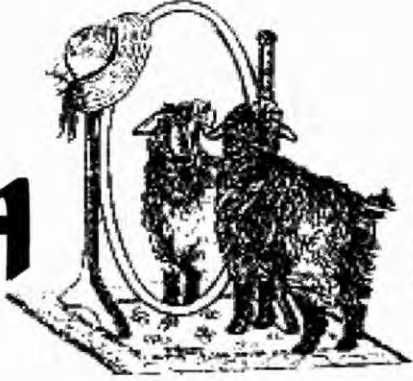


CASH MIRROR

A black and white illustration of two goats standing next to a spinning wheel. The goat on the left is smaller and has a lighter coat, while the goat on the right is larger and has a darker, shaggier coat. The spinning wheel is positioned between them, with its large wheel and spindle visible.

Volume 9, Issue 10

August 1998

The monthly magazine devoted to cashmere goats and their fiber



1998 Breeders' Showcase Issue

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Cover photo by:

Paul Johnson, Goat Knoll

RDT Silver Bart gets "steamed Up" for the breeding season

They're Big; they're
Bad! And they're
starting to pick up a
distinctive aroma...
The Bucks are Here!

Here it is—at last!—The 1998 *CashMirror* Breeders' Showcase issue.

As usual, we had fun putting it together.

We did something different with the Breeders' Listing for this issue which we hope you will find useful—We put it in the center of the magazine, on (colorful) extra pages. This means you got four extra pages in this issue!

A clever person can pull out the blue center pages for a handy address reference year-round and still leave their August *CashMirror* intact. Such a deal.

As noted on the last page of the Breeders' Directory, we don't care if you make copies of this Breeders Directory for whatever reason.

This is the first *CashMirror* sporting color. We will be playing with color more in future issues. Don't expect a full-color *CashMirror* anytime soon, but we thought a little color might be fun once in a while. Gives the new printer something different to clean off the press.

So, settle down, preferably upwind of the bucks, and enjoy your 1998 Breeders' Showcase issue!

Black Gold
Goat Knoll
Dallas, Oregon



Young buck
Castle Crag
Ranch,
Hamilton,
Montana



Gaston #9437, Royal Cashmere, Gardnerville, Nevada

Reflections

by Linda Fox

Why Can't My Goats be Real Livestock?

Paul came home from an Grange Agricultural Committee meeting the other night. He was frustrated. He said, "Why is a man with two cows considered a cattle rancher, while a man with 100 goats is considered a hobbyist?"

I had to admit I didn't know, but it certainly didn't seem fair.

Maybe it has to do with the fact that goats aren't real livestock. They're right down there with rabbits, chickens and hedgehogs. Little stuff that can't possibly hurt you and would make a nice 4-H project for young children. Something small that a (frail) woman could handle easily. Sheep, I think are considered borderline. They are usually given the nod as real livestock—except maybe by the real cattle ranchers.

Sheep are definitely further up the "real livestock" chart than goats. We've considered getting rid of our few sheep, but think that maybe the few sheep give us a snippet of credibility with the local farmers. Perhaps the farm papers wouldn't be interested in my columns if they thought I only had a few token sheep!

Maybe, to be real livestock, the animal has to be big—something that has the potential to hurt you seriously if it goes amok. Not like a goat, who can certainly tip you over or step on your foot, but not cause permanent damage like a horse or a cow, who could kill you merely by lying on you.

Are musk ox livestock? Yaks? They're big. And how about pigs? Pigs are relatively small, but they are generally considered a serious animal. Of course, I'm talking about big pigs, not the little useless pot bellied things, like the one that lives under our porch. I don't even attempt to pass Mittens off as a real farm animal.

However, if size is the key, why aren't llamas real livestock? I get the feeling that no one considers llamas and alpacas as real livestock either.

Perhaps, it has to be an animal you eat regularly to qualify. If we ate more goats, would we then qualify? Or does everyone have to eat more goats to make it work? Not just the farmer doing the eating. That, how-



Paul and Black Magic—Our new little buck "keeper" for 1998. He's a mellow little guy. He's not real livestock, though.

ever, leaves out horses, so that can't be the key.

Maybe it's the profit thing. You must be seriously trying to make money off of your animals before they qualify. I have to admit, I know a lot of real farmers who have been able to lose money quite successfully on cows, horses, ostriches, emus and about any other animal you can think of. So, there must be more to the game than just spending money.

After much thought on this matter, I have come up with the answer. An animal is livestock only if raising it is no fun.

Chickens, using this criteria can certainly qualify as livestock. Cows easily fit the bill. Horses would qualify only if you don't like them. So, you horse enthusiasts, you don't have real livestock. However, if I were to raise horses again, they would qualify.

I don't know anybody who doesn't especially like their llamas or alpacas, so you guys are out of the game.

Paul and I have entirely too much fun with our goats, so I guess we just have 100 or so ruminating pets.

If we are clever about this, I'm sure we could pass this goat raising thing off as drudgery. We'll have to work on this.

Airy Knoll Farms, Inc. — The Jensens

Cashmere Goats in the Heartland

By Linda Fox

We visited Harriet and Richard Jensen at their farm in Cozad, Nebraska in late June, at the end of their kidding season. They had ten more does left to kid and new babies everywhere. They had had more kids this year than expected. A young buckling had been mis-tagged as a doe. They found him the first part of December, hoping they had removed him in time. They hadn't.

When shearing this year, they had found an "unbred" doe who appeared to be pregnant. Per Harriet, the errant buck must have been one of those "silent, nighttime breeders." He bred 36 does which produced 50 extra (early) kids for this year's season. Even though he wasn't a buck they would have selected for breeding, he wasn't too bad, per Harriet. His cashmere had good style, but he had a "sloping rump" which makes him a "non-breeder" in the Jensen herd.

Due to the kidding season and the regular goat chores required for a large herd of goats, this was a busy day at the Jensens and I suspect that this day wasn't much different than any other day on their farm.

Cozad, Nebraska is one mile north of Interstate 80. It is a town of 4,022 people, an agricultural community. The surrounding land is typical, scenic Nebraska country—flat and green with tall cornfields lining the roads. The Jensens live a few miles north of town.

We arrived to find Harriet, records in hand, ready to start on her chores for the morning and show us anything we wanted to see. For two hours, we tried to keep up with Harriet, her daughter Sue Cullers and her grandson, Nicholas—catching a kid without an ear tag so we could put one on, chasing stock out of their nighttime quarters to their pastures for the day, feeding stock, checking for new kids with the "ladies in waiting," checking new kids to make sure that all were being properly taken care of, feeding kids who needed it and feeding the spoiled barn cats. In typical Nebraska summer fashion, even though it was early in the day, it was already hot! We finished and were rewarded with cool glasses of lemonade and brownies and a visit with Richard in the house. Paul and I were beat just surviving the heat and trying to keep up with Harriet and Sue. Harriet was doing fine—and she is age 75!

History

The Jensens were one of the early investors in cashmere goats. They had originally been dairy folk with a herd of Holstein cows. They decided to retire from the dairy business at age 65. Harriet wanted a little time between the cows and the next project, preferably five years for reclaiming the yard and two years for work on the house. Unfortunately, the first goats arrived the day before the last cow left.

Continued on next page



New kids!



Doe and twin kids at the Jensen farm

Jensens

Continued from previous page

They bought their first goats in 1987. Dick bought 100 angora goats to help reclaim the pastures which had been overworked by the dairy cattle. At the first kidding time, Dick went into the hospital for gall bladder surgery; he was in the hospital for 21 days. Harriet had not really wanted the angora goats, but by the time Dick was back at work, kidding was over and bonding had taken place.

Jensens found that the old cow dairy facility worked well for goats with little modification other than lowering the gates and panels (to prevent goats from crawling under).

They added cashmere goats to their herd later, in 1988 and 1989. They attended the first US cashmere conference in Colorado on November 4-6, 1988, and came home with a half-blood buck purchased from Bronwyn Schuetze. They bought 10 imported goats (9 bred does and 1 buck) from Judith Richardson and 97 spanish does from two breeders in Texas in 1989. The imported goats cost them \$3,000 apiece. Cashmere goats were expensive in those days. The purchase price of the spanish goats was considerably less, at \$50 - \$75 per goat. The Jensens still have and use their imported buck, Bronté. His cashmere still has good style.



Harriet Jensen, goat records in one hand and home-made electric fence tester in the other. Before chasing the herd out to pasture for the day, she tests the electric fence. If the fence is live, it makes a loud pop and produces a spark. Her tester is just a wire wound around a stick. It works!

Page 6, August 1998

In 1989, they experienced their first cashmere goat kidding season and sheared the goats. These goats became the nucleus of their new cashmere herd. Except for one more purchased buck (which they never used) and two does purchased at NWSS (which were later culled), they haven't brought in any outside animals, choosing instead to build and improve with their own stock.

They later added Rambouillet sheep to their operation. For a while, they ran 1,400 animals on the place—1,000 goats and 400 sheep. Now they have only the cashmere goats—250-350 of them, depending on the time of year. They no longer keep sheep and the last of the Angoras were sold last fall.

At first, they maintained separate brown, black and white herds, but now they have all goats in one herd. Ear tags identify all goats to their maternal herd of origin. You don't see many white goats in the herd. During one of my first conversations with Harriet a few years ago when we were putting together an ad for the magazine, she informed me that they had "no good whites."

The Jensens place the most emphasis on cashmere style and most of the white goats lost out over the years when culling for style and cashmere fineness.

Style is Important (Green Means Go!)

The Jensens have always culled rigorously. Their number one culling criteria is cashmere style. Extensive records are maintained for the goats and the records are color-highlighted according to the goat's fleece style—pink highlighting means a style two, blue indicates a style 2+ or 3 and green is a style 1, which, per Harriet, means they go. Style is important on the Jensen farm.

All goats have been independently graded by outside classers for every year of their operation. The 1989, 1990 and 1991 fleeces were individually graded by Hugh Hopkins from Forté. 1992 - 1995 fleeces were classed and sheared by Terry Sim. James Barton classed fleeces for them in 1996 and 1998. James and Terry also classed the goats' conformation. They classed their own fleeces in 1997, but had their results checked by James Barton at the Cashmere America Coop. James told Harriet that she is too tough when grading her own goats.

