

Queensland Branch News

September 2017

Publication of the
Queensland Branch of the Dairy Goat Society of Australia INC.



Glendowen Maiyha

Supreme Exhibit 2017 Brisbane Royal

Owned by L & T McDowell

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UPCOMING SHOW DATES

Please note that The Chamber of Agricultural Show Societies has moved some shows to different weekends so check the show dates carefully.

9 th Sep	Beaudesert Show	Contact: E Rogers	5543 5372
16 th Sep	Branch /Beenleigh Show	Contact: Committee or A Mundt	3807 1871
23 rd Sep	C Q Branch Show	Contact: K Staines	4166 1664
24 th Sep	Branch Spring Spectacular	Contact: Committee	0408 587 909

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Cover photo. Glendowen Maiyha was a very special kid born 3 weeks premature and it was very hard work to save her and her brother. Her dam was Rosia Farm Maree and it was special this year that she followed in her dam's footsteps attaining the Supreme Exhibit award. Her sire is Cedervale Park Kamal. Maiyha gained over 100 Australian Champion points while she was a two year old. She has a lovely udder and also received the Best Udder Overall at the ekka this year as well as at numerous Ag shows and Toowoomba Royal. Maiyha loves attention and enjoys the show circuit very much. *Lesley & Tom McDowell*

From the Editor

Hello Members,

Hope you are enjoying the shows to date. September is a busy month for South East Queensland with Gold Coast, Beaudesert, SEQ Branch show at Beenleigh and the Spring Spectacular shows one after the other, but then that's it for us down here for 2017.

And we hope that the Central Queensland Branch Show on 23rd has good weather with lots of goats exhibited.

We were unable to get a photo of Maiyha with her EKKA Sash in time for this cover photo but this is a lovely photo of her and we will have more photos of the EKKA in the next Newsletter. Happy goatkeeping, *Iris*

President's Update

We have had a couple of busy months with the Federal Council Meeting in the end of May then our own AGM at the beginning of July, then the EKKA close behind, all with a new committee settling in and working with synergy. I would like to thank all who helped on the information and soap sale stall at the EKKA with note that there were 4 non committee members who were willing to lend a hand talking to the public and assisting with the sales of the soap and books etc. For the information of the members, we have biros with a stylus on the end and caps for sale as well as the soap. Congratulations to all the exhibitors who displayed their beautiful goats in a well decorated pavilion. Many of the visitors commented on how bright and happy the space was. Well done to all of you.

Unfortunately the time has come for the restructuring of the area for the cattle and goats. The area we all know so well is being bulldozed to make way for a multilevel complex for the future. This will be an area which will lend itself to being used during the year when it is not EKKA time and will incorporate a parking area on the lower level. This is a bit sad for it means the end of the Dulcie and Brian Richards Pavilion



Lynne Morley and Raewyn Bruce had worked diligently with the photos of the paintings which were done for the Goat conference held in Brisbane many years ago when there were only 4 recognised breeds in Australia. They have been reproduced as greeting cards and are available for sale through the Branch.

We hope to see some of you at the last branch shows for the year which will both have interstate judges officiating.

Keep safe.

Cheers Tricia

MEET A MEMBER

LIMA STUD, Raewyn Bruce, Breeding Heritage Anglo Nubians

I have been involved with breeding and showing stud animals all my life. My parents were dairy farmers in Northland NZ and had a registered Friesian herd which held many awards and some were unbeaten in the show ring.

In 1976 I followed my passion and bred and showed Purebred Arabian horses for 15 years until I saw an Anglo Nubian doe at Marburg show, she was black and tan with white ears.

In Arabian horses they have distinct strains and each strain produced a particular type. So when Bazil and Elain Rogers told me about the AN Anglo Nubians (now referred to as Heritage) I could see the importance of saving these bloodlines.

The corner stones of my stud were Voden lines via Kermore Stud. Voden Barjar and Voden Contach produced Lima Cairo who in turn produced a number of Champions which includes Flessner Farm Clampet, Flessner Farm Odette, Flessner Farm Elaina and Lima Nazli who won Best of Breed at the Sydney Royal. These lines continue to produce exceptional offspring.

Pixies Meritatin

An article on Pixies Meritatin was first published in 2005. Since that time these lines are now well and truly established within Heritage Anglo Nubian Breeding.

Pixies Meritatin's line is secure in today's AN pedigrees through a granddaughter of Scotlin Farah Diba – Kohatu Fara Diba.

Scotlin Farah Diba ended her days with Elain and Bazil Rogers of Glengyle Stud; she unfortunately was a casualty of CAE. Her daughter Scotlin Shareem produced a daughter Kohatu Fara Diba.

When I first became interested in AN bloodlines I helped Janet Stone of Kohatu Stud show her young doe Kohatu Fara Diba. She was a favourite of mine and did well in the shows in S.E. Qld. She produced some doe kids for Janet and she decided to sell her to some people out west. They bred her to a Nu buck and later to a Boer cross. Her daughters have left no AN progeny.

In the late '90s I started to become aware of the need to save bloodlines, and my thoughts kept returning to Fara Diba. Finally I decided to try and buy her back – I phoned the people – they still owned her but she was not for sale. They were breeding her to a Boer cross and they still depended on her for milk. I explained the importance of her bloodlines but they would not budge – they did offer to send a photo. I asked that if they ever changed their minds to phone me.

The photo arrived – it was very sad – it was of an old roached back goat not the sleek shiny proud young doe I remembered. Beside her stood this huge monster – the Boer cross buck. I really felt so sorry for her.

About 3 months later I got the phone call – yes, they would let her go but they wanted a young registered buck in return. I could not believe it.

Finally she arrived, she was a very sad sight, and it took many, many months to restore her to good health. She rewarded me in 2001 with 2 kids, a buck and a doe by Voden Barjar. She did not produce any more kids and I lost her the following year.

The doe, Lima Farah Diba 3rd, in turn gave me a buck and doe kid by Lima Cairo. The doe, Lima Faa Reyna has not carried kids to term. The buck Lima Fakhir produced a doe, Lima Nefizaa, out of Grindstone Najira. Nefizaa is a stunning silver mottled doe who is with Glengyle stud. This returns the line to their stud.

Fakhir then went on to join Kermore Stud where he produced many kids. I got a son Kermore Seaview who is producing exceptional stock. Another Fakhir son Kermore Sinbad and daughter Kermore Berlina (first kidding this year) went to Brandie Stud. Unfortunately Fakhir was put down this year due to an injury.

Lima Farah Diba 3rd did not breed again until 2007 when she produced a buck and doe kid. The buck kid Lima Farouz has been retained at stud and doe Lima Farah Diba 4th has joined Glenys Rogers (Cartref Stud). For those who know Glenys she is a Pixies Meritatin Devotee and all her lines are bred back to this doe.

2008 and Lima Farah Diba 3rd has once again rewarded me with twin does – Lima Farah Diba 5th and Lima Bint Farah Diba.

Although Lima Farah Diba 3rd has not bred every year the progeny she has given me are jewels in breeding worth a king's ransom. This year I have two does in kid to Farouz and eagerly await the kids arrival.

My aim through all this was to preserve the nucleus of the AN bloodlines (so that they could be bred back in to keep the exotic type and style of the original Zairabe and Jumna Pari goats), and to put the AN's firmly back on the map and make them an accepted part of the Anglo Nubian breed. We must never let them slip into oblivion as they nearly did in the past.

