CASH MIRROR

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CASHMIRROR

CASHMIRROR
REFLECTING THE CASHMERE INDUSTRY

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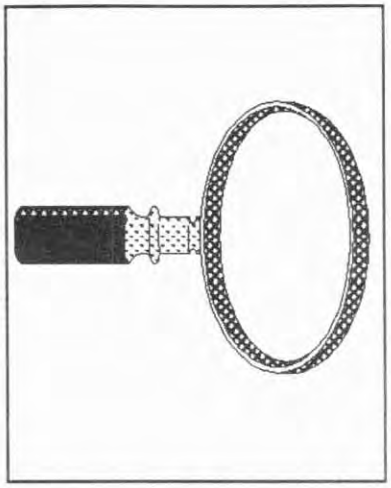
COVER PHOTO: 4-H learns about goats. Photo courtesy of THE DAILY CHRONICLE



FROM THE PUBLISHER

Here we go again!

The Cashmere Producers of America's election of 1992 is upon us. We have all read articles written by the Association President and several of its board members. Everybody is talking about "working together for the common cause."

I agree with the CaPrA interim president - "growers need information, education, mutual help, registration records, and development of ethical and business practice standards." But growers are sure as hell not getting it from their association.

Last week I called the 1-800-GOAT number. I asked the very nice person acting as secretary for a copy of the association bylaws and the procedure for proxy voting. I was told that not only does she not have the file on the bylaws, but in order to give a proxy, she had to ask permission from the President. If a member of this organization needs a security clearance to access the bylaws or proxy information, then this good old boy's private club will stay just that - a small private club.

In the last year CaPrA has had many opportunities to communicate to its members, but has not responded. On April 4th, 1991, I mailed a letter to the President regarding my concern about the direction the board of directors was taking. I received no answer. Subsequently, the letter was published in the CashMirror as an open letter to the President. To this day, no one even acknowledged a reception of the letter. Approximately 10 other farmers sent a similar letter - also no response. Could Montana really be a black hole to which correspondence goes in, but nothing comes out?

I believe we need a national grower's organization. After last year's election, I thought the new blood would help CaPrA live forever. But, reformers were squeezed out and the organization has since remained "status quo". We need people on the board to work for the interest of the group - not for their own interests or posturing like peacocks.

In the 1992 CaPrA board of director's election, the organization has a chance to heal itself. Please use your mail in ballot or go in person to the annual meeting. Vote new blood into this organization and maybe CaPrA will accomplish something this year.

CashMirror has a new phone number:

Phone: 206-864-4200
Fax: 206-864-4201

♪ Just Molly and Me And Moby Make Three...♬.

By Miriam Jeswine
Glacier Cashmeres, Oregon

When I turned the sheep and goats out into the big pasture along the road, I started getting phone calls warning me about two big dogs that were in with my animals. I really appreciate neighbors who watch out for my interests. In this case, however, it was Molly and Moby, the great white Maremmas. When I explain about my livestock guardian dogs, the caller says something like "Oh, that's why the goats didn't seem bothered". That's because Molly and Moby grew up with goats and sheep, and they eat, sleep and wander around with the flock. The goats don't even get alarmed when they tear through the flock to go bark fiercely at people passing on the road, or when they get to roughhousing with each other, grrring and snapping in mock battle. The goats do look disgusted when they get a big, hairy tail in the nose, though.

Maremmas, like other livestock guardian dogs, have been selectively bred for thousands of years, according to archeological and other records, for their instinct to guard "their" family of people and animals. Unlike hunting and herding dogs, they display little aggressive behavior toward family members. Livestock guardian dog owners and breeders often express the fear that somebody might try crossing guardian dogs with others, like wolves, pit bulls or rottweilers to get more size. The thought is appalling. I've been told that the dispositions of guardian dogs are incompatible with other breeds and the results are excessive aggression and protectiveness to a dangerous level.

Certainly with Maremmas the danger is to predators and maybe strange people.

Certainly, with the Maremmas, the danger is to predators and maybe strange people. It's interesting to watch what happens when new animals (or people) are introduced to the flock. Of course the dogs want to know who it is, and they go over to sniff and greet the newcomer. Normally, of course, goats are suspicious of dogs, and will run, triggering the chase instinct in the dog, and trouble begins. The Maremmas are different. They walk up to the newcomer quietly, displaying no aggressive behavior at all, and the goat stands there, hackles up and poised for flight. A tense sniffing session follows, and then the goat relaxes. At first the newcomer gets alarmed when the dogs run through on some errand, but even that diminishes with experience.

The dogs are, understandably, very possessive about their food, and they will growl, bark and rush at any other animal who dares come near when they are eating. I have to separate their dishes from each other, too. Moby's is in a different pasture, because he will get so busy giving the bum's rush to horses, sheep and goats that he'll accidently let some other horse sneak into the food. Yes, the horses like dog food, and they can't be persuaded to be horrified at the possibility that there might be ground up horse meat in it. Even Moby grabbing a tail and swinging up into the air doesn't

deter the horses. He got kicked in the slats one time, but he still grabs tails, and horses still try to swipe his food. As it is, while he is busy chasing away horses, the crows rush in where sheep and goats fear to tread. He can't win, but I try to help him.

