CASH MIRROR

VOLUME ONE, ISSUE TWELVE SEPTEMBER 1990

CASHMIRROR'S FIRST ANNUAL BOARD MEETING

CASHMIRROR
REFLECTING THE CASHMERE INDUSTRY

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

Judith Richardson, Publisher
Wendy Paulin, Editor

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

REFLECTIONS

One of the major points made at our "Step in the Right Direction" cashmere seminar in July, was that we must begin to breed for finer fleece with lots of cashmere character. This point is brought home to breeders in the U.S.A., New Zealand and Australia by the cashmere processors. However - it matters not how we producers are encouraged to produce fine cashmere when the actual monetary awards still remain with the production of coarse fleece. Granted that a premium is paid for under 16.5 micron fleece. But, as I've stated before, that premium does not equal the dollar amount of the heavier fleece weights. ($45.00 lb < 16.5 micron and $35.00 lb >16.5 micron)

Based on average fleece weights/MFD coming out of Australasia, I've put together an example of current pricing in the U.S.A.:

15 MFD Averages *150 grms at 45/lb =$14.75
16 MFD Averages 200 grms at 45/lb =$19.67
17 MFD Averages 300 grms at 35/lb =$22.89
18 MFD Averages 400 grms at 35/lb =$30.52
19 MFD Averages 500 grms at 35/lb =$38.15

*1 grm = .035 oz

It would appear to me that while the processors are talking fine fleece they are in reality rewarding for coarser fleece. This in my estimation is a clear case of "bigger is better."

A better system of rewarding the fiber producer will have to be developed before the U.S. farmer is going to get real excited about running cashmere. Or at least about running superfine cashmere. I hate to use another cliche', but based on this pricing schedule "you will get what you pay for!"

Cashmerely yours,

Judith

Judith Richardson

CASHMERE PRODUCERS OF AMERICA

Presents

Its 3rd Annual

Conference

CA$H IN ON CA$HMERE

A CONFERENCE ON THE ECONOMIC POTENTIAL OF CASHMERE GOATS

- Economic$ and Tax Benefits
- Profit from Weed Control
- Hands-on Workshops
  - — AI
  - — Shearing
  - — Management
  - — Fiber Identification
  - — Many More

Marriott Hotel
Tulsa, Okklahoma
November 1–3

CaPra Annual Meeting, Nov. 4th

For Registration & More Information,
Contact: **CaPra**, Box 443, Longmont, CO 80502

(406) 683-5445

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Reflections..... 1
Judith Richardson

Letters..... 2

GIZMOS to make life easy..... 3
Miriam Jeswine

Thoughts on Abscesses..... 4
Mary Blankevoort D.V.M.

Selecting Post Kidding Uterine Therapy..... 5
Gary Fredricks

Greens..... 8
Michael Ryder

A new era in American Fleece..... 10
By Mark Keighley

Floor - Price Relief..... 13
Reprint: Wool Record

Fire Fighters want Goats..... 15
Reprint: Reno Gazette

Feature Farmer of the Month..... 16

Cashmere Down Under..... 17
Jenny Eddington

Bucks to Buck$..... 19

Important Addresses..... 20

Definition of a Goat..... 21

Breeders Directory..... 22

Classified..... 24

COVER PHOTO: Walter Marx, Vice President of Amicale Industries, and friends look over CashMirror's Ass-ettes.

LETTERS

We welcome your comments - good, bad or indifferent - about the CashMirror, the industry, or goats in general. We will help your voice be heard. Please write.

Dear Judith,

The "Step in the Right Direction" seminar was the highlight of our trip, all the rest was a bit of an anticlimax. We did see the famous Siberian goats in Scotland but as their fleece measures 19um at 5 months of age I don't think they are going to be much use to anyone interested in cashmere production. France was very pleasant, seeing old friends and catching up on the latest reproduction research in goats. Actually I found that our own stuff (as presented to your seminar) is pretty much state of the art, and one of the French scientists is going to try and work with us for while if he can find finance.

Our plane from Portland to Chicago got diverted because of storms and we missed the connection to U.K.. Had to wait 6 hours for another. Then got held up in London, sitting in an aircraft for an hour while they searched for a bomb! Did nothing for peace of mind. I was very jet-lagged in Scotland and was non compos for 3 days. My bag was lost in Paris, and the trip home to Australia took 33 hours and arrived at Brisbane at midnight!! So much for the joys of travel....I am staying put for a while now!

We very much appreciated your hospitality and have some very nice memories (and photos) of Silver Creek and the surrounds. We are most impressed with the opportunities for cashmere production in the USA and we will follow the developments with great interest. It is very exciting.

Kind regards to Duane and others.

Barrie Restall

Dear Judith,

On behalf of the board of directors and members of CaPrA, I would like to express our gratitude for having the opportunity to participate in the conference. It is important, that in this fledgling industry, we appear as a united front when attracting more growers. In this way, we are able to educate the public with realistic expectations regarding the cashmere goat.

I know that you are committed to the growth of this industry in addition to producing productive animals yourself. I applaud your efforts and enthusiasm and look forward to a long friendship.

Sincerely,

Bronwyn Schuetze
President

GIZMOS TO MAKE LIFE EASIER

By Miriam Jeswine

It's easy to put up with a certain amount of nuisance and inconvenience with only a few goats to take care of, but as soon as it becomes a real burden, you begin to feel over-goated. The crick in the back brings on thoughts of getting out of the whole business. Here, then, are some nice, inexpensive things you can make yourself. They will make your life easier and prevent some waste and feed contamination. Goats love to mess you up. The more expensive the feed, the more they will strew it around the floor and poop on it.

I made a rule many years ago. I always build feeders so that I don't have to carry feed through a bunch of excited animals. All my feeders can be filled from an aisle. That way I don't get knocked down, jumped on with muddy feet, or shoved by some soggy-fleeced sponge of a sheep or goat. That rule was made in self-defense.

Hay feeders are a continual challenge. I buy straw only for kidding because the goats drag so much hay out of the mangers onto the floor. Mangers for horned goats are more of a problem because the keyhole feeders that work well for dehorned goats make the feed inaccessible to the horned ones. I hate horns anyway, because besides the feed waste, I am always getting bumped or stabbed. There seem to be two schools of thought about mangers for horned goats. One says, catch the hay as they drag it out. This type of manger involves slats they pull the hay through with trays at the bottom to catch what drops. The other school of thought says make it difficult for them to get their heads out of the manger once they get them in. These mangers involve boxes for the hay with a horizontal board about 6" above the top of the box. The trouble is that bossy goats can hog a lot of manger by sliding sideways. Maybe what we have to do is grin and bear it. I have noticed that my horses will eat spilled hay if it isn't too dirty.

Goats like to spill and mess up minerals, too. Why they always have to paw at them I will never understand. This nifty feeder for loose minerals solves that problem and provides a generous supply, gravity fed. I use three or four feet of 3" plastic sewer pipe with a Wye, an adapter and a screw-in plug at the bottom. It hangs on the wall, fastened by a large nail through holes drilled at the top. I pour minerals in at the top of the pipe, and the goats lick them up through the opening in the Wye, just nose size, and placed nose high. If the minerals cake up, I open the bottom by removing the plug. No rust, no corrosion, no mess, no waste. I may have foiled the goats for once.

On the other hand, automatic waters are not quite goat proof. They can be a godsend, if installed tightly enough that goats can't play with them, knock them loose and cause a flood. I know some people who like Lixit valves, and they are very practical for small pens with only a few goats. They can get pretty expensive for large numbers of animals, and some smart-aleck will figure out how to hold the valve open and cause a flood. Great water tubs can be made by cutting a fifty gallon plastic food barrel in half with an ordinary carpentry saw. The ones I am using once held vinegar, molasses, and corn syrup. I spent very little money on them, and the goats licked the syrup and molasses out. They are great because they are flexible, won't rust, and don't have sharp edges. By the way, it helps to have water faucets outside the pens. Goats can turn faucets on. This was another self-defense rule I made.

