CASH MIRROR

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CASHMIRROR

CASHMIRROR
REFLECTING THE CASHMERE INDUSTRY

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REFLECTIONS

I have just returned from a 3 1/2 week whirlwind trip. We hit 23 states delivering goats and visiting other goat farms. It was fun and very educational. As diversified are the people, so are their goats and their operations. We saw every imaginable goat with various quality and quantity of fleece hanging from them. As one fairly knowledgeable in cashmere fleece, I saw fleece that I would kill for and fleece that I would throw in the garbage. Of course there was everything in between. I saw imported goats that should have provided some drover's tucker in the outback, and domestic brush goats with beautiful fiber. I saw imported goats with great fiber and so called spanish goats that were obviously part angora. No wonder it is hard to tell the difference. There is so much to choose from.

Now that I have had a few days to reflect - I have drawn a few conclusions that I will share with you.

1) There is no one "right way" of doing it. There are many paths to creating cashmere. The key is in knowing your fiber. If you don't know your fiber you haven't a chance in this business.

2) I could count on one hand, the number of people I talked to who could tell cashmere from polyester.

3) The breeders are sadly lacking in knowledge of goats in general. There is a valid excuse for lack of knowledge in fiber. There is not a whole lot of information out there. But goats in general - care and feeding - is well covered in numerous books and publications. There is no excuse for not knowing at least the basics.

4) There is lot of interest and tremendous enthusiasm for cashmere production in the United States. But already people have gotten "taken" because of their ignorance. People are selling fuzzy brush goats for cashmere when they are but dairy/angora crosses. The upsetting thing is that some of the sellers do know enough about fiber and they knowingly

are cheating the public. This can only hurt that seller over the long haul and be destructive to the industry as a whole. I have said it before, and I say it again – A goat is only as good as the integrity of the breeder. It's a buyer beware situation, severe in nature. I caution you to seek out reputable breeders. There are many honest ones out there. Reality is – there is only one way you can sort through the sales hype and that's to look at the fiber. And while you're looking at it, make sure there is a goat attached to it! I had one breeder selling his goats based on fiber samples from our farm's fleece.

I do hope, you have all come off shears with minimal cuts, bruises, sweat and tears; and that the fiber is spilling over in Forte's warehouse. Now you can sit back and watch the kids grow.

Cashmerely yours,
Judith

COVER PHOTO: After combing cashmere by hand in China, the cashmere is sorted in a warehouse by grade. The quality of the sorting is very important to the value of the cashmere. This is one aspect of the cashmere industry, that is missing in America and may put it at a serious competitive disadvantage in the future. Photo courtesy of Amicale Industries.

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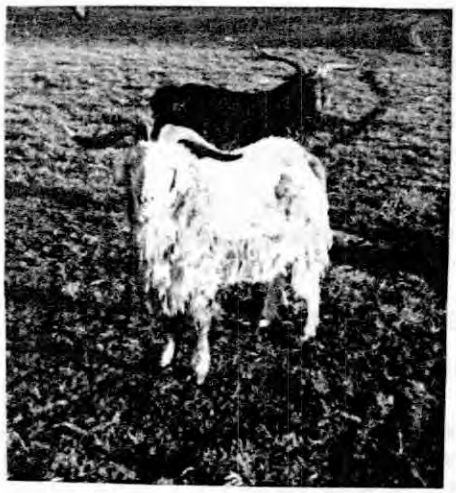

THERE IS MORE TO A CASHMERE GROWING INDUSTRY THAN GROWING CASHMERE

By Boris Shlomm, President
Amicale Industries, Inc. - New York

Creating a cashmere growing industry in the U.S.A. is a vast undertaking. In America the focus, so far, has been on cashmere growing - the animal and its fleece quality. But to survive international competition, all facets of the fiber industry must have a sound structure. Fiber preparation is important to ensure good demand. A look at the table below makes clear the task ahead for the U.S. growers.

ORIGIN	SORTED STD TYPE	SORTED NO STD
China/Mongolian	YES	
Iran/Afghanistan		YES
Australia/N.Z.	NO	NO

China

Up to a few years ago China sold cashmere through one country-wide export corporation. The merchandise was sorted to various grades under central supervision. Quality was very reliable. Lately each province was given the right to export cashmere in its own right and sorting was decentralized. The pages below are from a book of Chinese standard types as presented under the old centralized system and the new system by provinces. Each province has its own type book. The ACWC stands for "all clean wool content" - yield estimate for each type. The quality of sorting in each province varies.

Mongolia

The best grade of Mongolian is called 90's. Grade of lesser yield are 80's, 70's, 60's, etc. These are actually sorted to type standard and price adjusted proportionately.

Both Mongolia and China sell through government agencies. Purchases are paid by letter of credit.

Iran and afghanistan

Iran and Afghanistan cashmere is offered by lots of a number of bales belonging to one owner who has gathered the material from the growers. He sorts them for grade and color. There are no standard types. Each lot must be inspected and valued. Payment is negotiable and usually after inspection.

Australia and New Zealand

Shown below is a record of a recent sale. Notice the many different yields and colors offered. Currently no sorting is done by the growers.

In order to maximize the value of the cashmere clip in the U.S.A., some form of sorting and organized form of selling should be considered. The U.S. wool industry has not been sensitive to this problem and has not received as high a return for its efforts as Southern hemisphere sheep growers.

Sorting is a labor intensive process difficult to achieve under current American labor conditions. Thought must be given as to how it can be done to make U.S. cashmere competitive internationally.

PHOTO: Chinese woman combing cashmere from a goat.

Kids R Us, (R = Raising)
by Miriam Jeswine

It's a good thing mama goats are good at raising the kids, because it sure saves us people a lot of work. Even so, there are things we need to do to help mamas do a good job. We need to provide proper nutrition for the does, a good environment as free from hazards as possible, and regular health care.

First, proper nutrition. The lactating doe needs protein and calories to supply milk for the kid(s). Green pasture, especially if it contains legumes and a variety of plant species, will probably do the job. If good pasture is not available, supplemental feeding will be needed, in the form of good quality hay, and perhaps some grain. If feed is inadequate, she cannot make sufficient milk to sustain good growth in the kids. If you live in an iodine or selenium deficient area, supplements of minerals with those two elements is essential. The doe will not make much milk without sufficient iodine to make the thyroid work, and she secretes quite a lot of selenium in her milk, and can milk herself into deficiency. A correct calcium to phosphorus ratio is important, not more than two parts of one to one part of the other. If you are lucky enough to have lush pasture, supply supplemental magnesium to prevent grass tetany, a severe case of magnesium deficiency. Put minerals where kids can try them out, too. They'll learn to eat alongside their mothers.
The kids will begin to try out solid foods quite young, and by four to six weeks, they can benefit from some extra feed. Many stock raisers creep feed young animals. They make a pen with an entrance that the little ones can get through, but that adults cannot. Kids will squirm in and eat without competition from bigger goats. When they are eating quite a lot of dry feed, two to three months of age, they can be weaned. It is useful to keep in mind, however, that the fast growth of the early weeks is the most economical growth, and it does not pay to risk stunting kids by weaning too young, or by restricting feed.