Continued on next page

Jensens

Continued from previous page

Harriet's records on the individual goats are extensive. Ear tags indicate the maternal herd of origin—"8M" or "B" for the descendants of goats purchased from the two Texas herds and "I" for descendants of the imported stock. Each goat also has an individual number on the tag to tie it to the records. On the back of the tag is printed the goat's sire and dam. The Jensens use a different ear tag color to indicate the year of birth.

The Jensen's old dairy facility makes a good accommodation for goats. Buildings and feeders require little adaptation to be suitable for goats. There are barns and corrals to spare. Old calf pens make great kidding pens or temporary pens for jumpers. Terry Sim told them that they have the only heated shearing and grading facility for goats he has ever seen. The Jensen put up a light-colored counter for grading fleeces. The building has old block windows which you would think would be great for letting in natural light. However, Terry preferred that the windows be covered with black plastic and a blue background be hung in front for easier fleece examination under fluorescent lights.

Richard used to spin. He has a Louet wheel in the corner of his living room and showed us his first (mohair) skein displayed on the living room wall. He admitted that his first skein wasn't his greatest work,

but people had told him he should put it on display, so he did. I remember Richard attended the spinning track classes at the 1996 Cashmere Wyoming conference. At the time, I didn't realize he was a spinner; I thought he was just attending the spinning track so that he and Harriet could cover two different tracks at the conference.

Lots of Awards

In their basement, we saw a wall and bookshelf full of awards and ribbons for fleeces and for goats including awards for the Best Buck and Best Doe in the 1991 NWSS Show for Sale. Per Harriet, the Judges, Hugh Hopkins and Frank Craddock were having difficulty deciding which of the two award winners should be given the Best of Show Award. Hugh realized that both goats belonged to the Jensens as one was being shown by their daughter Sue and one by their daughter-in-law. The judges finally decided to give the award to the buck, since both goats were from the same herd. Her daughter-in-law informed the judges that they were male chauvinists!

We wanted to photograph Jensen's array of awards as we've never seen that many cashmere goat awards in one spot before, but were admonished not to take pictures of them. Harriet explained her desire for no photograph of their awards with a quote from Dr. George Ahlschwede, a former sheep and goat specialist at Texas A & M: "Remember, it is only a sporting event and the judge calls it as he sees it on that day."

Markets

The Jensens sell their fleeces to the Coop and excess and cull goats are easily sold as meat from the farm, mostly to the ethnic market. They said that getting \$1/pound live weight is not difficult.

Take the Show on the Road

Harriet showed us an interesting display that Larry Vaughn, the Superintendent for the Valentine Wildlife Refuge put together and used in 1991 - 1994 (photograph on next page). It is a miniature set-up of a portable goat weed control operation. He had Angora goats in mind when he created the display, but there is no reason the same concept wouldn't work for cashmere goats. He created the display to illustrate the concept and he actually set up a successful Angora portable weed-eating operation in the Wildlife Refuge which Harriet and Richard visited several times.

Continued on next page



Old dairy farm milk testing building, now used as a shearing and grading room—well-lit and heated!



Goats! They make effective portable weed control devices—a great display and concept!



Donkeys are used as guard animals—They work if they will chase dogs. The Mammoth site is just west of here.



Part of the Jensen's adapted dairy cow facility—works great for goats. That tiny person to the right of the herd is Sue.

Jensens

Continued from previous page

The display includes two little (pretend) acres fenced with temporary fencing containing two dozen little plastic goats, coyotes on the outside and a trailer for moving the whole show to the next two acres after the undesirable weeds have been eaten. The fencing consists of step-in posts with white electric tape fencing. The electric fence was solar-powered and the trailer contained a storage tank of water which fed into a watering tank for the goats, controlled by a float in the goats' waterer.

The plan was for the goats to be grazed on the land for 3-4 days only, as an intensive attack against leafy spurge. When the goats had consumed the weeds, the goats, their fencing and other equipment were packed into the trailer and moved to the next site, and later returned as needed. Dr. Ashlschwede performed extensive studies of the success of weed control using his portable weed eaters. It is a great display and a very clever concept.

The Jensens use donkeys for guard animals. Harriet has heard that they are good as guardian animals as long as they will chase dogs.

The Jensens corral their goats at night for protection from predators. We noticed that they take no chances with inadvertent breedings. The bucks are kept down the road at Sue's place which is four miles down the road. Lucky Sue. Harriet explained that four miles is almost a safe distance for bucks.

Wooly Mammoths Lived Here!

In 1993, a mammoth skeleton was discovered on the Jensen's property. The archaeologists removed 40-50% of the skeleton for study. It was donated to the University with the request that it be returned to the Dawson County Museum when study was completed. The archaeologists think that this dig could be one of the top spots in the United States for further finds. The mammoth dig site has been carefully fenced off from the rest of the pasture, in case there is need of further digging or study at this site.

Breeding

Harriet currently uses a different breeding plan than most producers. She has used this method for the last two years. For each breeding group of does,

Continued on next page

Jensens

Continued from previous page

she opens the gate and invites does to volunteer for inclusion in the group. The first ten out the gate get the first buck, the next ten get the second buck, the next ten...

Per Harriet, because they only keep very good bucks for breeding, and she does not care about color outcome, she does not feel that any selection other than mating a good buck with a good doe will make any difference in the final outcome. She does monitor the groups for undesirable genetic relationships and will remove does from the group who are too closely related to a buck.

In earlier years, she spent a lot of time with the records, carefully selecting breeding groups, but she feels now that using a good buck with a good doe will give you as much control as you are going to get with the current cashmere genetics. This is especially true if you are not dealing with outside breeding stock, but only with known qualities within your own herd

Harriet and Richard have been active in the CaPrA organization and the Cashmere Coop from the beginning. Richard was CaPrA President in 1993 and Harriet is serving her second term as a Board member of the Cashmere America Cooperative.

Continued on next page



Photo at right: Harriet's daughter Sue chases the doe herd out of their nighttime corral (after Harriet checks the electric fence with her high-tech fence tester).

Daily Goat Chores at the Jensens



Harriet uses a golf cart to pack hay to the goats.



Harriet and her daughter, Sue Cullers, pitching hay to goats.



Harriet feeding one of the new babies.

**Jensens
Continued
from
previous
page**



**Part of the Airy Knoll Farms, Inc. doe herd.
They only have two spotted does and our camera managed to catch them both.**

Harriet and Richard are still very enthusiastic about their cashmere goats, but with Richard's failing health, find that it is becoming more difficult for Harriet to do it all. They have had difficulty keeping good part-time farm help and don't want to consume their family's time for assistance. So, they may be getting out of the goat business—or at least cutting back drastically on their number of animals. Their herd is for sale.

We asked Richard about his thoughts about the US cashmere industry as he has certainly seen its changes over the years. He explained that a one-purpose goat would not make an industry. Fiber alone won't carry the enterprise. Only by using a combination of attributes—fiber, meat and weed control capabilities—can a cashmere goat enterprise make a viable business.

Richard thinks that the Boer goats may help the cashmere industry. He has heard that they are shearing cashmere off Boer goats in several areas.

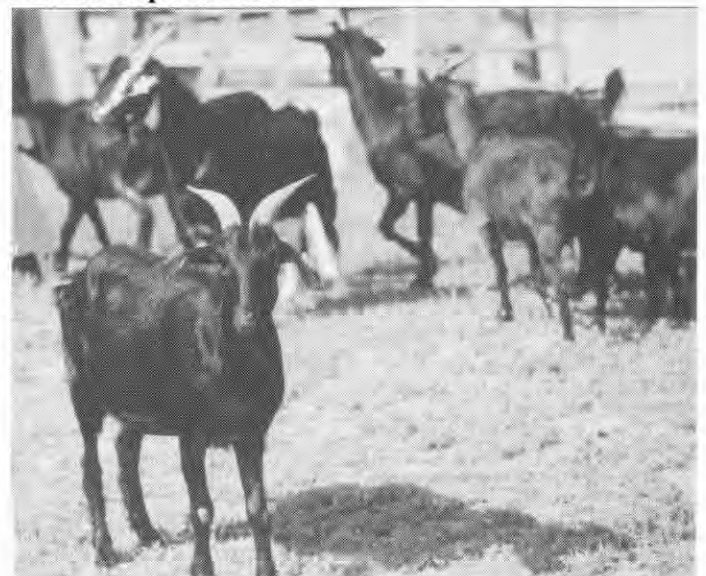
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Photo at right: "We get to choose our own buck here. We are smarter than the average cashmere goats."

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Sue Cullers fishing for kids. This fishing dip net works great to catch young kids. Per Harriet, it also works well to hang on the fence with the kid inside for ear tagging, or other chores to be accomplished alone.



Jensens

Continued from previous page

Over the years, starting at close to the beginning of cashmere goat introduction in this country, the Jensens have carefully developed a uniquely American herd of cashmere goats. They have attained this by starting with a carefully selected core herd of Australian imports and spanish goats and rigorously culling for style and fineness. They have been lucky to have a great facility to accommodate their goats and lush, green countryside to meet their food needs. And, of course, they have contributed a great deal of hard work and thought to the improvement of their herd and the support of the US cashmere industry.

Per Harriet, "Producing top quality cashmere fiber and breeding animals are the most interesting and challenging things I have ever done—except for Mark, Kent, Connie and Sue—our people kids!"



Jensen's grandson, Nicholas Cullers, feeds Adorable her bottle. When she was born, Nicholas said, "She's adorable!" So, Adorable became her name.

The Sue Cullers Method for Moving Kids

As part of the Jensen goat chores, they needed to move about 6 new kids and their protective mothers to new quarters. Sue Cullers had a very effective method for transport. She grabbed the hind legs of a pair of kids in each hand and ran very quickly to the new corral. Kids yelled and mothers followed. It would have made a great photograph, but we were too slow with the camera and Sue was too quick with the transport. Sue explained that she has been nailed by a grumpy doe before and has learned to waste no time in moving from one area to the next. We have used this method to move lambs and it is quite effective. A single person can move several at once and the kids are not harmed.

Airy Knoll Farms, Inc. Goat Herd For Sale



It is with deep regret that we offer the Airy Knoll Farms cashmere-bearing goat herd for sale. Dick is chair bound and I am 75. It is not fair to our goats or our family to try to take several hundred goats through another Nebraska winter.

