



**TATTOO LETTER
FOR 2020**

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MDGA by the Numbers

Registered Minis as of end of May 2020

Mini Alpine.....1,218	Grade Mini Alpine.....73
Mini Guernsey.....22	
Mini LaMancha.....5,052	Grade Mini LaMancha.....316
Mini Nubian.....11,408	Grade Mini Nubian..... 555
Mini Oberhasli.....469	Grade Mini Oberhasli.....23
Mini Saanen/Sable.....199	Grade Mini Saanen/Sable.....37
Mini Toggenburg.....141	Grade Mini Toggenburg.....05
Nigerian Dwarf.....701	

MDGA Membership

As of end of May 2020

Members - 814

Lifetime Members - 133

Be sure and check out MDGA's FaceBook pages.

https://www.facebook.com/1mdga/?ref=page_internal

<https://www.facebook.com/groups/124086251322601/>

This second link is for chats & place to ask questions & get information

The Registrars:

Mary Anne Buchanan

Mini-Nubian, Mini-Saanen, Mini-Sable & Mini-Toggenburg
registrar1@miniaturedairygoats.net
 360-918-3864

Shelley Weber

Mini-Alpine, Mini-LaMancha, Mini-Guernsey, Mini-Oberhasli, & Nigerian Dwarf
registrar2@miniaturedairygoats.net
 360-953-7056

Tiffany Hunter

All Grade Minis
registrar3@miniaturedairygoats.net

The Program Chairs:

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 DHIA 305-Day coordinator
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DHIA 1-Day Milk Test coordinator
 Tiffany Hunter
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Artificial Insemination Chair

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Membership & V-Show chair/ Webmaster

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Evaluation Development Chair

Linda Sennott
 Jacqui Wilcox - coordinator

Newsletter Chair

Jacqui Wilcox
Newsletter@miniaturedairygoats.net

Letter from the President

Dear MDGA members,

I hope you are all well and staying safe during this difficult and challenging time of the COVID 19 virus. It is affecting all of us across the country. As you are all aware, it has certainly affected live shows. All shows have been cancelled to this point. Luckily, we are still able to put on the V-Shows for those of you who are interested. We also applaud those of you who are meeting the challenges of milk testing. If you are testing and have any issues be sure to reach to our Milk Test Team, who are happy to help assist you.

MDGA is rapidly growing!! With that said we are looking ahead to the rest of the year. This looks to be another big year for MDGA! In effort to meet the challenges of growth, we have reorganized our team. Crystal Eutsler will remain as bookkeeping/accounting and help with registrations when needed. Mary-Anne Buchanan will be overseeing the Mini-Nubian, Mini-Saanen, Mini-Sable, & Mini-Toggenburg, and chair the milk committee. We are adding another member to aid in the workload. Tiffany Hunter will be registering Grades for all breeds, aiding in registrations and will serve as the Milk Test Coordinator. I will remain as registrar for all other breeds. Jacqui Wilcox will continue in Member Services for member & non-member questions and Tiffany Wilcox for Membership, V-Shows, and website questions.

Thank you all for your continued support and I hope your kidding season is very productive.

Stay safe and well,
 Shelley Weber
 MDGA President

The PO Box in Woodland is mainly for membership, judges manual, newsletter, A.I. Reports & general mail.

PO Box 1534 Woodland, WA 98674

For help with anything mini

Contact info:

360-953-7040

mdga@miniaturedairygoats.net

Help with membership/herdname/tattoo:

membership@miniaturedairygoats.net

360-953-7040

Mail registration paperwork to the registrar of your breed for faster turnaround

Mini Toggenburg's

The Northern Breeders Choice?

This year I have registered some Mini Toggenburg for a Canadian member. (Yes, MDGA has a number of Canadian members) While talking with the breeder I was very interested to hear about the babies being born in the middle of a terribly cold and wet winter in Alberta. Not only were these babies coming out jumping around and carefree but flourishing in the very cold wet winter. The member relayed to me that these hardy goats braved the cold, wind and snow as if it were a sunny day. I know how hard it can be for some breeders to have hardy producers in the northern states and Canada. So, I thought I might highlight this breed as viable alternative for our members that must endure the long hard wet/cold winters.

