CASH MIRROR

October 2002

Volume 13, Issue 12

The monthly magazine devoted to cashmere goats and their fiber

Volume 13, Issue 12, October 2002

Table of Contents

C A S H M I R R O R

ISSN 1090-736X

Boring (Yet Important) Technical Information

This magazine is published each and every month (eventually) by:

CashMirror Publications
2280 S. Church Rd.
Dallas, Oregon 97338
503-623-5194

E-Mail:
editor@cashmirror.com
Internet:
http://www.cashmirror.com

Publisher and Ace Reporter:
Paul Johnson
paul@cashmirror.com
Editor: Linda Fox

Opinions expressed in this magazine are not necessarily those of the publisher or of the attractive staff, although some of them might be.

CashMirror limits (as much as possible) its liability for errors, inaccuracies or misprints in advertisements, opinion papers and letters to the editor. Advertisers assume liability for the content of their advertising and assume responsibility for claims made in connection with their advertising. In case of error, the publisher is responsible only for costs associated with the space occupied by the error.

Results published in the magazine are from information supplied by clubs and organizers and we take no responsibility for complete accuracy, although we'll certainly try to get it right the first time.

The *CashMirror* welcomes contributions of articles and photographs and even ideas for our pursuit. Submissions may be made by mail, fax or e-mail.

No responsibility will be taken for material while in transit or in this office, although we will certainly be real careful.

Cover photo: Paul Johnson
Goat Knoll, Dallas, Oregon
Quinn and Felix—young bucks—
looking for a few good (or any) does.

What Good Little Goat Farmer Boys ~~Will~~ Should be Getting for Christmas

Looking for the perfect Christmas gift for that (mild or otherwise) goat man in your life? And cost is no object? Well, almost no object...

Here it is, at last! Goat ties. We spotted the one below in the November 10th New York Times Magazine—the one with the farm animals—no goats—lounging around on a sofa on the front of the issue— but that's another story. The goat tie was lined up with a bunch of other fanciful ties for those discriminating men who choose to make a statement with their neckware. No little colored-blocky thingies, paisleys or other unidentifiable objects on these ties! This tie, sold under the Salvatore Ferragamo label, contain goats cavorting across the tie—standing on their back feet, balancing on their front feet and perching precariously on another goat's back. You won't be likely to find them in Walmart, but look for them at the expensive stores and expect to pay $100+ each—and they aren't even made from cashmere!

Cashmere and silk tie at right contains the "likeness of the cashmere goat" sprinkled on it. Available in navy, burgundy and hunter green. Made in USA, $155. As long as you're springing for the tie, you might as well go for the $395 handmade shirt, pleated gabardine slacks ($495) and the cashmere/wool sport jacket ($2,200). You can order on line at http://www.mausandhoffman.com/trunk/html

Goat tie is the second in from the right. Paul wants one, but I don't think he's been that good.

So, you're thinking you might want something a little more macho for your favorite fella than a tie? Maybe the guys at work might not quite appreciate a goat tie, cashmere or otherwise?

How about something made from buffalo? A recent Harrington catalog offers gloves, mittens, scarves and hats made from the ultimate fiber—buffalo—which is (of course) as soft as cashmere. Garments are one color only—Bison Chocolate Brown. Gloves and mittens are available in ladies' and men's sizes. The ad claims the garments are as warm as wool and machine washable and dryable. The ad does not claim that they are inexpensive. Gloves and mittens are $70, the beret is $99 and the scarf is $199. The blonde model is (considerably) extra. Phone orders can be made at 800-622-5221.

Refractions

by Paul Johnson

Winterize Your Goat

OK, you have winterized your car, truck and home. Now, what have you done for your goats to prepare them for Old Person (formerly known as Old Man) Winter?

Hoof trimming done? All shots given? Flushed the does for breeding? How about those kidding jugs? Are they ready for Spring? Winter water supply assured?

For some reason, it seems harder to switch gears, from Summer/Fall to Winter this year. Still don't have all those items on my list done yet, and it's time to prepare for Winter. Almost too late in some areas of the country. First snow has fallen, and rains have arrived in the Northwest. Do last year's rubber boots leak? This is one of those questions that will be quickly answered on your next trip to the barn.

Our first year in the goat business, we thought our herd had wintered well, right up to when we sheared, and then we found those plump-looking goats were way too thin. Don't let the fuzz fool you! All the little puff balls seem fat, but check their backbone/hip bone to make sure. Assuming you can find the backbone, a perennial problem with Buster, our resident barn potato.

Fresh straw in the pens and a barn full of hay. Water that does not freeze. Are these too much to ask? Well, the last part is hardest, so to speak. Check waterers for leaks and cleanliness.

Be sure to check your goathouse/barn for dampness, especially in the area of bedding. Also check for the odor of ammonia, usually caused by wet or urine-soaked alfalfa. Get down on the floor and check for drafts. Seal same. Goats are easily cared for, just needing a dry place out of the wind. Also check that your hay storage area has proper ventilation. We found out the hard way last winter that the normally good ventilation in our barn had changed with the insertion of a hay loft. We had a batch of moldy hay before we corrected the problem. A well-placed fan or two can sometimes help keep the moisture thinned out.

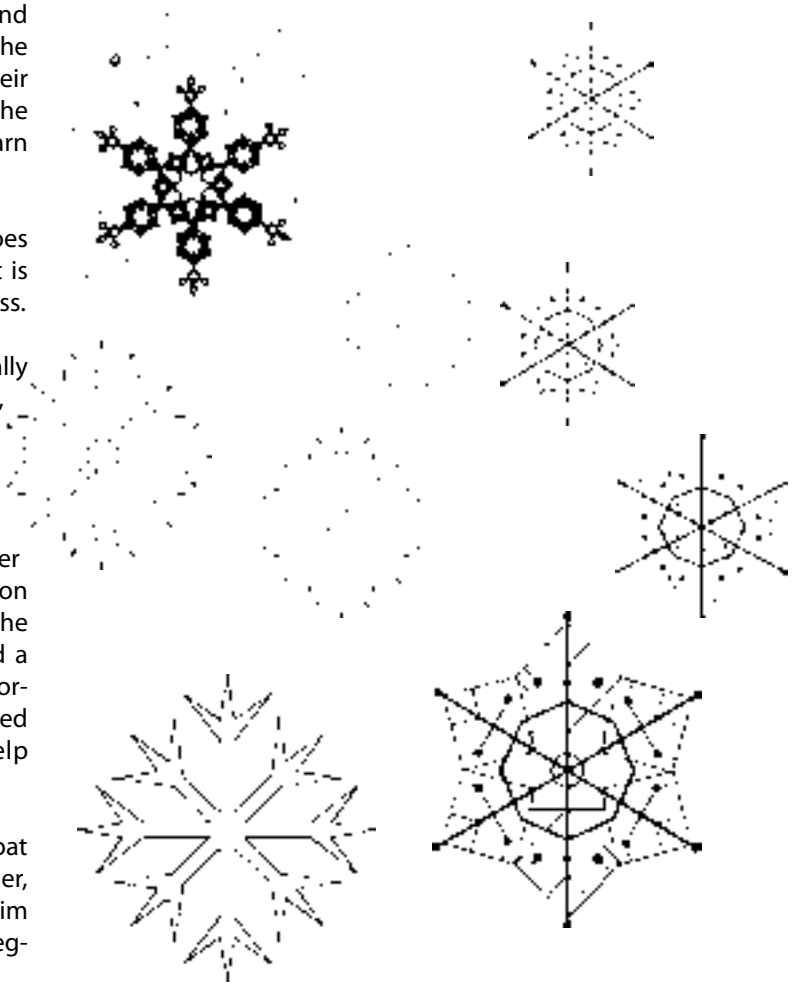
We try to do the pre-Winter goat maintenance all at once. Wormer, any shots needed, hoof trim, trim hair around teats and rear of pregnant does. Don't forget area around bucks' pizzle either on those long-haired boys.

Check on your stash of Selenium and medical supplies.

Stock up and order kidding supplies! Can't order too soon. We usually wait until kids arrive and then panic. Send out your shearing blades to be sharpened!! It's later than you think.

Don't forget your barn cat(s) and guardian animals. Is it time for a Vet check? I won't bore you with details of my last Vet visit, with one Maremma dog and three cats in my pickup. Only two bad scratches this time.

And get some new wool socks and boots that don't leak—for yourself or any other person you can convince to brave the elements to do the wintertime chores.



Little Quinn—Growing up!

Quinn, just after birth. A cute kid.

Quinn at 1-1/2 years. Looking good, shown here standing proud in a paddock with his first "date".

It's awesome to watch the little boys grow up. They start out so cute and end up so...gross! We don't normally have periodic photographs of bucks, but happened to have them of Quinn. It's interesting to see changes as he grows.

We've had our eye on Quinn since birth. Unlike other kids, he was in no rush to get on his feet after arrival. He was large and plump for a kid and mellow from the start. The photograph above was taken less than an hour after birth. He sure was cute!

The next photo at top right, was taken fall 2001, when he was about 1-1/2 years old. Even though he started out large for a kid, he is now a pretty typical buck size for us, for his age. He has longer guard hair, but not quite as long as his father's. He was young, but got to visit with a couple of does—so we could make sure he was fertile and get some hint of what future kids might be like. He's wasn't nearly as pettable as he was the year before. He retained his mellow attitude, but had developed some typical bucky habits.

The photograph at right was taken recently. Quinn is now 2-1/2 years old and gets a few more "dates" this year. This fall, his bucky habits were in full force.

Quinn, at 2-1/2 years old. He's getting bigger and huskier and thinks he needs more does in his life.

Jeanne Austin with Grand Champion Doe, BBS Ruthie from New Jersey and Judge Terry Sim.