** AN Anglo Nubians were registered in the herd book with the prefix AN until 1982 when the registration system was phased out, these goats are now known as Heritage Anglo Nubian's and are recognised by the Rare Breeds Trust of Australia.



Catref Faa Kira at Kalbar Show



Lima Lucita Isis (left) and right, Lima Irsis owned by G Rogers.

The Glengyle is the place in Scotland where my father was born; since Bazil had Scottish grandparents as well we choose to use the Scottish name. Our first baby was born in June 1967, he had lots of allergies which led us to use goat milk, my father's family had their own goats in Scotland also here when they settled in the Brisbane Valley, when Bazil was young his family also kept a goat for milk therefore it was a natural choice. We obtained our first goats in August 1967, a British Alpine, a British Toggenburg and a Heritage Anglo Nubian, (my Dad's favourite), in 1968 two Saanens joined our herd. We didn't join the society at first although all the girls were registered, pure bred does; there was a breakaway society that started in Queensland. Some of our friends were involved, they were pushing us to join it rather than the Australian Society, we sat back and watched and listened before deciding which would be best, in late 1969 we joined the Australian Society which is now known as the D.G.S.A Inc.

It was amazing how quickly word spread that we had goat milk, people were knocking at the door wanting to buy milk. This led to our starting a registered raw milk dairy and as well a registered milk run from Coomera in the north down to Tweed Heads on the southern end of the Gold Coast. By then our second son had been born, we didn't mess about and he went straight onto the goat milk.

In 1967 some of our goat breeding friends conned us into stewarding at some of the shows, the first show was Gold Coast, as a result of that, this year is our 50th year as stewards for that show. Bazil and I did a judges training course and became Dairy Goat Judges in 1977.

Our early guides were very long time breeders and it is to them we owe much of our knowledge of the breeds, breeding practices and our original bloodlines, names the older society members will recognise. Siv Jonson Aurora Stud, Toggenburgs and British Alpines, Jean Clarke Oaklyn Star Stud, Saanens, Reg Kennedy Highfield Stud, British Alpines and Anglo Nubians, Dot Renner (Roy-Smith) Kulnura Stud, Heritage Anglo Nubians, Pat Potts Elanora Stud, British Alpines, Toggenburgs and Saanens.

We only keep two breeds now Heritage Anglo Nubians and British Alpines, we like to show occasionally and still enjoy stewarding and judging, particularly

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Antibiotics and Sick Goats

Dr Sandra Baxendell, PSM, BVSc (Hons), PhD MANZCVS, GCertAppSC(RurExt), GCertPSectMgt, PGDAppSc, MRurSysMan
Director, Goat Veterinary Consultancies –goatvetoZ

It is very tempting for goat owners worried about a goat that is not quite right or a bit “off”, to try home treatments. Also if you have some left over antibiotics from another goat’s treatment in your refrigerator it is tempting to give an injection, just in case. But there are major risks if such actions are taken.

No treatments should ever be given without a diagnosis, or even if it only a tentative diagnosis. This means a thorough examination to identify all possible signs. The first step is a rectal temperature – a digital thermometer is inserted into the goat’s rectum until it beeps and then the temperature is read. Bacterial infections generally cause a high temperature but heat stress can also cause high temperatures. Most vets won’t give antibiotics unless the goat’s temperature is high. If in doubt, take the temperatures of other goats in the same group. Next the goat’s respiratory rate is taken by observing the goat’s chest and abdomen for 30-60 seconds. Then the pulse rate is taken by feeling the femoral artery in the goat’s groin. Finally the rumen movements are taken by putting your ear to the goat’s abdomen, high in the left flank. Normal values are given in the photo below which is of the back of my business card.

Diseases can be from a range of general causes including:

- Bacteria
- Viruses
- Fungi
- Parasites
- Nutritional
- Metabolic
- Trauma
- Cancers
- Poisoning
- Iatrogenic (treatment given by owner)

NORMAL ADULT GOAT VITAL STATISTICS	
Respiratory Rate	10-30 per min (kids 20-40)
Pulse Rate	70-95 per min
Rumen Movement Rate	1 to 1.5 per min
Temperature	38.6 to 40.3 °C average 39.3 °C

Antibiotics only work against bacteria, which is only 1 of a range of possible causes of the illness your goat may have. However just giving an antibiotic is not as simple using what you have on hand. Antibiotics are of many different types and can be:

- Bacteriocidal (kill bacteria) or bacteriostatic (stop bacteria multiplying)
- Effective against Gram positive or Gram negative bacteria
- Spread in the body in different ways and target different organs
- Some antibiotics can go into the brain and or into joints and or into abscesses and some cannot.

Veterinarians know which antibiotic are needed for which diseases. Just because one antibody worked for one goat with 1 disease it may not be the best for another goat with a different disease. Giving the wrong antibiotic does not help your goat and leads to the development of antibiotic resistant bacteria becoming common on your farm. So if thinking of treating your goat with some left over antibiotics, phone your vet first and discuss it with him/her after passing on the clinical signs and the

measurement taken as described above. Also if you treat with antibiotics and they don't work then your vet won't be able to take samples to send off to a laboratory for diagnosis. The wrong antibiotic may not kill the bacteria causing the disease but may be enough to stop a lab growing it in culture. Which means you won't be able to get a diagnosis and a sensitivity test done to find which antibiotic should be used. This is why I always get a sterile milk sample before treating for mastitis and at least freezing it so I have a sample to use if the initial treatment doesn't work.

Most goat owners know about the development of drench resistance by common goat worms and the problems this causes. Yet fewer animal owners are concerned about antibiotic resistance development and they should be. This will not only affect your goats but the people around you and people and animals world-wide. If you aren't convinced they search and watch the TED talk by Maryn McKenna called "What do we do when antibiotics don't work anymore".

http://www.ted.com/talks/maryn_mckenna_what_do_we_do-when_antibiotics_don_t_work_any_more

Bacteria have a much shorter generation interval than worms i.e. hours, not weeks, so resistant bacteria can multiply rapidly when the non-resistant bacteria have all been killed. Also bacteria can share information by passing along plasmids, which are little parcels of DNA that can be passed between them like a "pass the parcel" game. Australia has low levels of antimicrobial resistance compared to many other countries due to good laws on the use of antibiotics by our doctors and vets. However we have seen the tightening up of access to antibiotics over recent years. For example Australian vets can no longer use streptomycin or gentamycin in food animals. This is to keep these antibiotics for solely human use as the last resource against resistant bacteria. This has meant vets can no longer use penicillin-streptomycin antibiotics which were the treatment of choice for many foot conditions and the alternatives are not as good. In the USA the Veterinary Feed Directive came into force in early 2017 requiring a vet prescription before any antibiotics can be used in the feed of farm animals, something that has been in place for decades in Australia. Globally some countries are making veterinary use of antibiotics even more restrictive as human medical needs are put before those of animals. Most developed countries have banned the use of antibiotics as growth promotants and there is even some debate about banning antibiotic use for all animals even by vets treating a disease to stop antibiotic resistance to protect people. However with today's global travel, bacteria are transferred across countries. This means that countries with few laws about antibiotic use or poor enforcements have high levels of antimicrobial resistant bacteria. Tourists then bring these back to Australia, putting more pressure on the system. So think globally but act locally. Only use antibiotics under direction from your vet. Don't risk developing antibiotic resistant bacteria on your farm.

