KINDER GOAT BREEDERS ASSOCIATION

NEWSLETTER

FEBRUARY, 2002

TIME AGAIN TO CONSIDER MILK TEST

If you have ever considered putting your Kinder milkers on DHIA milk test, this is the time of year to enroll. I have talked before about the value of the information gathered by participating in official milk test, but want to emphasize the fact that in order to market your best Kinders reliably, you need milk records that prove their milking ability.

When exporters are considering does for sale in other countries as milkers, they want to see proof that they are able to produce adequately. Serious goat breeders looking for reliable production will ask for the same. Even if you are unable to participate in an official program, investing in a good dairy scale and taking a few extra minutes each milking to weigh and record the milk from each doe, will be rewarding for your sales efforts, and for the extra insight you'll have on how to proceed with your breeding plans.

... continued on page 2

SCRAPIE AND GOATS

You most likely have heard something about the sheep/goat disease called scrapie – a fatal, degenerative disease affecting the central nervous system of sheep and goats. There is neither cure nor treatment for scrapie. It is classified as a transmissible spongiform encephalopathy (TSE), in the same family of diseases as 'Mad Cow' disease, but is generally believed not to affect humans. (However there is some question about this belief – see http://www.purefood.org/meat/scrapiecjd.cfm)

In response to the seriousness of the disease, and the fact that previous attempts to eradicate it from the US have failed, the USDA has designed the new National Scrapie Eradication Program to attempt to do a more efficient job. Recently more attention has been focused on the TSEs, including scrapie, because of the furor in Europe, and primarily in Great Britain, as the result of the discovery of BSE ('Mad Cow' Disease) in cattle, FSE in cats and new variant Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease (nvCJD) in humans.

The primary concern and most likely victim of scrapie is the sheep, but because a few goats that have run with sheep have also contracted the disease (7 goats in 10 years), goats are now required to be a part of the program.

... continued on page 4

...OTOE...KIDDING...FIRST AID...NO KIDDING...BIOSECURITY.....PARASITES...AD...

HAY!

What an issue! The largest ever, I think. .....And such a lot of really good stuff. Winter is over, brains are working again and this issue is one of the results.

Thanks!!!!!

Duggan (your newsletter editor)

MILK TEST ... from page 1

There are State and related County Dairy Herd Improvement Associations, and to find what is available in your area, start with your Cooperative Extension Office – they should be able to give you the information on who to contact. If you have a local Dairy Goat Association, they should be able to inform you as well. You can do standard test, where a certified tester comes to your farm , samples and weighs your milk about once a month, and sends the samples to a lab for analysis. This method is less trouble, but more expensive, because you will be paying the tester an hourly wage.

The less expensive way to do it, if there are three or more goat breeders in your area willing to be on test, is the group test method. After some initial training, you do a 'round robin' testing of each other under the supervision of a Milk Test Supervisor. It is not necessary to have just a Kinder test group – I am participating in an American Dairy Goat Association group, and mine are the only Kinders.

All you need to do after you make arrangements with a tester or a group, is to file a DHIA Herd Test Application with the KGBA, with applicable fees (one is enclosed with this Newsletter), so that your herd will have recognition with the Association, and your does will be eligible to earn their production stars. In order to receive credit for an official lactation, your does need to be on test before they are 45 days into their lactations.

If you cannot participate in official test, then please consider keeping barn records of your milk production. Also with this newsletter is a sample record sheet that you can copy and use. In addition to the weights, it is not difficult to make arrangements with a DHIA tester to include periodic samples of your milk for butterfat and protein analysis. All this takes is a temporary DHIA membership (it costs nothing to join in the state of Washington), some sample tubes from the tester, and under a dollar per sample. You can time your sampling for when the tester will be sending other samples to the lab. By the way, if you can't find a goat tester, a cow tester will do!. If you have any questions, just write or e-mail the KGBA and we'll find answers for you. We will publish them in the Newsletter for all to share.