If you have an orphan kid or a bummer, one that has been disowned, you are sentenced to the bottle routine for a couple of months. Newborn kids will take a bottle as readily as a teat, but they don't switch very readily. If you have to switch a kid from a teat to rubber, you'd be surprised how tight they can button their little lips. Newborns should be fed small amounts, two to four ounces, every few hours, gradually reducing the frequency to about two feedings by the time they are a month old. Many people use lamb bars to save work. Remember, though, that sanitation is excruciatingly important to prevent diarrhea. Clean all equipment by first rinsing in lukewarm water, scrubbing in warm water, rinsing in hot water, and finishing with a disinfectant rinse. A tablespoon of chlorine bleach in a gallon of water works fine. This sanitation will help prevent diarrhea.

The main hazard for young kids is diarrhea. There are two kinds. The "white scours" variety, caused by E. coli is quite deadly and hard to stop. It is more common in bottle kids than in kids raised on their dams, especially in kids raised on milk replacer. The symptoms are a very pale runny stool, with a characteristic nasty smell, and a dehydrated, listless kid. Do not wait. Spring into action. There are a zillion remedies for it, most of which I have not had much luck with. Antibiotics, Pepto-bismol, bleach, Kao-pectate are on the list. The best success I have had is using a product called Megadophilus, a dry Lactobacillus acidophilus which is part of the natural bacteria of the digestive system and which is very effective against all sorts of pathogens, including E. coli. I just mix up a thin paste of the powder and give it to the kid by mouth (also known as drenching). A very dehydrated kid needs intravenous liquids as well. I have seen newborns, who almost always die, survive white scours with the Megadophilus and I.V. hydration. Megadophilus is available in health food and natural food stores. I like to give each newborn a couple of doses and it seems to prevent a lot of digestive problems.

The other kind of diarrhea is green, doesn't make them sick, and is caused by parasites, either worms or, more commonly, coccidia. Columns will follow on those subjects. Meanwhile, if you see green tails, deworm and treat for coccidia, right away. If you live in an area where you can keep the kids dry, you'll have an easier time preventing diarrhea.

Dampness is the biggest health hazard for kids because it makes them more susceptible

to pneumonia and parasites. If the weather requires the goats to stay indoors, clean the pen often. A lactating doe will drink more water and urinate more. The bedding may look dry on top and be soggy underneath. Kids contribute their share of dampness as well, and the ammonia fumes from the urine and manure are harmful to the lungs. A clean, dry place is the most important contribution we goat raisers can make to the goats' environment. Kids can stand cold more easily than they can dampness or bad ventilation.

The third ingredient for successful kid raising is regular health care. Looking at the flock is the most important thing you can do. That may seem obvious, but it is easy to get into a routine of doing chores with seventeen other things on your mind, not even seeing the animals. Do any look thin? Is someone not eating? Find out why. Often you can become aware of a developing problem just by observing the animals critically, and noticing changes in their behavior. You have a lot of responsibility for their well-being.

Develop a routine for health care. Keep a big calendar in the barn and make it a habit to write down when you give shots, deworm, delouse, and whatever. It is surprising how fast time can pass and suddenly you are a month overdue with some chore. It is a good idea to write reminders to yourself where you can see them. I know one raiser who keeps a blackboard in the barn and writes notes and observations, reminders and instructions. Others keep a notebook, like a journal. You may think you will remember to deworm two weeks from now, but I guarantee, it can slip your mind.

It's a lot easier to keep a kid healthy and growing than it is to restore one to health after sickness. It's also cheaper and a lot more fun.

Next month: *Parasites*

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WHAT EVER HAPPENED TO ELMER ?

By Pat Hollister
Reprinted from Goat Notes and News

Nanny and Flossie were pampered family milk goats that lived right outside of town. I didn't know the people who owned them, but whenever I drove by I always rejoiced to see two family milkers who were obviously so well cared for and happy.

They were mostly Nubian but obviously grades, since their noses were more straight than curved and their ears were of the type known as "airplane". I would see the children petting them and watch the two does follow members of the family around the yard, and I knew that here was a place where the goats had found their true niche - lots of milk and love for the children, with the love returned.

I got acquainted with the family when Mrs. Smith discovered I had goats and called just to "talk goats" one day. I enjoyed talking to her; she was an intelligent woman with an inquiring mind, she obviously wanted the best for her animals.

She had bred them to a purebred Nubian buck in a program of up-grading, and of course I heartily approved. She was very excited about the approaching births since they had bought the does as milkers and this would be the first kids they had seen born.

Came the appointed day, and Nanny came through with twin doe kids to much rejoicing. Flossie, however, delivered herself of a single buck kid. At my house a buck is not cause for joy, as a rule, but at the Smiths' any kid was welcome and they greeted him with as much enthusiasm as they had the does. They named him Elmer.

Mrs. Smith called me. "What do you do with buck kids?" she asked.

"Elmer is only a grade, " I told her - I am not always tactful but I was trying to be gentle. "The best thing to do with him is destroy him, or wether him and butcher him later."

A stunned silence. Finally - "Destroy Little Elmer? Eat Little Elmer? We couldn't, We love him too much! Mindy (another goat breeder) told us to take him to the auction."

I always went to the auction in those days. I guess I was a masochist. I had even, in my early stupidity, sold a goat or two through the auction. It's something I don't like to remember, I went, though, and wept over the goats there, wishing I had an unlimited fortune so I could buy all of them and put them out of their misery...

"If you would like to bring him over here," I said as kindly as I could, "I will shoot him for you."

Heart attack! "Wouldn't it be better to take him to the auction?" she begged. I was firm. "No. You don't know what will happen to them once they are sold - maybe they will be eaten, maybe something else will happen to them, something not as nice as simply being eaten. Believe me, it's better to destroy him."

"I'm sorry," she said, "I just can't destroy Little Elmer. I'll take him to the auction, maybe somebody will take him for a pet."

"Worst thing that could happen!" I shouted - but I had lost her. She was polite but distant when she hung up the phone.

So I went again to the auction that week. In the pen with all the skinny, runny nosed kids, the does with half an udder, the wethers with pinkeye and scabs, was a fat slick, cunning black Nubian kid with a red ribbon around his neck. I looked for Mrs. Smith. She wasn't around, but I found Mindy.

"Is that Mrs. Smith's Kid?" I asked her.
"Yes," she said, "isn't he darling?"
"Has he been castrated?" I asked.
"Oh, I don't know," she replied impatiently, and turned away.

I checked. He hadn't been castrated. Nor had he been disbudded. I wrung my hands in despair. Why hadn't I at least done this for Mrs. Smith?

I watched as Little Elmer was picked up by one hind leg and tossed over the barrier into the auction ring, and then poked with a long staff to keep him jumping around while the desultory bidding went on.

"Oh, Mama," from behind me - "buy me that, isn't he cute?" And a bid came - a pet goat for the child, how cute, how nice for the boy to

Elmer...continued

have his own little pet goat. Elmer left, cradled in the arms of a beaming child, his red ribbon perky but his eyes a little wild...

It was six months later when Elmer made his pre-ordained second visit to the auction. I recognized him immediately. He was still fat and sleek looking. He had been getting enough to eat, but he was very large. Much too big for a small boy to play with. And it was worse because he now had very sharp horns about five inches long. He was alert and watched all the comings and goings with interest.

I came up to him and said "Hello, Elmer," and he gave me a soft "maa." I rubbed his head and he arched his neck in pleasure, which presented the sharp ends of the horns to me. "Good luck this time around, Elmer." I whispered, and went up for the bidding.