South East Qld Field Day held 22nd April 2017

Approximately 20 people attended the S E Q G C Field Day held at Boyland. Guest speaker Dr Sandra Baxendell gave a very interesting and informative talk on Johnes Disease among other subjects. Dr Baxendell has sent us a copy of the talk on JD and we hope it helps you understand this disease and the consequences of having it come into your herd.

She also told us about the Famacha card and showed us how it works. The basic idea is to check the eye colour of a goat and this will give you an idea if the animal requires worming or not. This would be a great tool to have although just at present it is not readily available. See photo of it being used to check the eye membrane colour checking for anemia.



Dr Baxendell during the talk on JD



Using the Famacha card

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The Costs of Johne's Disease in a Goat Herd

Dr Sandra Baxendell, PSM, BVSc (Hons), PhD MANZCVS, GCertAppSC(RurExt), GCertPSectMgt, PGDAppSc, MRurSysMan

Director, Goat Veterinary Consultancies -goatveto

What happens if the goat or kid you buy brings in Johne's disease?

Now that Johne's disease (JD) has been given to industry to manage and governments (except Western Australia and the Northern Territory) have decided not to control JD, it does mean that herds with Johne's disease are no longer quarantined. All state government departments will do now is keep a database of properties with JD, mainly for export purposes. However this has a downside as all testing post-mortems etc. are now the responsibility of the owner with the help of the

goat owner's veterinarian and the owner must pay for all lab tests etc. Previously this was often done at no cost by the state department for the quarantined or voluntarily quarantined property to clarify their JD status.

So what are the likely costs?

In Queensland I have just done this exercise. The first indication that JD has arrived on your farm will be when you get a positive blood test during annual testing. There is a possibility this could be a false positive especially if in North Queensland. So the next steps are:

A – Arrange for faecal sample to be taken by your vet straight from the rectum and submit to the lab promptly to confirm the positive goat has JD. I also ultrasound the goats to try and pick up enlarged gut lymph nodes and thickened gut wall but often this won't happen until the terminal stages or not at all. This lab test will take up to 14 weeks and the costs will be a visit by the vet, cost of transport to the lab (ideally samples must arrive within 24 hours) and lab test at \$70 per goat. If any culture is negative then another must be done in 3-6 months to confirm and hence another visit and lab cost. If both tests are negative then this is the best case scenario as it was a false positive. You had just had 6 months of worry and your vet a few more grey hairs.

B – Have the goat euthanized then post-mortemed and take samples for culture and microscopic examination. The costs involved would be property visit by the vet plus the destruction and post-mortem fee plus lab costs of \$80.05 for first slide and \$25 for second slide plus \$28.05 for the special stain plus culture costs of \$70 for each sample. You could be lucky enough for the veterinarian to diagnose JD based on visible signs e.g. enlarged gut lymph node with hard material inside but you can't guarantee this as often there are no signs except under a microscope.

C – Arrange for home slaughter at a time the vet can get there and if the home butcher service agrees, the vet can then check the gut and gut lymph nodes. This will save the post-mortem fee, but you will still have the vet visit fee and lab costs as above.

D – Cull these goats without testing but then you won't know if false positives or not and hence less likely to be able to predict what will happen with the rest of the goats. You would also need to assume that you have JD as it has not been proven otherwise.

E – Do nothing but then risk more spread within the herd as any goat will most likely shed bacteria. The JD the situation will get worse over time with more animals showing clinical signs and at an earlier age. Also this may put you in a difficult situation legally. The Animal Welfare Standard for goats states in 3.1 that *"A person in charge must take reasonable actions to ensure the welfare of goats from threats, including extremes of weather, drought, fires, floods, disease, injury and predation"* so that you could be in breach of Queensland's Animal Care and Protection Act or similar legislation in other states. Also the Biosecurity Act in Queensland places a

General Biosecurity Obligation on everyone to keep any diseases on their property and specifically for JD, producers have the“obligation to do what is reasonable and practical to minimize the likelihood and impacts of Johne’s disease in ways that suits them best.”

The next step in this scenario is that Johne’s disease is confirmed.

What happens to your goat farm?

- You are not in quarantine (as no quarantine for JD after 1/7/16) but your property is known to have JD already and hence you won’t be able to export any goats as your property is on a database as a JD property. So you can’t take part in any live export orders.
- You can sell goats (cattle, deer, alpaca and sheep) but only if you tell the potential purchasers in writing and get them to sign a copy that you keep, that you have JD on your property. Bear in mind that if people contacted me about buying **any** of your goats or other susceptible livestock, I would advise against it unless they already knew they had JD on their own property.
- No livestock from your farm can be sold into WA nor the NT.
- You can also sell goats, sheep, cattle etc. direct for slaughter or use a home butcher service.
- You must not let goat manure off your property if it is going to another property that has sheep, cattle, alpaca, or deer. It is known that half a gram of manure from a shedding cow with subclinical JD, can infect a calf.
- You must not sell goats milk if it is going to be used for feeding sheep, goats, deer, alpaca or cattle unless it has been pasteurized first and JD requires a higher pasteurisation temperature than generally used i.e. 72 degrees C for 1 minute.

There is debate about whether JD is a zoonotic disease or not, with a recent 2 day conference held on this subject in the USA. Read more here –

<https://humanpara.org>

<http://www.johnes.org/zoonotic/index.html>

<http://www.johned.org/zoonotic/index.html>

<https://humanpara.org/>

Meat is considered safe as long as not contaminated by skin or faeces by dirty knives etc. JD bacteria are frequently identified in dairy products globally. The Biosecurity Qld Sept 2016 Factsheet on Johne’s disease states “Producers should work with their local veterinarian to manage and meet their obligations regarding Johne’s disease.”

Unfortunately by the time the faecal result or post mortem results are back, JD will already have spread within your herd with more goats are likely to become positive over the next couple of years. Your farm is already contaminated and Johne’s disease bacteria can last over 12 months in moist soil. A realistic time frame to eradicate JD is about 10 years of dedicated effort. It is not as simple as eradicating CAE.

The most immediate steps that your vet will advise is for you to source some CAE and JD free colostrum and have it in your freezer, but wear clean shoes and clothes when you pick this up from another property. Then separate all kids born at birth and transfer into a new area and keep all kids separate and raise on this colostrum and then milk replacer. It is not just that milk can be contaminated by manure of the goats udder. One of the 20 sterile milk samples collected from does with JD had JD bacteria present. You cannot assume that the goats that tested negative will still be negative at kidding time. You could use pasteurized (72 degrees C) milk from your goats but you must make sure it is done correctly every time so I suggest red buckets for unpasteurized milk and add green food dye to pasteurised milk and then pour into green buckets, so you don't make any mistakes.

All kids should be raised according to the National Kid Rearing plan

https://www.animalhealthaustralia.com.au/wp-content/uploads/2016/01/National-Kid-Rearing-Plan16_WEB.pdf You need to be extremely hygienic i.e. separate boots before entering the kid area. Feed the kids first before handling the adults. The kids must never be exposed to the paddocks or sheds previously used by susceptible livestock nor any goat manure. Horse paddocks are OK. Other susceptible livestock on your farms must also be kept away from these kids as any cattle, sheep etc. are potentially exposed and possibly shedding.