Terry Sim and Ben Bell, Keeydysville, Maryland. Ben was the first place Junior Exhibitor in the age 13 or younger group.

Russ Baker from Moodus, Connecticut, with one of the Thunder Hill cashmere does.

Photographs by Marilyn Ackley, Buckfield, Maine.

ECA Cashmere Goat Show at Rhinebeck, New York
October 22, 2002

Judge: Terry Sim, Australia

2002 Grand Champion Doe
BBS 962 Ruth
Birth year: 1996
Owner: Jeanne Austin

2002 Reserve Champion Doe
LC1 N3 Misty
Birth year: 2000
Owner: Carole Holder

DOES
Does Born in 2002 (class of 19)
1st THV R-10 Margie, Gloria Rubino
2nd STC Miracle, Wendy Pieh & Peter Goth
3rd THC Adelaide, Colleen Nihill
4th BLF Lovisa, Yvonne & Lance Taylor

Does Born in 2001 (class of 14)
1st BLF Fatima, Yvonne & Lance Taylor
2nd BPC Kittery, Wes & Marilyn Ackley
3rd HPF 1052 Eliza, Pam Haendle
4th LC1 P11 Raven, Carole Holder

Does Born in 2000 (class of 8)
1st LC1 N3 Misty, Carole Holder
2nd BPC 185 Jill, Wes & Marilyn Ackley
3rd THV N8 Matrix, Gloria Rubino
4th THV N7 Domino, Gloria Rubino

Does Born in 1999 (class of 4)
1st STC Gunvor, Wendy Pieh & Peter Goth
2nd WHC 9913, Dean & Sheryl Johnson
3rd LC1 M6 Twister, Carole Holder
4th THC Waltzing Matilda, Colleen Nihill

Does Born in 1998 (class of 6)
1st BPC 152 Holly, Wes & Marilyn Ackley
2nd THV L1 Mocha, Gloria Rubino
3rd BLF Black Swan, Yvonne & Lance Taylor
4th CMFF Diantha, Ann & Bob Wood

Does Born in 1996 or Before (class of 5)
1st BBS 962 Ruth, Jeanne Austin
2nd BPC 93 Feather, Wes & Marilyn Ackley
3rd ASF Y602 Quarter, Ann & Bob Wood
4th 936 Elvira, Jeanne Austin

Dam and Daughter (11 teams in class)
1st BBS Elvira & BBS Ruth, Jeanne Austin
2nd BPC Holly & BPC Jill, W & M Ackley
3rd BPC Feather & BPC Kittery, W & M Ackley
4th BPC THV Domino & THV Margie, Gloria Rubino

Get of Sire (Three Daughters Sired by the Same Buck) (7 teams in class)
1st Daughters of BPC 163 Invictus
HPF Emily, HPF Eliza, HPF Folly
Owner: Pam Haendle

2nd Daughters of JRW Silver Bart
STC Felicia, STC Lilac, STC Sassy Girl
Owner: Wendy Pieh & Peter Goth

3rd Daughters of ASB Cruz
BGS Pascua, BLF Fatima, BLF Princess Ozma
Owner: Yvonne & Lance Taylor

4th Daughters of CMFF 820
WHC 9913, WHC 0016, WHC 0013
Owner: Dean & Sheryl Johnson

Wethers (class of 5)
1st BBS 963 Michael, Jeanne Austin
2nd RHF Casper, Lynda Bell
3rd RHF Charlie, Lynda Bell
4th THC Melbourne Gibson, Colleen Nihill

Bucks Born Anytime
Alas, bucks were not invited to Rhinebeck in 2002

Junior Exhibitors
(Cash Prizes Awarded by Wendy Pieh and Peter Goth)

Age 13 and Younger
1st Ben Bell, Keedysville, MD
2nd Josh Bell, Keedysville, MD

Over Age 13
1st Diana Holder, Slatington, PA
2nd Russ Baker, Moodus, CT
3rd Andrew Brooks, Bremen, ME

Lady Greybeard Award
Best Doe with Long Guard Hair
(Cash Prize Awarded by Yvonne and Lance Taylor)
STC Moratoa, Wendy Pieh & Peter Goth

Goats Discovered Coffee?

We all know that goats are wonderful, but did you know that goats discovered coffee? With a little help from Kaldi and Aucuba.

Several different books, including the 1949 Encyclopedia Britannica, Otis, McAllister & Co. 1954, From Coffee to Espresso by Francesco & Riccardo Illy 1989, Coffee by Kenneth Davids 1991, include differing stories of how goats are involved with the discovery of coffee. The stories vary somewhat, but a man named Kaldi is always mentioned and a monastery is always involved.

One of the stories:
Once upon a time in Arabia, there lived a goat herder named Kaldi. Kaldi was a sober and responsible goat herder. One day, Kaldi's goats didn't come home so he went looking for them. He found them hopping with glee acting in an eccentric behavior around a shiny dark-leafed shrub with red berries. Kaldi noted that the goats were eating the red berries. So, he tried the berry. Kaldi was soon dancing around the tree too.

A learned man from a local town named Aucuba came by. He was sleepy, tired, and hungry. Aucuba saw Kaldi and his goats acting wildly. Because he was hungry he tried the berries. He became wide awake and was instantly ready to keep traveling. He took some berries back to his town and used them with other foods. He mixed the berries with drinks at his monastery to help people stay awake during prayer. Coffee's use then spread to other towns and monasteries. Aucuba became a rich man. No one knows what happen to Kaldi.

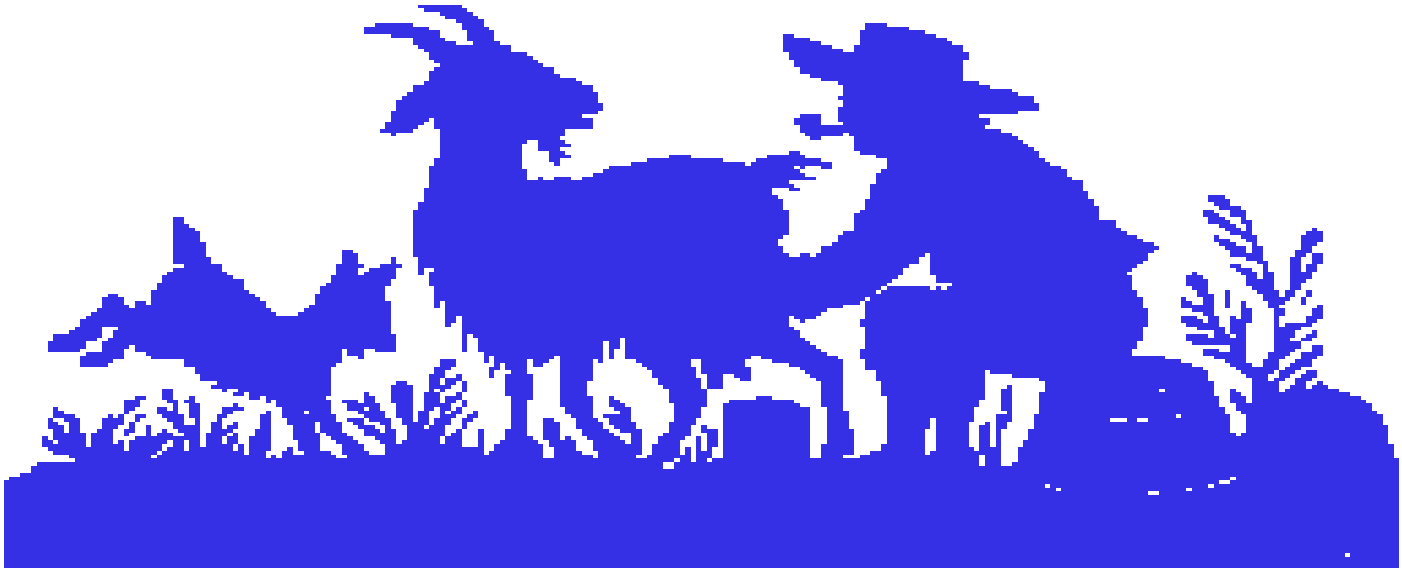
Another version of the story:
Kaldi was an Ethiopian, grazing his goat flock on the uplands plains of Ethiopia. He noticed his flock becoming frisky after eating the leaves and berries of the coffee plant. He tried some and he felt frisky too. He took the "magic" berries to a nearby monastery where the Abbot believed them to be the work of the devil and threw them into the fire. This released such an aroma that the beans were quickly rescued from the flames and the monks eventually learned how to make the hot black beverage we know today.

The monks considered coffee as a gift from God because it kept parishioners awake during prayers. History tells us that other Africans of the same era fueled up on protein-rich coffee and animal-fat balls and unwound with wine made from coffee-berry pulp, which is still used now in some African countries.

The first documented mention of coffee comes in the tenth century A.D. from an Arabian doctor Rhazes. Ethiopia was the center for the spread of coffee throughout Africa and into Arabia. It was in Yemen where the practice of roasting beans began in 1200 A.D.

The Muslims spread the custom of coffee throughout the Islamic world. The first coffee houses in Europe opened in 1643 in Paris and in 1650 in England.

Starbucks came later.



The Capricious Side of the 2002 New York Sheep and Wool Festival

Story and Photographs by Marilyn Ackley

For fiber fanatics, the New York Sheep and Wool Festival at Rhinebeck, New York, has long been a priority event. Need a new spinning wheel? Cool new yarns made of magical fibers? Fleece from any of ten zillion breeds of sheep? How about classes with teachers like Lily Chin? Rhinebeck has been the place. If the fiber fanatic has a family in need of a weekend in the country, Rhinebeck can provide that too. It is an upscale village an hour and a half north of New York City, an ideal place for a drive through the spectacular autumn color of the Hudson River valley.

