CASHMERE MIRROR

Volume 8, Issue 6 April 1997

The monthly magazine devoted to cashmere goats and their fiber

Volume 8, Issue 6, April 1997

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Cover photo:
Marilyn Ackley
Bessey Place Cashmere, Buckfield, Maine

"One small step for man—One giant leap for goatkind!"

Reflections

by Linda Fox

'Tis the season for kids and it's my favorite time with the goats. Looking for kids each morning—at our place they seem to arrive mostly early morning or in the middle of the night—is much like gathering eggs. I go out to the barn each morning looking among the does for new babies. Upon entry to the barn, I quickly scan the pens, listening for new little squeaky voices and then inspect closer, those does who I know to be close to their due day.

Like chickens, however, you don't always find the eggs in the nest. Two weeks ago, on our way up to the barn we found a doe and two "eggs" standing in the woods far from the barn. To get to this part of the pasture, we have to go through a gate up by the barn and back down the hill. On our way racing down the hill, we came upon yet another doe with a new little egg. We gathered our eggs for the morning and trudged back to the barn with the hens frantically following along. Later in the day, we found yet another egg, this time laid properly in the nest. (We consider anything born in the barn, in the nest.)

Actually, around our place, hunting for kids is more like searching for Easter eggs than normal chicken eggs as we never know what color the eggs will be. Kids born in 1996 were predominantly black. This year's crop seems to be mostly white or gray. This variation in color often makes it difficult to match the egg to the proper chicken.

Several weeks ago, very early in the morning, I found a new plump white kid nestled beside a smallish, black doe in the corner of the barn. The baby was dry, fed and happy. I was thrilled that Shaharazhad seemed to be taking her mothering responsibilities more seriously this year. Last year, she had been the errant mother who had refused to feed and care for her baby. We took over her parenting responsibilities and decided to give her one more year to clean up her act. This year she had obviously figured out the system and would not require our help. I coaxed her into a kidding pen so she could spend a few days secure and isolated with her new kid.

That evening, we arrived at the barn to find another dry, fluffy (yelling) white kid in the middle of the herd of does in the barn. The kid was trying to nurse various does, but they all gently pushed the baby aside. There were four additional does who were due to kid, so to determine who should be claiming the kid, we performed our usual task of what we delicately refer to as "rear inspection." It became obvious that all of the "imminent" does still contained their "eggs." We continued checking rears of the non-imminent non-bred does. Perhaps we were looking at another "immaculate conception" like we'd had the month before.

We could find no doe who had recently given birth. Then, although it seemed impossible that little Shaharazhad could have given birth to two large twins (she had scarcely looked pregnant), we were forced to agree that the second baby certainly looked a lot like the first.

We put the new baby in Shaharzhad's jug and observed. She sniffed it. She didn't butt it, but when it tried to drink, she moved so it couldn't connect. We figured that if the baby was hers, it had had its first food after birth and I had missed gathering it that morning. It must have been quietly sleeping someplace other than by its mother. It didn't appear weak, but by now, it must be extremely hungry.

After fifteen frustrating minutes of watching the kid trying to connect, we held Shaharazhad and the kid promptly cleaned out both sides of her udder.

The next morning, the second baby wasn't crying, but we weren't able to see it nurse in the limited amount of time we had available to observe before leaving for work. Just in case it had not fed during the night and would not be allowed to feed during the day while we were gone, we held the mother again so the baby could drink. As we drove to work, we had visions of again creating a bottle baby, this time due to my mistake of not finding both kids. And perhaps this time, we should also cull the mother. Most does would have been upset to leave one baby behind and would have let us know if we had done so.

The next evening, Shaharzhad was feeding both babies. Either we had lucked out, or the mother/new kid bond is not as frail as we had thought.

Since then, Shaharzhad has been an excellent mother and now does seem to be able to count to two. And, I have learned to do a better job of inspecting the barn for eggs.

When Readers Talk...

Hi:

My wife recently came across a very expensive cashmere scarf at a Boston shop that the salesman claimed was made exclusively from the chin hairs of the cashmere goat and that these hairs are used for the robes of the Dalai Lama as well. Is this true or was he just spinning a tale?

If it is true, I find it incredibly fascinating, and would like any information you have on this type of cashmere and the robes of the Dalai Lama.

Thanks,

Bill Taylor
yllib@aol.com
March 2, 1997

Ed Note: Upon receipt of this email, Paul eagerly ran out to check the chin hairs on our herd, hoping to strike it rich. But, alas, all he found was long stringy, dripping (from trailing in water dishes) beards on a bunch of goats who weren't too thrilled to have them inspected.

Dear Paul and Linda:

I do so enjoy your magazine and have now renewed my subscription. Thank you for brightening my day.

I am interested in finding a way to get my fat goats to market in California or Texas, or anywhere else there is a market. If you know of someone I could contact, or they could contact me, please advise.

Susan Ballard-Cook
KenSue Kashmere
1114 Irvine Rd., Douglas WY 82633
307-358-2744
email: dogoat4u@coffey.com
March 4, 1997

Regarding a few corrections to last month's article "Cashmere Research in Europe" (page 11):

Dear Paul,

Sorry to take a while to get back to you. I have your fax article in front of me, which is fine but for a couple of minor corrections:

The Kassell cashmere herd is still there.

I would start off paragraph 17 with: The O. Rivetti Textile Research Institute in Biella concentrated.....
(note spelling of "Biella")

The LA in ISZ should be lowercase.

Guadalajara is mispelled.

SAC (Scottish Agricultural College) do not have any cashmere goats anymore.

Apart from these minor nitpicking points (and your American spelling of fibre, which I can forgive) I would say it is OK.

All the best,

Jerry Laker
LSIRDnetwork
MLURI
Scotland
March 14, 1997

Dear Linda and Paul,

I am writing to comment on a few points mentioned by Mr. Tom Cole in his article "Cashmere and the Textile Heritage of India" published in your January issue.

As you know, we own and operate a cashmere dehairing factory located in Lhasa, Tibet, P.R.C. We supply dehaired cashmere to some of the major shawl manufacturers in Srinagar, Kashmir, India. Having lived and worked in Kashmir and Ladakh in India over the past 20 years and having done the same in Tibet for the past 10 years, I believe I am qualified to clarify some erroneous statements made in the article.

Mr. Cole writes, "Even the top European cashmere companies have a permanent presence in the wool market of Leh." I would like to know who are these companies? The total production greasy cashmere in Ladakh is only around 30-50 tons. It is also low yield raw material and often there is not enough supply to meet the demand in Srinagar. Furthermore, there is a law in the state of Jammu & Kashmir that cashmere raw material cannot be taken out of the state. Lastly, the federal government of India does not allow the export of raw wool products since there is an insufficient domestic supply. From first-hand experience I can tell you that no European cashmere company has a "permanent presence in Leh." Since we mainly sell our dehaired cashmere to Europe, I would know about it.

Two small points: 1) the Tibetan plateau is called the Changthang, not the "Changpong." The literal translation from Tibetan is "northern plateau." 2) Mr. Cole states, "Pashmina, as the wool is called in India is 10-14 microns." I believe this statement is misleading. Ladakhi cashmere is more or less the same as cashmere found just across the border in western Tibet. This fiber production has a mean fiber diameter of around 14.5-15.2 microns. Unfortunately in Ladakh, they sheer the animal, as opposed to combing it which is done in Tibet, and this produces a very low dehaired yield.

The most important point I would like to make is concerning Mr. Cole's article on Shahtoosh. Unfortunately, he is perpetuating a long-standing myth about the source of Shahtoosh fiber. He is correct that the fiber comes from the Tibetan Chiru or antelope. But in the article he states, "Twice a year they molt, rubbing their fleeces against rocks or bushes. Wind blows their hair into little clumps. Tibetans and Nepalis trek through the mountains for weeks to return with little handfulls(sic) of wool." As romantic as this sounds, there is a far more sinister truth. There are no rocks and bushes on the Tibetan plateau upon which these beautiful antelope could rub off their fleece. The remote areas of the plateau where their diminished herds can still be found are at around 15,000 ft. This is far above the tree-line and there is only rolling grassland. There are no large rocks or bushes. The fact is that the animals are killed for their wool. Killing the animal and possession of its wool or antler is illegal under Chinese law and also under the international CITES convention on endangered species.

