

**THE BEST ONE DAY SHOW IN CORNWALL
STITHIANS SHOW**

**11th JULY
Contact
Mrs L DODD
07939826585**

XX

CAMBORNE SHOW

**16th July
Contact
Mrs A Prout
01209717656**

XX

MALE & YOUNGSTOCK and AUTUMN PYGMY SHOW

**SATURDAY 20th AUGUST
MAYS COUNTRY STORE BARTON MILL, HEWASWATER,
ST. AUSTELL PL26 7JE.
OFF A390 BETWEEN ST.AUSTELL AND PROBUS.
CONTACT.
Mr G. Munson.
01726 890409
FOR MORE INFO.**



Cornwall Goatkeepers Association

(Affiliated to the British Goat Society and member of Pygmy Goat Club)

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www.cornwallgoatkeepersassociation.co.uk

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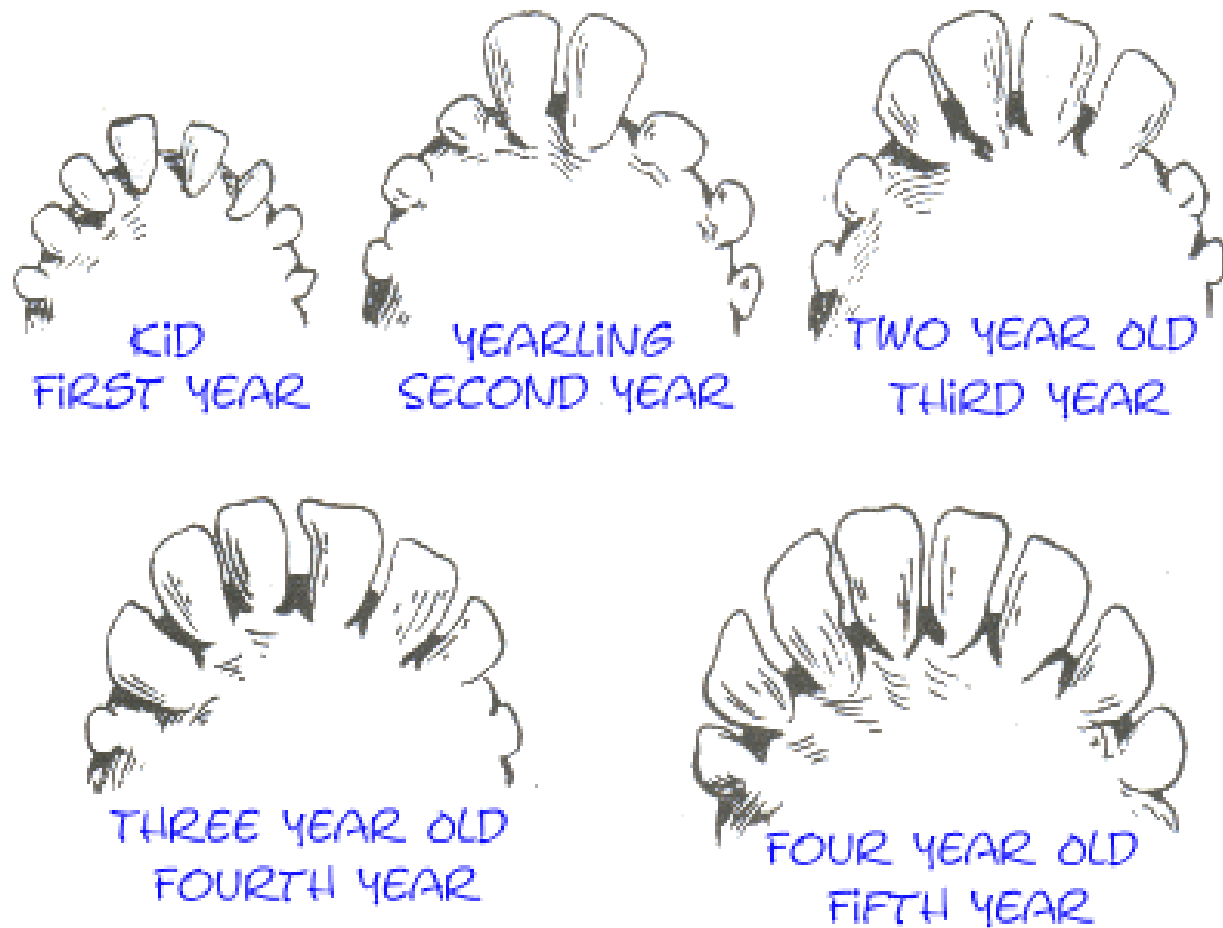
Views expressed in this magazine are those of the various articles and not necessarily the authors of the editors, officers or committee of the Cornwall Goatkeepers Association

Cloven Hoof - Editor Wanted

With Dennis Badger relinquishing his role after many successful years as the editor of the Cloven Hoof, we are now in need of a replacement. Would you like to take on this important role within the Cornwall Goatkeepers Association, if so please contact our Chairman

Julia Clark on 01726 823800

GOAT TEETH



How about these then

Editor

Hallo, our British weather is about to display the hottest summer on record, it is said, interspersed with the odd shower (I think well just wait and see, it's Cornwall they never get it right).