If that all sounds perfect, it got even better in 1998 when the cashmere goats arrived. Suddenly all the eager shoppers learned an important lesson: those to-die-for cashmere sweaters come not from sheep or camels or phantasmagoric pashminas (whatever they are) but from those cute goats. ECA folks were reaching a new audience. This year, after four years on display, the cashmere goats were ready for the big time: a real goat show.

The sheep breeders' organization which sponsors the festival graciously welcomed us. Bless their souls, they had no idea how complicated our demands would become. We not only needed show ring time and more pen space, we needed a room for our meetings. And when we learned we could entice Terry Sim from Australia, we begged space for two days of fiber classing clinics. ECA negotiator Wes Ackley explained to the festival boss why each requirement was crucial, and each requirement was met. Well, almost. The sheep folks couldn't see any way to allow raunchy, randy, smelly, snorting, dancing, head-smashing, pen-crumpling bucks onto the fairgrounds. But, as Red Sox fans always say, "Wait until next year...."

For many people the highlight of the weekend was Terry's clinic. He offered a one-day workshop, allowing people to choose either Friday or Saturday. The theme running through the clinic was that everyone can learn to assess cashmere. Or, as ECA president Ann Wood interpreted Terry's message, everyone who intends to buy or sell goats must learn to assess cashmere.

From a pedagogical perspective, Terry faced a challenge. Some of his students were experienced cashmere growers looking for a refresher course and perhaps an opportunity to spend time with Terry. Some participants had owned goats for a while but had never had an opportunity to learn what actually makes cashmere special. Others arrived with zero experience, eager to learn before they actually purchase goats. The experienced and the unexperienced came together comfortably. As ECA member Wendy Pieh says, Terry made it possible for everyone to learn because he brought the crucial ingredients: sensitivity to pacing that would work, respect for all the learners, and humor. Wendy had histograms to accompany the fleeces which she had brought, and part of the fun was challenging Terry to validate the machine measurement. It didn't take long before star pupil, 14 year old Andrew Brooks, and Terry honed their disagreements down to fractions of a micron. It was the focused learning that high school teachers dream of.

Forget the cashmere. Terry's students are learning to assess loin area.

Growers had brought mountains of fleeces, combed and shorn, to use as classroom examples. Even better, show goats from eight states had brought the fleeces on their backs. Each day Terry and his students spent time at the goat pens, learning the cashmere concepts that make sense only when the fiber is seen as part of the whole goat. The fuzz growing on the neck usually is different from the fuzz growing on the midside. Suddenly it was obvious that an informed buyer would ask how the sampling was done prior to an objective fleece test

Continued on next page

Rhinebeck Caprines

Continued from previous page

and would want to know more before basing a decision on a midside sample.

A particularly hungry-looking group of goats gave Terry a launching pad for one of his favorite themes, the relationship between fleece characteristics and conditioning. If an informed buyer is told that a farm produces 15 micron goats, one valid question would relate to the nutritional level of the animals. If the goats were a little chubbier, would the 15 microns blossom to 18 microns? Another question would zero in on the age of each goat at testing time. The kid goats in the pens were typically finer than the older goats, a reminder that the informed buyer should ask how old a goat was when she earned the title, Fifteen Micron Goat.

Many of the goats were in full fleece, providing visual proof that coverage is an important characteristic to keep in mind. The goats with useable cashmere reaching right up to their ears and, in some cases, around in front of their necks, clearly produce more fiber that their smooth-neck companions. Goats that started the day thinking of themselves as potential beauty contest winners may have been surprised to find themselves involved in discussions of loin length. For the grower looking at cashmere goats as generators of farm income, meat carrying potential is crucial. The goats may have expected human hands to stay busy clapping for winners, but those hands were boldly reaching across caprine backs, feeling the distance between the last rib and the hip and the breadth covered in the thumb to pinkie finger measurement. Terms like "big frame" and "plenty of bone" were sounding dangerously important.

Back in the classroom, ECA pioneer Marilyn Merbach made a guest appearance. She was one of the first US cashmere growers and one of the few to build a fiber business around her cashmere. She was at Rhinebeck, as she is every year, to market her wares in her vendor booth. She shared with the clinic participants her methodical system of combing goats to liberate their cashmere, and then she astonished the clinic participants with her statement that she devotes about twenty minutes each day to hand-dehairing her well-combed (and not very hairy) cashmere. She showed the group some of her products, including yarns spun from the hand-dehaired fiber, some blended with other fine fibers. She also developed many of the Cashmere America patterns and had examples of garments knit of Cashmere America yarns.

Each clinic participant came away with a triumph. For Colleen Nihill the great moment was spotting the dog hair sample among the bags of cashmere. It was pretty coarse and definitely lacked crimp. Terry suggested that people use their noses to search for clues, but some people expected that to be a trick to make them inhale buck perfume. Colleen, it is only fair to report, is a handspinner who knows dog hair from spinning experiences. And furthermore she is a dog groomer, a person with intimate knowledge of dog down. Good work anyway, Colleen. And she definitely had the most impressive educational display set up in the barn.

The goat show in 2002 included only does and wethers, but it was an impressive group of goats. They belonged to twelve different breeders and came from eight states: Michigan, Ohio, and Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York, and Connecticut, Maryland and Maine. Interestingly all were competitive. Blue ribbons headed home with their goats to four different states. Several breeders expressed their gratitude that Terry had worked hard to base his judgments on the 2002 fleeces which accompanied the goats in the ring. It has long been an ECA conviction that goats should not be penalized for growing their fleece late in the season. In fact, it can be argued that the most successful goat in the harsh climate of the northeast is the one who grows fleece late and sheds it late, providing winter protection until the weather begins its transition to spring warmth.

Judging from the skill of the junior handlers in Rhinebeck, the future of ECA is in good hands. Old timers who are grateful if they and their goats can get into and out of the ring safely were particularly impressed by the skill of Ben Bell from Maryland and Diana Holder from Pennsylvania, winners of the Junior Exhibitor awards.

In our on-going quest to jam an entire lifetime into one weekend, we also held the ECA annual meeting and the autumn board meeting. Members from fifteen states participated, including devoted members who made the journey from as far

Continued on next page

Classy goats from all over: these does are from Michigan, Connecticut and Maine. Their owners are Dean Johnson, Colleen Nihill and Wendy Pieh.

Rhinebeck Caprines

Continued from previous page

as North Carolina and Virginia. We did all the required organizational things, including electing officers to one-year terms: president Ann Wood, vice-president Roy Repaske, secretary Gloria Rubino, and treasurer Jeanne Austin. New board member Wendy Pieh will take over some of the secretarial duties to relieve Gloria of some of the burden. Among the other ECA folks recognized for devotion to the goat cause were Lisa Vailes, chair of the Richmond show, and Wes Ackley who guided his great committee to success at Rhinebeck. We also managed to find lots of time to eat. Rhinebeck is blessed with good restaurants close to the fairgrounds, not to mention all the lamb delicacies offered by the local 4-H group on the fairground.

We are proud of the fact that every ECA goat arrived at the fairground with proper tags or tattoos to conform to the federal scrapie regulations. We also established New York State law as the cashmere goat standard for participation and checked the paper work of each arriving goat. Being legal is good. Being with Terry also is good. He was an inspiring teacher and an articulate judge, and he provided the morale boost we needed. I have at hand a pile of e-mailed testimonials. One of them gets right to the point: "Terry Sim was AWESOME!"

Pen Pals Shannon Atkinson and one of the BPC does share a quiet moment. Both are from Buckfield, Maine.

At the Classing Clinic: Wendy Pieh and Andrew Brooks from Bremen, Maine, learn the mysteries of microns from the Masked Man, Terry Sim.

WORK CONTINUES TO VALIDATE SCRAPIE TEST FOR INTERNATIONAL USE

St. Louis, MO, Oct. 23, 2002 — An update on progress to internationally validate a test for scrapie in sheep was provided to the USAHA Committee on Sheep and Goats at its meeting here this week.

USDA's Agricultural Research Service and Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service are involved in a collaborative effort to validate the third eyelid test for scrapie according to standards defined by the Office Internationale des Epizooties (OIE), the international animal health standard-setting body. OIE validation requirements stipulate a blinded trial approach involving testing at least 300 known infected animals and 1,000 known negative animals. To date, 168 flocks have been involved in test for this effort with 3,830 animals sampled using the third eyelid test.

The committee also received information on the scrapie flock certification program. At the end of September 2002, 1,533 flocks were participating in the program, 78 of which had advanced to the certified level. Substantial increases occurred in enrollments in the program with 641 flocks joining in the past fiscal year.

At the end of September 2002, there were 42 known scrapie infected and source flocks. During the past fiscal year, 94 new infected flocks were found and more than 259 scrapie cases were confirmed by laboratory diagnosis. During the year, 86 flocks were released from infected or source status or put on clean-up plans. Five cases of scrapie in goats were reported in fiscal 2002.

What is USAHA?
The United States Animal Health Association (USAHA), a national non-profit organization, has about 1,400 members and works with state and federal animal health officials, veterinarians, livestock producers, national livestock and poultry organizations, research scientists, the extension service and seven foreign countries to control livestock diseases in the United States. The Association serves as an advisor to the U.S. Department of Agriculture. USAHA represents all 50 states, 7 foreign countries and 18 allied groups serving health, technical and consumer markets. The Association has 33 working committees concerned about all diseases affecting major domestic livestock.

Why is it Needed?
Raising animals for food, profit or pleasure is a long, carefully timed process. Any disruption in production schedules means a direct dollar loss to the producer and, ultimately, causes the consumer to pay higher prices for meat and dairy products. Disease is the greatest enemy of the livestock producer. USAHA works to eliminate disease and prevent it from returning. USAHA has helped in controlling or eliminating diseases and pests such as cattle tick fever, hog cholera, screwworms, brucellosis, and foot-and-mouth disease.

