

HEY!



I  
Found  
The  
Chairs!

You Bring The Pencils.

Let's Get Started  
Solving  
Puzzles!

# ***GOAT GAMES***



***by Karen GoatKeeper***

**GoatKeepers Press**

Cover: Four Oaks Star, Four Oaks Farm, Rhonda Drain, Four Oaks, Ozark, AR

Title Page: "Fainting Goat" by Elijah Drain

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***A fleeting thought crossed my mind: “Wouldn’t it be fun to have a book of puzzles about goats?”***

***In a moment of insanity I decided I could construct such a book. After all, I enjoy doing various word and number puzzles  
And I love goats.***

***This book is the result.***

I owe thanks to the many people who helped me along the way. One is my friend and companion, Richard Rintz, who inspired me to try and supported my efforts. Another is my mother, Althea Smith, whose faith, enthusiasm, and urging kept me going when the going got rough. There are also the many goat owners who let me visit to learn about and take pictures of their goats. Their names are scattered throughout the book by the pictures of their beautiful goats.

I also owe thanks to the many goats who have been my companions and friends for so many years. They taught me to love goats and see them as the fun, mischevious, useful, endearing and frustrating animals they are. They were the true inspiration for this book.



Wild Goat by David Turner  
Dickerson Park Zoo, Springfield, MO

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# Puzzle Solving Clues

*Solving puzzles is like looking for buried treasure. When you look for buried treasure, you must first figure out how to read the map. Then you must follow the map to find the treasure. When you solve a puzzle, first you must read the rules. The rules are your map. Then you use the rules to find your way through the puzzle to get to the solution. Although each type of puzzle is different, some of the skills you learn solving one type can help you solve another. Here are a few hints and short cuts to help you.*

## Hidden Words and Hidden Numbers

These are two forms of the same puzzle. **Hidden Words** is usually easier to solve because you recognize many of the words. Some of the same hints apply to both.

**Hint 1:** Use a ruler, pen, or paper to slide down row by row to check for the words.

Remember to do the horizontal, vertical, and two directions of diagonal rows.

**Hint 2:** After finding as many words as you can, look through the rows in only one direction for the first letter or number of a term. When you find it, check around it for the second letter or number in the term. You can also look for an unusual letter such as x, z, or q and do the same.

## Word Skeletons

Remember that, in this puzzle, all of the words only read across or down, never backwards or diagonally.

**Hint 1:** The length of the words is very helpful for this puzzle. If the word list doesn't give you the length, count the letters for each term and note it.

**Hint 2:** You don't have to start with the first word across. Instead look over the puzzle and find a place where there is a long word with several other words starting or ending from its letters.

**Hint 3:** Find a possible word to go into this line. Check each letter that starts or ends another word to see if there is a word that would fit. If there isn't, the original word will not work and you need to check for the next possible word to go in these spaces.

## Goat Tales

This puzzle is solved by working back and forth between the definitions and the tale.

**Hint 1:** For these puzzles many of the definitions are on a related subject usually National Parks and traveling. The pictures offer a clue to this subject.

**Hint 2:** Fill in as many of the definitions as you can. Then transfer the letters to the tale below.

**Hint 3:** Look over the tale carefully. Try to fill in letters to complete some of the words. For example: t\_e, fill in an 'h'; \_re, fill in an 'a'. Then transfer these letters back into the definitions to help fill in more definitions.

## Goat Stories

These puzzles are very similar to the **Goat Tales**. They are solved in the same way. However, there is a key difference.



**Hint:** A letter may be used in more than one definition. Check to see if you can fill in some of the letters in other definitions to help solve them.

*First Boer kid: These puzzles sound really hard.*

*Second Boer kid: But these hints could help. I'm game to try.*

(Kids from Matt and Julie Victor, Victor Golden Valley Farms, Salem, MO)

## Decoding Lists

Each of the **Decoding Lists** and **Paragraphs** uses a different code.

**Hint 1:** The heading is a clue to the words. Think of words that fit the heading and see if they will work for any of the words.

**Hint 2:** Once you have a word or two, replace those code letters for all of the words in the list. This should help you fill in more letters or words.

## Decoding Paragraphs

Each paragraph has a title relating to the paragraph.

**Hint 1:** Look for single letters, these can only be 'a' or 'i'.

**Hint 2:** Look for words with an apostrophe. The letter after it is usually a 't' or 's', but it could be a 'd'. If there are two letters, they could be 'll' or 're' or 've'.

**Hint 3:** The letter 'e' is the most commonly used letter in English.

## Deduction Problems

These are my favorite type of puzzle. You have to really pay attention to the clues and think about them to solve these problems.

**Hint 1:** Read the problem introduction carefully. This tells you exactly what you are solving for. It can also include some information not in the clues.

**Hint 2:** Read each clue carefully. Put a line or 'x' in any box in the solving chart the clue tells you is definitely not true.

**Hint 3:** Put a dot in a box for anything that is definitely true. Remember to 'x' out the rest of the row and column around that dot because the other possibilities are not true.

**Hint 4:** When you have only one box clear in a row or column in a section, this is the true solution. Put a dot in it. Remember that everything true for the long row about that item is also true for the long column so you can fill in some more boxes, *i.e.* if Sue's last name is Dunlap, everything true for Sue is also true for Dunlap and vice versa.

## Add It Up

These puzzles let you practice your addition skills. Remember that no numbers are repeated in any single sum and no zeros are used.

**Hint:** Use number combinations to help you. If the sum is 3, only 1 and 2 will work; 4, use 1 and 3; 17, use 9 and 8; 24 in three, use 7, 8, 9; 10 in four, use 1, 2, 3, 4. All nine digits add up to 45. There are others.

## Circle Addition

Remember that only the numbers 1 – 9 are used in the diamonds. The sum of the diamonds is in the overlapped parts. Some of the numbers and sums are already filled in.

**Hint 1:** Figure out all the possible ways to get each given sum. This gives you the only numbers that can go into the overlapping diamonds.

**Hint 2:** Cross out any numbers already used in the diamonds and the number they are paired with. Keep eliminating until you are done.

## Division Poser

Division uses all of your math skills. Each number in the quotient (answer) times the divisor equals a line in the problem. There are also subtraction problems. And subtraction problems are checked using addition. A letter minus itself will be 0 or 9, depending on borrowing in subtraction. And any number times 1 is itself.