Pat Showalter

CAST OF CHARACTERS

PRESIDENT: Pat Showalter
Snohomish, WA.
(360)668-4559 or (360)668-6032

VICE-PRESIDENT: Sue Huston
Miami, MO (816)852-3222

SECRETARY: Linda Nygaard
Snohomish, WA (360)794-2016

TREASURER: Duggan Kinne
Matlock, WA (360)426-0429

MEMBERS AT LARGE:
Mary Ann Blauveit, Sheldon, MO
(417)884-5179
Dawn Leaming, Nevada City, CA
(530)432-9659
Ramona Birdsall, Hibbing, MN
(218)262-3218

CHEVON DIRECTORS:
Sandra and Charles Mauerhan
Barksdale, TX (830)234-3318

REGISTRAR: Margi Kehres-Ulrich
Everett, WA (425)338-2777

SHOW DIRECTOR: Laurie Gilles
Elgin, IL (847)289-1230

PUBLICATIONS EDITOR:
Duggan Kinne
Matlock, WA (360)426-0429

DIRECTOR OF RESEARCH:
Duane Moff
Berlin Center, OH (216)547-6633

YOUTH DIRECTOR: Melinda Kelly
479 Country Rd, Bay Springs, MS 39422

MEMBERSHIP:
138 members; 34 states, 3 countries(more or less)

REPORT FROM OTOE COUNTY, NEBRASKA

I apologize for not getting a report in to the KGBA sooner. As we all know, fall of 2001 was not the usual, by any means. I hope that all of you are doing well and are in good spirits.

To be honest, I have been very discouraged over the last year, as interest in Kinders and goats in general is just NOT there. I did not give a kid away this year, as I have in the past, strictly due to lack of interest. I only had one adult ask me about it, and she just basically wanted something for nothing. She didn't even bring her child, who was supposed to be the one interested, to the goat barn to see them. I have repeatedly offered 4H members use of project goats, and have only been taken up on it by one family in the past. They have since obtained a few goats of their own.

I have been trying to organize a workshop on general care and showmanship for the kids. So far I haven't received any response from the local Dairy Goat Association, whose members I have invited. It's just ALL so FRUSTRATING! I am hoping to see more interest after the workshop. If nothing else, Christie Jensen and I will present it ourselves. We had pretty much planned it that way, but we were hoping to have an out-of-county speaker.

Any way, I apologize for venting on you all. There were a few positive steps made in 2001. I was made superintendent over all the goats (and small animals), so this year the Kinder goats were allowed to compete against the 'recognized' dairy breeds for Best Udder, Dairy Herd, and the Mother/Daughter class, and guess what? Kinders won BOTH Dairy Herd and Mother/Daughter classes! The judge, Janice Halling, was very impressed with them. I was proud that our little Kinders were able to not only hold their own, but win against the standard breeds.

In 2001 I drastically culled my herd – heartbreaking to do, but there was no market for them, and even the slaughter market here was down. But I am hoping for some nice babies in March. Happy Kidding Everyone!

Lynne Schultz
Dunbar, Nebraska

OTOE COUNTY FAIR 4H KINDER SHOW, 8/12/2001
Judge: Janice Halling

JR. SHOWMANSHIP: Brandon Essink with Country Critters Glory
SR. SHOWMANSHIP: Amanda Schultz with Country Critters Ginger

BREED CLASSES

JR. DOE UNDER 12 MONTHS: John Miller with an unnamed 3 mo. old doeling
JR. DOE 1-2 YEARS, NON-MILKING: Ellie Creek with Creek's Angel
SR. DOE IN MILK: Amanda Schultz with Jensen's Critter Kendra
WETHER (PET): Ellie Creek with a yearling wether
MOTHER/DAUGHTER CLASS won by Amanda Schultz with Country Critters Ginger, and Country Critters Gemini. There were three entries total.
DAIRY HERD CLASS won by Amanda Schultz with Jensen's Critters Kendra, Country Critters Ginger, and Country Critters Gemini. There were three entries total.

Both Junior and Senior showmanship were won by Kinder exhibitors. There was a total of 46 goats shown on 8/12/2001. Of those, 13 were Kinder goats, with seven exhibitors. I know of three of these who will not be showing this year.

Lynne Schultz

SCRAPIE AND GOATS ...from page 1

There are three main factors that goat breeders need to keep in mind when they are considering what they should do:
1) The program is **mandatory for a number of classifications of goats: (a) sexually intact goats, unless they never leave your property; (b) goats that are exhibited; (c) scrapie-exposed, suspect, test positive and high-risk animals (i.e. goats that have been co-mingled with sheep).**
2) At this time, no two information sources are in complete agreement on what is and is not required.
3) The USDA says that the intent of the program is not to police the sheep and goat industries, but to set up a tracking system to use in the event that scrapie is discovered in an animal or a herd.