"Short yearling billy goat here," the auctioneer informed the audience, as Elmer was dragged in by one horn. "Strong rascal, ain't he?" as everyone laughed at the way his feet were planted and how it was difficult for the man dragging him to keep him going.

"Just what we need. Hon" said a man beside me to his wife. "Great for Jill to practice goat-tying." And the bidding started. Jill got her goat-tying practice animal and he was dragged out with a rope around his horns and thrown into the back of a pickup along with two pigs and a steer calf.

Another six months passed. As I came into the auction yard I recognized Jill - and there was Elmer again, sure enough. This time, though, he was tied to the tailgate of the pickup truck and nobody was getting too close to him.

"He stinks something terrible!" Jill was telling a teenaged friend. "I can't get near him. Horrible stinky thing. And the auction won't let us run him through because he smells so bad. I'm just hoping somebody will buy him form here."

A man approached. Jill's dad turned hopefully.

"Breeding billy?" the man inquired laconically.

"You bet, " Jills dad said, "can't you smell him?" Big laugh all round.

The man hawked and spat "I'll give you $15.00 for him."

"Done."

And Elmer was again dragged with a rope around his horns to another pickup truck where a thin, mangy dog was waiting patiently. I noticed this time Elmer's coat was rougher looking, and there were scabs and scraped places on his flanks. But he was still alert, and proud, still ready for whatever life would bring him.

I never went back to the auction again. A few months later a man came over to buy some milk from me. He mentioned that his "billy" hadn't "caught" any of his "nannies" and he was pretty mad about it.

"Bought him for breeding," he said, "and he's no good."

I inquired. What kind of a buck? How did he handle his breeding program?

"Oh, he's a black billy with long ears - but he's got these huge horns so I keep him chained in the side yard, and if a nanny wants him she just comes up and gets it. Works out great - at least it always has before. Beggar sure smells bad enough, he ought to be potent.

Could it be...? I offered to come see the buck and give him my opinion. He said "Sure, I don't want to get rid of him unless I have to, he's a good big billy and good looking too." I got directions to his house and drove out the next day.

There in a field devoid of all but the most discouraged yellow grass, stood Elmer. His head was bowed as if the heavy horns were weighing it down. His bones stood out and there was a large suppurating sore on his left hip, where it looked as if the bone would surely show through, so thin was he.

"Dogs got in," the man informed me. "He fought them off though."

Elmer's chain was about ten feet long but it had got tangled up on the log it was hooked to so he only had a foot or two to move.

"Don't know if the kids gave him any water today or not, have to keep after them kids all the time," the man muttered.

I approached the buck. The chain had cut into the thick black hide on the back of his neck

Elmer....Continued

and scabbed over; the once sleek shinny black coat was thin from lice and rough from internal parasites and poor feeding; his feet were like clubs. When I came up to him he didn't even raise his head.

I didn't look at the man. "I don't think this buck is in any shape to breed." I told him. "Do you want me to take him off your hands?"

"Well, " he said, "I paid $25 for him, I reckon he's got that much meat on him."

"Are you going to butcher him and eat him?" I asked.

"Oh, I don't know as I'd mess with that," he said quickly. " I could let you have him for $20.00

Money was never something I was very long on. Elmer was sold the first time for $10.00 and I didn't have it to spend then - I surely didn't have $20.00 now. But what could I do?

"Look," I said. "unless you feed this buck, and unchain him, and give him some proper exercise and worm him and delouse him and give him some vitamins and trim his feet, he's worthless to you. Take him right now off that chain and bring him into the barn and I will show you what you need to buy for him to get him back to health."

"Buy what?" he asked suspiciously.
"Well, hay and grain for a start."
"Don't have no money for grain," he huffed.

"Then, like I said, you need vitamins, and worm pills, and louse powder..."

"Oh, to heck with it. Do you want him? You can have him. I don't care, he's no good to me."

So I drove home and got my trailer and came back to take Elmer on his last trip. Carefully I took the chain from off his sore neck and used his beard to lead him, stumbling, into the trailer.

Home again, Elmer and I went up deep into the woods. He stood unmoving, head down, as I stood him by a tree and cocked the pistol at the base of his ear.

"Goodbye, Elmer," I whispered, and at last the lifted his head and his eyes met mine. He was less than two years old.

I met Mrs. Smith right before we moved away from there. We chatted, I told her we were moving, she asked about my goats, mentioned that she had been luck only doe kids born this year... and then she said, "I wonder whatever happened to Little Elmer? He was so cute - we were sure fond of him."

No you weren't fond of him, Mrs. Smith, I thought as I turned away. You sure were not fond of him. But I didn't tell her what had happened to him, not then. I couldn't find my voice. I will tell her, though, someday, before her next Elmer is born.

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THE DOC SAYS.....

SELECTING FOR OVERALL GENETIC MERIT

By Ralph Bogart

In our Cashmere Goats one has several traits that are important in contributing to overall merit. These traits must be put into an overall value so that effective selection can be achieved. The general way to put all traits into one figure so that comparisons among the goats can be made is to determine the product of the financial value of each trait times the heritability of that trait. Let us assume that we find that down fiber diameter in our flock varies from 14 to 20 microns, the smaller fibers are of much greater value than the larger fibers. With a fiber diameter of 26 microns, the down is of very low value but the down will sell at a very high price when the fiber diameter is low. Let us assume that fibers of 14 microns in diameter are worth 40.00 per pound and that the price per pound declines $2.00 for each 1.0 micron increase in diameter size. Thus, the value per pound of fibers as the diameter of fibers increases 1 micron declines $2.00.:

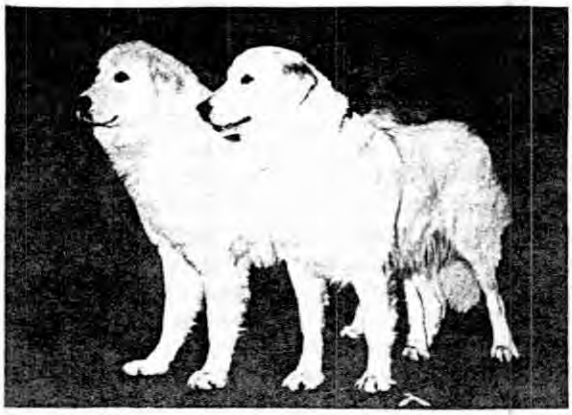
Diameter size (micron)	value per pound
14	40.00
15	38.00
16	36.00
17	34.00
18	32.00
19	30.00
20	28.00

The progress that could be made from selection will depend upon the heritability of the trait. We do not know the heritability of fineness of down fibers but let us assume that it is 0.30. This would mean that the emphasis that should be placed on this trait (fineness of down fibers) would be the product of the value of each unit of change in the trait times the heritability of the trait. With the value of each unit of change of $2.00 for fiber diameter change of 1 micron times the heritability of .30 which is the amount of progress one could expect from selection (The heritability) one can see that progress will be dependent upon how much pressure can be placed in selection for small fiber size. The amount of progress that can be made in any one trait will depend on how much selection pressure is applied to that trait. The amount of selection pressure that can be applied to any trait is dependent upon the number of traits that are considered to have economic value and what is the economic value of each unit's change of each trait through selection.

If we have figures for each and all the traits that are deemed important for Cashmere Goats to possess, of the economic importance and the heritability of all these traits,we can construct a selection index. The selection index is an overall value for each goat for all the traits that are of importance for a good cashmere goat to possess. This method of selection prevents us from ignoring any important trait in our selection program and it prevents us from over or under emphasizing a trait. It does not allow us to overly consider a goat that is quite superior in one trait even though this goat may be quite inferior in several other traits.