- R. Yellow citrus drink..... 37 107 130 45 14 196 88 123
- S. State of taking pleasure..... 110 200 17 83 5 160 154 203 127
- T. Carrousel, octopus, bumper cars are often among these..... 190 30 156 105 163 209 2 43 172 121 126 61 182
- U. Ride to the top of this and see far..... 151 54 95 124 137 24 102 128 112 34 185
- V. Ring toss and darts are these..... 6 86 193 49 103
- W. Place of thrills, scares, mirrors..... 91 132 50 82 140 161 25 129
- X. When the midway is busiest..... 63 3 109 56 142 81 26 159 116
- Y. After all day at the fair people get these.... 11 117 134 92 29 101 173 197
- Z. What people do after all day at the fair..... 28 79 98 118 44 177



1 Q	2 T	3 X	4 B	5 S		6 V	7 P	8 C	9 I	10 L		11 Y	12 O	13 A	
14 R	15 N	16 E		17 S	18 D	19 K	20 M		21 F		22 J	23 G	24 U	25 W	26 X
27 D	28 Z		29 V	30 Y	31 F		32 M	33 C		34 U	35 M	36 Q	37 R	38 P	39 I
40 J	41 O	42 E	43 T		44 Z	45 R	46 E	47 A	48 L	49 V	50 W	51 B		52 K	53 O
54 U	55 E		56 X	57 F	58 C	59 J		60 G	61 T	62 G	63 X		64 H	65 L	66 F
67 M	68 B	69 D	70 Q		71 L	72 D	73 F	74 G	75 E	76 B	77 K		78 D	79 Z	80 L
	81 X	82 W	83 S	84 L	85 I	86 V	87 K	88 R	89 Q		90 G	91 W		92 Y	93 A
94 B	95 U	96 J		97 D	98 Z	99 C		100 F	101 Y	102 U		103 V	104 E	105 Q	106 T
107 R		108 K	109 X	110 S		111 C	112 U	113 J	114 A	115 G	116 X		117 K	118 R	119 Q
120 N	121 T	122 P	123 R	124 U	125 H	126 T		127 D	128 Z	129 C	130 R		131 N	132 W	133 P
134 Y		135 M	136 J		137 U	138 L	139 C	140 W	141 K	142 X	143 T	144 P	145 G		146 H
147 M	148 K	149 P		150 B	151 U		152 F	153 Q	154 S	155 G	156 T		157 P	158 I	159 X
160 S	161 W	162 G	163 T	164 P	165 O		166 Q	167 N	168 H	169 P		170 N	171 O	172 T	173 Y
	174 F	175 D	176 G	177 Z	178 P		179 K	180 L	181 G	182 T	183 K		184 E	185 U	186 K
187 G	188 F		189 K	190 T	191 K	192 C	193 V	194 D	195 F	196 R	197 Y	198 E	199 B	200 S	201 K
	202 M	203 S		204 L	205 H	206 O		207 G	208 F	209 T	210 L	211 G			

**Goat Note:** The average normal temperature for an adult goat is 101.5° F.  
(8)

## Hidden Words 1 Domestic Goat Breeds

*In a Hidden Words puzzle the words on the word list are hidden in the grid of letters. The words may be forwards or backwards. They may be horizontal, vertical, or diagonal. Circle, highlight, or draw a line through each word as you find it. Solution page 147*



### Word List

Adany	Chitral	Lori	Saanen
Angora	Circassian	Morghoz	Sable
Arab	French Alpine	Najdi	San Clemente
Attaq	Gaddi	Nigerian Dwarf	Spanish
Bezoar	Golden Guernsey	Nubian	Tali
Boer	Jamnapari	Oberhasli	Tennessee
British Alpine	Kiko	Pygmy	Thamud
Brush	Kinder	Pygora	Toggenburg
Cashmere	LaMancha	Raini	Zaraibi

**Goat Note:** Goats are believed to be the first domesticated livestock. Archeologists have found domestic goat skeletons in Jericho dating to 6710 B.C.





## Goat Tale 2 Tennessee Goats

Starting Clues (first definition, first word) page 140

Solution page 144

### Definitions:

**A.** Description of a sermon or volcanic emissions.....

\_\_\_\_ \_ \_\_\_\_ \_ \_\_\_\_ \_ ..... \_\_\_\_ \_ \_\_\_\_ \_ \_\_\_\_ \_ \_\_\_\_ \_ \_\_\_\_ \_  
37 63 75 104 ..... 115 197 84 ..... 17 89 145 4 199 50 129 213 169

**B.** Cinder cone Arizona National Monument.....

\_\_\_\_ \_ \_\_\_\_ \_ \_\_\_\_ \_ \_\_\_\_ \_ ..... \_\_\_\_ \_ \_\_\_\_ \_ \_\_\_\_ \_ \_\_\_\_ \_ \_\_\_\_ \_  
55 3 46 100 201 25 ..... 150 121 220 78 12 106

**C.** Arkansas National Park adjacent to bath houses.....

\_\_\_\_ \_ \_\_\_\_ \_ ..... \_\_\_\_ \_ \_\_\_\_ \_ \_\_\_\_ \_ \_\_\_\_ \_ \_\_\_\_ \_  
11 2 31 ..... 77 159 44 139 196 218 163

**D.** First National Park in Montana and Wyoming.....

\_\_\_\_ \_ \_\_\_\_ \_ \_\_\_\_ \_ \_\_\_\_ \_ ..... \_\_\_\_ \_ \_\_\_\_ \_ \_\_\_\_ \_ \_\_\_\_ \_ \_\_\_\_ \_  
6 124 39 110 96 47 32 20 155 69 202

**E.** Formation that shoots up hot steam and water found at this park.....

\_\_\_\_ \_ \_\_\_\_ \_ \_\_\_\_ \_ \_\_\_\_ \_ ..... \_\_\_\_ \_ \_\_\_\_ \_ \_\_\_\_ \_ \_\_\_\_ \_ \_\_\_\_ \_  
217 59 1 149 27 14

**F.** Name given to the most famous of these.....

\_\_\_\_ \_ \_\_\_\_ \_ \_\_\_\_ \_ ..... \_\_\_\_ \_ \_\_\_\_ \_ \_\_\_\_ \_ \_\_\_\_ \_ \_\_\_\_ \_  
177 109 193 ..... 173 5 45 214 22 210 19 117

**G.** Formation constantly steaming found here.....

\_\_\_\_ \_ \_\_\_\_ \_ \_\_\_\_ \_ \_\_\_\_ \_ ..... \_\_\_\_ \_ \_\_\_\_ \_ \_\_\_\_ \_ \_\_\_\_ \_ \_\_\_\_ \_  
137 158 170 8 80 52 40 97

**H.** California National Park, site of a 1914

eruption.....