These animals were once found in vast herds. Now there are only 30-50,000 remaining. The animals are shot or trapped in leg traps by the nomads who receive about $50 per skin. The skins or the wool is then smuggled across the border, generally into Nepal, but also directly into India. A recent trend by the smugglers is the bartering of Indian tiger bone for Tibetan antelope wool. This is a double crime because it involves the killing and trafficking of both the endangered Indian tiger to China to make traditional Chinese medicines and the endangered Tibetan Chiru for shawl production in Kashmir.

There is now a major campaign in India to stop the production of Shahtoosh in Kashmir and many arrests have been made. I, myself, have presented the scientific research, conducted by Dr. George Schaller of the New York Zoological Society, to the relevant Kashmiri authorities. Even the foremost wool experts in Kashmir held the abovementioned myth as truth until they were confronted by the evidence. So my main message to your reader is: Boycott Shahtoosh! Although as a cashmere person I love this fiber, I would no sooner use it than I would use rhino horn or tiger bone.

I would be happy to receive Mr. Cole's response to these points or answer any questions your readers may have concerning this subject via email. I look forward to submitting an article to you on cashmere production in Tibet in the near future.

Best regards,

Michael Sautman,Chairman
Tibet Plateau Cashmere Co., Ltd.
70742.3660@compuserve.com
March 11, 1997

More Readers Talking Back (And to each other...)

Dear Paul and Linda:

Thank you for doing such a great job on CashMirror! You two are obviously putting in a lot of time and research to put out your product!

Hopefully you won't mind me commenting in your publication about an article I read in the Capital Press of Oregon *(March 28, 1997)*.

Our American Cashmere "industry" as we affectionately call it, is still in its infancy, in terms of numbers of goats in the US, much less product to sell, and still less in market penetration. Thus, it is really disturbing when an article is printed with so many negative references towards a major contributor to the growth of the industry, especially in a publication aimed at the agriculture world where the growth needs to occur.

The Co-Op is not a formless, heartless being, but is made up of well over a hundred fellow goat raisers. So, when the Co-Op is referenced not only negatively, but with incorrect information, as a member, I feel personally insulted.

We in America have so few goats and so little product or market penetration, it seems pointless to not all be on the same team when working with the media. There is room for everyone, from the specialty markets of hand combed and hand dehaired, to the big ranches using cashmere as a by-product to pasture management. The bottom line is, the future of all of us is impacted adversely when we give a negative spin to our other parts.

Hopefully, we as individuals will speak with a little more care for the whole in the future.

Respectfully,

Marti Wall
Wallflower Farm Cashmere Goats
Mt. Vernon, Washington
April 14, 1997

Dear *Cashmirror* Readers,

I am replying to the letter from Marti Wall since it involves an article in the *Capital Press* about a Cashmere Field Day held at our farm. First, I question why this letter was sent to *Cashmirror* and not to the other parties mentioned. Second, I re-read the mentioned article several times and failed to find the "so many negative references" about the Co-op. The Co-op which is based in Texas, is the major market for cashmere fiber in the U.S., and its machines are set to de-hair a certain length of cashmere fiber. Numerous articles and the Co-op's own representative, Terry Sim, have stated that any longer cashmere fiber over two inches in length would be chopped up into small pieces by its de-hairing machine. All the information printed in the article about cashmere fiber can be collaborated by written articles and books. Third, the article was an unexpected and unsolicited response to our request to print the date of the Field Day in their upcoming events section. Considering the general public thinks cashmere fiber comes from a sheep, any publicity about cashmere goats is a plus. The writer was a non-goat raiser and except for a few errors, I think she did a good job. The article was well written and informative and unlike most animal stories was not sappy and "cute."

The whole point of the Field Day was to help the individual cashmere goat raiser to think about how to best harvest and market their cashmere fiber. Hand combing is a common practice in the East due to the weather conditions. Hand de-hairing is an option if you are a handspinner or do not want to spend the waiting time and funds to have it done by machine. Because Cashmeres came from feral goats, the background genetics make it possible to have both the long and short cashmere produced in the same herd. Yes, two types of cashmere fiber production do exist. Neither is better or worse than the other, both are Cashmere. The difference is how their fiber is marketed. If a profit from the sale of the goats and fiber is not realized, another cashmere goat raiser quits and drops out of the Cashmere "industry" and everyone loses--both the Co-op and the handspinner.

We support the Co-op and its goals and have for the last three years promoted and presented raising both types of Cashmere goats at the Black Sheep, the Oregon State Fair and from our farm for the good of the whole Cashmere industry. Lighten up Marti. Don't begrudge or belittle our efforts. We have at least tried.

Carrie Spencer
Foxmoor Farm
Silverton, Oregon
April 23, 1997

Zoonotics

Continued from previous page

Q Fever (Query or Queensland fever)
This disease is transmitted via ticks, placentas, post-partum discharges, and possibly inhalation. It has been associated with abortions in goats. No vaccines are currently available in the US, however tetracycline is the treatment drug of choice. In humans, the symptoms vary from flu-like to pneumonia or heart disease.

ORF (contagious ecthyma, soremouth)
This disease is transmitted by contact with a diseased animal. The potential exposure to this disease was covered in detail in the September 1992 *CashMirror* article by Miriam Jeswine, "Why I Don't Kiss My Goats on the Lips." Scabs are infective in soil for up to forty years or more.

Actinobacillosis/Actiniomycosis
This disease is transmitted by direct contact with infected animal abscesses.

We added the following two diseases because they are some of the diseases in goats we hear of the most.

Caseous Lymphadenitis (CLA)
This disease rarely causes Lymphadenitis in man.

Caprine Arthritis and Encephalitis (CAE)
There is no evidence that CAE will infect man, but pasteurization of milk is recommended.

These are some, not all, of the diseases humans can contact from goats, as well as from other animals.

They are not common, but by practicing simple preventative, common sense measures when dealing with any animal species, you can lessen your risk of infection.

Simple preventative measures include keeping livestock bedding areas clean and dry and washing your hands with a good antibacterial soap after a visit to the barnyard or after handling animals. Keep kidding pens extra clean and make sure your shelter/barns are well ventilated. The use of a gauze mask when cleaning the barn will cut down on inhalation of potentially dangerous material.

Most of the above diseases are bacterial, and anyone with an impaired immune system is susceptible; i.e., diabetes, receiving chemo treatment, has autoimmune disease, or is just plain run-down. Always use good hygiene and common sense when caring for animals.

It would be a good idea to check with your local veterinarian or county extension agent to see which, if any, of the above are common to your area.

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Robert (Dr. Bob) Anderson, DVM, Polk Veterinary Clinic, Dallas, OR.

Paul and Husker Talk About Zoonoses

Peoplenotics
(Husker's Rebuttal)

by B. Husker deBuck

First, let's examine the basic word—"Peoplenoses." People, of course means humans and noses means, uh, I guess I'm not really sure on that one. Goats don't "do" Latin.

What I want to know is why is nothing said about what we poor goats can get from you humans? After all, you fondle and slobber all over us as kids, poke, prod and stick us with sharp objects as we grow, handle our feed with your bare hands, and sneeze and cough on us when you have colds. Has any research ever been done on the effects of all this? What **can** we catch from you?

Also, as long as I have your ear, I'd like to discuss the psychotrauma you inflict upon us with your constant threat of wethering and talk of the meat market. Talk about pressure to perform!

So, let's use a little common sense here as well. Don't cough in our faces and let's be a little more discreet with that talk of wethering!