We need to gather data as soon as possible so we can develop a sound selection index. I think the first thing that each person who has Cashmere Goats should do is to think about all traits he or she considers important. Keep in mind that one needs to think about all the traits and not just the amount and value of the down produced. You will need to think about ease of getting does Pregnant, difficulties in kid delivery,, strength (vigor) of newborn baby, number in litter 1,2,3,4, 5. Sex of young, kidding date, etc.

After we gather data for a year or two, we can get calculations made on the heritability and economic importance of each trait and from these figures from many of you, we can compute a selection index.



TRAINING A GUARD DOG
By Susan Drummond

The following information is based on eight years of raising Maremma Guardian Dogs and is the result of reading and observing the dogs carefully during that time. We have five adult dogs guarding our flock of 150 angora goats.

Other guardian dog breeds will behave similarly to Maremmas, but not exactly the same. Individual animals display individual characteristics. In general, Maremmas have the reputation for being the friendliest of the dogs used as guardians while other breeds are more stand-offish.

In the first place, an understanding of the temperament of a guardian dog is essential. Guardians have been raised for centuries for their characteristic of protecting any animal, person, or thing which is in what they consider to be their territory. I can't emphasize too much how territorial these dogs are. From the time that they are little pups, they will scent mark their area. As you acquaint them with their territory, even small pups will invariably mark in the same place every day. They also will pee on "their "sheep or goats, on a perfectly good bale of hay, on another dog's food dish, or on you if you don't pay attention. I always take that as the highest compliment.

Guardian dogs work with, not for, humans. They consider themselves as equals with their masters. they must be treated with respect and understanding because they will "do their own thing" no matter what you want them to do. They have been bred to make up their own minds and act independently from their master when the necessity arises.

Guardian dogs can be taken through obedience training but they rarely mind in an immediate fashion as some other breeds of dogs do. My husband spent a great deal of time with our original female, Sophia, teaching her to "sit". She would look at him, roll her eyes, and seem to say, "You want me to do what? Why?? Oh, all right. If it makes you happy!" And after thinking it over a while, she would sit. She knew perfectly well what he wanted but, because there didn't seem to be any reason to "sit", she would only do it after repeated, "Sit, Sophie, sit, sit SIT!!!"

Maremmas haven't a clue of how to herd animals and usually stand right in the way when you are trying to move animals anywhere. If you use a herding dog with your sheep or goats, it is best to confine your guardian dog when the herding dog is working. That way the guardian dog doesn't misinterpret what the herding dog is doing to "his" animals.

The most important thing that a new guardian dog owner must understand is that wherever you allow the dog to be, he will consider part of his territory. If you want the dog to stay in the barnyard, don't EVER let him come up on the porch or into the yard. If he is to stay out back, don't EVER let him into the barnyard. Because, once he has been there, it's his, in his mind, and you will never get him to stay where he is supposed to. As a full grown dog, Maremmas can get over or under any fence. You have to establish with them where they are supposed to stay so that they CHOOSE to be where you want them to be.

When a new pup or dog is brought to your place, the best training you can do is to walk with the dog around the area where you want him to stay a couple of times a day for a week or so. The dog will scent mark his area and consider it his territory. When you move a dog into a pasture where he has never been before, you should walk him around this new territory a couple of times.

Training the dog to respect fences is also one of the first things that you must teach him. Electric fence is very good for training dogs to stay inside but they can also be taught by not allowing them to follow you out of a field. Guardian dogs, Maremmas, in particular, hate to be yelled at so I yell at them if they try to follow me through the gate or the fence, "No, bad dog. Stay." Also throwing things at them lets them know that they are doing the wrong thing -- pebbles, sticks -- snow balls are perfect. Snow balls can't hurt the dog but they really get their attention. As I am training dogs to stay in their area, I carry small stones in my pocket so that I always have some handy when I need them. If a dog comes outside the fence, I yell at him, "No!",

shake him by the neck, and put him back immediately.

I also praise the dogs when they are doing the right thing. Maremmas love to be told that they are good dogs. Your voice reinforces that they are doing the right thing. Never pet or make over a dog which has come through the fence. When he is back in his territory, then praise him and pet him. Also praise the dog when he walks quietly in with the flock without scattering or frightening them. Your sheep or goats have to get used to having a dog living with them and it helps if the dog does not frighten them by running around too much.

Maremmas respond to your voice readily, especially when you shout, "No!!" Hitting them does not work at all. They just look at you and continue doing whatever it was they were doing. Responding to "No"is the basic command that they must obey. Shaking them by the loose skin on the neck also gets their attention.

I disagree with the advice that some people give that guardian dogs should not be petted or socialized in any way because they might not stay with their animals but prefer human company. If a dog has not been touched, you will never be able to catch him for inoculations or to move him from place to place. If he is injured, you won't be able to help him because he won't let you get near him.

We spend time with our pups, petting them, talking to them, and treating them, in general, like you would any other pup. Our dogs are friendly to people who we bring into their territory when one of us is with them and are very affectionate with us.

Since our fields are small, five to ten acres, the dogs do not always stay right with the goats but usually lie on the high ground where they can see the whole field. If anything comes near the outside of the fence, the dogs are right there in a matter of seconds. In larger pastures the dogs are in the vicinity and, because they are such fast runners, are right on top of anything which intrudes very quickly. You can trust them to always be on the alert for anything that would threaten their flock even if they appear to be sound asleep.

We do dominance training with our dogs. Because dogs are pack animals and because Maremmas are such big dogs, we want to make sure that we are considered the head of the pack. We pick young pups up a couple of times a day by the loose skin at the side of the neck and hold them all four feet off the ground for 10 or 15 seconds. Then we put them down and praise and pet them. If they wiggle, we hold them up until they stop and then put them down. This is what the mother or father would do to discipline the pups and establish their dominance. We do this until they are too big to lift anymore. We also roll them over on their back and rub them all over their belly, rub their paws, and touch them all over. This conditions them to allow us to touch them without protesting. Dominance training didn't work with our oldest male, however, at least as far as his feet are concerned. We have to give him a tranquilizer to trim his nails because he won't let us touch his feet. But he is the undisputed head of the dog pack and, evidently, letting humans touch his feet is a sign of weakness in his mind.

Another major training area involves the dog's relationship with the animals in their territory. They must learn not to play with any of their charges. As young dogs, they invariably go through a time of chasing sheep or goats or catching them by the back leg or pulling on ears, but this is largely puppy playfulness. You must catch them at this forbidden pastime and stop them by shouting at them, throwing things at them, or shaking them. Usually this behavior does not last long but most dogs go through at least one incidence of it. Some people feel that having two dogs helps get rid of the extra playing energy which young dogs have.

We teach our dogs to respond to "NO", to respect fences, not to play with their animals, and that's about it. They come to us because we have socialized them and they want to be with us. We don't spend much time in any other training because it's largely a waste of time, not necessary, and very frustrating to both dog and master.

Do not encourage your dog to guard when he is a young dog. His guardian instincts will come into full bloom when he is around a year and a half to two years old. You do not have to teach him to guard. He has centuries of breeding for this behavior helping him. Encouraging him too soon might make him hard to control when his instincts are fully developed.