Glad to hear and see that all was well with the Spring Show, well done Sue Smith with her Nanny-Best in Show Boscadjack Rozel. Pictures in this magazine, along with others.

Its Friday 27th and I'm either working or sewing club, yes I have taken it up again after so many years. I'm on a quilting course for eight weeks, now coming to the end of it. My finished item will be a big surprise to Dennis. I'm quite proud of it, I have learnt a great deal from the course. I now have 7 more projects started, that I must complete this year, I'm quite realistic on my timing for each project .

Wishing all exhibitors with their Stock the very best of luck in the ring, they are all winners in our eyes.

I think Dennis says every thing I want to say in the way he has produced the magazine over the years. He has made the magazine a colourful, light hearted and informed magazine. I'm proud of his achievement of producing the magazine each quarter, with his politeness in reminding those of us that have to write in it before it goes out.

Dennis is the EDITOR I'm the front liner , thank you my love.

Hope you all enjoy the shows,

Dennis and Hazel.

PS. Lovely to see new young faces handling the Pygmy kids.

Chairman's Report

Well the show season has started!!! Get out your trailers, groom your goats, trim feet, pack hay racks, grooming kits, water buckets, bucket holders, hay, goat food, white coats..... oh yes don't forget food and drink for yourselves. Having shown my Pygmy goats for over 14 years it will seem very strange this year not to be taking them out to as many shows as before.

We have just survived our first Cornwall Goatkeepers show for the year – always a good training session for us and our goats. The weather held until the final class with the BIS Dairy being judged in the steward's tent!

The Spring show on the 7th May at Mays Country Store went extremely well with 23 Dairy and 33 Pygmy entries. We would have had 44 pygmy entries had our very good friend Nigel Julian not suffered a heart attack a few weeks before the show. We all wish you well Nigel – get well soon the shows won't be the same without you.

At the Male & Youngstock and Autumn Pygmy show we will have a tea urn available – by kind permission of Mrs Jenny May – so you will all be able to help yourselves to copious cups of tea and coffee – just remember to bring your own cup and I will bring the tea, coffee, milk and sugar.

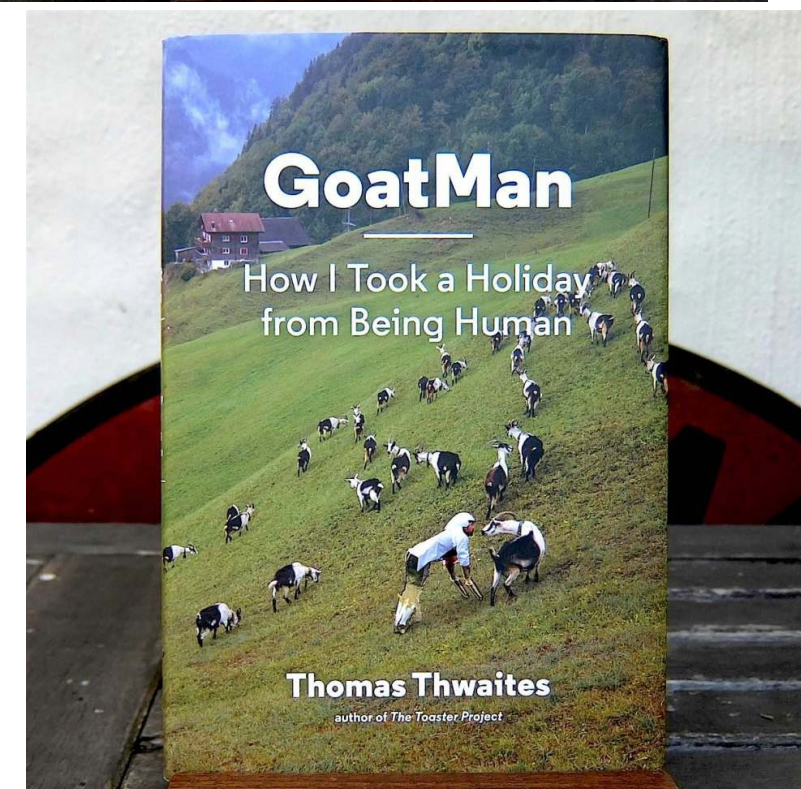
So once again the Pygmy entries have helped the figures immensely. People used to think that Cornwall Goatkeepers was a club for Dairy goat owners but, in the words of our President “we are all goatkeepers together”. For many years the Dairy entries had waned and the Pygmy entries boosted up the numbers and have hopefully have saved the “skin” of the club. Now, fortunately, the Dairy entries are rising again – long may it last.