A third self-defense rule is always to have gates that open into the pens and pastures. That way you can keep animals from bowling you over in their enthusiasm to be elsewhere. The fasteners have to be too complex for busy noses to operate, or on the people side of the gate. I am sure goats talk to each other. As soon as one figures a latch out, they all learn how to open the gate. I prefer to have close-spaced vertical slats on gates, too, so the goats can't stand on the gate and sag the hinges.

Loading trucks can be pretty hazardous. One or two goats in the truck can either knock you down trying to escape while you load another, or smash the newly loaded one while she is still off balance. I have, inside the canopy of my pickup, eight short ropes with snaps, four on a side. As I load each goat, she gets fastened. That way I can continue loading without having to wrestle goat, tailgate, and canopy door. I leave them fastened if the trip is to be short, but undo them for longer hauls.

Another help for loading is a ramp. I have one I built in two parts. One part is a sheet of plywood that slides into the truck. The other part is the ramp, a stout piece of plywood with cleats nailed to it. Bolted to each part is half of two pairs of hinges, the

type that fasten with pins, such as door hinges. I put them together with the pins, and when loading is done, unfasten the ramp and go.

The loading ramp saves my back and so does a stand for working on goats. Bending over goat after goat after goat gets painful. The stand can be made of anything, plywood, boards, steel mesh. It needs to be a convenient height, which for me is 16". The stand is 36" log and 18" wide. It has a vertical post at one end, adjustable for height, and a cradle to hold the goats' heads which are held in place by a chain or cord behind the horns. It can be simpler than that. You could just butt one end of the stand to a post and run a chain from a nail on one side of the post, behind the horns, and hook it to a nail on the other side. I use this stand for any big job, like deworming, delousing and hoof-trimming everyone. It is great for crutching and tagging, too. It holds the goat steady, reducing manpower needs, and it saves my back a lot of misery.

The final nifty gizmo is a carrier for all the tools I need. It's made of plywood and is a simple box, but with the long sides curved upward to hold a handle made of 2" dowel. I tote my medications, syringes, hoof trimmers, and whatever else I need, out to the barn, and it stands there, keeping my equipment up out of the mess, and resisting all attempts to knock it over.

Frankly, these are not all my inventions, but good ideas I have come across over the years that save me some hassle and pain. I enjoy the animals more when the work is easier.

Next month: *Life With the Bucks*

RESEARCHER SEEKS INFORMATION

A small ruminant researcher, Ruth Smelser, has requested an accounting of how many cashmere goats have been imported, from where and by whom. If you are the importers of goats or have imported embryos would you please fill out this form and mail the information to her.

How many goats_____

How many embryos_____

How many Imports_____

Where are the goats

from_____

Specify area of the Country

_____

Date of Import_____

Your name and address:

Please send information to:

Ruth E. Smelser
4203 Wood Crest Drive
Bryan, Texas 77802

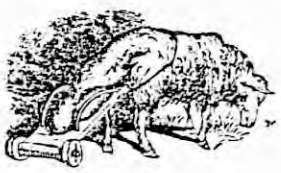
PLEASE COUNT ME IN. I WANT TO BE PART OF THE FIBER NETWORK!
My check for a one-year subscription ($10) is enclosed, made out to *THE FIBER NETWORK.*

Name _____ Telephone _____

Address _____

Town _____ State _____ ZIP_____

Special interests:_____



Please send a complimentary copy of *The Fiber Network* to:

_____

_____

_____

_____

THE FIBER NETWORK
Post Office Box 7085, Loudon, NH 03301

CASHMERE PRODUCERS OF AMERICA
MEMBERSHIP

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

THOUGHTS ON ABSCESSES

By Mary Blankevoort, D.V.M.
Reprinted from Goat Uddering Newsletter
April 1990
Via:Summer 1978 Memo

In pygmy goats as in the dairy breeds we see two main types of abscesses: the subcutaneous abscess that can occur anywhere on the doe, usually in response to injury, and the lymph node abscess, which may constitute a serious disease known as Caseous Lymphadenitis. I feel that it is important to differentiate between the two types, as the prognosis for an affected animal as well as the program for herd health will vary according to the diagnosis.

SUBCUTANEOUS ABSCESSES

These are pus filled swellings which usually seem to arise as a result of local trauma - a cut, bruise, or puncture. Often they are seen on the head, neck and flank, especially where goats are kept horned and/or crowded. The nodule may be very hard at first, then comes to a softer head later on. It contains thick, creamy pus at this stage. An abscess may become very large and undermine a large area of skin. It may break on its own.

The best treatment is to wait until the nodule becomes rather soft, and lance it with a sharp, sterile blade. Drain the material out, flush several times with 3% hydrogen peroxide, and then flush with an antibiotic or disinfectant. (Mastitis syringes work nicely here). Repeat the flushing for 23 days. The animal should be isolated until draining is complete.

The pus can be cultured for bacteria at the time of lancing. A subcutaneous, non-lymph node abscess usually contains Corynebacterium pyogenes, Pasteurella or Staph. They usually respond to treatment and may never recur in the animal again, although some goats will develop abscess many times.

When subcutaneous abscesses become a herd problem, management should be looked at critically (e.g. poor sanitation, over-crowding) and attempts made to remedy the situation. A commercial or autogenous vaccine may also help control the problem.

CASEOUS LYMPHADENITIS

This is a specific infection of the lymph nodes, caused by the bacteria Corynebacterium pseudotuberculosis. Transmission of the disease occurs by infection of a nearby lymph gland following a cut or puncture, or by ingestion of contaminated feed or bedding and subsequent localization of the bacteria in the internal lymph nodes.

One may see enlargement of the peripheral lymph nodes - under the jaw or ear, along the throat, in front of the shoulder, in the flank just in front of the stifle joint, or at the base of the udder. These are the usual places.

Internal lymph nodes may be infected also. These animals may display chronic weight loss, unthriftiness, progressive weakness, drop in milk production or pneumonia. Abscessed glands can be in the chest or abdomen. These abscesses are difficult to diagnose.

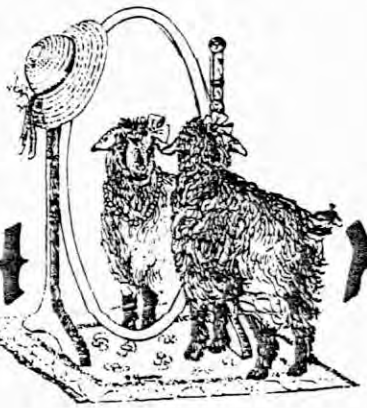
The abscesses of caseous lymphadenitis are usually harder and often larger then the subcutaneous ones, and contain cheesier, thicker pus. The internal lesions especially will grow very large and often interfere with vital functions.

Abscesses in the peripheral nodes are often accompanied by infected internal glands. That is why just lancing and cleaning out the peripheral abscesses really does nothing to cure the disease: there are either abscesses hidden away, or others that will crop up soon.

A culture of the pus can determine whether or not a goat has Caseous Lymphadenitis.

Affected animals should be culled or strictly isolated. It is especially important to raise kids away from infected or potentially infected adults, as the disease is more readily picked up by the young.

To summarize, it is important to diagnose which type of abscess you're dealing with, and treat accordingly. In both cases, isolate infected animals, don't contaminate show grounds or breeding facilities with them, and practice strict sanitation. In the event of Caseous Lymphadenitis in your herd, raise kids separate from adults and never return goats to the herd.



CASHMIRROR

OCTOBER 1990

BREEDERS' ISSUE

Place your ad now for **CASHMIRROR'S** special breeders issue. Bucks, breeding stock, embryos, and semen, will be featured from all over the world.

Reach over 4,500 cashmere enthusiasts with one advertisement!

DEADLINE SEPTEMBER 15, 1990

FULL PAGE $75.00

200 LARSON ROAD • SILVER CREEK, WA 98585 • (206) 983-3154 • FAX (206) 983-3676

SELECTING POST KIDDING UTERINE THERAPY

By Gary Fredricks
Reprinted: Kern Capriculturists Assoc. March 1990

In his discussion on uterine therapy, Dr. Tom Meyer, DVM, made the following points. Following kidding, uterine involution (return to normal) is delayed by uterine infections. Therapy included antibiotic infusion often included with non-antibiotic drug usage.