Understanding the characteristics of guardian breeds and what is necessary to train them is important before you get a guardian pup.

Maremmas and other guardian dogs must be put into a situation where they can succeed and do the job that you want them to. For example, putting a dog into a field with incomplete fences and expecting him to stay there will not work. Feeding your dog where the goats or sheep can get to the food will cause the dog to have to defend his food against the animals which he is supposed to be guarding. I bought one of those dog self feeders when I first got the dogs thinking that would alleviate having to go out to pasture to feed the dogs every day. The dogs never did figure out how to work the feeder but the goats certainly did. They ate fifty pounds of Dog Chow in a matter of minutes.

I also do not let the dogs stay with the goats when they are kidding. The dogs love to help clean off the newborn kids but the mother takes a very dim view of the dog's assistance. This creates a situation where the mother is trying to chase off the dog instead of taking care of her kid and can result in a kid that the mother forgets all about and will not claim.

I often try to figure out why the dogs do what they do when something happens that I don't understand. We had a problem with a young male pulling on the sheep's ears and making them bleed. So I watched him for a period of time. He only pulled on our older Corriedale's ears. They were my most flighty ewes and had not been raised with the dogs. My Romneys or sheep that had been born on our farm just stood and looked at the dogs. They were used to having them around and weren't bothered by them. But the Corriedales ran whenever the dogs came near them. Since Maremmas don't understand the principles of herding, our dog was just trying to keep his flock all together by pulling the Corriedales back with the rest of the sheep by their ears.

I punished the dog for pulling on ears and put him in with the goats until he got older and he never touched ears again.

Good training procedures, a thorough understanding of the characteristics of the guardian breeds, and a good management system which insures that the dog can succeed are all crucial aspects of raising a successful guardian dog. A dependable working guardian dog will insure that you won't lose stock to predators of either the two or four legged variety. The time spent in training the dog is well spent to give you the peace of mind that your stock is well protected 24 hours a day.

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LAND O'LAKES – WESTERN FEED DIVISION DEVELOPS CASHMERE FEED

In 1989, Burke Deming at American Feed and Farm Supply, in Winlock Washington was approached by Cascade Cashmere Company to develop a specially formulated Cascade Cashmere goat feed. Connie Saul, animal nutrition specialist, developed the formula at Land O'lakes/Manna Pro, Western Feed Division in Portland Oregon.

Manna Pro Feed's specially formulated Cascade Cashmere Goat feed was designed to maximize goat nutrition, cost, and feeding convenience. The feed is a complete pellet. This means that the feed contains all of the essential nutrients needed for maintenance and production.

It is formulated to be fed free choice. It may be necessary to limit feeding as some animals may over consume and gain excess weight. One of Cascade Cashmere Company's research test farms found that successful maintenance weight can be achieved on approximately three pounds per goat per day.

This feed can also be fed at all stages of production. However, Calf Manna should be fed to the young goats to begin rumen development. When consumption of Calf Manna reaches about 1/4 1b/head/day, begin introducing the Cashmere Goat feed. Although the feed is designed as a complete feed, allowing goats to consume pasture is encouraged.

Goats being ruminants, are able to utilize fiber sources. By providing an adequate ratio of roughage/concentrate, this feed stimulates the rumen micro-organism. Proper rumen function allows for adequate B vitamin and microbial protein synthesis. One of the major roughage sources used in the feed is alfalfa meal. By the feed providing roughage, it is not mandatory to feed hay. Although some farmers may wish to use grass hay for variety.

In addition to containing supplemental B vitamins and fat soluble vitamins (A,D,E, and K), this feed contains proper levels of mineral fortification. Mineral interrelationships are such that a deficiency of one may lead to improper utilization of another. Therefore, the ratio of minerals must be closely scrutinized. Most common forms of minerals are the inorganic sources (oxides, chlorides, sulfites). Recently, a development of organic sources of minerals occurred. Actually, the form of the mineral is an amino acid (protein) complex. The result is commonly known as a 'chelated mineral'. It has been shown through extensive research that chelated minerals are more readily absorbed through the gut wall. One common mistake made however, is by providing chelated minerals as the sole source of mineral fortification. Therefore, the formula provides a ratio of organic/inorganic minerals to optimize production.

Good nutrition assists your animal to reach its full genetic potential for fiber, meat, and reproduction. This feed is marketed for Washington/Oregon growers, by American Feed and Farm Supply, Winlock Washington. Call Burke Deming (206)785-3801 for more information. In other areas of the nation call your local Land O'Lakes/Manna Pro dealer, and ask for the Cascade Cashmere Company complete goat feed. The Dealer will then contact Connie Saul at their Portland, Oregon office for the formula.

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Cashmere

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FROTHY BLOAT
A METABOLIC DISEASE
By Carolyn Ansell

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Australian Goat Farmer Vol 2, No 2

Ruminal Tympany, or bloat, is a potentially fatal digestive condition that occurs in ruminant animals. It occurs in goats fed on rich lush legumes such as lucerne, sub-clover, strawberry clover or young fresh sally wattle. Unfortunately bloat has become the price farmers pay for pasture improvement. The incidence of bloat increases with the use of fertilizers and the growing of the above rich lush legumes, or young succulent pastures. For example, young grass with a high protein content.

In the rumen lives a large bacterial population. It breaks down cellulose, (the structural materials of plants) and starch by means of fermenting enzymes and converts them to fatty acids which are an energy source for the host animal. As a result of the fermentation process, much gas is produced which the animal must alleviate from its rumen by eructation (belching).

Ruminal tympany (bloat) is over distension of the rumen and reticulum with the gases of fermentation.

SYMPTOMS

The flank on the left side of the goat protrudes, is taut and when tapped, sounds like a drum. The goat is very distressed, stamps its feet, bleats, urinates frequently and walks with a stilted action. The distension continues so rapidly that the goat falls down on its side, breathing becomes labored and unless something is done, will die in half an hour or a little more.

Primary ruminal tympany (frothy bloat) is the formation of a persistent, stable foam mixed with rumen contents. Frothy bloat is dietary in origin and occurs only on legume pastures, or high level grain diets.

Primary bloat occurs because of formation of a stable foam by the contents of the rumen. The cause of this froth is multi-factorial, but certainly the presence of particular substances in the feed is a main contributing factor.

Such things as saponins, pectins, and hemicelluloses have been incriminated. Other factors are such things as the rate of flow of saliva, the presence of certain bacteria that produce a slime coating (extra cellular polysaccarides) and water content of the feed.

THE TREATMENT

The treatment of bloat depends upon its severity (whether the life of the animal is threatened or not). Obviously the first measure is to remove the goats from the bloating pasture or remove feed if they are grain fed.

In the less severe cases movement from the pasture is possible, but move the goats quietly and slowly as upset and sudden movement can cause reaction in the goat making its condition more severe. Treatment of the less severe cases can include ingestion of non-toxic oils, eg peanut, paraffin or maize, as these break up the bubbles - drench with approx 50 mls. Massage the abdomen to spread the oil, even roll the goat over and over on its back. There are also many proprietary preparations on the market and owners should always keep some on hand. In 30+ minutes a second dose may be given if animal has not responded. If nil response with second dose call a vet.