Vaccination is an option as Australia is lucky enough to have Gudair® for sheep and goats (see <https://www.zoetis.com.au/product-class-new/vaccines/gudair.aspx>) but the vaccine is only registered as an aid for the control of JD in goats. Once the vaccine has been opened it must be used within 30 days. Also in Queensland, your veterinarian must apply to the Chief Veterinary Officer to use it but this is likely to be granted if the herd is already known to have JD. However this vaccine is very expensive (around \$400 for the smallest size) and does not prevent shedding nor clinical signs-just delays the onset. Vaccinating goats already incubating the disease can cause severe problems, but in reality it just hastens their deaths. Vaccinations will need to be done every year on all kids forever more. If a group is accidentally forgotten then they will quickly succumb to JD as has been shown with sheep flocks where sometimes rams lambs are forgotten.

If accidentally injected into a person, a severe reaction can occur and the first aid treatments are on the label and also on the manufacturer's website but basically you let it bleed, keep clean and dry and see a doctor immediately.

However there is a special vaccinating gun that has a shield when not being used on sheep or goats to protect people from needle stick injuries and one is shown in the following photo.

(on right. Ed.)



The pros and cons of vaccination are summarized below:

Advantages of Johne's Disease Vaccination	Disadvantages of Johne's Disease Vaccination
Economic benefit – longer survival, better milk production, less animal welfare issues	Cost (at least \$400 each year plus cost of the special vaccinating gun)
Shedding of JD bacteria is reduced	Infected vaccinated goats will shed bacteria from gut eventually
Clinical JD is delayed	Infected vaccinated goats will still die eventually
Vaccination allows time while eradication or control program reduces levels within the herd and on the pasture, which takes years	Can no longer use blood tests, only faecal culture tests, which can take 12 to 14 weeks and are more expensive. However the new faecal PCR test (not yet approved in goats) could overcome this disadvantage.
Killed vaccine so no risk of mutations as could happen with a live vaccine	Vaccine reactions in kids
The MAP accepts vaccination with special rules re vaccination e. g. MN1 V.	Danger of severe reaction if accidentally vaccinate a person. However new shielded vaccine guns have reduced this risk.
	If vaccinate adults and they already have JD, vaccine reaction in goats can be severe and possibly the goat can quickly develop clinical JD.
	May not be able to export depending on the importing country's requirement
	Special ear tags, even for (stud) dairy goats who are exempt from NLIS tagging

Your veterinarian may decide against vaccination but in this case your vet will recommend more frequent blood testing. Overseas vets have recommended testing every 3 months but testing every 6 months would be the minimum. This increased frequency of testing is needed so that goats shedding bacteria will be removed as soon as possible. Currently blood tests in Queensland cost \$12.05 for ELISA and just under \$17 for the AGID test plus your vet's fees. There is no test that will identify livestock that are incubating JD and are in the early stages. Blood tests become positive around the same time as goats shed the bacteria in their faeces.

Stage	Clinical signs	Positive with Normal Blood Tests	Shedding in Faeces
Early incubation/silent infection	None	None	No
Subclinical	none	Possible	Yes but low numbers
Clinical	Weight loss	Yes	Yes- high numbers
Advanced	Emaciation, dehydration, clumped faeces, intermittent diarrhoea	Yes	Yes-extremely high numbers

These measures will need to be supplemented with dedicated efforts to improve farm hygiene. Research has shown that farms with poor hygiene are more likely to test positive for JD. Feeders must be designed to prevent manure contamination. Manure must be removed to an area where it can be moist composted for 12 months and not drain onto pasture that is grazed by goats. The JD bacteria can survive for approximately 150 days in biofilms in livestock waterers so this means that water sources must be cleaned daily and if any manure is seen in water buckets the bucket must be exchanged for a clean one and then the contaminated bucket scrubbed out with disinfectant.

Research in Italy found an association with visiting farm contractors and trucks (such as milk tankers) and JD. When I visit a property with known Johne's disease, I use and charge the owner for disposable overalls, never let my vehicle leave the gravel/concrete/bitumen, set up a ground sheet at the back of my car with a clean and dirty side and spray all the equipment etc. with disinfectant before leaving the property. Everything is again disinfected on arrival back at base as well as hosing the car tyres etc. I also visit no other farms that day.

JD bacteria are very difficult to kill. For example common disinfectants may only need 1-5 minutes contact time to kill common viruses but would need 1 hour of contact time to kill JD bacteria. Phenol based disinfectants are best for JD. Clinical cases of JD become JD bacteria generating factories and millions are excreted daily. In cattle as little as half a gram of faeces is known to be able to infect a calf. In the UK, one goat herd was not able to control JD until they started using different boots when feeding their kids. Boots must be free of all manure before being disinfected and this disinfectant must be applied a couple of times over the following hour. The following photo is the set-up I have for cleaning my footwear in-between farm visits.



What happens if you just don't test and pretend your goats don't have JD?

If you don't do blood tests then you won't pick up and remove goats in the early stages of JD when they are not shedding millions of JD bacteria and only realise you have JD when goats start wasting away and dying. Your farm will be massively contaminated and recent research in Queensland has shown that it can survive in dry soil for 16 months. Then your herd will spiral ever downwards and losses will increase. If you raise kids on their mothers and their mothers are shedding as in the early stages then 60% of the kids will get clinical Johne's disease within their first 12 months. You will have one or more goats wasting and dying every few months. You could mate your does to a meat buck and sell all kids for meat before they are 6 months but in utero transmission has been recorded and one Australian kid with JD died at only 4 months of age. Also growth rates of kids will be reduced.

Under the Animal Care and Protection Act, you must seek treatment by a vet for goats that are ill or destroy them humanely and you have a duty to protect your goats from disease risks. There is no treatment for JD so destruction is the only option. The situation will soon become what was described in the first herd identified with JD in Australia (in Victoria) where 5 goats had to be destroyed over a 5 month period out of a herd of initially 29. This is completely different from cattle where a dairy cow herd with JD can still be economic although cows will be culled at an earlier age from the milking herd and with vaccination, JD cases can be delayed until cows are near the normal culling age.

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HOMEOPATHY – Part 3

NOTE: when using homeopathic treatments they aren't always the only answer and sometimes an animal may still require treatment from a qualified veterinary surgeon.

HOMEOPATHY, Beyond Flat Earth Medicine.

An Introduction for Students and Patients by Timothy R. Dooley, N.D., M.D.
Chapter 2 (part of) – Beyond Flat Earth Medicine

The Basics of Homeopathy

As the years went by, I decided to return to conventional medical school. There was no single reason for this, I loved naturopathic medicine and homeopathy. I did want to learn more about such things as emergency medicine and surgery and I felt more training would make me a better doctor. But perhaps more than this was the desire to see if I was missing something that conventional medicine had. I wanted to see if medical doctors really had some kind of special knowledge to which I was not a party.

My time as a student at Oregon Health Sciences University School of Medicine passed quickly. The first two years were the basic science years. I was accustomed to these from naturopathic medical school and they were largely review to me. The second two years mostly hospital work, doing rotations in various specialities such as surgery, pediatrics, and psychiatry.