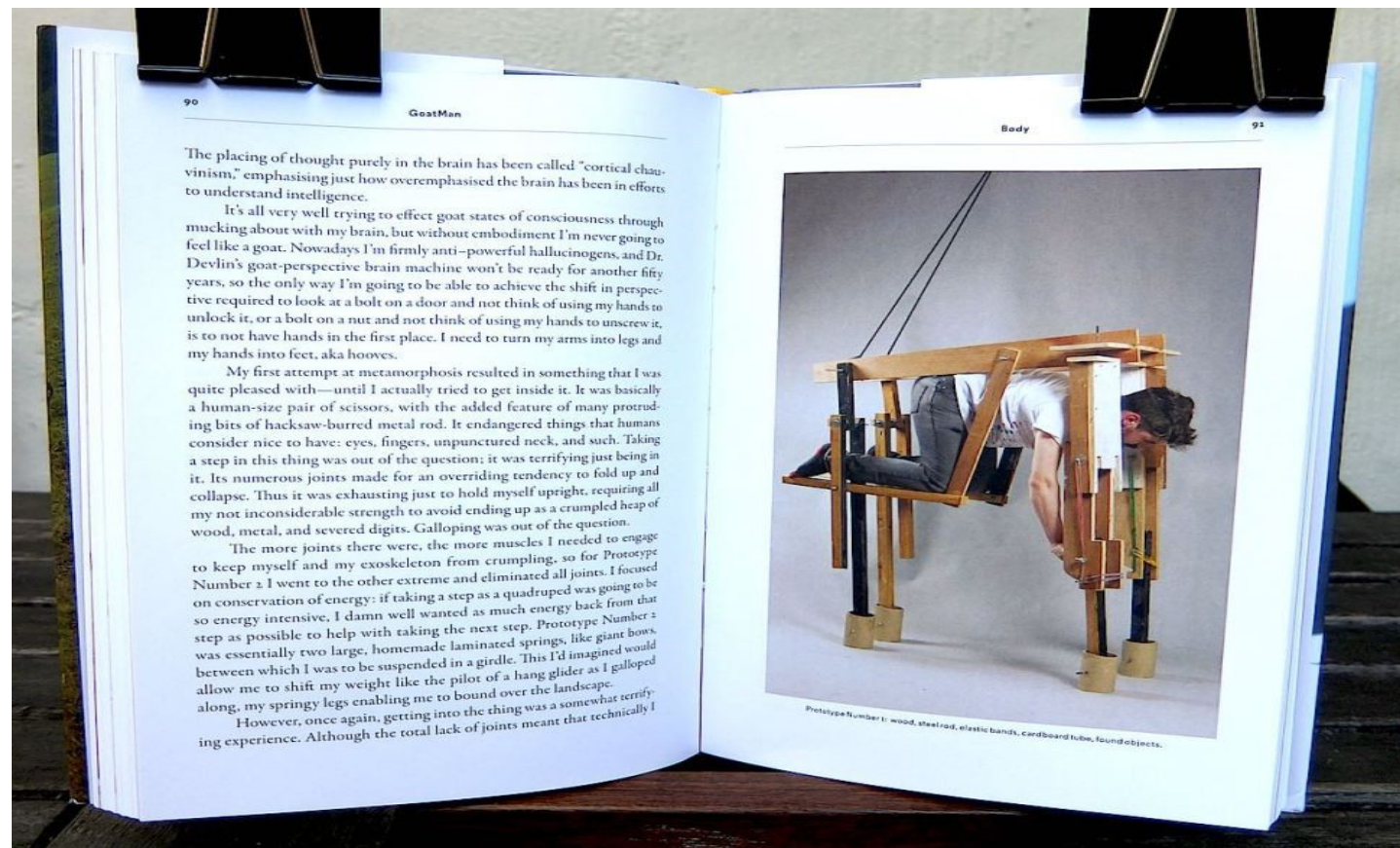
With the next big show being Royal Cornwall let's hope that the sun shines for us and we don't need to be towed on and off of the showground. I look forward to meeting you all there.

Regards

Julia Clarke

Swiss goats and does what goats do – he grazes. For the record, the green-green grass, he reports, is sweeter than the blue-green stuff, which is bitter. Later, Thwaites makes a meal of the grass he'd been chewing and spitting into an artificial goat stomach, using decidedly non-goat cooking techniques to make it digestible for his human digestive system. The resulting “burnt grass stew,” he confesses, was the “most unappetising meal of my life.” Perhaps, though, if Thwaites had simply spent a few days hiking on two legs instead of four in this beautiful place, he would have had fewer goat concerns on his human mind.





Along the way, Thwaites learned a good deal about goats. Humans, Thwaites tells us, have been interacting with them since 9000 BCE – from the domestication of bezoar goats somewhere in the foothills of the Zagros Mountains to the mythical, sexual subjugation of goats by the goat-horned, Greek god Pan, as depicted in a rather graphic sculpture discovered under layers of ash deposited on the city of Herculaneum by Mount Vesuvius in the year 79. Much to our relief, Thwaites just wants to be a goat, not to “do” one.

Which is not to say the book is not occasionally disgusting. The section describing the R&D behind his goat suit includes the dissection of a goat named Venus, who died of natural causes and whose skinned limbs, palm-sized brain, and oozing guts are explored in gory detail. I’ll spare you. Suffice it to say that in the end, Thwaites gets his opportunity to clomp about on all fours on the steep hillsides of Switzerland, where he hangs out with a herd of

Secretary’s Notes

I visited a beautiful area of Wales recently, south of the Brecon Beacons. It was over forty years since I had last been there. This time what struck me was the neatness, the tidiness of the fields. Everywhere looked manicured. The field hedges were beautifully “laid”, living, growing hedges. It was early Spring so the leaves on the horizontal branches had not yet burst open, allowing the skeleton and structure of the branches to be seen. I was very impressed with the farmers hedge laying skills. The result gave thick robust sheep- proof hedges, which were very satisfying to see.