The more severe cases: If there is a gross distension and the animal has difficulty breathing and shows protrusion of the tongue and staggering, then emergency measures must be instigated. Once the animal falls down it will shortly die. An incision can be made with a sharp knife (sterilized) with a puncture to the left flank and let the gas out slowly. Be careful not to allow the wall of the rumen to drop away from the left flank. This can be done by pressure with a closed fist on the flank on the right side. Relief will be seen in the animal. The incision site must be surgically closed and prophylactid (disease preventive) antibiotic therapy will have to be instigated by a veterinary surgeon.

When speaking to your veterinary surgeon, ask if there is any special instrument suitable for goats to use in making an incision in the animal in these life-death situation, that would be better suited than a knife.

PREVENTION

It is important for a farmer to realize when a particular pasture is likely to be dangerous in causing bloat. During these periods, feeding on such pastures must be restricted and supplemented with a good amount of

Frothy Bloat...Cont.

roughage, eg: oat hay, straw, access to leaves, rougher dry paddocks. There are also anti-bloat lick blocks.

Economic loss from bloat comes, not only from sudden death of severely affected animals, but also from a decrease in production of mildly affected animals.

A good pasture improvement program involves the development of non-dangerous pasture - a high protein content mixed with a good roughage content.

Acknowledgements to veterinarians, N.B. King and Robert Zammit.

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CASHMERE GOATS SETTLE INTO THE USA

By Jenny Eddington of Australia
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I thank Wings & Hooves for the opportunity to pass on some insight into the "settling" in process of Cashmere Goats imported into America. Cascade Cashmere Company has now brought in 4 shipments of Cashmere from Tasmania. The first in mid "88 have settled well and produced their first true American families. We are able to offer some insights into just what effect the change in hemispheres has on both the animal itself and its reproduction and fleece performance.

The animals selected for shipment ar all fine fleeced mostly under 17 micron and as fine as 14 micron. The down they produce is of superb handle and very heavily crimped with no luster. This is the traditional Asian type fibre which does not become course with age appreciably. Care is taken to select only animals from herds in Tasmania which have not used the infusion of angora to increase down weights. Animals bred via this route, become course with age and eminent researchers have spoken out strongly against the type and handle of this type of fibre.

As we breed all does just prior to their shipment, they kid soon after arrival. Most purchased, and those does we retain in our herd in Washington are remated soon after kidding and have produced a second crop of kids in the same year. Does grow little or no fiber while feeding their kids so early production figures are not a true indication of their capability in a normal year of one kidding. Most animals however, have adjusted their fleece growth to the reversal of seasons. This has been a pleasant surprise to us as Cashmere is a seasonal growing fiber, basically growing from the longest to the shortest day (winter coat). This has been most reliably recorded in the bucks as they of course have not had the stresses of kidding.

In Tasmania, most Cashmere are farmed extensively and many are part of an integrated farming system where they are used for weed control, we were unsure what effect more intensive feeding would have on their fleece. Most of our imports have gone to the Northern States where housing and extra feed is a must in winter. We have retested all goats with the Australian Wool Testing Authority and are delighted that the micron count has remained constant and fleece production has increased with the extra protein.

It is important for those buying imported goats to prepare for their arrival and have good quarters and feed on hand. The rigors of the long flight and the quarantining in Honolulu is very stressful to the goats and they need careful "settling in". Having said that, we have had no problems, but I think, only because of the extra care they have had.

Cashmere is indeed a wonderful fiber and almost addictive to handle. It is in short supply world-wide and most of the worlds supply ends up in the wardrobes of Americans. The two major processors in America are very eager to see the industry develop at home. However, to have a real industry you need many millions of goats, so the scope is virtually endless at this stage. Cashmere is produced by some 70 breeds of goats worldwide, hence, there is not a typical cashmere goat. They come in all colors from white, to grey, fawn, brown, and solid black. They are a medium size goat of athletic appearance compared to angoras. White fiber is the most expensive in Australia, but the price of colored fiber has risen appreciably in the last 2 years, so at present, there is not a significant difference. In America there is no price differentiation at the moment for color. I confess to a personal passion for black goats which produce brown down. As a spinner, the naturally colored fibers hold more interest than white does. I find Cashmere, though a little challenging at first, a wonderful fiber to work with. We have had a lot of interest in the fiber from America's fiber craft workers.

I warn people that Cashmere and the goats that produce it can become an all consuming passion. And, I must stress that it is very important to read and ask as many questions as possible if you are considering entering in the challenge. All goats should be tested by the Australian Wool Testing Authority prior to purchase and records of the parentage and their fleece production should b e available.

For those considering the breeding up to Cashmere using Spanish meat goats or dairy goats, the path is slower, but with careful selection, the production of Cashmere is possible. I have used dairy goats experimentally and find the Toggenburg the most successful, as their skin content of the down producing secondary follicles, are the greatest.

I had the opportunity to see some spanish meat goats during my visit in June, and my comment, admittedly based on little experience, is that they need to be carefully screened. All who produce fluff are not the ideal base animal. Maybe some have at some stage been infused with angora and some while looking fluffy, had fiber more akin in structure to fine mohair.

The use of modern genetic tools, such as semen and embryos, would seem the ideal way to increase Americas herd size with quality animals most rapidly. In May of last year, we collected 890 embryos from top matings and these embryos will be implanted into recipient does in Washington this fall. The collection averaged 11 embryos per donor doe frozen. And we only froze the #1 and #2 grade embryos, disregarding all but the perfect. Semen from top Australian bucks is now readily available for the use of U.S. Breeders.

I wish all those Americans smitten by the cashmere challenge the very best for their future breeding. We are always happy to answer inquiries and provide written answers to questions. Feel free to write:

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HAPPY HERDSMAN

In March of 1989 Cascade Cashmere Company welcomed Mary L. Peck as herdsman for their Silver Creek Washington flock. She comes to Cascade with a wealth of animal husbandry experience and enthusiasm; plus a new found desire to work with cashmere.

Mary was born in Denver, and attended Northfield Mount Hermon school in northern Massachusetts (NMH). "It was at NMH where I discovered my love for animals." Mary said. And according to Mary, it wasn't long after that she decided that the rural life was for her. "Then I took a weaving course that taught me what a great fiber sheep wool was to work with. I decided then to combine my interests in animals and wool and pursue an Animal Sciences degree at Colorado State University."

After graduation in 1989, Mary was selected to take part in a student exchange program between Colorado State University and Roseworthy Agricultural College in South Australia. Mary worked at two of the top sheep studs in South Australia: Kentish Downs Polled Dorsets and Moorundie Park Polled Merinos. "It was a great opportunity to learn to distinguish characteristics of good meat and wool production." Mary said, "I also learned to class sheep wool, shear and skirt fleeces." Mary left Australia, with a lot of hands on experience, bags of fleece to spin, and many new friends.

After returning to the United States, Mary contacted Ferris Hamilton of Colorado Cashmere Breeders. She had read about Hamilton's herd of cashmeres in an alumni magazine and was curious about this luxurious fiber. It was then she discovered that Cascade Cashmere may have an opening for a herdsman.

Mary was flown to Washington by Cascade Cashmere Company two days later. "We think Mary is going to be a real asset to the farm." said Judith Richardson. "She has an eye for fiber already, and an eagerness to learn. Now she just needs to learn about cashmere." Mary arrived just in time to manage kidding and shearing time while Judith was in Maine. "We have kidded out 13 cashmeres so far, some of which are embryo transfer kids from the research project." Cascade Cashmere Company has approximately 200 cashmere goats that are for sale and breeding. This year Mary will participate in the selection of breeding groups for next years kids. She is also responsible for updating and testing the computer genetic tracking system Cascade Cashmere Company is developing. "Cashmere is such a great fiber" said Mary, "I am delighted to be on the ground floor of such a new and exciting industry." In the future Mary hopes to have her own herd of fine wooled goats and sheep.