The Toggenburg is a rugged hardy built swiss dairy goat. This goat has a varying base color of fawn to chocolate. What sets them apart visually is distinct white markings that make them the unmistakable Swiss Toggenburg. They are known to be suited for the cold as they originate from the Toggenburg valley in the Swiss Alps. The standard Toggenburg is sometimes overlooked in the dairy goat world because they are not known to produce high butter fat. They are good producers but do not have the high butter fat some breeders are looking for. As a Mini however the Nigerian influence of high butter fat should bring the fat percentage up. Making the Mini Toggenburg a wonderful option for goat breeders everywhere but particularly in the colder climates. With upright ears and a strong genetic color pattern, meeting breed standard for this breed shouldn't be as big of a challenge as in some of the other breeds.

As I continue to find out the wonderful applications for all the mini breeds, I find that I am amazed that there is a perfect dairy goat for every situation and for every breeder. As you are looking over the mini dairy goat breeds available out there, be sure to take a look at the Mini Toggenburg. They could be the perfect fit for you



First generation Mini Toggenburg

Pictures used by permission of
Member Cecilia Flober, AB, Canada



Problems Related to Mineral Deficiency

Paralytic Problems -----Possible Nutritional Answers

Milk Fever ----- Ca/Phos. Ratio; Vit. D; inorganic sulfate
 Downer Milk Fever ----- The above plus magnesium
 Grass Tetany ----- Magnesium
 Knuckling fetlocks, Weak Hind leg ----- Vitamin E, Selenium, Copper
 Nerve Loss ----- Copper
 Ataxia ----- Copper

Breeding Problems -----Possible Nutritional Answers

Retained Placentas, metritis ----- Copper, zinc, selenium, vitamin E
 Lack of estrus ----- Copper, zinc, selenium, vitamin E
 Tailless sperm in semen ----- Selenium
 Lack of libido ----- Copper, molybdenum

Hoof Problems -----Possible Nutritional Answers

Hoof Rot ----- Copper, iodine
 Abnormal hoof growth ----- Copper
 Soft hoof growth ----- Copper
 Swollen Fetlocks ----- Copper
 Laminitis ----- High rumen acid upsets copper absorption
 Hairy wart resistance ----- Copper (nutrition), formaldehyde (foot bath)

Intestinal Problems -----Possible Nutritional Answers

Acidosis (pH balance) ----- Sodium bicarbonate
 Low butterfat test ----- Sodium bicarbonate
 Undigested feed in manure ----- Copper, cobalt
 Scouring ----- Copper, molybdenum
 Worm resistance ----- Copper, molybdenum
 Low production ----- Copper, zinc, manganese, inorganic sulfate
 Abnormal appetite ----- Copper, cobalt

Metabolic Problems -----Possible Nutritional Answers

High somatic cell count ----- Copper, zinc, selenium, vitamin E
 Ketosis ----- Copper, inorganic sulfate
 Pneumonia ----- Copper, zinc, selenium, vitamin E
 Head abnormalities ----- Copper, selenium, magnesium
 Anemia ----- Iron, copper, cobalt
 Retarded Growth ----- Copper, molybdenum
 Sudden Death ----- Copper, selenium, grease & nitrate
 Off-Flavor Milk ----- High iron (feed or water; vitamin E) cobalt
 High culling rate ----- Poor mineral nutrition program
 Fat Cow Syndrome ----- Copper, inorganic sulfate
 Hair off color, no bloom ----- Copper, selenium
 Tongue lolling ----- Copper

**Nutrition Chart by Myra Bamberger – From Agribusiness Dairyman as printed in United Caprine News, July, 1996 -- reprinted from REDGA Goat Notes. (Permission to print from Hoegger Farm Yard - see contact info under suppliers)*

Minerals, Trace Elements & Vitamins Important for Healthy Goats

Author unknown

Anatomically goats are similar to other ruminants but with respect to mineral and vitamin requirements until recently, very little research had been carried out. That which has occurred has been performed almost by accident using goats as an inexpensive substitute for the cow. There is very little substantial data and very few definitive text books, which is very odd when one considers that there are over 400 million goats worldwide and more goats than sheep in the EU. In fact in some places e.g. The Sudan there are four goats for every person.

