

RAISING GOATS

by Maureen E. Birmingham DVM

Acknowledgment

I thank God for the chance to work in the country of Haiti to prepare this book.

I also thank Christian Veterinarian Mission, CEDEPLA, IICA Save the Children and La Presse Evangelique for all the help they gave to help prepare this book.

I would also like to thank Mark and Peggy Rutledge for the big financial help they gave so the book could be printed.

Introduction

There is a big difference in people that just watch goats and people that raise goats. This book is for people that raise goats. It is them that want to make improvements so they can make more profit from raising goats.

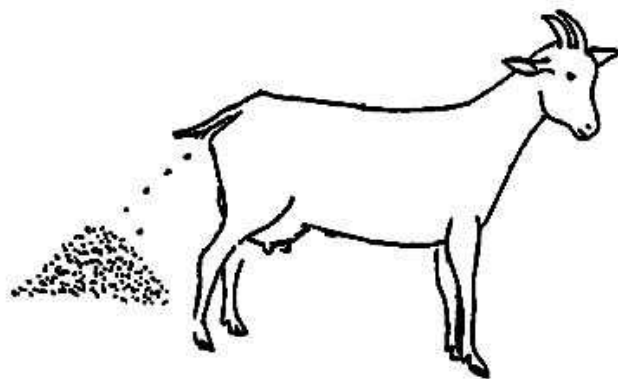
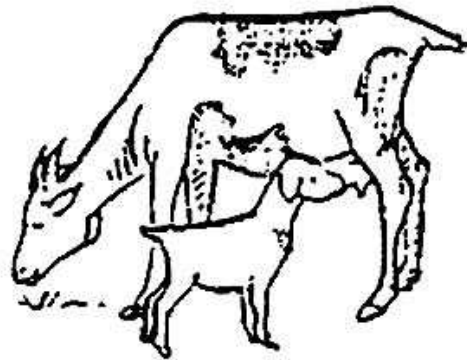
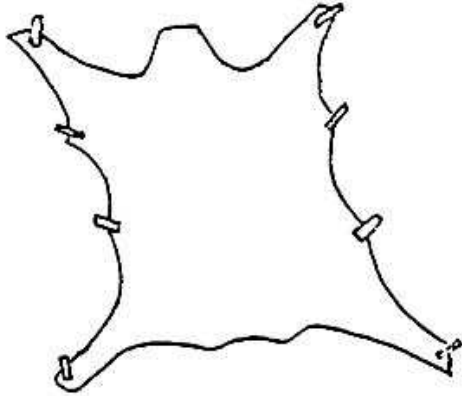
It is my hope that this book can benefit those of you who raise goats and you can make progress.

I hope that after you study and apply what is in this book that you will help other people to do a better job of raising goats.

If you have any recommendations to make this book better, please send them to CVM, 19303 Fremont Ave. N., Seattle, WA 98133 206 546 7201

This book is dedicated to Dr. Leroy Dorminy founder of Christian Veterinary Mission

GOATS CAN BE PROFITABLE FOR YOU IF YOU TAKE GOOD CARE OF THEM



RAISING GOATS

To prevent sickness and keep the goat in good shape:

Keep the goats in a place that is clean, dry, and has shelter. Goats do not like mud or rain.

Give the goats clean fresh water to drink. Goats won't drink dirty water. Goats need water to grow faster and give more milk.

Give the goats forage that is green and young along with what other feed you can find.

Don't change the diet fast. This may make them sick. If you must change the feed, do it slowly.

Give the goats wormer every three months.

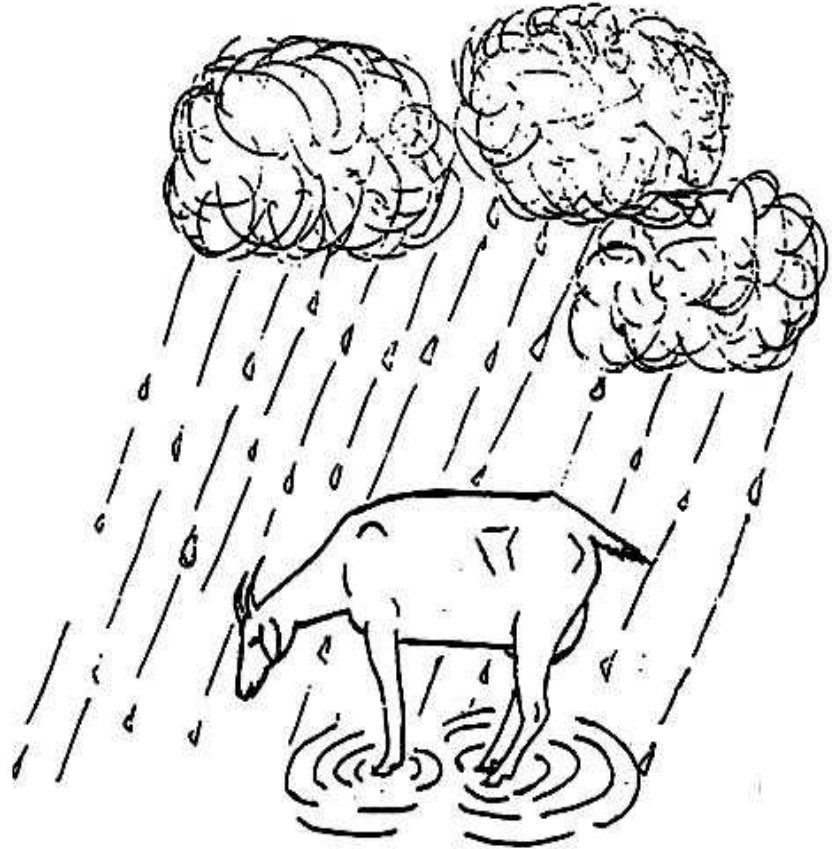
Here is a list of wormers:

Fenbendazole	(Panacur, Safeguard)	10-15 mg/kg
Mebendazole	(Telmin, Vermox)	15-20 mg/kg
Levamisol	(Ripercol, Levasol)	7.5 mg/kg
Tetr@sole	(Tramisol)	15 mg/kg
Ivomec'tm	(Ivomec)	1 cc/ 110 pounds
Albendazole	(Valbazen)	1 cc/30 pounds

Don't drink the milk for 4 days after giving the wormer.

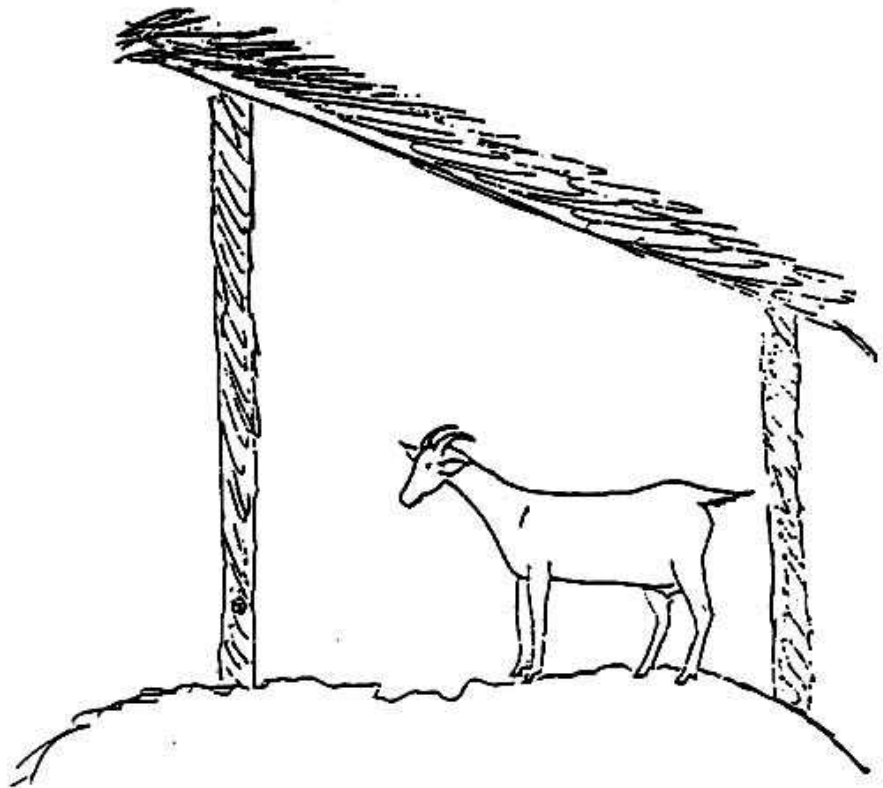
- If there is a problem with tetanus in the area, give the goats a tetanus vaccination every year.
- You should vaccinate the doe 3-6 weeks prior to kidding.
- Vaccinate the kids when they are 1 month old and then again at two months.
- When vaccinating a goat for the first time, give a second dose one month later.
- Trim the hooves often to prevent infection and deformation.
- Check your goats every day.

Goats don't like mud or rain. They can get depressed.



Goats need a place that is well drained.

They should have a shed for protection from the sun and rain.

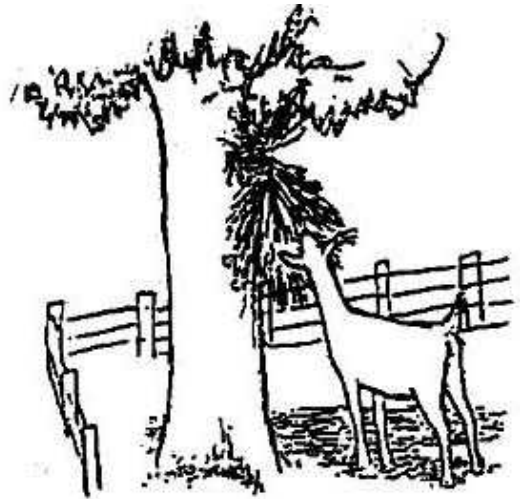
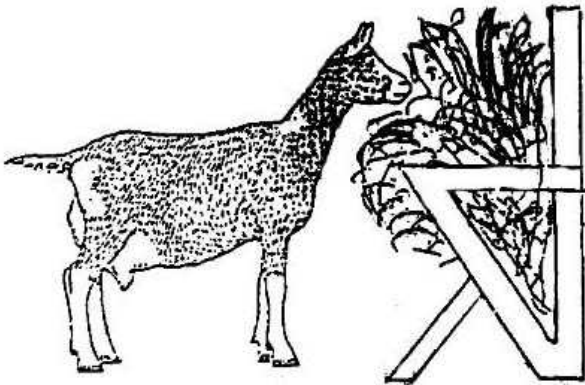


PREVENTING PROBLEMS WITH WORMS

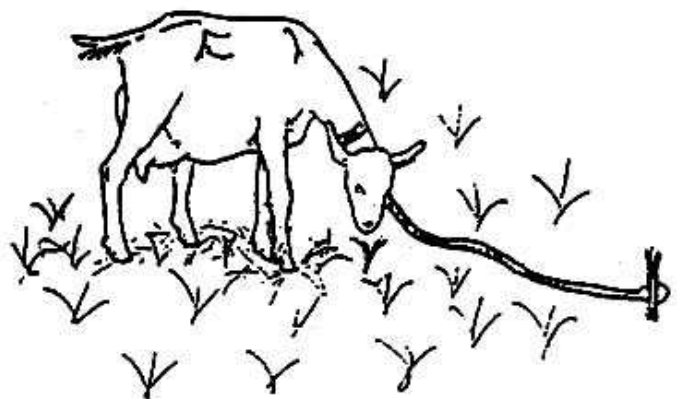
Give dewormer every three months



When you feed forage tie it up or put it in a feeder so that it can stay clean and off of the ground.

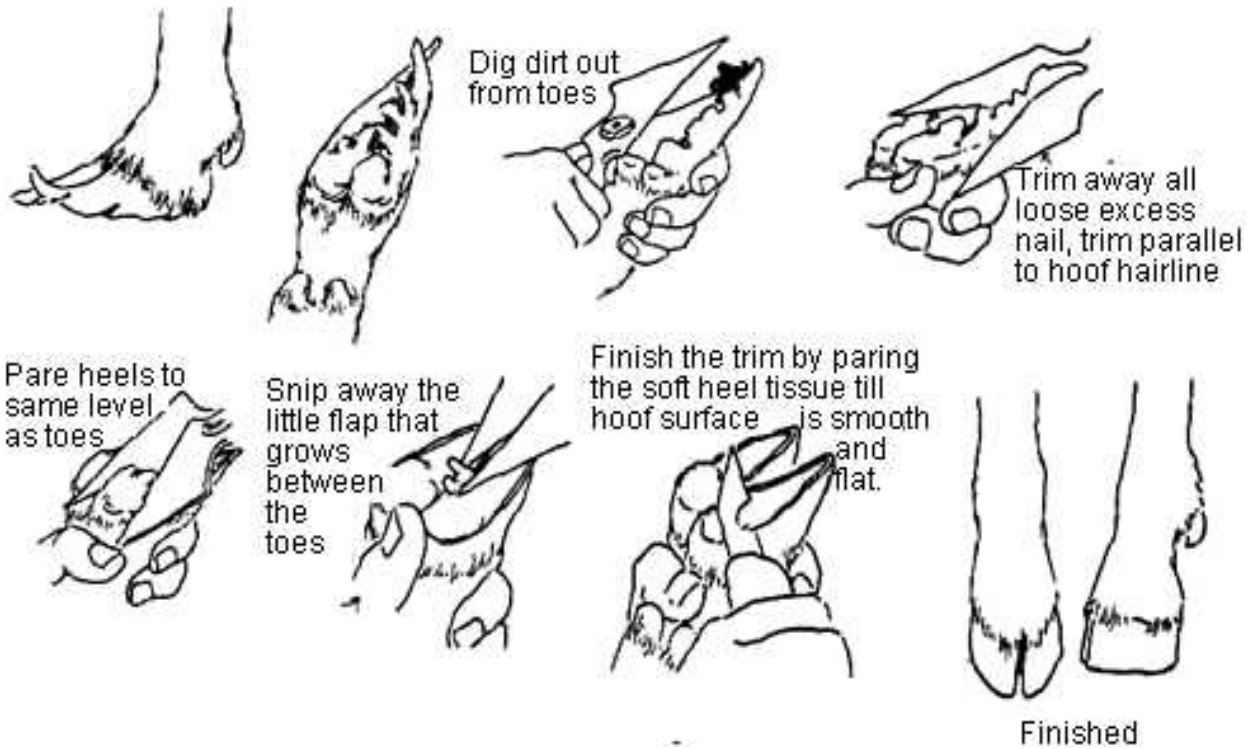


Stake the goats in clean areas that have not been contaminated by other goats change the place every day.