I have read a lot of discussion about how independent-minded Maremmas are. I don't know, they look to me like they can be obedience trained, but that isn't what we want to do with them. They are not companion dogs, but livestock guardians. In fact, I don't want strange people to be able to call my dogs to them, so I haven't trained them to come when called. They don't either, even when I feed them. I can get hold of them readily enough. I just go out, get fairly close, and speak to them encouragingly. Molly drops into the abject dog posture, scrunched down, and finally rolling over. Moby will stop, stand and let me take hold of him. They also lead, sort of. They will go along for a few steps and then throw themselves on my feet. Big pile, Miriam and Maremma. I've given them baths, which they think is a form of dog abuse (maybe they are water-soluble). I've dewormed, defleaed and cleaned ears. I've put antiseptics on cuts. They tolerate it. It looks to me as if they are like any other dog. If you are the top dog, you can do what you need to.

I have to admit, there are three bothersome things about my Maremmas. First, they are big, and they eat a lot. Another is that during kidding this spring, Moby was only about six or seven months old. He wanted to play with the kids, and he would grab one by the leg or ear. The kid would try to pull away, and get scratched in the process. He only did that to about three of them, and when I separated them and their mothers into Moby-free zones, that was the end of the problem. Now that those kids are grown and back with the flock, they show no fear, so it may simply have been puppy foolishness. There is one other problem.

Glacier Cashmere

Classic Style, Superfine

Available now, very promising young Australian bucks from the embryo transfer project.

Taking reservations for Maremma Pups due in fall, 1991.

Miriam Jeswine
81811 Lost Creek Road
Dexter, Oregon 97431
(503) 937-2253

Cashmere Breeding Stock *U.S.D.A. - S.B.I.R. Research Test Farm* *Maremma Livestock Guardian Dogs*

When the flock is in the big pasture, they bed down for the night about twenty feet from my bedroom window. The Maremmas are very quiet, relatively inactive during the day, but not so at night. When they get to yammering and yowling outside my window, I have to remind myself that's why I got them.

It's hard to know what might have happened without the Maremmas on duty. It is like preventive health care. You only can guess at the results when you don't get sick. I do know that the pair of cougars which killed several sheep and boldly confronted people in their yards last month never came near our flocks. And the coyotes seem to give us a wide berth. In fact, the people I got Molly from have had Maremmas for ten years. They raise sheep in eastern Oregon, and they said they had lost only nine lambs to predators in all that time. Their neighbors, however, lose about a third of their lambs every year. They have a flock of 900 ewes which range a ridge high above their house with only a dog accompanying them. He gets fed once a day, and that's about the only attention anyone pays to the flock.

On balance, I really am glad the Maremmas are part of the Glacier family. I'm not a real dog lover, but I have to admit, I like those big white goofs. Just Molly and me and Moby make three. We're happy in my goat heaven

The Cashmere Producers of America
in association with
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Three days of information seminars and workshops covering all aspects of cashmere production...

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WHAT HANDSPINNERS WANT WHEN THEY BUY RAW CASHMERE

By Susan Stutz
Mountain Lake Farm
Rt 1 Box 181
Gaston Oregon.

Sorry for the delay in sending this information for CashMirror. What with school starting - I teach Advanced Graphic Design - my two home businesses, our farm, and especially our 8 month old son, it has just been a very busy last 3 weeks. Now, I can sit down with some thoughs on what I look for in selecting and buying fiber for handspinning.

I sell fiber to handspinners in the United States and Canada - both hand processed/chemical-free, and commercially dehaired. For the hand processed, I buy raw fleeces from cashmere growers who hand comb their goats and keep their animals fairly clean of vegetable matter. I select for fiber that which I believe will work well for spinning. This is based on:

GOOD STYLE (crimp and quality of fiber)

CLEAR DIFFERENTIATION: between guard hairs and down. With the guard hairs straight; not wavy in any way.

HANDLE: it should have that indefinable feel of the softness of fine cashmere.

LENGTH OF DOWN: This I've put last as, while the longer fibers are easier to spin, the shorter-and frequently finer-cashmere can be wonderfully carded and blended together

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PROBLEM	POSSIBLE SOLUTION
Hay and vegitable matter contamination (especially alfalfa, which crumbles, and thistles which are also particularly difficult to remove).	-Use feeders that maximize feed utilization, and minimize contamination to fleeces. (see Diagram A). - Feed at or below shoulder level of the goats. - Fill feeders when the goats are OUT. (This tip is from Joyce Peterson, Oregon Cashmere) - Easily cleaned floors where the goats bed down are helpful if swept or cleaned regularly.
Lice - Dandruff	- Ivomec subcutaneous or oral (if you have the drench). We prefer not to use topical products if possible.

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with another compatible fiber. Merino and cashmere is lovely as are others.