In a two day research effort, six information sources gave me six conflicting versions of what will be expected of breeders. I found this to be more than a little disturbing, since the literature makes it clear that compliance is required.

In the Question and Answer section of the 'Eradicate Scrapie' web site (http://www.animalagriculture.org/scrapie) one question reads "Do the new regulations carry the force of law? If so, what penalties are involved for violators?" Answer: "Statutory authorities, including 21 U.S.C. 111, 114, 114a and 134a-134h, authorize the Department of Agriculture to conduct programs for the control of communicable animal diseases, and to restrict the interstate movement of animals that spread disease. Violators of the regulations may be subject to civil or criminal penalties."
I asked about being able to use our KGBA registered tattoo prefixes and was told (1) yes, that will be acceptable, (2) yes, if the KGBA was on the approved list of accepted registries (we have submitted an application for approval), and (3) yes, with the addition of the state prefix to the herd prefix.

As you can see, there was not complete agreement. I asked the person in charge of the Washington state program, who told me that the WA prefix did not need to be tattooed on the goat, or appear on the registration certificate. The state prefix and assigned herd ID number would simply appear on the state record, and should appear on the ID and health certificate records kept by breeders.

However, the federal program coordinator said "Oh, no! The state prefixes must appear as part of the herd ID tattoo!" (my tattoo, ZMK, would become WAZMK, and of course would need to be changed with the KGBA and on registration certificates). When I asked about the acceptability of using microchip ID, two different information sources told me "I think so, but I'll research it and get back to you".

The KGBA requests your help with further research. There is a central toll-free phone number, 1(866)873-2824, which if called from your state, will automatically direct your call to whatever agency in your state is handling the scrapie program. Please call and ask the following questions, and take a moment to let the KGBA know the answers you receive.

Question #1 – Is the use of tattoos acceptable in my state for compliance with the Scrapie Eradication Program, and if so, will I need to change/add to the Association assigned premises tattoo prefix I presently use?
Question #2 – Are microchips considered sufficient ID in my state?
Question #3 – On what date do all the requirements go into effect?
Question #4 – Who in my state is responsible for the oversight of the program?
If you have other questions, by all means, Ask!

After talking with the state veterinarian in charge of the scrapie program in the state of Washington, I'm passing on the advice she gave me to pass on to goat owners: "Wait -- don't be in a hurry to jump into the program!" There are still changes going on, there is the possibility of some kind of a waiver for goats, the present end date for compliance is not until November 1, 2002, and that could also change as things are settling out.

continued on page 11

MY KIDDING SEASON

This is the time we all look forward to. It's the culmination of all that hard work we put in, all the planning and all the waiting, to see if the doe we bred five months ago, successfully produces the perfect kid. In my herd I try to plan ahead and my aim is for the healthiest and most well-mannered herd I can obtain. Through the years my plans have changed. Of necessity, due to my age and health, many things are now done differently. I went from Saanens to Kinders because the gentle giants, although they are gentle, being goats and stubborn, often dragged me around. This was very hard on my arthritic joints.

I love my Kinders, because I am boss, and even with my disabilities, can manage to fool most of them into doing what I want. I said most – I do cull on disposition. They must behave and have good manners.

I believe that healthy kids start before conception, so I am always sure that the does AND the bucks are in tip-top shape before breeding. About 6 weeks before breeding, attention is given to the booster shots and Bo/Se. Any puny animals are culled at this time also. In later years I have tended to change my mind about breeding young doelings, and now do as the Aussies do and breed in the second year when the doe is more mature. My Aussie friends and relatives were shocked when they learned I was breeding at 7 months to kid at a year old. "They are just babies" they cried.

Anyhow since I am no longer in the dairy goat rat-race (and maybe mellowed with age) I wait until they are in their second year to breed them. It seems to work well for me. Worming for the does goes on all summer. "WHAT?", you say. Well, we have a problem with flies, so I mix diatomaceous earth with my grain to kill the fly larvae, and it seems to be taking care of the worms very well. (The cats get it in their milk also.)

Last kidding season was wonderful for the goats, terrible for me, and I firmly believe that it was good management, planning ahead, and the help of someone else who is most wise and caring. Call this being Mother Nature or God, he or she was there when I called out in need. And I called out a lot.