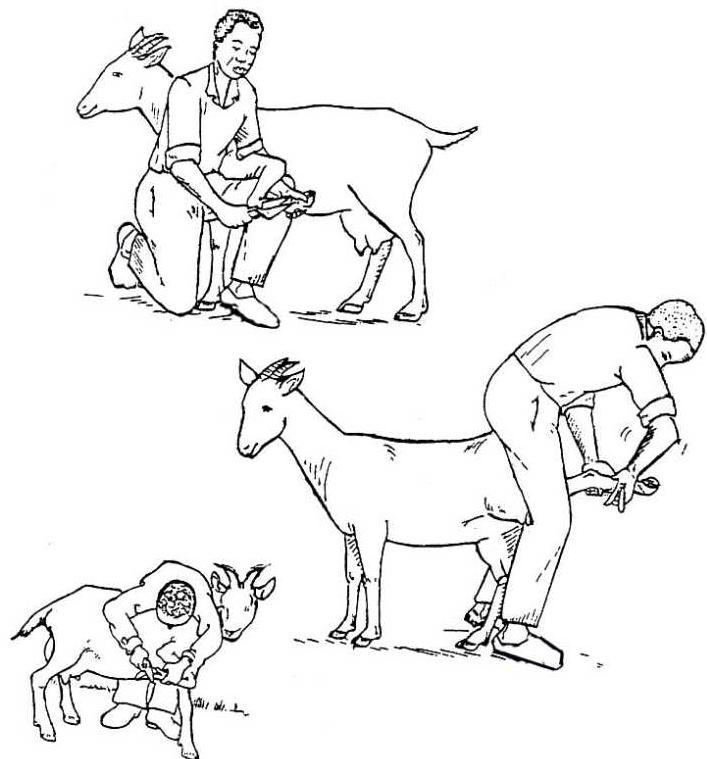


HOW TO TRIM GOAT HOOVES

When the hooves get like this, they need to be trimmed so they don't get infected or deformed



HOW TO HOLD A GOAT WHILE TRIMMING ITS HOOVES



BREEDING

Goats come into heat between 5 and 10 months of age.

Most goats come into heat in the months of April May, June and in August, September, and October. There are some that will come into heat at any time.

It helps to feed the doe extra for three week prior to breeding to improve chances for more kids.

Goats come into heat every 21 days and stay in heat for 1 to 3 days. The doe will seem agitated, bleat a lot, urinate frequently, and will be interested in the buck.

Breed the doe with the buck twice while it is in heat, or turn the buck in with it.

The doe takes 5 months to kid after breeding. If you breed it 20 March, it will kid about 20 August. Give the doe more feed for six week prior to kidding.

DELIVERY

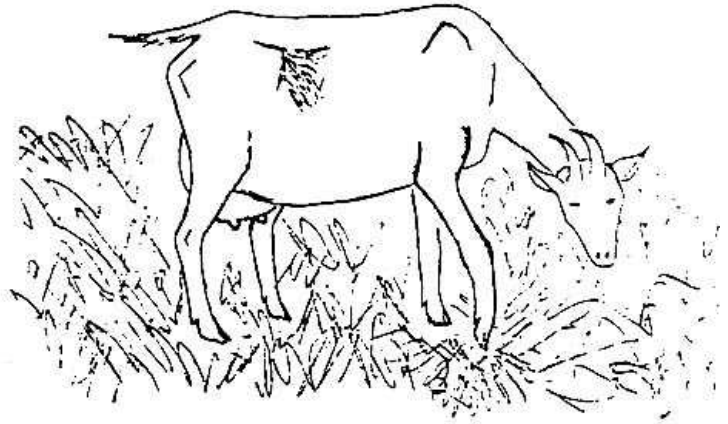
If every thing goes well, the doe will kid in one to two hours time after it starts labor. If the doe has not kidded one hour after the water breaks, raise its rear end to help the kid change position inside. This may help the doe kid on her own.

If the doe still has problems, wash your hand and arms. Then wash the does vulva and gently enter your hand and try to pull the kid. After helping the doe, give her antibiotics (1 cc penicillin/30 pounds daily for three days).

Most does will shed the placenta within 4 hours time after kidding. If she has not shed the placenta after four hours, give her 1/2cc oxytocin every 2 hours. Also give her procaine penicillin daily for 3 to 5 days. If you have benzathine penicillin every two days (1 cc/30 pounds) or 1 cc LA 200 per 20 pounds every 3 days after delivery.

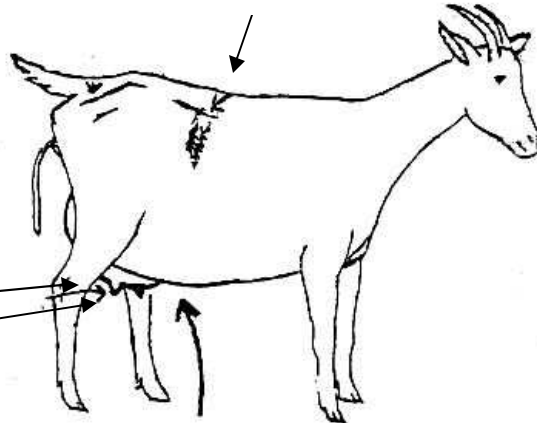
WITHIN 12 HOURS BEFORE DELIVERY THE DOE WILL
START SHOWING SIGNS THAT DELIVERY IS CLOSE

The doe stays by herself.
She is nervous.
She paws the ground.



There is a depression

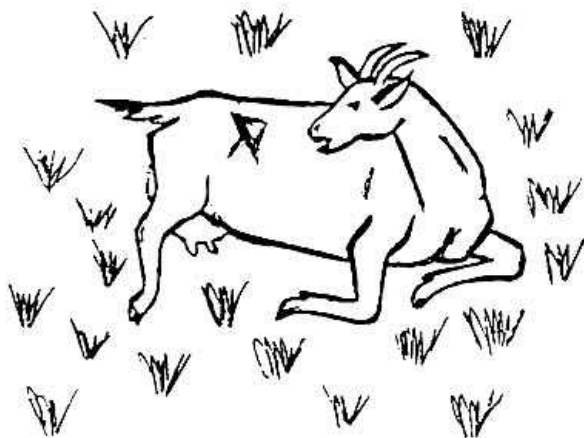
There is a thick mucous discharge from the vulva. →



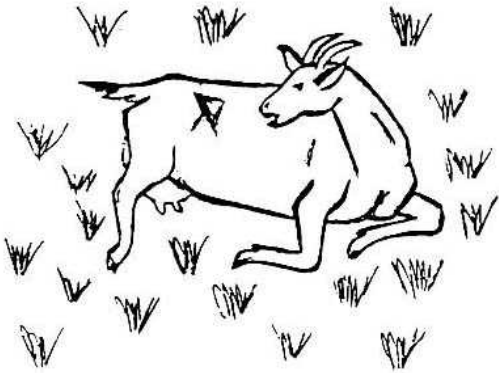
The udder is full.
Colostrum may wax
at the end of the

The stomach drops

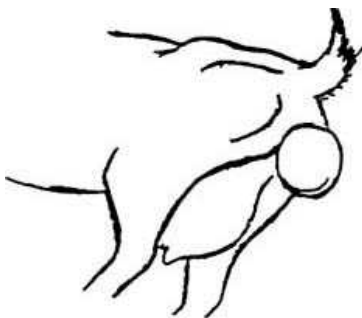
She lays down often.
She looks at her side.
She is uneasy.
She bleats a lot.



NORMAL DELIVERY



When you see signs of labor put the doe in a place by herself that is clean and has straw.



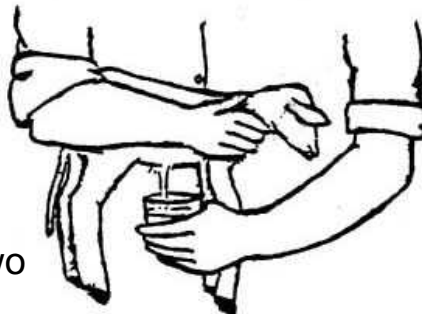
Her water breaks.



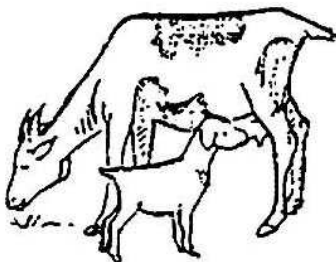
The kid should appear within an hour after the water breaks.



The kid should be born within two hours time after the water

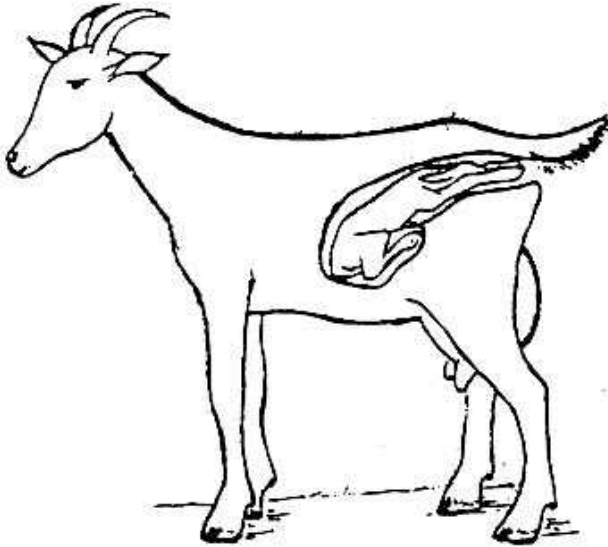


Dip the navel chord in disinfectant. (Tincture of iodine).

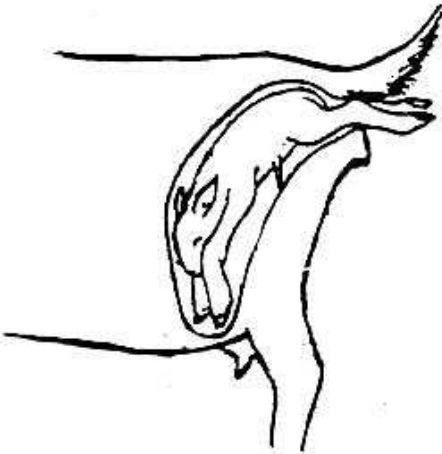


Let the kids nurse as soon as possible so they can get colostrum. Colostrum is the first milk from the mother. The colostrum will protect the kid from many diseases.

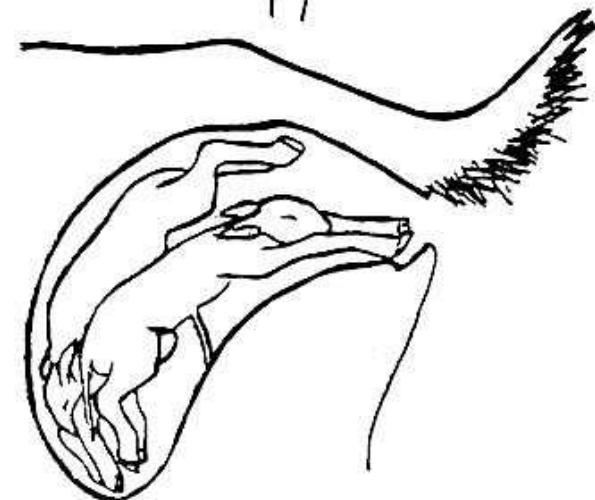
NORMAL POSITION FOR DELIVERY



Position of the kid: The head is between the front legs facing forward. The front legs come out first.



Rear legs come out first

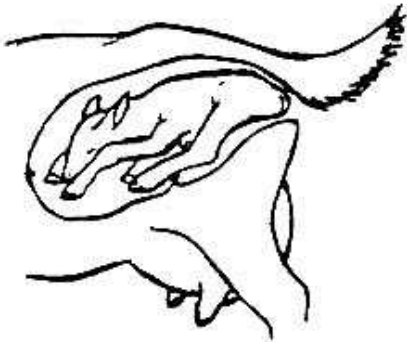


Both kids are in normal position in the uterus.

