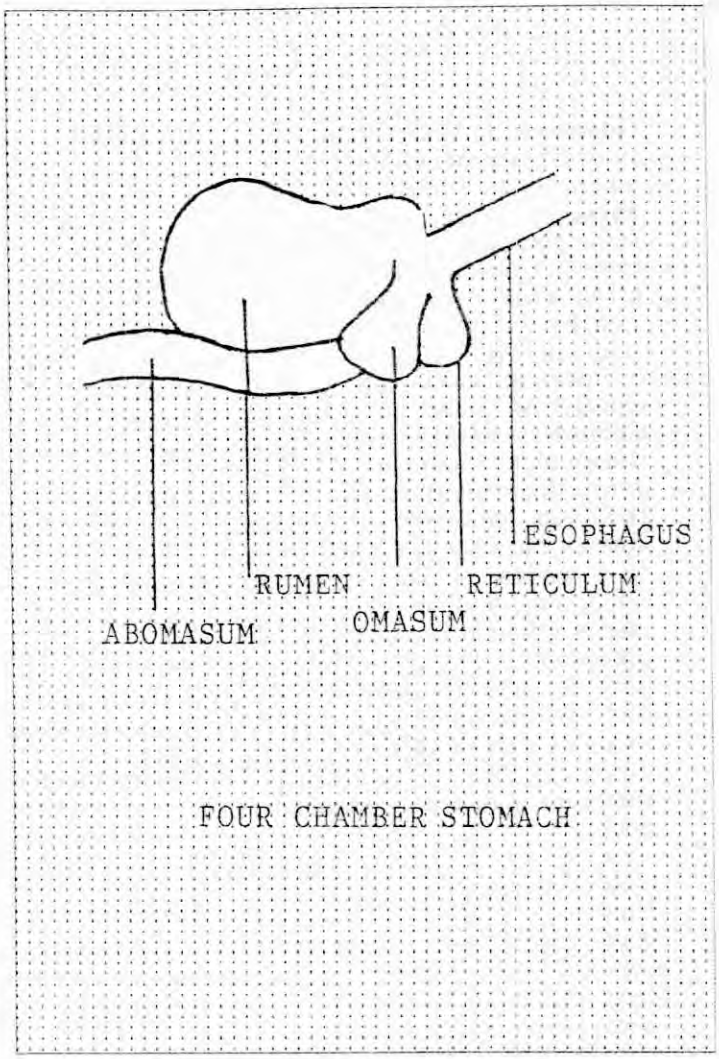
Within the rumen microbes produce B vitamins in large enough quantities to satisfy the animals' needs. Goats with a healthy rumen do not need an outside source of B vitamins. Gases (carbon dioxide and methane) are also produced by fermentation process. These gases collect above the semi-liquid mass of the rumen, and are periodically eliminated by eructation (belching), or are absorbed into the blood stream. The normal level of the semi-fluid contents of the rumen is below the entrance to the esophagus, allowing these gases to be released. Any blockage at the esophageal opening, or inability of the gases to freely escape, causes an overdistention of the rumen with gas (bloat).

The rumen microflora have specific nutrient and environmental needs for optimum development. It behooves the goat breeder to provide for this microflora, as any deficiency in their needs will decrease microbial growth; thus diminishing digestion in the rumen; ultimately decreasing nutrients for use by the goat. Lack of protein and essential minerals markedly decreases numbers of bacteria and subsequent digestion of cellulose. These microbes must have materials to reproduce themselves in large numbers. Rumen pH is usually in the range of 6.0 to 7.5. An increase

(over 7.5) or decrease (less than 5.0) depresses rumen motility and microbial growth. When the ration is abruptly changed to larger-than-normal amounts of carbohydrate (such as grain or molasses), the normal fermentation patterns change as well. Gram positive bacteria begin to predominate, and produce lactic acid which decreases rumen pH. Rumen stasis occurs and a large percentage of the normal gram negative bacteria and protozoans disappear. This shift in rumen pH and bacterial population is called rumen acidosis, and can be a severe or fatal condition. Even without diet change, any illness in the goat can potentially cause a rumen upset. The normal microflora of the forestomach must be a prime concern when changing rations, in the case of accidental grain engorgement, or during treatment of goats with antibiotics (especially those that have action against gram negative organisms). The normal muscular contractions of the rumen can easily be heard on the left side of the abdomen. Listen to the rumen next time a goat is treated for any condition.

The ruminant is born with poorly developed forestomachs. At birth, the rumen and reticulum together are about as large as the abomasum. Kids are essentially simple-stomached animals, gaining most of their nutrition from a milk diet which is digested in the abomasum. The forestomachs develop as the kid passes from a milk to a roughage diet. Until 9 weeks of age, the rumen of kids is not developed enough to meet nutritional needs. Kids should not be weaned until after the rumen can function well enough to provide proper nutrition. As the new born kid suckles, milk is diverted past the rumen and reticulum into the omasum and abomasum by a groove. This keeps milk from accumulating in the rumen, and interfering with the growth of the rumen microflora.

Goat breeders should have a good understanding of ruminant digestion. Their needs are certainly different from ours or other simple-stomached animals. A healthy, well-functioning rumen should be the cornerstone of goat nutrition. Keep grain, concentrate, and molasses levels in the diet low. Provide plenty of clean fresh water to meet the large demands of the ruminant. Be sure trace minerals are provided for both the goat and the microbes. Include a good quality source of protein for maximum microbial development. Alfalfa hay, grass juices, and other browse are all good rumen stimulants. No matter what disease condition for which the goat may need treatment, consider the effects on the rumen. Avoid using antibiotics for more than five days. Avoid antibiotics that may have a detrimental effect on the gram negative microbes of the rumen. Make sure any ill animal is eating to meet the needs of the rumen.



FOUR CHAMBER STOMACH

the Weaving Shed
ITEMS MADE TO ORDER
3121 ODELL HWY., HOOD RIVER, OR 97031 503-354-1963

REPORT ON INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE
By Ron Vickers

(Ron and Bess Vickers are well known Cashmere Breeders in Australia. They have been producing cashmere since the late 1970's. They have been prime developers of Australia's industry and have always avoided the "infused" route of breeding. They have made study tours to China and have judged many shows in Australia. They have sold the top priced bucks at the Dubbo sale for several years. Their bloodlines are sought after all over Australia and New Zealand.)

It is not my intention to touch on those areas printed in the conference notes that are on sale. Rather, I would like to give you some of my impressions of the general atmosphere, as well as to try to fill you in on some of what was said, that, through no fault of the organizers, was not included in the published notes.

Despite being hauled from their beds on the first night by the false fire alarm at the residential college, everyone was friendly and good-humored. Even the models at the parade of cashmere garments, after their initial surprise at the "hands-on" experience, soon joined in the spirit of things. To add to the interest, the dinner and both lunches featured goat meat, the dinner being especially delicious.