As the time passed, I began to realize that something was indeed missing, not with me, however, but with conventional medicine! It lacked an underlying perspective or basis in approaching patients. There was no real appreciation for the ability of the body to heal itself. The patient's diseases were treated, often with love and caring, but there was not even a concept of working with the natural recuperative powers of the patient. Patients were treated as broken biochemical machines.

I learned a great deal in my medical training and met many fine people, but the wonder and enchantment of natural healing were nowhere to be found. I came to realize that no conventional medical specialty could satisfy me, that I would return to homeopathy.

The law of similars The practice of homeopathy is based on an observation called the *law of similars*.

What this means, in simple terms, is what a substance can cause, it can cure.

There are many examples of this principle of “like cures like”. Everyone knows how coffee keeps people awake and alert. In homeopathy it is used in very small doses to cure patients with just that same kind of insomnia associated with an overly alert mind.

The name *homeopathy* As Hahnemann developed this idea of similars into a science he gave it the name *homeopathy*. The Greek roots to this word are *homoios* meaning “similar” and *pathos* meaning “suffering”. So the name homeopathy reflects the basic theory as well as the mode of treatment. That is, a substance can be used as a medicine when the symptoms that the patient is experiencing are similar to the symptoms that a healthy individual would experience if they were taking the same substance.

Hahnemann also named the conventional system of medicine. Since these doctors give patients substances that cause symptoms different from those they are experiencing, the proper name is *allopathy* (allo meaning “other”). The appropriate name for conventional medicine remains allopathic medicine and this term, allopathy, is used at times in this book.

The minimum dose “Above all do no harm” is an ancient medical maxim which is followed in homeopathy. Hahnemann was faced with the problem of trying to use medicines in such a way that they wouldn’t cause more problems. He found that if a medicine was well indicated by its similar symptoms, it could be given in very small doses with excellent results.

Through experiments he developed a system called *potentization*. In this system, Medicines are diluted in a series of dilutions. The end result is a *non-toxic medicine* which still retains its ability to cure if it is homeopathically indicated.

Suffice to say that homeopathic remedies are dispensed in different strengths referred to as *potencies*. The potency of the remedy is indicated by the number and the letter which follow the name of the medicine. For example, Pulsatilla 30C is made from the herb Pulsatilla Nigricans. It has been diluted 30 times with a dilution factor of 1/100 each time (C means centesimal). It has been succussed (agitated by vigorous shaking) between each dilution.

This is quite different from the regular medicines with which we are all familiar, where a high potency usually means a larger dose of medicine rather than a more diluted medicine. Since they are so different, homeopathic medicines are often referred to as *remedies*. As you read on through the book, the term *remedy* will often be used when referring to these very small doses of homeopathic medicines.

Proving of medicines For the study of substances as potential medicines, Hahnemann conducted a series of experiments called *provings*. Groups of healthy volunteers would take small doses of a substance on a daily basis. The volunteers

kept journals of all symptoms they experienced in the course of the study. In this way, an accurate and consistent picture of the effects of the substance on human health could be obtained.

Hahnemann was interested in the effects of medicines on the whole person. Therefore, subjects in the provings recorded not only their physical symptoms in great detail, but also information on sleep, appetite, thirst, sensations, heat, cold, emotions, desires, thoughts, and the like.

Of special note is the fact that the medicines are proven on humans, not animals. The response of people to the substances used in provings was immediately known, even the effects on human emotions and thinking.

Anything that can cause symptoms can be studied in this way. Substances that have been studied in provings can then be used as medicines in homeopathy. In the course of homeopathic history, things as varied as herbs, minerals, poisons, foods, and bacteria have been studied and are used today as non-toxic medicines.

From provings to therapy Just as people have characteristics that distinguish them as individuals, the various provings brought out the individual nature of different medicines. Some disposed people to feel chilly, some made people warm. Some produced a thirst for large amounts of cold drinks, others for sips of warm drinks, while others caused a decreased thirst. Some caused various rashes. Some produced sensations of fear; of the dark, of water, of death. Some produced unusual food cravings. The provings brought out the various features of each substance; which made it unique in its effects on humans.

Hahnemann then took the information from the provings and began applying it to sick patients. When a patient was found to be displaying symptoms characteristic of a particular substance, that substance was applied in small doses as a medicine.

When a proving demonstrated a symptom in the test subjects, and the substance also cured that symptom in a test subject, that symptom was then considered a valid characteristic of that homeopathic medicine. The symptom could then be added to the compilation of medicinal indications called the homeopathic *Materia Medica*.

The Materia Medica In homeopathy the indications for a medicine are not the disease diagnosis nor the medical condition to be treated, as is the case with conventional medicine. Instead, the homeopathic indications are simply all the various effects and symptoms which can be both caused and cured by the medicine.

In the *Materia Medica*, these indications are recorded for each medicine in a systematic fashion beginning with the mind and progressing throughout the different parts of the body. Indications are described in precise detail so that the practitioner can match the unique and peculiar indications for each remedy to the indications in ill patients.

to be continued

'Secrets of Superagers'

YOU MIGHT CALL THEM SUPERHEROES of the over-60 set. A superager is someone between the ages of 60 and 80 who has the memory of someone 20 to 30 years younger. Even more remarkable, superagers aren't as rare as rare you think. In a recent Harvard Medical study, nearly half of the older adults performed as well as or better than 18 to 32 year olds. The key is to keep brain tissue in parts of the cortex from thinning. After all, the brain is a muscle too.

The question, then, is how to find the right mental workout. The answer: it isn't easy. In fact, the authors of the Harvard study say that forcing yourself to push through unpleasant and difficult situations is exactly what it takes to pump up your brain. Learning a new language or playing challenging games in bridge can work. The key is to leave your brain feeling exhausted. A sudoku or a run-of-the-mill crossword won't cut it. "You must expend enough effort that you feel some yuck," writes Lisa Feldman Barrett, one of the study's authors. "Do it till it hurts, and then a bit more."

Extreme focus on physical tasks can turn back the clock as well, but again, you've got to feel the pain. One superager example: French amateur cyclist Robert Marchand, who set a world record on one-hour cycling – in the over-100 division. Now 105, Marchand appears to be getting fitter as he ages, according to a study in the Journal of Applied Physiology.

NEWSLETTER

Members, If you are receiving a hard copy of the Newsletter and are happy to access it, please let us know and we will remove you from the mailing list. Please phone/text the editor on 5465 8376 / 0408 75 77 28 or email your request to the president.

Show Results

Someone had a bit of fun with his phone camera at Boonah show.



Thanks Robert.

Award	Exhibit	Owned by
Champion Saanen Doe	Tollendool Karamella	K&A Coghill
Res Ch Saanen Doe	Chealsea Park Rabbit	K&A Coghill
Champion Anglo Nubian Doe	Sowela Dafiya	K&A Coghill
Res Ch Anglo Nubian Doe	Chelsea Park Destiny	K&A Coghill
Champion British Alpine Doe	Ackerley Askham Gift	A&K Thomson
Champion Toggenburg Doe	Gotitallgoats Emira	W, J&T Brodie
Res Ch Toggenburg Doe	Gotitallgoats Pauli	W, J&T Brodie
Champion A. Melaan/A. Brown	Craigellachie	J Thomson & J Brodie
Champion Doe Kid	Chelsea Park Rabbit	K&A Coghill
Res Champion Doe Kid	Teejae Mustang Sally	T&J Beejtle
Junior Champion Doe	Chelsea Park Destiny	K&A Coghill
Res Junior Champion Doe	Gotitallgoats Tool-e-o	W, J&T Brodie
Senior Champion Doe	Gotitallgoats Emira	W, J&T Brodie
Res Senior Champion Doe	Suwela Dafiya	K&A Coghill
Best Udder of Show		
SUPREME EXHIBIT	Gotitallgoats Emira	W, J&T Brodie



Ch & Res Ch Saanen Does



Torino with his first Supreme Exhibit

SPONSORS:

Crockers Fuel & Oil; CRT / Clermont Agencies; K&A Canvases; Rural Grader Hire.