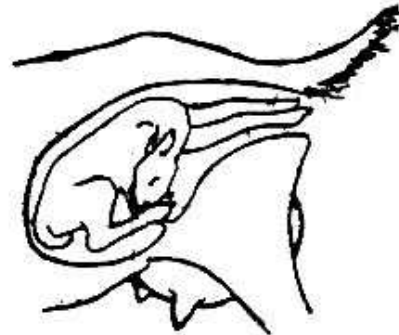
Push the kid forward and pull the rear legs back so the kid can come out.

All normal Positions at Birth

Rear of the kid coming first.

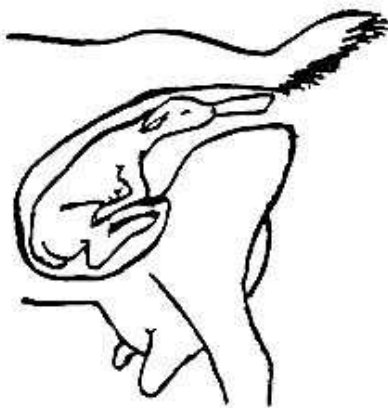


The head turned back.



Push the kid forward and turn the head so that it is positioned between the leg and pull the kid.

If only one leg appears and the other is turned backward the kid may not be able to deliver.



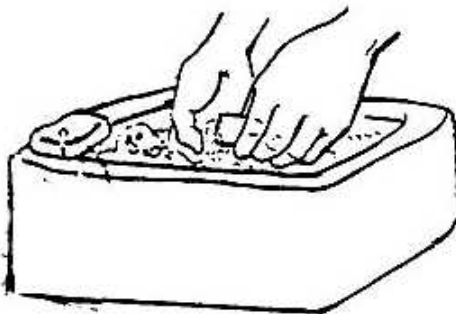
Push the kid and pull the leg that is turned back so that it can deliver. If the kid is upside down, turn it inside of the uterus until it is upright.

HELPING A GOAT WITH DYSTOCIA

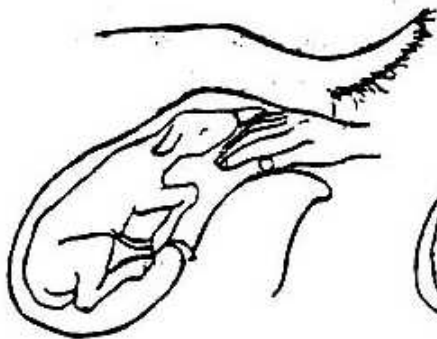
Cut the fingernails very short.



Wash the hands and arms very well with soap and water.



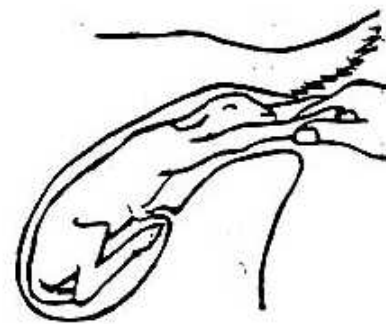
Wash the rear of the doe with soap and water.



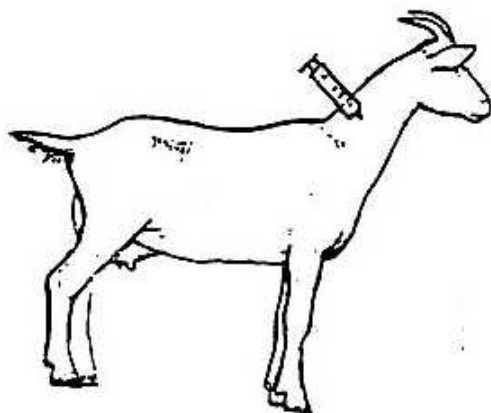
Push your hand inside very gently.



Move the kid inside the uterus so it can be delivered.



Pull the kid by the front legs. The front legs should come out before the head.



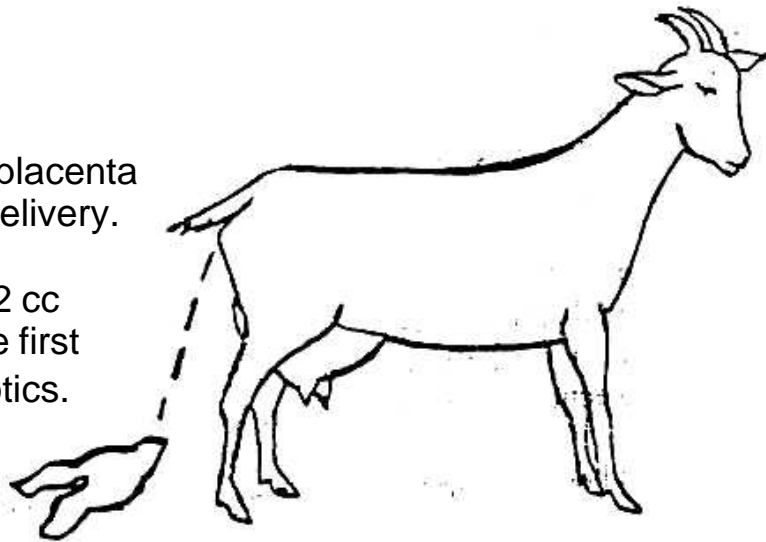
When the doe finishes delivery:
Give the doe antibiotics for 5 to 6 days.

Example:
Give 3cc of penicillin G every day for 5 days
or 3cc LA 200 every 3rd day for 6 days.

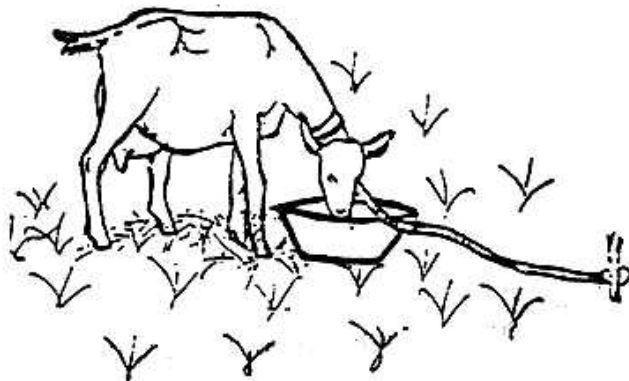
AFTER DELIVERY

The doe should shed her placenta within 4 hours time after delivery.

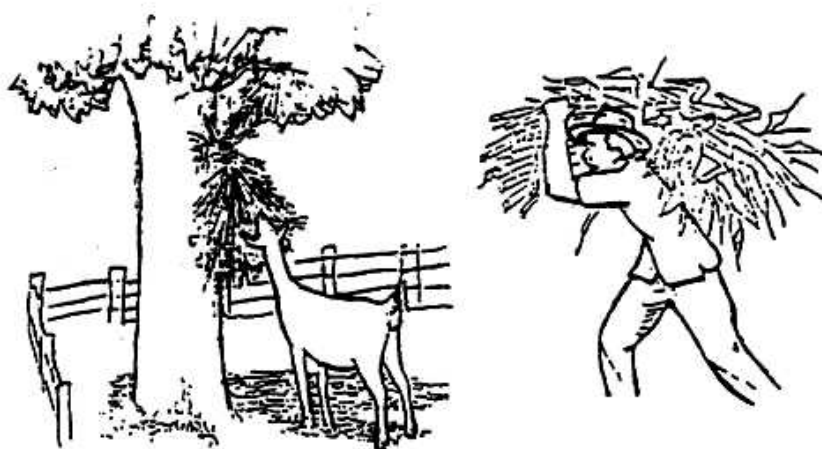
If she doesn't, give her 1/2 cc oxytocin every 2 hours the first day. Also give her antibiotics.



The doe needs **more** water to produce milk. If she doesn't get enough water she won't have milk for her babies. Give fresh, clean water 3 times per day.



The doe also needs more feed of good quality to produce plenty of milk.



CARE OF THE KIDS

When the kid is first born, dip the umbilical cord in a disinfectant such as iodine or alcohol. This can help prevent bacteria from entering the cord.

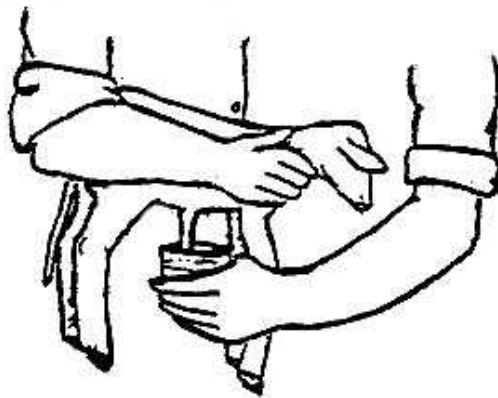
Help the kid nurse as soon as possible. It is very important for the kid to get colostrum as soon as possible. This will help protect it from infections and will help it pass the meconium.

De-bud the goats if they will be in a pen with others so they don't damage others with their horns. This should be done before 2 months. If you wait too long, it is much more difficult. If the goats will be in a large pasture, the horns may be good protection against dogs and wild animals.

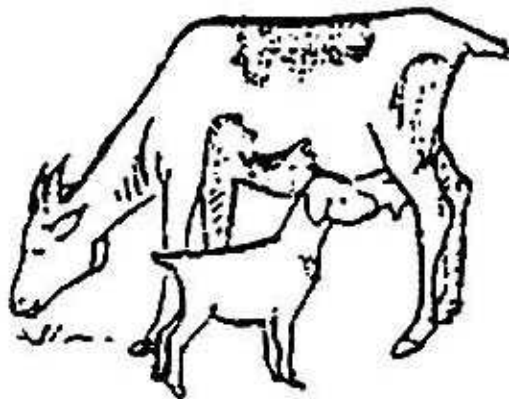
It is best to castrate the male goats before they are 3 weeks old.

If there is a problem with tetanus in the area, the kids should be vaccinated against tetanus at one month of age and again at two months.

Dip the umbilical chord
in disinfectant.



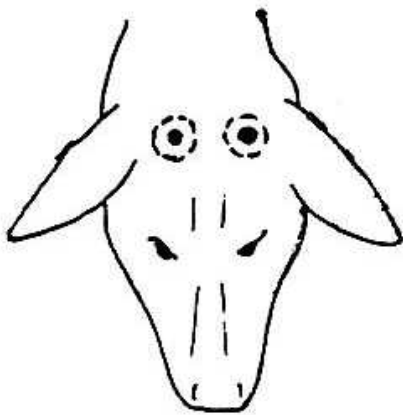
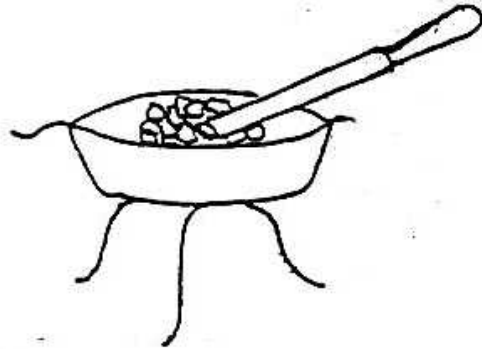
Let the kid nurse
quickly to get colostrum



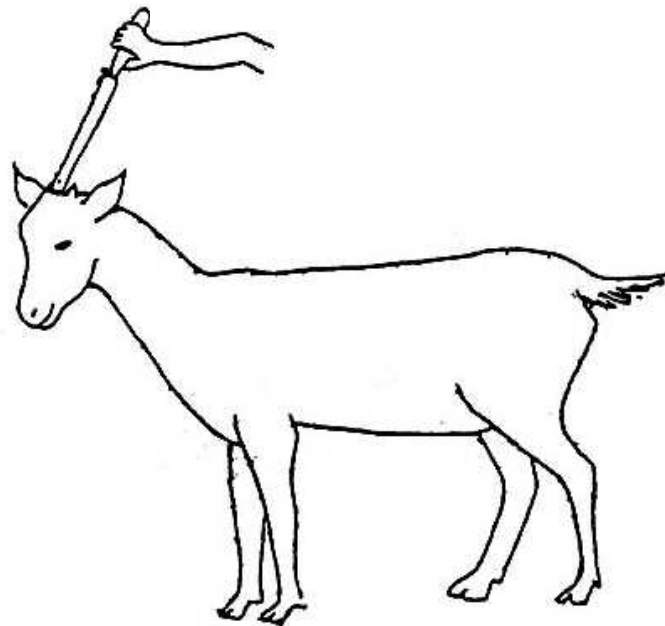
DE-BUDDING

The kids should be de-budded if they are going to be kept in a pen, so they will not hurt the other goats. This should be done as soon as you see the horn buds.

Heat up a metal pipe 1/2 inch in diameter.



After it is very hot, place it on the small buds for 15 seconds. You need someone to hold the kid very still to keep it from being injured.

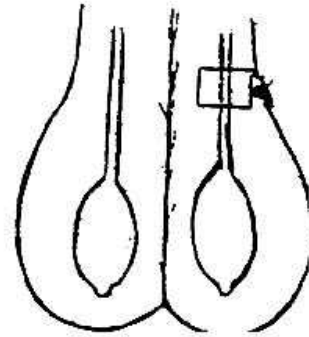
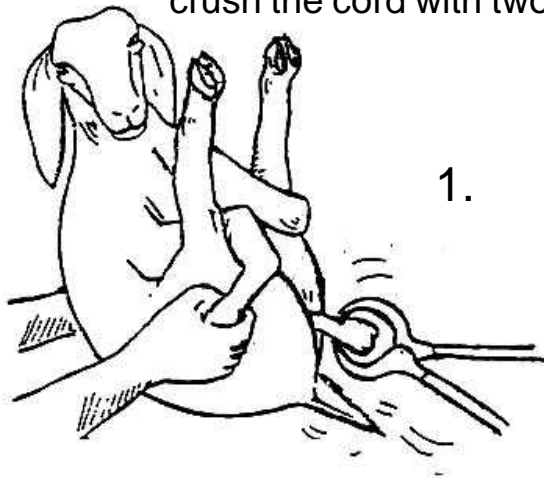


If it is burnt properly you will see a mark around the horn bud.