But control of disease is not enough. The goal is to wipe out disease completely. Less disease means more healthy animals and cheaper food costs for the consumer. USAHA leads the way in developing and implementing federal laws concerned with the inspection of meat and poultry products for wholesomeness.

What is the Goal?
USAHA's prime objective is to prevent, control and eliminate livestock diseases that cost ranchers, farmers and consumers approximately $1 billion per year.

History of USAHA
USAHA was formed in 1897 as the Interstate Association of Livestock Sanitary Boards. The organization had fewer than 100 members and was concerned with one disease affecting cattle—Texas cattle fever.

Each fall, USAHA holds an annual meeting. The Association is divided into four regions. Each region has a yearly meeting in the spring and, in sequence, hosts the annual fall membership meeting.

USAHA "Snail-mail" address: P.O. Box K227, Richmond, VA 23288, Telephone: (804) 285-3210

News and Information
Funding Outreach and Assistance for Socially Disadvantaged Farmers and Ranchers

The Cooperative State Research, Education, and Extension Service (CSREES) announces the availability of grant funds and requests applications for the Outreach and Assistance for Socially Disadvantaged Farmers and Ranchers Competitive Grants Program (OASDFR). Applications must be received by close of business on January 31, 2003.

This program provides outreach and technical assistance to encourage and assist socially disadvantaged farmers and ranchers to own and operate farms and ranches, and to participate in agricultural programs. The OASDFR will support a wide range of outreach and assistance activities in farm management, financial management, marketing, application and bidding procedures, and other areas.

To see the entire Request for Applications and an ap-

Pan-American Cashmere Goat Show
State Fair of Texas
October 11, 2002

Photographs provided by Bill and Betty Nagel.

Robert Stone and Nebula 533
Grand Champion Buck

Allana and Kent Sommer
Grand Champion Wether, Zipper

Grand Champion Buck	
Nebula 533	Bob Stone
Reserve Champion Buck	
Jack	Nancy Kuehn
Grand Champion Doe	
Violet	Nancy Kuehn
Reserve Champion Doe	
Molly	Annette Parker
Grand Champion Wether	
Zipper	Kent Sommer
Reserve Champion Wether	
Orion	Lance Sommer
Class: Milk Tooth Buck	
Jack	Mike Clepper
249	Patricia Reed
Matthew	Nathan Reed
282B	Patricia Reed
Carson	Betty Nagel
Howard	Mike Clepper
Class: Two Tooth Buck	
Big Horn	Nathan Nagel
Rex	Bill Nagel
Butch	Ann Leonard
Class: Four Tooth Buck	
Ben	Betty Nagel
Blanco	Ann Leonard
Dean	Nancy Kuehn
BES Cashmere Nebula 818	Bob Stone
Class:Six Tooth Buck	
BES Cashmere Nebula 533	Bob Stone
013D	Patricia Reed
Sonny	Mike Clipper
048B	Patricia Reed
Class: Milk Tooth Doe	
Jill	Annette Parker
Dixie	Annete Parker
Jenny	Nathan Nagel
Flower	Mike Clipper
223CZ	Patricia Reed
Thelma	Nancy Kuehn
Betty	Mike Clipper
BES Miss Nebula 0079	Bob Stone
Denim	Nancy Kuehn
Nikki	Betty Nagel
BES Niss Nebula 0070	Bob Stone

Continued on next page

Pan-American Cashmere Goat Show

Continued from previous page

Class: Two Tooth Doe	
Molly	Annette Parker
Haley	Annette Parker
Jumper	Betty Nagel
OO74	Bob Stone
Polly	Mike Clepper
Rachel	Betty Nagel
Pending	Bob Stone
Class: Four Tooth Doe	
BES Miss Nebula 0077	Betty Nagel
BES Miss Nebula 0099	Bob Stone
Fran	Betty Nagel
Class: Six Tooth Doe	
Violet	Nancy Kuehn
65	Betty Nagel
Milk Tooth Wether	
Buddy	Ray & Alanna Sommer
Pogo	Ray & Alanna Sommer
Two Tooth Wether	
Zipper	Kent Sommer
Orion	Lance Sommer

Young Herd
Betty Nagel

Breeders Herd
Betty Nagel

Premier Exhibitor
Betty Nagel

Showmanship Award
Kent Sommer

Annette Parker, Nancy Kuehn, Mike Clepper, Lea Clepper

The Show Scene

Fall Pasture Reminder

From the 10/2002 Mid-Willamette Livestock Letter
OSU Extension Livestock & Forage Information

One of the most important things that happens this time of the year in a pasture is the production of new roots. Grasses and clovers in the pasture need to replace the old roots that die off so they can store energy for winter survival and spring growth. We have had an extremely dry period and pastures have not made much growth without irrigation. Do not make the critical mistake of overgrazing because the animals are short of feed. If the animals graze the plants in the pasture down to the ground, there will be very little opportunity for the new roots to develop. A rule of thumb is that a plant is divided into roughly 50 percent above the soil as stem and leaves and the other half is below the soil in the form of roots. If there is very little above ground vegetation, there will be a lack of root development. This poor condition going into winter can lead to a three-week delay in spring growth and significant reduction in yield.

Most pasture experts agree that pastures should never be grazed below 3 inches in height. This three-inch height is a minimum for maintaining the health and vigor of a pasture. It also insures that autumn root growth will be adequate for the plants to grow and produce for many years to come.

Eastern Cashmere Association
Cashmere Goat Show
Richmond, Virginia, October 2, 2002

Judge - James Barton, Sonora, Texas

Grand Champion Buck
RHF Kobuk
DOB: 2001
Owner/Exhibitor: Brian & Lynda Bell

Reserve Champion Buck
SBF Rhudi
DOB: 2000
Owner/Exhibitor: Lisa Vailes

Grand Champion Doe
SBF Nalla
DOB: 2000
Owner/Exhibitor: Lisa Vailes

Reserve Champion Doe
SF Sinfonia
DOB: 2001
Owner/Exhibitor: Anne & Roy Repaske

Greybeard Award
SBF Rhudi
DOB: 2000
Owner/Exhibitor: Lisa Vailes

Class 1, Does Born in 2002
1 THV Margie, Gloria Rubino
2 THV Mattie, Gloria Rubino
3 RHF Emmy, Brian & Lynda Bell
4 WV Delta, Michael O'Connor

Class 2, Does Born in 2001
1 SF Sinfonia, Anne & Roy Repaske
2 SF Daisy, Jane McKinney
3 RHF Sprout, Brian & Lynda Bell
4 RHF Fairlight, Brian & Lynda Bell

Class 3, Does Born in 2000
1 SBF Nalla, Lisa Vailes
2 SF Fantasia, Anne & Roy Repaske
3 SF Wilma, Jane McKinney
4 SF Betty, Jane McKinney

Continued on next page

Grand Champion Buck, "Kobuk"

Shown by Brian Bell. Judge James Barton, at right, examines Kobuk's fleece.

Grand Champion Doe "Nalla" (left)
Reserve Champion Doe "Sinfonia" (right)

Nalla is shown by Lisa Vailes and Sinfonia by Ray Repaske. The Show Secretary and announcer, Katherine Harrison Haley, on stage with the microphone, keeps the audience entertained and the show on track.

Photographs provided by Lisa Vailes.

Richmond Goat Show
Continued from previous page

Class 4, Does Born in 1999
1 SF Emmy, Lisa Vailes
2 SF Codetta, Michael O'Connor
3 SF Anna Magdalena, Anne & Roy Repaske
4 RHF Gift, Brian & Lynda Bell

Class 5, Does Born Before 1999
1 SF Perelli, Anne & Roy Repaske
2 SF Verdi, Lisa Vailes
3 SF Raisin, Anne & Roy Repaske
4 SF Fiona, Michael O'Connor

Class 6, Dam and Daughter
1 SF Tosca & WV Delta, Michael O'Connor
2 RHF Gift & RHF Willow, Brian & Lynda Bell
3 SBF Belle & SBF Lady, Lisa Vailes
4 SF Emmy & SBF Betty Boop, Lisa Vailes

Class 7, Get of Sire
1 SF Beethoven, Lisa Vailes
2 SF Mozart, Anne & Roy Repaske
3 ASB Cortez, Brian & Lynda Bell

Wethers
1 WV Star, Michael O'Connor
2 RHF Stormy, Brian & Lynda Bell
3 RHF Casper, Brian & Lynda Bell
4 WV Sky, Michael O'Connor

Bucks Born in 2002
1 SBF Casper, Lisa Vailes

Bucks Born in 2001
1 RHF Kobuk, Brian & Lynda Bell

Bucks Born in 2000
1 SBF Rhudi, Lisa Vailes

Yarn Tips

By Ann Wood, South Vienna, Ohio

Reprinted from Winter 2002 HoofPrints, newsletter of the Eastern Cashmere Association

Kernels of wisdom I have picked up from people who know a whole lot more about yarn and fiber than I do ...these are tips for using that lovely yarn you have spun...hopefully cashmere, but wool or other fiber as well....

When trying to figure out what size knitting needle to use, fold the yarn in half and lay it over one of those little devices to measure the size of a needle. The size of the hole that is covered by the doubled yarn is the size needle to start with.

If you are knitting socks; go down two sizes. If you are knitting lace, go up several sizes.

Some tips on yarn...

1. Store yarn that you will not be using immediately in skeins rather than in balls. Keeping yarn in a skein is less stressful to it.

2. When winding the skein into a ball use a ball winder as it will not stretch or pull on the yarn so much. If you do not have a ball winder, keep several fingers around the ball onto which you are winding the yarn to keep the yarn loose. You will be wrapping yarn over your fingers and then pulling them out occasionally and winding around them again.