Returning back over the Tamar, I saw the Cornish landscape with fresh eyes. It was so different from the Welsh landscape, but so familiar and welcoming. Cornish landscapes are often rugged, natural, settled within the earth, a sort of co-existence with nature, the stones, the granite, the legacy of the mining era. Spring flowers edge and soften the harshness of the Cornish stone hedges.

Sometimes we need to leave a place in order to know how much it means to us. There is a strange effect that distance gives us – it can give a closer focus. The further away we are, the more we appreciate what is closest to us. Strange.

On a completely different subject, I just want to report how successful the Spring Show was. Once again, thanks to the generosity of May’s Country Store at Hewaswater, the venue was perfect. The weather was almost perfect too, with rain causing only a short retreat to the cover of the gazebo while the dairy Best in Show was judged. Otherwise the weather was kind and the wind almost absent.

Hope to see you all at the Royal Cornwall Show.

June

Obituary

Keith Marston 1939-2016

Many of our club members will remember Keith. Until moving away to live in Leicester, he was a committee member and very active in organizing shows and fund raising. In fact he and his wife Janet were secretaries of our very first CGA male show – and great fun it was too. The judge was Mollie Stevens and it was more of a tea party (with goats) than a show. When you arrive at our Male Show, remember its humble beginning after the clubs split up, and all the hard work done to get it going again.

Keith died in March this year just after his 77th Birthday. All our thoughts go to his wife Janet and family with thanks again and happy memories.

Jean Wilshaw

GoatMan: How I Took a Holiday from Being Human

[See more sample pages from this book at Wink.](#)

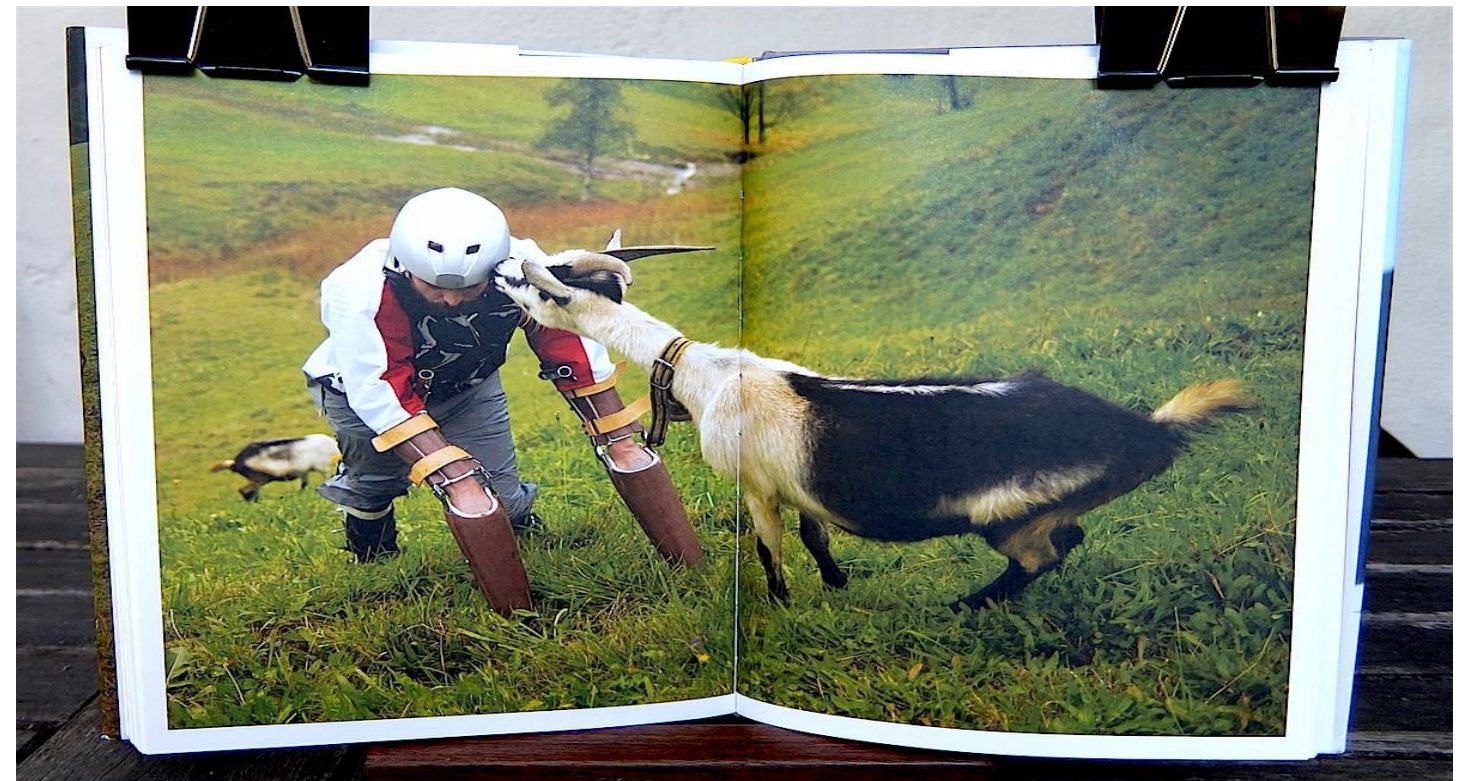
GoatMan: How I Took a Holiday from Being Human

by Thomas Thwaites

Princeton Architectural Press

2016, 208 pages, 5.9 x 8.6 x 0.9 inches

\$16 [Buy a copy on Amazon](#)