I bred 11 does and they delivered 26 beautiful, healthy kids. All by themselves. All alone with no help at all!! For the first time in nearly 30 kidding seasons! It was perfect. I only got my hands dirty when I picked up the kids to iodine them and put them in a box and stole them from Mom, to give them their bottles. They were ready to go on the lamb-bar usually by the 2nd or 3rd feeding.

My legs have been getting progressively worse, so I planned the kiddings to be spread out over a long period of time, 2 or 3 each month, so I wouldn't wear myself out. The theory was excellent, so why was I so worn out and nearly too tired to go back up the hill after morning chores? It wasn't just the hips and knees that were sore. All my muscles and joints hurt. The does were no problem, first fresheners and old ladies alike were learning their place in the milking line.

The kids were doing well, no digestive upsets, playing and kicking up their heels just as they should be. Why was I so depressed and miserable? I just didn't think that it was the arthritis, because I hurt everywhere. It felt as if I had the very worst case of flu and it would not get better or go away. I told Him I would just have to give up. I was crying out"God help me!" and then out of the blue came a thought. Maybe it is something else, maybe I had better see a specialist.

continued on page 11

Animal First Aid and People Too!

From: First Aid for Pets and Community Emergency Response Team Training (CERT)

BLEEDING: As little as 2 teaspoons per pound of lost blood in animal may cause shock. In a bleeding situation you may have to stop the bleeding yourself so that you can transport your animal to veterinary care.

Techniques to stop External Bleeding:
Direct Pressure: Gently press a clean cloth or gauze over the area bleeding. Apply a steady pressure. The compress helps control the bleeding by absorbing the blood and allowing it to clot.

DO NOT disturb/dislodge the formed clot. If blood soaks through, DO NOT remove the pad. Add additional layers of bandage and keep applying pressure.

Preferably the bandaging used in this process should be a Telfa pad which is sterile and particle free. Should a Telfa pad not be available and your pet has a serious bleeding problem use any absorbent material-gauze, cloth, t-shirt, or even direct pressure with no bandaging.

The compress can be bound in place using any clean material which frees the hands to take care of any further emergency actions. A bare hand or finger can be used if a compress material is not available.

Elevate: If a wound is severely bleeding on a foot or leg, gently elevate the leg so that the wound is above the level of the heart. Elevation uses gravity to reduce blood pressure to the injured area. Elevation is most effective in large animals with longer limbs where the distance to the heart is greater. You can elevate in conjunction with direct pressure to the wound.

Pressure on the Supplying Artery: If you still encounter bleeding after you have used direct pressure and elevation, gently place your finger or thumb over the main artery to the wound. Apply pressure to the femoral artery in the groin for bleeding to the rear leg, brachial artery inside part of upper front leg for bleeding front leg and candal artery at the base of the tail if the wound is on the tail

Pressure Above and Below the Bleeding Wound: This can be used with direct pressure and elevation. It helps to control arterial and venous bleeding.

Tourniquet-DO NOT USE THIS ON PEOPLE. Use tourniquet only for a severe, life-threatening hemorrhage in a limb not expected to be saved (amputated).

Use a 2 inch wide piece of cloth around the limb twice and tie in a knot. A short stick or similar object is then tied into the knot. Twist the stick to tighten the tourniquet until it stops bleeding.

Secure the stick in place with another piece of cloth and make a written note of the time it was applied. Loosen the tourniquet every 15-20 seconds for 20 minutes.

Remember!!!!! Although this seems like a logical way to stop bleeding use it only as a last resort and realize the animal will most likely lose that limb!

BANDAGING: The purpose of bandaging is to reduce or stop bleeding, keep a wound sterile, and make your animal as comfortable as possible. The process of bandaging may include any or all of the following:

Cleanse wound once danger of bleeding has subsided.If severe bleeding go to direct pressure.
Direct pressure to stop or slow bleeding with contact layer if possible.
Elevate wound to assist in stopping or bleeding.
Application of pressure on nearest artery to assist or stop bleeding.
Tourniquet-only if necessary and understand the animal will lose the limb that has the tourniquet.
Absorbent Layer to absorb additional bleeding.
Application of outer layer to protect wound from environment, dirt and disease.

Change bandaging if necessary.

-Should wound swell, discolor, is cool to touch, odor, or saturation of bandaging material.

-Change a heavily draining wound every 1-2 hours.

-Change bandaging of lightly bleeding wound every 24 hours.

Once the bleeding and bandaging process has been completed it is important to seek veterinary care as soon as possible.