3. If you have kept yarn in either a skein or a ball and it seems lifeless, do not despair, there is a way of putting "life" back into that yarn. Submerge it in lukewarm water for a few minutes. Before your very eyes it will come back to life. Lie it flat to dry on some towels. Dabbing and pressing to dry it more quickly is acceptable.

4. To find the "natural" two ply for a single yarn, double it, submerge it in water and let it ply itself under water naturally. Tie it off at both ends to keep it from unwinding. Hang it on your wheel so that it is handy and readily visible and match that twist.

The Cyber Cow Whisperer and His Virtual Fence

By Don Comis, ARS

Some call Dean M. Anderson Sky Rider, but he's really a Cyber Cow Whisperer. His colleagues call him Sky Rider because he rounds up cattle with the help of Global Positioning System (GPS) signals coming from satellites.

But his prototype locator/controller cow collar also whispers electronic versions of the cowboy's "gee" (go right) and "haw" (go left) into the cow's ears. By controlling movement, the whispered commands act as a virtual fence.

"Cows can seem ornery if they don't do what we want them to do," says Anderson, an ARS animal scientist in Las Cruces, New Mexico. "After all, they still have some wildness in them from their prehistoric ancestors, aurochs." These wild oxen once roamed Earth freely. They stood 6 feet tall and were the subject of many a cave painting, along with wooly mammoths and bison.

Anderson is a longtime student of using cattle's innate behaviors to manage them in a kinder, more effective, and gentler way. He has automated the husbandry principles of better-known practitioners of low-stress animal management, such as Bud Williams, Burt Smith, Temple Grandin, and Buck Brannaman, the real Horse Whisperer, played by Robert Redford in a movie of the same name.

Anderson also teaches low-stress animal-handling concepts, such as how to control cows by invading and retreating from their personal space.

"You can make a cow move in different directions depending on where you stand, or by the direction, angle, and speed of your approach," he says. "The virtual fence uses electronically generated cues instead of a person to achieve the same effect."

Hands-Off Cattle Drivers

Anderson oversees his "sky-riding" research from a pickup truck. He gives the cows their marching orders with a manually operated signal transmitter, which looks like a remote control for toy airplanes and cars. Anderson says manual control is necessary in the research-and-development phase, but eventually his virtual fence will be completely automatic, with all signals coming from satellites. Ranchers will be free to have their morning coffee while they check their computers to see their cows' movements over the past few days and then program future meanderings.

Anderson says that the patented invention won't replace resource managers or the cowboys who ride the range, but it will help them accomplish their goals by working on "animal time."

"Animal time is preferable to human clocks when managing cows and their behaviors. This reduces stress for both the cowboys and the cows."

Traditionally, cowboys and ranchers rise before the cows and then wake the cows up to move them to another pasture. Balky cows often stand stubbornly between the ranchers and a second cup of coffee, not to mention the rest of their busy schedules. If the electronic whisper is used correctly, it can lower the stress of these cattle roundups.

Anderson explains: "It is desirable to administer the sound cues when the animal is moving. As a foraging animal approaches a virtual fence line and passes a programmed point, it activates sound cues to the animal's right or left side. Software in the device mathematically determines to which side the cues should be applied, based on the animal's angle of approach to the virtual fence line. Since animals tend to move away from startling sounds, if we want the animal to move left, we'd give the cues to the right side, and vice versa."

First, Get Their Attention

The initial sound cues are soft, although they can get louder if the animal continues to move without changing direction. At another predetermined point, a mild electrical shock—also capable of increasing in intensity, if needed—is applied from a battery on the collar to reinforce the sound. The shock is the same as that given off by electronic collars used to train dogs or keep them within safe boundaries. It's designed to get the animal's attention without inflicting physical harm. Preliminary research indicates it's seldom necessary to use the electric shock, or even raise the decibels, once cows learn the consequences of not responding appropriately. It takes only a few times for them to learn the correct response.

"If a cow's too stubborn to go the way we want it to go, even after a full set of sound and shock treatments, we leave it alone so we don't put unwarranted stress on it," Anderson says. "Remember, we're manipulating animal behavior, and a one-size-fits-all approach is simply not realistic."

He plans to attach heart monitors to some cows before proceeding much further, to quantitatively document the physiological impact the cues have on the animals.

"I don't think it stresses the animals unduly because many times I've seen them resume grazing shortly after being startled by a signal. The only difference is that afterward they're facing the desired direction," Anderson says.

Livestock Can Shape Landscapes

So why move a cow at all? One reason is to provide animals with enough high-quality forage to meet their nutritional needs.

"Improved testing technologies allow us to determine—in minutes rather than days—exactly what the animal has been eating. This information allows us to respond immediately in managing their needs, and the virtual fence can rapidly guide the animals to new areas of forage," Anderson says.

Furthermore, few land managers would dispute the pivotal role animal distributions plays in shaping landscapes. Past overgrazing certainly played a part in desert landscapes around the world.

Anderson and his cows operate on a range station established 88 years ago in the vast Chihuahuan Desert. In 1912, about 190,000 acres of semidesert rangeland in southern New

Continued on next page

Cow Whisperer

Continued from previous page

Mexico were withdrawn from public use to form the Jornada Experimental Range. Sprawling between the San Andreas Mountains to the east and the Rio Grande Valley to the west, this research ranch is one-fourth the size of Rhode Island and is ARS' largest field station.

Since Jornada's beginning, animals scientists have worked to establish principles for proper grazing management by trying various tools to distribute cattle evenly over large pastures. Separating water troughs from salt blocks helped lure them to different areas but has never been fully successful.

"There are few, if any, simple answers when it comes to managing animals," Anderson says. "Fences are the only sure way to rotate cattle grazing areas, but they're not always practical here in the arid Southwest, where a cow may have to graze more than 640 acres to get enough grass in a year."

Early in his research career, Anderson experimentally evaluated rotational stocking, in which large numbers of cattle were moved through a series of relatively small paddocks at short intervals to prevent overgrazing. This procedure had merit; but conventional fencing costs, even electric fences or suspension fences with widely spaced posts, made it an economically questionable practice outside the research arena.

For the first time, virtual fencing offers a tool to improve foraging through manipulating animal distribution and stocking density in a flexible and rapid manner without the need for continuous human presence or ground-based wire and posts.

"It is obvious how excluding animals from areas with poisonous plants or sensitive landscapes—such as stream areas—could be accomplished using this device; however, it may be less obvious how animal density can be managed," Anderson says. Virtual fence lines do not have to enclose just acreage; they can be programmed to surround individual animals. Group dispersion can be managed by deciding how close together individual animals should be during foraging or other activities.

Origin of the Concept

The idea of a virtual fence for cows came to Anderson when he was a graduate student in the mid-1970s—long before current technology was available.

"On Highway 6, just north of Waco, Texas, my graduate adviser and I were driving and talking when a small paddock came into view. There, with outstretched necks, leaning against a fence that no longer stood upright, was a menagerie of livestock, all attempting to secure that last blade of green grass just out of reach. My professor commented: 'That is what fences were not designed to do,'" Anderson recalls

"I thought, That's right. If you manage cattle correctly so they have enough nutritious plants to eat all the time, you should be able to manage them with a fence that's as invisible as radio waves."

Intermingled Species Graze Safely

Anderson and colleagues have used electric fences on the Jornada to protect sheep from predators. To help eliminate the use of the costly fences, Anderson again turned to innate animal behaviors as management tools. Cattle and sheep won't always stay together if stocked on the same pasture. But if a bond between the two species is formed, the sheep will consistently stay close to the cattle in a configuration termed a "flerd."

Anderson and Clarence V. Hulet, a retired ARS animal scientist, raised lambs with young heifers for 30 to 60 days to get them to bond to cattle. The cattle drive off coyotes and stray dogs.

There is another benefit to intermingling cattle, sheep, and even goats: Bonded livestock species spread themselves more evenly over the pasture during foraging, compared to animals that have not bonded. Furthermore, sheep tend to eat plants passed over by cattle, so more animals could potentially be raised per acre. Anderson and colleagues found that adding two sheep per cow did not damage the range during years with average to above average precipitation. With virtual fencing, sheep and goats could experience the same freedom as the instrumented cows they follow.

Who's the Boss?

"With virtual fencing," says Anderson, "I'm again trying to capitalize on innate animal behavior. I will accomplish my management goals, but on their schedule. It's like doing a job the way you know it should be done, but letting your bosses feel like it was all their idea.

"For example, after a cow has been in a corral for a drink of water, with a few subtle cues as she leaves the corral it should be possible to move her to a new area to graze. A fundamental law of physics is that it's easier to move a body that's already in motion than to start one moving from a dead stop," Anderson says.

"If you let the animals think they're winning and still accomplish your goals, you have a win-win situation—and you don't need a 'Berlin Wall' to hold them in. My career has focused on the efficient and humane treatment of animals—from rotational grazing, to weighing animals as they pass through gates to a water trough in a pasture without having to gather them in a barn for manual weighing, to the virtual fence, which allows the animal to move freely but under guidance based on sound ecological practices." Anderson credits USDA's Natural Resources Conservation Service, Grazing Lands Technology Institute, for providing financial support for his research.

It's Economical, Too

For large areas of the world, conventional fencing is just not economical, yet animal control is desperately needed to prevent improper resource use.