The first morning of the conference consisted mainly of research reports, which were very interesting, but a bit heavy for some of us. News of Group Breeding Schemes in New Zealand and Australia followed, then the cashmere scene in New Zealand, United States and United Kingdom. We were told that in the last two countries the industry is very small as yet. But, it is growing rapidly in New Zealand where the highly effective measures taken to boost their production are supported by the free flow of information and promotional material from CAPRONZ. I hope our own policy-makers were listening!

The all-important talks from the processors were delivered on the second day. It was this that had drawn many of us to the Conference, so I will try to give you some idea of what was said. Especially as the two Dawson representatives did not supply notes for publication.

Martin Watts, Managing Director of the Cashmere Knitwear and Fine Yarns Division, of Dawson, International PLC, outlined steps taken with that company to increase efficiency, maintain and even raise their already high standards. Plus, modernize their fashion and design approach to appeal to wider clientele. He pointed out that cashmere now represents only about 40% of their trade. Though they are still the world's biggest buyer of raw cashmere. Whilst he did indicate a willingness to continue to support the cashmere industry in Australasia, at least for the near future, to me and to many others, there came through strongly, a warning that we in Australia must get our act together, listen to our buyers requirements and produce worthwhile quantities of the right quality of cashmere very soon. Martin made it clear that we are, after all, a very small fraction of the world scene and as such we cannot aspire to be "trend-setters".

The inference I picked up from this speaker was that unless we improve both the quality and the quantity of our national clip quite dramatically in the next couple of years, we risk the possibility that our major clients may lose patience and withdraw their support and custom. It was shown that the processors have already spent a disproportionate amount of their promotional funds to start us off, and we cannot expect them to continue to support us indefinitely, especially if we persist in ignoring their expressed wishes.

Martin handed over to Ian McGatten, Managing Director of Joseph Dawson Ltd, to tell us what type of fibre was required. He was quite explicit that it must be free of what he termed "hybrid" fibers and that it should be fine. For example, that the MFD should be no greater than 16.5 micron. Also, because of the costs involved in de-hairing low-yielding consignments, the percentage yield must be raised. Like Martin, Ian stressed the need to increase production of this type of down quickly if we want our industry to succeed. At present, and for the foreseeable future, Australian production is far, far too small to be used on its own. But if it is of suitable quality it can be blended in with Chinese fibre at up to 10% without any detriment to the handle of the yarn. Cashmere articles are marketed to very discerning and wealthy customers, to whom quality is much more important than price. Therefore, the quality of the product is the prime consideration and at all costs it must be maintained at the high level the consumer has come to expect of any garments bearing the cashmere labels of the Dawson group of companies.

Vickers....Con't

It was interesting to note that Giovanni Nesti, representing Filati Biagioli Modesto, the Italian company that currently buys the under 16 micron part of the Australian clip, also mentioned the need for top quality cashmere. Free of "intermediate" fibers. The Italians already pay an additional premium for fleece that has a yield greater that 35%. Even our old friend, Hugh Hopkins, from the American firm of Forte' which takes the cheaper and coarser portion of the Australian clip, did his famous "hat-changing" act to urge, as a friend, growers to produce fine cashmere and to state that we must rid our product of "Intermediary" fibers.

It was apparent that the terms "hybrid", "intermediate' and "intermediary' all referred to those almost straight, slippery fibers, sometimes referred to as "shiners', that identify fleeces that should be excluded from cashmere clips. At Adelaide it was made abundantly clear that in order to redeem the reputation of Australian cashmere, it will be essential to make absolutely sure these fibers are not present even in small quantities in future cashmere consignments. This is a breeders' problem and must be addressed immediately if the industry is to prosper.

For me, and others like me, the highlight of the Conference was the brilliant summing-up by David Asimus, immediate Past President of the Australian Wool Corporation, with his undoubted expertise and wealth of experience in fibre marketing. Unfortunately, by the very nature of his task, no notes were available, so I will try to give you my summary of his summary from my jotted notes, though I know it will be inadequate.

David said that the cashmere industry is at a crossroads. An upward growth in both quality and quantity is necessary within the next two years if withdrawal of processor support is to be avoided. The enthusiasm and commitment of the people involved, from grower through to manufacturer, and the good rapport amongst them, is strength, especially as the present small size allows ease of communication through all levels, a very important advantage. For growers, the ability to make rapid progress in the early stages is both satisfying and challenging and the availability of technical expertise in fields such as genetics and fleece testing means that production can be fitted to the consumers' needs. However, as in all commercial situations there must be a profit for everyone. Our political stability gives us an advantage over most other cashmere-producing countries and in an environment-conscious nation the ability of goats to replace chemicals to clean up weeds must be a promotional plus.

The word "Cashmere" is already associated with good things, for example: quality, style, fashion and sophistication. The product is well established, so unlike the wool industry, there is no need to use our resources to promote the product. Leave that to the brandnames. The fact that cashmere is at the very top of the market helps to insulate it from economic ups and downs, giving it a more stable price expectation than other fibers.

Significant weaknesses include the currently small production level, far too small to warrant distinctive product development. Small size limits funds for research, promotion and marketing and also means we must be a price taker rather than a price setter. To correct the small size, we must make sure, among other things, that long-term returns from goats will match those from other land uses, especially sheep.

Cashmere as an end product has a high dependence on knitwear, which has been a depressed market for 6 or 7 years. This is a particular problem, but measures outlined by Mr. Watts to up-date design, style and so on are a step in the right direction.

Suggested strategies we should adopt include, firstly, to increase production. Existing growers are provided with the means for steady progress, but the real problem is to introduce more growers to cashmere. The industry profile must be raised by more public expressions in the rural press of its potential and the fact that it is backed by the strong commitment of major international manufacturers. The present tendency of some farmers to regard goats for hobbyists must be changed. To make full use of the present environmental concern, the benefits of using goats in joint program for weed control should be evaluated in dollars and cents to give extra impact. It is very important not just to talk to the converted. Get professional journalists to do good articles for stock journals around the country, after talking to manufacturers and people in authority, emphasizing the links with the market place. Get over to people that goats can be managed and managed well. Using skills that are no more and no less than

Vickers....Con't

those involved in first class sheep husbandry. If all that is done the volume of fiber available from this country will be lifted.

Do not think of developing an Australian cashmere fiber. There are enough brand names already. "Cashmere" is good enough. Even with Australia's volume of wool and its domination of world markets, branding it as Australian was not the right policy, nor is it right for cashmere. The concern about fibre specification has been a problem in the wool industry because of Woolmark, but in the cashmere industry it should be left to the manufacturers and processors. Growers have more important things to do!

Finally, remember that the people in the market place have a vested interest in the Australian industry. Listen to their advice.

****MONTHLY NEWSLETTER****

Subscriptions: $12.00 per year
Breeders' Listing Free
Advertising: BUY, SELL, TRADE
.15 cents per word
25 words/$3.75 min.