Drugs considered for therapy include:

A)Penicillin: Works poorly against early post kidding infections which involve a variety of bacteria. Many bacteria present at this time are resistant to penicillin. Is more effective in late post kidding treatment when infused. Consider using when uterine discharge is white to cloudy in color. Has a greater response when given intravenously (I.V.) during early post kidding treatment.

B)Oxytetracycline: Is a broad spectrum antibiotic that is effective in early post kidding uterine infections when infused daily. Consider using when uterine discharge is reddish in color. Systemic (I.V.) use is minimal due to lack of blood concentration needed to kill bacteria.

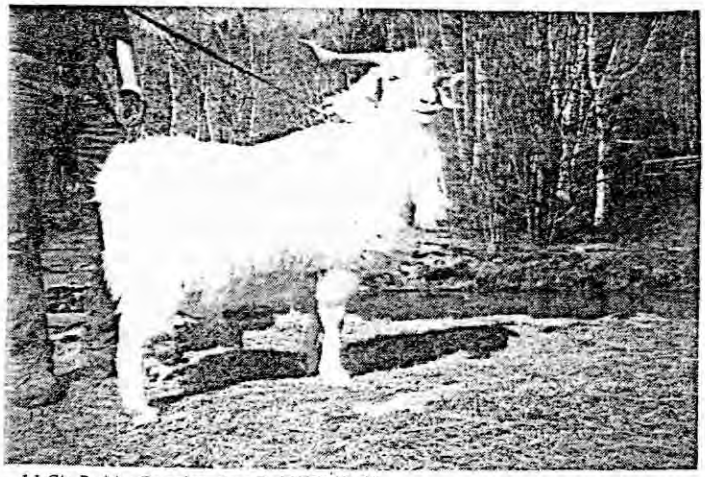
C) Aminoglycosides: (gentamicin, Kanamycin, streptomycin, amikacin and meomycin); Is carried inside the bacteria by a chemical reaction requiring oxygen. Since the uterine environment is anaerobic (lacks oxygen), aminoglycosides are ineffective as infusing therapy.

D) Nitrofurazone: Field trials, research by K. Moller, has shown nitrofurazone is irritating to uterine tissue and was detrimental to fertility, It is not indicated for uterine therapy.

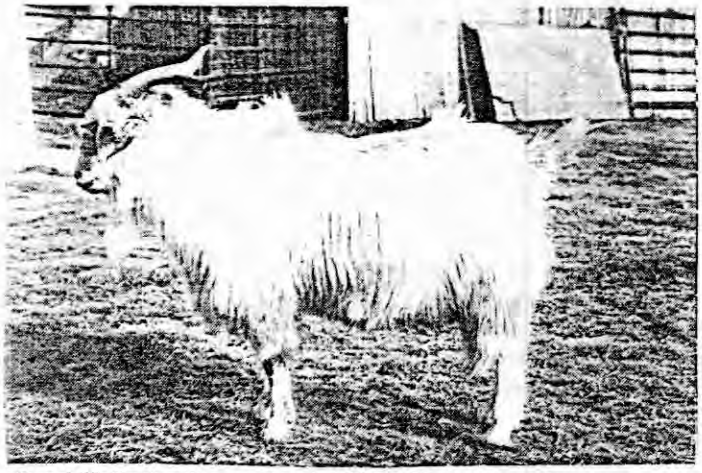
E)Sulfonamide: Activity is severely limited by blood and tissue breakdown produced when infused.

Ask your vet concerning effective antibiotic dosage and length of treatment. Post kidding treatment will improve fertility if managed correctly.

Cashmere East imported breeding stock from Lismore Cashmere Breeders, winners of Australia's National Cashmere Herd of the Year award for 1990. Certified CAE – free herd.



LLC's Bobby Dazzler, Age 3, MFD 15.63



Stonehill's Smokey Dawson, Age 2, MFD 14.73

Bucks • bucklings • bred does • doelings • embryo transfer kids • selected cashmere crosses • crossbred spanish does • semen • white • black • grey • beige

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

Stonehill Farm Mary Matthews, 422 Mt. Holly Road, Katonah, New York 10536, 914-232-9593

"**Greens**" turning their attention to textiles
By Michael Ryder
Reprinted from Wool Record, July 1990

Almost daily there is evidence from one source or another of how mixed up and often illogical members of the so-called "Green Movement" have become. Concern for the environment fist expressed by scientists over 20 years ago has grown into a hotch potch of pressure groups whose well meaning, but often misdirected efforts tend to obscure the main issues.

For instance, colored toilet paper must not be used because the dyes used pollute the environment-the advocates perhaps do not realize that the bleach used to get the paper white causes equal if not worse pollution.

Another feature is the way in which the movement has become a bandwagon on to which all kinds of (sometimes unscrupulous) commercial enterprises have jumped. As part of my junk mail I was recently invited to invest in an "environmental friendly" bond-that is not its real name-which would choose only those firms showing concern for the environment and pollution control.

So far so good, but when I read the list of proscribed activities and involvement - alcohol, armaments, tobacco, gambling, dealing with South Africa and the exploitation of animals - I was left wondering how many of these destroyed rain forests or caused atmospheric pollution. I suspect that the extremist members of the movement would regard the growing of wool as the exploitation of animals, yet wool is the "greenest" of fibers.

An article by Victoria McKee on the fashion page of *The Times* showed the way in which clothing and textile fibers have come under attack. It is emotively entitled: "Fabrics of a society that cares" and sub-titled - "Fashion is turning green, but designers still struggle to find environmentally-sound cloth from which to cut their coats".

Continental rather than British linen is used because of the unsubstantiated claim that pollution and pesticide use are better controlled on the Continent. The International Silk Association rightly states that silk is as green a fiber as you can get, and the "greens" apparently think it all right to kill silk worms bred for the purpose to get the fiber, but not to kill farmed mink to obtain furskins.

Fake furs made from viscose are preferred to those made from petroleum-based synthetics, even though viscose comes from wood pulp. Manufacturers of viscose point out that the cellulose used comes from fast growing eucalyptus trees grown for such use and re-planted in South Africa (which might be enough to put some people off). Acetate fiber is similarly made from the woodpulp of pines specially grown in North America. But some are worried that the chlorinated compounds used to break down the wood fibers to make rayon cause "massive environmental destruction".

Cotton also comes in for criticism since it is claimed that its growth damages soil structure and requires the excessive use of pesticides. It is also grown on land that the critics believe could be used to grow food. This is a tricky question because it could be argued that a change from subsistence agriculture to a cash crop such as cotton in a Third World Country increases the standard of living. Finally, the bleaching of cotton is not regarded as being "environmentally friendly".

Wool receives a very brief mention, and then only negatively to question the use of sheep dips. Although, as pointed out by an International Wool Secretariat spokesman, the more toxic dips have been long ago eliminated. The goal posts are being moved all the time, and soon even the more environmentally-benign pesticides might be considered unacceptable.

I wrote about wool in this context at the end of the 1970's when the energy crisis caused by the high price of oil was still with us, and before concern about the environment had become fashionable (see p.l 783 of my book Sheep and Man). While the production of petroleum-based synthetics is energy intensive, the labor costs are low; plant fibers compete with food for cultivatable land, and are also energy intensive, but again the labor costs are low.

Sheep, on the other hand, tend to have greater labor requirements, but can convert low-grade fodder into food and wool with little energy costs. Unlike other livestock, sheep can live almost entirely on grass, and can live on marginal land unsuitable for cultivatable land.

It was even suggested that the vast quantities

of grass clippings from the lawns and parks of Western Europe could be used to feed sheep instead of being wasted. If there was a demand for conservation (the term first used by scientists and now replaced by "greenness") with greater use of renewable resources, then wool had a bright future.