Thomas Thwaites has a curious idea of what it means to take a vacation, at least if the just released *GoatMan: How I Took a Holiday from Being Human* is any indication. What started off as a casual observation about how Queen Elizabeth's dog, Noggin, probably worries a good deal less than his royal master evolved into a quixotic book full of ruminations on ruminants. Animals, Thwaites imagined, live in the moment, free from worry, at one with the land. How wonderful to be so unburdened, he thought. So, after briefly considering becoming an elephant, he decided to try his hand at being a goat.

CORNWALL GOATKEEPERS – SPRING SHOW – 7TH MAY 2016
Held at Mays Country Store, Nr St Austell
Dairy results

Female kid – AN – 2 forward

1st Boscadjack Cremebrulee – Sue Smith 2nd Boscadjack Fiftyshades – Sue Smith

Female kid – GG – 4 forward

1st Tresayes Iona – L&D Russell 2nd Baggerbush Unity – William Merrell
3rd Coppergon Fennel – Helen Jervis

Best Kid – Tresayes Iona Reserve Kid – Boscadjack Cremebrulee

Goatling – AN – 2 forward

1st Boscadjack Moccamoon – Sue Smith 2nd Daycroft Rose – Sue Smith

Goatling – AOV – 1 forward

1st Landsmead Blacklass – Brian Hale

Goatling – GG – 5 forward

1st Baggerbush Tansy – William Merrell 2nd Coppergon Elderflower – Helen Jervis
3rd Tresayes Honeysuckle – P&K Hawke

Best Goatling – Landsmead Blacklass
Reserve Goatling – Boscadjack Moccamoon

Milker – AN – 1 forward

1st Boscadjack Rozel – Sue Smith

Milker - AOV – 2 forward

1st Landsmead Blackmagic – Brian Hale 2nd Landsmead Peppermill – Brian Hale

Milker – GG – 1 forward

1st Coppergon Daisy – Helen Jervis

Best Milker – Boscadjack Rozel Reserve Milker – Landsmead Black-
magic

Dam & Daughter – 1 forward

1st Coppergon Daisy & Fennel – Helen Jervis

Best in Show – Boscadjack Rozel
Reserve Best in Show – Landsmead Blacklass



TUBERCULOSIS

TB IN GOATS SMALL HERD

TB IN GOATS COMMERCIAL HERD

TB in Goats – Reducing the risks in the Larger Herd

INTRODUCTION

These guidelines have been produced by the Goat Veterinary Society, but only give generic advice. No two goat units are identical, and the information given below is intended as a guide to what steps can be taken to minimise risks, and for discussion with your own veterinary surgeon. This advice is particularly relevant if your goat unit is in an endemic bovine TB area or you intend purchasing goats from such an area.

All goat keepers are urged to familiarise themselves with the official advice given on the Defra website, and aimed predominantly at cattle keepers. Specific guidance for TB in goats is being prepared

<http://www.defra.gov.uk/animal-diseases/a-z/bovine-tb/animal-keepers/>

BACKGROUND

Bovine TB was not recognised in goats in the UK for a long period after World War 2 and this led to a cessation of the testing of goats for TB unless they were co-located with infected cattle from around 1980. Between 2007 and 2012, sporadic cases of TB were identified in goats, including a cluster of 10 cases in 2008 in Golden Guernsey goats linked to the sale of a small herd in south-west Wales with unrecognised disease. The outbreak was eventually brought under control through repeat tuberculin skin testing in the affected herds and slaughter of all test positive ('reactor') goats.

In late 2013 however, a serious TB outbreak was identified in two linked commercial dairy goat herds. Investigations are still ongoing, but it is known that the owner of one herd had purchased goats from the other.

These recent cases highlight the need for increased vigilance and to take such precautions that are practicable to reduce the risk of TB being introduced into a

goat herd. There is NO absolute guarantee that any level of precaution will keep a herd free of TB, but there is much that can be done to minimise the risk.

TB IN GOATS

In cattle, the organism initially localises in the lymph nodes at the back of the throat, and after a short incubation period, they become infectious to others. Again in cattle the body reacts to the infection by localising the bacterium, producing what is known as a tubercle. Infection can potentially break out of the tubercle however, usually into the lungs, causing what is referred to as an “open” TB case, and the animal once again becomes infectious.

Post mortem studies have shown that in the affected goats in the 2008 outbreak (many of which were subjected to detailed post mortem examination), these walled off tubercle lesions did not develop, and instead large abscesses were produced with more liquid pus, which often eroded quickly into the airways, such that they were quickly able to “cough up” and “breath out” TB organisms into the environment.