GOAT NOTES AND NEWS
BETTY HINES, ED.
RR 6. BLOOMFIELD, IA 52537

Aires Livestock Insurance
Dealers in Insurance since 1884

U.S. and Lloyd's of London Companies

Mortality Named Perils Trip Insurance

Your Protection is our Future

(417)395-2184 . 800-641-2072
RICH HILL, MISSOURI 64779
FAX: (417)395-2232

CASHMERE MARKETS REMAIN POSITIVE

Reprinted with permission from Premier Fiber News. January 1990.

Fine fiber fashion trends, especially for high-quality woven fabrics, remain positive for cashmere, despite softening prices and slowing retail activity.

Cashmere trade is consolidating into two sub-markets, fine quality Chinese/Mongolian fiber and weaving quality cashmere from Iran and Afghanistan, according to the New Zealand Mohair Cashmere Warehouse Company's general manager, Stephen Springhall.

The Chinese/Mongolian price is being held at current levels but prices for weaving quality cashmere from Iran and Afghanistan are softening. Cashmere retail activity in major consumer markets is also slowing, Mr. Springhall says. Consequently, little cashmere is moving in the textile pipeline. Little Chinese and Mongolian is being offered for sale or being bought.

Chinese authorities are now moving to bring all cashmere sales back under the umbrella of the China National Animal By-products Corporation which traditionally controlled almost all cashmere fibre sales. "The Chinese move is seen as a good one because it will bring back an element of control to the sale of Chinese and Mongolian cashmere."

Mr. Springhall says the cashmere selling system, after the Government authority moved out, became disorganized and speculators became involved. "We hope that stability will be reintroduced through the CNABC licensing system." "The Chinese appear to have taken a position that if they reduced the price they would not sell increased volumes, so have elected to hold prices and try to introduce an element of stability."

Whether the Chinese stance on stability will be maintained will become clearer at the next key world event for cashmere next April, the Commodity Fair at Canton. Buyers are presently reluctant to commit themselves forward for formal contracts, past the fair date, until they are clearer about China's position.

HELP! FOR THE DOE IN TROUBLE

by Miriam Jeswine

It might be a good thing that goats have traditionally been little valued, because it may be why they rarely have problems reproducing. Given a decent diet and a hazard-free place to give birth, they take care of business just fine. Even so, it is good to know how to proceed on the rare occasion when one does get in trouble.

A trouble kit for kidding time includes clean towels, surgical or obstetrical gloves, uterine boluses, antibiotics, an obstetrical chain or Pull-Eze Lamb Puller (Caprine Supply has them) and small, strong hands. These can be stored in a box (not the hands, the other stuff) in the barn, just in case.

The most common trouble situations are multiple births, a large single kid born to a very young doe or a doe weakened by malnutrition, disease or age. The problem for you is to know when to intervene and when to leave things alone.

It helps to remember what normal, healthy kidding is like. Once the process of kidding begins, it proceeds rapidly. If you observe under the doe's tail, you will see the emerging kid, most likely still in the amniotic sac, which often won't break until the kid's head is just about out. First you will see a foot, sole down, then another foot, and the nose. The kids are presented with their heads stretched along their

forelegs, and once the head is out, the rest seems to fall out. If you see the feet with the soles up, it means the kid is coming backward. In goats this is not usually a problem as long as it comes quickly. In fact, it is rather common in multiple births. In a healthy doe the contractions are strong and it may take an hour or less to deliver the first kid. The second and third will come even more quickly. If it is twins or triplets, the afterbirth will come after all the kids are born. If the afterbirth, or placenta comes shortly after the first kid, then it is probably a single birth.

What, then, are signs of trouble?

1. Weak contractions indicating the doe is in trouble or too weak to push hard.
2. Contractions which continue strongly but produce little or no results after an hour.
3. Two bubbles emerging under the tail.
4. A nose, but no feet.
5. A tail, but no feet.
6. One foot and a nose.

What to do, what to do? First, take a deep breath, and go get your kit. Get a bucket of warm, soapy water and a wash cloth. Observe the doe for a few minutes, then wash around the rear end. Put on your glove and lubricate it with soapy water or K-Y jelly. Make your hand narrow and long. Take another deep breath. Slip your hand gently into the doe, identifying in your mind what your hands feel. Be slow, and if she has a contraction, just stay put or withdraw. Work with, not against the contractions.

If you come upon a nose, but no feet, slide your hand under until you find the front legs, which will feel like slippery noodles. Try to hook a finger behind the knee and draw the leg forward. It is best to get both legs forward, but not always possible. Now you can pull the kid forward, preferably by the head if there is room. Any time you pull a kid, pull down, toward the doe's hocks, and be slow and steady, no jerking. You may need to take an obstetrical chain or lamb puller in to slip around the kid's body to help pull. If the doe is still contracting, pull with the contractions. If not, pull. It may take quite a bit of strength, but don't jerk, just pull steadily. Once the head is out, the rest is easy.

If you come upon a tail, but no feet, the thing to do is to slip your hand under, find the hocks, and hook the hind legs toward you. It is fairly easy to pull a backward kid out.

If you find that the two bubbles under the tail meant two kids coming together and jamming, you have to push one back. I find it helps to enlist gravity in the effort, so I elevate the rear end and then both kids will fall toward the front of the doe and I can rearrange someone for easy exit. You may need to bring feet forward and pull one out ahead of the other.

Other malpresentations can be dealt with the same way, elevating the rear, moving the kids out of the birth channel into

the uterus, rearranging, and bringing out. The key is to be quiet, patient, smooth in your actions, and as clean as possible. If you find yourself puzzled about which slippery noodle is which leg on which kid, pause, look at a goat, and follow the noodle to a hip or shoulder. Grope gently so that you have a mental picture of how things are arranged and the best strategy for rearrangement. Then you can help, rather than hinder.

If you find that there is a revolting smell to the fluids, the doe has a uterine infection. Start with antibiotic injections, and reconcile yourself to dead kids. That's a tough situation. You should call a vet, and plan for lots of nursing.

Once in a long while, a kid will be so jammed as to be impossible to move. A veterinarian can remove it, either by caesarean or by cutting the kid into manageable pieces. If your vet has his or her practice mainly with cattle, you may be advised to wait a day or two. Apparently cattle can wait that long. Goats cannot. They do not tolerate pain as well as cattle, and must be helped within a very short time, a few hours at most.
You may have to do some persuading. You also should consider whether it is worth the cost, which, in case of a caesarean, could be quite a lot. Ask first.

Suppose you have helped one or more kids get born, and there they are, all wet and limp. You may need to help them some more. Make sure they start breathing right away. Clear the mucous away from the nose and mouth if the doe has not done so already. If the kids are slow to begin breathing, rub them vigorously with a towel, or pick them up and toss lightly from hand to hand. You may need to give mouth-to-nose. You'll have to avoid breathing into the mouth because air in the stomach won't help. Some people like to stick a small straw up the nose to cause a sneeze.