All of the above criteria might be satisfied, yet the fleece still might be unusable if the contamination by vegetable matter and dirt is too extensive. To help avoid this problem, I have compiled the following list of typical problems. (Figure 1)

A few other possible tips you might try for successful hand spinning fleeces:

COMBING UTENSIL: The tool of choice for gathering down, but leaving at least some of the guard hairs seems to be a "matt rake" The kind with long teeth - 3/4 inch is available at many pet stores. (We paid $9.95 for ours.)

SHEEP COATS: After the growing season for the fleece, you may want to try "coating" your goats prior to combing. This will protect the fleece from contamination and ultra violet rays. They also may keep fleece from dropping on the nearest fence post before you are able to comb or gather it. I have heard reports though, of the goats using their horns to rip holes or shred their's or their companions's coats; I think these were the cotton variety. Here are two coat suppliers:

Pat's Sheep Shawl
918 Main St
Chadron, NE 69337
308-432-3682
100 percent pure milled cotton.

Powell Sheep Company
P.O. Box 183
Ramona, California
619-789-1758
100 percent woven polypropylene (looks like canvas)

Currently, I am paying $40.00 per pound for raw - fairly clean and good quality - combed doe or wether fleeces. This works out on average to 47 to 68 dollars a pound for the down, (once the guard hairs are removed by us).

We also purchase commercially dehaired and processed fiber to sell. It follows the same guidelines for selection: style, handle, length and cleaness. We try to find commercial cashmere

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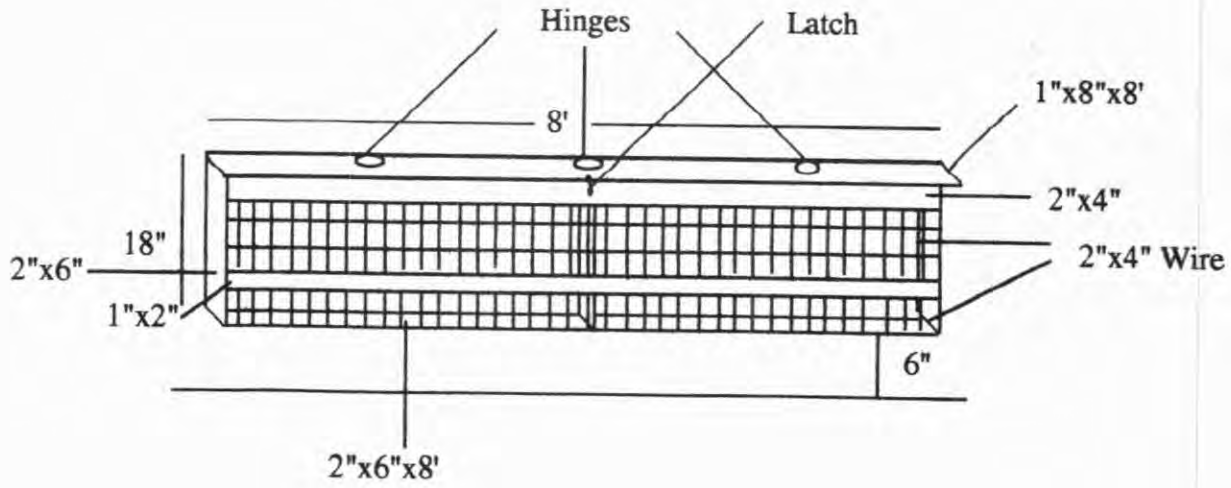
DIAGRAM A:

This feeder works well for us in helping to limit vegetable matter contamination - but any method that will help to keep your fleeces clean would be fine.



Handspinners Continued...

that has not lost its quality and handle due to the processing and offer it separately from the hand processed fiber.

Most of the people I sell fiber to are spinners who may have a project in mind that would work well with cashmere or a cashmere blend. Some spin almost exclusively luxury fibers. They may only buy a few ounces to a pound, and the quality of that fiber is very important to them.

The hand processed cashmere is definitely more difficult, expensive and time consuming to supply, but for some it is just what they want. For others, the commercially dehaired fiber may work find. But whichever they chose, it must be of good quality and free - as far as possible - from vegetable matter contamination.

The American Minor Breeds Conservancy

Join the conservation effort to save livestock breeds facing extinction in North America. Over 100 breeds of horses, cattle, sheep, goats, swine and poultry are now at risk. Annual membership of $20 includes the bimonthly *AMBC News.*

AMBC
Box 477
Pittsboro, NC 27312 USA
919/542-5704

4-H starts multi-club endeavor

Michel Paulin of Toledo, Wash. and Judith Richardson-Haralson of Silver Creek, Wash. have donated 11 cashmere wethers for a new multi-club 4-H project in Lewis County. Members of several clubs are participating in the new cashmere goat project.

The idea got its start after Paulin called the Lewis County Extension Office to see if a goat club might be interested in the donation. Because the industry is still in its beginning stages, cashmere producers have a problem with too many bucks, as only a few are kept for breeding. While it is possible to sell them for meat at the local auction, Paulin thought this was a waste of the beautiful and valuable animals of imported genestock.