Perhaps the self appointed "green guardians" would like us to wear no clothes at all-not even skins, which were worn in pre-history before people wore fabrics. First the trappings of animals was out, and it is true that, quite apart from any question of cruelty, many European wild animals have become extinct owing to killing for furskins. When it was realized that most furskins now come from animals farmed for the purpose, then that became impermissible.

"Fake" furs were short-lived: not only are they said to create a climate of approval for real fur, but as pointed out by the fur industry, many are made from petrochemicals, which once used up, cannot be replaced, whereas animals, like plants, are a renewable resource. Even sheepskin coats are dubious, despite the fact that the skins are a by product of meat production and safe chemicals are used in the tanning process. How can sheep pollute the environment or add to the green house effect?

This gnashing and wailing and the splitting of hairs runs the risk of boring the public so that the main and serious issues are forgotten and so ignored. Where conflicting questions are involved a series of priorities is required otherwise we are in danger of becoming like the medieval priests who debated the finer points of religion instead of tackling the every-day problems around them.

One side-effect of all this, which is of benefit to one section of the textile industry is that the accent on recycling has put shoddy in fashion-but I have yet to see an advert for recycled fiber!

AMERICAN BREEDERS CASHMERE COMPANY

REMEMBER YOUR ABCs-

American Breeders Cashmere Co.

P.O. Box 9 Camp Wood, TX 78833 (512) 597-6124

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

$16 yr US
$22 yr Canada
$30 yr Others
Digest
Bi-Monthly

Wings & Hooves

Promoting: Industries, Proliferation, & Government Appreciation

Serving The American Exotic Animal-Bird Society
Exotic & Indigenous Breeds
Dept 1 • Rt.3 Box 65 • Chandler, OK 74834
Ronald McGuffee-Editor 405-258-1173

A NEW ERA IN AMERICAN FLEECE-WOOL PRODUCTION

By Mark Keighley

Some of the leading textile personalities in the United States, and a number of European wool-men, converged on Colorado last month to discuss trade developments, and matters of international concern, as guests of the American Wool Council. It was an amazing venue for a gathering of this nature. But, such was the excellence of the occasion, and the hospitality of the United States hosts, that it seemed perfectly natural to listen to views expressed on the Australian floor-price reduction, and trends in the fashion and retail industries, at more than 10,000 feet above sea level, surrounded by Rambouillet/Suffolk sheep quietly going about their business of converting grass into apparel wool, while eagles soared overhead and snow still covered the higher peaks, which exceed 14,000 feet in this part of the American West.

The American Wool Council hold a "Wool Tall Timber Tour" every year, giving textile and fashion executives from Chicago, New York, Philadelphia and eastern textile states an opportunity to turn their backs on sales and production schedules and the unremitting pursuit of business, to share a few days with the men, and women, at the beginning of the production chain: the farmers, ranchers and growers, who it might be thought would be more preoccupied with keeping an eye on the weather, or timber wolves, than on the vagaries of fashion or fluctuations in the U.S. dollar rate.

Nevertheless, as discussions with producers from Utah, Texas, Minnesota and Illinois were to show, the U.S. woolgrower is keenly aware of, and directly affected by, events in the international wool trade, and has felt the repercussions of the recent Australian developments just as profoundly as the merchant and spinner in Bradford, Roubaix or Biella - or those who went on buying before May 31 and did not count the risk.

The American wool industry is entering a new era in its history. It is anxious to consolidate its business opportunities in the domestic market, and to develop new overseas outlets for its distinctive range of raw materials. There are sheep in every state in the nation, with clips ranging in weight from 17 million lb. in Texas (the leading production area) to 25,000 lb. in Florida and a token 4,000. lb, in South Carolina where cotton is king.

If a new pilot programme devised by the American Wool Council attracts the success it deserves, the ways in which American wools are prepared, presented and marketed in the years to come should do much to stimulate buyer interest and help to guarantee a better return to the grower, who, in common with primary producers world-wide, is suffering financially from the glut in world production and the uncertainties which have depressed trade at every link in the long chain between the paddock and the high street store.

American farmers, under the guidance of the Wool Council, are taking part in a wool quality improvement programme, which begins in the shearing shed. Council members have visited Australia to observe methods applied to Botany fleece-wool production,and have begun to put a number of those practices into effect. There will be more emphasis on pre-sale preparation of wool, with skirting and grading taking place when wool is shorn, and the segregation of main lines from bellies, pieces, crutchings and shorter fibers - locks, top-knots (polls), etc. It would be premature to claim that the days of wool sold in "original bag" are numbered, but what is certain is that much more US-grown wool will be presented to the buyer in the form he appreciates. The Council's intention is to market up to two million lb of wool, by the new methods, in the season to come.

Mr. Scott Porter, the Councils's director of raw wool services, told the Colorado delegates that the new wool improvement programme had covered fleeces in the 18-28 micron range from various states. The Council's programme had culminated in a special U.S. Wool Marketing Association sale in Denver in May, with all lots precisely catalogued by staple length and according to the amount or prevalence of vegetable matter, and with all buyers aware before they began bidding of estimated clean yield and any other commercial considerations they could possibly want to know.

The wools were drawn from various states, including finer types from Texas and New Mexico Rambouillet and Delaine/Merino stock, and Territory fleece wools from the Western districts, which are among the whitest and brightest. The total offering was 1,738, 295 lb., and there was a 91% clearance to the trade, with high demand extending not only to the A-lines but also to off-sorts.

"I believe we have started some-thing here,"

remarked Mr. Porter. "It was a sealed-bid sale, and everything went off very smoothly. There were a great many buyers in attendance, and we were able to gain valuable feed-back at the same time."

The Wool Council, it is interesting to record, are continuing to push ahead with the programme, and plan to hold two similar sales next season. They have also conducted combing trials, using Texas wool of 19.4 micron value, with the co-operation of Bremer Woll Kammerei. These have matched both their and BWK's expectations.

Representing America's sheep producers at the Colorado event were Mr. Pierce Miller, from San Angelo in Texas, a fourth-generation rancher who raises Rambouillets, and also runs angora goats on his property; Mr. Brian Hoffman, a producer from Illinois; Mr. John Jewell from Rifle, Colorado, who removed the fleece from a ewe in under four minutes, at an enervating temperature of 97 degrees F, which made even opening a can of Pepsi Cola seem an effort; and husband and wife team RAndy Campbell and Julie Hansmire.

Mr. Campbell and his wife tend their flocks in the deserts of Utah in winter, and transport them three hundred miles to the National Parks of Colorado when spring arrives, keeping the animals on the move from one grazing area to another at altitudes above 10,000 feet. That they can keep their migrant flocks together in this rugged terrain owes something to the Merino blood line, though their most popular sheep is a Merino X Suffolk yielding a fat lamb of 110 lb. after four months - and indication of the importance of carcass weight and composition as distinct from the value of the fleece.

They pay regular visits to the flocks, or "bands" as they are called, each ended by a herder, since all grazing is on fenceless private or government land. Mr. Campbell makes use of New Zealand contract shearing teams when the clipping season arrives. The New Zealand practice of leaving the sheep free from bonds, the "natural method of shearing," is favored, and is being demonstrated beyond the boundaries of the Colorado or the North-Western states, although only a small percentage of American sheep are shorn in this manner, at present.

Nevertheless, the style is gaining ground and the Wool Council are holding special shearing "schools" to spread the message. Julie Hansmire, in particular, believed that the NZ method would grow in importance. It had proved superior to traditional shearing practices, and far less stressful to ewes shorn only weeks before lambing took place.

To textile executives more accustomed to the thunderous noise of carding engines or the clatter of the fax machine, the clicking of shears and the rustle of the breeze among trees as tall as Bradford Town Hall must have seemed a peaceful contrast. But, back at one of the world's leading hotels in Vail, America's most fashionable ski resort, discussions went on long into the evening fortified by liberal helpings of shrimp cocktails, T-bone steaks and Angel Temptation cake (the cuisine, like the hospitality, was unfailingly good).