Attention: be careful not to burn the bud too much and damage the brain.

CASTRATING A GOAT

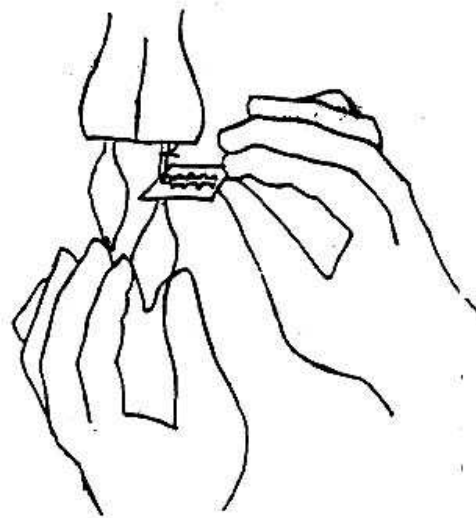
There are two ways to castrate a goat. You can crush the cord or you can cut the scrotum and remove the testicles. You can crush the cord with two pieces of wood or an instrument called a burdizzo.



Location to crush the cord.



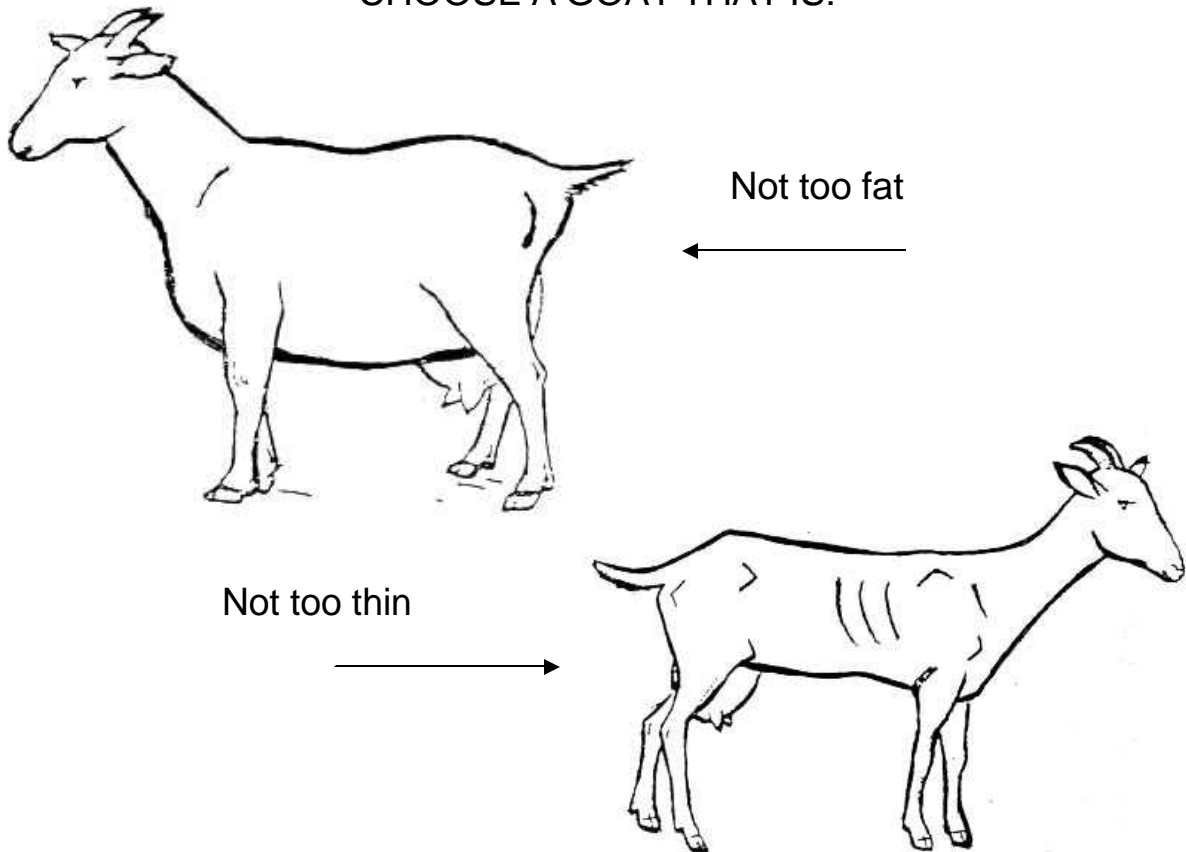
Clean the scrotum with soap and water.



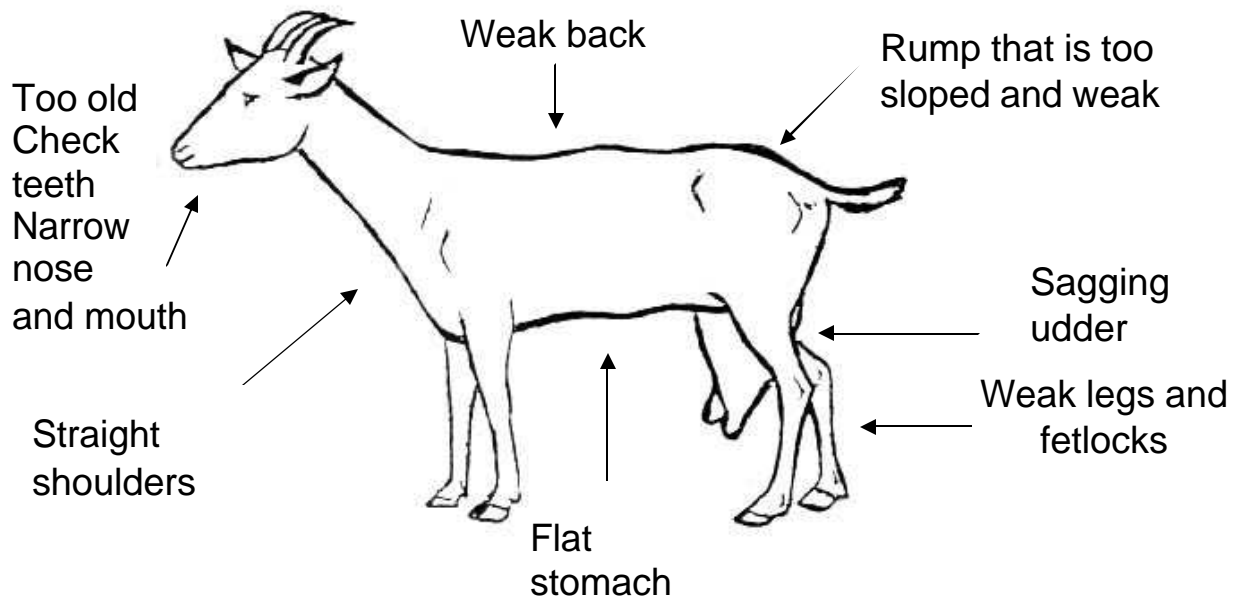
Cut it with a clean sharp blade. Pull the testicles and cut the cord. If the goat is large, you can tie off the blood vessels before cutting. Spray with insecticide and give antibiotics for three to four days for infection and tetanus.

CHOOSING A DOE TO BUY

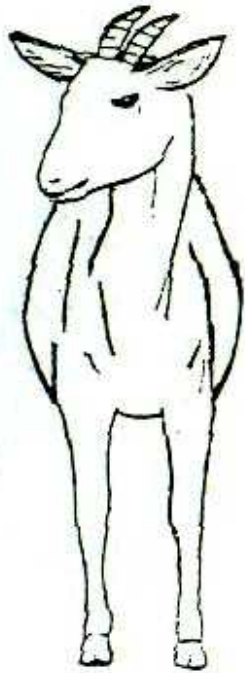
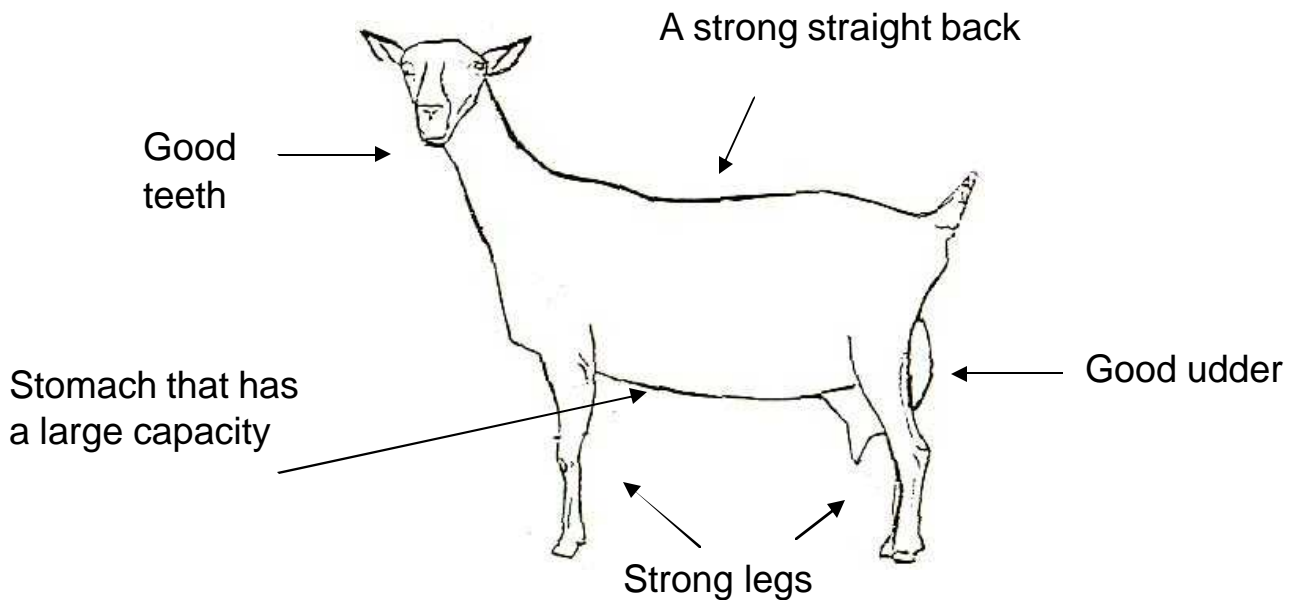
CHOOSE A GOAT THAT IS:



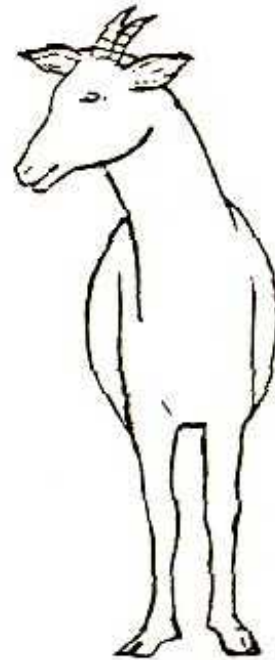
DO NOT CHOOSE ONE THAT HAS:



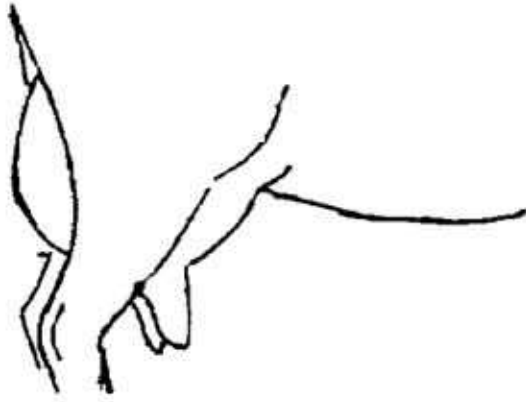
CHOOSE A GOAT THAT



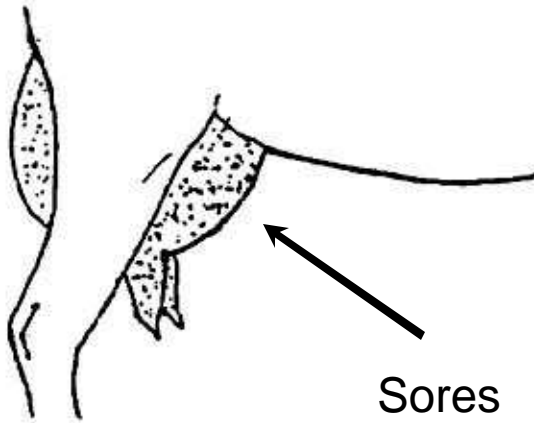
Good
Legs that are
straight



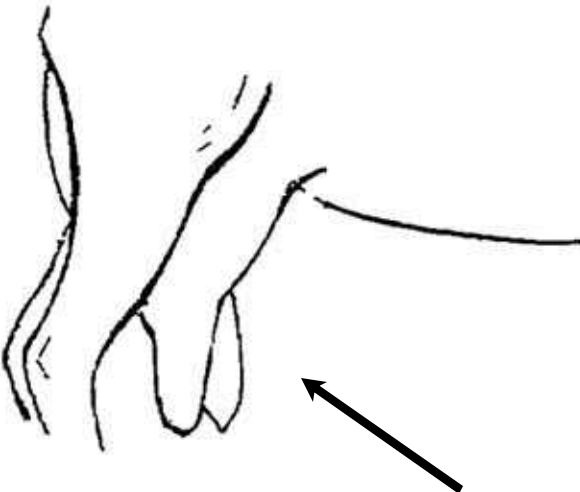
Bad
Legs are not
straight



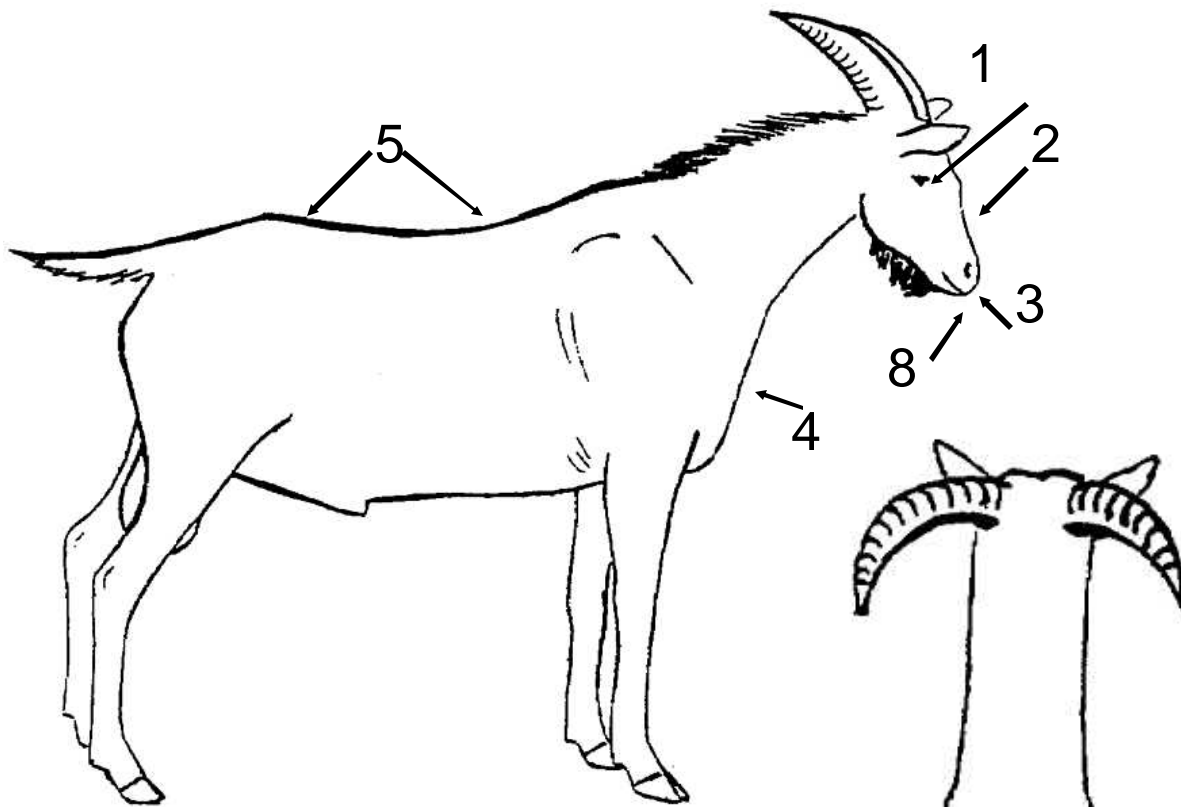
Good



Bad



This udder is weak and the teats are too big.



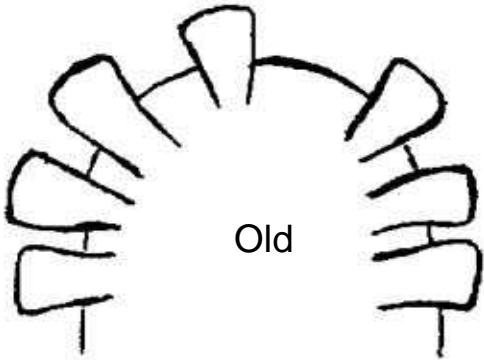
HOW TO CHOOSE A BUCK TO BUY

A good buck has:

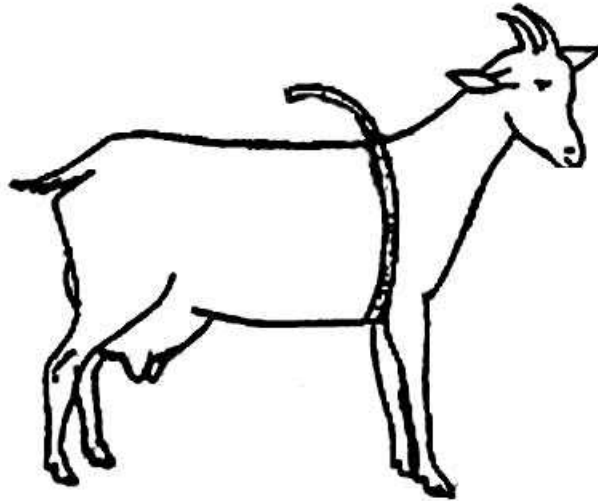
1. Clear eyes
2. Large head with a long mandible.
3. Large mouth and nose
4. Heavy muscled
5. Large and strong body
6. Strong back with large rump
7. Large testicles that are the same size
8. Good teeth



TO AGE A GOAT LOOK AT THE LOWER INCISORS (FRONT TEETH)



WEIGHING A GOAT WITHOUT A SCALE



Measure the size of the goat with a measuring tape behind the front legs.
Tighten the tape before you take the measurement.

Now look at the table to get the weight:

Centimeters	Inches	Pounds	Centimeters	Inches	Pounds	Centimeters	Inches	Pounds
25	10	4	53	21	35	81	32	101
28	11	5	56	22	39	84	33	110
30	12	6	58	23	45	86	34	120
33	13	8	61	24	50	89	35	130
36	14	10	63	25	57	91	36	140
38	15	12	66	26	63	94	37	150
41	16	15	68	27	69	96	38	160
43	17	19	71	28	75	99	39	170
46	18	23	73	29	81	102	40	180
48	19	27	76	30	87	104	41	190
51	20	31	79	31	93	107	42	200

WHEN YOU KEEP A GOAT IN A PEN:



- YOU can control the breeding.
- YOU can watch the goats better.
- YOU must find feed for the goats
- It is easier to give clean water and good hay.

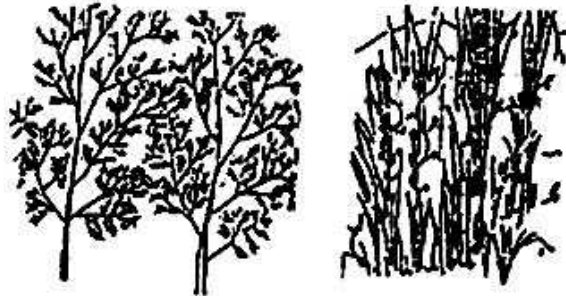
BUT TO GET THE BENEFITS OF A PEN:



YOU must give them fresh clean water everyday.

YOU must plant forage for the goats.

YOU must conserve forage for the dry season. This is called hay.



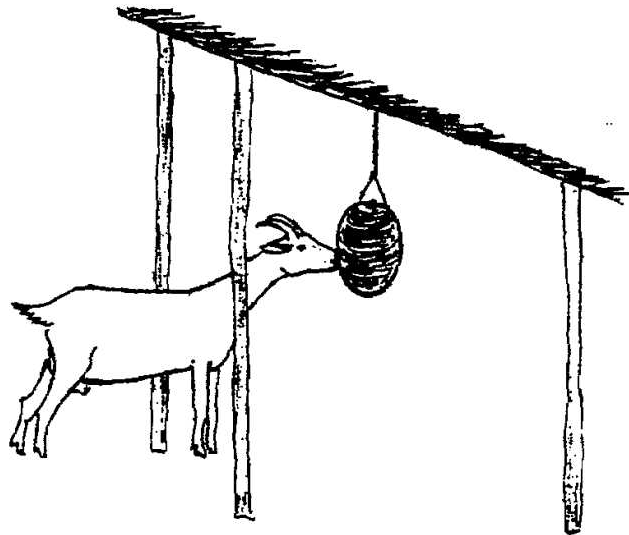


You must give worming
medicine at least every
three months

It Is Good to Give The Goats Salt

Put the salt in a gourd.
Hang the gourd at a
height the goat can
reach.

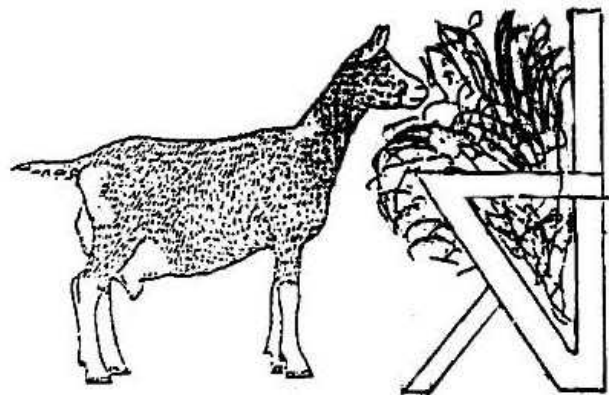
The salt will soak through
the gourd. The goat will
lick the salt from the gourd.



WHEN YOU KEEP YOUR GOATS IN A PEN YOU MUST CUT FORAGE AND BRING IT TO THEM

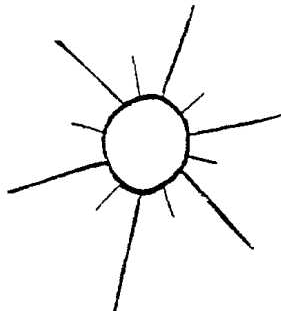
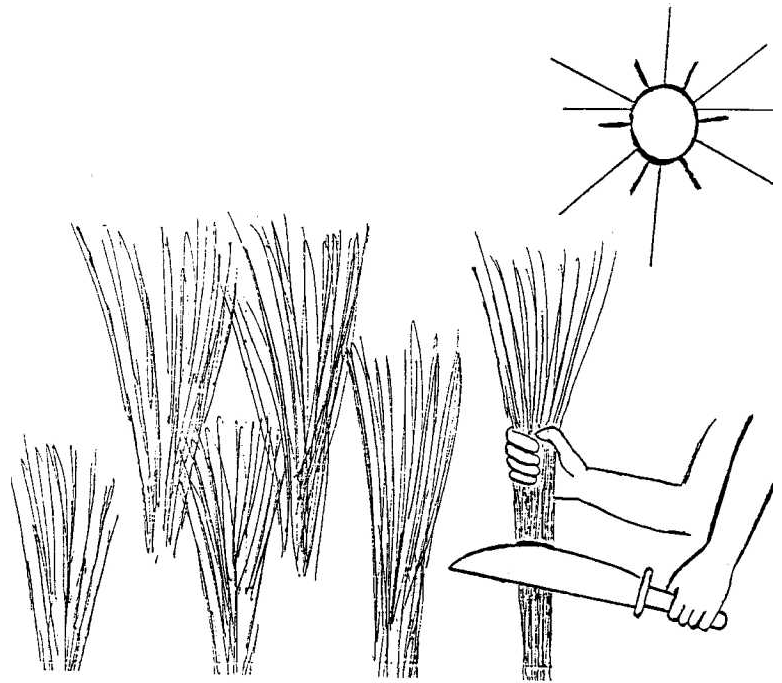


It is better to put the hay in a feeder or tie it up so the goat will have clean feed that isn't contaminated with worm eggs. Goats will not eat dirty food.



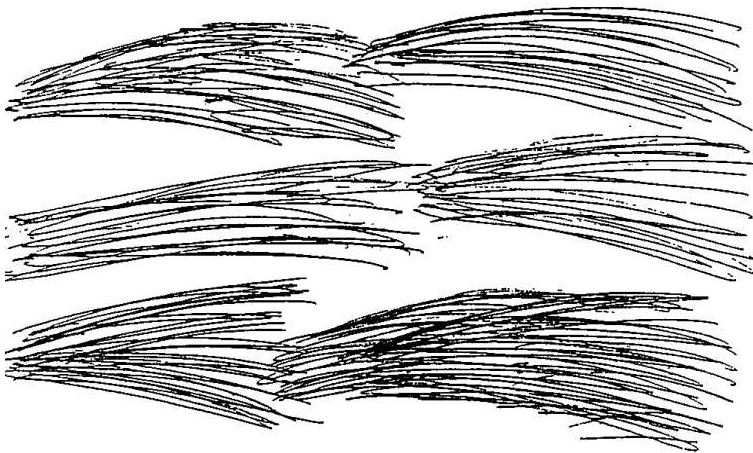
MAKING GOOD HAY

It is best for the forage to be green and young to make the best hay. When you make hay, you will conserve it for the dry season. Hay will keep the goats in dry season when there isn't good grass for the goats.



Spread the forage and turn it daily so that sun can dry it.

Turn the hay gently so that the leaves do not fall off.