Extensive records have been kept on all goats, starting with first shearing and kidding in 1989. Our first 1/2 blood buck was purchased from Cashco in 1988. Our foundation spanish does were 53 from Jim Willingham, Uvalde, Texas and 41 from Bob and Steve Sykes, Eldorado, Texas in 1989. Nine bred Australian does and one buck were imported in 1989.

Our fleeces were individually classed by Hugh Hopkins in 1989, 90 and 91. Our goats were classed and sheared by Terry Sim 1992 - 1995. James Barton classed and sheared in 1996. We classed our own in 1997 and James check our classing at the Coop. James classed and sheared for us in 1998.

Results of core sample tests sent by the Cashmere America Coop, to Dr. Chris Lupton at Texas A & M in 1997 were as follows:

BRD1 14.9 microns (superfine)
BRD2 15.8 microns (fine)
GY2 15.1 microns (fine)

All goats classed by James Barton as style 1 fiber and style 2's (with a style 1 neck) have been removed from the herd.

Herd records are available upon request.

Richard and Harriet Jensen
76460 Road 424
Cozad, NE 69130
308-784-3312

Portland *Oregonian* Features "Cachet of Cashmere"

Oregon's largest daily newspaper, the *Oregonian* featured cashmere in its August 23, 1998 Sunday edition. The feature story on the front of the Living Section was written by *Oregonian* staff writer Vivian McNerny and featured color photographs of models wearing designer cashmere clothing. One photo showed a pile of cashmere yarn and another featured a half dozen of Susan Stutz's (Gaston, Oregon) cashmere goats in the background. Of course, the goats were somewhat fuzzy so the readers' eye would be drawn to the attractive model sporting the cashmere sweater in the foreground, but I suppose we should expect that. The goats are, you know, only a by-product of cashmere production.

The story indicated that cashmere is "hot" fashion this fall and showing up everywhere—expensively, with designer labels, and inexpensively, without the exclusive designer names. One photograph shows a disgustingly thin model in a gorgeous Ralph Lauren creation, a white long, cashmere, turtleneck



knit dress. The price of this creation is not talked about, but I assume we're talking an equity loan on the house here.

As usual, an article of this sort has a few errors, which we cashmere people can pick out and snicker about, but for the most part, the information is accurate and informative.

The reporter quotes Bend, Oregon producer, Cynthia Heeren, Hokulani Farms, as saying, "I think there would be more people raising the animals if the market was there. But the market isn't there because there aren't enough people raising the animals."

McNerny states that the market is growing for cashmere due to increased trade with China. She also notes that increased cashmere demand may have to do with a society that is changing from a "throw away" society to one more concerned about substance, quality and things of lasting value. Like cashmere. Yes!

WILLOW-WITT RANCH

HERD DISPERSAL

Lismore, Austran Captain, Australian lines. White or colored.
Eight year fiber improvement program

11	'98 Bucks	\$100	10	'98 Does	\$150
4	Year-old Bucks	\$150	10	Year-old Does	\$200
15	Proven adult Does	\$200-\$350	Fleece tests on many adult does		
5	2-4 year-old Bucks	\$250-\$500	Fleece tests on all adult bucks		

All '97 and older goats have been classed by Terry Sim
10% Discount for 10 or more goats
15% Discount for entire herd

WILLOW-WITT RANCH
658 Shale City Road
Ashland, Oregon 97520
(541) 890-1998

Dehairing

With Steve Hachenberger

We were curious about what was going on with Steve Hachenberger and his dehairing machine so we prepared a list of questions for him. Not only did he provide us with answers, he also sent photographs, with permission for publication, of his patented dehairing machine. The following are our questions and Steve's answers:

CM: Explain your history with dehairing and the development of your dehairing machine.

SH: After buying cashmere goats in 1991, we saw a real bottle neck in the business in processing cashmere. It was not feasible to store 500 pounds of a single color and have it processed any time soon. It was then that I began to study the physical structure of the cashmere and its guard hair. Several attempts to remove the guard hair were tried using a variety of techniques. Air, water, carding, combing, soaking and working the down with micro-fine air bubbles. Even the family clothes dryer was converted to a tumbler to try to extract the guard hair.

All attempts failed. In early 1993, I decided that the only way to get the fiber dehaired was to build a machine that would work the fiber in some way to remove the guard hairs. I was limited to a budget of less than \$700. I went to a local junk yard and purchased a vast quantity of bicycles and their parts. I then went to K-Mart and purchased the balance of chains for the drives. I found a motor from an old furnace and some steel that was in my yard. I made a call to Frickie Enterprises and purchased some of



The Quality Second Hand Store, Hamilton, Montana (known locally as the Hamilton High-tech store for progressive inventors)—One of Steve's favorite haunts and a source of parts for the development of his dehairing machine.



Steve Hachenberger, checking out potential parts for his dehairing machine at the local "junk store."

Continued on next page

Dehairing by Steve

Continued from previous page

their drums. After weeks of making nothing more than a card machine some 6' long, I tried my first material. The result was a shredded fleece ruined from the carding process. I worked for days to try to salvage anything. Again new drums were bought. New materials were tried...Again was failure.

At approximately 11:00 PM one evening, alone in my basement, I had reached the end of my patience. I had done everything and had poor results. I went upstairs and made myself a strong drink. I then returned to the basement (feeling better) and while looking at the machine I tried one last feeble attempt. I made some adjustments and added some roller/workers and reversed some of the processes and the machine dehaired without delay. I had done it. Now was the time to find a good patent attorney and protect my idea.

The first model was 6' long and about 12" wide. The new model was 6' wide and 12' long. It weighed near

2,000 pounds. Assembled in my basement it was kept secret until the patent was awarded on September 5, 1995. Over 2-1/2 years, I had spent \$70,000 for patent fees and development. Custom-made card was manufactured by a company for the new model. That original machine and its card is still intact and working today in my shop.

CM: What is the current status of cashmere dehairing in the US? What are the options?

SH: The status of dehairing in the US has changed. The options are few but will continue to grow. The major dehairing is still done by the large processors and their weight limits still prevail. There has been the addition of a Chinese machine in California that is currently being used.

There was a large machine which was sold by me to an individual. That machine had my name and ID numbers removed. It was then dismantled and no longer exists. Another machine was built by other people. The results and/or efficiency of that machine are not available and it is unclear at this time if the machine is in working order.

With the cost of the larger model near \$30,000, it is out of reach for most individuals. It is our intention to build a machine under \$5,000 that will satisfy small growers. The card is being made even now for that model. Paul Johnson will test the machine for dehairability as soon as I have readied it for him. If that model is affordable and the test results look good, we will be looking for somebody to build the machines or be a licensee to build machines.

CM: What are the major obstacles to cashmere dehairing?

SH: The major obstacle is dehairing services. It's not that we don't have the technical ability to do this. It's that we have not as of yet built the small machines for the market. Understand that for a company to make a profit there has to be a large need for a product or service. It is unclear if this market is a limited market that could be satisfied with say 1,000 machines. Dehairing is such a service that only a small percentage of people are interested in it. My feeling is that machines will be made available soon and that they will be "custom made." Larger machines need regular maintenance and repair. Smaller machines will need to be made easier to operate and maintain.

CM: Will small machines ever replace large dehairing

Continued on next page (after the blue pages)



BREEZY MEADOW CASHMERE FARM
 Contact: Douglas Maier
 810 Van Wyck Rd.
 Bellingham, WA 98226
 360-733-6742



BUCKS AVAILABLE FOR BREEDING:

RUSTY #R0004
 DOB: 4/95, Color: White, Sire: Three Mill Buster
 3rd fleece 1998 results: MFD 15.9µ, SD 3.3µ,
 COV 20.6%, Style 2+ ts, Length 2"

KUBLAI KHAN #R0007
 DOB: 3/96, Color: White, Sire: Genghis Khan
 2nd fleece 1998 results: MFD 15.5µ, SD 3.4µ,
 COV 21.9%, Style 2 ts, Length 2-1/2"

GENGHISON #R0010
 DOB: 4/96, Color: White, Sire: Genghis Khan
 2nd fleece 1998 results: MFD 16.1µ, SD 3.8µ,
 COV 23.9%, Style 2 ts, Length 2-1/2"

Fiber testing by AgResearch, Mosgiel, New Zealand
 Prodigy information available on request
 1998 fleeces available for inspection
 Breeding Fee:
 \$50 per doe at Breezy Meadow Cashmere Farm
 Discounts available for multiple breedings

Dehairing by Steve

Continued from previous page
(before the blue pages)

companies?

SH: No. There will always be a need for the larger companies. The same as carding companies and the large volumes they process. The small carding machines that we see every day do not threaten the industry. I would suspect that they see us as crafts people. Larger processors make deals to purchase in the order of metric tons, not pounds and ounces.

CM: What length of fiber can be dehaired on the machine?

Does your machine shorten the down fiber during processing?

How much cashmere is lost during the process?

Can anybody learn to run the machine?

What can I expect to get from my fleece?

How long will it take me?

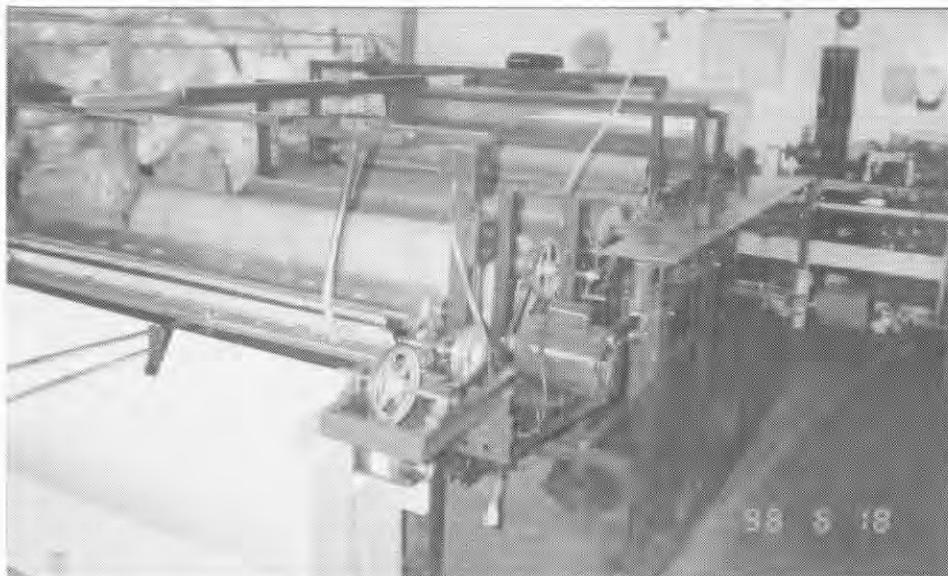
SH: The dehairing machine will dehair lengths as low as 1.25 inches. In some cases, we have dehaired lengths that are lower than that. The problem with the short "stuff" is that it is ejected from the process as a "second cut." The losses are high and the yield is then very low. As the length increases the yield is also increased. Fiber at 2 + - inches works very well.