The major spread of TB infection within housed goats is via the old adage that coughs and sneezes spread diseases, so it is clear that infected goats are a very serious spreader of TB to other goats in the same airspace once infection gains access. Spread from dam to kid through the feeding of milk from heavily infected goats with TB of the udder is also possible.

IT IS VITAL IN GOATS THEREFORE TO REDUCE THE RISK OF INFECTION GAINING ACCESS TO A HERD AS FAR AS IS POSSIBLE.

POTENTIAL SOURCES OF TB FOR GOATS.

Bovine TB can infect many domestic animal species, such as deer, water buffalo, camelids, pigs, sheep, dogs and cats although the number of outbreaks in these species is relatively low. Infected urine, faeces, bedding and contaminated feed and water all pose a risk. The greatest risks of infection to goats however are from introduction of untested animals from an undetected TB-infected goat herd (as illustrated by the secondary cases in the TB outbreaks of 2008 and 2013), infected cattle co-located in the same airspace, and in many parts of England and Wales, the badger.

SO WHAT CAN BE DONE?

Basic biosecurity principles.

To reduce the risk of “buying in” infection via goats, the most obvious course of action is to have the purchased goats tested prior to movement as a condition of sale. If large numbers of goats are involved, testing a significant proportion should suffice. This does NOT however reduce the risk to nil, as there could still be goats

CORNWALL GOATKEEPERS – SPRING SHOW – 7TH MAY 2016 Held at Mays Country Store, Nr St Austell – Pygmy results

Female kid – 4 forward

- 1st Sunnysdene Chantilly – Anegla Prout
- 2nd Calendine Grace – Gabriella Lea Wurzbach
- 3rd Trevilla Apricott – Coleman Family

Goatling – 7 forward

- 1st Broomhouse Mary - Gabrielle Lea Wurzbach
- 2nd Millview Isla - Sharon Davies 3rd Millview Inca - Sharon Davies

Adult Female – 6 forward

- 1st Barhams Mill Chance - Gabrielle Lea Wurzbach
- 2nd Gallaine Willow – Dawn Jackson 3rd Relaxed Garlic – Coleman Family

Veteran Female – 2 forward

- 1st Sunnysdene Amy – Odette Eddy 2nd Treverbyn Flossie – Angela Prout

Dam & Daughter – 4 forward

- 1st Barhams Mill Chance - Gabrielle Lea Wurzbach
- 2nd Treverbyn Flossie – Angela Prout 3rd Relaxed Garlic – Coleman Family

Male kid – 1 forward

- 1st Sunnysdene Perry – Angela Prout

Buckling – 1 forward

- 1st Millview Ice – Sharon Davies

Adult male – 3 forward

- 1st Heatherview Harper – Angela Prout 2nd Marshview Borago – Angela Prout
- 3rd Marshview Lennox – Sharon Davies

Sire & Progeny – 2 forward

- 1st Marshview Lennox – Sharon Davies 2nd Marshview Borago – Angela Prout

Wether/Pet Female – 7 forward

- 1st Gallaine Billy – Dawn Jackson 2nd Okement Lowen – Coleman Family
- 3rd Hendra Oscar – Odette Eddy

BIS Heatherview Harper

RBIS Sunnysdene Amy

A selection of photos taken by Sheila Brame



which were incubating the disease at a stage when no available test could detect it. Typically, in cattle it is 6 to 8 weeks from the day of infection before any currently available test can detect that infection. Importantly, the animal is already infectious to others throughout most of that period. The same is assumed to be the case in goats.

Ideally therefore, incoming goats should be isolated for around 8 weeks and then retested before they join the herd. Even these measures are not a guarantee that nothing will slip through the net, but it does reduce the risk to a reasonable minimum.

If you are buying in a small number of goats e.g. breeding stock then, both pre and post movement testing of all of them should be considered. In both cases the risk involved depends on the TB status of the area around the herd you are buying from.

Currently, if the herd of origin of the goats is located in Wales, or in the annual cattle TB testing area of England roughly delineated from Derbyshire to Dorset and all places west, or in East Sussex, then these are areas where TB is a serious risk. Elsewhere in the UK, the risk is lower, but not zero, and remember that the situation is not static, the TB status of an area may change as TB is brought under control, or moves into a new area.

Wildlife vectors

Grazing goats in an area where TB in badgers is at a high level will always be a risk, particularly as they are browsing animals and thus more likely to “forage” in hedgerows, woodland where badgers are more likely to be active.

For housed goats the risk is of infected badgers coming into housing and either infecting goats directly or indirectly via contamination of their food supplies. Maize silage either in clamps or when spread out to feed is highly attractive to badgers, and can be readily contaminated by TB excretions this is particularly important during the hours of darkness when buildings are quiet and less active.

When taking steps to reduce access by badgers to goat housing, each holding will differ, but the following points should be considered (adapted from Defra publication “*Do you know what is happening in your feed store?*”)

Keeping badgers away from stored goat feed and straw bedding.

Make walls and doors of feed and bedding stores secure, especially if they are used for storage of straights or include concentrate feed.

Ensure feed-store doors are shut, especially in the evening / at night as this is the peak time for badger visits.

If your feed store is accessible to badgers and too costly to modify consider storing your feed in a different building or in secure containers.