The Cashmere Dream

by Sue Lasswell

Like everything else the American cashmere industry started with an idea and a dream. Judith Richardson of Silver Springs, Washington had the idea and the dream. She was a breeder of Pygmy goats. She noticed that they had a soft downy undercoat—cashmere. So she started the Cascade Cashmere Company and worked for 10 years breeding the pygmy and other dairy type goats that had an undercoat to develop a cashmere goat.

In 1985 she began to research cashmere production world wide. She found herds in Australia, New Zealand and Tasmania. In 1987 she met and became friends with Jenny Eddington of Shelbourne, Tasmania, owner of the Greenmount herd. In 1988 she brought the first imports of cashmere goats to the US. The 8 does and 2 bucks came to Washington State. After being quarantined in Tasmania and then in Hawaii at the USDA quarantine station, this process took nearly 3 months, Judith eventually imported over 100 animals and her herd grew to nearly 600 animals at its peak. She dispersed the herd with most of it going to Idaho. Judith is still active in the cashmere industry but not as a farmer.

At the same time Judith started looking for a short cut to her cashmere dream. After following up several leads that didn't work out she found a solicitation from the USDA/SBIR for 1989. All she had to do was write a grant proposal for what she wanted to do. No easy task! She, with the help of grant writer, Linda Bowden, wrote a Phase I proposal and received a USDA Small Business Innovation Research grant of $50,000 for an economic feasibility study on cashmere production in the US. After the study they were invited to write a Phase II proposal. She was awarded a $540,000 grant to begin importing and implanting embryos from Tasmania and Australia. This second phase of the grant started in 1989 and continued until September of 1992. $230,000 came from the USDA and the rest from private investors.

To really give the industry a boost, 15 test farms were set up in Washington, Oregon, California, Colorado and Maine. Of those original farms 11 are still breeding goats. 750 embryos were imported and placed into 350 angora does. These does were shipped in from Texas to each farm. The Vets traveled to each farm and inserted the embryos. It was then the responsibility of the test farmers to propagate the goats and make them successful.

Linda Pardon, Barrel Springs, Bellingham, Washington is one of the original test farmers. Her dream started with a television show about cashmere goats. She was a mother with 2 young sons and wanted a business that was home based. Cashmere is so wonderfully soft and luxurious. What better product could she produce and sell? Linda had raised Angora goats for 17 years so a different fiber goat was a natural choice. She talked to her Cooperative Extension agent and found that the federal grant required that she come up with $12,000 as her share of the investment. With her husband's support she went looking for the money.

She bought 22 angora does to be the surrogate mothers of her new herd. Each doe was implanted with two or more frozen embryos that had been imported from Tasmania. The kid crop the next year was 5 does and 3 bucks. Not a huge bunch of kids but a real start. One buckling was selected to be the new herd sire and named "Gwilliam." He had been conceived in 1989 in Tasmania and was born in 1991 in Washington! He is a wonder of modern Veterinary Science. He was 1st place buck at the National Convention in 1993 and has had 3 daughters take honors at the Black Sheep Festival in Oregon. He is still a happy herd sire in Washington.

The next year the five doelings were bred and then flushed to get the embryos to implant in the surrogate angora mothers. One young doeling provided 20 embryos!! The five doelings were then bred again to Gwilliam and allowed to kid naturally. A much better kid crop was raised from the fresher embryos. The next year 20 kids were born and her herd was on its

Continued on next page

Cashmere Dream
Continued from previous page

way. At the peak she had 46 cashmere bucks and does on her farm. The third year she began selling breeding stock to other cashmere farmers and spinners. All of the does that were born that first year are still alive and in herds in the NW.

Linda, a 4-H judge for cashmere goats, says, "The future of the cashmere industry lies in the 4-H kids. We need to encourage them and help in any way we can." Linda is now goatless, having sold her last doe to Diana Mullins. She is still very interested in the cashmere industry, knitting and marketing hats, scarves, and other items made of cashmere fiber. She does her own dyeing of the fiber and is beginning to spin again for a real handmade look. She is an active member of the Northwest Cashmere Association.

There are several spin off farms that are getting into cashmere goats by buying animals from the original farmers. One such farmer is Diana Mullins, Stillwater Creek Cashmeres, Monroe, Washington. Her dream started with an article she read in the newspaper about cashmere goats. She talked to feed stores, newspapers, the Extension office...everywhere she could look trying to find out more about the goats. Finally someone put her in touch with Kelly and John Wood of Blame, Washington. Up until then Diana' s only experience with livestock was a pet rabbit her kids had had when they were growing up. She took the plunge and bought their whole herd of 16 animals and brought them to Monroe to a corner of a rented barn. Her husband has since built her two barns and put the fencing up on a part of their 12 acres. She had the goats and now she had to learn how to care for them. Diana didn't realize all the little things you do for goats; worming, catching each wild goat and making them take their medicine; feet trimming, catching that wild goat again and holding on to the foot of a goat that really didn't want to be trimmed; and worrying about each little upset and off feed goat. The kidding season came shortly after she bought her goats about 4 days! She lost some of those first babies because of the cold and not knowing what to do for them or who to call. She survived that first year and so did the goats. Diana says, "That was a year and a half of the most intense education I have ever had." Now she is getting ready for her 3rd kidding season and feels much more confident that her dream is going to work. She is learning to spin and weave and plans to market her fiber as finished products.

The cashmere is either combed from the goat in February and March or shorn in January before the fiber releases. For hand dehairing the combed process is the only way, it leaves most of the guard hairs on the goat. The shorn fleece must be machine dehaired. To be classed as cashmere the fiber must be finer than 19 microns. Anything over that is considered commercial cashmere or cashgora. The length must be at least 1-1/2 inches—preferably over 2 inches. It is very desirable to have a nice crimp to it. That is called the style of the cashmere; straight fibers are a style 1 and very crimpy fiber is a style 4. Most cashmere falls in the 2 -3 range. Breeders are trying to lengthen the fiber, have each goat give more fiber and maintain the under 19 micron fineness. They are also concerned with general conformation and to maintain the hardiness of the animals.

The only fly in the ointment of the cashmere industry is the lack of a small home type dehairer. At the present time the only way to dehair cashmere is to either hand pick the hairs or send it to a commercial dehairer. The only reliable one in the U.S requires you to have 100 lbs. of fiber. This is a hard requirement for the small farmer with each goat only giving 1 - 3 pounds of sheared fiber. Many of the small farmers have banded together to form Coops to market their fiber. A small dehairer is being worked on by the Virginia Tech under the sponsorship of another cashmere farmer, Rosalie and Gene Pendergrast of Eagle Rock, VA. It is being tested now and will soon be on the market.

The cashmere industry will become a combination of large farms with several hundred head in Texas, Wyoming and Colorado and small hobby farms concentrating on developing good genetics and fiber in the rest of the Nation. The handspinner will benefit from the small farmers as soon as it is economical to dehair the fiber. The industry has come a long way from Judith Richardson's first imports and there is still much to do.

About the author: Sue Lasswell has raised Nubian dairy goats for 14 years and has been interested in the cashmere industry from the beginning. Now she has 2 cashmere doelings and a buck to start her own herd for fiber to spin, knit and weave.

News from the Co-Op

Sorting and grading time has arrived at the Mohair Warehouse in Sonora, Texas, where boxes and boxes of Cashmere fleeces from all across America are arriving weekly. If fleeces are still "on farm", there is still a brief window of time to send them in to be included in the '97 clip. The deadline is May 15th.

The sorting and grading team will soon be at work creating the color and quality "lines" so important to the quality and consistency demanded by the buyers of the end yarn products. Closed into a large room with a conveyor belt and long line of workbench, the graders, each wearing protective masks, will sort through each individual fleece grading each segment and placing it into the appropriate line bin. When finished, the fleeces in each bin are baled, weighed and then core-tested for quality and consistency before being sent to the dehairer. To do the job well takes time, a calibrated eye, dedication to the task, and a committment to the Co-Op. Many thanks to the Sonora Team!!