Cleaning the Wound: The process of bandaging begins with careful cleansing of the wound. All dried blood, dirt, and debris should be washed away using mild soap and a large amount of water. Hair should be clipped away so that it does not lie in the wound, and area around the wound should be patted dry.

The Contact Layer: After the wound is clean the first of three layers is applied. This layer should be sterile if possible and inert. It should stay in contact with but not stick to the wound. It should be very absorbent. It should be free of fibers or particles that might shed into the wound. It should conform to all shapes. It should allow drainage to pass to the next layer without becoming wet. A Telfa Pad meets these requirements. Depending on the wound you might use an antibiotic ointment such as Neosporin on the pad.

The Absorbent Layer: After the contact layer is in place, apply a second absorbent layer to hold the contact layer snugly but not tightly, over the wound. This layer is usually a cotton material, which comes in a variety of widths. Use a 1-inch roll for small limbs and tail. Use a 2-inch roll for medium legs and 3-4 inch roll for large legs and the body. It is important to use the right size.

Materials too narrow act as a tourniquet, which we have discussed, and might cause your animal to loose that limb if blood flow is impeded. Begin to wrap a leg or tail from the toes or tip of tail towards the body. That will help lessen blood flow restriction in the case of swelling.

Apply several layers of absorbent material, which will soak up fluid from the wound. You may cushion the wound if applicable.

The cushioning layer is not for bleeding control, but is to help the animal to feel more comfortable and protect it from possible environmental injury. The cushioning might act as a splint restricting the animal from straining and irritating the wound area. The cushioning layer might also protect the animal from further injury by other animals in its enclosure. It is best to isolate an injured animal from its buddies as uninjured animals will sometimes attack an injured animal. If isolation is not possible then cushioning is an additional alternative to protect the wound.

The Outer Layer: Finally apply the outer-tertiary layer, usually made up of porous tape or elastic wrap such as Veter-wrap. The wrapping process should once again be done from the toes toward the body. This layer should be smooth and snug (but not too tight).

Changing Bandages: Bandages should be checked frequently for any signs of swelling, discoloration, or coolness to the skin, odor, or saturation of bandage material. The bandage should be changed if any of these symptoms occur or if the pet seems uncomfortable.

We had a chicken that was bleeding heavily and we applied the above method of bandaging. It became quickly apparent that the hen was going into shock from the trauma of the bandaging. I removed the bandaging figuring she was a goner. The next morning she was fine.

Wounds that are draining heavily may require bandage changes every 1-2 hours. Wounds with little drainage should be changed every 24 hours. Be careful to either soak off the contact layer or cut around the layer adhered to the wound, so that the clot formed can continue to heal-undisturbed.

Celeste Bishop
Snohomish, WA

No Kidding!

Kidding season is here! I find that hard to believe, don't you? We learned several tips this year about breeding and kidding that I'd like to share with my fellow "Kinder Youth." First, we realized that several of our does weren't coming into heat and when we noticed that my ewes were doing the same thing, we began to get suspicious. We began doing research and one night I came across an internet article that began "high levels of clover can be a leading cause of infertility in cows and sheep" If in cows and sheep, why not goats? I don't know. Maybe the study just hadn't included them. At any rate, I did know that our Mississippi fields were close to 100% clover all fall. Sure enough, after bringing the goats in off pasture and placing them on hay, the does started cycling again!

The second tip I have was an expensive one, so listen closely- keep your animals separated based on their size and "pecking order." Case in point: my little doe "Flossy" was about three months bred and was growing rounder and rounder each day. One night, about a week ago, my brother came into the kitchen and asked which doe had kidded. "Kidded?" I replied. "None have- no one's due until next month."

He kept insisting that a doe had kidded, so I trailed out to the pasture and found that Flossy was bleeding and had apparently aborted. She had been fine just a couple of hours ago when I'd checked on everyone. What had gone wrong? A little while later, we watched in surprise when my usually friendly ram came charging up against another one of the does and sent her flying! Now, we were pretty sure, we knew what had happened and little Romney has a new pen away from the herd.

We have quite a large batch of kids due this spring and are eagerly waiting for them to begin arriving. As you approach the due dates of your does, make sure that you have everything ready well in advance. Is your colostrum pasteurized? Do you have a stall ready with fresh straw and free from all drafts?