As of yet I know of no mechanical method dehairing that does not, in some way, shorten the down fiber. The fiber always takes some toll of damage. We have found that our process has a nominal effect on the processed down length. How much is lost and damaged depends on many factors. Dehairing machines cannot make a poor fleece good. The machines can ruin fleeces if they are out of adjustment or if the fleece is just in poor condition.

In our sample runs we ran Australian shorn cashmere fleeces in the DH-2. The raw fleece runs at approximately 1 pound of raw fleece per every 40 minutes. Yields vary on several factors. The yield generally is approximately 20-30% and can be as low as 10% or lower if the fleece is poor and short.

Learning to run the machine takes about 1 hour. Our

Continued on next page



The DH-2 dehairing machine,
Happily dehairing Hachenberger fleeces in Hamilton, MT.

Brookfield Farm Cashmere Goats featuring



Barrel Springs Comet available for service

He'll do his part to provide lovely kids!

PO Box 443, Maple Falls, WA 98266
360-599-1469 or 360-715-1604

We also have Jacob and Shetland sheep
and Shar/Maremma livestock guard dogs

CASHMIRROR

Dehairing by Steve

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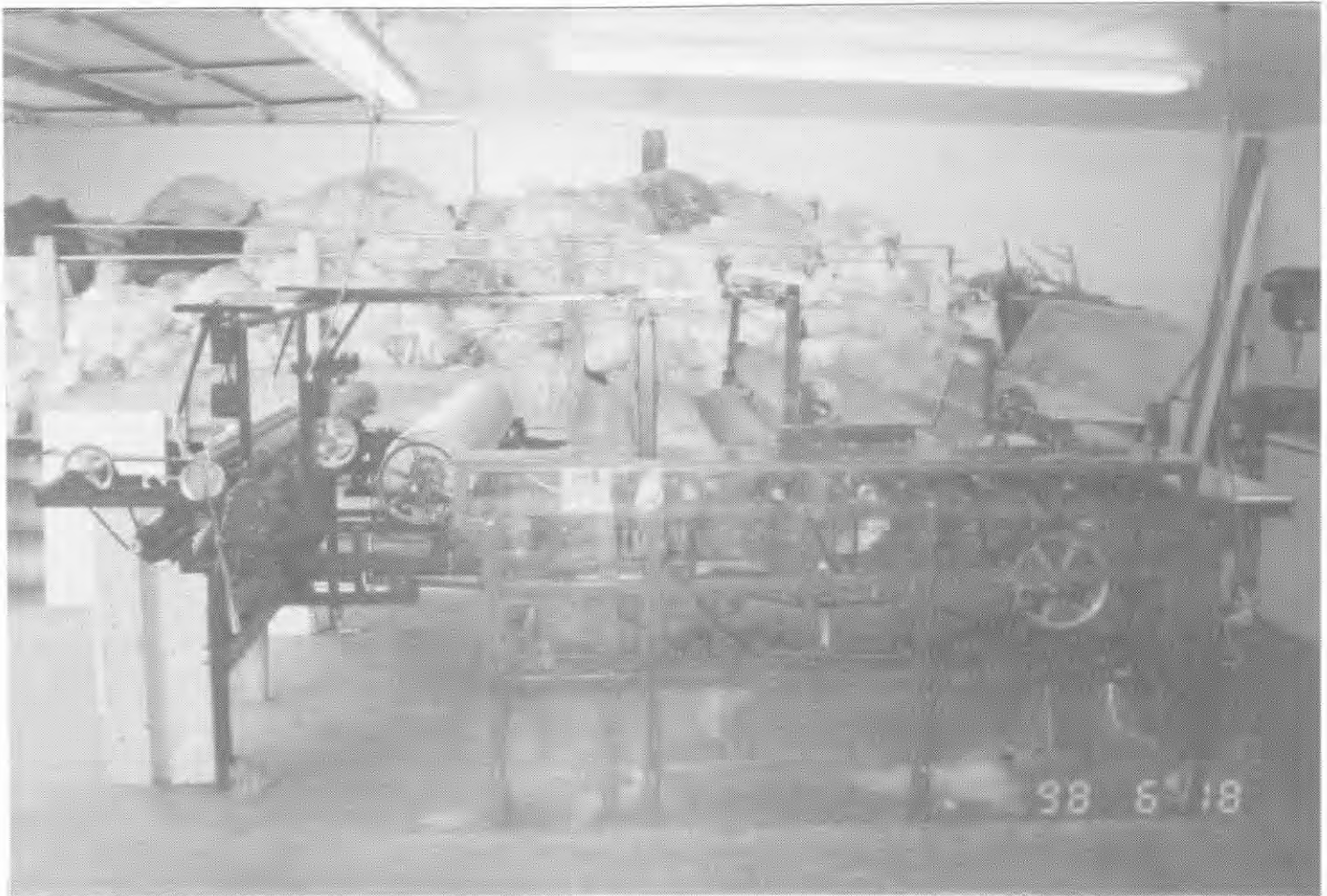
machine only dehairst one fleece at a time. The reason for this is the size of the machine. In order to run neck-to-neck with the "big boys" we would need to be able to handle hundred of pounds at a time. The drums would be in excess of 4' in diameter and 10' wide. The machine would be massive...and we would be requiring MINIMUM loads to load such a machine, otherwise the material would be lost.

CM: What should be my expectations?

SH: This topic is one that has generated so much

debate among growers. The answer is in ounces. Not pounds. Cashmere is harvested as low as 1/2 oz. or as high as 6-8 oz. And in China, it's much higher. But they have been growing these animals for thousands of years. We still have some good animals, and we have perhaps some of the healthiest goats. We also have a fiber that has a better strength than some imported cashmere. In my opinion we have a better product. We just don't have enough of it. Give yourselves a pat on the back. It's easy to give up. If I had done that I would not have invented what very well may be the answer to your needs.

Photographs of the dehairing machine provided by Steve Hachenberger. All other photographs with this story by Paul Johnson.



The DH-2

Cashmere dehairing machine invented and patented by Steve Hachenberger

<http://maps.yahoo.com/py/maps.py>

The Editor gave me an assignment to locate everyone in the Breeders Directory on a map (see the Breeders' Directory on the blue pages). Or, how I spent a Saturday. After nearly going blind with an atlas and magnifying glass, I finally resorted to

internet. The above URL works great! Just put in name of city or just the zip code, and voila! A map! Complete with streets and directions! We know where you are!

...Paul, Ace Reporter

DO YOU SUFFER FROM HAY ANXIETY?

By Linda Cortright

I do. Hay anxiety is one of those conditions that can strike fear into the hearts of farmers both mighty and meek—particularly the meek. It's that age-old principle of supply and demand that make economists look like inspired shamans and leaves everyone else consulting the Farmer's Almanac. Unlike dog food which is readily available on year-round basis in fifty pound bags or less, hay is a seasonal product and the annual consumption is truly determined by the gods, or goddesses if you prefer.

By no later than the first of August, I need to have calculated just how many goats I will have under roof for the winter, and what I think their eating habits will be. Will Daisy truly consume more hay in a single feeding than any ten bucks combined? And, the real

scientific question: just how many months of winter will there be? And thus, hay anxiety is born.

I do not mow my own hay for several reasons. I do not have the land. I do not have the equipment. I certainly don't have the patience and, the idea that there is one more stage of insanity left about farming of which I do not participate, I find rather comforting. It's nice not having to worry about tractor parts breaking down which require some level of mechanical know-how beyond my ability to change the bag on the vacuum cleaner.

Continued on next page

Saluting the Boys of Bessey Place Cashmere!



Those who are leaving Maine to sow their oats:

EASTER! Joe David Ross described his kid fleece as unusually fine and stylish with density. James Barton awarded his second fleece a blue ribbon, and his third fleece Y-M tested at 17.8 microns with an S.D. of 3.1 microns.*

EMMET! James Barton called his second fleece, fine, style 3. His third fleece Y-M tested at 17.7 MFD and rated a style 2+ from Terry Sim.

FORTUNE! This black buck is a son of Imagine out of a Spanish doe, CashMears Delphi. James Barton called his kid fleece "hard to beat. Style 3." Y-M pegged that kid fleece at 13.4 microns, while the AFT test on the same fleece indicated in a 14.9 average micron. Terry Sim assessed his second fleece as Style 3, 2 on the neck.



Those who will be working at BPC this autumn:

DAKOTA! Luckily this big-framed grey buck who sired Easter and Emmet passes on his sweet disposition and crimp cashmere rather than his long guard hair. His fourth fleece

Y-M tested at 17.0 microns (3.3 micron S.D.), and Terry classed that fourth fleece as style 2. Dakota is the only BPC buck currently for sale.

FELIX! This black buck with badger markings is an Imagine son whose second fleece Y-M tested at 16.1 MFD with an S.D. of 2.8 microns. Terry classed his second fleece style 3, 2+ on the neck.

And some lads worth watching:

GAYLORD! This black buck with white trim on face and tail produced a kid fleece that Y-M tested at 13.3 MFD. Terry Sim agreed, assessing his fleece as style 3, 2+ on neck, and estimating his fiber diameter at about 13 microns. Gaylord's mother, one of the old imported Lismore does, Y-M tested at 16.9 microns with an S.D. of 3.7 microns on her 1998 fleece. Not bad for an old gal born in 1988.

HERMES! HUSTON! HUGH! The money is on these three 1998 kids (two Felix sons and a Fortune son) to be the Bessey Place hunks of the future.

*All fleece tests based on randomly collected samples from full shorn fleeces.