\_\_\_\_ \_ \_\_\_\_ \_ \_\_\_\_ \_ \_\_\_\_ \_ ..... \_\_\_\_ \_ \_\_\_\_ \_ \_\_\_\_ \_ \_\_\_\_ \_ \_\_\_\_ \_  
92 16 153 200 179 64 ..... 9 118 134 156 49 128 164 188

**I.** Yellow element or mineral mined from volcanoes....

\_\_\_\_ \_ \_\_\_\_ \_ \_\_\_\_ \_ \_\_\_\_ \_ ..... \_\_\_\_ \_ \_\_\_\_ \_ \_\_\_\_ \_ \_\_\_\_ \_ \_\_\_\_ \_  
222 148 116 61 162 180

**J.** Name for an inactive volcano.....

\_\_\_\_ \_ \_\_\_\_ \_ \_\_\_\_ \_ \_\_\_\_ \_ ..... \_\_\_\_ \_ \_\_\_\_ \_ \_\_\_\_ \_ \_\_\_\_ \_ \_\_\_\_ \_  
126 53 186 147 205 165 21

**K.** Hawaii National Park, includes Mauna

Loa.....

\_\_\_\_ \_ \_\_\_\_ \_ \_\_\_\_ \_ \_\_\_\_ \_ ..... \_\_\_\_ \_ \_\_\_\_ \_ \_\_\_\_ \_ \_\_\_\_ \_ \_\_\_\_ \_  
7 30 66 174 99 212 ..... 119 41 135 160 60 140 219 23 207

**L.** Expanse of cooled, hardened volcanic rock.....

\_\_\_\_ \_ \_\_\_\_ \_ \_\_\_\_ \_ ..... \_\_\_\_ \_ \_\_\_\_ \_ \_\_\_\_ \_ \_\_\_\_ \_ \_\_\_\_ \_  
51 35 178 62 ..... 114 215 43 82 15

**M.** Where to buy groceries.....

\_\_\_\_ \_ \_\_\_\_ \_ ..... \_\_\_\_ \_ \_\_\_\_ \_ ..... \_\_\_\_ \_ \_\_\_\_ \_ \_\_\_\_ \_ \_\_\_\_ \_ \_\_\_\_ \_  
13 65 ..... 81 34 120 ..... 24 133 146 54 72 101

**N.** Where to see paintings.....

\_\_\_\_ \_ \_\_\_\_ \_ ..... \_\_\_\_ \_ \_\_\_\_ \_ ..... \_\_\_\_ \_ \_\_\_\_ \_ \_\_\_\_ \_ \_\_\_\_ \_ \_\_\_\_ \_  
138 130 ..... 102 26 90 ..... 203 38 190 56 144 209 184

**O.** To be free of disease is to be \_\_\_\_ .....

\_\_\_\_ \_ \_\_\_\_ \_ ..... \_\_\_\_ \_ \_\_\_\_ \_ \_\_\_\_ \_ \_\_\_\_ \_ \_\_\_\_ \_  
48 132 161 151 36 67 88

**P.** Another name for a canine tooth.....

\_\_\_\_ \_ \_\_\_\_ \_ ..... \_\_\_\_ \_ \_\_\_\_ \_ \_\_\_\_ \_ \_\_\_\_ \_ \_\_\_\_ \_  
183 94 195 171 29 113 70 123

**Q.** Where to see a new movie or play.....

\_\_\_\_ \_ \_\_\_\_ \_ ..... \_\_\_\_ \_ \_\_\_\_ \_ ..... \_\_\_\_ \_ \_\_\_\_ \_ \_\_\_\_ \_ \_\_\_\_ \_ \_\_\_\_ \_  
185 122 ..... 206 86 152 ..... 167 71 107 211 141 192 131

R. A beautiful, sophisticated woman..... 154 204 42 87 191 105 ..... 175 74 112 125 (11)

S. Dried grass fed to livestock..... 143 189 73

T. To leave a building or arena you  
must..... 166 208 ..... 85 127 ..... 142 182 76 ..... 68 98 57 194

U. Too full of talk..... 33 79 93 157 111

V. A newer type of very bright headlight..... 103 91 176 18 28 187 216

W. Another term meaning all right..... 172 58 108 136

X. Grew teeth..... 221 198 10 181 168 83 95

Wizard Island - Crater Lake, Oregon

1 E	2 C	3 B		4 A	5 F	6 D		7 K	8 G	9 H	10 X		11 C	12 B	13 M
14 E	15 L		16 H	17 A	18 V	19 F	20 D		21 J	22 F	23 K	24 M		25 B	26 N
27 E		28 V	29 P	30 K	31 C	32 D		33 U	34 M	35 L	36 O		37 A	38 N	39 D
40 G			41 K	42 R	43 L	44 C		45 F	46 B		47 D	48 O	49 H	50 A	51 L
52 G	53 J	54 M	55 B		56 N	57 T	58 W	59 E		60 K		61 I	62 L	63 A	64 H
65 M		66 K	67 O	68 T	69 D		70 P	71 Q	72 M	73 S		74 R	75 A	76 T	
77 C	78 B	79 U	80 G	81 M	82 L	83 X	84 A		85 T	86 Q	87 R	88 O		89 A	90 N
91 V	92 H	93 U	94 P		95 X	96 D		97 G	98 T	99 K	100 B	101 M		102 N	103 V
104 A	105 R		106 B	107 Q	108 W	109 F	110 D	111 U		112 R	113 P		114 L	115 A	116 I
117 F		118 H	119 K	120 M	121 B		122 Q	123 P	124 D	125 R		126 J	127 T		128 H
129 A	130 N		131 Q	132 O	133 M	134 H	135 K	136 W		137 G	138 N	139 C	140 K	141 Q	
142 T	143 S	144 N	145 A	146 M		147 J	148 I	149 E	150 B	151 O	152 Q	153 H		154 R	155 D
156 H	157 U		158 G	159 C		160 K	161 O	162 I	163 C	164 H	165 J	166 T		167 Q	168 X
169 A	170 G		171 P	172 W		173 F	174 K	175 R	176 V		177 F	178 L	179 H	180 I	
181 X	182 T	183 P	184 N		185 Q	186 J	187 V		188 H	189 S	190 N	191 R	192 Q	193 F	
194 T	195 P	196 C	197 A	198 X	199 A	200 H	201 B	202 D		203 N	204 R	205 J	206 Q	207 K	
208 T	209 N		210 F	211 M	212 K	213 A	214 F	215 L	216 V	217 E		218 C	219 K	220 B	221 X
222 I															

**Goat Note:** The smallest goat is the Pakistani Dwarf at 18 inches tall and 20 pounds.



# ALPINE DAIRY GOATS

Alpines International

## History

The French Alpine breed is so old its history is uncertain. It is one of the 'Swiss' breeds but is from the French Alps. It's considered a separate breed only in the U.S. The first Alpine imported to the U.S. was Molly Crepin in 1904. Her many outstanding qualities encouraged Dr. Charles DeLangle to import more in 1922. These were the foundation goats for the Alpines in the U.S.