"Half of the cost of fencing is in the labor, which would go sky-high if you fence high mountain pastures," says Anderson. But with virtual fencing, "you no longer have to fence for human convenience. Virtual fences can go wherever the ecology dictates the cow needs to go. In the past, we've always placed fences based on accessibility—whether by vehicle, horse, donkey, or on foot. Human convenience has always won out, not any theory of range management. But that's not always best

Continued on page 22

Cashmere Quality at the Baft Station[1] in the Last Two Decades

By Jafar Zakheri, Assistant Professor, Institute of Standards and Industrial Research of Iran (ISIRI), Textile & Leather Depatment

Introduction

By study of different sources, a general conclusion is reached that hair, cashmere, mohair, tiftik, pet, tibit, pashm, pashmina, kork and morkhose are all derived from the goat. (Dehkhoda 1947, Amid 1973).

There is a common point among all breeds of goat, their bodies are covered by hair, that provides the outcoat of fleece and, according to the above-mentioned sources, is likely to be the same in the structural quality in various breeds studied in the reports.

Cashmere or kork, mohair or tiftik, which provide the smooth undercoat of fleece, are called different names according to the geographical locations where they are bred. The structure, grade of quality and the usage of these fibres are different. Calling a certain kind of these fibres different names and vice versa, i.e. designating one name for various fibres, is due to the native language and custom in which the fiber in question is bred. With this discription therefore, the undercoat or fine fibres of goats which are bred in Kerman are from the cashmere fibres called kork in Iran and the goats producing these fibres are known as korki or raein goats.

Some sources mentioned that cashmere goats which are scattered in Iran originatad from Capra hircus laniger, (Wildman 1954, Bergen 1963, Spibey 1969). Some authors have traced them to Capra Falconeri (Harris 1962, Epstein 1962). The appearance of different coloured coats, from white to black with changeable fiber properties, on goat herds in various places confirms that the classification of goat might be more appropriate if linked to performance rather than zoological origin (Burns et al, 1962).

Raeini goats are raised in Kerman Province. It seems this breed gets its name from Raein, an area in southeast of Iran where goats are widely scattered by tribes. A family of tribes, named Raeini, in this region raises the white colour goats.

Baft Animal Farming Station

Baft Animal Farming Station, established in 1966 for the breeding and improvement of goats in this area, has continued that concept. The station has about 1350 goats which are selected and have only white colour all over the body without any stained points, and are at least dark or brown on one or two parts of the body in similar tribes herds.

Breeding Type of Goat in Region

Goat raising in the region is generally for milk and kid production. Cashmere production is least important for the tribes. On a lactation period, each doe gives about 40 kg milk. This milk is removed for yogurt, butter, kashk (dried and condensed whey) and cheese. These secondary products are the main daily food for tribes.

A two-year-old doe has 24-25kg body weight. Although the life expectancy of a raeini goat is about 11 years, tribes generally keep a goat no longer than six years. The goat is then no longer profitable for production and they sell it.

According to the station records, fleece weight varies between 112-512 gr in males and 194-600 gr in does. The station's cashmere production was 309 kg of raw materials, including hair, foreign materials and grease content. This means 364 grams per head on average.

Material and Method

The concept of this study is to gain some data from Baft Animal Farming Station goat fibre properties for statistical analysis. Therefore, fibre samples were taken from 10 males, 34 yearling does and 23 two-year-old females.

Samples taken from ribs of goats were sufficient for investigation. All the goats sampled were single born and three samples obtained from unhealthy goats were not used in statistical calculations.

Testing of samples by connected instruments for investigation of special properties and grading of cashmere were done in accordance to ISIRI Abstract No.60, which has the title of Kork Standard. All tests and calculations were done at the wool Department of ISIRI laboratories.

Continued on next page

Table1-Combination of Raein goat herd in Baft Animal Farming Station

Male goats (two years and more)	150 head
Female goats (two years and more)	632head
Yearling male	25 head
Yearling females	41 head
Male kids (3 months)	190 head
Female kids (3 months)	220 head
Total	1258 head

[1] Baft Animal Farming Station, Kerman, Iran

Cashmere Quality
Continued from previous page

Unfortunately, some of the tribesmen crossed coloured (brown or grey) goats with white does to recognise kid and mother for suckling milk. So the tribe herds contain off-white, gray, dark brown and black colours as well as nudes and fawns.

Fibre Length
According to ISIRI abstract No.60, the cumulative mean fibre length is calculated about outcoat and undercoat, mean of data is confirmed by calculation method, detailed with Murphy and et al, (1965).

Hair length was 7.45 (1-15) cm in yearling males, 7.68 (1-16) cm in yearling females and 6.35 (1-15) cm in two-year-old does. Coeficient of variation was 40%, 44% and 54.25%, respectively.

According to Spibey (1969), hair length in cashmere goat reaches up to 13cm; Sonmez (1963) states between 13-13.5 cm; Wildman (1954) has mentioned about 13 cm. Mean of data varied little from these figures and range of hair length varied.

Cashmere length averaged 4.74 (1-14) cm in yearling males, 5.02 (1-17) cm in yearling females and 5.38 (1-15) cm in two-years-old does. Coefficient of variation was 59.28%, 54.78% and 48.32%, respectively.

Cashmere fibre length is mentioned as 2.5-7.5 cm (Spibey 1969), 7cm(Anonymous), 3-9 cm (Sonmez 1963) and 6.25 cm (Zakheri 1982). Baft results confirmed these sources but there was a greater range of fibre length in Raein goats.

Cashmere Diameter
All fibres were measured by 500x (magnification) with the Projectina apparatus. Care was taken to avoid mixing hair and especially intermediate fibres with cashmere fibres during measuring.

Cashmere diameter mean was 14.63 microns (M) in yearling males, 15.23M in female yearlings and 16.85 M in two-year-old does. Coeficient of variation of means in fibre diameters was 7.66%, 9.52 % and 8.07%, respectively.

Mean fibre diameter in cashmere is 15M (Sonmez 1963). In commercial cashmere, mean fibre diameter is 13-15.8M (Wildman 1954). Iranian cashmere diameter is 17.9M and (C.V.%) is 16.1% (Bergen 1963). The results of these experiments were approximately in agreement with their reports. The coeficient of variation reported by Bergen was confirmed with commercial cashmere fibre diameter; the difference in the (C.V.%) with the studied materials was attributable to the variance calculation between fibre diameter means in the study.

Fineness
Cashmere fibre fineness was 80-110's in yearling males, 80-130's in yearling females and 70-110's in two-years-old does.

Persian cashmere fineness is 80-90's (Bergen 1963) and this range is confirmed by commercial cashmere properties. We can attribute fineness of studied fibres at Baft to inbreeding activities at the station.

Foreign Material Content
Foreign material content, which included vegetable and tag materials, was sufficiently effective in purity. This percentage differed considerably between groups—1.41 to 17.7% in male goats and 2.69 to 22.04% in yearlings and 4.21 to 26.45% in two-years-old does. The average was 7%, 9.86% and 10.48%, respectively.

Grease Content
Grease content of fleece was 1.55 (0.1-3.1)% in male goats, 1.5 (0.7 - 3.2)% in yearlings and 1.34 (0.8-3)% in two-year-old females. Grease content of samples against foreign materials was much the same in all groups and generally, calculated figures for this property were very low against the ISIRI Abstact for grease content of unwashed cashmere fibres.

Hair Content
Outcoat fibres (also known as beard, guard, bal, moui and yapak) are disadvantageous in grading cashmere. But as different industries are using hairs, this matter must be taken into consideration. The average percentage of hair was 19.73 (5.15-33)% in yearling males, 18.47 (8.59-37.8)% in yearling females and 20.97(12.37-29.89)% in two-year-old does.

Purity
Purity of cashmere, which consists of undercoat without any vegetable, mineral and greases materials, is expressed as a percentage in fleece or cashmere samples. There is a difference between washed and unwashed fleece or sample. According to ISIRI Ab., purity (which can also be called cashmere yield) differs from 54% to more than 82% in washed fleece and from 33% to 60% in unwashed fleece.

In this study, purity was 71.96 (60.5-83.59)% in male goats, 69.87(58.03-81.69)% in yearling females and 67.08(54.74-79.38)% in two-year-old does.

Cashmere Grade
Cashmere grade is calculated according to ISIRI Ab. No.60. In this way, by observing the sum of coeficients for fibre diameter, hair percentage, foreign materials and grease content, cashmere length and purity, the grade of samples was determined as below:

Grade one was the highest quality cashmere and grade four the lowest. The studied materials averaged 3 but ranged 2-4 in all groups. More of the commercial cashmeres were within three or four grading cashmeres.

Results and Conclusion
Whereas the primary goal of this study was not to estimate genotypic or phenotypic parameters, so descriptive statistical methods are more suited to presentation and explanation of observations than analytical methods (Emsen l975).

In calculating technological properties of fibres, it is necessary to take advantage of mentioned statistical methods. Analysis of variance and comparison tests are provided according to the methods detailed by Steel and Torrie (1960), Murphy et al (1973).

Continued on next page

Cashmere Quality

Continued from previous page

Hair length among groups differed significantly ($P < 0.05$) comparison of means by the least significant difference (lsd) and Tukey methods confirms that only differences between yearling and two -year- old does are significant ($P< 0.0.5.$).

No significant difference was found between cashmere fibre length in all groups ($p > 0.05$) and comparison of means by the tukey method agreed with the results.

Some changes appeared in the ranking order of the different age groups in fibre diameters. Cashmere diameters of the yearling males and females did not differ significantly ($P> 0.05$). But in two-year- old does, cashmere diameters differed significantly from male and female yearling goats ($P< 0.01$) and comparison of means by lsd and Tukey methods confirmed the results.

The calculation results and parameters estimated by using descriptive statistical methods and comparison with data from referred sources indicate that cashmere from the Baft station goats is good quality and competitive with products from other regions.