If the kids are weak and chilled, they must be warmed. Some people stick them in a bucket of warm water. I prefer dry heat. I remember helping some inexperienced neighbors with a doe they weren't aware was pregnant. It was a bitter cold night, and the northern lights were shimmering in the sky. We took the twins into the house and warmed them in the oven. One of my fondest memories is of a tiny doe named Aurora getting to her feet and nursing.

After you have helped the kids get started, the doe may need more help. I always watch to be sure she passes the afterbirth within twelve hours. If she doesn't, I put another glove on and go in and gently remove as much as will come away without much effort. Gravity can help here, too. Sometimes just walking her up a steep slope or some stairs makes it fall out. Occasionally, especially if there were three or more kids, there may be a mummified kid to get out. They usually come with no trouble. Finally, whether you have had to deal with a retained afterbirth or not, it is a good idea to put in a uterine bolus or two, or if you don't have those, take a syringe of antibiotics, no needle, and squirt it into the uterus just in case some infective material has been introduced.

Goats are hardy and resilient. You will find that your doe may lie around for a few days, and may walk stiffly, but she will recuperate quickly, and you will be glad you could help her. It's a good feeling to know what to do.

Next month: Raising kids

WHAT KILLS GOATS?- A NEW ZEALAND STUDY

Reprinted from Goat Keepers Sept/Oct 87

Goats are not the indestructible creatures of popular myth. Frighten them, leave them out in the rain, or give them the wrong diet - no they don't thrive on old tin cans - and likely as not they'll keel over. So goat farmers will welcome the efforts of MAF researchers who, in the last year, have put together a fund of basic knowledge on the exact causes of death.

The damp, temperate climate of New Zealand may be a relatively hostile environment for these animals. Their natural home is the hot, dry Middle East.

Many of those going into goat farming on the urban fringes have little farming experience. And many experienced farmers diversifying into goats have not accounted for the animals' special needs. Although they look a bit like sheep, they're very different.

Now it would be something of an exaggeration to say that goats were dropping dead in vast numbers on our newly established goat farms. But while numbers of farmed goats are burgeoning, our knowledge of just how to look after them has not been keeping pace.

Because goats are not really farmed in other countries with our sort of environment, we cannot simply pick up research data from overseas and apply it here. It's a case of starting from scratch to find out what does kill goats when they decide to pack it in. That need for some basic knowledge is what motivated researchers at Wallaceville Animal Research Center, in Upper Hutt, to carry out a year-long post mortem study on farmed goats that had died in the local area.

Goat farmers around Wellington, southern Wairarapa and Horowhenua were invited to send in any animals that had died, for a diagnosis. Some 322 animals from 70 farms were looked at during the 12 month study.

Because dead goats are highly perishable items, the study was fairly much limited to a 50km radius of Wallaceville. Even courier services were used to transport the neatly packaged, recently expired goats to the waiting diagnosticians.

Microbiologist Dr. Bryce Buddle was involved with the project: "We wanted to get an idea of the relative importance of the diseases, "he says, "and we wanted to establish contact with the goat farming industry." "It was important to find out how people were managing their animals, because that has a large bearing on the sort of animal health problems they were encountering."

The researchers were surprised by the extensive range of farming methods being used - and by the range of land types.

"We found goats being farmed on everything from good dairy country through the rough gorse regrowth areas that wouldn't have supported any other type of husbandry," Buddle says.

The post mortems revealed more than 60 different causes of death. Only a handful of goats confounded the researchers, dying for no apparent reason.

The causes of death were in four natural groupings: microbial diseases, such as pneumonia and yersiniosis; deaths related to management problems, including exposure, digestive upsets and mismothering; deaths from trace element deficiencies such as white muscle disease; and deaths caused by gastro-intestinal worms.

Size of flock emerged as an important factor. Generally the smaller flocks were more prone to problems with worms because they were set-stocked or the owners didn't realize how sensitive goats were to internal parasites.

Unlike sheep, adult goats are just as prone to worms as kids are. Some goat farmers had treated the kids for worms but ignored the still-susceptible adults. Virtually all of the 18 victims of internal parasites were older than 12 months.

Ruminal acidosis, which killed 22 of the goats examined, is a digestive upset caused by an unbalanced diet. With the smaller flocks it tended to be caused by feeding too many vegetable and fruit scraps without enough roughage, while in the bigger flocks it came about because the goats were introduced to carbohydrate-rich feed concentrates too quickly.

Infectious diseases were more of a problem in the larger flocks, Buddle says. "The larger goat populations can maintain a reservoir of infection more easily. It's very difficult to

eliminate some of them entirely. And with more intensive methods, such as hand rearing of kids, infections can spread very quickly, particularly if there's overcrowding.

"At the moment most of the problems are related to goat management - feeding, providing shelter and so on. But as goat herd numbers increase I think we'll find infectious diseases will be the biggest problem," Bundle says.

And indeed it was a management related problem that was the biggest single killer. Hypothermia accounted for 39 deaths among the more than 300 cases. Heavy rain - even in summer - can be a killer if there is no shelter available, Buddle says. Shearing cashmere goats, which takes place in late winter, can make the animals very susceptible to exposure. Unlike sheep, they don't have any fat reserves to cope with the cold.

Some 33 goat kids died after they had been mismothered, the study showed. Feral goats, or first cross Angoras, seemed to be the most likely to abandon their young. Any disturbance from man, dog or even topdressing planes can be enough to spook the newly domesticated animals into leaving their kids. Leaving well alone during kidding, and making sure there's enough shelter may help prevent many of these losses.

"Many people think that because goats survive so well in the wild, they shouldn't have any problems on farms," Buddle says. "But in the wild they're free from the sort of stresses you'll find on a farm, and they can always move to shelter."

Yersiniosis was another big killer. The organism that causes it is present in many healthy goats, but it's only when they are stressed that the disease shows up.

White muscle disease, which was found mainly among kids less than two months old, is caused by a vitamin E and/ or selenium deficiency. Sixteen of the goats examined at Wallaceville had succumbed to the disease. Buddle says the researchers were puzzled by the presence of the disease in goats on farms where sheep and cattle seemed to be unaffected.

Pneumonia was another disease revealed in the study. Interestingly the pattern of the disease in goats again seemed quite different from the way it affects sheep. Buddle says a lot more ground-work is needed on pasteurella pneumonia.

Other significant causes of death could also be related back to management. Premature births usually resulted from stress; and listeriosis - caused by a microbe which affects the nervous system - can result from goats feeding in areas close to hay rotting on the ground.

As a first step, the goat mortality study has given a clearer picture of the way management affects the animals' health. But like all research, it has thrown up more questions than it has answered.

Buddle says more work is now needed in a number of areas: identifying the viruses and/or bacteria that initiate pasteurella pneumonia as a first step to developing a vaccine; find the best means of administering selenium and/or vitamin E to goats; and a closer look at yersiniosis, are just some of the candidates for future research.

Another goat mortality study five years down the track may show up quite different results, says Buddle: "from the sort of things this study has taught us, we'd expect to see fewer deaths resulting from lack of awareness on the part of the flock managers. But at the same time a greater proportion of the problems will be related to large flock sizes as the industry builds up its numbers."