If building a new feed-store, consider ways of preventing wildlife access, foundations 45cms deep will prevent badgers burrowing beneath them.

Make farmyards less attractive to badgers

Avoid leaving feed easily accessible in the farm yard as this is an attraction to badgers.

Avoid feeding goats on the ground in the farmyard, although it is accepted that this is common practice on many goat units. Consider ways of preventing badgers from gaining access to feed.

While it may be difficult to keep badgers out of goat housing completely, it makes sense where possible to make such housing more difficult for badgers to access.

Ensure silage clamps are well covered and consider protecting the open face by electric netting at times when access is not needed.

Be aware of high risk areas at pasture.

Be aware that feeding at pasture may be a higher risk than feeding in the farmyard.

Be aware of high risk areas such as badger latrines and active setts at pasture.

Avoid allowing goats access to woodland.

Feed and water troughs can become contaminated by wildlife so keep an eye out for such signs of contamination and clean these out regularly.

If using molassed, salt or mineral blocks, consider taking measures to make them more difficult for badgers to access e.g suspending them.

Be aware that badger carcasses are a potential source of disease and dispose of them sensibly.

TESTING GOATS FOR TB.

Currently the comparative skin test as used in cattle is also used in goats in GB, with generally accurate results. In the 2008 Golden Guernsey incident it proved to have a high predictive value (all the test reactor goats had typical lesions of TB and/or were culture-positive at post-mortem examination), though the numbers involved were too small to be statistically significant. A number of serological blood tests are under investigation to assess their accuracy when used in goats, but none as yet are commercially available or officially approved by AHVLA and their ability to detect infected animals is largely dependent on a prior intradermal injection of tuberculin. Skin testing is possible in Johne's infected / vaccinated goats. The use of avian and bovine tuberculins in the comparative skin test minimises the probability of false positive results in TB-free herds. However, if a

Cornwall Spring Show, May 7th 2016

It was an enormous pleasure to drive around the back of Mays Country Store at Hewaswater and see such an array of vehicles and trailers. Many goats were out munching happily in their temporary pens and exhibitors and their families were happily busying themselves in preparation for the showing. It is heartening to see that our young people are taking an interest and so knowledgeable when I (unfairly) quizzed them. My children were brought up in and around goats and showing but I remember being horrified when one of them in a child handling class, didn't know the answer to a basic question. I can't even remember what it was now but do remember thinking 'how can ANY child of mine not know THAT'. It brought home to me the importance of explanation and not just assuming they are absorbing the finer points because they are helping.

There had been an interesting thread on facebook prior to the show. It was initiated by a query on how to prepare goats for the show ring. I was following at a distance but became increasingly concerned at the confusing and conflicting advice that was being thrown at the enquirer, especially once I realised it was the Cornish show that they were to attend. So I waded in with my five pen'orth – for what it was worth. I was always totally in awe of Judges and so full of the 'rules' about not doing anything that could be construed as trying to bias a judge that found it impossible to speak to them at all. Thereby, missing a valuable opportunity to learn from an experienced source. My humble intention in this instance, was to keep it simple, reassure and encourage. We don't want to frighten anyone away – we need you!

The show was blessed with good weather right up until the last few classes when the wind started to blow the dust around, then the rain started. The wet was enough to lay the dust and cause a hasty evacuation of the undercover 'stewards' area for the Best Dairy Goat In Show class. The results are published elsewhere for you to read. Though as it turned out it was just a passing shower.

I was impressed by the overall standard and quality of the goats which presented me with some very hard decisions to make. The Pygmies especially were an absolute delight, with many that I could have been tempted to smuggle home with me if only I had some land!

Well done to those who tirelessly do all the organising every year to put on such a good show and to those who made the effort and came. Also a big thank you for my gift of the two beautiful and skilfully engraved tumblers, which are now in pride of place in my display cabinet. They will be treasured. A lasting memory of my day with you all. Sadly, not all can be at the top of the line-up but at least we all take the best goats home.

Viv Bennett.

Several mythological hybrid creatures are believed to consist of parts of the goat, including the Chimera. The Capricorn sign in the Western zodiac is usually depicted as a goat with a fish's tail. Fauns and satyrs are mythological creatures that are part goat and part human. The mineral bromine is named from the Greek word "brūmos", which means "stench of he-goats". Goats are mentioned many times in the Bible. A goat is considered a "clean" animal by Jewish dietary laws and was slaughtered for an honored guest. It was also acceptable for some kinds of sacrifices. Goat-hair curtains were used in the tent that contained the tabernacle (Exodus 25:4). Its horns can be used instead of sheep's horn to make a shofar. On Yom Kippur, the festival of the Day of Atonement, two goats were chosen and lots were drawn for them. One was sacrificed and the other allowed to escape into the wilderness, symbolically carrying with it the sins of the community. From this comes the word "scapegoat". A leader or king was sometimes compared to a male goat leading the flock. In the New Testament, Jesus told a parable of the Sheep and the Goats (Gospel of Matthew 25). Popular Christian folk tradition in Europe associated Satan with imagery of goats. A common superstition in the Middle Ages was that goats whispered lewd sentences in the ears of the saints. The origin of this belief was probably the behavior of the buck in rut, the very epitome of lust. The common medieval depiction of the Devil was that of a goat-like face with horns and small beard (a goatee). The Black Mass, a probably-mythological "Satanic mass", was said to involve a black goat, the form in which Satan supposedly manifested himself for worship. The goat has had a lingering connection with Satanism and pagan religions, even into modern times. The inverted pentagram, a symbol used in Satanism, is said to be shaped like a goat's head. The "Baphomet of Mendes" refers to a satanic goat-like figure from 19th-century occultism.