References

1-Amid, N.1977: Farsi dictionary, Published by the AmirKabir Institute, Tehran, Iran, page 328,824

2-Anonymous 1966.ISIRI abstract No: 60. Published by ISIRI

3-Bergen, W. 1963. Wool Handbook vol 1, published by a division of John Wiley and Sons, New York, London, p 343,359

4-Burns, R.H, Bergen, W. Young, S.S. 1962. Cashmere and Undercoat of domestic and wild animals.Journal of the Textile Institute 53 (Transactions) T 448.

5- Dehkhoda, A.A. 1947,Loghat - Name. Tehran University Press.

6- Duzgunes, O .1963, Bilimsel arastirmalarda istatistik prensipleri va metodleri. Ege universitesi Matbaasi, Izmir.

7-Emsen, M.1975.Merinos x Morkaraman F melz Koyunlarinin sanayide kullanilirik yonunden yapagi ozellikleri. Ataturk Universitesi (Basilmamis Doktra Tezi).

8-Karatas s.1973. Istatistiqe giris.Ata.Uni. Ziraat Fakultesi. Yayini Erzurum.

9- Murphy, T., Norris, K.P., Tippett, L.H.C. !963.Statistical Methods for Textile Technologists. Manchester, Textile Institute, p21, 22.

10-Sonmez,R.1963,Yapagi.Ata.Uni. Yayinlari No.25 Erzurum, p 35,39,40

11- Spibey, H.1969. The british wool Manual, Columbine Press.second edition, p14,15.

12-Steel,R. and Torrie, J.1960.Principles and Procedures of Statistics, McGraw-Hill Company,Inch.NewYork,P180

13- Wildman, A.B. 1954. The Microscopy of Animal Textile Fibres, including methods for the complete analysis of fibre blends. Published by Wool Industries Research Association.Torridon, Headingley, Leeds 6, P106-112.

14- Zakheri, J.1982. Identification of goat fibres (hair, kork, cashmere, mohair and tiftik) and study of the Raein Goat's fibres raised at Baft Goat Station in Kerman, Published by ISIRI. Karaj, Iran.

15-Zakheri, J.1975, Kizil Siyah Makui Koyunlarinin Sanayide Kullanilirlik yonunden yapagi ozellikleri. Ataturk universitesi ziraat fakultesi Zootekni Bolumu,Erzurum.

Cow Whisperer
Continued from page 18

for the range or the cow." Anderson believes that technological advances will eventually make the virtual fence more affordable. "In the future it may be possible to instrument individual animals for only a few dollars apiece," he says. "Data I collected in 1998 suggested that conventional fencing costs from $1,200 to $14,000 per mile for materials and installation."

But Anderson thinks cost won't be as big a barrier to adopting virtual fencing as the ability to think differently about cattle management. Since cows follow leaders, and bonded sheep and goats follow cows, Anderson envisions needing the virtual fence device only on the leaders. He plans research to find out how and if he can identify the characteristics of leaders among range animals.

"The leaders on the range may not have the same motivation to lead as the animals that are always first to enter the milking parlor," he says.

Anderson makes it clear he isn't advocating an end to conventional fences. "Fences that mark property boundaries or protect the health and safety of people or livestock should not be replaced with virtual fences," he says. "But for management of vast acreages, eliminating internal fences may be ecologically and environmentally judicious."

"The cow won't do the job like a 9-to-5 employee, or even a 4 a.m- to-10 p.m. rancher," Anderson says, "but the cow will do the job—with a little help from 21st century technology."

This research is part of Rangeland, Pasture, and Forages, an ARS National Program (#205) described on the World Wide Web at http://www.nps.ars.usda. gov. Dean M. Anderson is with the USDA-ARS Southern Plains Area Range Man-agement Research Unit, P.O. Box 30003, Las Cruces, NM 88003-0003; phone (505) 646-5190, fax (505) 646-5889, e-mail deanders@nmsu.edu.

Classified Advertising

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

Test your goat knowledge! Questions about goats online for you to answer. The questions change each time you visit the page, with a little overlap. Kept us entertained for hours. (okay, minutes). Check it out!
http://www.luresext.edu/goats/goat_quiz.htm

Yocom-McColl Testing Laboratories, Inc. for indivdual animal and core testing. Ph: (303) 294-0582,
Fax (303) 295-6944,
Email: ymcoll@ymccoll.com
Website: http://www.ymccoll.com

Cashmere 007

Per the BBC, James Bond is into cashmere—at least in his next movie. A Scottish cashmere firm's products adorns the backs of James Bond 007 and his co-stars in the forthcoming film Die Another Day. I guess that's a second reason to catch the new movie...

Calendar of Events

January 11, 2003
9th annual Fiber Frenzy, 10 AM - 4 PM
Washington County Fairgrounds, Main Exhibit Hall-South, Hillsboro, Oregon
Pygora goat show, vendors, exhibits
Info: www.hmrpygoras.com/fiberfrenzy.html
Phone: 503-985-3331

January 21, 2003
OSU/CCCI Lambing School
McMinville, Oregon. Information: 503-623-8395

February 8, 2003
OSU/CCCI Pasture workshop
Salem, Oregon, Information: 503-623-8395

April 4 - 6, 2003
Seattle Knitting & Fiber Arts Expo
Seattle Marriott Hotel, Sea-Tac Airport, Seattle, WA
Hand and machine knitting, crocheting, spinning, weaving, beadwork, wearable art classes, vendors, fashion shows, banquets. Contact: Arlene Vraney 425-745-3516, avraney@gte.net or
http://home1.gte.net/avraney/index.html

This Maremma pup's job is hanging out with the mohair goats at the Rhinebeck Sheep and Wool Festival, but he clearly thinks the cool stuff is across the aisle with the cashmere goats. Photograph by Marilyn Ackley, Buckfield, Maine.

Association Contacts

Cashmere America Cooperative
Joe David Ross, Manager, 915-387-6052
fax: 915-387-2642, Email: goat@sonoratx.net
Wes Ackley (Maine) 207-336-2948
Marti Wall (Washington) 360-424-7935

Eastern Cashmere Association (ECA)
Ann Wood, President
937-568-4994, tamarackranch@core.com

North West Cashmere Association (NWCA)
Diana Mullins, President,
509-997-2204, 509-429-0778, dmullins@methow.com
Carol Spencer, Membership Coordinator
503-873-5474, message: 503-873-5511
cspencer@foxmoorfarm.com
Website: http://www.nwcacashmere.org

Pygora Breeders Association (PBA)
Inga Gonzales, Secretary
PO Box 565, Knightsen, CA 94548, 925-625-7869
email: Igonozo@goldstate.net

Texas Cashmere Association (TCA)
William (Bill) Nagel, President
4625 Sandy Fork Rd., Harwood, TX 78632
830-540-4707, email: bnagel@bvtc.com

New Association Officers Elected

NWCA

President - Diana Mullins
Vice-President - Doug Maier
Secretary - Allene Beath
Treasurer - Linda Lowell

ECA

President - Ann Wood
Vice-President - Roy Repaske
Secretary - Gloria Rubino
Treasurer - Jeanne Austin

May the Force be with you!

Breeders Directory

CALIFORNIA

CAPRETTE CASHMERE
Barbara Fiorica
13059 Cherry Rd.
Wilton, CA 95693
916-687-6406
rfiorica@aol.com

CONNOR'S RUN FARM
Pete and Charlotte Rhoads
6300 Lofty View Road
Placerville, CA 95667
530-642-9931
fax: 530-642-9936
email: prhoads@mindspring.com

HENRY LOWMAN
PO Box 2556
El Granada, CA 94018
650-225-1171
email: hlowman@compuserve.com

COLORADO

JABBERWOCKY FARM
Susanne Roth
408 Cty Rd. 59
Guffey, CO 80820
719-689-9502

K. BULLARD/CHALK
7225 E. County Rd. 18
Loveland, CO 80537
970-667-2999

MARSHALL'S ORGANIC ACRES
9217 N. County Rd. 7
Wellington, CO 80549-1521
970-568-7941
Borganic2@aol.com

CONNECTICUT

THUNDER HILL CASHMERES
Coleen Nihill
165 Boston Post Road
Old Saybrook, CT 06475
860-873-3403

MAINE

BESSEY PLACE CASHMERE
Wes and Marilyn Ackley
319 Brock School Road
Buckfield, ME 04220
207-336-2948
ackley@megalink.net

BLACK LOCUST FARM
Yvonne Taylor
PO Box 378
Washington, ME 04574
207-845-2722
yvonne@blacklocust.com

SPRINGTIDE FARM
Peter Goth & Wendy Pieh
PO Box 203
Bremen, ME 04551
207-529-5747
fax: 207-529-5739
wpieh@lincoln.midcoast.com

MARYLAND

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

MONTANA

CASTLE CRAGS RANCH
Steve and Diana Hachenberger
894 Pheasant Run
Hamilton, MT 59840
phone & fax:
406-961-3058
cashmere@bitterroot.net

PMF CASHMERE CO.
Ann Dooling
3299 Anderson Lane
Dillon, MT 59725
406-683-5445
ann@montanaknits.com

SMOKE RIDGE CASHMERE
Craig Tucker
Yvonne Zweede-Tucker
2870 Eighth Lane NW
Choteau, MT 59422
406-466-5952
fax: 406-466-5951
smokeridge@marsweb.com

NEVADA

DOUBLE BAR J CASHMERE
Betsy Macfarlan/Jeff Weeks
P.O. Box 150039
Ely, NV 89315
775-742-1189
goatsnsoap@idsely.com

ROYAL CASHMERE
Eileen Cornwell
Byron Higgins
5455 Reno Highway
Fallon, NV 89406
phone & fax: 775-423-3335
cashmere@phonewave.net

NEW HAMPSHIRE

ROKA Farm
Jefferson, NH
Pat Bacon
97 Success Rd
Milan, NH 03588
603-449-6797
mswhmtns21@hotmail.com