Recent surveys show that there are many areas deficient in certain minerals. However, the goat is an intelligent animal and usually manages on free range to eat herbs, weeds and other deep rooted plant material which has relatively high mineral content. However, real free range is very rare in the U.K. and for that matter this is true over a large proportion of the world.

If a goat of say 40-45kg (88-99 lbs) bodyweight gives 4.5kg (1 gallon or 1.2 US gals) of milk per day that is equal to a cow of 500kg (1100 lbs) giving 50kg (11+ gallons or over 13 US gallons!) No such animal exists. A goat is at least 50% more productive and efficient for its bodyweight than a cow.

This means that if a goat is giving its own bodyweight in milk every 10 days or less, it is therefore utilizing vast quantities of vitamins and minerals. At its extreme, top goats in the UK have been known to yield consistently 9kg (nearly 20 lbs) of milk per day, which is equivalent to her own bodyweight every 5 days!

A goat also needs more minerals and vitamins for maintenance too: with its relatively large digestive system in relation to its body size, the work of digestion involves the use, and loss, of large quantities of minerals.

Before we take the minerals and trace elements individually, there is no absolute distinction between the two - it is merely a matter of degree. Elements that are used at high levels are referred to as minerals, whereas low levels are called trace elements.

Calcium (Ca) and Phosphorous (P)

They are usually considered and always found together, yet they may be considered to be opposite in effect e.g. excess Ca is 'equivalent' to deficiency in P. They are also both interactive with vitamin D as well as iron and copper. 99% is stored in the skeleton and 1% or less is used vitally in enzymatic processes, cell transport, blood clotting etc.

The skeleton is the store for both Ca and P and somewhat surprisingly, the goat can add and draw from this reserve in times of deficiency. There is normally a positive calcium balance during pregnancy when the skeleton is added to and a negative balance after kidding where up to 30% of the skeleton may be utilized.

A goat requires 1.3g of Ca and 1.0g P for each 1kg of milk produced: it requires 7.1g Ca and 4.9g P daily for maintenance. If we consider both these figures it is obvious that a Ca:P ratio of 1.4:1 is ideal, suiting both the above.

Calcium deficiency manifests itself by rickets, milk fever (especially after kidding). Lack of Vitamin D will also help promote this, since it is required for retention of Ca in the bones. Phosphorous deficiency is more likely, less severe and harder to diagnose. Basically it causes 'poor thrift,' lower milk yields and general lethargy. Ca and P work on the thyroid gland together with Iodine to govern the metabolic rate - i.e. yield appetite, 'rate-of-living'. Very crudely, Ca acts as a brake and P an accelerator. Unlike cows, goats excrete a large proportion of Ca and P and therefore have a relatively large requirement.

Magnesium (Mg)

70% is found in the bones and teeth, the rest in the blood. Again up to a third can be mobilized at times of need. Some of the functions of Ca depend upon Mg too. A daily requirement of 1.2g per day is necessary. The first symptom is the lowering of the milk yield, possibly followed by magnesium tetany and hypomagnesemia. This is most common when animals are put out on to lush grass in spring when the Mg content in the grass is at its lowest and requirement greatest. It is relatively rare in goats.

Zinc (Zn)

This is found in skin, hair and enzymes. Exact requirements are not known but between 10-60 p.p.m. is considered satisfactory. We do know that 6-7 p.p.m. does cause deficiency with stunted kids that do not thrive. Little Zn is available and must be supplied from the diet since it is not stored in the body as a reservoir. Deficiency symptoms are well documented although the extent and frequency are largely unknown. As an example, in Greece a survey of 150 goats showed 2% as having severe Zn deficiency.

Zinc has a profound effect on males - much more than females - since it is involved in sperm production and the development of the sex organs. Deficiency symptoms include high bacteria in the mouth with excess saliva, stiffness of the joints and a low male sex drive. In vegetable diets Zn combines with phytic acid to form insoluble salts and becomes unavailable. Dry diets are more likely to cause parakeratosis and wetting of the feed hydrolyses the phytate salts and liberates the Zn. - so wetting of the feed for males is recommended.

Zn deficiency is best spotted by the condition of the coat - there is reduced hair growth, a staring coat and also lameness. Zinc is not very toxic, one would need around 1000 p.p.m. to cause problems. However vast overfeeding or grazing in close proximity to smelting works has given rise to reports of excess, which interferes with iron and copper uptake, in turn giving anaemia.