Runnin' Free Belle, Runnin' Free Farm, Peggy Piper, Fayetteville, AR, is a cou clair.



The SD Checotah's Pride, owned by Kim Collins, Double Duo, Dover, AR, is a broken pattern.

## Used For:

This dairy breed is used primarily for milk.

Irish Meadows Bay Ultra Sheen, Alpine doe showing the sundgau color pattern, bred by Catherine McKenzie, Salineville, OH, owned by Gwen Collins, Double Duo, Dover, AR



## Description

This is a large, rugged breed. They have upright ears, short to medium hair, and a straight face. There are many colors and patterns. The main ones are: cou blanc (white front quarters, black hind-quarters); cou clair (tan to grey front quarters, black hindquarters); cou noir (black front quarters, white hind-quarters); sundgau (black with white points); pied (spotted); chamoisee (brown or bay with black face and legs); two-tone chamoisee (tan front quarters, brown hindquarters); and broken patterns.

## Visiting at Runnin' Free

Peggy Piper bought her first goats when her daughter, Jennifer, needed a high school FFA livestock project in Oklahoma. They only had three wooded acres so goats were an obvious choice. Jennifer liked the looks and temperaments of Alpines, so they got Alpines.

After moving to Fayetteville, AR, Peggy found she missed having goats. She had a few acres of pasture so she tried sheep. There were no fences then so the sheep were running free and this became the name of the farm. Sheep were OK but they weren't goats. Peggy bought a few Alpines. She enjoys goats because they are companionable, friendly, and smart.

By this time Jennifer was married with a daughter, Socorro. Corrie is horse crazy, but her grandmother has goats. Now Corrie does too. Corrie finds the goats, like people, have amazing and different personalities. Some are bossy. Some are friendly. Others are shy. Some are leaders. Others are followers. All of them show emotions from happiness to anger to sadness.

The goats do have their downsides, according to Corrie. She finds they can be very stubborn and they "poop everywhere." But she just can't imagine life without her goats.

At thirteen, Corrie is thinking about her future and wants to go on to college. Her goal is a degree in English followed by a career writing screenplays. That means leaving her goats with her grandmother for a few years until she gets a place to keep them.



Corrie enjoying time with some of her Runnin' Free goats.

Corrie is part of a 4-H Goat Project. She loves to show her goats at the big Fayetteville Fair. It means a lot of work and practice teaching her goats how to lead and set up. She also practices answers for anatomy and goat care questions for showmanship.

Her pride and joy is Runnin' Free Belle. Two years in a row Belle has been selected as the Grand Champion Alpine. That allows Corrie to take part in the premium sale bidding. Local businesses bid up a bonus cash award for the Grand Champion winners. Corrie won Showmanship one year but lost the next year. She is already studying for next year.



## Visiting at Double Duo

Goats are a family tradition at Double Duo near Dover, Arkansas. It began when James and Gwyn Collins' daughter Stacy met Debbie Taylor and her Bluff Top Dairy herd just a mile down the road. Stacy learned to milk when she was seven and was soon helping Debbie with chores. Her dream was to own her own goat so she saved every penny of her allowance and from chores that she could.

One day Debbie told Stacy a man with four Bluff Top Nubians was being transferred out of state and wanted to sell them for \$75. Stacy only had \$60 so she asked her father for an advance on her allowance. The four does started her small herd that grew to 18. She joined 4-H and began showing her goats.

Stacy's brother, Brandon, was interested in the goats by this time. Gwyn also had come to like the goats. Gwyn found a goat dairy selling newborn kids. She arranged to get these kids and acquired a herd of 48 does. In 1989 she opened a commercial goat dairy. So there were Gwen and Stacy plus James and Brandon, two duos, hence the herddname Double Duo.

Gwyn has a soft spot for abused or neglected animals. When she saw a doe tethered to a light pole, she stopped to ask about her. The man refused to sell. Gwen tried later. He refused. The third time Gwen Bought the doe called George.

George had a doe kid Gwyn named Alex. Alex had a daughter called Asia. George and Alex went to the Arkansas State Fair placing as Grand Champion Grade doe and doeling even though Alex was over five years old. Another year Brandon begged to take his favorite doe Audra Kay and won Grand Champion doe.

Stacy and Brandon grew up. Their older sister Kim came home to take care of the goats. She enjoys the goats and likes all breeds.

The Collins were handling two chicken houses raising chickens for Tyson Foods and working. There just wasn't enough time for everything. The goat dairy closed in 1999 and most of the goats were sold. Kim took over the few that were left.

By this time Kim had married and had a daughter interested in the goats. Rebecca Collins prefers Oberhaslis. She likes their color and temperament. The herd has grown to around thirty. Rebecca shows in the local county fair and the Arkansas State Fair.

Kim has added a few Boers to sell meat kids and wethers for 4-H market goat projects. She raises calves on goat milk to help pay for feed and hay. It does keep her tied down as the goats need tending everyday.

Kim keeps a couple of guard dogs with her goats. The Great Pyrenees saved her herd a couple of years ago when the barn caught fire. The dog got all but two of the goats out and took them to a far field for the night. The next morning, after the fire department and everyone else had left, the dog brought the goats back. Kim is still trying to get everything rebuilt.

Rebecca is almost out of 4-H. However the goats will stay as Gwyn's grandson, Cameron, is now old enough to start his herd of goats and join 4-H.

## Goat Words 1 The Nose Has It

Think of words to fit the definitions and put them in the spaces. Words in the middle column use the same letters as the word to the left except for one letter. Put the extra letter in the far left column. Words in the right column use the same letters as the word in the middle except for one letter. Put that letter in the far right column. The extra letters will spell out words reading down.