Wes and Marilyn Ackley, RFD #1, Box 2610, Buckfield, Maine 04220, ackley@megalink.net

Hay Anxiety

Continued from previous page

Last year as I was putting in my hay order with the local hay man—a kind, anxiety-ridden gentleman to be sure, he asked just exactly how many bales I would need for the winter. I dunno.

So I called a good goat friend (GGF) and she said to figure 26 bales per goat. I hung up the phone satisfied that I had a workable equation.

But then I got to thinking, is that 26 bales for all ages? Don't the bigger ones eat more than the smaller ones? What about the pregnant ones? What about this year's kids? And surely we can't forget the real hay burners, those irresistible wethers. Certainly she couldn't mean 26 bales for Echo—it would be like feeding Slim Fast to an elephant.

I called my GGF back. She assured me that the equation works as a head count for all and the lesser feeders balance out those who "inhale" their food. Good. I did the math, called up my friendly hay man and placed my order.

"You know," he said, sounding pretty wise and clearly not as neurotic as I thought, "my bales are pretty darn big! You sure about that number?"

Panic. Total hay anxiety overcame me. Once again I phoned my GGF. "What size bales is that equation of yours good for?" Long silence.

"Well?" I asked, clearly disturbed that there was a wrinkle in the system.

"Regular bales," came the sheepish response.

"Fine." I hung up the phone and called my neurotic farmer friend back. "How big is a regular bale?"

"Well now you see, that all depends..."

My heart sank. I realized that for all my efforts and calculations there was no magic way to guarantee enough hay for the winter without either bankrupting my checking account or putting enough on reserve to prepare for Armageddon. It was another one of those farming uncertainties that seem to really torpedo an otherwise serene existence.

And isn't that why we silly ex-suburbanites got into farming to begin with? Ignorant fantasies of peaceful mornings puttering about the barn being followed by the well-behaved goat by our side?

I may have been at this for only a few years but there is nothing serene about being a farmer and I have yet to spend a morning just "puttering" around the barn. What was I thinking?

Hachenberger
goat on pile of
hay

This goat has only a slight hay anxiety.

She figures this may just about be enough hay for the winter.
Photo by Paul Johnson taken at Castle Crags Ranch

A More Precise Hay Consumption Formula

We were concerned about the hay quantity formula in the above story, concerned that we may be printing an overly-simplified, and therefore inaccurate, formula. We devised the following more precise formula for computing amount of winter hay required per goat:

$$\left(\frac{(EL \times 5.17)^2}{CL} \times N + 3A \right) / W$$

Explanation of variables:

EL = length of left ear in inches

CL = average length of cashmere in centimeters

N = number of N's in the name of your State

A = age of the goat in months

W = goat weight, in pounds, rounded to five decimal places

Solving for our goat Ellena, this is:

$$\left(\frac{(25 \times 5.17)^2}{5.08} \times 1 + 3 \times 31 \right) / 118.89179 = 26!$$

INCREASING NUMBERS OF ELITE STOCK WITH EMBRYO TRANSFER IN SHEEP AND GOATS

By Denis Russell

With the introduction of new breeds of sheep and goats to Australia in the last ten years Embryo Transfer (E.T.) has played a significant part in the importation and later propagation of these breeds. Initially most breeds have been introduced by way of frozen embryos collected in other countries or by the quarantine isolation of animals imported live to Australia and embryos collected and transferred to a secondary quarantine area. Frozen embryos are now the preferred method of importation as disease risk becomes acceptable after embryos are collected from tested animals and washed according to international standards.

Once in the country and free of quarantine requirements animals are spread on to farms in small groups where expansion is accelerated by the "on farm" embryo transfer teams that travel around the country during the breeding season. Some operators have collection centres where animals can be agisted for the entire program.

The past ten years have seen this process used to introduce breeds such as Texan and South African Angora goats, Texel and Finn sheep, Boer goats, Awassi and Karakul sheep, American Suffolk, Ramboulette Merino and more recently sheep breeds from South Africa the Mutton Merino, Dorper and White Dorper, South African merino and Damara fat tailed sheep. Many existing stud breeders now use Embryo Transfer as a method of increasing the numbers of their elite stock by selecting a small group of the very best each year and harvesting the lifetime potential of each female in one year.

For enterprises looking for tax incentives the purchase of livestock is not tax friendly where the entire embryo transfer cost is deductible in the year of expenditure. Young stud animals can be produced by this method for as low as \$120 each. (Australian currency—Ed)

The following information is a general

overview of the process which varies little between sheep and goats. Some operators vary a little in their timing and routines but this does not seem to impact on success rates.

Success is variable with results from experienced operators ranging from 40% stick rate to 70% stick rate with variables coming into play such as genetics, animal management, time of year, age of animals and weather conditions (drought etc.).

Management

While sheep and goats may come on heat and achieve pregnancy outside of the normal breeding season (Feb to August) (Australian seasons are reversed from US—Ed) the optimum time for reliable collection of good numbers of embryos is mid season. For the best results breeding females must have at least one heat cycle before E.T.

Teaser wethers should be run in the donor female mob from the first of February to monitor cycling activity. Donor females must be established on the new property for at least eight weeks before programming to settle in to their place in the flock pecking order and in forward condition and responding to an increase in supplementary feeding. (Any fall in condition will compromise embryo numbers and viability.) Ideally maiden females should be a minimum of 30kg for Boer goats 40 kg for sheep and gaining weight. While maiden female response is not as reliable as females that have previously kidded it is noticeable that the best responses come from fast growing well conditioned animals that have adapted to the property. To aid your E.T. operator with planning of the season's programs firm bookings indicating the number of

donor animals should be made as early in the year as possible.

Donor females should be selected in early January (Southern Hemisphere) and isolated from bucks or rams and kept on the best available nutrition with a mineral supplement. Past experience has shown that it is essential that protein intake is increased in breeding animals to achieve good embryo collection rates. It is essential that bucks are not allowed in to the donor does at any time after this selection. Pregnant donors have compromised results in some programs in past years.

Three Weeks Before Sponge Insertion (a date given by ET operator) Begin a rising supplement of lupins to peak at 300 grams per day (or grain equivalent). Continue until embryo collection. If paddock feed is low or weather is cold and wet, offer ad-lib good quality hay. Complete all husbandry operations e.g. foot trim, selenium drench, 5 in 1 vaccination, B12 injection and worm drench. Sheep breeders may have lice under control but goats may be carrying lice so treat with a pour on lousicide (Zap, Outflank, Cyperderm, Cypermethrin). Treat all animals on the property on the same day at least once a year (February/March). Treatment of mobs at staggered timing may allow breakdown in the control program and cross infection with lice.

Recipient Females

It is usual to select 10 per donor for Boer goats, 5 for sheep programs. They must not be pregnant or likely to be pregnant. As recipient females will have to be

Continued on next page

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Box 37, Weston, VT 05161

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Fax (802) 824-4072

E.T.

Continued from previous page

monitored during heat they must have a clearly numbered ear tag. Medium sized cattle tags are best avoiding red that is difficult to read at a distance. Husbandry and lice treatments should be up to date, and feeding regimes commenced as for donor females three weeks prior to sponge insertion. There is an "ideal" window in the breeding season for E.T. depending on breed, and collection outside of this time recipient females may need to be treated with drugs to make sure they come on heat and ovulate.

Recipient does should have successfully raised at least one kid/lamb and be sound in the mouth and udder. Maidens should not be used as this risks the loss of production through mis-mothering.

It is important to the successful program that these animals are quiet. Some managers while keeping their recipients in good condition up to sponge insertion have moved them into a tight feed situation near the homestead for convenience between sponge in and heat observations. If recipients drop a little in condition during this critical period ovulations will not be as consistent and stick rates may drop.

Goat breeders using Angoras for recipients should be aware that it is essential to shear them in March or early April and at one month prior to kidding. This will make the doe seek shelter during kidding and allow the kid clear access to the teats. Sheep recipients should be selected with shearing time in mind. Ewes should be shorn a few weeks prior to starting the program or at least three months after implantation.

Recipients should be treated as valuable breeding animals from the time of selection until the birth of the transferred embryos. If planning to use embryo transfer for more than one year it is useful to give priority to recipients that have been successful surrogates. Evidence suggests that proven recipients have a higher success rate in subsequent years.

Donor Males

Rams and bucks must be established on the property at least eight weeks before being used in a program and preferably longer. Any trauma like long transport to and from a sale particularly over 3 to 4 days, dramatic change of feed or even a beating from males on the new property can render an animal temporarily infertile. This is common in paddock raised males, not such a problem

in handled show animals. A ram or buck that is rendered temporarily infertile will not be able to produce viable sperm for at least six weeks. Unproven males are usually fertility checked by a vet to avoid program failures.

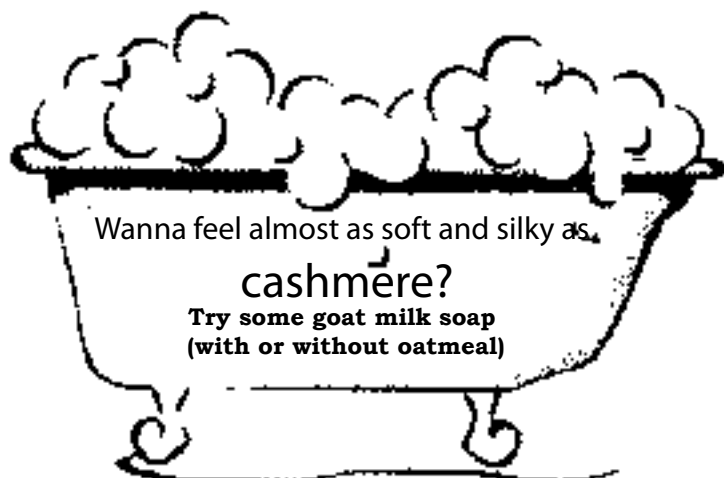
Males should be in good condition, be on a rising plane of nutrition and being fed 300 grams of lupins per day. It is essential that the animals in small paddocks or yards have extra hay feeding in the weeks leading up to the mating days. Males that are not fully fed can run out of steam during the mating period. Protein plays a valuable part in serving capacity and the value of lupins in a breeding program cannot be overstated. Make sure that rams or bucks are not out with large numbers of females prior to a program as they can work themselves to a standstill and not be willing to perform on cue or infertile for the E.T. program. All husbandry procedures should be completed well before E.T. program matings.

Males should be clearly identified to assist managers to keep detailed records of matings for stud purposes.