The Co-Op has developed two new brochures, thanks to Marilyn and Wes Ackley, JoeDavid Ross, Marilyn Merbach and Marti Wall. One is titled "Nice goats you have there; but what do you do with the cashmere??" It addresses the new goat raiser, giving a bit of information about cashmere producing goats and the Co-Op. The other is titled "The People, The Product, The Pride" and is meant for the yarn buyers, wholesale and retail, giving information about the Co-Op, why people are raising cashmere in America, and some helpful tips to spinners, knitters and weavers.

Brochures are available in quantity to purchase for distribution by Co-Op members and wholesale buyers. Individuals may write or call for a copy.

Watch for the announcement of a new Cashmere America Co-Op product for 1997, coming soon!!

The Co-Op Was in "Stitches!"

By Marti Wall, Director
Cashmere America Co-op

Laughter, chuckles and smiles are all healthy for the body and the soul of human beings, so why not Cashmere America Co-Op! "Stitches" is the name of a broad-based knitters conference held twice a year in the US, in the spring on the west coast and in the fall on the east coast. Knitters come from all over the country to attend classes ranging from beginning to intricate, share ideas and fun, and to shop the specialty "marketplace". It was the ideal venue to debut the brand new, 100% Cashmere yarn of rich natural brown, recently spun for the Co-Op's inventory of American Cashmere yarns.

For three exhilarating days, the Co-Op volunteer team of Eileen Cornwell, Julie Brimble and Marti Wall, had the distinct pleasure of showing off the Cashmere America Co-Op product line to wonderfully enthusiastic knitters and spinners. Comments heard were:

"Oh, it's so light!"
"This is beautiful yarn!"
"I'm definitely going to buy some, I just need to search today for the right pattern."
"I'm back again and I brought my friend!"
"Your booth was so busy yesterday I could never get in!"
"I just have to tell you that your booth is the best one here."
"You gals are the talk of the conference!"
"How come there's always laughter coming from your booth?"
"I guess I'll take two cones—I can always make another shawl for a friend."
"I'll take two of each because I want to play with it a little and see what it does—it's wonderful quality yarn."
"I'm definitely going to have to carry this in our shop. I know it will sell!"
"Oh, this is perfect! American Cashmere!"

If it had been possible to video the expres-

Continued on next page

In Stitches
Continued from previous page

sions of the people as they got to the booth and sank their hands into the pot of 100% Cashmere batt, there would have been an award for the show. Ecstasy, disbelief, and sheer joy were mirrored in so many ways along with varying sounds of awe and delight. Every cashmere goat raiser should have the opportunity to experience the "High" of interacting with these large groups of really talented fiber specialists and watching their enthusiasm for the Co-Op products. There is tremendous pride in having "stuck with it" and knowing that contributions to the products come from all across America.

The new Co-Op brochure for product purchasers says it all, "The People, The Product, The Pride". The product and the pride are certainly in evidence, but without the people, the Co-Op team, they wouldn't be.

Special thankyou's go to the Sonora crew of JoeDavid Ross, James Barton, and Bob Bucholz for all the behind the scene logistics, to Marilyn Merbach for the knitted samples on display, to Wes and Marilyn Ackley for kit set-ups and brainstorming, to Kanako for donating the handspun and knitted heirloom ring shawl (the booth eye-catcher), and especially to Eileen and Julie for their enthusiasm and unfailing "yes's".

"Stitches" was hard work, but the joys were boundless. "When I grow up, I want to be a knitter," says I. They are such nice people!!

Good Goat Words
(A Short Glossary)

Do you sometimes get confused by the terms used by your vet or by more experienced goat owners? I remember hearing the term "jug" for several years before I figured out what they were talking about. It sounded like one of those terms that you weren't sure you should be asking about. Did it have to do with some personal part of the sheep/goat? Or was it such a common term like "T-post" that only a total moron wouldn't know what it was before the age of three? Anyway, the following is a list of terms which would be helpful to know:

Jug
A small pen where mother and newborn live for a short period of time to facilitate uninterrupted bonding between mother and young and observation by the humans.

Caprine - Of, relating to, or being a goat.

Scours - Severe diarrhea

Wasting disease
Another name for caseous lymphadenitis (also referred to as CLA or CL)

Flush
Process of increasing feed prior to breeding so animal is gaining weight when bred. The theory is that this encourages the bucks to be more fertile and the does to drop an increased number of eggs which should increase the number of multiple births.

Creep fed
Method of feeding growing young animals to allow access to feed by the young while excluding the adults. This is accomplished by the placing the feed in a position where only the smaller animals can get to it.

Drench
To give a liquid medicine to an animal by mouth.

Freshen
The time when an animal gives birth and starts producing milk.

Unthriftiness
Unhealthy appearing animals, exhibiting a coarse coat, a pot belly, a lack of luster to the hair, dullness of spirit.

Hoggett
A little pig, often pot-bellied, frequently female. This is my definition. The word has a more traditional definition which I'm still not sure about. Something to do with age and maybe sex of animal? Anyone know?

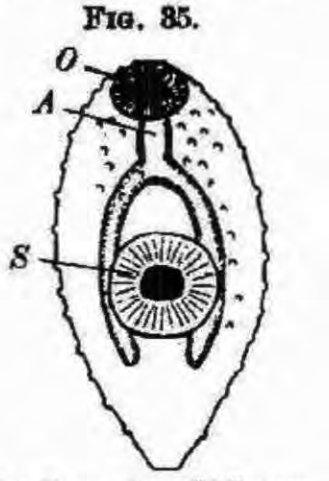
Goat Parasites (A Brief Overview)

Parasite: An organism, living in or on another organism, which depends on it's host for support and/or existence without making a useful return and usually causing injury...A Veterinary Guide to Animal Owners, C.E. Spaulding, DVM, 1976.

This article is meant to be a brief overview of common parasites found in and on goats. Parasites are divided into two categories—internal (those that live on the inside of the goat) and external (those that live on the outside).

Internal Parasites

Internal parasites can be worms or flukes. These can infect lungs, stomachs, intestines, liver and/or other parts of the body. The technical name for this group of parasites is "helminths." Of main concern for your new kids are nematodes and coccidia.



Dis'tō'ma he pāt'ĭ cum. **Liver Fluke. *O*, Mouth, surrounded by a sucking disk. *A*, Alimentary tract. *S*, Ventral sucking disk. (Enlarged.)**

Diagram of a liver fluke

Nematodes (or worms) are usually stomach worms (Haemonchus as well as other long names) which feed on blood and lead to anemia, weakness and weight loss. However, other types of worms can be found in the rumen, esophagus, intestines and colon. Worms infestation is commonly caused by close grazing and thus ingestion of food containing feces which contain worm eggs.

I read someplace, a long time ago, that a goat without worms is a dead goat, so total eradication of worms is not the goal. They can be controlled with a stringent sanitation program along with periodic deworming of the animals. Contact your veterinarian or other goat owners in your area for a recommendation of worming regime and worming agent to use. Also, consider having your vet (or do it yourself using a microscope) do a fecal exam every six months or so. The best worming regime is to worm when needed rather than a definite periodic schedule. Worms can become resistant to a worming agent, so many goat owners vary their worming agent.

Pasture rotation can be used to reduce risk. In an overgrazed pasture, worms are ingested through infested material such as manure, and if the goat is not required to eat close to the ground, you can substantially reduce the possible infestation.

Coccidiosis (cock-sid-ee-o-sis) is one of the most widespread diseases of farm animals and in goats is most commonly found in the young, from two weeks to several months of age. The primary indication of coccidiosis is diarrhea. Kids infected are weak and dehydrated. It is treatable, but can cause death quickly. Too many times, the first sign of coccidiosis can be a dead kid. Diarrhea is not to be confused with normal, rather loose bowels of a newborn. Diarrhea will stain the tail and hindquarter badly, and some say, has a more disgusting odor. Also, blood may be present.