Mt GRAVATT SHOW

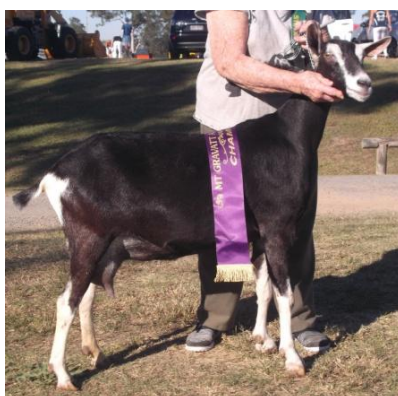
30-07-2017

Judge: Iris Millett

Award	Exhibit	Owned by
Champion Anglo Nubian Doe	Hidden Valley Rennie	B & E Rogers
Res Ch Anglo Nubian Doe	Seda Schimirah	S Stewart
Champion British Alpine Doe	Seda Jaakkina	S Stewart
Res Ch British Alpine Doe	Seda Lia-Lian	S Stewart
Junior Champion Doe	Seda Lia-Lian	S Stewart
Res Junior Champion Doe	Seda Schimirah	S Stewart
Champion Doe Kid	Seda Giselle	S Stewart
Res Champion Doe Kid	Seda Lysharna	S Stewart
Senior Champion Doe	Seda Jaakkina	S Stewart
Res Senior Champion Doe	Hidden Valley Rennie	B & E Rogers
Grand Champion Doe	Seda Jaakkina	S Stewart



Ch Anglo Nubian Doe



Ch British Alpine Doe



Res Ch Doe Kid



Champion Doe Kid



Senior Ch & Supreme Champion Doe

Minutes

Minutes of the committee meeting held on Saturday 1st July 2017

Venue Rosewood Community Centre School Road Rosewood.

Commencing at 9AM

Present: P Colbran[chair] B Rogers, E Rogers, I Millett, G Hunter and K Thomson and G Rogers on phone link. **Visitors:** nil

Apologies: D McCarty, L Morley [will be late]

Welcome and Acknowledgement of the traditional owners of the land.

Confirmation of the minutes of the committee meeting held on the 7th May 2017

Moved E Rogers Seconded B Rogers "that the minutes as circulated are a true record of the meeting held on 18th June 2017." CARRIED

Business arising from the minutes:

- Soap Order has been placed and signage has been ordered by P Colbran and will be donated by her.
- Greeting cards and paper for the cover for "When I buy a Dairy Goat" has been organised by L Morley
- Letter from N Dean regarding completion of judges training for I Hanmer, K Hopkins, L Bowden, D Brown, D Golightly, L Thompson, G Plogg. to be held over for new committee

Correspondence: Items inward and outward

Business arising from the correspondence

- Two Australian Champion claims by L McDowell prior to FC meeting for Fine Cotton and from K Stains for Karob Monster have been received by the secretary and will be ratified when the committee have these in hand
- New member Julie Mylrea Prefix Eden Baan Tattoo EBG

Moved I Millett Seconded G Hunter "that the membership as listed be accepted" CARRIED

- Request by Eiser Family to add Leichhardt SJE to their membership

Moved B Rogers Seconded I Millett "that this application be accepted and the additional Prefix be added to the membership" CARRIED

Moved I Millett Seconded E Rogers "that the correspondence be received." CARRIED

REPORTS Treasurer:

Treasurers Report for Committee Meeting, Rosewood, 1st July 2017

Bendigo Bank Statement Period : 13th May 2017 – 12th June 2017

Opening Balance on 13/5/17 - \$8,651.29

Deposits/Credits - \$852.15

Withdrawals/Debits - \$131.14

Closing Balance on 12/6/17 - \$9,372.30

Deposits/Credits are made up of : Branch Book Ads, Inv.40/41/42 \$146.25, FC (WA) Airfare Rebate \$485, Soap Sales \$147.50, Federal Rebates \$73.40

Withdrawals/Debits consist of : Reimb. E. Rogers, envelopes for AGM Postal Ballot & express postage of these to P. Colbran for inclusion with the Newsletter mailout \$53.27, L. Morley – Boonah, SEQld Country Branch Show 2017 for purchase of prizes from Tamborine Traders for the Show \$75, Aust. Post A/c \$2.87

Committee approval sought for reimbursements to P. Colbran for toner for printing of booklets etc., for Ekka, \$ amount to be advised, also the additional Trophy to be purchased for the Ekka donation, \$ amount to be advised. D. McCarty for the Branch Milk Award Trophies for presentation at the AGM, \$ amount to be advised, also for the Branch cards for soap packaging, \$ amount to be advised. L. Morley for Cello Bags for packaging of Gift Cards to sell at the Ekka, \$33.60, Coloured paper for cover of booklets to sell at the Ekka & gift journal for guest speaker at AGM, \$23.91. A box of chocolates will be purchased to add to this gift, \$ amount to be advised. Greeting Cards to sell at Ekka, printed at Office Works – 40 @ \$1 each = \$40 (10 of ea design), 100 were approved , remainder to be purchased before the Ekka.

Also previously approved & not yet paid : Reimb. To L. Morley for the Registered/Xpress Postage of the Branch Financial Records & Books to WilsonTeis Accountants for Audit, \$18.60.

Approval for payment due to Wilson Teis for conducting the Branch Financial Audit, \$330

As at 29th June there is one cheque awaiting presentation, Chq No: 000606 \$14.47.

As at 29th June the balance of the Branch Account is \$8,435.71

Moved E Rogers Seconded G Hunter "that the report as forwarded by email be accepted and the a/c to be passed for payment at the next meeting" CARRIED

The toner has arrived and paper will be needed to print handouts for the EKKA

Moved B Rogers Seconded I Millett "that the paper be purchased" CARRIED

Website: Protocol upgrade to be ratified.

That the position/duty of Website Manager may be held by a volunteer/non-committee member, at the discretion of the Committee in office as it sees fit.

This position/duty can be changed/altered/revoked at any time, for any reason/s decided on by the Committee in office, by majority vote

"The position and duties of the Website Manager may be held by a, committee member, volunteer/non-committee member, at the discretion of the Committee in office as it sees fit.

This position may from time to time be reallocated on a majority vote by the serving Management Committee."

Moved I Millett Seconded E Rogers "that this be accepted and added to the protocol".

CARRIED

Milk Awards: Trophies are ready.

Certificate has been sent to Smiths in Tasmania.

Dairy Doe: outstanding results= Nambour and Caboolture

Export: nothing new today

Facebook: Membership is growing

Newsletter: to go to the printers following AGM and is ready apart from a couple of last minute items.