Solution page 143

	1	2	3
	4	5	6
	7	8	9
	10	11	12
	13	14	15

### Definitions:

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Place to keep livestock</li> <li>2. Police do this to crooks</li> <li>3. Sound made by a sheep</li> <li>4. Lots or scads of something</li> <li>5. Apportions out</li> <li>6. Used to slide down a snowy hill</li> <li>7. To break into pieces</li> <li>8. A cloth belt</li> </ol> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>9. Left by a fire</li> <li>10. To think someone knows something</li> <li>11. Nine Greek goddesses of the Arts<br/>e.g. Erato, Cleo</li> <li>12. To mess things up</li> <li>13. Someone carries on about a subject</li> <li>14. Our closest one is the sun</li> <li>15. A rodent not welcome in a barn</li> </ol> |
|---|---|



## Goat Tale 3 Nubians

Starting Clues (first definition, first word) page 140

Solution page 144

### Definitions:

- A.** Colorado National Park of blowing sand..... Saguaro National Park, Arizona  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 172 70 184 12 192    .....    13 5 133 161    .....    41 101 92 200 65
- B.** Deserts are always this.....  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 194 175 61 26 122
- C.** Mile deep Arizona National Park.....  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 197 167 48 185 102    .....    128 120 6 210 124 88
- D.** Way to ride down to the bottom.....  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 115 42 99 164 7
- E.** Wind eroded red columns, Utah National Park.....  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 3 49 112 205 84    .....    123 59 153 188 196 138
- F.** Something you MUST have in the desert.....  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 174 8 135 207 72
- G.** South Dakota National Park, a maze of canyons.....  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 27 71 93 176 142 60 154 63
- H.** Old bones found in the canyon walls.....  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 178 62 108 155 212 15 193
- I.** A desert area, biome, or \_\_\_\_\_.....  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 24 157 1 111
- J.** Common type of vertebrate found in the desert.....  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 182 116 38 66 4 141 96
- K.** California National Park that includes a salt plain....  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 151 10 134 80 204    .....    103 191 43 177 31 165
- L.** Temperature ranges in 24 hour periods in a  
 desert.....  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 30 57 94    186 152 16 46    77 20 114 34    40 143 89 110 162 50
- M.** Arizona National Park named for a giant cactus.....  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 74 91 37 179 208 9 147
- N.** Barrel and cholla are types of this.....  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 19 166 82 51 45 139
- O.** Desert bush, spaces itself and covers acres.....  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 203 17 64 35 90 190 149 173
- P.** The final winner in a contest.....  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 113 163 79 209 140 87 129 144
- Q.** A daredevil could be this.....  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 158 52 201 81 169 187    .....    148 25 68 214 18 146
- R.** A recalled experience.....  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 211 168 119 137 171 28



# THE GOAT REGISTRYS

## **What Is a Registry?**

All breeds of goats in the U.S. have a registry except for Spanish goats. A registry records the names of the goats by breeds along with their parents, breeder and owner. The meat and fleece goat breeds have at least one registry for each breed. The dairy breeds have individual clubs, some of which have a registry. The main U.S. dairy goat breeds are registered by two big associations.

### **American Goat Society**

Originally part of the American Milch Goat Registry Association, AGS split off in 1935 and organized in 1936. AGS is committed to the support and advancement of the U.S. dairy goat industry. It says it was the first to train judges and classify goats. The Society registers only purebred goats. AGS presently registers French Alpine, Oberhasli, LaMancha, Pygmy, Saanen, Sable, Nubian, Toggenburg and Nigerian Dwarf. Its programs include classification which evaluates goats. The Society holds sanctioned shows. It holds annual National Shows and Conventions.

### **American Dairy Goat Association**

Originally called the American Milch Goat Registry Association, ADGA was founded in 1904 to register dairy breeds. Each breed has its own herd book and breed standard. Presently registered breeds are: Alpine; Oberhasli; Saanen; Sable; LaMancha; Nubian; Nigerian Dwarf; and Toggenburg. The herd books are for purebred, American and grades. There is also an Experimental herd book. Show judges are trained and shows are sanctioned with ADGA recording the placings. Milk production is recorded for breeders in the Dairy Herd Improvement program (DHIA). Goats are evaluated in the Linear Appraisal program. ADGA holds annual National Shows and Conventions which move to different parts of the U.S. to encourage members to come.

## **What is a Purebred?**

A goat whose ancestry can be traced back to the original imported goats of that breed is called a purebred in the dairy breeds, a full blood for Boers, and a 'New Zealand' for Kikos.

## **Upgrading**

Some goat owners don't bother to register their goats. Some goats are crosses between different breeds. A new goat owner often starts with unregistered goats. ADGA allows the kids from such a goat to be registered by a system called upgrading. The doe of unknown or unprovable past is bred to a purebred or American buck. Her doe kids can be recorded as 50% grades of that breed. If these 50% does are bred to a purebred or American buck of that breed, their doe kids can be recorded as 75% grades. These 75% does are then bred to a purebred or American buck. Their doe kids can be registered as Americans. Both the buck and doe kids of American does can be registered as Americans.



## Goat Note: Why Register a Goat?

More and more goat owners are choosing not to register their goats. They say that it does not matter since they will not show their goats. Are registry papers only important if you want to show your goat? What are goat registry papers anyway?



LaMancha does, Bluff Top, Debbie Taylor, Dover, AR

### On the Papers

A lot of information about a goat is on its papers. This includes the goat's name, its breed and its registration number. The goat's parents and grandparents are listed. The goat is described for color, sex, horn status, date of birth, and tattoo. Finally the papers say who bred this goat and who now owns this goat. Although most goat owners know and record this information about their own goats, this provides those records when you buy a goat.

Each of the breeds in the U.S. can trace itself back to the original goats of that breed brought into the U.S. A purebred goat can trace its family back to these original goats. Often there were only a few of each breed imported. That means the gene pool for the breed is not very large. Every time a purebred goat is not registered, that goat's history is lost. And that goat's genes are taken out of the breed's gene pool.

### Tracing a Goat

If you buy a goat with no papers and it looks purebred, you might be able to find out more about the goat if it has ever been registered. Check in the ears (tail for a LaMancha) for a tattoo. Then contact ADGA and/or AGS to find out if the goat has ever been registered or who uses that tattoo. You just might find out the history of your new goat and maybe get the goat's papers.

### Why Register Your Goat?

Registering a goat says you are proud enough of your goat to want it to carry your name and your herd name. Registering a goat shows you want to improve your herd and your goats. Registering a goat indicates you are proud of owning goats and want other people to know you are proud of your goats.