Paulin received an immediate answer from Valarie Witt, a Centralia-based 4-H goat-project leader.

Paulin and Witt gave 11 4-H members a cashmere wether to raise and care for. The 4-H project will include:

Development of a class for cashmere goats at the Southwest Washington Fair.

Teaching project members to harvest the cashmere fiber.

Teaching members how to clean, spin, and knit the cashmere fiber.

Teaching members to market their product.

Witt said, "The cashmere wool off the goat sells for about $16.00 an ounce and up. Each shearing provides about 6 to 12 ounces of cashmere.

" A nice cashmere sweater costs $800.00 to $1,200".

Project members are from Lewis and Thurston County. Their first meeting as a group took place on "The Farm" in Toledo.

Michel Paulin explained to the club the history of the goats, discussed the value of cashmere and the proper care of the goats and their crop, cashmere wool.

For more information about the project call Valarie Witt at 206-736-1700.

POTASSIUM
The Third Mineral
By Roger G. Haugen
Extension Specialist, NDSU

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Pygmy Goat Memo Winter 90

Potassium has been known to be important in the nutrition of animals for many years. It is the third most abundant element in the animals's body (approximately .3% of the body's dry matter) after calcium and phosphorus. It has a principal role in the animal's metabolism.

The dietary potassium requirement of many animals is between .l2% and .4% of the diet dry matter. Most roughage and many plant protein sources (soy-bean meal, sunflower meal, etc.) are good sources of potassium. The potassium content of most grains is .4% or greater; in harvested forages, it exceeds 1% of the dry matter. With roughage, especially alfalfa, the problem of potassium deficiency has not been a big concern.

The possibility of potassium deficiency is slight under most feeding conditions. However, as rations change to higher grain levels, potassium becomes a greater concern because grains are not a high source of potassium. As the level of roughage consumed decreases, potassium deficiency becomes an increasing possibility. Be concerned when feeding rations that are high in grain and low in roughage, as well as when animals are grazing stressed pastures.

Deficiency symptoms of potassium include marked decrease in feed intake, loss of weight, listlessness, slow response to sudden disturbances, progressive stiffness from the hind legs to the forelegs, and possibly eventual death.

THE REAR LEG
By Dr. Kay Orlando, DVM
Pygmy Goat Memo, Winter 90

It is difficult to visualize the boney skeletal structue that lies beneath the hair and muscles. But it is this framework of bones that determines much of what we see on the outside of the animal. A good structural base is especially important to the rear leg. Properly constructed rear legs give our goats a graceful stride, and the agility to amaze us with their jumping ability. Rear legs should be able to withstand the test of time, and should not give out before the rest of the animal. They must last through the many pregnancies in our does, and for a long breeding life in our bucks. Next time you have occasion to sit back and watch a group of goats, pay special attention to those very important rear legs, and whether they really are working as they should.

The femur (thigh bone) is attached to the pelvis at the hip joint. The hip is a ball and socket joint. This permits rotational movement. The large gluteal muscles and a tough joint capsule and ligament keep the hip deeply seated in its socket in the pelvis. While the hip joint is buried in muscle and cannot be readily palpated, a large boney protuberance ont the femur (greater trochanter) can easily be felt. This "bump", also called the thurl, can be an indicator of width between the hip joints.

The joint formed by the femur and tibia is called the stifle (knee joint). This is a hinge joint, and movement is along a single plane. The large muscle groups of the the front of the thigh attached to the tibialcrest through a small flat bone called the patella (knee cap).

The hock joint is formed by the tibia and a group of smaller bones. This is analogous to our heel. Like the stifle joint, this is a hinge-type joint. The Achilles tendon attaches the muscles of the back of the leg to a boney knob called the tuber calcaneus. These structures are easily palpated as there is very little muscle covering them. The metatarsal bone is the long bone below these smaller bones. This group of bones (from tuber calcaneus to the end of the metatarsal) is called the rear cannon. Two digits (like our toes) make up the pastern and claws.

Viewed from the front or rear, the bones of the legt should form a straight line from the thurl to the claws. However, because the stifle extends forward into the flank area, abdominal enlargement (such as pregnancy) can cause an outward deviation of the stifle. This causes a compensatory inward deviation of the hock (cow-hocked)