The common Russian surname *Kozlov* (Russian: Козлов), means "goat". Goatee refers to a style of facial hair incorporating hair on a man's chin, so named because of some similarity to a goat's facial feature.

infected/vaccinated goat herd happens to be infected with TB as well, this may result in a skin rise in response to the avian tuberculin that may mask a genuine reaction to bovine tuberculin, resulting in a decrease in sensitivity of the screening test for TB with some goats infected with *M. bovis* being wrongly classified as negative or IR (i.e. false negative)

DEFRA / AHVLA MANAGEMENT OF TB IN GOATS.

TB surveillance in goats relies on reports from post-mortem inspections e.g. at slaughterhouses or diagnostic laboratories. Detection of suspect lesions of TB at slaughter and isolation of *M. bovis* in goats are notifiable in ENGLAND under the Tuberculosis (England) Order 2007.

AHVLA will issue movement restrictions under the Tuberculosis Order where a reasonable suspicion of TB infection exists. As there are no specific statutory provisions for compensating owners for compulsory slaughter of goats (Defra will consult shortly on obtaining these powers), Defra will therefore seek the owners' cooperation when TB is suspected and restrictions served. If the owner agrees, Defra will pay for skin testing, reactor removal/slaughter and the post-mortem and culture work done by AHVLA but no compensation will be paid. Private slaughter without compensation is also an option. Restrictions on the rest of the herd remain in force until any reactors die or are privately slaughtered and all other goats in the herd have undergone two clear skin tests. Where goats are co-located with or contiguous to an infected cattle herd, AHVLA will restrict the goats until skin tested with negative results.

Private skin testing of goats in the absence of confirmed *M. bovis* infection is possible, but permission should be obtained in advance from AHVLA. If reactors are found, the herd will be placed under restriction and will be unable to sell goats other than direct for slaughter until or unless the herd is tested clear as above.

In WALES, goats, deer and camelids are all covered by specific TB regulations, and a test on any of these species can be requested if it is considered to be at risk. Under this legislation, in Wales, compensation is payable where TB reactors are found.

FURTHER INFORMATION:

A Strategy for achieving Officially Bovine Tuberculosis Free Status for England can be viewed at:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/a-strategy-for-achieving-officially-bovine-tuberculosis-free-status-for-england>

Some practical advice on badger control can be found on the South West TB Advisory Service website at:

<http://www.southwest-tbadvice.co.uk/biosecurity/bicton-college-biosecurity-project>

Research into TB in all species, including goats and badgers is ongoing, and this guidance will be updated as and when new practical applications become available.

NB It is important to speak to your Vet for specific advice for TB control on your own farm.

For additional advice, please see:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/tuberculosis-in-goats>

Thank you to David Harwood, a Goat Vet!!, for letting us use this article in our Mag.

Men Rescue Goat Hanging from Power Lines in Greece

There are rescue operations and there are *rescue* operations. But the particular case of saving a goat hanging from the power lines by its horns begs to become viral. And it did.

The residents of Sykourio – a village near Larissa in Thessaly, central Greece – became witnesses of a strange picture: A goat hanging from the power lines by its horns.

The rescue operation lasted a while and the goat is safe now, but the mystery will remain: How did the poor creature end up up there?



Religion Mythology and Folklore

According to Norse mythology, the god of thunder, Thor, has a chariot that is pulled by the goats Tanngrisnir and Tanngnjóstr. At night when he sets up camp, Thor eats the meat of the goats, but takes care that all bones remain whole. Then he wraps the remains up, and in the morning, the goats always come back to life to pull the chariot. When a farmer's son who is invited to share the meal breaks one of the goats' leg bones to suck the marrow, the animal's leg remains broken in the morning, and the boy is forced to serve Thor as a servant to compensate for the damage. Possibly related, the Yule Goat is one of the oldest Scandinavian and

Northern European Yule and Christmas symbols and traditions. Yule Goat originally denoted the goat that was slaughtered around Yule, but it may also indicate a goat figure made out of straw. It is also used about the custom of going door-to-door singing carols and getting food and drinks in return, often fruit, cakes and sweets. "Going Yule Goat" is similar to the British custom wassailing, both with heathen roots. The Gävle Goat is a giant version of the Yule Goat, erected every year in the Swedish city of Gävle.

The Greek god Pan is said to have the upper body of a man and the horns and lower body of a goat. Pan was a very lustful god, nearly all of the myths involving him had to do with him chasing nymphs. He is also credited with creating the pan flute.

The goat is one of the twelve-year cycle of animals which appear in the Chinese zodiac related to the Chinese calendar. Each animal is associated with certain personality traits; those born in a year of the goat are predicted to be shy, introverted, creative, and perfectionist.