Zn in milk is proportional to feed intake and since goats milk is usually too low in zinc to be ideal for human requirements, supplementing with Zn is a real benefit, especially when the milk is required for feeding to babies.

Sodium (Na)

1.5g per day is required, which is equivalent to about 3.5g of salt (Sodium Chloride). Large excesses are detrimental to Vit A uptake and excess in the diet is excreted in the goat's urine. There are large differences between goats as to preference to salt and a pure salt lick is the best (and cheapest) option. Salt blocks combined with vitamins are not ideal because the vitamin content will degrade fast in this aggressive environment.

It has been reported by McKenzie that all feral goats in the UK live near the sea because salt is so important to their existence. This is clearly nonsense since wild goats also exist in the centre of Asia 3000 miles from the sea!

Potassium (K)

It is now recognized that for goats relatively large quantities of K are needed. It is normally available in feedstuffs containing a high proportion of roughage and should not usually pose a problem. Deficiencies include emaciation, retarded growth, low feed intake with poor milk yields. It is not a toxic element and it is always a wise precaution to incorporate it in feed supplements.

Vitamins

Vitamin A

Now recognized as very important to all livestock including goats and its primary function is fortifying the outer defenses of the skin and mucous membranes against disease. Vit A aids disease resistance and is required for good vision, lactation and reproduction. It is not yellow in color but the carotenoid pigments found in carrots, maize etc. are bright yellow and contain the precursor to Vitamin A known as Carotene.

Carotene is converted in the intestinal wall and this depends upon the thyroid gland. Since the thyroid is very large in the goat, this animal is a very efficient converter of Vit. A - in fact all carotene is converted: this is why goats milk is pure white whereas the milk from cows (relatively inefficient converters) is still yellow with unconverted carotene present.

Deficiency symptoms are rare and include night blindness, poor reproductive performance and metritis. Vitamin A is destroyed by sunlight and therefore old hay is very low in this vitamin. In winter make sure that kale and other feedstuffs high in Vit. A are fed.

For the new-born kid the colostrum is very important since they have very small reserves of Vit. A. It is worth noting that the Vitamin A content of goats milk is directly proportional to the amount of beta-carotene occurring in the feed.

Vitamin D

Closely connected with Calcium and Phosphorous, Vit. D is required for the deposition and remobilization of the above into the skeleton. It is the antirachitic (prevents rickets) vitamin and its main source is from sunlight and is formed on the skin. Absorption is through the skin or by simply licking off.

Deficiency symptoms are uncommon but goats that are kept indoors in winter etc. are most likely to suffer and therefore need supplementary feeding. Deficiency of Vit. D is a major cause of rickets, bow legs and osteomalacia and whilst it cannot make up for any absolute deficiency in Ca and P, Vit. D will compensate to some extent to help overcome any imbalance between the two. As in cows, there is a high output of Ca & P into the milk and Vit. D is needed to maintain mobility of these minerals. It has been suggested in France that extra Vit. D is given in the last weeks of pregnancy to prevent hypocalcemia (milk fever) and this does seem to be very sensible.

Vitamin E

As discussed Vit E is tied up with Selenium as a co-partner, but there are still some doubts as to its exact function. It is known to be concerned with the cell nucleus, the development of the foetus and the performance of the males. It is an antioxidant, facilitating absorption, storage and protection of Vit. A.

Vit. E is found in oil meals and bran - however, if goats can be persuaded to eat cod liver oil, recent evidence shows that deficiency symptoms are created by forming gut conditions favorable to the destruction of both Vit. E and Selenium.

The method of storage of feedstuffs is very important as the concentration of Vit. E is dependent upon it: basic feedstuffs can easily be made to be very deficient simply by bad storage conditions. Goats transfer Vit. E into the milk more readily than cows and should therefore receive daily adequate supplies of this vitamin to ensure milk quality. Apart from white muscle disease and muscular dystrophy, lack of Vit. E also causes sterility in males.

Note that kids have no reserves of fat soluble vitamins (A, D & E) and sudden death of kids less than 2 weeks old is often due to lack of Vit. E in particular. This is normally overcome by feeding colostrum but the Vit. E content is also affected by the nutrition of the dam during pregnancy.