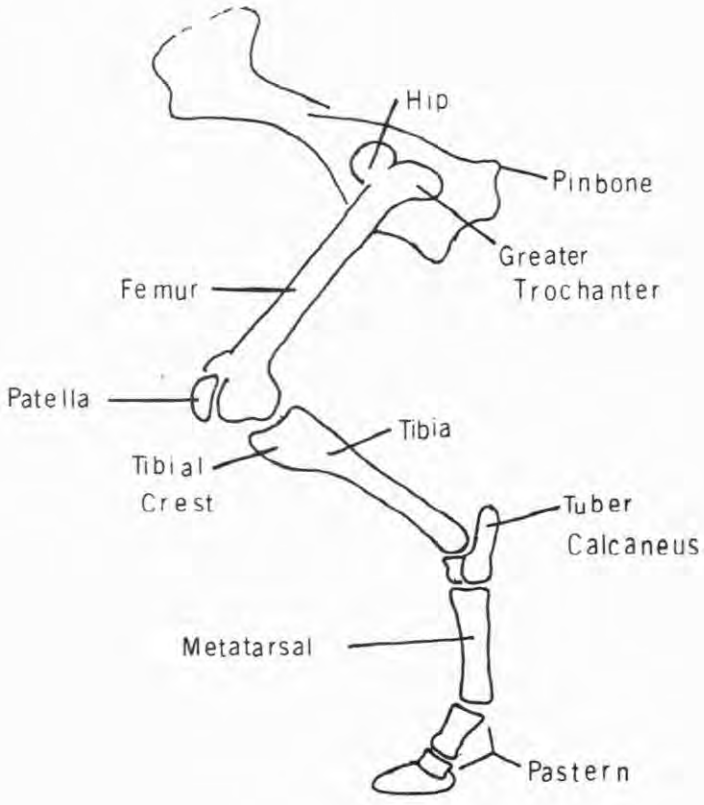
Viewed from the side the rear leg should exhibit a great deal of angulation. The angulation of the hock is the easiest to view and examine; and is therefore

The rear leg continued.,..

the joint most commonly mentioned. Angulation of the stifle correlates with that of the hock. This angulation gives the spring to the rear leg. Spring cushions the concussion of each step on the joints. Spring in the rear leg imparts the ability to jump with ease. A common fault in our goats is postiness of the rear leg, where the leg does not have enough angulation in either the stifle or hock joints. In this case, the leg is much straighter and the muscles are shorter; and the cushioning effect of good angulation is absent. This puts more stress on all the joints, especially the hip joint. Such animals do not jump well, if at all. If the rear cannon is put in a vertical position, a line dropped from the pinbone should pass along the back edge of the hock and cannon. This line will fall well behind the cannon bone in an under-angulated (post) animal.

The rear legs should also be examined while the animal is on the move. Legs that appear structurally sound while the animal is standing are useless if they cannot propel the animal properly. The animal should track with the legs squarely under the body, moving forward in a straight line. The leg is flexed; the foot lifted and moved forward. The rear leg should push the animal forward, not just keep up with the rest of the goat. Cow-hocked animals tend to swing their legs inward as they move. Posty-legged animals can-not properly flex their joints due to their shortened muscles. The foot is lifted from the ground by shifting weight to the opposite leg, and swinging the leg outward and forward. This gives a choppy, side-to-side roll to the gait.

The rear pasterns and feet should be examined both standing and on the move. The pasterns should be short and strong, sloping slightly forward. They serve as shock absorbers. Too straight a pastern will not absorb any shock as the animal moves. A pastern that has too much slope will bend almost to the ground when the animal moves (down in the pastern) and will also not be a suitable shock absorber. The claws of the feet should be well-shaped and symmetrical, with only a slight space between them. Splayed feet (heels together and toes spread apart) are a common fault. Badly splayed feet can cripple the animal. I have included a simplified diagram of the side view of the bones of the rear leg. The more important features are labeled. Many of these structures can be palpated on your own goats. Judges commonly mention these structures. And as breeders, we should be familiar with the basic structure of the rear leg.



Side View of Rear Leg

MAF RESEARCH NEW ZEALAND

Reprinted from Fiber News, December 1990.

By Joan Radcliffe and Richard Townsend. MAF Technology, Lincoln

This article reports a MAF (New Zealand) study carried out in Canterbury where the growth and fiber yield of Angora goat hoggets was measured on perennial ryegrass, cocksfoot, prairie grass and tall fescue pastures.

SUMMARY

Over two summer seasons, we measured the growth of goat hoggets grazing pastures of either perennial ryegrass, cocksfoot, or prairie grass. In the second year, tall fescue was added to the comparison. Similar mobs of hoggets were selected and each mob was confined to a particular pasture where they were rotationally grazed around four paddocks. In both seasons. goats on prairie grass-clover pastures gained significantly more weight and grew heavier fleeces. In these pastures, goats readily ate prairie grass as well as clovers, especially red clover when wilted. Seed heads of prairie grass, ryegrass and cocksfoot appeared to be more palatable than those of tall fescue.

INTRODUCTION

We began these trials because no information was available on the value of various grasses for goat grazing under dry land farm conditions. In Canterbury, perennial ryegrass does not persist well in dry summers and other grasses such as tall fescue, cocksfoot, and prairie grass are being promoted for superior warm season production and greater tolerance of dry conditions.

We worked on the property of Gordon and Elizabeth Nurse who run a commercial flock of Angora goats near leeston in Canterbury. Their clay soils can become dry and cracked in summer and waterlogged in winter. The two trial seasons were very dry. Rainfall from September to March was 253mm in 1987-88 and 178mm in 1988-89.