Teasers

Wethers are much better teasers than vasectomised bucks and much better to manage outside of the breeding season. Wethers (sheep or goats) are injected with Testosterone two weeks before being introduced to the does with maintenance doses every two weeks. The teaser wethers are kept "topped up" until E.T. matings are over. In some cases this period will be from early February to mid June. The last top up is at the same time as sponging/CIDR of donors. Teasers play an essential part in maintaining regular heat cycles in donors and recipients and can be a useful stimulus during donor matings if the males slow down. Teasers are run with recipients at a minimum of four per hundred with a minimum of two for any small group.

Donor groups are usually small and two large teasers are sufficient. Put teasers out with donors and recipients in early Feb-



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Specify whether you prefer with or without oatmeal

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PO Box 567, South Vienna, OH 45369-0567

Phone 937-568-4994

email tamarack@erinet.com

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E.T.**Continued from previous page**

ruary with a harness and single colour crayon. This crayon colour can stay the same until all does have been marked indicating that all have cycled and are ready to program.

Age of wethers is not a problem, but with Boer goats the wethers should be big or the does will beat them up.

Programming of Donors and Recipients—SPONGE IN or CIDR

Both sponges and CIDR are slow release progesterone devices. The sponge is self explanatory while the CIDR is a nylon device which has wings to hold it in the female. This is to synchronise donor and recipient cycles. It is simply carried out by insertion of the intravaginal sponge or CIDR.

Sponges are lubricated with Savlon cream prior to insertion and inserted with an applicator or the CIDR is lubricated with obstetrical lubricant and inserted in a gun type device. The sponge can be inserted by applicator or with the fingers. The selection of either device is a matter of preference and no difference in success rate is indicated from a number of trial programs although CIDR'S may cause some internal abrasion in small maiden animals. Recipients and donors are usually treated in batches with recipients being matched to donors for specific days of embryo collection/implant.

Treatments

Treatments are carried out morning and evening over a four day period. The drugs used are super-ovulatory hormones and should not be handled by pregnant women. The drugs involved are FSH (follicle stimulating hormone). Occasionally Estrumate (prostaglandin) is used for goats (not sheep). All injections are intramuscular and are given in the hindlegs or neck muscle. These drugs are all restricted and must be used under veterinary supervision. Treatments for donor females are given according to a set out timetable and is usually 12 hourly injections. During this

treatment period sponges/CIDRs are removed and treatments continue until the donor comes into season and is mated.

At the time of sponge/CIDR removal, to match allocated donors recipients are given Pregnocol. (serum gonadotrophins) After sponge/CIDR removal a teaser buck is placed in with these recipients to ascertain which animals have cycled. Heat observations—i.e. which recipients are cycling when—will facilitate accurate synchrony of donor and recipient.

Mating Procedures

Two donors per buck or ram are programmed for each day and it is usual to have a back up on standby. Young males are sometimes not successful for mating mature females but can be used for young females. Some of this problem can be overcome by training young males for semen collection and using artificial insemination for the matings. Males are not allowed to repeat mate a female. They are removed once ejaculation is observed (thrust) and then tried with their next allocated female. If needed, matings are spaced throughout the day or night. The females are mated under observation every 12 hours for the whole of the heat period (sometimes up to six matings, but usually three).

As the female ovulates over a period of time following super-ovulation it is important to ensure these matings occur at regular 12 hourly intervals. Accurate records of heats and matings are kept. Failure to multiple mate over the heat period will result in some embryos being unfertilised and therefore not transferable.

A.I. Option

For sheep generally and goats less often, artificial insemination is used instead of natural mating. Rams or bucks are trained to perform on cue and semen is collected and used fresh either inserted through the cervix or Laparoscopically through the abdominal wall into the horns of the uterus. Frozen semen is often used in the sheep embryo transfer as breeders purchase from an elite stud sire as a method of increasing their rate of genetic improvement. Frozen semen is unreliable

in goats and some operators will not use it but in sheep, it can be very successful depending completely on the quality and viability of the semen used.

Surgery

All animals—donors and recipients—are taken off food and water 24 hours prior to surgery. This prevents them from bloating following surgery. On surgery day donor does are caught from the pen, held while being injected with an anaesthetic, and then lifted on to a surgery cradle and connected to an anaesthetic machine via a tracheal tube inserted by the technician. The abdominal area near the udder is clipped off and scrubbed with a surgical disinfectant to remove any debris that may cause infection of the incisions.

Two methods are used to collect embryos; With some goat breeds donors are checked for ovulations with a laparoscope through the abdomen and if ovulations are present, threaded with a collection tube through the cervix and the collection of embryos proceeds.

With sheep and Boer goats, donors are checked for ovulations with a laparoscope through the abdomen and if ovulations are present an incision is made in the abdomen to allow access to the uterus and fallopian tubes. A specially prepared fluid is flushed into the reproductive tract and is picked up by the cervical tube or the uterine tube and into collection dishes which are taken to a prepared area to be scanned by an embryo technician using a microscope. Any embryos present are moved into a nutrient solution and are placed in an incubator to await implantation.

At this stage embryos may be graded and if the situation requires some may be selected for freezing. Freezing allows the storage of valuable genetics for transport to another property or even export overseas.

Following collection of all donors programmed for the day and grading of the embryos, recipients are anaesthetised, checked for ovulations and implanted

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E.T.

Continued from previous page

with two embryos into the fallopian tube through an incision in the abdomen. Where a donor provides an uneven number of fertile embryos one recipient will be implanted with one embryo. At all stages of the operation the E.T. staff will record tag numbers and embryo implantation details for Stud recording purposes. Incisions are stitched and treated with antibiotic spray and all animals are treated with a long acting antibiotic to prevent complications after surgery. After a recovery period of around an hour the recipients and donors are returned to familiar surroundings with shelter provided if weather is inclement. It is normal for some animals to mope around for a few days after the operation but a week should see all animals return to normal activity.

Embryo Freezing

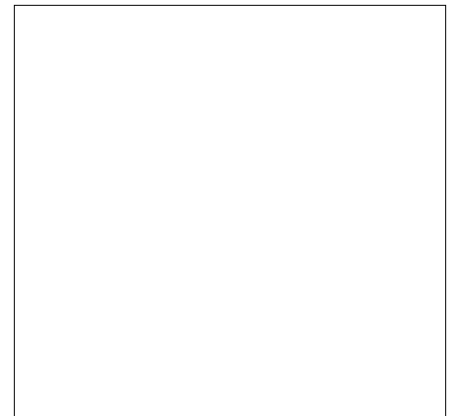
Only the best embryos that have reached a certain maturity and graded as "A" or grade 1 are selected for freezing. At this stage the embryo has reached 120+ cells and is classed as a Blastocyst. Embryos from each donor animal are kept separately and straws are labeled with the details of sire and dam, an individual number and the date of collection.

If the embryos have been collected for export they may be washed in a solution up to ten times to remove any adhering material that is likely to carry disease. After this process they will be placed in a solution containing a cryoprotectant to replace some of the water content of the embryo. Moisture in the embryo would cause it to crystallise during freezing and result in the embryo shattering on thaw rendering it unusable. Cryoprotectants used are Ethylene Glycol or Glycerol. When washed and prepared in cryoprotectant the embryos are sucked into the labelled straw which is then plugged at both ends. Straws are then placed in a computer controlled freezing machine which lowers the temperature at a controlled rate until they can be removed and stored in a canister of liquid nitrogen until used perhaps several years later.

Post Embryo Transfer Management

Once the embryo transfer program has been completed the implanted recipients are separated from the empty recipients to give the implanted recipients the priority feed paddocks and shelter. These recipients are now carrying the valuable foetuses of superior stud animals and need the same special care as the Stud breeding animals.

Denis Russell is an E.T. Program Technician with Genelink, a livestock project management consulting firm in Australia.



Why do we bother to keep those smelly bucks around? Here's a couple of good reasons—Bottle babies in Hood River, Oregon. Photo by Fran Mazzara.

Calendar of Events

Association Contacts

September 3 - 4, 1998

Fiber Art Expo, Bethel, Missouri

Spinning, weaving and other workshops

For info, contact Dr. Helen Swartz, Lincoln University, PO Box 29, Jefferson City, MO 65102-0029, phone 573-681-5551

September 5 - 7, 1998

World Sheep, Fiber, Flower & Herb Festival

Bethel Missouri, Workshops, demonstrations, vendor booths, Coordinated by Charles Rosenkrans and Helen Swartz, see contact info above.

September 26 - 27, 1998

Oregon Flock & Fiber Festival

Clackamas County Fairgrounds, Canby, Oregon

Cashmere, Pygora, Angora livestock and fiber shows and sales. For more info contact Brandy Chastain, 30881 SW Bald Peak Rd., Hillsboro, OR 97123, phone 503-628-1205, email: wstlstop@gte.net NWCA fleece competition and animal show

September 29 - 30, 1998

ECA cashmere fleece competition,

Virginia State Fair, Richmond, Virginia

For information, contact Ray Repaske, 540-436-3546, cashmere@shentel.net

October 3 - 4, 1998

15th annual Wool Festival at Kit Carson Park, Taos, New Mexico, Demonstrations, sales, animal exhibits. For info contact Nicole Yardley, 6069 WCR 5, Erie, CO 80516, 303-828-3638.

October 7 - 11, 1998

Texas State Fair, Cashmere Show

October 23 - 25, 1998

PCMA Business of Cashmere Conference IV

Bozeman, Montana, Holiday Inn Convention Center

For information, Contact PCMA at 406-683-5445, ann@MontanaKnits.com

November 13 - 15, 1998

Kid 'N Ewe (9th annual) Central Texas Wool Market, Blanco County Fairgrounds, Johnson City, Texas. Demonstrations, fiber arts displays, vendors, animals, sheep and goat shearing, lamb dinner with fashion show and auction. For info and tickets: Tara Wheeler (evenings) 512-288-9845, Mary Carol Buchholz (evenings) 512-858-7920.