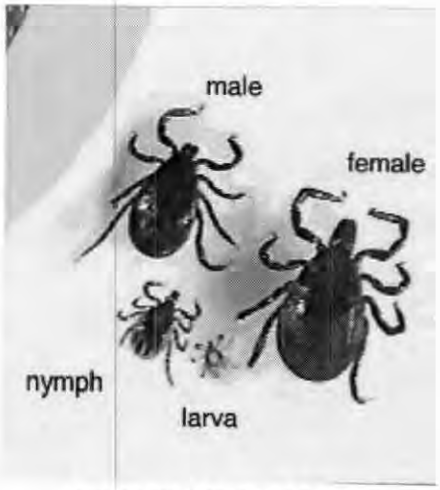
Contaminated bedding, water and food can be leading culprits of infestation.

Diarrhea can also be caused by other factors, of course, such as change in feed (first day or two of green stuff at spring time) or stress.

Ringworm is not a worm at all, but caused by a fungus.

External parasites

External parasites feed on hair, skin and blood of the goat, and can carry other diseases from one animal to another. The list of usual suspects include ticks, lice, mites, keds and fleas.



A happy family of ticks

Ticks are prevalent in some areas of North America, and can infest goats. Shorn goats are less likely to have ticks as they prefer to be

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Parasites

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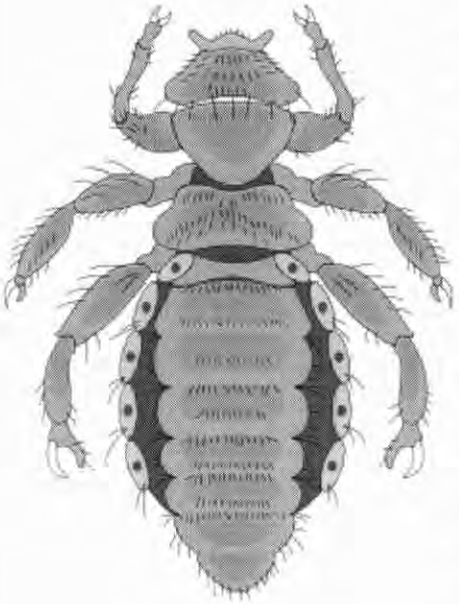


A louse!

hidden under long or thick hair. Ticks become more than just a nuisance if they carry disease (Lyme disease, for example) or become too numerous on an animal. Infection is possible as ticks do burrow through the skin to drink blood. There are a variety of ways to remove them—including just slowly pulling them out. Be careful that you don't break off the head! A variety of powders, sprays and soaks are available over the counter to treat for ticks.

Lice are more of a problem, especially during the winter. They can spend their entire life on a goat, and cause extensive damage. They are also blood suckers—hence their name, goat sucking lice. Goat biting lice feed on hair, including cashmere, and skin. Irritation caused by lice can lead to the goat rubbing and scratching, which causes loss of hair and raw wounds. Raw wounds, of course, can lead to yet other problems.

Malnutrition and weight loss can occur when the host goat is badly infested with lice. The lice can be transmitted from goat to goat (and humans). Lice can even travel through a herd by airborne express, i.e. hitching a ride by clinging to flies (Wheeee!—Who says lice don't know how to have fun!)

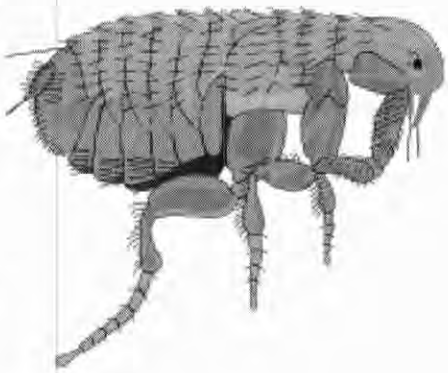
Lice have a life cycle of one month and eggs hatch in nine to twelve days.

Various treatments are available. Check with your feed store and vet.

Keds, AKA Louse Flies, feed on goats. One species reproduces on deer and then feeds on goats. Infested goats may rub, scratch, bite, or roll on the ground to rid themselves of the irritation, with resultant damage to fleece.

Nose bot flies, as the name implies, are a type of fly that enters the nostrils and lays its eggs there. They feed on mucous and related membranes. Infested goats shake their heads, snort and rub their nostrils in dirt. There is currently no treatment available.

A ked
Ugly little spud, isn't he?!!!



Our friend, the flea

Mites cause mange and can cause serious medical problems such as infections (fungal and staph) or goat pox. Mange appears on goats as areas of baldness with pimple-like nodules, turning scabby and crusty. It can spread through a herd rapidly. Therefore, when diagnosed, quick treatment is mandatory. Disinfecting the goat with hot, soapy water and clipping of the hair is required before treatment can be applied. Contact your vet. Mites feed on the surface of the skin or burrow within the skin, making tunnels of up to an inch long.

Fleas are also out for blood. They move about often, so they normally stay on a single host goat only a short time. However, the stick-tight flea can stay on one goat for as long as three weeks. Fleas become a medical problem if they are present in large numbers. Also, they can spread to humans.

Continued on next page

Parasites
Continued from previous page

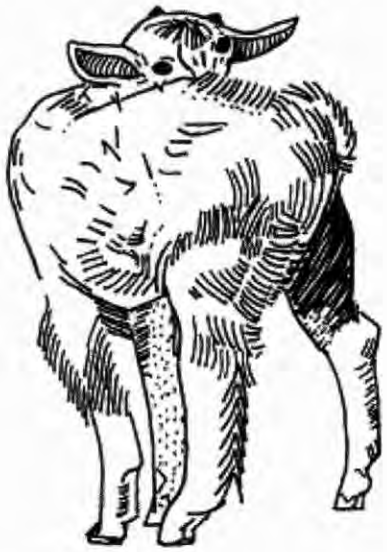
This overview is not a complete treatise on parasites. For more information, check the following resource materials used to compile this overview:

"A Veterinary Guide for Animals Owners," C.E. Spaulding DVM
Veterinary Guide for Farmers, G.W. Stamm

Internet materials from Institute of Food and Agricultural Sciences and National Integrated Pest Management Project, USDA, http:gnv.ifas.ufl.edu/

Photos courtesy of:
M. K. Rick and R. Druery, American Parasitogy Assoc, http:www-museum-unl.edu/asp_image/aspjava.html

John Van Dyk, Iowa State Dept of Entomology, http:www.ent.iastate.edu/, email jvandyke@iastate.edu



Goat Herding for the Technically-Challenged or How to Get Your Goat To Go Where You Want it to Go

We read an article recently about "mustering goats." Don't remember if it was in an early *CashMirror* or another publication. The article, however, gave technical, exacting information on how to move goats from one area to another. It was full of "fight or flight" distances and psychological information to aid the goat herder to herd goats with relative ease, while inflicting minimal damage to the psyche of the goat.

This is all well and good, but we offer you the following, perhaps less technical, but certainly quite effective, methods of mustering goats:

The John Wayne/Teddy Roosevelt Method (Works especially well with bucks)
Take off running near them, yelling, "Follow me buckaroos!" Results depend on the goats' mood and availability of more serious entertainment.

Rattling the Feed Bucket Method
The rattling is followed by dancing around to avoid being hoofed or pawed to death. Best done by smaller quicker (less intelligent) person. A variation of this method is the team approach. Two would-be herders pass off the feed bucket to each other, just prior to being pushed over by the goats. If the couple can make 100 yards with neither being seriously injured (by the goats or by each other), a goal is awarded to the herders. If the goats are able to pin one of the herders, the points are awarded to the goats. The game is over when either all the grain is spilled and eaten or one of the herders leaves in a huff because the other one is not taking control of the bucket his share of the time.