RNA: Information stall - negotiations continue

Trophies delivered. R Sparks trophy for Supreme to be confirmed and E Rogers will contact him and request he contact Jessica at the RNA.

AGW: S. Seager has resigned.

SOAP: Waiting on payment of \$20. Order of box from Kalbar show will be posted on Monday as the payment has been made on 30/6/17.

2 boxes to SEQGC which have not been paid for as yet.

Federal Council. nil

Shows: Good day at Kalbar

D McCarty [phone] and L Morley joined the meeting at 9.40 am

R Bruce and R Flux arrived at 9.45 am

TWBA Royal: nil

GENERAL BUSINESS:

Possibility of having Biro's for sale at the EKKA was discussed with other price options. **Moved** D McCarty Seconded G Hunter "that the committee purchase 50 red biro's at a cost of \$89.50 with 50 additional pens free." CARRIED

Spring carnival at Laidley - R Bruce will forward the information to the committee but advises that herself, J Wilson and L Morley will be holding a site there and will promote the Dairy Goats. They will sell their own products.

Back to Treasurer report.

A/c to be paid include

P Colbran Toner \$377.50 and \$39.98 for remaining trophies for the RNA

D McCarty Milk Award Trophies \$98.70 and Vista cards for the soap and for publicity \$97.57

L Morley postage to Auditor \$18.60 Office Works [cards, paper, and journal for guest speaker] \$125.55 and cello bags for the cards \$33.50

Wilson Teis Accountants \$330

E Rogers postage and photo frames for Milk Award trophies \$37.50

Moved L Morley Seconded G Hunter "that these accounts be passed for payment now that the treasurer is present" CARRIED

There were no Australian Champion Cards at the Kalbar show so they were certified at this meeting. They are for Jingella Indera, Lima Wasabi and Arcadia Maggie.

Moved E Rogers Seconded G Hunter "that these cards be processed" CARRIED

It is important that anyone posting photos of goats in social media, the full name of the goat is required as in accordance with the regulations in the herd book.

E Rogers will contact the website manager, and S McKay will post this on Facebook as a reminder. Meeting closed 10.25 am

Minutes of the second committee meeting to be held on Saturday 1st July 2017

Venue Rosewood Community Centre School Road Rosewood.

Commencing at 3.40 pm

Present: P Colbran, B Rogers, G Hunter, I Millett, E Rogers.

Visitors: nil

Positions to be filled

Newsletter Editor - I Millett

Website Manager - S Payton

Facebook - S McKay

Milk Awards - D McCarty

New Members Liaison - B Rogers

AGW Correspondent - K Thomson and G Hunter

Show Coordinator - E Rogers

Promotions and events - ? S Payton may do this

Export - G Rogers

Next meeting either 16th or 23rd July - to be confirmed by P Colbran

Meeting closed 4 pm

Queensland Branch of the Dairy Goat Society of Australia INC.

Minutes of the committee meeting held on Sunday 16/7/17

Venue Rosewood Community Centre School Road Rosewood.

Commencing at 12.35 pm

Present: Patricia Colbran (chair)., Bazil Rogers Graeme Hunter , Iris Millett , Elain Rogers, on **Phone Link** Donna McCarty, Glenys Rogers, Kate Thomson and Sam-Mel McKay

Visitors: nil

Apologies: nil

Welcome and Acknowledgement of the traditional owners of the land.

Confirmation of the minutes of the new committee meeting following the AGM and general meeting held on the 1/7/17

Moved B.Rogers **Seconded** E.Rogers "that the minutes as circulated are a true record of the First meeting held on."1/7/17 **CARRIED**

Moved G.Hunter **Seconded** E.Rogers that the minutes as circulated are a true record of the second meeting held on."1/7/17 **CARRIED**

Business arising from the minutes:

* Photos for the website as to be supplied by R. Bruce have not yet been received as she has computer issues.

* G. Hunter reported that Kylie Hopkins has **accepted** the position on the classification committee, as yet Leisa Denaro has not contacted him re taking on the Bio Security position.

* Still awaiting confirmation of new cadet judges from J.Parlievet

* P. Colbran reported that she has found 75 plain cards that will take a photo and envelopes to fit them, these were in the branch trailer, they could probably be used

for the photos of the paintings by L. Clarke E. Rogers to take a sample to L. Morley to see if they will fit the photos.

* The pens for the Ekka have been ordered but no invoice has been received as yet

Correspondence:

Items inward = 23 and outwards = 11

New member application for F.Vejle and K Amber with Prefix K.Lee and Tattoo FV4 was **Moved** I. Millett seconded E. Rogers. that the application be approved

CARRIED

Email from Federal Secretary listing judges from all states that are to be contacted re their removal from the judge's panel as they are not financial members/current Queensland Branch of the Dairy Goat Society of Australia INC. Blue Card holders.

The secretary reported that he had made contact with Lyn Gasteen and she was upset as she blames the Q'ld. Branch committee for this. Graeme explained it was a Federal rule, Lyn Gasteen then requested a copy of the email from the Federal Secretary. The committee decided it was a committee email and not for publication, the decision was to request the Federal Secretary email L. Gasteen direct to clear the matter up. **Moved** E. Rogers seconded D. McCarty, that the

Queensland Secretary request that the Federal Secretary inform L.Gasteen of membership and Blue Card requirements to remain on the judges list **CARRIED**

E.Rogers reported she had notified S. Payton re the changes to soap ordering to be done through the **president@dairygoatsqld.org.com** email also he has been informed that the full name of an animal must be included when a photo is put up on the website or Facebook. Elain has forwarded to Scott all details of members to hand wishing to have their details published on the website member's page.

The correspondence was **accepted** on the motion **Moved** G. Hunter seconded K. Thomson

CARRIED

Treasurer's report:

As the Banks paperwork transferring / removing the names / signatures etc for this position is still being processed, I do not have a statement for the Branch as yet.

The only cheque written since the last meeting is for UQ G for the printing of 45 copies of the July Newsletter. I have arranged with the bank for future statements to run from the first day of the month to the last day of the month. My house is now connected to the NBN so as soon as the bank has processed the new names I will then be able to view the statements online to check deposits regularly and will have all the details for the next meeting and also email monthly reports to each committee member prior to the meetings.

Outwards trailer rego \$106-20, newsletter printing \$168-30; inwards cheque from S.E.Q. Goat Club for 2 boxes of soap \$250. A full report couldn't be presented as yet as signatures have to be changed and a statement is pending. **Moved** I. Millett seconded B. Rogers, that the report be accepted and the accounts passed for payment.

CARRIED

Export

All Bluetongue information has been forwarded to the agents

Milk Awards Nil

Newsletter

The cost of printing the newsletter was discussed, done through the print shop at UQ was more costly. Some members had requested there be more colour

throughout, unfortunately any colour on a page constitutes a colour page price wise. This makes a good presentation but costs. \$168.30 for 45 copies. G. Hunter suggested we try the local Queensland Branch of the Dairy Goat Society of Australia INC., MLA office to see if they would print the N/L at no cost as a service to local organisations. Iris Millett will also speak with council. E. Rogers suggested we combine some of the colour sections so as to have one colour page in every four black and white ones, thus keeping some colour throughout but not on every page. Suggestion was to ask UQ for a price on the current N/L doing it that way so we could compare costs.