Pastures

Trial plots were within unreplicated 5 ha paddocks of each pasture type. One had been over drilled with ryegrass in 1981. Others had been autumn drilled; cocksfoot in 1985, prairie grass in 1987 and tall fescue in 1988. All had white clover and the cocksfoot and prairie grass also had red clover. Unfortunately, storksbill invaded the newly-sown tall fescue pastures. This was controlled with the hormone 2,4-D which so weakened the clover that these tall fescue pastures contained negligible clover in the trial year.

Table 1 Goat hogget liveweight gain and fleece weight on four pasture types. Mean over two summer seasons.

Grass Species	Cultivar	Liveweight gain per animal in grams/day	Fleece weight per animal in grams (grown Aug to Feb)
Ryegrass	Nui	38	987
Cocksfoot	Apanui	42	850
Prairie grass	Matua	64	1019
Tall fescue[1]	Au Triumph	39	917
lsd[2]		24	163

(1) One years measurements only adjusted for differences between years.

(2) The least difference needed between treatment means to achieve statistical significance at the 5% level.

MAF Continued...

Stock

Angora goat hoggets (born September 1986 and 1987) were randomly allocated to pasture types at the start of each season with numbers of bucks and does balanced in each of the 8 treatment mobs. each mob having 20 animals. We carried 30 hoggets/ha in the first year and 23 hoggets/ha subsequently. All mobs had shelters, multivitamin licks and water. Goats were weighed every 3 to 4 weeks and pre-kid shorn in mid August and again in mid February.

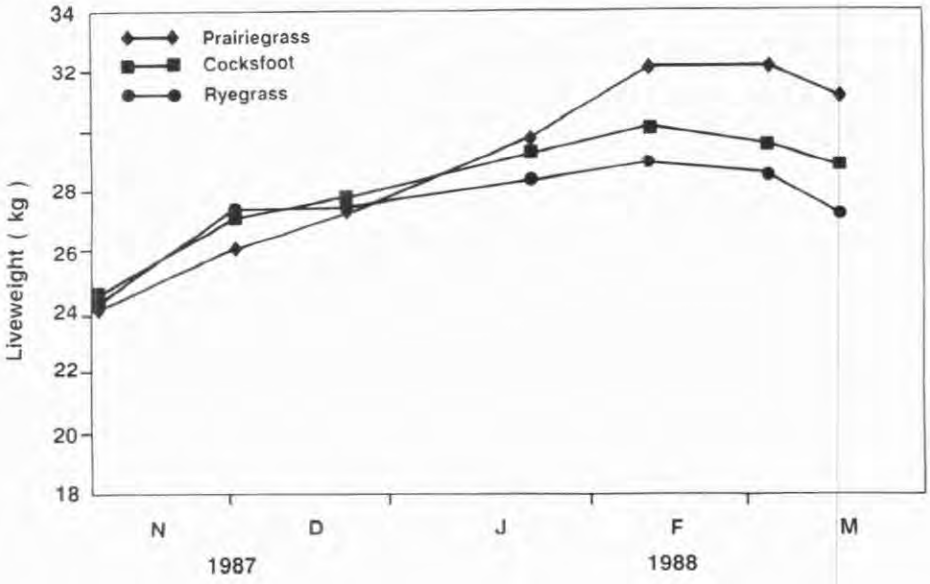
A fast and slow rotation (each rotation on 4 paddocks) was compared on each pasture type. The fast rotation averaged 16 days in the first season and 28 days in the second season while the slow rotation averaged 24 and 40 days in the first and second season respectively.

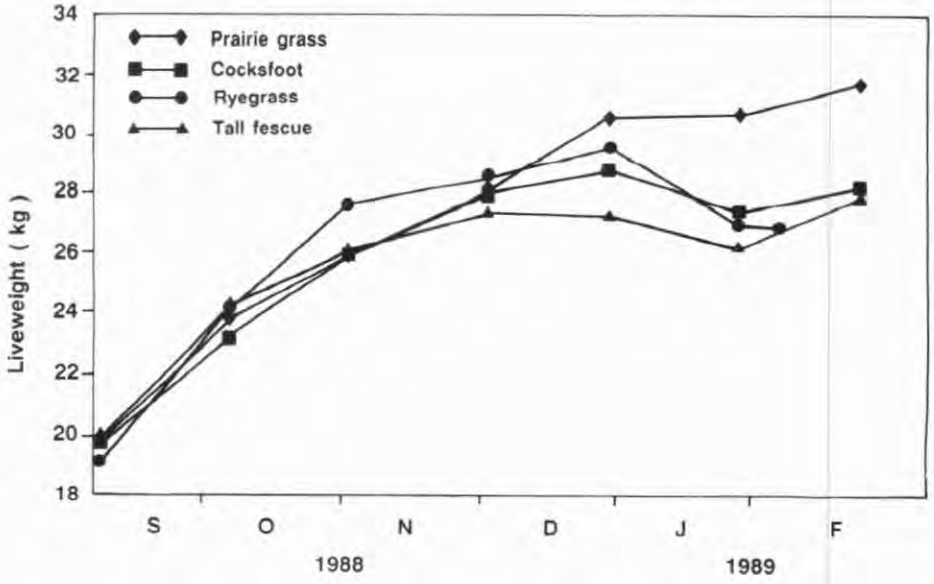
RESULTS

Goats in all treatments grew at similar rates in spring, but as summer advanced, those goats on prairie grass - clover pasture put on more weight and grew heavier fleeces than did goats on pastures with other grasses. Goat live weight gain and fleece production is shown in Fig. 1 and Table 1. All hogget groups grew fastest in spring and maintained their weight into the dry summers. The length of rotation had very little effect on the growth of goats, whatever grass pasture they were on.