Follow the Pruning Shears Method
Feigning disinterest in the goats, stroll casually in the general direction of wild blackberry bushes while clicking the pruning shears. This will make the goats believe that fresh "goodies" are to be cut and dropped at their level.

Drag the Goat by the Horns Method
This is the method usually used at the end of a long, frustrating day. It is used for the two goats who no longer fall for any of the above methods. A variation of this method, for the extremely frustrated involves holding a horn in one hand the tail in the other.

Let Them Go Where They Want Method
Self explanatory!

Goat Recipes

Summer is coming and it's time to pull the barbecue out of the barn, blow off the straw and fire it up. After you've found the barbeque (vowing never again to store it in the barn), here's something that looks interesting to put on it:

Chevon Bar-B-Que

5 - 10 lbs. chevon (quarter or half kid)
1 fifth bottle red wine (adjust for amount of chevon)
I Tbs. fresh ground pepper
1 medium onion, finely diced
2 cloves garlic, crushed
1 cup cooking oil
Salt to taste after grilling
(Never salt chevon before or while it is cooking. The meat will not be as tender.)

In refrigerator marinate chevon in wine and and remaining ingredients for at least 24 hours, 48 is preferable. Remove the chevon from the marinade and place on a rack in a large oven roaster. Preheat oven to 500 degrees. Place chevon in oven, IMMEDIATELY reduce heat to 375 degrees and bake for 1 hour. The larger weight of meat may take more time. Baste with marinade frequently. When the meat tears easily from the bone, remove from the oven and grill over hot charcoal 1/2 hour, basting frequently with more of the marinade. Serve with potato salad and lots of your favorite cold beverage.

And what's a Barbeque without Ice Cream? You certainly should be able to steal a little milk from a doe with a plump kid without doing too much harm.

Goat Milk Ice Cream

1 cup sugar
1 quart goat milk
I Tsp. Vanilla Extract
I egg

For each quart of ice cream, mix all of the above items together except the vanilla extract. Pastuerize the mix, allow to cool, and then add the vanilla extract. Use this mix in any type of ice cream freezer.

Ok, so it isn't exactly summer yet and you need something to keep you happy while you're waiting for the sun to come out. Our favorite, to keep us calm while we wait, has to be something made with chocolate...Go ahead, steal a little milk for this one too!

Goat Milk Fudge

3 cups sugar
3/4 cup margarine
2/3 cup goat milk
1 (6 oz.) package semi-sweet chocolate chips
1 (7 oz.) jar marshmallow cream
I Tsp. vanilla

Combine sugar, milk and margarine in heavy 1 1/2 quart sauce pan; bring to a full rolling boil, stirring constantly. Continue boiling for 5 minutes over medium heat, stirring constantly to prevent scorching. Remove from heat; stir in chocolate chips until melted. Add the marshmallow creme and vanilla; beat until well blended Pour into greased 13" x 9" pan Cool at room temperature.

The above three receipes are from Langston University, Oklahoma, via their Internet pages at http://www.luresext.edu/chili.htm

You're going to steal my milk???

Quiz

for the Goat-Inclined

So, you think you are a "goat person?" Or you think you would like to become a "goat person?" Take this quiz and see if you fit (or will fit). I'd like to assure you that there are no wrong answers, but...there are.

1. You decide to take your cat up to the barn as he likes to play on the piles of hay and straw and he's never seen the new barn before. You're halfway to the barn when the two guardian dogs come up licking their snouts like they see a good snack. As you try to hide the cat under your coat and he starts to dig in his claws, do you:

a. Let him go; he's on his own. You saw that article on page 7 about cat scratch fever!
b. Feed him to the dogs. After all, they're working dogs and you never much liked the cat much anyway.
c. Look around to see if your wife is watching and **then** feed him to the dogs.
d. Make sure to tuck in his tail. What's another scratch or two anyway?

2. You enter the barn. A doeling has her horns stuck in the gate and two other does are butting her. The dog is barking at them all. On the way to the stuck one, you notice that there are three drowned mice (probably blind) in a water bucket and one of the kids has broken out of the jug, is separated from her mother and both are going crazy. In what order do you fix things?

a. Chuck the baby back over into the jug, tie up the dog, unstick the doeling and scold the ones who were butting. While laying in bed later that night, realize you forgot the dead mice.
b. Do things as you pass them—dump the mice, chuck the baby, unstick the doeling.
c. Chuck the baby, dump the mice and leave the doeling until all barn chores are done. Hopefully by then, she'll have figured out how to get out the way she got in.
d. Throw the mice to the dog to keep them amused, put both mother and baby in with regular herd so you don't have to deal with this again, unstick the doeling and nail a board over the hole.

3. You have one-horned Black Bart, the yearling bucks and the llama in the yard "mowing" your lawn and "trimming" your bushes. When you open the gate to pull into the driveway, Bart escapes and heads down the road. Do you:

a. Let him go; he'll come back when he's finished with the neighbor's lawn.
b. Let him go; he'll come back when it's breeding season.
c. Let them all out on the road like you wanted them to go out and then do your John Wayne/Teddy Roosevelt goat mustering method (see page 15) to quickly and effectively bring them back in.
d. Go running into the house to get help.

4. Bart's still out running down the road and the neighbor lady comes home from work. She stops ¼ mile down the road thinking that Bart is the dangerous ram she's heard you have and she thinks he might tip over her car. Do you tell her:

a. He might.
b. He isn't a ram, he's a goat.
c. Ask her to help— Bart might be intimidated by the high heels.
d. Pretend you don't see her.

5. You go to the barn in the morning to find two new kids and two does licking them. One doe has obviously given birth. The other doesn't look like she's kidded and you don't think her due date is even close. The kids' colors don't tell you a thing. They could be anybody's. Do you:

a. Assume that both kids belong to the obviously-has-given-birth doe and jug the three of them and kick the other doe outside with the herd. Some does try to steal other's babies you know.
b. Jug both mothers with the baby they seem to want. Mother knows best!
c. Leave them all undisturbed and go back to the house to check your records.
d. Put all four of them in a jug and let them work it out.

The answers: 1. d. if you want to stay married, 2. Don't know - this scenerio is totally fabricated, 3. d, 4. a, 5. a, followed by c and then at last b

FoxMoor Farm's

March 22, 1997, Silverton, Oregon

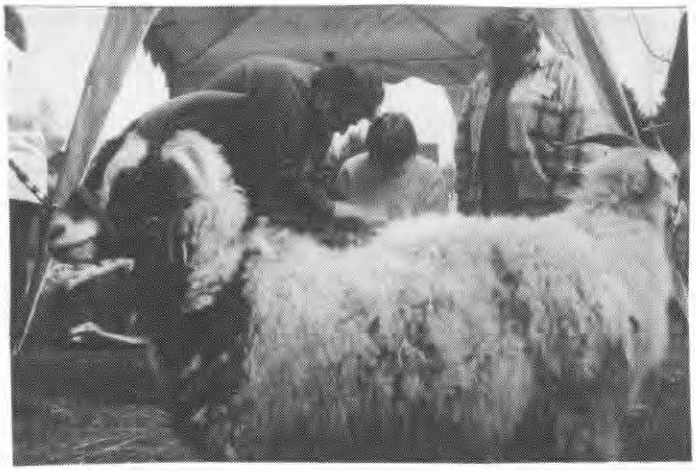
A group of new and experienced goat owners gathered at the FoxMoor Farm in Silverton, Oregon, on March 22nd to observe and participate in hand combing of FoxMoor's cashmere goats, to gather information and to network with other goat owners. Carol and Carrie Spencer demonstrated hand combing using their heavily-fleeced wether, Kyle. They expect to obtain six ounces of spinnable cashmere fiber from Kyle this year. They explained that they expected that half of Kyle's combed fleece would be discarded in their hand dehairing process as they prepare the fiber for use.