With kids there is degeneration of muscle including the heart, whereas in older animals it will manifest itself as stiffness of the limbs.

The B Vitamins

Goats along with other ruminants are blessed with bacteria that live in the rumen and synthesis the B vitamins. Therefore it has been suggested that supplementation is not necessary, but there are several reasons for Vit. B inclusion:

1. inhibition of synthesis of certain B Vitamins by substances in feedstuffs occurs, especially those with high starch levels.
2. parasites in the gut totally remove certain B vitamins.
3. some B vitamins cannot be synthesized in sufficient quantities to meet demand - especially with heavy milkers and the shortfall must be provided via the feed.

Vitamin B1 (Thiamin)

Conventional feedstuffs contain fairly constant amounts of B1 and the higher the amount fed the lower the amount synthesized. However diets with high carbohydrate content increase the requirement of B1 which is one reason why straight grain diets should not be fed since they act as Vit. B1 antagonists.

There is a relationship between Vit B1 deficiency and disease resistance and deficiency causes damage to the central nervous system (polioencephalomalacia and cerebrocorticalnecrosis - PEM and CCN). This is exhibited by collapse, twitching etc. and the only cure is Vit B1 injection. 50-60mg per day is the recommended daily intake. Vit. B1 is also used as a preventative for acetonemia. Nicotinamide. Also a member of the B group vitamins. Recent evidence again shows limited synthesis and the majority of the vitamin is derived from the goat's feed intake. Supplementation improves milk production and butterfat levels. There is good evidence that Nicotinamide present in cereals is 'bound' i.e. not available and therefore must be added by supplementation in the diet.

Pantothenic acid

This is another of the B group vitamins. In high cellulose diets e.g. where hay comprises a large percentage, the biosynthesis of Pantothenic acid is impaired.

It is found in fresh vegetables and, in milk, bound to the proteins. It serves an important function in the formation of enzymes and certain antibodies, and since recent evidence has shown that deficiency can occur, it is always best to incorporate it in the feed via supplementation on a daily basis

Vitamin B12 (Cyanocobalamin)

Directly associated with Cobalt, Vit. B12 has a Cobalt nucleus in a highly complex molecule. Large excesses of Cobalt in the gut will result in analogues of Vit B12 being formed these are identical to the natural vitamin except for a slight molecular variation. These analogues surprisingly have zero vitamin activity, despite being 99+% identical to the original and will cause Vit B12 deficiency symptoms (outlined under Cobalt).

Obviously, administering even more Cobalt is NOT the answer as this creates further problems and the best solution is to ensure a low daily dose of Cobalt is provided and in the case of B12 deficiency, an injection of this vitamin, whilst the gut flora returns to a normal healthy state

Much more research is needed in this vital science - very little data is available to goat keepers with respect to Vitamin C, Vitamin K, Biotin, Folic Acid as well as other trace elements such as Fluorine, Chromium etc. - and what about amino acids, enzymes, fatty acids etc.? Only time and continued research will enable us to understand more fully the requirements of the goat and thus be able to cater adequately for her needs.

About the author: No author information was cited for this article.

Signs of & treatment for Coccidiosis

Coccidia are a protozoan parasite that are almost always present in a goat's environment. When the goat is infected with these parasites in small numbers, the coccidia causes very little damage and no disease. When a goat is infected in large numbers, this disease is called Coccidiosis.

Almost all species of animals have their own strain of coccidia. The coccidia of other animals, for example, rabbits and chickens, do not infect goats. The coccidia of sheep may be responsible for some problems in goats. Please be aware that all goats usually carry a few coccidia. Adult goats have them, but are usually strong enough to resist them. People think of Coccidiosis as a kid "disease", but kids have not built up a strong enough immune system to resist the coccidia yet, this is why kids show more problems with coccidia. If you take a stool sample from your adult goats to the vet and they show a coccidia or two, it is nothing to worry about, it is virtually impossible to eliminate ALL coccidia and worms for a goat (it is normal to have a few). It's an overload of coccidia or worms that you need to be concerned about and act upon.

Clinical Signs of Coccidiosis:

Mild:

Kids off their food with symptoms of diarrhea.
The kid may stand by himself with his back hunched.