HOW YOU CAN LOSE HAY

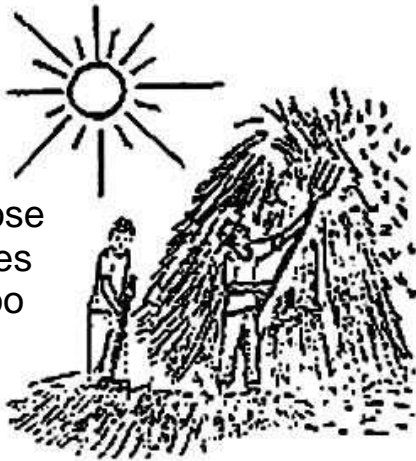


- Rain will make the hay spoil

- Don't make hay from old, dry forage.



Young green forage makes the best hay and has more nutrition.



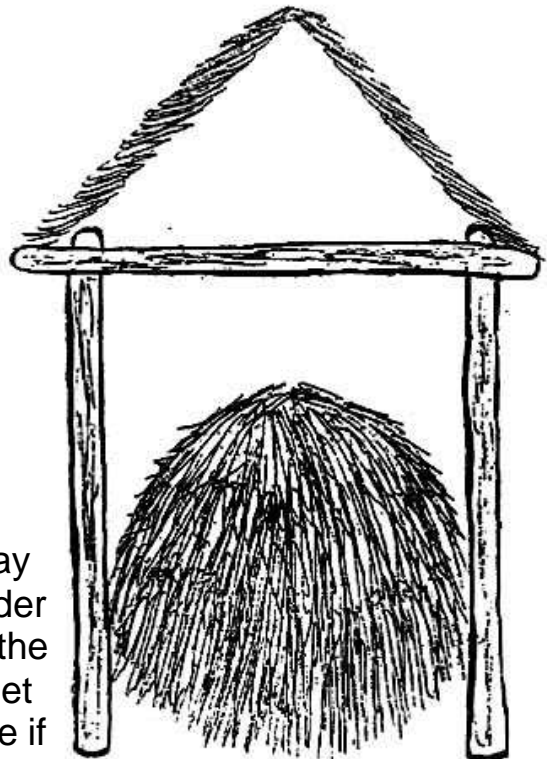
- It will lose its leaves if it is too dry.

To make the hay tastier, put a small amount of salt between each layer.

- If it is stacked wet, it will get hot and spoil.

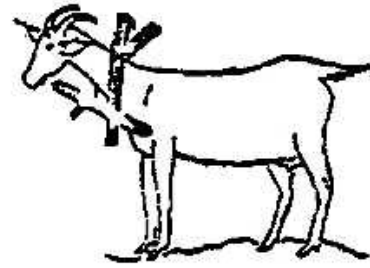


- Put the hay inside or under a shelter so the hay won't get wet, because if it gets wet it will spoil.

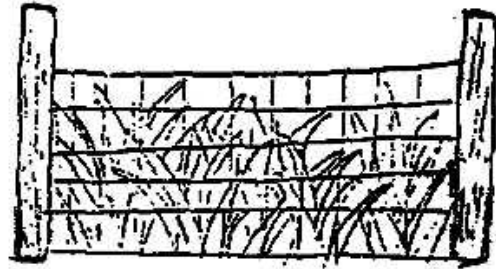


FENCING FOR A GOAT

You may use a yoke to help keep the goats from getting out.

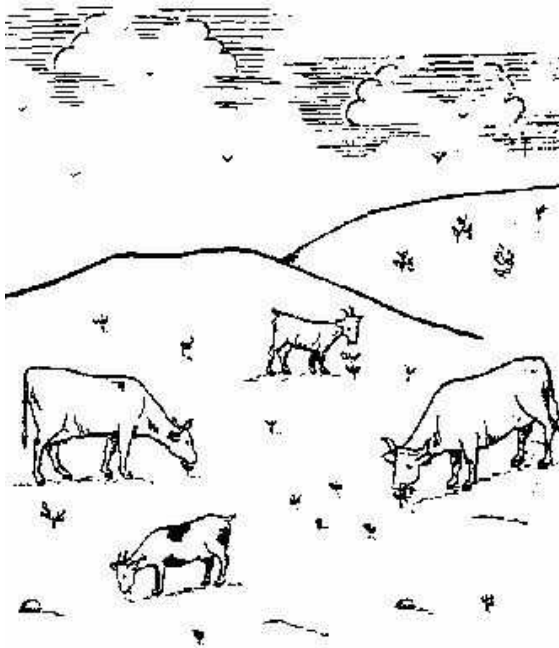


Use living trees for a post.



Use cactus or prickly vegetation

Don't Let Goats Run Loose



Goats running loose will kill small trees and destroy gardens

Keep Goats on a rope or in a pen

SIGNS OF SICKNESS OR DISEASE

A goat that is sick:

- May not want to drink or eat.
- May a large head.
- May have diarrhea.
- May be anemic. Check the conjunctiva around its eyes. If it is white, the goat is anemic.
- May have a fever. A temperature above 104 F or 40 C.
- May be lame.
- May show signs of pain.
- The goat may move slowly or may kneel on its knees because the legs hurt.
- He may kick at its stomach or stand with its back humped up because the abdomen hurts.
- Breathes fast or with difficulty.
- Stays by itself or lays down a lot.
- Is bloated.
- Blind.
- Nervous.
- Has a vaginal discharge.
- Rough dry hair.
- Swellings on the body.

INTERNAL PARASITES

Stomach and intestinal worms: When a goat is depressed, weak, is anemic, has a swollen head and neck, has diarrhea, and has rough, dry hair she is likely to have internal parasites. These worms suck the blood from the goat and make them anemic and weak. When a goat is anemic, their mucous membranes will be white or pale.

Treatment: Give the goat worming medicine every month for three months and then once every three months after that. You should alternate types of wormers each time so that the parasites do not build a resistance against one type of wormer. Dose is on page 6.

Lung worms: There are two types of lung worms, muellerius and dictyocaulus. The goats will get depressed and weak and may also cough. One must use a microscope to know for sure that the goat has lung worms.

Treatment: Fenbendazole and Ivermec are good for muellerius. Levamisole and Ivermec will work against dictyocaulus. See page 6 for the dosage.

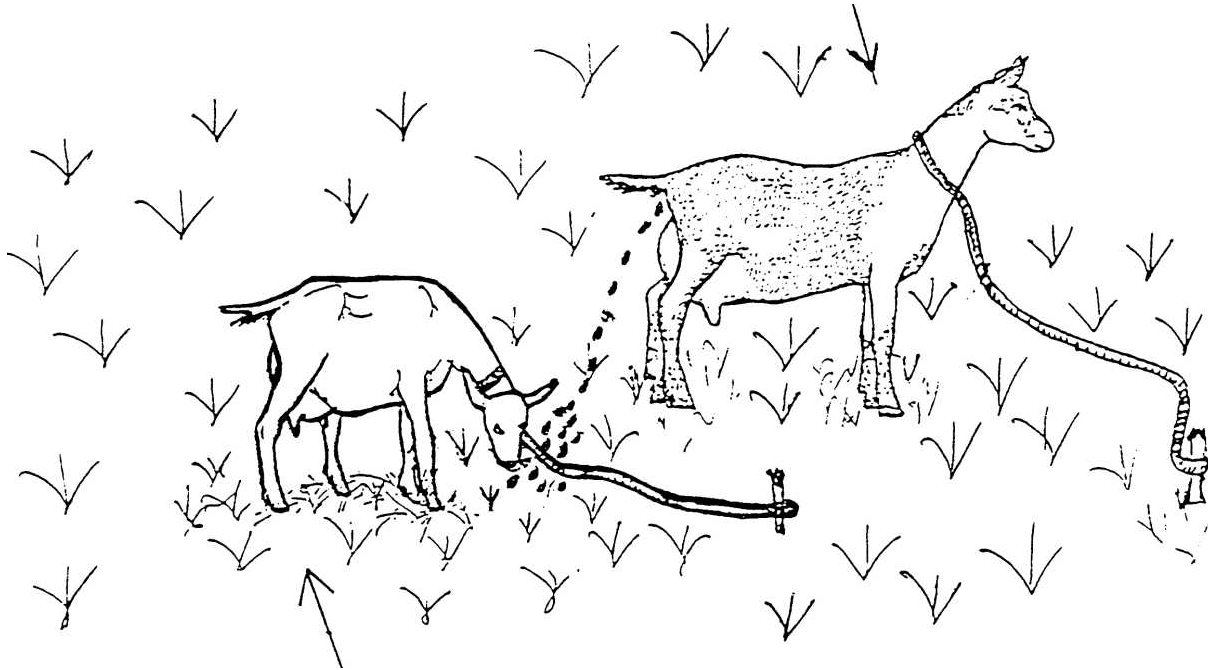
Liver flukes: Fasciola: A goat with liver flukes may be depressed, thin, and anemic. You may suspect liver flukes if goats graze where there is standing water with snails, because snails carry the parasite.

Treatment: Abendazole is given at 1 cc/30 pounds for three days.

Note: It is much better to prevent internal parasites by grazing on clean pastures and rotating pastures. Worm a newly purchased animals before putting it with the others.

HOW A GOAT CAN GET COCCIDIOSIS

This goat has intestinal worms.
When it defecates, it contaminates the grass with worm eggs.
This goat comes and eats where the other goat has defecated.
While it is eating, it picks up the worm eggs.
The worm eggs develop in the stomach.
Now this goat has worms also.



Coccidiosis:

You will see this most often in kids under 4 months of age. Coccidiosis attacks the small intestine and makes the goat weak with diarrhea and can kill them. The diarrhea may have blood in it. Microscopic confirmation of the feces is the best way to know if the goat has Coccidiosis.

Treatment:

Sulfa: Give 25 mg/ pound per day orally for three days. There are different kinds of sulfa...Sulfamethamethazine, sulfaguanidine, sulfadimethoxine, etc.

Amprolium: Give it orally at 5 mg/ pound once daily for 5 days. B-Complex or B-12 vitamins may need to be given to help build the blood.

EXTERNAL PARASITES

Lice: This is a small insect you might find in the hair of a goat. They are very small and hard to see, but they make the hair rough and the animal scratches a lot. They feed on the goat's blood and can make them anemic. Like internal parasites, this is a common problem.

Treatment: There are insecticide sprays, powders, or injections for lice.

Ivomec: This is an injectable and is dosed at 1 cc/ 110 pounds. Give the shot subcutaneously. This works very good and one treatment is usually enough. All other goats in the herd should be treated.

Coral (coumaphos): This is a powder to dust the animals.

Malathion 57% (liquid): Put two tablespoons in a gallon of water and bathe or spray the animal.

Malathion 24% (powder): Mix seven tablespoons in a gallon of water for bathing or spraying.

Lindane 12.5%: Mix one tablespoon in a gallon of water for bathing or spraying.

Asuntol (coumaphos): Mix one teaspoon in a gallon of water for bathing or spraying.

When using powder or spray, treat the animal every two weeks for three times.

Attention: These insecticides are poisons and should be handled carefully. Wear rubber gloves and a mask. Wash your hands with soap and water after working with these. Mark the bottle well and keep it out of reach of children.

Ticks: You can see these small arthropods on the animal. They also transmit anaplasmosis and babesiosis.

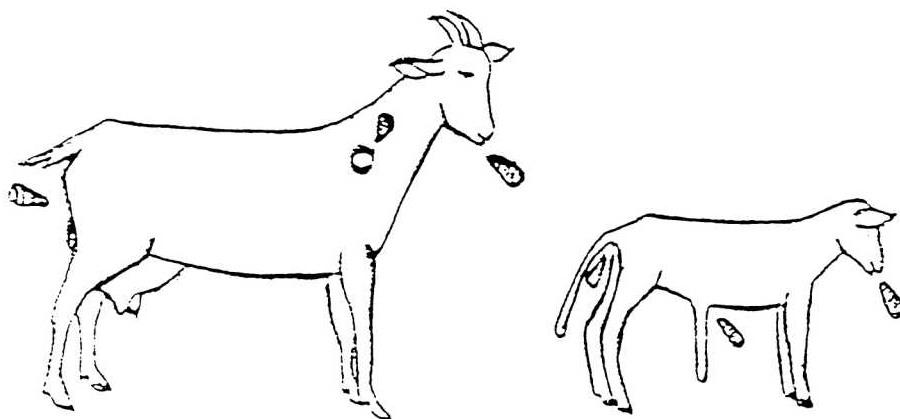
Treatment: Use the same insecticides as for lice. Treat the animal every two weeks if they have a problem. If the problem is bad, move them to a separate area after treatment.

Mange: (Sarcoptes) This is a microscopic arthropod that burrows under the skin and makes the animal scratch continually. They can greatly affect productivity of the animal.

Treatment: Use the same insecticides as for lice and treat all animals in the herd. Treat them every week for two or three treatments.

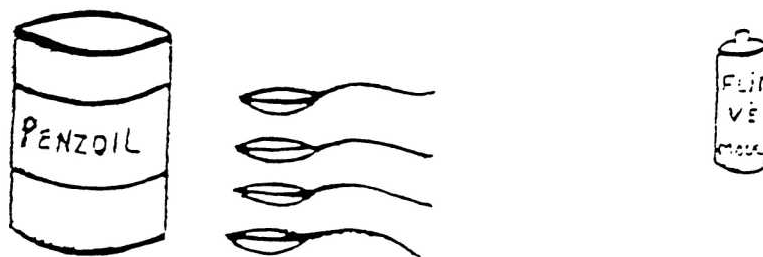
Maggots: These are fly larvae that can enter any type of wound, umbilical cord, or dirty, moist area. The flies lay their eggs on the wound and when they hatch, they enter the wound. Screw worms will continue to eat live flesh and enlarge the wound.