The lower auction prices for Australian or equivalent-quality wools dominated conversation - or rather, the effect that the reduction in the minimum reserve price will have on spinners, weavers and clothing manufacturers. Mr. Jean F. De Jaegher, whose family have a long association with the Verviers wool trade, but who is now president of Morzotta (U.S.A.) Corporation of New York, said that the industry had been hit by a combination of events internationally, not least the withdrawal from the market of China and the USSR, which had seriously affected sales of wools in the diddle-micron range. "These events, and the floor-price reduction, have proved to be an explosive cocktail from which it will take us up to two years to recover," he said.

The question he would like to raise, he went on, was: Should the producer set the selling price for wool? Woolgrowers and their representative bodies were, in his opinion, far too close to the early wool sectors of the industry, but too far removed, when it came to making a commercial decision, from the later-stage processors - weavers, knitters and carpet manufacturers - whose market opinion and experience it was essential to take into account.

Mr. Bill Steinmetz, senior vice president of merchandising, the Greif Companies, of New York said that they must regard the floor price reduction as an attempt to regain volume sales of wool textiles and clothing so that they matched or exceeded the turnover achieved 12 months ago. "Our objective e must be to get the average customer to buy clothing at a price he can afford, " he added. An average price for a well-tailored, man's worsted suit in the United States had risen at retail level to

$500.00 Three years ago the price had been $350.00

"We have to try to get wool back down to the point where it represents good value in the retail store, " he said. "Many mills may feel they want to improve their margins, but the need, as I see it, at this moment is to improve our productivity or our business volume." Mr. Steinmetz said that lower wool prices were desirable: substitution had already taken place, in particular a trend to washed silk in women's were, and the widespread use of cotton in place of wool in casual or sportswear collections. That did not mean, he added, that Greif were neglecting the staple fiber on which its business had been based. On the contrary, he announced Greif's plans to launch an entirely new fall collection of men's clothing in conjunction with the world-famous Waldorf-Astoria Hotel. This was influenced by the English look in men's clothes, and featured saxony, worsted flannel and crepe weave materials in effects such as windowpanes, soft twists and barathea-types for evening wear.

The American Wool Council (a branch of the American Sheep Industry Association) represents 115,000 sheep producers from the rolling hills of Virginia to the green valley of California, growing a variety of wool types suitable for many textile end-uses. The nation's lamb and wool industries bring earnings and stability to many rural economies. About three quarters of the producer's income comes from the carcass, the remaining quarter from wool.

Rita Kourlis, the Council's group director of wool marketing, said that there were signs of a modest pick-up in demand, which was being reflected in an increase in activity in carbonizing plants, although topmaking remained depressed. This, it was felt, was probably due to pent-up demand and not tot the effect of Australian price reductions.

Visitors to the Colorado event were privileged fo[illegible]ew days to see the U.S. wool industry at work in some of America's and the world's most impressive surroundings. One of the highlights was 20-mile ride in rubber rafts down the rapids from somewhere near steamboat Springs to town called Eagle. For two or three house, guests were able to forget the every-day business problems as they concentrated on rowing as they had never rowed before (and were not likely to again) in turbulent Rock Mountain waters. It was an experience, and certainly placed overseas pastimes such as dancing round the Maypole, or playing skittles, in a new and different perspective.

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

The JUMPING POUCH Newsletter

6 Issues A Year
Subscription - $12.
Back Issues $2.00

On WALLABIES, KANGAROOS, WALLAROOS.

Jumping Pouch
RR 9—Box 47, Bloomfield, IA 52537
Ph: 515/722-3374

****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

RELIEF THAT FLOOR-PRICE UNCERTAINTY IS OVER

Reprinted from Wool Record, July 1990

The recent 20% lowering of the Australian wool floor prices did not appear to have any significant immediate effect on U.S. domestic wool. As previously noted, most of the major wool sales had already taken place in the West and a large percentage of this year's wool clip had moved out of growers' hands by the time the Australian action was taken.

However, it could be said that, over the long term, the lower Australian levels did not appear to offer encouragement for higher prices next year when the U.S. spring 1991 wool clip becomes available.

Most U.S. buyers and wool dealers approved of the Australian government's decision to put the new floor levels into effect immediately without waiting for the end of the 1989-1990 auction selling season. They thought it was desirable to put an end to the speculation that had affected the Australian auctions and to provide a test of the level of international demand for wool at the new, lover levels so that users could get some sort of reading on the market.

U.s. observers were a little puzzled by the big Japanese trading companies, who were the strongest advocates of a lower floor, and who failed to resume buying at the auctions in their usual volume once they got what they wanted.

The American executives were not unsympathetic with the position of Australian wool interests, including Mr. Hugh Beggs, the Australian Wool Corporation chairman, and their expressed irritation with Australian government's decision to go against their recommendations by lowering the floor. The wool interests had been repeatedly reassuring the whole world that the floor would not be changed and obviously felt the government's action undermined their credibility.

Once the news of the lower Australian floor levels was out, American wool weavers and spinners were apprehensive that their customers would immediately start asking for lower prices on fabrics and knitting yarns. Hoping to head them off at the pass, Burlington Menswear, the nations' lone giant worsted weaver, lost no time in issuing a statement that all the wool for spring 1991 lines had already been purchased and no fabric prices would bee reduced.

U.S. fabric executives said they doubted that lower prices on worsted wool would have any appreciable effect on total U.S. wool consumption. In recent decades, U.S. consumption of wool has represented a smaller percentage of the total amount of all textile fibers consumed than in most other wester industrialized nations.

Most of the apparel sold by the country's low-priced retail chains or by discounters contains no wool and is usually composed of cotton of man-made fiber blends such as polyester and viscose combinations.

The U.S. sweater market has been strongly impacted by the popularity of cotton pullovers produced both overseas and by U.S. knitters. While this has certainly cut into sales of woollen and worsted yarns, it is having a far more serious effect on American producers of acrylic fibers and yarns. Recently, Du Pont, the major U.S. supplier of acrylic fibers for knitting yarns, announced a decision to phase out this production. leaving only two producers, the Monsanto Co. and American Cyanamid. Acrylic spinners are experiencing a depressed market and standard sweater yarn counts are trading at unprofitable price levels.

******

The financial situation at Forstmann & Co., the nation's largest manufacturer of wollens, and also a producer of worsted fabrics has continued to worsen.

The company lost $4.4 million for the 26 weeks ended April 29. Net income for the 13 weeks ended April 29 were $95.6 million, compared to net sales of $107 million during the 20-week period to April 30, 1989.

Forstmann's revolving bank loan stood at $64.7 million on April 29, up from $50 million on October 29, 1989. The company said its sales increased in men's worsted fabrics but fell in women's sportswear fabrics and coating fabrics.

****

In the U.S. Congress the Senate Finance Committee has voted to approve the 1990 Textile, Apparel and Footwear Act, which is intended to curb imports, clearing the way for

action by the full Senate. Almost identical to past Textile Bills, the measure would impose annual global import quotas for textiles and apparel and limit their growth to no more than 1% per year.

While the Finance Committee's vote was welcome news to domestic textile and apparel producers, their real fight still lies before them in the House trade sub-committee where a delay threatens effectively to kill the measure.

Congressional rules require all legislation to pass through the subcommittee, and its chairman, Senator Sam Gibbons, has long been an opponent of protectionist legislation.

****

Procedures are underway between the U.S. and Mexico to negotiate a free-trade agreement between the two countries similar to the present free-trade agreement between the U.S. and Canada. However, the American textile Manufacturers Institute is strongly against such negotiations.

Mr. Donald R. Hughes, ATMI president who is also vice-chairman and chief financial officer of Burlington Industries, Inc., Greensboro, North Carolina, said: "Mexico would benefit far more from a free-trade agreement than would the United State, given the much greater size of our market."

But, according to participants in a recent trade mission to Mexico sponsored by the Commerce Department, U.S. textile producers should be looking to Mexico for customers. Until recently, the Mexican market has remained virtually closed, with maximum tariffs reaching as high as 100% as recently as 1986. At present, Mexico's maximum tariff rate has been slashed to 20%.