Carol and Carrie Spencer demonstrate carding cashmere

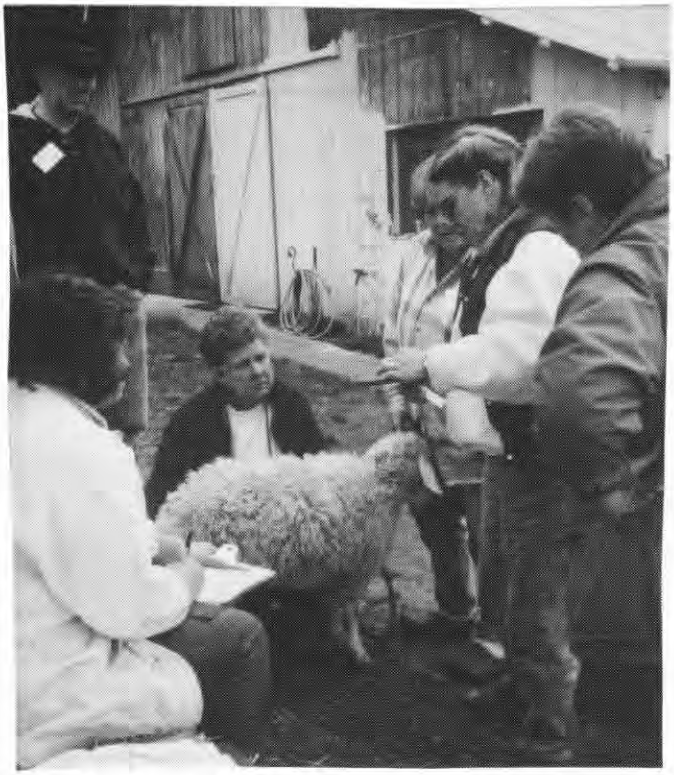
They explained that after hand dehairing their fiber, the cashmere must be carded to line up the fibers before spinning it into yarn. They demonstrated running dehaired cashmere through a drum carder. After two passes through the carder, the fleece was beautiful and ready to spin.

The Spencer's specialize in longer cashmere fibers for the hand spinning market. They explained that, in their experience, generally you would expect to find fine diameter cashmere fiber in lengths of two inches or less, medium diameter cashmere over two inches in length and a coarser cashmere in the three to four inch range. They explained that, to a spinner, "cashgora" does not mean Angora-like fiber, it merely means a (coarser) grade of cashmere.

They explained that the best cashmere from their goats comes from the "barrel" of the goat, while the neck contains the lesser-valued cashmere.



Field day participants gets their hands on cashmere goats



Pat Almond shows the group how to objectively measure the length and crimps of cashmere--using a ruler

Field Day

The group felt several animals comparing different types of fleeces.

Using the FoxMoor goats, Pat Almond, a goat breeder from Mulino, Oregon, demonstrated her method for objectively measuring the length and crimp of the cashmere fiber and other measurements on the goat. Pat also demonstrated a goat holder manufactured by Bert Romans. Chester was not too eager to be restrained as the test subject, but Pat explained that goats who are used to a restraint of this type will be more accommodating.

As the weather was cooperative, the whole "show" was held outdoors adjacent to a field containing a new, bouncing set of triplets. Spencer's doe, Angel had given birth only two weeks earlier. Spencer's provided the group with a buffet luncheon and a whole head-full of information to take home for assimilation.

Angel's triplets, Angelique, Jocko and Rusty--two weeks old and feeling frisky!

More interesting information from FoxMoor Farms:

A doe's cashmere production will be reduced by the energy required to "build" and feed a kid. To estimate how much cashmere your doe might have produced without the kid, double its yield and add one ounce.

You can tell the past health of animals by its horns. Smooth horns means a healthy goat. A ring at a point in the horn means a time of stress.

Carol (left) and Carrie (right) demonstrate how Kyle's fleece may be removed in a short time.

B D

Bill De Jager
503-755-2005
(phone and fax)

Blauw Dak Ranch
10640 Freeman Rd.
Birkenfeld, OR
97016

Cashmere Goats
Maremma Guardian Dogs
Home of
Genghis Khan

The Rights

Left: HC dutifully gave birth to twins on Easter while company observed. She named them PC (Peter Cottontail) and Eggbert. It didn't take them long to find food and explore the pen. Happy Easter for us!

Right: Eggbert on the food trail while his brother gets a few final licks from mom.

Eggbert--his front legs were crooked at birth, but they straightened.

Twins--Starlight (left) and Starbright

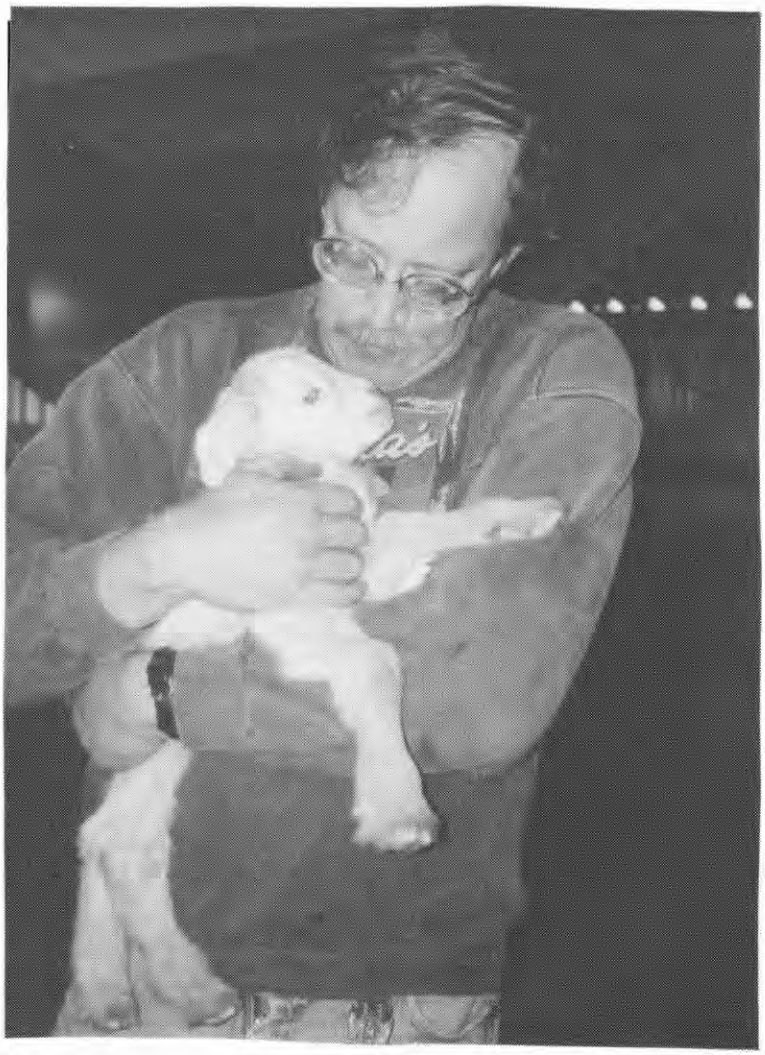
Of Spring!

I'm a doeling--I didn't get involved with any of this! I am only here to observe and pick up pointers for next year.

I'm Precious--No really, that's my name! My brother and I are about ready to break out of this stall!

I'm Oreo and I'm referred to as an "immaculate conception." They didn't think my Mother was bred, so they have no idea who my Father is. Unfortunately, I'm a bad color scheme for cashmere. Fortunately, I'm real cute!

I'm Nightshade--Number one for the year and life is grand when you have a bucket to play in!



Paul and Chewbacca.