Oberhasli does, Pinelane, Lisa Jones, Tahlequah, OK

# Goat Tale 4 LaManchas

Starting Clues (first definition, first word) page 140

Solution page 144

## Definitions:

<p><b>A.</b> Travel with an organized group.....</p>	<p>_____</p> <p>39 140 184 127 196 149 53 173 74</p>
<p><b>B.</b> A trip agenda.....</p>	<p>_____</p> <p>23 106 71 132 3 87 153 54 63</p>
<p><b>C.</b> Travel on Amtrak.....</p>	<p>_____</p> <p>22 86 189 203 1 150 76 115 50 100 130 177</p>
<p><b>D.</b> Travel the sky route.....</p>	<p>_____</p> <p>4 31 91 183 141 159 204 119 41 131 19</p>
<p><b>E.</b> Travel on Greyhound.....</p>	<p>_____</p> <p>138 11 102 202 55 2 176 27 120 83</p>
<p><b>F.</b> Conveyance on the ocean.....</p>	<p>_____</p> <p>99 10 49 174</p>
<p><b>G.</b> Travel on the highways.....</p>	<p>_____</p> <p>121 108 65 85 164 32 24 190 6</p>
<p><b>H.</b> Where to pack everything.....</p>	<p>_____</p> <p>43 114 5 9 94 57 125 163 67</p>
<p><b>I.</b> How to find road directions.....</p>	<p>_____</p> <p>124 89 34 185 46 37 147 64 104 17</p>
<p><b>J.</b> Small child's travel question.....</p>	<p>_____</p> <p>38 58 82 129 169 105 69 155 98 137 198 62 90</p>
<p><b>K.</b> Traveler's home away from home.....</p>	<p>_____</p> <p>33 200 8 123 79</p>
<p><b>L.</b> What tourists do.....</p>	<p>_____</p> <p>170 146 135 47 60 152 112 70</p>
<p><b>M.</b> Device to take pictures with.....</p>	<p>_____</p> <p>36 126 186 56 72 113</p>
<p><b>N.</b> Device to watch birds with.....</p>	<p>_____</p> <p>111 144 134 180 158 29 96 142 162 148</p>
<p><b>O.</b> Trip items to take home.....</p>	<p>_____</p> <p>66 16 118 168 48 191 80 156 197</p>
<p><b>P.</b> What to use to pay for the trip.....</p>	<p>_____</p> <p>154 40 77 107 179</p>
<p><b>Q.</b> Host of early spring flowers to see.....</p>	<p>_____</p> <p>13 95 175 165 195 12 128 26 117 181 21 192 167 18 84</p>
<p><b>R.</b> Time or other quantity without end.....</p>	<p>_____</p> <p>187 101 93 116 81 133 42 15</p>

Train  
Alaska inside passage  
picture by George Sasso

Plane  
Airport  
Fayetteville, AR

- S. Pleasure..... 78 25 188 157 166 61 68
- T. Castle attractions in jousting contests..... 201 109 88 182 52 30 139
- U. Guidebook section: \_\_\_\_\_ of Interest..... 136 172 44 20 199 7
- V. Native American painted horse..... 103 193 160 178 28 ..... 14 92 35 171
- W. Restful feeling of utter \_\_\_\_\_..... 161 143 75 110 51
- X. Screens flour, usually for cakes..... 45 151 73 145 59
- Y. Grassy prairie piece once used to build houses..... 194 97 122



1 C	2 E	3 B		4 D	5 H	6 G	7 U	8 K		9 H	10 F	11 E	12 Q	13 Q	
14 V	15 R	16 O	17 I	18 Q	19 D		20 U	21 Q	22 C	23 B	24 G	25 S		26 Q	27 E
28 V	29 N	30 T		31 D	32 G	33 K	34 I	35 V	36 M	37 I	38 J		39 A	40 P	41 D
42 R	43 H		44 U	45 X		46 I	47 L	48 O	49 F	50 C		51 W	52 T	53 A	54 B
55 E		56 M	57 H	58 J	59 X		60 L	61 S	62 J	63 B		64 I	65 G	66 O	67 H
	68 S	69 J	70 L	71 B	72 M		73 X	74 A	75 W	76 C	77 P	78 S	79 K	80 O	81 R
82 J	83 E	84 Q		85 G	86 C	87 B	88 I	89 I	90 J	91 D		92 V	93 R		94 H
95 Q	96 N	97 Y	98 J	99 F		100 C	101 R	102 E		103 V	104 I	105 J	106 B	107 P	108 G
109 I	110 W		111 N	112 L	113 M	114 H	115 C	116 R	117 Q	118 O	119 D		120 E	121 G	122 Y
123 K	124 T	125 H		126 M	127 A	128 Q		129 J	130 C	131 D	132 B	133 R	134 N	135 L	
136 U	137 J	138 E	139 I	140 A	141 D	142 N	143 W	144 N	145 X	146 L	147 I	148 N		149 A	150 C
151 X	152 L		153 B	154 P	155 J	156 O	157 S	158 N	159 D	160 V		161 W	162 N	163 H	164 G
165 Q		166 S	167 Q	168 O	169 J	170 L		171 V	172 U	173 A		174 F	175 Q	176 E	177 C
178 V	179 P		180 N	181 Q		182 T	183 D	184 A	185 I		186 M	187 R	188 S	189 C	
190 G	191 O	192 Q		193 V	194 Y		195 Q	196 A	197 O	198 J		199 U	200 K		201 I
202 E	203 C	204 D													

**Goat Note:** Usually goats are thought of as producing milk, meat, leather, and fiber, but in India goats are used as work animals as well.



# Decoding Lists

The ten words in each list are related to the heading. However the words are in code. Each list has its own code but only one code is used in a list. These codes substitute a new set of letters for the actual set of letters. Your challenge is to break the code.

Starting Words page 140

Solutions page 146

## 1. Breeds of Goats

## 2. Registering a Goat

KBQCMK

EMHSTXEG DTTBBSDXSPQT

MYJCKN

ZMEU YPPJT

AWFFNKQBSF

YEMMU TXDQUDEUT

DMMKNK

ZMEU QDFM

YMTMKRIM

XDXXPPMT

DMQYN

PKQME

KCFNSCMK HGMSE

YEMMUME

WQNSIMDYC

YSEXZUDXM

QWNS

TSEM

MKFWSM

UDF



# ANGORA GOATS

founded 1900

## Angora Goat Breeders Assn.

### History



The Angora came from Turkey and is named after its capitol. Originally the capitol was called Angora but is now Ankara. Angoras were and are a major industry in Turkey. Dr. James D. Davis, an envoy sent to Turkey by President James K. Polk, returned to the U.S. in 1849 with seven bred Angora does. Another 300 Angoras were imported by 1855. Today most Angoras in the U.S. are found in west Texas.