CASHMIRROR'S FEATURE FARMER OF THE MONTH

COLORADO CASHMERE BREEDERS

Colorado Cashmere Breeders is a division of Blue Rock Ranch. The ranch was developed seven years ago. It consists of fifteen hundred acres of pasture and hay meadows. It is located thirty-five miles southwest of Denver and our altitude is about seven thousand feet. It's in a semiarid region located in the foothills. Most of our moisture comes in the form of snow. And, as we write the snow is falling.....a foot and a half and still counting.

I, Russ Nelson, live on the ranch with my wife Vivian and son Corey. My job is to run the haying operation and manage the goats. Mike Sandstoe helps me with the day to day operations and also lives here on the ranch with his family.

The primary use of the ranch property is a commercial hay operation. Because of the increasing demand for water it is becoming harder to irrigate our hay fields from the river. This is one reason we looked at diversifying the income of the ranch. After several years of looking at many different ventures we decided on the cashmere goat business.

There are several buildings on the property that are now being used for goat shelters. They were here from earlier horse and cattle operations. As a result, we didn't need to make very many changes to adapt these buildings to our goat operation. We have been using electric fence as the main means of holding the animals.

Our goals in the cashmere business are to develop a line of high-quality animals for our own fiber herd. We also plan to sell breeding stock. We are excited about the growth of this industry. And as a result, are also actively participating in the development of CaPra. (Cashmere Producers of America)

We hope to have a herd of one thousand animals on Blue Rock Ranch some day. We know it will take a lot of careful selection, breeding, and time, but this is one of the big challenges of this business.

LAYOUT: COLORADO CASHMERE BREEDERS

The surrogate mothers for our embryo transfer program are in the river bottom area now. They are allowed to come into the enclosed building at night and during snow storms.

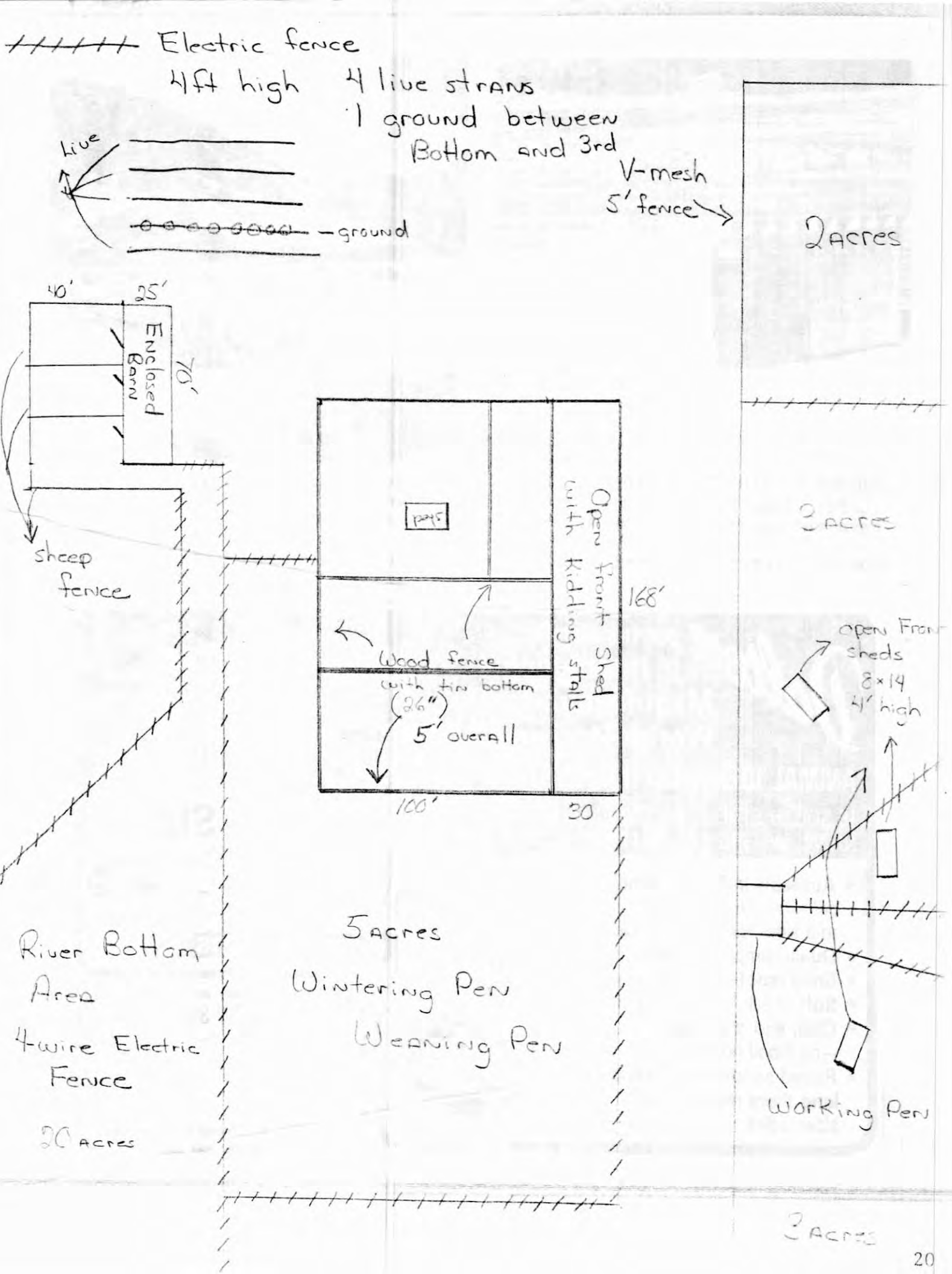
Our existing cashmere herd is in the big open front building at this time. They will be kidding soon. After weaning we will be putting them on the hay meadows that have been cut.

The four smaller pastures are where we keep our bucks during the summer and winter when they aren't being used.

All new fencing will be electric fence. We use high tensile wire. The ground wire between the first and second live wires has became very important in keeping the animals in.

ELVIS LIVES !

ELVIS CCB129, hams it up for the camera.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Bottom and 3rd
Live
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V-mesh
5' fence
2 Acres
40'
25'
Enclosed Barn
70'
Sheep fence
pens
Open front Shed with Kidding stalls
168'
Wood fence
with tin bottom
(26")
5' overall
100'
30
3 Acres
open Front sheds
8x14
4' high
River Bottom Area
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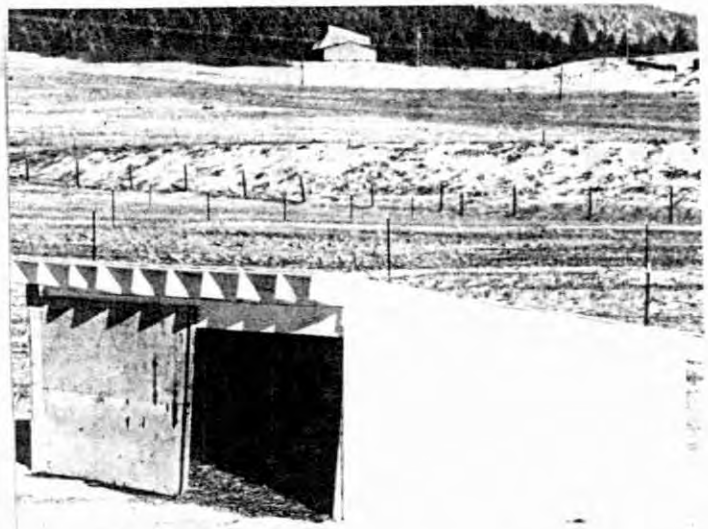

COLORADO CASHMERE BREEDERS, Larkspur, Colorado. Facilities include a (LEFT) Loafing shed for the buckling cashmeres. (right) a separate barn and pasture for the Angora Surrogate mothers.