CASHMERE RESULTS ARE ENCOURAGING

Reprinted Wool Record, July 1990

The scheme to grow cashmere in Scotland is making good progress (reports our special correspondent). Siberian goats were imported in embryo form in 1988 to create a new flock capable of producing economic amounts of high-quality cashmere. The cross breeding with native stock has produced some highly encouraging first generation offspring at Sourhope Research Station, near Kelso.

Dr Angus Russell, in charge of the research, says: "We now have goats producing the type of cashmere which the Scottish industry needs. We are also beginning to grow cashmere in sufficient amounts to give goat producers the opportunity of a return, as good as, or better than, what they would obtain from sheep on equivalent ground.

"our aim from now on is to improve the quality of Scottish-grown cashmere by selective breeding from our best stock. We will also be seeking to increase the number of good goats available to those wanting to take up this new farming enterprise so that we can supply cashmere in commercial quantities to the knitwear industry."

The Altai mountain goats from Siberia born in Scotland from embryo transfer are impressive in terms of cashmere production, yielding between 500ums. and 1kg. of grey or fawn hair.

Cross-mated Siberian-Scottish stock is promising in respect of quantity and quality, although the kids are still dark. Many animals from Siberian-Australian matings are white, however, and seem likely to produce the type of cashmere the industry will require.

As previously reported in the *Wool Record* an increasing number of Scottish farmers are diversifying into cashmere-fiber production. Hill-sheep farmers, in particular, are showing an especial interest in an effort to off-set alterations to the Hill Livestock Compensatory Allowance, and the phasing out of the Sheep Variable Premium.

US QUOTATIONS ($)

Wool (clean basis)	per lb.
64's	2.75–3.00
60's	1.70–2.25
54's	1.30–1.40
Tops	
64's average	4.25–4.50
Texas mohair (greasy)	
Adult (33–37 micron)	1.20
Young goat (29–33 micron)	2.10
Kid (23–27 micron)	4.50

FIRE FIGHTERS WANT GOATS, NOT MOWERS

Sunday, February 4, 1990
Reno Gazette-Journal

LAGUNA BEACH, Calif. - Wanted: 800 goats for fire suppression work. Big appetites required.

The animals, known for their penchant for eating anything in their path, could replace expensive mowers if the City Council reacts favorably to a plan by local fire fighters to rid this city's steep hillsides of tinder-dry brush this summer.

Fire fighters plan to ask the council Tuesday for permission to rent up to 800 domesticated goats. The animals would then be allowed to eat 12 miles of hazardous dry brush, leaving firebreaks in the wake of the feast.

Deputy Fire Chief Rich Dewberry says the goats would be a boon to the environment.

"The vegetation is eaten," he said. "The waste is deposited back in the soil."

******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.

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 FEATURE FARMER OF THE MONTH

Cascade Cashmere Company sits on the west slope of the Cascade Mountain range in Western Washington State. It is located above the Cowlitz river approximately 21 miles N.W. of Mt. St Helens (7 miles via a crow from the devastated area - but that's another story for sometime in the future). While we have a moderate climate, we have a very wet one. We receive between 70" & 90" of rain per year. This makes our operation both expensive - housing, feed, shavings - and very labor intensive.

Cascade Cashmere Company really began in 1978 when I sold my first colored fiber goats to a convent in Oregon. At that time I was one of the leading breeders of pygmy goats in the country and had begun cross breeding goats for colored handspinning fiber. It was during that time that I determined that some of my goats had cashmere.

It wasn't until 1985 that the "lights went on" and the word cashmere came totally into focus. At that time I began gathering everything I could, world wide, on cashmere. I put my first call into Forte' Cashmere Co. in 1986 followed by a visit to Amicale Industries dehairing and spinning mill in Charlotte, carrying my fleece samples from my research flock.

In 1987 my friend Jenny Eddington of Tasmania and I decided to import goats into the United States. We brought in our first goats in 1988 - 8 does and two bucks. We have since imported several hundred.

Also in 1987, I decided to try and find some grant money, This wasn't easy as I'd had no previous experience with grants and didn't know where to start, I contacted a grant writer at the local college. She didn't have any idea either as her field was educational grants. But several months later, and after numerous rejections from private corporations, something of interest came across my desk. It was the USDA/SBIR solicitation for 1989. We wrote the phase one grant and obtained a $50,000 grant for an economic feasibility study on cashmere production in the U.S.A. We were then invited to write for a phase II grant. We did this and were awarded a $540,000 grant. $230,000 of this grant is funded with U.S.D.A. funds. The second phase of the grant began last September and will continue until September of 1992.

In the meantime our home flock continues to grow. We are at 300 +, along with our research flock which is now producing some excellent fleece. We run 3 flocks - an all Australian, an all domestic, and a domestic x Australian. And, as you know, we also publish CashMirror on a monthly basis. I also found time to get married this Spring. You can see I am a very busy woman.

Our goat facilities include 3 barns. In total we have 10,000 square feet of barns for the goats. This is all on 15 acres of mostly pasture. However, due to the hill behind us being clear cut by a logging company, two of our barns sit empty of goats and full of mud. We had a mud slide and flood this previous January. We are currently trying to mitigate further damage by digging large drainage ditches and building a berm on the uphill side. The water coming through the up-hill door of our barn was of such force that it couldn't be shut against it. Needless to say the goats had to all be evacuated from these two barns. This also precipitated our having to cancel our June import of 150 goats. We've also had to make some very hardline decisions regarding our goat numbers. We can not house all of the does AND their kids. Therefore we have made the decision to sell all of this year's kids.

We've done well with our import goats, selecting only those animals with fine fiber and cashmere character. I have personally looked at and chosen every goat that we've imported. Both Jenny and I go to great lengths to avoid importing any of the animals from flocks which have used angora in their breeding schemes. This is not always easy to do.

In addition to selling breeding stock we sell our wethers to handspinners. We also sell embryos and semen. We've had our own top bucks collected and we have imported the semen from 6 top bucks of Australia (See our semen catalog in October issue.)

Along with the cashmeres I still maintain a flock of 32 pygmies and 7 miniature donkeys.

CASHMERE DOWN UNDER

By Jenny Eddington
Selbourne, Tasmania Australia

G'day, this article should have been written days ago but the weather has been so awful; pouring rain, mud, miserable animals-that I couldn't think of anything to write about. I was sure you didn't want to hear about my wet washing, soggy work clothes and wet animals.

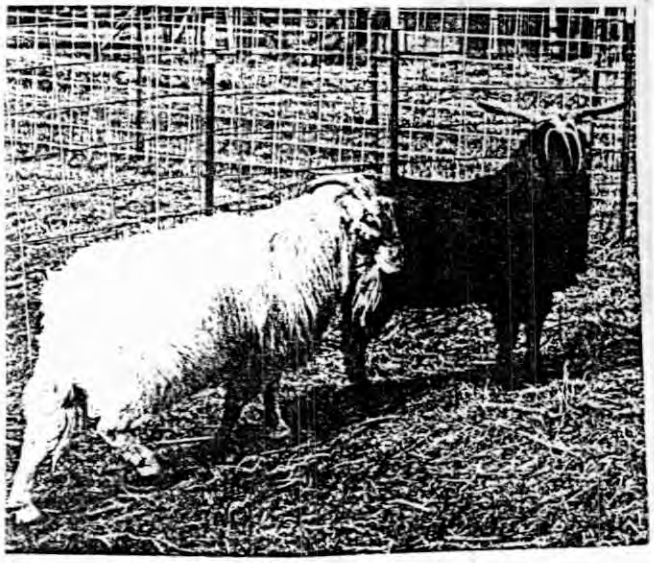
Today Spring arrived and somehow my world is a great place. The first daffodils opened and the sun came out. The early bunch of kids and the lambs all played. A sure sign of spring is when I have a lamb in a box in the kitchen.