Acute:

Sick kids with blood in diarrhea.
The kid may be dehydrated and show straining in their attempt to pass feces.
The diarrhea smells really bad and may be green (not to be confused with green diarrhea from eating lots of fresh grass).

Very acute:

Death within 24 hours.
Not all cases of diarrhea in kids is caused by coccidiosis.

Environmental Prevention:

Proper management is key.
Keep the kid's living area clean and dry.
Keep food and water dishes clean.
Make sure that food and water is supplied in such a way that the kids cannot step in and soil it

Treatment / Prevention Recommendations: Natural / Holistic / Herbal Method

This is what Fias co Farms uses now; we find it works even better than the chemical prevention)

PREVENTION TREATMENT (before you see signs of disease):

In 2004-2006 I experimented with using my Herbal Worm Formulas to prevent coccidiosis and it turned out to work even better for our herd than treating with chemicals. We were extremely pleased with the results. Diarrhea, which was almost a given with kids at some point, is no more. The kids put on size much faster and are all in all much healthier:

- 2 weeks of age: Start when the kid is 2 weeks old, with a 1/4 adult dose (5 ml) of Formula 2#.
- 3 weeks of age you start the 4 week "cycle" with Formula 1#. [CLICK HERE](#) for exacting details of the schedule. You continue the cycle, giving the kids the Formulas every week.

To administer the herbs:

- You just mix them with enough water so that you can suck the herb slurry up into the drenching syringe. You then give the amount recommended in ml to each kid. If the kid is really bigger than "normal" you can give him a bit more. If he is smaller than "normal" you can give him the stated dose or a bit less. [Click here](#) for information on the oral dosing syringe that I use. or
- Make into dosage balls. Divide the balls accordingly to correspond to the liquid amounts given on the chart below .
- 1 ball = 10 ml
[CLICK HERE](#) for my Coccidiosis Prevention & Worming Schedule.

TREATMENT (after you see signs of disease)

If the kid is effected, don't waste time- treat them ASAP. I like using herbal treatment whenever possible, but it is your choice whether to use herbs or the chemical treatments listed below. Remember, the life of a kid is at stake. Wormwood Herbal Worm Formula & Immune Support Tincture are safe to give at the same time as chemical treatments so you can always use both natural and "traditional" treatments to cover all bases.

Give this kid a good, solid, three day dose, according to his weight, of Wormwood Herbal Worm Formula and Immune Support Tincture (give the tincture, twice a day)

Treatment Recommendations "Traditional Chemical Method"**PREVENTION TREATMENT** (before you see signs of disease):

Treat ALL kids, whether they show signs or not, at 3, 6, 9 weeks of age.

We do not recommend using a feed that contains a coccidiostat: there is no way that you can be sure how much medicine the kid is receiving. If he is under-dosed, the coccidia will just build resistance (which is not good). If the kid is overdosed, you are overmedicating, and we don't feel that is good either. Dosing each individual kid, by weight, is the most accurate way to treat him.

Use either one of the chemical drugs listed below.

TREATMENT (after you see signs of disease)

If the kid is effected, don't waste time- treat them ASAP. Use either one of the chemical drugs listed below.

I also recommend adding Immune Support Tincture to the medicine. Not only may it help the kids' systems fight the disease, it also make the medicine taste better.

If any or our kids under 10 months gets runny diarrhea, we treat him for Coccidiosis/Worms as stated above.

NOTE: If you do not see improvement with whatever chemical treatment you are using in three days (you should see an improvement sooner than this), what you are using is not helping, and is not going to work, and you may consider switching to something else.

My first "chemical" choice for prevention is:

Sulfadimethoxine**Brand Names:**

- Albon Concentrated Solution 12.5%
- Albon Soluble Powder 107 gm pkg
- Di-Methoox Concentrated Solution 12.5%
- Di-Methoox Soluble Powder 107 gm pkg
- Concentrated Solution 12.5% - Straight from the bottle; do not mix with water. Administer/Drench directly into mouth
- Soluble Powder mixed as follows: dissolve one package (107 gms) in three cups of water. Keep refrigerated. Administer/Drench directly into mouth

Dose:

Give Orally - Administer straight into the mouth using a syringe (remove the needle). Do not just add it to the kid's water because you will not know if he receives the correct dose. Do not add it to his milk because the milk effects the potency of the drug.