How about your kidding tote? Is it prepared? The following items should be kept in your tote, ready at all times: lubricating jell for those difficult kiddings, a bucket and hand soap for scrubbing up, lots of warm, dry towels for drying the kids off, dental floss and scissors for tying and cutting the cord, some 7% iodine for dipping cords, and a couple clean bottles for that first feeding.

Have a wonderful kidding season and have fun with all those upcoming babies!

Melinda Kelly
Youth Editor

AGRICULTURAL BIOSECURITY - USA
A ProMED-mail post

Date: 16 Jan 2002
From: ProMED-mail <promed@promedmail.org>
Source: Humanitarian Resource Institute [edited]
<http://www.humanitarian.net/biodefense/ap11602.html>

Agriculture is one of America's critical infrastructures. It requires a domestic preparedness program to protect an industry worth hundreds of billions of dollars that directly or indirectly employs millions of people.

Significant progress has been made since September 11, but concerns remain that the deliberate introduction of a foreign animal disease (FAD) in multiple locations and/or with multiple pathogens could overwhelm an emergency response system. In this context, it is crucial that solid contingency plans are established that encompass the capacity to handle any threat against the United States food and agricultural system. Veterinary and scientific experts have presented the following priority issues:

1. The immediate need for FAD training in schools and colleges of veterinary medicine and continuing education programs for veterinarians in the field. The lack of emphasis in training for the recognition of FADs has compromised the capacity of many field veterinarians to recognize the diseases that were once a scourge of livestock and which initially led to the development of the profession itself [1]. This need has prompted the development of the Humanitarian Resource Institute Foreign Animal and Zoonotic Disease Center, which provides access to online educational resources for both medical and veterinary professionals [2].

2. Consistent required reporting of zoonotic animal diseases, especially bioterrorist agents, by veterinary health officials to public health officials in all 50 states [3].

3. A FAD response plan that includes a vaccination strategy and capacity for rapid restoration of international exports to minimize potential widespread economic damage (constant with needs outlined at the OIE/FAO International Scientific Conference on foot and mouth disease 17-18 April 2001) [4].

4. The need for close coordination and support of the United States, Canadian, and Mexican governments in the event that a FAD outbreak occurs first in the geographic region of North America [5].

5. Domestic preparedness includes awareness of the threat, a unified collaborative strategic plan, and commitment of government, livestock industries, farmers' organizations, and the general public [6].

References:
[1] Corrie Brown, Threat of Accidental Foreign Animal Disease Introduction, AVMA Annual Meeting, July 23, 2000
<http://www.aphis.usda.gov/vs/ep/avma/brown.html>
[2] Foreign Animal and Zoonotic Disease Center, Humanitarian Resource Institute Biodefense Reference Library.
<http://www.humanitarian.net/biodefense/fazdc>
[3] Ann M Fitzpatrick, Jeff B Bender. Survey of chief livestock officials regarding bioterrorism preparedness in the United States. Journal of the American Veterinary Medical Association, November 1, 2000. <http://www.avma.org/press/terrorist_attack/vmt1101sr_a.asp> [4] OIE/FAO International Scientific Conference on foot and mouth disease 17-18 April 2001. <ftp://ftp.oie.int/FMD20010417-18/OIEFAO_conf.pdf> [5] Tripartite Exercise 2000, United States foreign animal disease response simulation exercise final reports and summaries, Humanitarian Resource Institute.

PARASITE STUDY RESULTS

Here are the preliminary results of part one of the project. Part two will start in the Spring and I will pass on those results later. This looks very encouraging to me.

Sally Heeren

Evaluation of Golden Blend Dewormer for Treatment and Control of Parasitic Infection in Goats

Parasitism by Haemonchus contortus is a major cause of illness and death in goats, and many anthelmintics are no longer effective. Morantel tartrate (MT) (Pfizer Inc., New York NY) is a safe and effective drug with FDA approval for treatment of goats infected with gastrointestinal nematode parasites. A formulation of MT mixed with a pelleted goat dietary ration (Golden Blend Dewormer (GBD), Custom Milling, Davisboro GA) is commercially available to goat producers. This study evaluated the efficacy of GBD for treatment of parasitic infection in goats.

Fecal egg counts (FEC), expressed as parasite eggs per gram of feces (EPG), were determined by the McMaster technique and goats assigned to treated (n=52) and untreated control (n=26) groups. Pre-treatment FECs ranged from 3350 to 100 EPG and were not significantly different between groups. Treated animals received GBD formulated to deliver MT at a dose of 9.8 mg/kg body weight. Post-treatment FEC of samples collected 7 to 14 days later were significantly lower ($p < 0.05$) than pre-treatment FECs.