First-year prairie grass pastures were weedy with dove's foot, spurrey, yarrow, and chamomile daisy but the prairie grass thickened up considerably in the second year. Red clover was more prominent than white clover and appeared to be readily grazed especially when it became wilted. Clovers suffered from moisture stress before prairie grass or cocksfoot did and they responded more slowly to rain than these grasses.

Ryegrass pastures tended to have more digestible dry matter than others in the first season but thereafter they had less herbage as the drought took its toll and pastures became overrun with goosegrass and hawkbit. The older cocksfoot pastures had a very dense and clumpy cover of cocksfoot plants.





Red and white clovers in the base of the pasture were readily eaten, with goats apparently preferring red clover to cocksfoot.

New tall fescue pastures were dense and vigorous and responded very quickly to rains. The tall fescue seeded profusely but seedheads were not grazed as readily as were those of prairie grass, cocksfoot or ryegrass.

The digestibility values of green leaves from each grass species in the second season are given in Table 2. Ryegrass was consistently the most digestible grass over spring and summer.

Cocksfoot and tall fescue were the least digestible in summer. The mean values of the four grasses were highest in spring at 81% and lowest in summer at 54%. Clovers were always more digestible than the grasses, averaging 89% in spring and 69% in summer.

Ryegrass - clover pastures did not produce the same quantity of green herbage as did prairie grass - clover pastures.

Although cocksfoot - clover and tall fescue pastures (without clover) grew strongly, they appeared to be less nutritious for goats than did prairie grass - clover pastures.

Most farms will have pastures of different ages at any one time with fluctuations in weeds and clover content. We were impressed how well hoggets grew under dry conditions. Of the four species of grasses sown on this farm, our measurements showed that prairie grass pastures with a good clover content were superior to those of perennial ryegrass, cocksfoot or tall fescue for growing goat hoggets. Only on prairie grass pastures, did doe hoggets reach an acceptable 30 kg mating weight. All hoggets grew fastest on spring pastures and goats on prairie grass pastures were able to extend and sustain weight gains into summer.

From these trials as well as others where we have measured diet intake, we know that sometimes, goats will preferentially eat clover. We also know that clover is a highly nutritious feed for goats as well as other stock, as well as the main source of nitrogen for associated grasses. These are compelling reasons to offer goats with pastures with palatable grasses and a good content of clover

Table 2 In vitro digestibility of grasses and clover in year 2.

Grass species	Cultivar	Sep-Oct	Nov-Dec	Jan-Feb	Mean
Ryegrass	Nui	87	64	60	70
Cocksfoot	Apanui	76	57	51	61
Prairie grass	Matua	81	50	56	62
Tall fescue	Au Triumph	81	51	49	60
Clover	Huia/Pawera	89	80	69	79

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

We wish to thank Gordon and Elizabeth Nurse, Brookside, for their willing cooperation with these trials. Also we thank Challenge Seeds for their financial support.

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FIBERFEST 1991

By Janet Rose
Rose Haven
LInden, Michigan 48451

Carol Miller Kunys from Dear Trace Farm, Kingston, Tennessee, stopped by the other day on her way northward to visit family in Northern Michigan. We discussed processing cashmere fiber and she taught me how to spin cashmere on a hand-spindle. I met Carole in August at the 1991 Fiberfest in Hastings, Michigan. It was her second year as an exhibitor and my first.

Actually, I met Carole by accident. I was at my booth talking with visitors about cashmere goats. A number of people mentioned that Carole had a method of dehairing combed cashmere fiber. I stopped by her sales booth to discuss the possibilities-- I would send her some combed fiber and she would dehair it for me. And that's how our friendship began.

This year's Fiberfest was a four-day event opening with The Forum, a two and one-half day program of seminars and workshops. The Forum offered presentations from nationally known experts in the areas of animal management, fibers, spinning, and weaving. The seminar participants ranged from the perspective to the experienced cashmere owner.

The festival had over 100 sales booths which were open the third and fourth day of the Fiberfest. It offered visitors a first-hand look at fibers, finished fiber products, spinning, weaving, and fiber-bearing livestock. The livestock exhibits included wool sheep, angora goats, cashmere goats, llamas, angora rabbits, and guardian and herding dogs. The festival also offered angora goat and llama auctions.

It was an eventful weekend for me. I had a cashmere buck and doe on exhibit to give Fiberfest visitors the opportunity to actually see and touch them. The interest in cashmeres was overwhelming! I found that many people had done extensive research on cashmere goats. Unfortunately, due to the limited availability of cashmeres in the Midwest, many perspective owners had halted their investigation.