Are you interested in goats?

Then you need all the
latest information on the industry.

Goatkeeper's Magazine

brings this to you six times a year as well
as all you need to know about husbandry,
management, health, sales information
and show results.
An international magazine covering dairy,
fleece, meat, commercial, stud and hobbyfarmer.

Subscribe today
and be sure of your copy

Subscription $32 (surface) $41 (airmail)
Sample $4 (surface) $7 (airmail)

CM

Name.....

Address.....

.....Post Code.....

Mastercard welcome. Expiry Date.....
No.....Signature.....

Post to:- P.O. Box 333, Forth, Australia 7310

DOC BOGART SAYS.....

Dr. Ralph Bogart is Professor Emeritus of Animal Science and Genetics of Oregon State University.

Selection of Cashmere Goats

All would be cashmere farmers in the USA should be consciously setting up and adhering to a selection process within their flocks. One of the first jobs to be done in the formulation of a selection process is the identification of the desired selection traits in order for the project to be economically feasible or important.

Since the sale of cashmere fleece is obviously one of the main sources of income derived from the goats, the breeders will want to improve both the quality and quantity of fiber production within their flock. The quantity and quality of fiber can both be manipulated by selection and environment/feeding. But one may also decrease the value of the fiber when increasing the quantity (weight). Often when the quantity of fleece production is increased, it is done so by the increase in fiber diameter and not by increasing the number of fibers produced nor the length of fibers produced. It is possible, therefore, to increase the diameter to such an extent that it exceeds the parameters of cashmere. For example, over feeding both in volume and nutrients, causes the diameter of the fleece to increase and this may markedly reduce the selling price of the fiber.

Increasing the weight of the fleece may also be achieved through selection. If one is to use selection for greater down weights it is also necessary that selection for fineness of down fibers is included in the selection process. It is necessary from an economic point of view that any improvement in the amount of fleece produced does not cause a decrease in the selling price which results from having produced coarser fibers.

If one selects for both fineness of fiber and amount of fiber production there may be very slow progress made in increasing amount or value per unit weight of fibers. But there should be no loss in value of fibers produced.

One should also be selecting for other fiber traits that are economically desirable, such as fiber character or handle, without decreasing the value of the fiber.

Some of the nonfiber characteristics that are also very important for economic returns from a flock are:

1. fertility..the ability of does to conceive in the early part of the breeding season and the number of young conceived and delivered from each conception. (live birth).

2. Vigor...It's important that kids are born with good vigor and soon get started nursing. Newborn kids have very little ability to stay warm until they nurse, which starts their metabolic rate increase necessary for survival.

3. Milk production...The does should provide an abundance of milk for the 1,2, or 3 kids that she has produced. If she has the capacity to produce enough milk for 3 kids, she can raise 3 kids if she has that many.. If a doe is highly fertile but a low milk producer, she may not raise more than one kid, therefore, her extra babies must be transferred to another doe or bottle fed. This increases the work load and costs greatly. Thus the important thing is that one wants does that deliver and do a good job of raising two kids at each kidding.

4. Kid with ease... Does should be able to deliver their kids without the need for assistance from the caretaker. Does that require assistance with kidding, markedly increase the labor cost of the operation.

5. Health...Does that are under good care and management should remain healthy and vigorous. If a few does in a flock never seem to be thrifty, even though they are under good management and have plenty to eat, one should consider culling these does. They may have a genetic makeup that prevents them from fighting low grade infections and parasites. This type of goat may be a source of infection or contamination for other goats in the flock that are normally very healthy. If some environmental down grading of conditions occurs (drought, adverse weather. etc.) the chronically ill goat may have disease organisms that can adversely affect the whole flock.

6. Genetic defects...Both does and bucks, especially bucks, that produce an inherited abnormality should be culled from the flock.

One may sell to others less than superior animals, but animals that produce fleece that is not cashmere or animals that pass on poor genetics, be they in fleece or anatomical abnormalities, should always be culled via the butcher. The exception would be to wether a buck that has good fleece but is not superior sire material.

In my next article I will discuss the interaction of environment and genetics.

CASHMERE PRODUCERS OF AMERICA
*****MEMBERSHIP*****

For information about your growers organization, please write:
CaPra
P.O. Box 443
Longmont, Co 80501

RIGHT: Sunrise Cashmere's baby doe "Mona" Photo courtesy of Melody Driscoll.

FORTE CASHMERE COMPANY, INC

148 HAMLET AVENUE, WOONSOCKET,
RHODE ISLAND 02895, U.S.A.

Tel: (401)762-2000 Fax: (401)769-9645

CASHMERE
The New American Challenge

For information regarding
producing and selling Cashmere contact:

Hugh Hopkins, General Manager
Forte Cashmere Co., Inc.

OR

The Secretary, CaPra
P.O. Box 443
Longmont Co. 80501

Forté

Foundation Member Cashmere Producers of America

CASHMIRROR'S FEATURE FARMER OF THE MONTH
SUN RISE CASHMERES

Sun Rise Cashmeres, nestled in the coastal mountains of Northern California, was founded in 1989 by Melody and Jeremy Driscoll with the import of 3 bred does and 1 buck from Tasmania. Their current flock consists of 7 bred does and 2 bucks with the center piece being their 3 year old buck Yarrum Sunny. (See story of the Yarrum flock below).

Sun Rise Cashmeres is in a very remote area of the country surrounded by wilderness areas. The area teams with predators including coyote, fox, cougars, bob cats and bear. Therefore protection of the goats is of utmost importance.

Because of the predator problem, it was felt that New Zealand fencing would provide the best protection during the day and shutting the goats into a smaller paddock with access to a large redwood barn at night would probably solve the problem. However, due to the remoteness of the area public electricity is not available, therefore alternatives systems had to be provided. For the house and shop solar panels with a back up generator provides plenty of power for TV, lights etc. for the fencing, solar fencing panels have been found to be of utmost efficiency and one doesn't worry about the fence going off with power failure.

There is still concern regarding predators even during the day and Melody and her 11 year old daughter Grace spend much of their time checking on the safety of their goats. They soon hope to have some assistance with this chore with the addition of livestock guard dogs.

HISTORY OF THE YARRUM CASHMERE HERD TASMANIA,AUSTRALIA

YARRUM CASHMERES was founded in 1981 by the Murrays with the purchase of Bizaroo does and a buck, Bizaroo Quasimodo, from the mother herd in Victoria. The Bizaroo herd had in turn been founded some years earlier by the Barnes, early pioneers in cashmere breeding in Australia and was based on animals directly from the original cashmere research flock created by the C.S.I.R.O. (Australia's premier scientific research organization.)

After some 3 years the Murrays formed a partnership with neighbors Wayne Harding and Dr. Barry Munday DVM, at this time they expanded the herd with the purchase of selected white does from the Warrie stud and the Kinross stud in N.S.W.. Warrie was a pioneer stud and Kinross the research Herd for Scottish manufacturers, Dawsons. At this time bucks were leased from the research herd of Melbourne university.