Treatment: When the animal has a wound spray it with insecticide such as Catron III three times per week until it heals. Watch goat kids to make sure maggots don't attack the umbilical cord. If you don't have insecticide spray, you may mix 1 quart of oil with 4 tablespoons of 57% liquid Malathion. This may be applied around wounds to treat or prevent maggots. Don't use too much, because this is poison. If the wound already has maggots, clean the wound out with water and a disinfectant.



Maggots can enter the gums, the umbilicus, vulva, or any wound or abscess.

Mix: 1 quart of oil with 4 tablespoons of liquid Malathion or use insecticide spray



Apply it to the wound

GENERAL PROBLEMS

Weak kids: Two to five days after birth, the kids can get too weak to nurse. This can happen if the kids do not get colostrum and bacteria can attack them. Without colostrum the kids can not fight off the bacteria and it is very hard to save them.

Treatment: Give them 1/2 cc penicillin once a day for 6 days or 1/2 cc LA 200 every three days for 6 days. Help them nurse or give them the mother's milk from a bottle. If the kid has diarrhea, give it electrolytes orally (1 teaspoon salt and 3 teaspoons of sugar per 1 coke bottle of water) each time it has diarrhea. Use a clean bottle.

Diarrhea: There are several things that can cause diarrhea: worms, bacteria, Coccidiosis, viruses, and certain plants and poisons. If the kid does not get colostrum the first day, it will likely get diarrhea.

Treatment: Remove any plants, feed, or poison that may have caused the problem. No matter what the cause, give oral electrolytes. (dosage above)

Wormer: If the kid is more than a month old, give worming medicine. See dosage on page 6.

Antibiotics: Give the kid sulfadiazine-trimethoprim (5 mg/pound twice a day). This is good for both bacteria and may help with Coccidiosis.

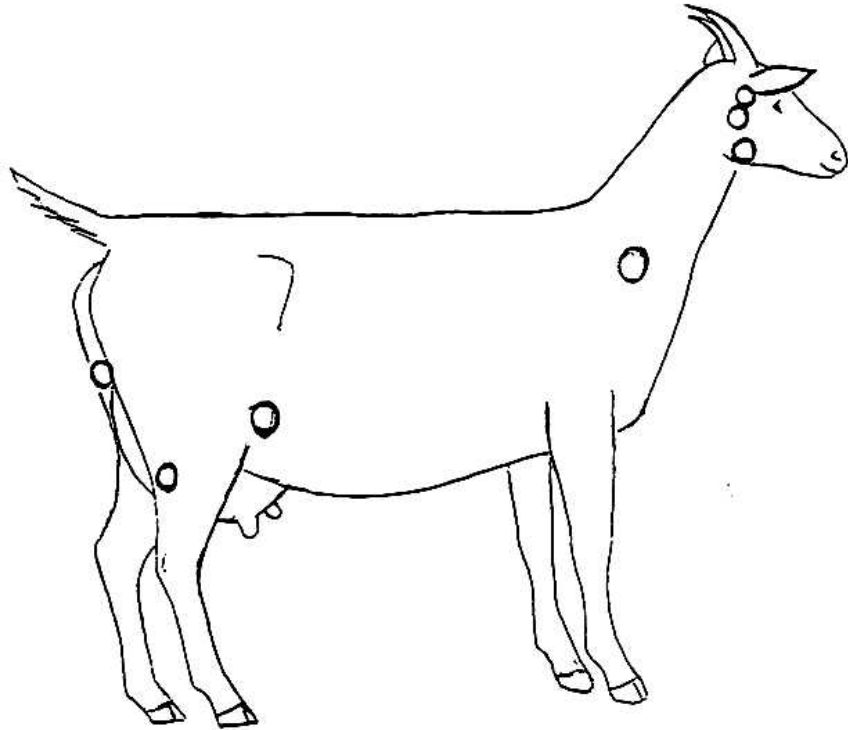
Abscesses: This is a pocket full of pus, usually just under the skin.

Caution: If you use the same needle on another animal that you used on a goat with abscesses, it may also get abscesses.

Treatment: Wait until the abscess is soft and then lance it large enough so the pus can drain out. Clean it out with water and disinfectant, then spray it with insecticide to prevent maggots from entering. Don't perform this procedure where the pus will drain on the ground where other goats graze. The pus is full of bacteria and will cause problems in the other goats. Remember, after you lance the abscess, the goat may still carry the bacteria in its throat and can still pass it on to other goats.

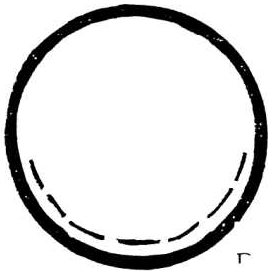
Abscesses

Each circle is a place where goats get abscesses most often.



When the abscess is soft:

- Open the abscess towards the bottom and large enough for it to drain.
- Clean it well with water and disinfectant.
- Spray it with insecticide.
(Screw-worm spray)
- Don't let the pus fall where there are other goats.
- It is best to burn the pus so it won't contaminate the other goats.



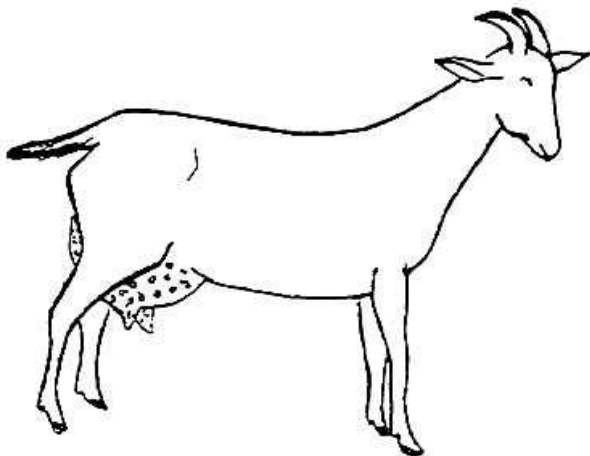
DO NOT BUY A GOAT WITH AN ABSCESS

Goats with abscesses can give it to the other goats. Even if you treat the abscess, the goat may still have more abscesses in its throat and contaminate the other goats.

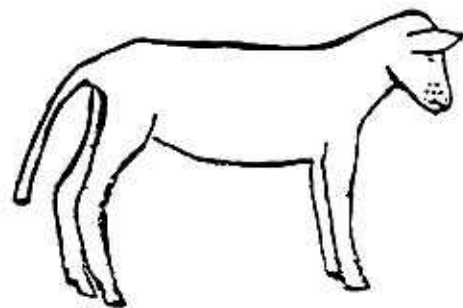
Contagious Ecthyma: This is caused by a virus and may cause sores on the mouth or udders of the goats.

Treatment: There is no treatment for the virus, but you can use antibiotic ointment on the sores to help prevent bacterial infection. The sores on the mouth cause pain and the kids may not nurse. You may have to hand feed the kids if this happens. The sores on the udder may also hurt and the mother won't let the kids nurse. Once this goat has this once, it will never have it again. Don't purchase a goat and mix with your herd that has contagious ecthyma.

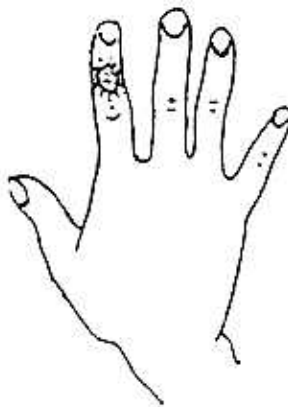
Caution: Be careful not to handle the sores without gloves this virus can cause the same sore in humans.



Sores on the udder of the doe.



Sores on the mouth of the kid.



Sores on a person's hand.

Abortions: A doe can abort if the feed is lacking in nutrition, if she is butted by another goat, if she eats some type of poison, or by some types of microorganisms.

Treatment: If you have only one goat that aborts, give her antibiotics for three days afterwards. Give her good feed and breed again when she is in good shape.

If several goats abort you need to find the cause. Check the feed to see if it is good. Also check to see if there is a goat that is fighting the others. After that give all your goats antibiotics to prevent further abortions. If a laboratory is available, check with it to see what samples may be sent for tests.

Dose of antibiotics:

Give 1 cc procaine penicillin per 30 pounds daily for three to six days.

or

Give 1 cc benzathine penicillin per 30 pounds every two days for 6 days.

or

Give 1 cc LA 200 per 20 pounds every 3 days for six days.

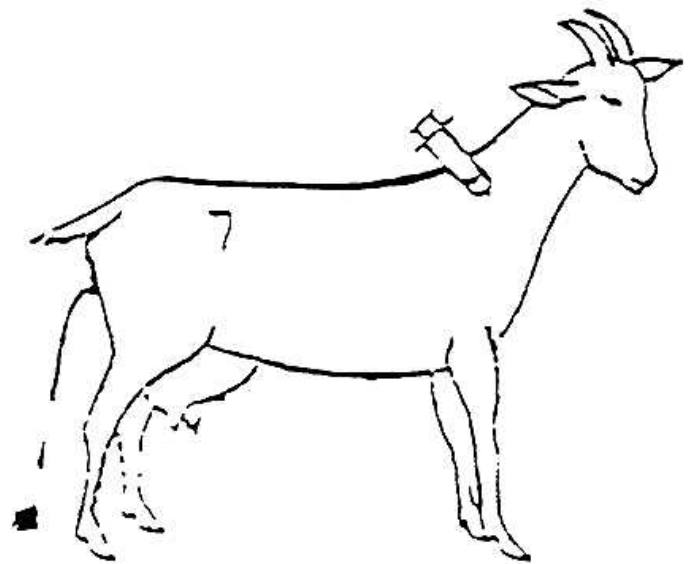
or

Give 5 mg Terramycin per pound daily for four to six days.

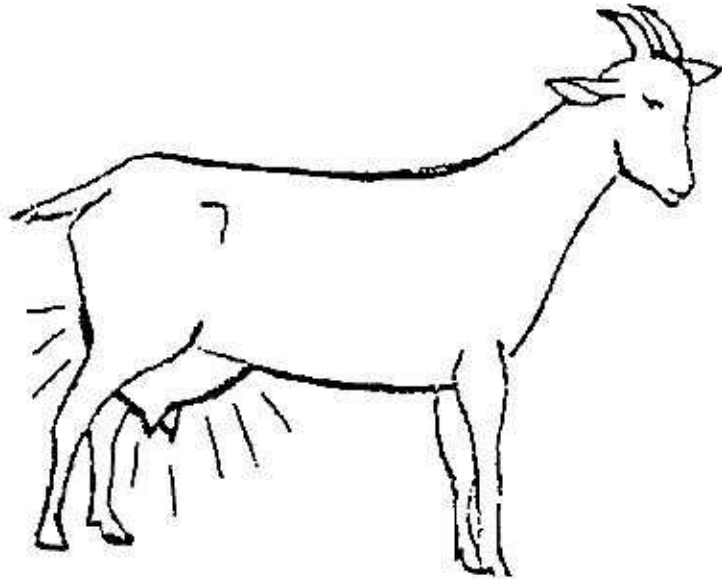
Separate the does that have not aborted from those that have and move them to a new area.

Metritis: This is an infection of the uterus. This can occur if the goat does not shed all of the placenta or if they shed the placenta within four hours after kidding or if they have aborted. Bacteria entering into the uterus cause infection. There may be pus and bad odor coming from the vulva.

Treatment: Give antibiotics such as Penicillin or Tetracycline for four to six days at the same dose as for abortions.

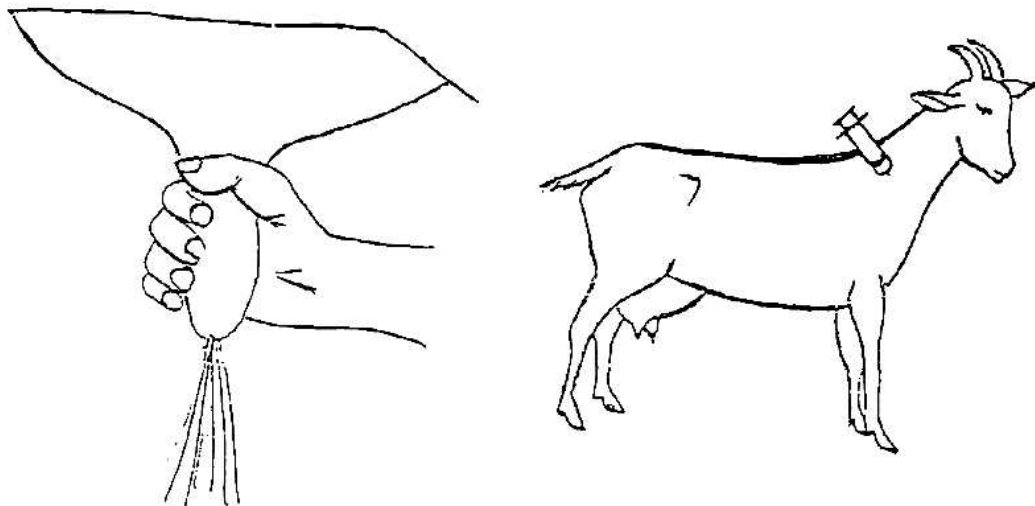


MASTITIS



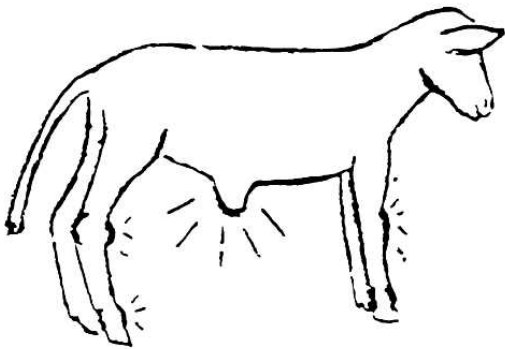
Mastitis: This is an infection of the udder because of a wound or because bacteria entered the udder through the teat. When a goat has mastitis, the udder will be swollen and hot. The milk may be thick and clabbered or may look like water. The udder may also dry up. The doe will have a fever. If the udder is very sore, don't let the kid nurse.