Top: Providence Farm Bart, an Angora wether  
Center: A Providence Farm Angora doe  
Bottom: Recently shorn Angora buck  
All are bred and owned by Gene and Janet Barrow, Providence Farm, Dover, AR.

### Description



Angoras have long, silky hair with no undercoat. They are sheared twice a year and must be sheltered afterwards to prevent chilling. Adult does are 80 – 100 pounds and yield 5 – 7 pounds of fleece each time. Adult bucks are 125 – 175 pounds and yield 12 – 20 pounds of coarser fleece each time. Just weaned kids yield 2 pounds of the finest fleece. Angoras are usually white and have horns.

### Used For:

Angoras produce mohair. Mohair is from the Arabic term mukhayyor meaning chosen or choice hair. And mohair is a choice hair used for clothes and fabrics. It dyes easily. It is very fine and silky in texture. Turkey, South Africa, and the U.S. produce the world's supply of mohair.



## Visiting at Providence Farm

Bear Bluff sits on an Ozark hill overlooking a deep wide valley. The view is spectacular. These views earn nearby Highway 7 from Russellville to Harrison in northwest Arkansas a listing as one of the most scenic drives in the U.S.

Gene and Janet Barrow moved to this area north of Dover from Louisiana with their two sons, Ben and Sim, in May, 1996. The area is known for its crafts and Janet loves to spin, weave, and sew quilts. In 2000 she persuaded Gene to buy some Angora goats as a source of mohair for her spinning.

Gene hired a crew to put up fencing and barns. Then the Barrows brought home some Angoras to start the Providence Farm herd. The herd now includes some cashgoras (cashmere/Angora crosses) and a few Boers.

Gene discovered the antics of goats are great fun to watch. The goats soon cleared the brush out of the pasture. Gene also discovered that goats are work.

Angoras must be sheared twice a year, spring and fall. Gene has Paul Ahrens shear the goats in April and August to avoid the worst of the cold weather. Newly sheared Angoras are subject to chilling which can quickly kill them.

Kids are born in late February and early March. The best fleece is from the first shearing of the kids in August. Wethers also produce a good grade of fleece and are kept as part of the herd.

After shearing, the fleece needs to be prepared for spinning. Raw fleece has dirt, bits of hay, twigs, etc. in it. So the fleece is washed several times with hot soapy water. Although it can be done in a washing machine, the fleece can not be agitated or it becomes felt. Washing removes the dirt and natural oils.



The fleece is put through a picker to remove hay, twigs, etc. The clean fleece is carded to pull the fibers into line. Gene has machines to do these steps. At this point Janet can dye the fleece or just leave it the natural color and spin it into thread to make into yarn for weaving or knitting.

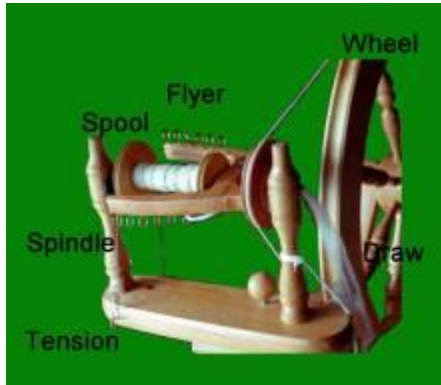
Preparing the fleece takes a lot of time and a lot of water. Gene says he doesn't always have enough water. He also finds that, when Janet doesn't want all of the fleeces, the price isn't high enough to pay for the work.

Ben and Sim have helped with the work since the goats first arrived. Ben is now a senior in high school and active in a band, football, and several other activities. Sim is a high school junior and a member of the band, track, and other activities. They are not as interested in the goats as they look ahead to their graduations and make college plans.

Gene and Janet have decided to reduce the herd to 10 or 12 goats. It will give more time for other activities. There will still be enough fleeces for Janet's spinning.

## Spinning

Today people needing material, yarn or thread just go to a store and buy it. Until the late 1800s when big commercial spinning and weaving machines were built, people made their own material and thread. The spinning wheel spins various plant and animal fibers into thread, the first step to yarn and material.



There are many types of spinning wheels. This is an Ashford Traditional spinning wheel belonging to Minnie Spencer, Humpy Holler, Coal Hill, AR.



### How a Spinning Wheel Works

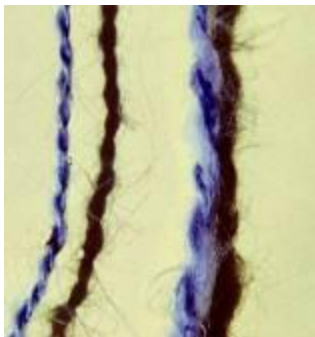
The spinner uses a foot, usually a barefoot, to push the **treadle** up and down. It is connected to the **wheel** and makes the wheel turn. The cord turns the **flyer** which turns the **spool**. The **tension** controls how fast the **spool** turns.

The **draw** is where the fiber is pulled into the right thickness and new fiber is spliced in to make a long thread. The fiber is twisted into thread just before it goes in through the **orifice**. The thread is pulled through one of the hooks and wraps onto the **spool**.

This thread or yarn is one or single ply, a single thread. When the threads from two spools are twisted together, the thread or yarn is two-ply. If a third is added, it is three-ply and so on.

### Fibers

Usually we think of cotton, silk or wool when we think of natural thread or yarn. Actually there are many others. Flax, a type of plant, is used to make linen. Angora rabbits provide fiber for spinning too. Goats are known for two types of fiber. Angora goats provide mohair. Many goats have a fine, silky winter undercoat called cashmere. Some goats are bred to produce lots of this with longer fibers in the spring. The long, coarse, outer hairs can not be used for spinning and must be taken out of any fleece.