The breeding aims at Yarrum were to breed fine white goats producing traditional handling crimpy cashmere and this was quickly achieved using fiber testing of all animals and selecting heavily for white and a robust constitution. In the period between 1986/7 when the New Zealand cashmere industry was being founded Yarrum sold a large number of stud goats both bucks and does to breeders in New Zealand. These animals provided the base for some of New Zealands best herds. Many new Tasmanian herds including Tasmania's largest herd, Woolnorth currently running 4,000 goats, used Yarrum bucks as base sires. Woolnorth also used yarrum donor does in their foundation embryo transfer program.

During 1988 the partnership owning Yarrum was dissolved due to the moving on of two of the partners and the nucleus flock of the best animals was retained by Dr. Munday and his wife. As Chief Veterinary Pathologist for Tasmania Dr. Munday's work load continued to increase and combined with his commitments in the founding of the White Suffolk Sheep breed, it was decided to hand over management of the nucleus herd to Jenny and Tim Eddington of Greenmount Cashmeres. The Yarrum herd is still run with the same aims of excellence and is managed as a separate entity from the Eddingtons Greenmount herd. Dr. Munday still has an input into research and future development of the herd.

Several Yarrum goats from the nucleus have been shipped to new breeders in the U.S.A. during the last 18 months, and some are retained at Cascade Cashmeres research farm in Washington. During 1989 several Yarrum goats were prize winners at the two major Tasmanian cashmere shows. Yarrum 73, a

mature doe was judged Reserve Champion at the World Sheep and Wool Congress show in Hobart and 4 individual class wins were achieved. Yarrum 73 was selected as a donor doe in Cascades Embryo Collection Program. At the Campbell Town show Yarrum 810 a black buck was judged Champion buck over more mature bucks and white bucks. Two Yarrum does were placed in their classes. At this show many does and 2 bucks could not attend because they were still in quarantine for embryo collection.

Yarrum goats are almost all white though with the addition of Berrambool (Victoria) blood via A.I. in 1988 a small number of superb quality colored goats, all black, were produced which have been retained. ◦

GRACE DRISCOLL helps feed the herd of Cashmere goats at Sun Rise Cashmeres

BACK ISSUES OF CASHMIRROR

Volume One, Issues 1- 6
$2.00 for one issue
$1.50 for two or more

CASHMIRROR PUBLICATIONS
200 LARSON ROAD
SILVER CREEK, WA 98585

FREE GOAT DISEASE BOOK

Fiber News is the world's only monthly magazine devoted to goat fiber: including mohair, cashmere and cashgora. It is also the only magazine which takes an international overview of the fiber world.

Our magazine is mainly aimed at fibre production and husbandry. However, we also cover news from Australia, United States and United Kingdom. We have correspondents in both the UK and USA. Plus, we carry regular columns which bring you the latest trends in fibre processing and fashion.

Recent negotiations on postage have allowed us to cut back our costs of getting a magazine to you by 30%. That in itself is a very good reason for subscribing. In addition, this month only, we are offering a FREE A-Z BOOK OF GOAT DISEASES. This is the first book published which concentrates on goat diseases. The author, Dr. Max Merrall, is a world authority on goat health. Not only does the book help you identify symptoms of the diseases, but it offers treatments and advice on prevention. It also carries a section on plants poisonous to goats with color illustrations.