Kidding is due to get underway. Probably next week with the A.I. does first. The ear tags are ready. Each year I get a new idea about a tagging system to make record keeping easy. I have yet to find the perfect system. I tag all does at birth and bucks from top nucleus does (unless they have an obvious fault.) All other males are untagged and wethered at six weeks. The tagged buck kids have their first screening at six weeks and usually some will be wethered that day. This screening continues through weaning, summer shearing and again at winter shearing. Also, anytime I see something I don't like about a young buck they are culled. This results in about 10% of bucks getting through to fleece testing when a further 5% are culled.

Shearing is finished and the cashmere will be off to Sydney for sale. Australia has just signed the next 3 year contract which gives us at least that security of market. In rural Australia that is a rarity.

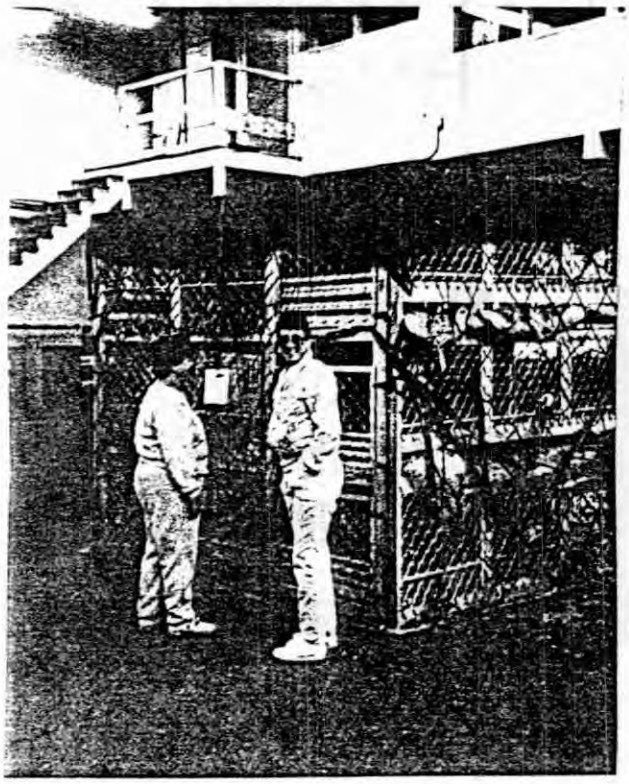
Our 1,300 ewes are ready to lamb, but only around 200 have arrived. We normally don't raise any orphans by bottle. We somehow manage to find them a foster mother. The lamb I have in the kitchen will get a new mum tomorrow. All these lambs mean lots of tales to be cut off. That's one great thing about goat kids; you don't have to remove their tales.

Next month I'll be able to bore you about how kidding went. And, I already know from experience that some days I'll wonder if it's worth it. Just about when I'm really getting fed up, something great happens that makes it all worthwhile.



Two of Cascade Cashmere Company's Bucks.

1989 Import from Australia



Cashmere Producers of America

PRESENTS

ITS 3rd ANNUAL
CONFERENCE:

Ca$h in on Ca$hmere

A Conference on the Economic Potential of Cashmere Goats

Marriott Hotel
Tulsa, Oklahoma
November 1 - 3, 1990

Contact CaPrA for reservations
P.O. Box 443
Longmont, CO

CASH IN ON CASHMERE

OR

A million ways to turn buck$ into buck$

CASH IN ON CASHMERE - Cashmere Producers of America's (CaPrA) 3rd annual convention will be held Nov. 1-4, 1990 in Tulsa, Oklahoma. With the fast pace that the American cashmere industry is moving it is time to look at the whole picture economically. This is your chance as a grower or as a perspective raiser to gain a broad-based analysis of the cashmere industry.

Experts from the U.S. will inform and instruct conference participants in the many aspects of cashmere production that make a cashmere business profitable. Due to the rapid growth of cashmere production there is a strong need to get accurate information out to the producers. This conference will offer just that opportunity for attendees.

All facets of raising cashmeres for profit will be explored. Federal, state, and local assistance programs will be interpreted as well as the tax benefits that can be derived from the cashmere business.

Hands on workshops for fiber identification and character analysis will be offered to participants. These sessions will be more inclusive than an introductory course. It is paramount that the American grower become educated in his/her knowledge of fiber at this early stage before breeding mistakes happen. This is a "must" course for growers.

The benefits of the cashmere goat as a substitute for expensive and toxic chemicals will be discussed by environmental experts. Do you have weed problems? Call in Weedbusters! Find out successful stocking rates for optimum weed control.

Basic management, AI, shearing, fencing, and meat markets will also be included as conference subjects. In addition, the annual meeting and election of board members will be held following the bulk of the conference. Make space on your calendar now for this most informative meeting.

For more information or registration, contact Cashmere Producers of America, P.O. Box 443 Longmont, Colorado 80502

**********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

IMPORTANT ADDRESSES

AMERICAN MINOR BREEDS CONSERVANCY
Box 477
Pittsboro, NC 27312

DAIRY GOAT JOURNAL
Schroder Publications
6041 Monona Drive
Monona, Wic 53718

UNITED CAPRINE NEWS
P.O. Drawer A
Rotan, TX 79546

FOOTNOTES
(Nigerian Dwarf & Pygmy)
17626 167th Ave NE
Woodinville, WA 98072

PYGMY GOAT DIGEST
(Pygmy and Pygora)
1320 Mountain Ave
Norco, CA 91760

GOAT UDDERINGS NEWSLETTER
(All Breed)
P.O. Box 251
Cave Springs, AR 72718

COUNTRY SIDE MAGAZINE SMALL STOCK JOURNAL
W8333 Doepke Road
Waterloo, WI 53594

RANCH MAGAZINE
(Angora & Spanish)
P.O. Box 2678
San Angelo, TX 76902

GOAT NOTES AND NEWS
Betty Hines, ED
RR 6
Bloomfield, IA 52537

REGISTRY ASSOCIATIONS

CASHMERE PRODUCERS OF AMERICA
P.O. Box 443
Longmont, Co. 80501

NATIONAL PYGMY GOAT ASSOC.
P.O. Box 6037
Bakersfield, CA 93386

AMERICAN ANGORA GOAT BREEDERS ASSOCIATION
P.O. Box 195
Roxksprings, TX 78880

PYGORA BREEDERS ASSOC.
16619 S. Bradley Road
Oregon City, Or. 97045

KINDER GOAT BREEDERS ASSOCIATION
16212 Bothell-Everett Highway
Suite F-262
Mill Creek, Wa 98012

GOATS SUPPLIES

FARMERS' CO-OP
Hwy 264 & 112
Cave Springs, AR 72718

HOEGGER SUPPLY COMPANY
P.O. Box 331
Fayetteville, GA 30214

CAPRINE SUPPLY COMPANY
P.O. Box Y
De Soto, KS 66018

AMERICAN SUPPLY HOUSE
P.O. Cox 1114
Columbia, MO 65205

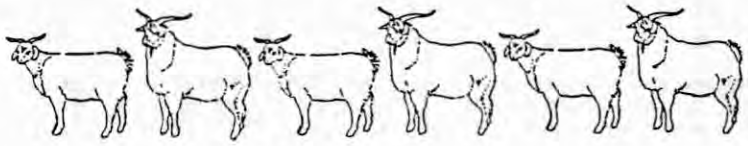
JEFFERS VET SUPPLY
1452 Gibson -
P.O. Box 948
West Plains, MO 65775

NASCO FARM & RANCH
901 Janesville Ave
Fort Atkinson, WI 53538

CALENDAR OF EVENTS

CAPRA 3RD ANNUAL CONFERENCE
CASH IN ON CASHMERE
Tulsa, Oklahoma
November 1-3
1990

Contact: Capra
P.O. Box 443
Longmont, Co.



DEFINITION OF A GOAT

A big city school boy describes a goat something like this: A goat is a completely automatic milk manufacturing machine. It is encased in untanned leather and mounted on four vertical, movable supports, one on each corner.