The difference between pre-and post-treatment EPG ranged from 100% reduction in 28/52 animals to less than 60% in 8/52 animals. FECs of untreated animals were not significantly different over a 21-day observation period. The FEC of GBD treated animals remained significantly lower at 42 days post-treatment than their initial pre-treatment FEC. Because MT does not have residual activity against endoparasites, the reduced pasture contamination by GBD treated goats is likely responsible for slower rates of parasite transmission between hosts.

This work was conducted in Dr. Sharon Patton's Parasitology Laboratory at the University of TN, College of Veterinary Medicine with funds contributed from the auction. In addition to Dr. Patton, researchers involved in the project were Dr. Charles Faulkner, Kristy Smedley, and Alana Anderson of the Department of Comparative Medicine, University of TN College Of Veterinary Medicine, Knoxville, TN

Dr. Sharon Patton
Distinguished Service Professor of Parasitology
University of Tennessee
College of Veterinary Medicine
Knoxville, TN

MY KIDDING SEASON ..... from page 5

To shorten this story, I went to a rheumatologist who sent me to get 8 different blood tests. The results were shocking. I had the worst case of Lyme disease they had ever cultured, and I had had it for a long time. (Just as an interesting sidelight, I also tested positive for Parvo – the virus is in my blood but is not harmful to me.) After 2 months of treatment with high doses of antibiotic, the doctor said that the Lyme disease was now under control.

But since my arthritis was so bad, he could not do anything more for me and it was time to see someone else and look into 'replacement parts'. Did God send me to this doctor? I think so, or was it just a coincidence that he, the doctor, was raised in Connecticut near the town which gave its name to the disease, and so he had an unusual interest in this disease? I don't know, but I do know that my attitude is changed. I'm on a roll. I had one hip totally replaced in September, and have surgery scheduled for a total knee replacement on the same leg. I'm still planning, and God willing, will get started on the other leg this coming September.

I started breeding my does just before Christmas. I have 3 bucks and 3 breeding pens, each with a small shelter, separated with an empty pen between them. Each buck gets a doe, and that doe stays with him until she is replaced with another. Sometimes a doe will stay with a buck for as long as 4 ½ months.

I have found that a buck needs a doe, and if he has one, he is a happy buck. Happy bucks tend to stay in their own pens. Happy bucks do not try to bash down their fences (cattle panels). Happy bucks do not try to kill or breed other bucks. Happy bucks behave like gentlemen. When the bucks are happy, my husband is happy. I am happy because no one is saying "When are you going to get rid of those (expletive) goats? You are too old to take care of them." They don't know that I have help, and when I say "God, help me!" I mean it.

Dawn Leaming

SCRAPIE ERADICATION PROGRAM .....from page 4

It is obvious, like it or not, the program will be a part of the landscape (at least until 2017!), but hopefully we can ask enough questions so that eventually answers will be standardized, and the rules clarified. In the next Newsletter we will give you an information update. If you do not have a way to access the 'Eradicate Scrapie' web site that explains the program, the KGBA can make the 19 pages available to you for the cost of printing and postage ($2.00). Part of the information in this article came from this and the APHIS web site.

Here are some additional phone numbers and web site addresses for further research:
Dr. Diane Sutton (USDA, APHIS, Veterinary Services) (301)734-6954
Dianne Norden (program coordinator) (970)490-7983

http://www.aphis.usda.gov/vs/scrapie.htm
http://www.aphis.usda.gov/oa/pubs/fsscrapie.html
http://www.sciencedigest.org/499.HTM
http://www.ars.usda.gov/is/AR/archive/nov98/test1198.htm
http://www.webs-best.com/capriherb/Scrapie.htm

Pat Showalter
Snohomish, WA

CLASSIFIED AD:

2 third generation Kinder doelings
and 2 third generation Kinder wethers
from excellent milking lines (Zederkamm sire).
They were born in November, 2001.
Contact Bruce or Celeste at (360)568-8175 (Snohomish, WA),
or e-mail gabriel@w-link.net.

TATTOO LETTER FOR THE YEAR 2002 IS 'R'

KGBA
po box 1575
Snohomish, WA 98291-1575