NEW YORK

HERMIT POND FARM
Pamela Haendle
10601 Merrill Road
West Edmeston, NY 13485
315-899-7792
hermit@borg.com

MOO'S MEADOW FARM
Judith E. Paul
Springville, NY 14141
716-941-5826
judithepaul@hotmail.com

OHIO

HIGH COUNTRY CASHMERE COMPANY
Chris and Kathryn Cooper
12840 Cowan Road
Athens, OH 45701-9539
740-594-3350
email: kcooper@eurekanet.com

TAMARACK RANCH
Bob and Ann Wood
12575 Collins-Arbogast Rd.
South Vienna, OH 45369-9514
937-568-4994
tamarackranch@core.com

OKLAHOMA

Breeders Directory—Continued from previous page

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

OREGON

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

AYER'S CREEK RANCH
19655 NE Calkins Lane
Newberg, OR 97132
503-554-9260
Linda_Lowell@beavton.k12.or.us

CASHMERE GROVES
Pat Groves
16925 S. Beckman Rd.
Oregon City, OR 97045
503-631-7806
pgroves@ccwebster.net

DUKES VALLEY FIBER FARM
Fran and Joe Mazzara
4207 Sylvester Drive
Hood River, OR 97031
541-354-6186
FMAZZARA@gorge.net

FOXMOOR FARM
Carol and Carrie Spencer
1178 N.E. Victor Point Road
Silverton, OR 97381
Phone: 503-873-5474
Message: 503-873-5511
foxmoorfarm@foxmoorfarm.com

GOAT KNOLL
Paul Johnson/Linda Fox
2280 S. Church Rd.
Dallas, OR 97338
503-623-5194
goatknol@teleport.com

HARVEST MOON FARM
Guy and Karen Triplett
63311 Abbey Road
Bend, OR 97701-9743
541-388-8992
harvest@empnet.com

HAWKS MOUNTAIN PYGORA'S
Lisa Roskopf & George DeGeer
51920 SW Dundee Rd.
Gaston, OR 97119
503-985-3331
Fax: 503-985-3321
lisa@hmrpygoras.com

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

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

PENNSYLVANIA

DANCING HEART FARM
Marc & Cindy Briggs
RD 1 Box 1327A
Russell, PA 16345
814-757-8119
mncbriggs@kinzua.net

TOAD HAVEN FARM
Gloria Rubino
RR 2, Box 2248A
Saylorsburg, PA 18353-9568
570-629-6946
Toadhaven@aol.com

TEXAS

4-B RANCH
William G. Nagel
4625 Sandy Fork
Harwood, TX 78632-9999
830-540-4601
fax: 830-540-4707
bnagel@gvtc.com

BAR-Y
James Barton
PO Box 915
Sonora, TX 76950
915-387-5284
bar-y@sonoratx.net

FOSSIL CREEK FARM
Norman and Carol Self
1077 Cardinal Drive
Bartonville, TX 76226-2620
940-240-0520
fax: 940-240-0204
CWSelf@email.msn.com

VIRGINIA

FOGGY BOTTOM FARM
John and Marilee Williamson
990 Old Hollow Rd
Buchanan, VA 24066-4938
540-254-1628
mhwabe@juno.com

SILVER BRANCH FARM
Chuck and Lisa Vailes
1506 Sangers Lane
Staunton, VA 24401
540-885-1261
crvailes@cfw.com

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

WASHINGTON

BREEZY MEADOW CASHMERE FARM
Douglas and Roberta Maier
810 Van Wyck Rd.
Bellingham, WA 98226
360-733-6742
fibergoat@earthlink.net

BROOKFIELD FARM
Ian Balsillie/Karen Bean
PO Box 443
Maple Falls, WA 98266
360-599-1469 or
360-715-1604
brookfarm@earthlink.net

LIBERTY FARM (NLF)
Cliff and Mickey Nielsen
5252 Hwy 12
Yakima, WA 98908
509-965-3708
mnielsen7@aol.com

SHEA LORE RANCH
Jeremiah and Nancy Shea
4652 S. Palouse River Rd.
Colfax, WA 99111-8768
Phone: 509-397-2804

STILL WATERS CASHMERE
Moon and Diana Mullins
PO Box 1265
Twisp, WA 98856
509-997-2204
509-429-0778
dmullins@methow.com

Internet listing of these breeders and a link to their email addresses and homepages, can be found on the internet at: http://www.cashmirror.com/breeders.htm

Antibiotic Use in Animals

By Duane N. Rice, DVM, Extension Veterinarian and
E. Denis Erickson, DVM, Veterinary Microbiologist

Antibiotics are frequently used, and misused, by animal owners in an attempt to remedy disease problems. This use is encouraged by drug company sales efforts, economic pressures, and easy access to the products.

Improper use of antibiotics is costly, detrimental, and may result in: 1) delayed diagnosis; 2) ineffectiveness; 3) toxicity (poisoning); 4) allergic reactions; and 5) drug residue contamination of food animal products.

After evaluating possible benefits and risks, determining whether or not to use antibiotics for treatment depends on the diagnosis, including the bacterium involved and the specific drug and its dosage schedule. Which drug to select also hinges on the course of the infection, and the chemistry or pharmacology of the drug in the live animal.

It is important to realize that most animals recover from disease with no treatment. This is due to their own defense mechanism. Therefore, antibiotic treatment is not the only, or necessarily the best, defense. Treatment frequently aids in providing time for the immune response to reach protective levels.

Diagnosing the problem by clinical (on site) and laboratory procedures in each field case would be ideal, but is often impractical. Additional information concerning past history of the herd and environmental factors provide a basis for medical decision making. Similarly, laboratory work is necessary at some point in the course of many problems if you are to expect effectiveness of treatment procedures.

When the presence of a specific pathogen has been established in the laboratory, antibiotic susceptibility (sensitivity) tests can be conducted to aid in proper drug selection. Confusion seems to exist about antibiotic susceptibility tests. There is an apparent lack of understanding about both their interpretation and the role such testing plays in a treatment program. In the laboratory, isolated bacteria are exposed to a variety of antibiotics. If the organism is killed or its growth restricted by one of these antibiotics, that bacteria is assumed to be susceptible to that drug. If the organism continues to multiply, it is assumed to be resistant to that antibiotic.

A single species of bacteria, such as Staphylococcus aureus, has many strains or types that may vary in their susceptibility to a given antibiotic. For this reason, it is important to determine in the laboratory if a certain strain in a particular animal or herd is susceptible or resistant to various antibiotics. If an organism is resistant to a drug such as penicillin in a laboratory test, selecting penicillin for treating the animal would not be advisable. On the other hand, susceptibility to a specific antibiotic in the laboratory tests does not necessarily mean that that antibiotic will be effective in controlling the infection in the animal. This apparent contradiction is due to the many uncontrolled factors present in the live animal as opposed to the controlled conditions of the laboratory. Many producers have seen this happen in their treatments—the laboratory report indicates susceptibility, yet that particular drug provides no, or poor, results. In spite of this, standardized susceptibility testing is a valuable means for assisting with the selection of an antibiotic. Professional interpretation and evaluation of herd health history and good individual animal records are also important factors to consider before final selection of the antibiotic. The point to be made is that a laboratory report indicating susceptibility of a bacterium to a particular antibiotic does not mean treatment with this antibiotic will guarantee elimination of the infection. For this reason, selecting antibiotics based on correct laboratory data and subsequent modifications of treatment regimen are best managed by a veterinarian.

Causes of Antibiotic Failure

Incorrect diagnosis—the disease may be noninfectious. The disease may be due to organisms that don't respond to antibiotics (i.e., a virus). Incorrect route of administration or dosage. The drug may suppress normal body defense mechanisms. The drug may encourage the development of resistant pathogens. There is a possibility of many other complex incompatibilities.

Guidelines To Minimize Treatment Failures

Avoid using a combination of antibiotics in treatment. Avoid using multiple treatment regimens for the same animal. Treat early and long enough. Consult a veterinarian about the animal.

Summary

The indiscriminate use of antibiotics is costly and can be a deterrent to supplying quality food animal products that are free of residues. The dangers of unsupervised antibiotic use are numerous and, under some circumstances, can result in liability and health risks. Veterinary counsel should be sought concerning the use and compatibility of drugs before treating animals. Although the actual administration of medicine may not appear to be difficult, the activity of the drug within the living animal is very complex and can adversely affect the animal, food animal products, and the consumer.

Display Advertising Rates:

Ad Size	Price (Issue / 4 mos. / 1 yr.)
Business Card	$25 / 100 / 150
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.
Free Breeders' Listing with any annual ad.
Classified ads 50 cents/word.

Notable Quotes

"This country has come to feel the same when Congress is in session as when the baby gets hold of a hammer.."

...Will Rogers (1879 - 1935)

"Flerds (flock + herd) reduced the incidence of coyote predation among small ruminants, and facilitate husbandry since all species are consistently found together. Flerds were easier to control since the small ruminants' location is controlled by the location of the cattle."

...USDA, ARS

"Everyone who intends to buy or sell goats must learn to assess cashmere."

...ECA Pres Ann Wood (via Marilyn Ackley)

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.

CashMirror Subscription Information

To subscribe

Send: Name
Farm Name (if applicable)
Address with zip code

To: CashMirror Publications
2280 S. Church Rd.
Dallas, OR 97338

Annual Subscription is only $25 for 12 monthly issues! ($35 Canada, $40 Mexico, $50 overseas).

Breeders Directory listing for full year $30.

Vailes ad paste in

2280 S. Church Rd.
Dallas, OR 97338

Bulk Rate
U.S. Postage
Paid
Permit #011
Dallas, OR
97338