Electric fencing is used on all goat pastures.

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THE GOAT WIDOW'S TALE
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Australian Goat Farmer Vol 6.

I know middle age brings its problems and many women end up golf widows or bowler widows, which is fairly respectable, but I am a goat widow!

After years of talking about farming goats my husband levered himself out of his armchair, turned of the tele and went out and bought four goats. Clarissa, Bubby, Soo-soo and Dell. I think I would rather he had found a twenty-year old cutie. His passion for these goats makes Romeo's obsession with Juliet seem like a casual acquaintance.

While the whole harem demands all his time he seems particularly bewitched by one of the old dears, Clarissa. Now, I'm no raving beauty, never have been, but to be spurned for a goat, who isn't even young, is most humiliating. Without word of a lie she is ragged, hairy, large horned and bearded. He found her in the local classifieds, drove two hundred kilometers to meet her and it was love at first sight. (Why can't he read the "Escort" columns like other men?) He was quite unaffected by her bad breath and lack of good looks. He simply placed a towel on the back seat of our family Kingswood and lifted her in.

He arrived home with Clarissa on his lap and covered in goat dung but smiling as if he had won Lotto.

After that, I've hardly seem him. He spends every waking hour in the goat shed blissfully attending to his new loves, hand feeding, clipping their toe nails, drenching them and doing exactly what to their udders I scarcely dare imagine. Every part of our savings has gone to provide a home for these hussies.

This week, though, has been the very hardest to take. Last Tuesday, in the dead of night, a piercing sound shattered my sleep. My reaction was that we were being raided by the PLO at least but, to my dismay, it was the sophisticated alarm system my once beloved has installed to indicate any excitement in the Taj ma hall (goat shed).

With towels and hot water and squeals of delight he disappeared, apparently to assist his loves with their reproductive endeavors.

Just before breakfast he re-appeared, slamming the back door, kicking the dog and frightening the cat half to death. Proudly he announced that Bubby had a boy and Soo-soo a girl. After checking his goat bible he began to elaborate on fibre, density, frame size scrotum shape and proclaimed that Bubby's boy will be worth a positive fortune as a stud buck. The next day Dell did her job and produced a boy too, which caused great pain as this fellow is certain competition for Bubby's boy now named Hercules.

Clarissa, however, has her special wiley ways of demanding attention. For nights he lay sleepless waiting for her to need him; by day he dashed home from work at lunch and tea breaks. But Clarissa disdainfully chewed her cud and refused to tell him "when".

And, of course, it happened between his visits. To his total dismay Clarissa did not wait upon his professional assistance; she produced two girls all by herself. I was abused, not her ladyship, for not sending for him at the first signs of labor so he could make a mercy dash.

After watching the coos and sighs of delight as he frolics with his so called kids I feel so left out. A golf widow has others who understand: I could join a club, so to speak. If my rival was another woman I could fight back, and sign up with Jenny Craig.

But how can I compete with these goats?

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

CASHMERE TERMINOLOGY

This months terminology is devoted to Artificial Insemination (A.I.) and the equipment used to perform A.I..

Adapter: small colored piece of plastic within a sheath that ensures proper seating of the straw and prevents semen from leaking back into sheath.

Artificial vagina: Used in semen collection for A.I. A bucks penis can enter one end of the A.V., while the other end is attached to a glass collection tube that holds the semen.

Canister: Part of the liquid nitrogen refrigerator. The canister is a large metal tube that holds from 9 to 36 racks, although some extremely large stationary refrigerators can hold up to 72.

Cito Cutter: Plastic straw cutter. After being inserted in the Cito cutter, the crimp-sealed end of a straw is clipped off straight across and at the proper length.

Index ring: Secures canister handles at the top of the liquid nitrogen refrigerator.

Index spider: Secures canisters in the bottom of the liquid nitrogen refrigerator.

Monitor ampules: Devices that warn of possible refrigerator warm-ups or canister mishandling. The two monitor ampules are filled with special red and blue liquids that melt at certain temperatures.

Neck tube: Part of the liquid nitrogen refrigerator in which the specially designed stopper is inserted.

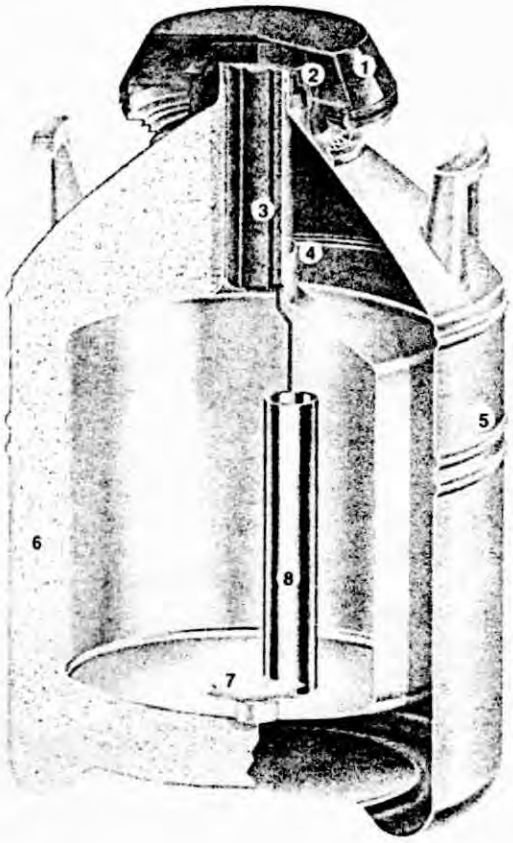
Rack: Metal/plastic tube or goblet that holds semen-filled straws. Racks are designed to hold straws in each of the top and bottom sections. Racks snap onto canes and the cane sits into the canister.

Sheath: Disposable plastic tube that fits over the syringe and holds straws in place. Several types are available, including split or un-split, and with or without adapters.

Straw: Unit of packaging for frozen semen.

The plastic straws are about 5 1/4 inches long and hold .5 milliliter of extended semen. Each straw contains the necessary number of sperm for one insemination.

Tank: Device for storing, transporting or transferring liquid nitrogen. Liquid nitrogen tanks are vacuum insulated, and normally pressurized and safeguarded by pressure relief valves.



1. Hinged, lockable cap secures and protects container contents.
2. Slotted, numbered index ring identifies sample location.
3. Necktube cork maintains thermal efficiency and secures canisters.
4. High efficient necktube joins inner and outer container to maximize strength and minimize nitrogen consumption.
5. High-strength aluminum shell offers durability and light weight.
6. Thermal barrier, advanced super insulation and vacuum technology provide optimum thermal efficiency.
7. Canister divider maintains canister location to provide easy handling.
8. Specimen canister.