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

cashmere@shentel.net

North West Cashmere Association (NWCA)

Pat Almond, President, 503-632-3615

razberi@teleport.com

Professional Cashmere Marketers' Association

(PCMA), Tom and Ann Dooling

406-683-5445

ann@MontanaKnits.com

Pygora Breeders Association (PBA)

Darlene Chambers, President

phone: 541-928-8841, fax: 541-928-0246

email: dchambers@proaxis.com

Texas Cashmere Association

Dee Broyles, President

806-489-7645 office, 806-489-7959 home

Wild Goat Women

Debbie Walstead, Chairperson, 719-495-2962

Cashmere Fleece Competition Australian-Style

The Australian Cashmere Growers' Association fleece competition lets breeders compete against a criteria that matters most—the actual value of the fleece shorn. The competition is open to all members of the ACGA, Australian or international members.

The fleece competition is divided into two sections. Section A: Goats are entered before shorn. This section is intended to test the entrants' skill at selecting the best animals from their breeding herd. Section B: Fleeces are entered after shearing. This section tests the entrants' skill at selecting fleeces after shearing for highest market value.

Entering the competition allows growers to compare their performance against the best in the country. Winning a section is nice, winning an award is better, but the

real reason to enter is the printout.

The printout received by all entrants contains not only details of your own fleece results, but the fleeces of all other entrants. It is a information gold mine and the only way to get all the information is to enter the fleece contest. Summaries of winners are printed for all to see, but the nitty gritty details are only available to participants.

As participants try to get the greatest amount of down within a price bracket, Breeders tend to select fleeces close to the boundary and sometimes go just a little to far, and end up with a value of zero dollars on their fleece.

Information about the ACGA fleece competition was obtained from the Cashdown Partnership internet pages at

<http://www.cashdown.com.au/>

Winners of the 1997 contest are posted, including the value of each fleece (in Australian \$, of course). Some fleeces also have listing for total fleece weight, down weight and diameter of cashmere.

I'll bet that most producers enter, if only to get the full results of other producers.

<u>FarmCode/Name</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Fleece</u>	<u>Placing</u>	<u>Show</u>
<u>Year</u>		<u>Color</u> <u>Length</u>		
BUCKS FOR LEASE AND SALE				
HMF Muddy*	1994	BR 2.25	Gr. Champion/NW FiberFest	1997
			2nd Black Sheep Gathering	1996
			2nd NWCA	1996
HMF Duke	1994	WW 2.0	1st Black Sheep Gathering	1996
			Jr. Champion/Black Sheep Gathering	1996
			4th NWCA	1996
HMF,NWC Midnight	BR 2.75	1st	ECA	1993
Rider 1990		1st	BSG/NWCA	1994
PRIZE WINNING DOES				
HMF KD	1994		1st Black Sheep Gathering	1996
			3rd NWCA	1996
HMF Patsy	1994		1st Black Sheep Gathering	1996
			Jr. Champion/Black Sheep Gathering	1996
			2nd NWCA	1996
HMF Ricky	1994		3rd Black Sheep Gathering	1996
HMF Mocha	1993		2nd NWCA	1996
			3rd Black Sheep Gathering	1996
HMF Anna Joy	1991		1st NWCA	1995

1998 Objective and subjective fleece results available upon request

For Questions about Harvest Moon Farm Stock Call:

Guy or Karen Triplett

1-541-388-8992

or write

63300 Silvis Road, Bend, Oregon 97701

Email: Harvest@Empnet.com



**Breeders of Quality
Cashmere Producing Goats**

Starter stock
at reasonable prices
Quality stock for sale & lease
Animals of all ages available
Quality based pricing
Resources to beginners be-
yond the point of sale
Satisfaction guaranteed
Our sale does bred to buck of
your choice for
small additional fee



Wil Clouser's (Cashmere Kids 4-H Club) young bucks from last year—Golden Nugget (left) and Gumby. Great fun as kids!



Golden Nugget—1998. Wil's little buck grew up! Wil's email said, "WooHoo! Nugget must go!!" Wil was going to advertise, but Nugget sold before we went to press.

Goat Knoll Bucks for sale and rent!

- We have a colorful variety of bucks to choose from, each more than ready to please.
- Fleece/health/progeny/pedigree documents available.
- Reasonable rates
- Honeymoon suites (pens) available for visiting does!
- Contact Paul or Linda at: 503-623-5194
Goat Knoll, Dallas, Oregon
goatknol@teleport.com

Coming Attractions! - September

Introducing new North Rocky Mountain Correspondent - Yvonne Zweede-Tucker

Can I Make Money With These Things!—Budgeting, Business Planning, Spreadsheets and other horrid stuff!

And more cute goat pictures that you thought were possible in one small publication!

TOO MANY LADIES!



A HANDSPINNER'S DREAM

Bred for
size, color, fiber length

APRIL 1998 KIDS

CADIE (pictured) black/brown
sire: **BLACK GOLD**

CALLIE (Cadie's twin) brown,
sire: **BLACK GOLD**

MOLLIE, solid black
sire: **FOXMORE'S SPICE**

CLASSIE, a twin, solid black,
sire: **BLACK BART**

**PLUS THREE PROVEN 'MOMS' TO
THE DOES LISTED ABOVE**
2-3 years old
2'-4" brown/off white fiber



SUNSET VIEW FARM

Salem, OR

Jean Ferguson

(503)-581-9452

e-mail : fergusj@wou.edu

Poetry For the Does
From Black Gold
(A buck with a few
disgusting habits!)

I'm a sensitive, understanding
type of guy.
Humans shun me, hold their
noses—I've never quite under-
stood why.
I'm regal, I'm focused and doing
what comes naturally.

For six months, you fawn over
me, let me live close to the
house.
For six months, I'm relegated to
the far side, with the pheasant
and the mouse.
I'm the king, I rule and I just do
what comes naturally.

Fall's in the air and I know its
my time to shine.
Bring out the does, put them in
line.
I'm the professional, ready to do
my part—naturally.

So bring on the does; it's my
show at last!
You'll tolerate my bad habits
until the winter has past.
It's my place now and I'll keep
doing what comes naturally
(and you won't mind).

This spring you won't think of
me when the does bring their
gifts.
I'll be out of your thoughts, not
even missed.
Just don't forget me, I still
rule—even though I'm back on
the far side, doing what comes
naturally.



Right: Black Gold, trying his best to look
like a sensitive guy.

Classified Advertising

Bucks:

For sale: Yearling Buck. White, very
gentle. GS: Austran Captain, GD:
CCC Whisper, Champion bloodlines
\$250 OBO.

For Hire: Yearling Silverbuck. 1st
Place Winner '97 Flock & Fiber
Festival. GS: Austran Captain,
champion bloodlines. Call 503-625-
7836, Debbie.

CashMirror back issues 7/96 - 5/98

\$3 each or a whole dozen for \$20.
Back issues 10/89-6/96 \$2 each or
\$15 for a dozen. We'll pay postage
just to get them out of our attic.
About 2/3 of old issues still avail-
able. A good reference source about
cashmere goats and history of the
industry. Index for 11/89-4/96 in
May 1996 issue, index for 7/96-6/97
in July 1997 issue. 7/97-6/98 in July
1998 issue.

CashMirror Calendar annual photo
solicitation offer! We're looking for
special photographs for the 1999
CashMirror calendar. Deadline for
submission is November 1, 1998.

For each photo used, you receive one
free calendar (and the impress the
heck out of other cashmere produc-
ers).

One too many guard dogs! One-
year-old neutered male Maremma.
Wormed, current shots. Currently
working. \$400. Willow-Witt Ranch,
658 Shale City Rd., Ahlsland, OR
97520. 541-890-1998.

**Maremma Sheepdog Club of
America**, Maremma Livestock
Guarding dogs, PO Box 546, Lake
Odessa, MI 48849, 616-374-7209.
Free information and Breeder
Directory.

**Older women make beautiful
mothers**—Good-producing four and
five year old cashmere does, bred or
unbred available now through the
fall. Good mothers, several colors.
Sim grading, last year's fleeces and
past year's kids available for inspec-
tion. Goat Knoll, 2280 S Church Rd,
Dallas, OR 97338, 503-623-5194,
email goatknol@teleport.com



Display Advertising Rates:

<u>Ad Size</u>	<u>Price (Issue / 4 mos. / 1 yr.)</u>
Business Card	\$25 / 100 / 150
1/8 page	\$35 / 130 / 320
1/4 page	\$45 / 165 / 410
1/3 page	\$65 / 240 / 600
Half Page	\$80 / 300 / 730
Full Page	\$150 / 550 / 1,370
Other sizes, options	Ask us

Extensive layout or photo screening may be extra.
Payment must accompany ad order.

Classified ads 50 cents/word.



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Dallas, OR 97338

Annual Subscription is only \$25 for 12 monthly issues! (\$35 Canada, \$50 outside US other than Canada).

Breeders Directory listing for full year \$30.

Notable Quotes

"Thousands of years ago, cats were worshipped as gods. Cats have never forgotten this."

...Anonymous

"Cashmere, the fine fiber culled from the underbelly of specially bred goats, lends luxury to fall styles...one goat produces only a half-pound of cashmere fiber per year."

...The Portland *Oregonian* newspaper
August 23, 1998

"The meat market is doing well in Australia so (excess) bucks are no longer a problem."

...Charles Esson

The Deadlines:

Articles, photographs, advertising and other information submitted must be received by the 25th of the month prior to magazine issue date.

If you need assistance designing or laying out a display ad, or fine-tuning an article, earlier is appreciated.