DAIRY DOE

G. Rogers reported that Caboolture and Nambour show results still haven't arrived, all other Dairy Doe results are up to date. The secretary **is to contact the stewards and** request they be sent or no points will be awarded.

RNA

We still have no confirmation of details re Ekka information and information stand, P. Colbran is waiting on Danielle, nothing from L. Morley. Donna to order 500 carry bags and 2000 poly bags for soap. Prices of goods: soap \$2-50 ea., 10 for \$20, box \$125. Caps \$11-50, Biro's \$1-50 ea., AGW \$2, Info pks. \$2-50, Breed Books \$5, Basic Goat Care \$4-50, Show Ring \$3, When I Buy A Dairy Goat \$4, Cards \$4 ea., 4 for \$15. Workers for stand 11th P & J Colbran, 12th B 76 E Rogers and G. Hunter, 13 P & J Colbran, 14th B & E Rogers and S. Stewart, 15th ???? 16th B & E Rogers, G. Hunter and L. Farkash, 17 and 18th possibly Scott and Margaret, 19th ??? Iris will see Raewyn if they could do 19th, 20th P. Colbran.

Moved I. Millett seconded E. Rogers. that the cheque for the float be approved
The editor for the AGW withdrew her resignation.

Raewyn Bruce to be asked to arrange the Olssens Blocks for Branch and Spring Spectacular shows.

Secretary to contact judges for both shows and confirm their expenses.

Liaison for the RNA Kate Thomson.

Website

Office Bearers Protocol to be added

Soap

There are 23 boxes and 7 cakes in stock. The order for RNA has been sent and acknowledged. Deposited \$20 from I. Millett and \$250 paid by SEQ Goat Club today

Facebook

There is no need to add the Office Bearers Protocol to this site
Queensland Branch of the Dairy Goat Society of Australia INC.

General Business;

Moved B. Rogers Seconded E. Rogers That G. Hunter and I. Millett be appointed as Directors **CARRIED**

Federal Secretary to be notified of replacement directors as I. Millett and G. Hunter.
The secretary to contact Sandra Baxendell re taking over the CAE scheme as DAF wants out of monitoring it, **Moved** B. Rogers seconded E. Rogers that the branch invite S. Baxendell to fill this position

With regard to **website member** page, R. Sparks, the Sables as yet are not a recognised breed so must be listed as experimental.

A.N.'s may be listed as Heritage if they are Heritage animals.

B. Venten's membership to be checked, may not have rejoined, if not he can't be listed, as the page is only for breeders not clubs, **Moved** E. Rogers seconded G. Hunter that the above mentioned be actioned . **CARRIED**

M. Rogers is listed as an Australian Panel Judge but has never received her badge or certificate, E. Rogers to contact James Parleviet re this matter.

Next meeting 27/8/17.

Meeting closed 2-25pm..



BOOK REVIEW

CACTUS by *Dan Torre* Reaktion Books it has been diluted Ferociously spiky and seemingly lifeless on the one hand, delicate and abundant with brilliant flowers on the other, the Cactaceae family, comprising 1500-1800 different species, is full of surprises. Cacti's diverse appearance and survival tactics have made them not just the focus of gardeners and photographers from desert to tropical regions, they have inspired sculptors, painters, filmmakers and writers, and been used by cooks (think dragon fruit) and for their therapeutic qualities such as pain relief and antibiotic properties. The prickly pear was even revered by early civilizations such as the Aztecs. All this, just for a cactus? Look and learn with this entertaining book that uncovers the rich, natural cultural and social history of a plant with attitude.

Lynn Lewis, Readers Digest, August 2017

2018 BRANCH BOOK

REFERING TO A MOTION IN THE Feb 2017
MINUTES, ALL ADS AND CHANGES FOR
THE 2018 BRANCH BOOK MUST BE IN
THE HANDS OF THE EDITOR BY

15-11-2017.

This gives you an extra 2 weeks to have all your information re shows, stewards, and ads to me and will ensure we just have time to collate it all, print a copy for proof reading so it can then be printed and posted in early January.

CRAVING A BURGER AND FRIES

A craving for a McDonald's burger prompted an eight-year-old Ohio boy to take his four-year-old sister for a 2-km ride in his father's van in April this year. Police were called after witnesses saw the boy pull up to the drive-through window and order a cheeseburger. The boy told police he had learned to drive by watching YouTube videos.

NBCNEWYORK.COM

Readers Digest, September 2017

LOST / MISSING – from the EKKA

Milk Awards trophy for Debbie Nicolaides.

Did you see this trophy in a tall, gold bottle gift bag?

It was taken down to the judging ring with the other trophies on judging day so someone has picked it up and not given it back to Kate. It had a tag on it stating what it was for, a milk awards trophy, and a card inside the gift bag with the winning does name on it plus the vase is in a box as per the photo.



Can you help find it so it can be presented to Debbie?
Please call, text or email the president if you
saw it or know where it is.

**QUEENSLAND CAPRINE RETROVIRUS
CONTROL SCHEME CERTIFIED HERDS
AS AT 31st JULY 2015**

NAME	ADDRESS	PROPERTY No.	EXPIRY DATE
L Bowden	P O Box 429, Pomona	QKNS0806	23 July 2018
G Cairns	457 Dath Henderson Road, Cooroy	QFNS0866	11February 2018
J & P Colbran	51 Profkes Rd, Mt. Tarampa	QKES4550	13 March 2018
L Denaro	Kureelpa	QFSC0345	22 May 2019
V & J Forbes	153 Schneider Road, Rosevale	QBNN1273	13 Jan 2019
T. Fotopoulos	137 – 155 Abell Road, Jimboomba	QKBD2462	19 Oct 2018
G & M Hunter	181 – 191 Leach Road, Tamborine	QJBD4511	23 Sep 2018
Donna McCarty	46 Climax Court, Canungra	QBBD1658	30 April 2018
L McDowell	595 Walla Road, Morganville	QHBX0997	18 April 2018
L A Morley	6 / 12 Wonglepong Rd, Wonglepong	QCSE0535	25 May 2019
D Richards	181 Graham Road, Bridgeman Downs	QFBB6500	12 Dec 2017
M & D Rieker	395 Gatton-Esk Road, Gatton	QBGT1561	18 March 2018
B & E Rogers	"Glengyle", Boyland	QJBD1302	16 April 2018
AJ, GJ & M D Rogers	589 Stanmore Rd, Coonambula	QDMD0333	29 Jan 2019
R K Sparks	287 Tully Rd., Greenbank	QEBD4504	6 April 2019

As this list has proven to be vital to members, the Queensland Branch of the Dairy Goat Society of Australia Inc. has decided to continue to publish the list of **Qld** certified members on a voluntary basis.

It is **not** a complete list. The only details listed will be those as shown above.

As your certificate expires, you will need to forward a copy of the new certificate to the Secretary or Newsletter Editor in order to stay on the list.

A copy of your CRV certificate **signed on the back** with "consent to publish" with your signature can be posted to:

Secretary, Mr Graeme Hunter, 181-191 Leach Rd., Tamborine 4270, or email to: secretary@dairygoatsqld.org.au

If you would like your street name withheld from the list please notify the editor.

Thank you to those members who have forwarded their certificate.

EXPORT: CAE Accredited stock is preferred by export agents. It could be in your own interests to have your accredited herd listed above.

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