U.S. SUBSCRIPTION FORM
AND FREE GOAT DISEASE BOOK

FIBER NEWS
BOX 641
WHANGAREI
NEW ZEALAND

NAME_____

ADDRESS_____

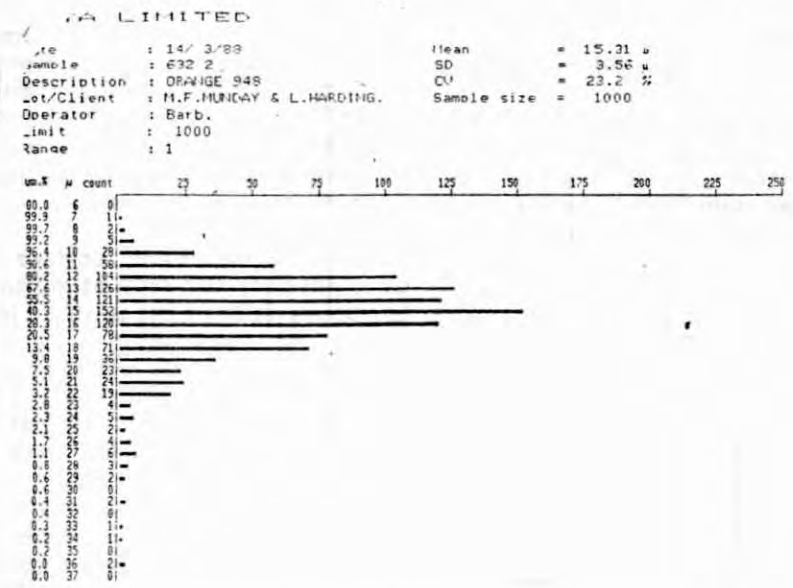
CITY_____

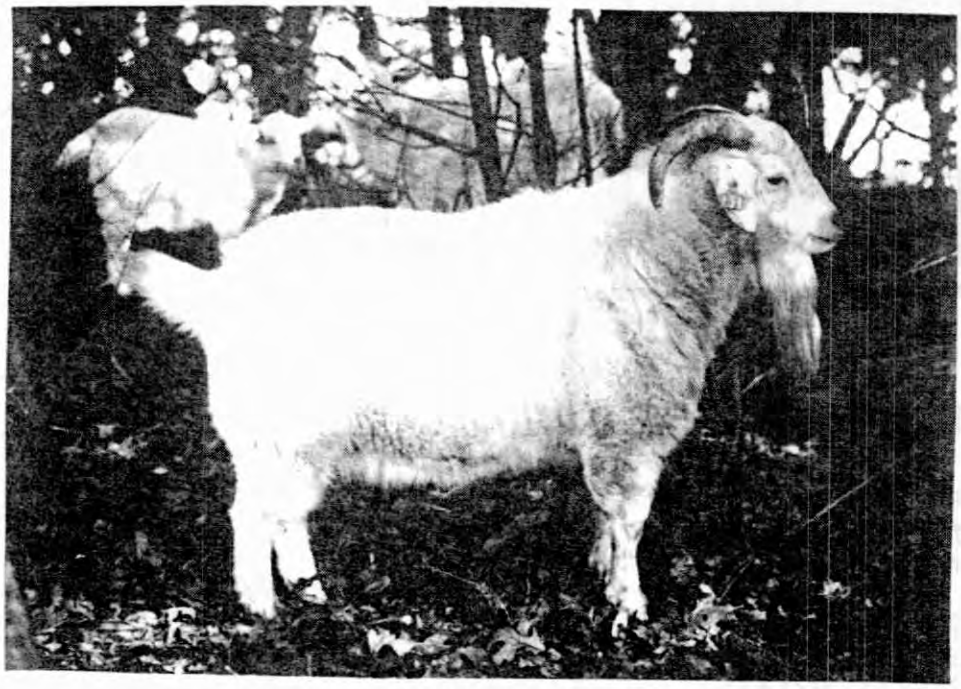
STATE_____ZIP_____

U.S. $44.00 SURFACE MAIL

U.S. $65.00 AIRMAIL

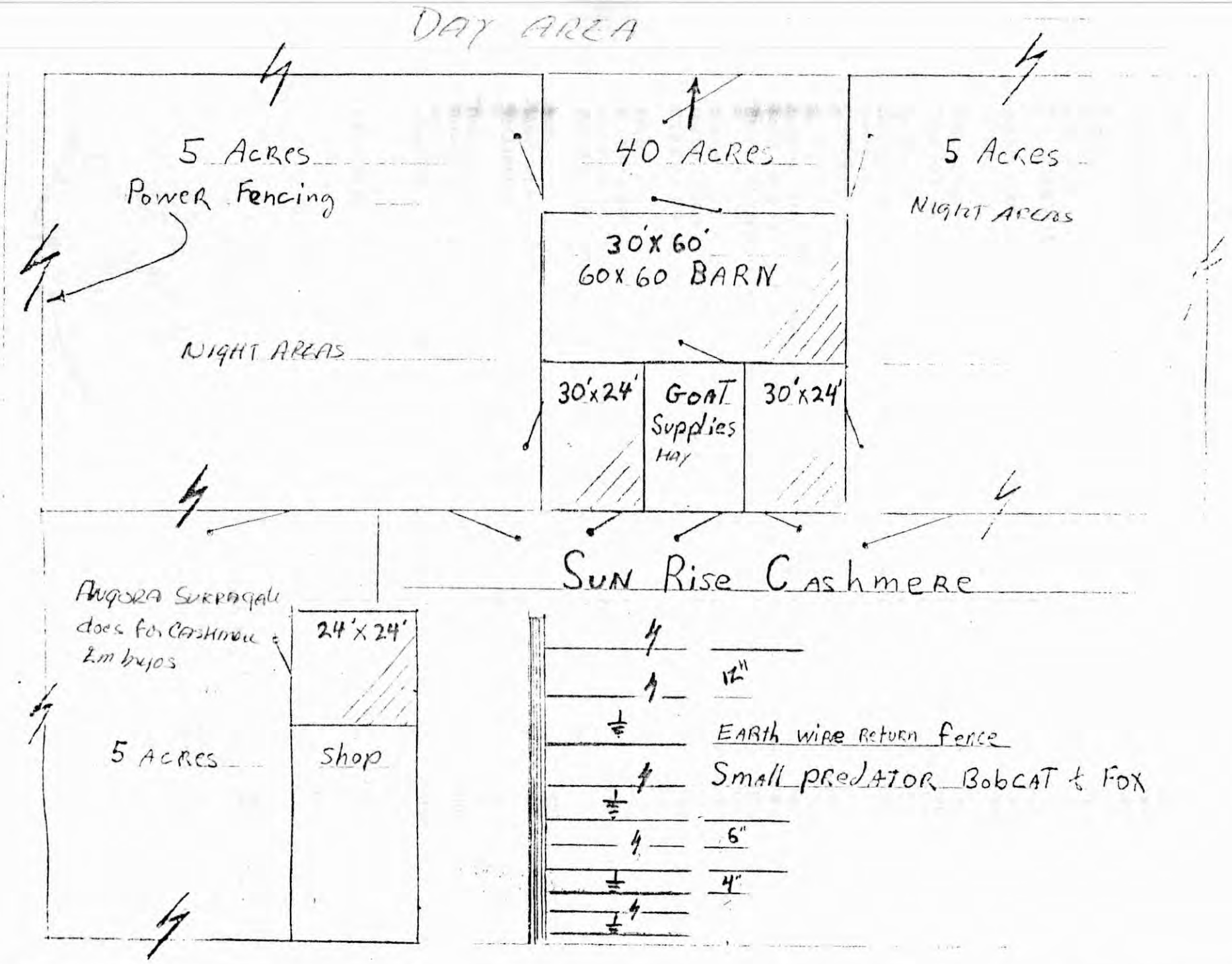
YARRUM SUNNY





SEMEN, KIDS, AND BUCK SERVICE AVAILABLE

SUNRISE CASHMERES
MELODY AND JEREMY DRISCOLL
P.O. BOX 245
SUNRISE ROAD
BLOCKSBURG, CA 95414
707-926-5430


DAY AREA
5 Acres
Power Fencing
40 Acres
5 Acres
Night Areas
30'x 60'
60x 60 BARN
NIGHT AREAS
30'x24'
Goat
Supplies
Hay
30'x24'
Sun Rise Cashmere
Angora Surrogate
does for Cashmere
2m bucks
24'x 24'
5 Acres
Shop
12"
Earth wire Return Fence
Small predator Bobcat & Fox
6"
4"

CASHMERE TERMINOLOGY

ADRENALINE: hormone secreted by the adrenal gland which acts primarily as a stimulant. Synthetic adrenaline is used to increase the heart's rate and to treat asthma.

ANTIBODY: disease fighting substance produced by the body in response to the presence of an antigen.

ANTIGEN: substance, often in protein form, which the body's immune system recognizes as foreign and reacts to by producing an antibody.

CARBONIZING: the use of chemicals to remove vegetable matter from fibers. Not of common use in either cashmere or mohair.

CHROMOSOME: structure in the nucleus of a cell which carries genes. Each species has a constant number of chromosomes set in pairs.

CORNEAL: the cornea, the transparent membrane forming the front part of the eyeball. Light passes through the cornea to the lens.

COW HOCKED: standing with hocks closer together than stifles and pasterns.

CUTICLE: the outer layer of a scale like flattened cells on the fiber surface.

ELECTROLYTES: simple inorganic compounds that dissolve in water and are essential for many of the chemical processes in the body.

DRAWING: operations by which slivers are blended (or doubled), levelled and by drafting, reduced to the stage of a roving.

ESOPHAGUS: muscular tube leading from the pharynx to the stomach.

FATTY ACIDS: group of complex organic chemicals which are the building blocks of fat.

FIBER: The down of the goat.

FIBER DIAMETER: the diameter of a fiber expressed as micrometers (microns).

GENE POOL: the entire body of available genes in an interbreeding population.

GILL BOX: is a drafting machine, used in worsted processing, in which the motion of the fibers is controlled by pins fixed to moving bars.

HARSH: a feeling of fibers which are not soft to the touch.

HERDER: a keeper of goats as a collection as opposed to a breeder.

HERITABILITY: is the ratio of the additive genetic variance to the total phenotypic variation. Only the genetically determined variation can be used for the permanent improvement of the production characteristics of a population. If all the variation is due to the environment (e.g. feeding), selection of the phenotypically superior individuals will not result in an improvement in the next generation.