Lisa's ad

Serving north-
ern California,
Idaho, Nevada,
Oregon,
Washington and
western Canada

Membership includes:
NWCA Quarterly
Conferences and
optional CaPra
membership



Northwest Cashmere Association

Annual Dues: NWCA only \$25 or \$50 to include
NWCA membership and CaPra (Cashmere Producers of America)
Participating Membership and Concerning Cashmere
Cynthia Heeren, Membership Coordinator, 22260 East Hwy 20, Bend, OR

Breeders' Directory



*THE MAP—Where the Breeders in this Directory are located.
A dot indicates a Breeder listed in this directory.*

ARIZONA

RANCHO VERDE

Christine Acridge
15419 E Rio Verde Drive
Scottsdale, AZ 85255
602-471-3802

CALIFORNIA

SHERRY MCVICKAR

1662 Dwight Way
Berkeley CA 94703-1804

SUNRISE CASHMERES

Melody and Jeremy Driscoll
PO Box 245
Blocksburg, CA 95514
707-926-5430

COLORADO

BV CASHMERE GOATS

Bert Appell
29165 Oak Leaf Way
Steamboat Springs, CO 80477
970-879-2160
Fax: 970-879-8701
email: bert@cmn.net

MARSHALL'S MINI-FARM

12906 Appaloosa Ave.
Wellington, CO 80549
970-568-7941

ROLIG GOAT RANCH

Cashmere Producing Goats
Steven or Ellen Rolig
8435 CR 600
Pagosa Springs, CO 81147
970-731-9083, email:
roliggoatranch@pagosasprings.net

KENTUCKY

CANAAN LAND FARM

Theo S. Bee
700 Canaan Land Rd.
Harrodsburg, KY 40330
606-734-3984
1-888-734-3984 (toll free)
<http://www.bbonline.com/ky/canaan/>

MAINE

BESSEY PLACE CASHMERE

Wes and Marilyn Ackley
RFD #1 Box 2610
Buckfield, ME 04220
207-336-2948
email: ackley@megalink.net

BLACK LOCUST FARM

Yvonne Taylor
PO Box 378
Washington, ME 04574
207-845-2722
email: Lance@airs.com

GRUMBLE GOAT FARM

Linda N. Cortright
574 Davis Rd.
Union, ME 04862
207-785-3350
fax: 207-785-5633
email: grumble@midcoast.com

HARDSCRABBLE FARM

Hattie Clingerman
PO Box 682
Winterport, ME 04496
207-223-4211



Breeders' Directory

MARYLAND

MIDDLETOWN FARM

George and Barbara Little
8123 Old Hagerstown Rd
Middletown, MD 21769
phone & fax: 301-371-8743
email: glittle640@aol.com

MINNESOTA

PEACEABLE KINGDOM CASHMERE

Vicki Biggs
122 Caspers Hill Rd.
Grand Marais, MN 55604
218-387-1913
email: momsuper@boreal

MONTANA

CASTLE CRAGS RANCH

Diana Hachenberger
894 Pheasant Run
Hamilton, MT 59840
phone & fax: 406-961-3058

PMF CASHMERE COMPANY

Tom and Ann Dooling
3299 Anderson Lane
Dillon, MT 59725
406-683-5445
Fax: 406-683-5567, email:
ann@MontanaKnits.com

SMOKE RIDGE CASHMERE

Yvonne Zweede-Tucker
2870 Eighth Lane NW
Choteau, MT 59422
406-466-5952
Fax: 406-466-5951

NEBRASKA

AIRY KNOLL FARMS, INC.

Richard & Harriet Jensen
76460 Road 424
Cozad, NE 69310
308-784-3312

HI-PLAINS CASHMERE

Julie and Alex Becker
160482 County Road C
Mitchell, NE 69357
308-623-2627
email:
ajbecker@PrairieWeb.COM

SANDHILLS CASHMERE

Mark and Karen Crouse
Box 595, East Point Drive
Bingham, NE 69335
308-588-6248
fax: 308-588-6236
email: fibergoats@aol.com

NEVADA

ROYAL CASHMERE

Eileen Cornwell
419 Centerville Ln
Gardnerville, NV 89410
702-265-3766
Fax: 702-265-1814
email: cashmere@sierra.net

NEW JERSEY

BLACK FEN FARM

Virginia Hinchman/Kevin
Weber
117 RD 2, Rt. 46
Hackettstown, NJ 07840
908-852-7493

NEW MEXICO

DOUBLE EYE FARM, INC.

Sanford Bottino
PO Box 218
Ojo Caliente, NM 87549
505-583-2203

OHIO

TAMARACK RANCH

Bob and Ann Wood
12000 Old Osborne Road
PO Box 567
South Vienna, OH 45369-0567
937-568-4994
email: tamarack@erinet.com

OKLAHOMA

TEXOMA KIDS & CASHMERE

J. D. and Karen Chandler
Rt 1, Box 37
Mannsville, OK 73447
580-371-3167
fax: 580-371-9589
email: jkc@flash.net

OREGON

ABORIGINAL FIBRE

razberi kyan (Pat Almond)
PO Box 899
Mulino, OR 97042-0899
503-632-3615
email: razberi@teleport.com

CASHMERE GROVES

Pat Groves
16925 S. Beckman Rd.
Oregon City, OR 97045
503-631-7806
email: pgroves@europa.com

CHEHALEM CASHMERE

Heidi and Paul Sullivan
21605 McCormick Hill Rd.
Hillsboro, OR 97123
503-538-9791

FOXMOOR FARM

Carol and Carrie Spencer
1178 N.E. Victor Point Road
Silverton, OR 97381
Phone: 503-873-5474
Message: 503-873-5430
email: foxmoorfarm@juno.com

GOAT KNOLL

Paul Johnson/Linda Fox
2280 S. Church Rd.
Dallas, OR 97338
503-623-5194
Fax: 503-624-1704
email: goatknol@teleport.com

HARVEST MOON FARM

Guy and Karen Triplett
63300 Silvis Road
Bend, OR 97701
541-388-8992
email: harvest@empnet.com

Breeders' Directory



More Oregon

HAWKS MOUNTAIN PYGORA'S

Lisa Roskopf & George DeGeer
51920 SW Dundee Rd.
Gaston, OR 97119
503-985-3331
Fax: 503-985-3321
email: lisa@hmppygoras.com

HOKULANI FARMS

Cynthia and Karl Heeren
22260 East Highway 20
Bend, OR 97701
541-388-1988
email: hokulani@bendnet.com

MCTIMMONDS VALLEY FARM

Janet and Joe Hanus
11440 Kings Valley Hwy.
Monmouth, OR 97361
503-838-4113
email: janhanus@open.org

MOONSHADOW FARM

Lisa and Jerry Zietz
46080 NW Levi White Rd.
Banks, OR 97106
Voice & fax: 503-324-0910
email: moon@hevanet.com

NORTHWEST CASHMERES

Carole Laughlin
19025 SW Hillsboro Hwy.
Newberg, OR 97132
503-628-0256

OCTOBER FARM II

Dick and Dottie Gould
Rt 1, Box 63
Baker City, OR 97814
541-523-9859
Fax: 541-523-9436
email: octfarm2@eoni.com

OVER THE RAINBOW FARM

Deb Miller
95150 Turnbow Ln.
Junction City, OR 97448
541-998-3965
email: Llama@teleport.com

ROARING CREEK FARMS

Arlen and Cathy Emmert
27652 Fern Ridge Road
Sweet Home, OR 97386
503-367-6698
email: cashmere@proaxis.com

SOMERSET CASHMERE

Julie and Jim Brimble
12377 Blackwell Rd.
Central Point, OR 97502
541-855-7378
email: brimble@cadsnet.net

SUNSET VIEW FARM

Jean Ferguson/Carolyn
Bowser
4890 Sunset View Ln. So.
Salem, OR 97302
503-581-9452
email: carolbow@open.org

WILLOW-WITT RANCH

Suzanne Willow and Lanita
Witt
658 Shale City Rd.
Ashland, OR 97520
541-890-1998

PENNSYLVANIA

PHEASANT HILL FARM

Ralph, Jan, Ryan & Steven
O'Banion
5935 Pidcock Rd.
New Hope, PA 18938
215-598-7627
email:
phcashme@voicenet.com

SANDRA ROSE CASHMERES

Jim and Sandra Rebman
RR 2, Box 279
Palmyra, PA 17078
717-964-3052

TEXAS

BAR Y RANCH

James Barton
PO Box 915
Sonora, TX 76950
915-387-5284
email: bar-y@sonoratl.net

UTAH

HEIDI'S FARM

Heidi J. Smith
7980 Long Rifle Road
Park City, UT 84060
801-649-3856
email:
heidi.smith@genetics.utah.edu

KANARRA KASHMERE

Ron and Jan Gerrity
PO Box 420186
Kanarraville, UT 84742
435-559-9472
fax: 702-242-9436
email: GerrityGroup@EMail.
Msn.com

VERMONT

CRR CASHMERE

Tia and Peter Rosengarten
PO Box 37
Weston, VT 05161
802-824-8190
Fax: 802-824-4072

VIRGINIA

FOGGY BOTTOM FARM

Marilee and John Williamson
Rt. 2, Box 223AA
Buchanan, VA 24066
540-254-1628
email: mhwabc@juno.com

RANEY DAY KIDS

Craig and Lucy Raney
3627 Va. Ave.
Goshen, VA 24439
540-997-1121
Fax: 540-997-1124

STONEY CREST FARM

Anne and Roy Repaske
570 Paddy's Cove Lane
Star Tannery, VA 22654
Phone/fax: 540-436-3546
email: cashmere@shentel.net

Breeders' Directory

WASHINGTON

BREEZY MEADOW CASHMERE FARM

Douglas and Roberta Maier
810 Van Wyck Rd.
Bellingham, WA 98226
360-733-6742

BROOKFIELD FARM

Ian Balsillie/Karen Bean
PO Box 443
Maple Falls, WA 98266
360-599-1469 / 360-715-1604

GLACIER VALLEY CASHMERE

Jim and Josie Baine
9817 381st St. E.
Eatonville, WA 98328
360-832-4442

KELLERS KRITTERS

Kay Keller
11030 Grandview Rd.
Arlington, WA 98223
360-435-6123

LIBERTY FARM (NLF)

Cliff and Mickey Nielsen
1505 Nile Road
Naches, WA 98937
509-658-2502

STILL WATERS CASHMERE

Moon and Diana Mullins
PO Box 1265
Twisp, WA 98856
509-997-2204/509-421-3107
email: dmullins@methow.com

WALLFLOWER FARM

Dan and Marti Wall
16663 Beaver Marsh Road
Mt. Vernon, WA 98273
360-424-7935
Fax: 360-428-4946
email: cashmere@sos.net

WINDRIDGE FARM

Becki and Jim Belcher
202 Clemans View Rd.
Selah, WA 98942
509-698-3468

CANADA

GIANT STRIDE FARM

Pat Fuhr
RR #3
Onoway, Alberta, Canada, T0E
I0V0
403-967-4843
email:
103600.1332@compuserve.com

MEXICO

EL MORO

Fidel Florez B.
Tecnologico #58 - APDO. #31
Parral, Chih, Mexico 33800
Phone: 3-06-02

Note:

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503-623-5194

email:

goatknol@teleport.com

<http://www.teleport.com/>

~goatknol



"Q" — A red buck at the Castle Crag Ranch, Hamilton, Montana

Yocom ad



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