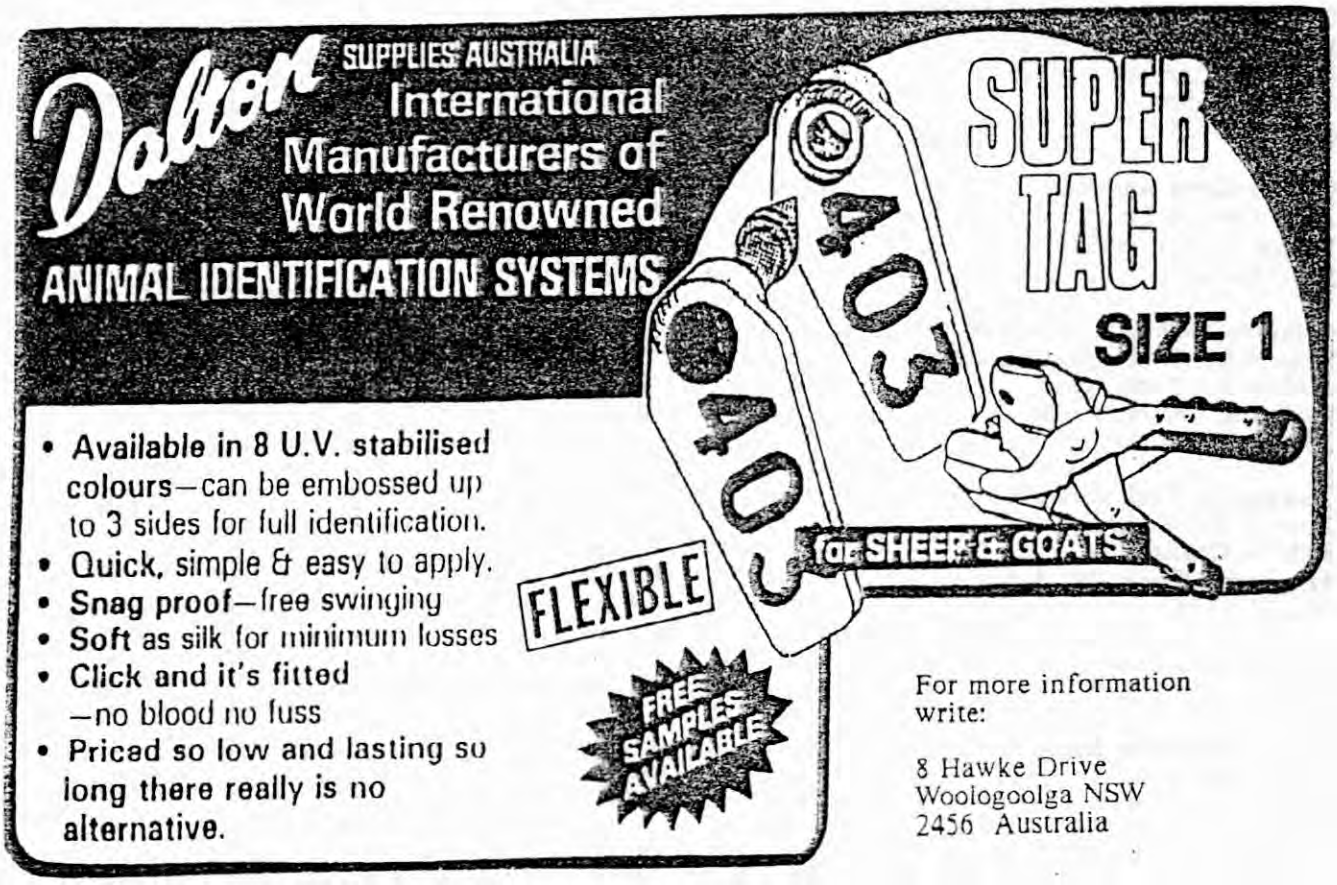
The front end contains the cutting and grinding mechanism, as well as the headlights, air inlet and exhaust, a bumper and foghorn.

At the rear is the dispensing apparatus and an automatic flag waver. The central portion houses a hydrochemical conversion plant. This consists of four fermentation and storage tanks connected in series by an intricate network of flexible plumbing. This section also contains the heating plant complete with automatic temperature controls, pumping station and main ventilating system. The waste disposal apparatus is located at the rear of this central section.

In brief, the externally visible features are: two lookers, two hookers, four stand-uppers, two hanger-downers, and a flaggy-waggy.

There is a similar machine known as a billy goat which should not be confused with a nanny goat. It produces no milk, but has other interesting uses.

-Author unknown.



For more information write:

8 Hawke Drive
Woologoolga NSW
2456 Australia

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

Sun Rise Cashmeres
Melody and Jeremy Driscoll
P.O. Box 245
Blocksburg, CA 95414
707-926-5430

COLORADO

CANYON COUNTY CASHMERE
Mesa Creek Star Rt., Box 7
Naturita, Colorado 81422
Cynthia Walton
(303) 862-7214

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
303-681-3832

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

CONNECTICUT

Classic Cashmere Breeders
Peter Sellew
Carol McComiskey
Call Box 7 A
Lebanon, CT 06249
203-642-7591
203-642-6965

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
308-381-8289

NEW HAMPSHIRE

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

BREEDERS DIRECTORY

NEW MEXICO

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

OREGON

A & B CASHMERE
Auggie & Beth Pimentel
P.O. Box 6983
Brookings, Oregon 97415
(503) 469-4548
Fax: (503)247-6273

Blue Sky Cashmere Goats
Steve Stock-Morning Waters
3626 Northwest Way
Redmond, Oregon 97756
Tel: 503-548-2601
Fax: 503-548-0901

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

PENNSYLVANIA

AMITY CASHMERE
Dawn Jernigan
1917A Old Bethlehem Pike
Sellersville, PA 18960
(215)-257-8847

TEXAS

GOLDEN'S POINT
Larry Golden
Rt 2
Lockney, Texas 79241
806-652-3196

AMERICAN BREEDERS CASHMERE CO.
Don Jackman, Dennis Funderburgh,
Carroll Vernor
P.O. Box 9 - Hwy. N
Camp Wood, Tx 78833
512-597-6124

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
Cashmere Goats
Michel Paulin
P.O. Box 639
Toledo, Wa 98591
206-864-6660

AUSTRALIA

Cashking Cashmere Company
John and Margaret Banks
P.O. Box 333
Forth, Tasmania
Australia 7310
Fax: 61-04-231-087

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

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

"**STUDIES ON THE CASHMERE DOWN PRODUCTION OF GOATS**", 1984. Available now, the "Bible" for cashmere producers, by Dr. R.C. Couchman, $50.00 and well worth it. Contact CAPRICORN CASHMERE, 115 Co. Rd. 45E, Virginia Dale, Colorado 80548. (303) 493-6015 For more information.

"**STEP IN THE RIGHT DIRECTION**" Seminar notes from CashMirror Publication's 1990 Seminar. Cashmere Inhereitance, by Dr. Bill Pattie and Dr. Barry Restall. Also, notes from Dr. Paul Mennick, Reproduction Specialist and Hugh Hopkins, Forte' Company. $15.00, Cashmere Publications, 200 Larson Road, Silver Creek, Wa 98585

CASHMERE YARN

100% Cashmere, 5 ply 5 run Powder Blue $50.00/lb ppd.

85% Cashmere, 15% Nylon 6 ply 8 run Navy Blue. $35/lb ppd.

50% Cashmere, 50% Acrylic - 4 ply 4.5 run White $25.00/lb ppd.

Call orders to: 206 983-3154

GUARD DOGS

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

GOATS

"Top New Zealand, Australian and domestic bloodlines. Also F1 crosses and Spanish does bred to imports. Texas 806-652-3196

OREGON CASHMERE proudly presents 1990 kids for sale. All kids are out of imported stock. For information call 503-662-4522

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.

LAND SLIDE SALE

(Literally)

Due to a mud slide and flood knocking out two of our barns, we feel we must sell all of our kids before winter rains set in.

BREEDING TRIO – 2 DOELINGS, 1 BUCK $2,500
SINGLE DOELING – $1,000
SINGLE BUCKLING – $1,000

Fleece tests and pedigrees on dam and sires provided

CASCADE CASHMERE COMPANY
200 LARSON ROAD
SILVER CREEK, WA. 98585
206-983-3154