Five day treatment- you must treat the full five days. (we have begun experimenting with only treating three days for the prevention treatment.)

Day one: 1 ml per 5 pounds- given orally.

Days 2-5: 1 ml per 10 pounds- given orally

Note: We sweeten the drench with a little Stevia; our kids no longer stand around gagging after their treatment and some even seem to like it. (a spoon full of sugar helps the medicine go down...)

My second "chemical" choice is:

Sodium Sulfamethazine

Brand Names:

Sulmet Drinking Water Solution 12.5%

Dose:

Straight from the bottle; do not mix with water

Dose:

Give Orally - Administer straight into the mouth using a syringe (remove the needle). Do not just add it to the kid's water because you will not know if he receives the correct dose. Do not add it to his milk because the milk effects the potency of the drug.

Five day treatment- you must treat the full five days.

Day one: 1 ml per 5 pounds- given orally.

Days 2-5: 1 ml per 10 pounds- given orally.

Note: I would sweeten this drench a little Stevia to make it a bit more pleasant to take for the kids (a spoon full of sugar helps the medicine go down...)

Corid - I do not recommend using Corid. I have not found it to be effective.

Courtesy of
FIAS CO FARM/Molly's Herbals

[Goat Health & Husbandry Home Page](#)

<https://fiascofarm.com/goats/>

A 22 year old website (updated as things changed over the years)

Resource Links

The links listed here can be useful to any dairy goat owner – List is organized in alphabetical order, not in order of preference.

SUPPLIERS:

Caprine Supply

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

Hamby Dairy Supply

www.hambydairysupply.com

Heritage Animal Health

<http://www.heritageanimalhealth.com>

Jeffers

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

Jolly German Livestock Supplies

www.goatworld.com/store/

Mid-States Wool Growers Co-op (Sheep & goat supplies)

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

Nasco Farm and Ranch

www.enasco.com/farmandranch

PBS Animal Health

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

Pipestone Veterinary Supply

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

Premier

<http://www.premier1supplies.com/>

Valley Vet Supply

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

The Goat Shop

<https://the-goat-shop.com>

APL Farms/Hoegger Supply

<https://www.aplfarms.com/>

<http://hoeggerfarmyard.com/the-farmyard/>

Goat health links:

A Life of Heritage

www.alifeofheritage.com

<https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCGabNsZ4TN0tQnmU5NUgpgv>