Treatment: It is very important to milk out the udder several times per day until it heals. *Give the doe antibiotics such as Penicillin or LA 200 at the same dose as for abortions.*



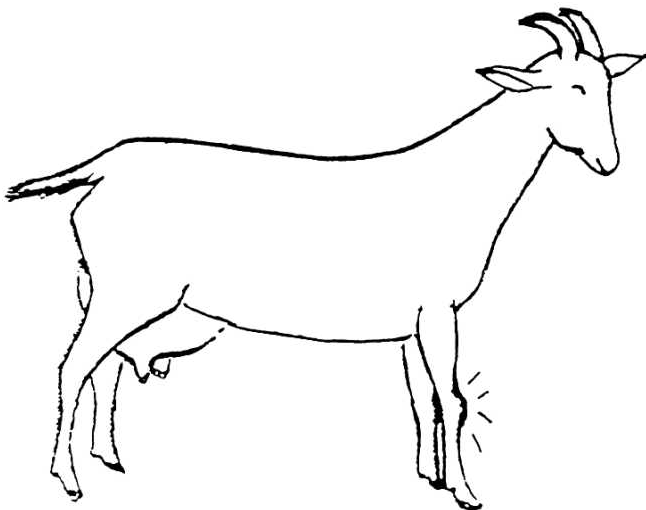
Infection of the umbilicus and joints: When this happens, the umbilicus and joints will swell and get hot. The kid will be lame and have a fever. This happens because of bacteria entering the umbilical cord when the kid was just born. The bacteria then pass throughout the body and do much damage.

Treatment: If you don't move quickly to treat the umbilical infection, the bacteria will quickly move to the joints. Give 1 cc procaine penicillin per 30 pounds daily for 5 days or 1 cc benzathine penicillin per 10 pounds every 2 days for 6 days. Open the umbilicus so that it can drain and spray it for maggots. Prevention: Keep the kids where it is clean and dry. Dip the umbilical cord in disinfectant such as iodine or alcohol when they are born.



Joints swollen because of infection.

Umbilicus swollen because of infection.



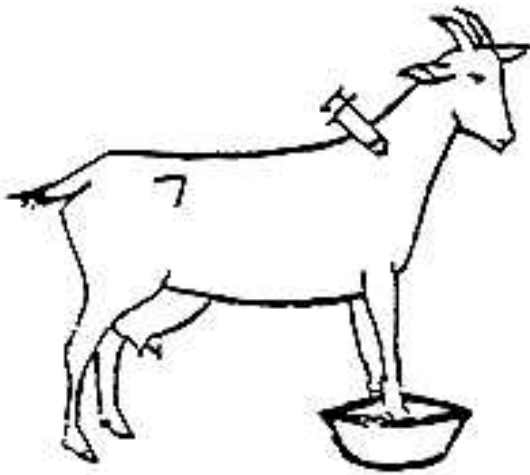
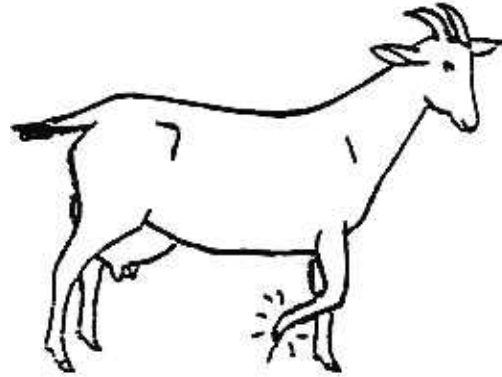
Arthritis: Problem in the joints because of infection or old age.

Treatment: There is not a good treatment for this. There is medicine for the pain such as aspirin.

Joints swollen because they are infected or the joints are large because of old age.

Infection of the foot (Foot Root):

When this happens the animal will be lame or refuse to move. The foot will be swollen between the hooves.



Treatment: Trim the hoof and look for a place where something may have pierced the foot. If there is something in the foot, remove it and put the animal in a place that is dry and clean and give penicillin or LA-200. If you find an abscess, open it and clean out the pus. Then soak the foot in a disinfectant such as Clorox (3 parts water to 1 part Clorox) for 20 minutes daily. Give penicillin or LA-200.

Trim the hoof and remove any object that may have stuck in the foot. Keep the goat in a dry, clean place.



Pneumonia: This is an infection of the lung. The animal will usually have a nasal discharge and have trouble breathing. They will have a fever and a cough.

Treatment: Give the animal penicillin or tetracycline until it is well. If you don't get improvement after two days, change the antibiotic. Use the same dose as for abortions (page 45).

Prevention: Keep the goats where they have fresh air. Don't keep them in a dirty, dusty pen. Have a shelter where they can stay out of the rain.

Tetanus: This is a deadly disease in goats that is caused by the tetanus organism entering a wound. The animal's body will be rigid and they can not move. The ears will be erect and they will jump when they hear noise.

Treatment: Give a triple dose of penicillin quickly (1 cc/10 pounds). Open and clean the wound with disinfectant. If you can find it, give 1500 units of tetanus antitoxin daily. Treatment is usually not successful.

Prevention: If you live in an area that has tetanus, you should vaccinate with tetanus toxoid. Procedure is given on page 6.

Rabies: Rabies can affect any mammal. Goats with rabies may first be weak in the rear legs and continually make a strange low bleating sound. It can not eat or drink. It may also act disoriented and sometimes be mean. If the goat bites a person or comes in contact with its saliva, they can also get rabies. The person should seek medical treatment quickly and the animal's brain sent to a laboratory for testing.

Treatment: There is no treatment for rabies. Don't eat the meat from an animal you suspect has rabies. The animal should be buried.

Prevention: All cats and dogs in the area should be vaccinated for rabies annually. Animals bitten by a mad dog or wild animal should be destroyed immediately. If you are in an endemic area for rabies, the goats can also be vaccinated with vaccine that is approved for domestic animals.

Anaplasmosis: This is a blood parasite of goats and cattle. The tick is the carrier of Anaplasmosis. It sucks blood from an animal that has the disease and then can transmit it to another. When a goat has Anaplasmosis, it becomes weak, depressed and anemic. It will also have a fever. The mucous membranes may be pale but most often yellow. Animals that survive may remain carriers.

Treatment: Give the goat Tetracycline (9 mg/pound daily for five days). LA 200 is best since it only needs to be given every 3 days. You may also give B-complex to help build the blood.

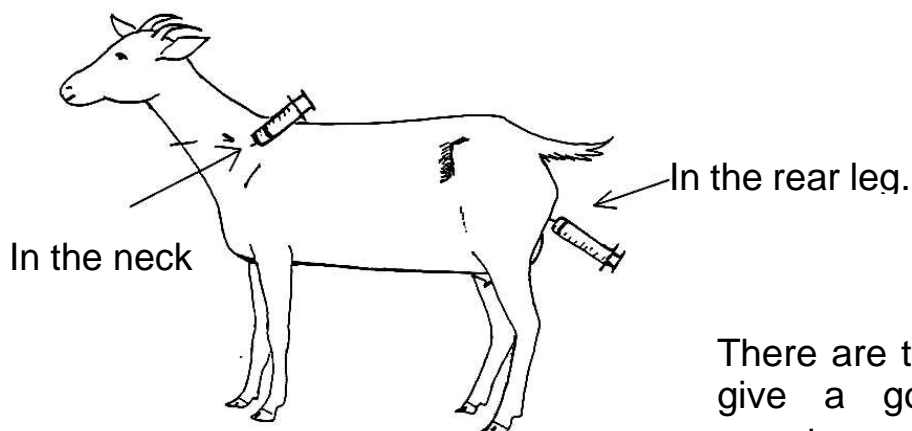
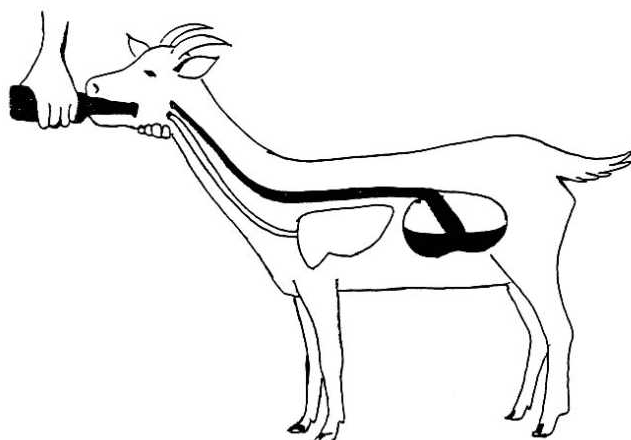
Prevention: Treat the goats for ticks. If there are many ticks, you may need to move them to a new area after treatment (see page 40).

Babesiosis: This is also a blood parasite like Anaplasmosis and is also transmitted by ticks. When a goat has babesia it is depressed, weak, and thin. It will have a high fever and may have blood in the urine. The mucous membranes will be pale because of anemia. The animal may also have neurological signs and act crazy. The difference in signs of Anaplasmosis is that there will be blood in the urine. With Anaplasmosis the membranes will usually be yellow. Diagnosis can be made by microscopic identification.

Treatment: The best treatment for Babesiosis is Acaprine 5%. The dosage is .1 cc per 10 pounds subcutaneously. Caution: You must know the weight of the animal because Acaprine is extremely toxic and an overdose may kill the animal. You may want to also give tetracycline. Babesia and Anaplasmosis can occur at the same time. B-complex will also be helpful in building the blood.

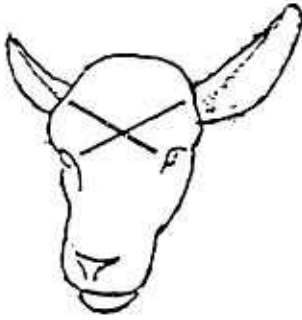
Prevention: Treating the animals for ticks in a Babesia endemic area is essential. Animals that survive Babesia can carry the parasite in their blood and be a reservoir of the disease. Ticks feeding on a carrier animal may then pass it on to the other animals.

You can give a goat liquid medicine from a bottle like this.



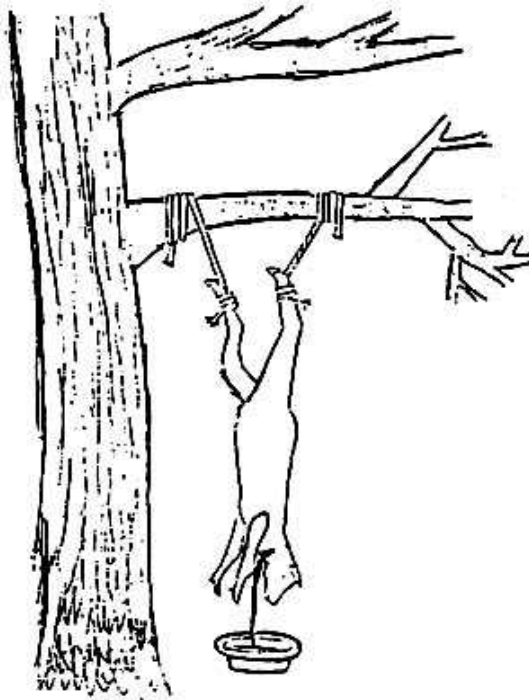
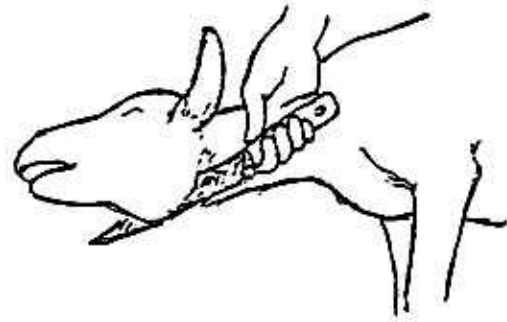
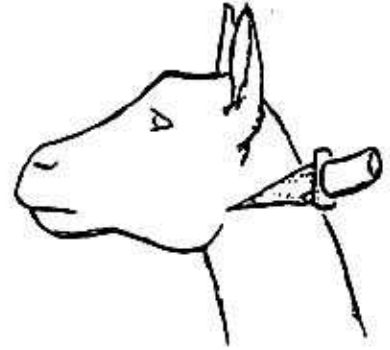
There are two places you can give a goat shots in the muscle.

KILLING A GOAT FOR MEAT



Hit the goat in the middle of the head just above the eyes so that he will be unconscious when you cut its throat.

Cut the goats throat so the blood will drain freely.



Hang the goat upside down so the blood will drain well.

If you do not bleed the goat quickly the meat will spoil faster.