LONG HAIR: hair on a goat which exceeds fifty millimeters in length (up to two hundred and fifty). Generally goats are said to be long haired when the hair length exceeds the length of their cashmere.

RECESSIVE: pertaining to a genetic trait not observable due to suppression or overshadowing by a corresponding dominant trait.

SERUM: the liquid portion of clotted blood.

ULTRA SOUND: high frequency sound waves used to break down unwanted tissue, promote healing by stimulating circulation and aid in accurate diagnosis.

BREEDERS DIRECTORY

ARIZONA

Chivo Negro
DW Cox
RR 1, Box 37 EE
Elfrida, Az 85610
602-459-9321

CALIFORNIA

Arboretum Farms
Joe and Susan Tooker
Star Route Box 16B
Capay, California 95607
415-843-0744

COLORADO

Cashco Goats America
1901 Arapaho Dr.
Longmont, Co 80501
303-776-9410

Colorado Cashmere Breeders
Russ Nelson and Ferris Hamilton
1762 W Fox Farm Road
Larkspur, Colorado 80118
303-681-3862

Fesenmeyer Cashmere Farm
Jerry P. Fesenmeyer
8422 N. County Line Rd.
Longmont, Colorado 80503
303-776-1647

MAINE

Down East Cashmere
Andree Lawrence
RFD 2, Box 120
Belfast, Me 04915
207-338-2325

MICHIGAN

Stony Lonesome Farm
Susan Drummond
1451 Sisson
Freeport, MI 49325
616-765-3056
Maremma Guard Dogs

MONTANA

Indian Tree Farms
Christine Maurer
Rt 2, Box 3495
Dutton, MT 59433
406-463-2451

PMF Cashmere Company
Tom and Ann Dooling
Pioneer Mountain Farm Inc.
P.O. Box 1339
Dillon, MT. 59725
406-683-5445

NEBRASKA

Airy Knolls Farm, Inc.
Richard and Harriet Jensen
RR3, Box 144
Cozad, NE 69130
308-784-3312

Cornhusker's Cashmere
Randy Hartman
Rt 3, Box 253
Grand Island, NE 68801

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Indian Point Farm
Jody Nolin
Rt 13, Walesbridge Road
Loudon, NH 03301

NEW MEXICO

Jane Jasper
1100 Behnke N.E.
Los Lunas, New Mexico 87031
Phone: 505-865-1880

OREGON

Blue Sky Cashmere Goats
Steve Stock-Morning Waters
3626 Northwest Way
Redmond, Oregon 97756
503-548-2601

Oregon State Continued.....

Champagne Cashmeres
Lisa Faulkner
Adrienne Hochee
64315 Bend Redmond Highway
Bend, Oregon 97701
503-389-5392

Oregon Cashmere Company
Jim and Joyce Ruff
20995 NW Bishop Scott Road
Yamhill, Oregon 97148
503-662-4522

VERMONT

LLC Cashmere
Lydia Ratcliff
RFD #1
Chester, Vermont 05143
802-875-3159

WASHINGTON

Cascade Cashmere Company
200 Larson Road
Silver Creek, Wa 98585
206-983-3154
Fax: 206-983-3676

The Farm Cashmeres
Michel Paulin
P.O. Box 639
Toledo, Wa 98591

AUSTRALIA

Cashking Cashmere Company
John and Margaret Banks
P.O. Box 333
Forth, Tasmania
Australia 7310

Ceduna Cashmere
Jim and Marg Cooper
Chads Creek Road
Strathewen, Victoria 3099
Australia
Phone: 61-03-714-8214

Greenmount Cashmeres
Tim and Jenny Eddington
RSD Ross Dhu
Selbourne, Tasmania
Australia 7292
Phone: 61-03-966-162
Fax: 61-03-966-156

Maitland Cashmere
Brenda and David Atkinson
Campbell Town, Tasmania
Australia

NEW ZEALAND

CASHMERE GOLD
RD 1
TUAKAU
Phone:(08565)775
Contact: Ashley Pothan

SILKWOOD CASHMERE
RD1 Richmond
NELSON
Phone:(054)20-730
Fax: (054)22-273
Contact: Brian or Jane

******BREEDERS DIRECTORY*****

FOR ONLY $30.00 PER YEAR YOU

CAN HAVE YOUR FARM OR RANCH LISTED

IN THE CASHMIRROR BREEDER'S DIRECTORY

****

Name:

Farm Name:

Address:

Telephone:

Contact person:

Your check must accompany your order.

CLASSIFIED

BOOKS

A-Z OF GOAT DISEASES
U.S. $15.00
200 Larson Road
Silver Creek, Wa 98585

ANGORA GOATS THE NORTHERN WAY
2nd Edition $15.00
Don and Sue Drummond
1451 Sisson Road
Freeport, Michigan 49325
616-765-3056

CASHMIRROR PUBLICATIONS : back issues of CashMirror. $2.00 per issue.
200 Larson Road, Silver Creek, Wa. 98585

CASHMERE YARN

CASHMERE YARN: 2 ply, 5 run cashmere yarn in six colors. $150.00 per pound. Sold in two pound cones. Black, Bordeaux, Camellia, Delph Blue, Teal, and Yellow. Send $2.50 for color yarn sample card. 200 Larson Road, Silver Creek Wa 98585

CASHMERE YARN: 2 PLY/7 RUN 100% Natural Dark Cashmere. $175.00 per pound. 206-983-3154, 200 Larson Road, Silver Creek, Wa 98585

GUARD DOGS

MARREMMA GUARDIAN DOG PUPS: For Sale--Pups born and raised in the barn with goats--Sue Drummond 616-765-3065

GOATS

ONE SEVEN MONTH OLD WHITE BUCKLING: Tasmanian bred, U.S.A. born $2,500.00 Cascade Cashmere Company 206-983-3154

FEBRUARY IMPORT. A few does left to sell. Embryo Transfer kids and kids from February Import will be born in April. Reserve now. 206-983-3154

CASHMERE WETHERS: Great for handspinners. $500.00 Colored and white available. 206-983-3154

SEMEN

Prepare now for breeding season. List your buck service or semen available in CashMirror classified.

SERVICES

CUSTOM COLLECTING
AND ARTIFICIAL INSEMINATION.
Ida and Andy Purcella
Rt 1 Box 605
Coquille, Oregon 97423
503-396-3448

EMBRYO TRANSFER SPECIALIST: Have some time slots available during the first two weeks of November. Goats or Sheep for embryo collection, freezing, or transfer: 206-983-3154.

ADVERTISING RATES

FULL PAGE	100.00
HALF PAGE	50.00
QUARTER PAGE	25.00
BREEDERS LISTING	30.00
CLASSIFIED	.45 per word
BUSINESS CARD	20.00

DEADLINE: For each issue will be the 15th of the previous month.

CLASSIFIED RATES

Send your classified advertisement to CashMirror Publications, 200 Larson Road, Silver Creek, WA. 98585 Rate: .45 cents a word.