Fiasco Farm

www.fiascofarm.com

Hoegger Farm Yard - health info

<http://hoeggerfarmyard.com/the-farmyard>

Thank you to all our lifetime supporters

Adetoro, Zaheed - Allen, Lavinia (MDGA '20 judge),
Barnhill, Teresa - Bates, Gary - Beecher, Ryan,
Bell, Steve - Bellamy, Sarah - Berger, Tonya,
Bischoff, Jessica - Braund, Chelsie - Brinkley, Michele,
Brown, Ronald - Buoni, Valerie - Caldwell, Holly,
Campanali, AshleyAnn - Carpentier, Kelly,
Clark, Shelley - Colunio, Geraldine - Cox, Darren,
Crawmer, Kimberly - Crockett, Jason - Dahm, Ruth,
Degenhardt, Sonya - DeGuire, Karen - Deitch, Courtney,
Denyes, Laura - Derer, Annette - Duong, Thanh,
Elkins, Jessica - Elmquist, Eliya - Epler, Natalie,
Eutsler, Crystal (MDGA '18 -'23 judge) - Evans, Hannah
Fericola, Vincenzo - Fitch, Kara - Floyd, Kristina,
Ford, Scotty - Foster, Loretta - Franklin, Nora (Christy),
Gayler, Mariah - Gettler, Joe - Gibson, Elizabeth,
Goodart, Marie - Groth, Kathryn - Gunn, Jr, Keith,
Hackman, Dannette - Hall, Maureen - Harwell, Julie,
Hayden, Deborah - Hitzel, Megan - Hodges, Patricia,
Hoenmans, Jill - Hunt, Joslyn - Hunter, Tiffany,
Hurlburt, Kathleen - Jantz, Jami - Jernigan, Missy,
Joyce, Sharon E - Keyser, Geneme - Kirkbride, Kevin,
Kline, Heather - Kyle, Barbara - Kurth, Amy,
Larsen, Christy - Le Brun, Anita J. - Lewis, Carol,
MacFadden, Missi - Maher, Benjamin - Mellerup, Justin,
Menard, Magan - Metcalf, Michelle - Miller, Ramsey,
Minck, Susan - Montague, Elisabeth - Moots, Airin,
Moze, Daryl - Murray, Deirdre - Myer, Kathleen,
Newberry, Jessica - ONeal, Kerry - Parkinson, Kristie,
Pfaltzgraff, Elise - Pittson, Danielle - Poston, Judy,
Purvis, Stephanie - Reed, Kristi T - Reed, Melissa,
Reich, Krystal - Reithinger, Hannah - Richardson, M,
Rogers, Kara - Rosell, Jimena - Roy, Brittany,
Sanders, Ashley - Schmidt, Elizabeth - Sennott, Linda,
Shaw, Quintin - Sherman, Karie - Shinkle, Rose,
Smathers, Teia - Smith, Beverly - Steiner, Stacy,
Stephens, Addie - Studdard, Gena - Tarver, Paula,
Terrill, Paula - Tervo Regina(20' MDGA Judge),
Thomas, Terry - Tritt, Leslie - Valentine, Wendy,
Vestnes, Helge - Voissem, Jeunique - Weber, Natalie,
Weber, Shelley - Webster, Jared - Welk, Karen,
White, Amy - Wilcox, Jacqui - Wilcox, Tiffany,
Wilcox, Kailey - Willard, Tammy - Wolff, Clarence F. Jr.,
Wood, Timothy - Woodard, Elizabeth - Workman, Laura,
Youmans, Katie - Zandbergen, Jennifer

If I have missed listing any life members here, please contact me & I will be sure & list you in the next newsletter

Shows/Events

Unfortunately many of the shows have been canceled this year due to the Covid-19 virus lock-down in many states. Please check with the shows secretary to be sure the show you wish to attend isn't one that needed to be canceled.



VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE NORMAL GOAT

- Temperature:** 104 F (+ or - 1)
- Heart Rate:** 70-80 beats per min. (faster for kids)
- Respiration Rate:** 12-15 per minute (faster for kids)
- Rumen Movement:** 1-1.5 per minute
- Onset of heat (estrus):** 7-12 months
- Length of heat:** 12-48 hours – avg. about 1 day
- Heat Cycle (estrous cycle):** 17-23 days – avg. about 21 days.
- Length of Gestation:** 148-156 days – avg. 150 days.

Courteously of APL Farms/Hoegger Supply

Mini Goat Clubs

Listed free

Texas

Hill Country Mini Milkers

Boerne, TX

Email: hillcountryminimilkers@gmail.com

Website: <http://www.HillCountryMiniMilkers.org>

Washington

Pacific Northwest Dairy Goat Club

Longview, WA

Email: pnwminidairygoatclub@gmail.com

Website: <https://pnwmdgc.com>

V-Show News

MDGA will offer three V-shows this year to help offset the possible cancellation of some of the live shows.

Deadline for entries are as follows:

Spring show - May 30th

Summer show - July 30th

Fall show - Sept 30th

Remember entries must be with pictures taken after the previous V-show deadline to qualify.

The fees for all V-show entries are \$5.00 per ring.

Start practicing standing your goats & getting those great show shots now.

Happy showing!

Tattoo Letters List by year

2010: A	2017: J	2024: S
2011: B	2018: K	2025: T
2012: C	2019: L	2026: V
2013: D	2020: M	2027: W
2014: E	2021: N	2028: X
2015: F	2022: P	2029: Y
2016: H	2023: R	2030: Z

The letters "G," "I," "O," "Q," and "U" are not used to designate a year, as they can be mistaken for another letter if the tattoo is not clear.

Newsletter Deadline Dates:

January 15th - January/February issue

March 15th - March/April issue

May 15th - May/June issue

July 15th - July/August issue

September 15th - September/October issue

November 15th - November/December issue

**Have a story, club, show, resource link, recipe
or anything else Mini goat related you think members
would enjoy or benefit from?**

Send them to: Jacqui at newsletter@miniaturedairygoats.net

Please submit your ideas by the 15th of the month.

Feel free to contact us if you have questions.