1997 Cashmere America Purchase Prices
Submitted by the Cashmere American Cooperative, Inc.

Cashmere America is pleased to announce our 1997 prices. The international prices for all luxury fibers have declined significantly in value. However, we have lowered our prices only slightly for the better grade fibers. Commercial cashmere is still priced the same. Please note that we have raised the price of cashgora to $12/pound of down. Short, low yield (SLY) has been reduced to $3 which reflects the extra classing, dehairing and freight expenses and its limited use. Prices quoted are for the "down" (dehaired batt) that is expected to be produced from a fleece.

These prices are not for the total weight of the raw fleece.

Premium Cashmere Grades	Under 16.5 micron	16.5 to 18 micron
Super white & White (WW-WC)	$37.00/lb of down	$35.00/lb
Grey (GY)	$35.00/lb of down	$33.00/lb
Brown (BRS & BRD)	$33.00/lb of down	$31.00/lb

Commercial Cashmere - (Poor style, All colors), 17.6-19 micron	$25.00/lb
Cashgora - (Poor style, All colors), over 19 micron	$12.00/lb
Short low yield Cashmere (All colors) under 19 micron	$ 3.00/lb

These prices are for all shorn or combed fiber submitted before May 15, 1997. However, clips are received throughout the year. Handling and testing charges will be deducted from gross proceeds. Members will have 5% of the gross value of their fiber remain with the co-op to help build equity. Eventually these per unit retains will be repaid to the members.

Further purchasing specifications and benefits are listed below:

(1) The co-op will buy most all classes of fiber based upon their quality. We do not return any fiber unless it is extremely trashy or moth infested. Mohair-like fiber is not acceptable with our cashmere.

(2) Full price is paid if fibers are 1-1/4" (one and one quarter inch) or longer.

(3) You are paid on a subjective evaluation that is also backed up with lab tests and dehairing yields. In 1995 & 1996 consignor yields for different lines and lots varied from 19-31%. Combed fleeces were 40-85%. Smaller lots are pooled for testing.

(4) Classing takes time and costs money, but we all benefit by getting maximum use of the different grades of fiber from each fleece. The cashgora and SLY, when present in a fleece, are pulled out for separate lines. The rest of the fleece will then go into a higher valued line.

(5) We encourage growers to evaluate the fleeces on their individual goats and to write it down on their records. A high rated fleece can still have some cashgora or SLY in it. If you do preclass your fiber into bulk lines, please remember that if it is not uniform, that we will have to regrade that line(s) at an extra cost to you. Some of your lines may be finer or coarser than you have indicated.

(6) Your classing report will show the different grades of fiber in your clip. This information should help a grower to evaluate progress in your selection and breeding program. Is your flock producing more volume per goat and still in the medium fineness range with adequate length? Are your goat's fleeces getting finer with good style but showing less fleece weight and length? Are your goats producing a coarser heavier fleece with good length but less "crinkle" (style) that is classed as cashgora when the goats are 3-4 years old? Are the finer fleeces from smaller, poor body structured goats that may not raise a high percentage kid crop without extra care? The point is that single trait selection can get you off track in the long run. One needs to look at the entire goat. Not everyone's breeding program goals are the same. Our fleece classing report can be a tool in your program.

(7) The co-op takes the risk of fiber losses and waste when the batt is spun into yarn.

For more information, contact the Co-op at: Cashmere American Cooperative Inc., 210 South West College Street, Sonora, TX 76950, Telephone: 915-387-6052

Calendar of Events

May 17, 1997
Fiber Fest
Skagit Valley Fair Grounds, Mount Vernon, Washington, 360-724-5371

June 7-8, 1997
8th Annual Big Sky Fiber Arts Festival
Hamilton, Montana
PO Box 1525, Hamilton, MT 59840, 406-777-4178

June 20-21, 1997
Black Sheep Gathering
Eugene, Oregon, 503-621-3063

June 25-27, 1997
Fiberfest '97: The Forum
Lakeland Community College and Lake Farmpark, Kirtland, OH
70 workshops on all aspects of natural fiber industry
For information contact: Fiberfest '97, PO Box 508, Novelty, OH 44072, 212-256-3828

June 28-29, 1997
Fiberfest '97: The Festival
Vendors, animal displays, competitions, workshops
Location and contact information same as Forum above

September 19-21, 1997
PCMA Business of Cashmere Conference III
Bozeman, Montana, Holiday Inn Convention Center
For information, contact PCMA at 406-683-5445, fax 406-683-5567

September 27-28, 1997
Oregon Flock & Fiber Festival
Angora, cashmere, pygora–livestock and fiber shows and sales, Clackamas County Fairgrounds, Canby, Oregon. For information contact Brandy Chastain, Whistlestop Farm, 503-628-1205

September 29 - October 1, 1997
Virginia State Fair, Richmond, Virginia
Home of ECA's goat show and fleece competition.

Association Contacts

American Meat Goat Association
W. E. Banker, President
512-384-2829

Cashmere America Co-operative
Joe David Ross, Manager, 915-387-6052
fax 915-387-2642
Wes Ackley (Maine) 207-336-2948
Marti Wall (Washington) 360-424-7935

Cashmere Producers of America (CaPrA)
Marilyn Ackley, President
Phone/fax 207-336-2948, ackley@megalink.net
CaPrA office: 512-452-5205, fax 512-452-5521

Colorado Cashmere and Angora Goat Association (CCAGA)
Carol Kromer, Club Contact, 719-347-2329

Eastern Cashmere Association (ECA)
Ray Repaske, President
540-436-3546

North West Cashmere Association (NWCA)
Cliff and Mickey Nielsen, 509-658-2502

Professional Cashmere Marketers' Association (PCMA), Tom and Ann Dooling
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Texas Cashmere Association
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Western Prairie Cashmere Association
John Harris, President
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JHarris@Hannibal.WNCC.CC.NE.US

Wild Goat Women
Debbie Walstead, Chairperson
719-495-2962

BREEDERS

ARIZONA

CAPRON COUNTRY CASHMERE
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35039 N. Central Ave.
Phoenix, AZ 85027-7481
602-780-9704
Fax: 602-780-9715
email: GDrewry@aol.com

RANCHO VERDE
Christine Acridge
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602-471-3802

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Fax: 719-347-2696

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Moores Hill, IN 47032
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email: Lance@airs.com

HARDSCRABBLE FARM
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CASTLE CRAGS RANCH
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Fax: 702-265-1814

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Message: 503-873-5430

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Newberg, OR 97132
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email:Cashgoat@AOL.com

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Eatonville, WA 98328
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Fax: 360-758-7101

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Mt. Vernon, WA 98273
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Goats on the Web

by CashMirror's resident nerd

http://www.concentric.net/~Colocash/
Here is one every cashmere owner should check out!--Very well done page by Trailhead Cashmere Enterprises, Jim and Roberta Smith of Colorado. They keep it updated regularly.

http://www.montanaknits.com/
Pioneer Mountain Farms/Montana Knits has a clever site, which includes their catalog of cashmere and cashmere-blend finished products.

http://www-museum.unl.edu/asp_image/aspjava.html
Old lithographs contributed by M. Krick & R. Druery, The American Society Of Parasitologists.

1997

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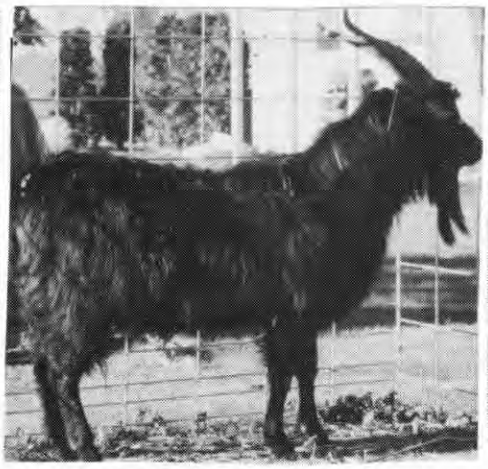

Cazamer, buck, 3 yrs, color black/grey, style 2+ medium diameter, coverage 3, $500

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