The Fiberfest also provided prospective owners the opportunity to evaluate the various livestock breeds. Many attended specifically to see and touch the many types of fiber producing animals so they could choose one that was best for their farm. Some came with little livestock knowledge others were well-versed in livestock management.

The Fiberfest is an excellent vehicle to promote the cashmere industry. Although the majority of visitors were from the Great Lakes states, there were also a number of visitors from other regions of the U.S. and Canada. Next August, Fiberfest 1992 will be held in Kalamazoo, Michigan to facilitate an increased number of sales booths and livestock exhibitions. It may be an event for cashmere breeders to consider attending and exhibiting as a group to promote cashmere goats.

THE FOLLOWING DRUGS MAY BE USED FOR PREGNANT DOES EXCEPT THOSE MARKED WITH AN *

Reprinted from Animals and Small, August 1991

Combiotic - procain penicillin g; dihydrostreptomycin sulfate

Oxytetracycline-Hydrochlorid

Clostridium Perfringens types C&D toxoid

Clostridium Perfringens antitosin C & D

Epinephrine injectable - only when life threatening

Sodium Sulfamethazine (12.5%)

Triple Sulfa - sulfanilamide; sulfathiazole; sulfamethazine.

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** Tramisol
** Phenothiazine
Panacure (fenbendozole)
Neomycin Sulfate
Kaolin
Pectin
Attapulgite
Aspirin
Terramycin
Tetanus Antitoxin
Tetanus Toxoid
Propylene Glycol
Electrolytes
Milk of Magnesia

DRUGS COMMONLY USED
FOR SHEEP AND GOATS
Reprinted from Pygmy Goat Digest

DRUG	DOSE	ROUTE	USE
COMBIOTIC	1cc/10 lbs in young 1cc/15 lbs in adult	IM or SQ once daily	Antibiotic
PENNICILLIN AQUEOUS	(SAME)	IM or SQ twice daily	Antibiotic
BENZA-PENN	(SAME)	IM or SQ every three days	Antibiotic (long lasting)
TETRACYCLINE 100 mg	1cc/20 LBS	IM very painful	Antibiotic
TETRACYCLINE LA-200	1cc/22 LBS	IM painful	Antibiotic (lasts 3-4 days)
ERYTHRO 200 (Erythromycin)	1cc/30-40 LBS	IM	Antibiotic
SULFA-METHAZINE	DAY 1 = 1 BOLUS/25 LBS DAY 2,3,4,5 = 1 BOLUS/50 LBS	ORALLY	Antibiotic
CALF SPAN (Sulfa)	1 bolus/45 lbs	ORALLY	Antibiotic (lasts 3-4 days)
VITAMIN A & D3	1/2 cc lambs & kids 1-2 cc ewe & doe	IM	Prevents respiratory, digestive, and skin problems.
VITAMINE E-SELENIUM BO-SE	2 & 3/4cc/100 lbs	IM	Prevents white muscle disease
VITAMINE B COMPLEX	2 & 1/2 to 7 & 1/2 cc daily depending on size until eating.	IM	Appetite stimulant, helps nerve regeneration & treats PEM
VITAMINE C (SORBATE)	3-10 cc daily for 3 to 5 days	IM or IV	Aid in treating pneumonia

DRUG	DOSE	ROUTE	USE
ANTIHISTAMINE (RecovR)	1cc/40 lbs 2 to 3 times daily	IM	Allergic reactions and pneumonia
PREDEF 2X (Cortisone)	2 & 1/2 to 7 & 1/2cc daily for 1 & 1/2 days/adults	IM	Decreases swelling, aid in nerve strains and joint damage
AZIUM (Dexa-methasone)	7 & 1/2 to 12 &	IM	Induce birth, decreases swelling
PROPYLENE GLYCOL (sirlene)	4 oz orally by drench daily	ORALLY	Energy source for pregnancy, toxemia, and debilitation
CAFFEINE	1/4 cc (one pinch instant coffee)	ORALLY	For weak lambs and kids
DEXTROSE 50%	5-10cc	intraperitoneal (right side of flank or SQ, or orally)	For weak lambs or kids
	50 to 100 cc	IV or IP	For pregnancy toxemia
UTERINE BOLUSES (Sulfa Urea or Nolvasan)	1 - 2 boluses	In uterus	To prevent uterine infections when birth has been assisted
MASTITIS TUBES	1/2 tube/gland after milking 2x/day for 3 days	in opening	Treatment and prevention of mastitis
RHODODEN-DRON DRENCH	2 tbsp molasses 2 oz. warm water 1/2 tsp. ginger 2 tbsp. Epsom salts	orally - repeat in 12 hours or if vomits	Rhododendron/Azalea poisoning

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-Watch out for shine. Mohair and acrylic shine, but cashmere is lusterless.

-Check the ply. The higher number of strands of cashmere per row, the higher ply and warmer the garment.

-Check the seams, which should be finished with ribbon tape.

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