Left: Spun Mohair, notice the hairs due to the short fibers  
Right: 2-Ply Mohair and wool reduces the hairiness  
Spun by Minnie Spencer





- S. What you breathe at the ocean..... 163 43 54 116 ..... 192 201 185
- T. A spiny creature in tide pools..... 37 209 133 57 90 139
- U. Taboo sign often seen in grassy areas..... 174 11 145 137 ..... 210 66 125
- V. What some drivers do when they see a friend..... 141 16 95 170 ..... 179 182 203 ..... 134 124 71 39
- W. Someone who just sits and watches TV..... 215 ..... 41 160 87 117 142 ..... 208 86 119 154 112 101
- X. A rundown inner city apartment building..... 91 58 110 72 13 165 202 181
- Y. A writer..... 38 25 63 150 175 193
- Z. Slang name for a motorcycle..... 23 171 65 190 164 143 100
- AA. Not now, but - ..... 10 75 183 132

1 J	2 E	3 D		4 H	5 F	6 I	7 K	8 R	9 M		10 AA	11 U	12 G	13 X	14 L
	15 E	16 V	17 A		18 F	19 C	20 Q	21 P	22 M		23 Z	24 N	25 Y		26 D
27 K	28 I	29 O	30 Q		31 A	32 C	33 O	34 B	35 G	36 E	37 I		38 Y	39 V	40 D
	41 W	42 I	43 S	44 N	45 M	46 K	47 G	48 F	49 E		50 A	51 L	52 J	53 B	54 S
55 O		56 I	57 I	58 X		59 K	60 F	61 P	62 A	63 Y	64 G		65 Z	66 U	
67 N	68 L	69 O		70 Q	71 V	72 X	73 E	74 P	75		76 G	77 K	78 B	79 J	
									AA						
80 R	81 D	82 L	83 P		84 A	85 I	86 W	87 W	88 G		89 E	90 T	91 X	92 R	
93 A	94 P	95 V	96 Q		97 K	98 M	99 B		100 Z	101 W	102 R	103 F		104 D	105 O
106 E	107 I	108 P	109 H	110 X	111 C		112 W	113 G		114 N	115 B	116 S	117 W	118 I	
119 W	120 P	121 E	122 F	123 J		124 V	125 U		126 G	127 Q	128 K		129 R	130 B	131 H
132 AA	133 I	134 V		135 L	136 J	137 U	138 I	139 I	140 N		141 V	142 W	143 Z	144 K	145 U
	146 E	147 F	148 B		149 G	150 Y	151 H		152 D	153 L	154 W	155 R	156 K	157 B	158 M
	159 C	160 W	161 F	162 E	163 S		164 Z	165 X	166 D	167 O	168 P	169 N		170 V	171 Z
172 K	173 B	174 U		175 Y	176 A		177 I	178 P	179 V	180 E		181 X	182 V	183 AA	184 R
185 S		186 L	187 R	188 K	189 G	190 Z		191 I	192 S	193 Y	194 P		195 E	196 C	197 L
198 P	199 N		200 B	201 S	202 X	203 V	204 P		205 R	206 P	207 K		208 W	209 I	210 U
211 G	212 P		213 B	214 I	215 W	216 K	217 O	218 E							

**Goat Note:** The main cheeses made from goat milk are: bleu, chevre, feta, and ricotta. (28)

## Decoding Lists

*Starting Words page 140*

*Solutions page 146*

### **3. For the Working Goat**

OHQLDKK

OHNGDQ

ZHAS KHEEND

ZHLLCDQK

QCUUCLU

ZHASK

AHQG

FHUPL

KNDCUO

QDCLK

### **4. Goat Colors**

VHP RYEMV

RFHJM

RYEVA

INTL

WIHKKTL

VHP VYENF

VUEXHNWTT

WPMLQEP

JUNKT

VFTEX

Are you  
following me?

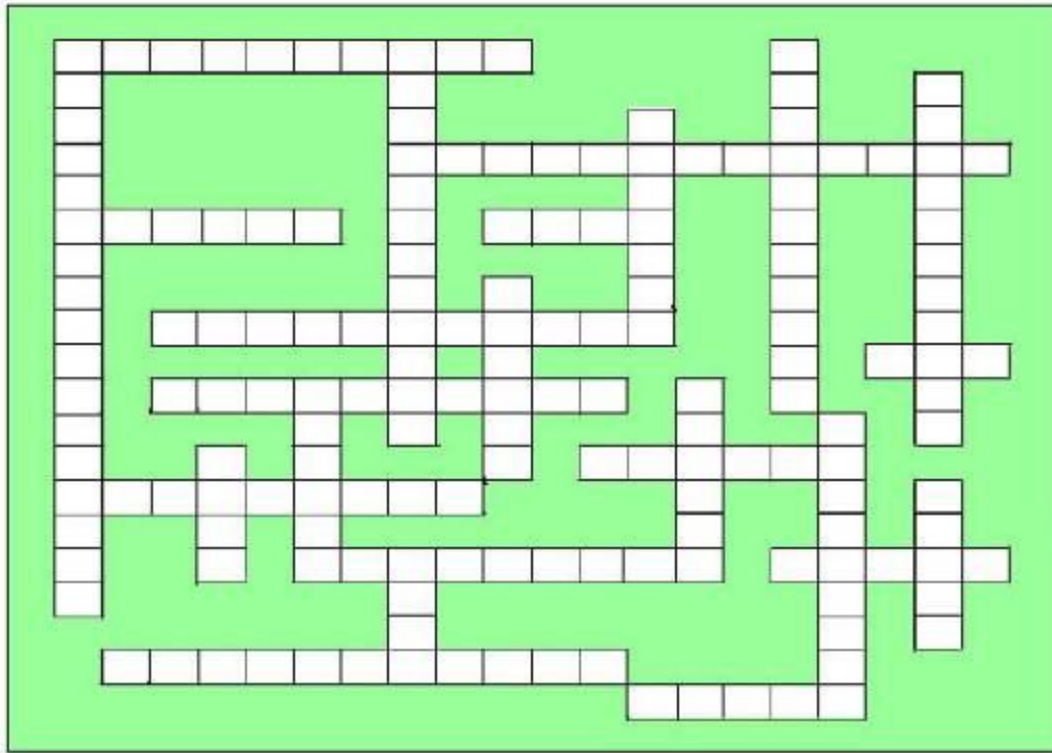


I'm going to the  
next puzzle.  
Are you?

Toggenburg doe, Bluff Top,  
Debbie Taylor, Dover, AR

## Word Skeleton 1 Describing Your Goat

*Fit the words from the word list into the diagram. The words only read forwards and down.  
Solution page 141*



### Word List:

Airplane ears

Bay

Black dorsal stripe

Blaze

Broken ears

Chocolate

Color

Disbudded

Dished

Elf ears

Face stripes

Fawn

Female

Frosted ears

Frosted nose

Gopher ears

Horned

Male

Pendulous ears

Polled

Roman nose

Splash

Spots

Star

Upright ears

**Goat Note:** Your goat is sick and needs a shot. How do you give a shot? There are three types:

- 1) Subcutaneous (SQ) is the easiest to give, pinch up some skin at the base of the neck or behind the front leg and give the shot just under the skin;
- 2) Intramuscular (IM) is given in the muscle which is hard on a goat as the muscles are thin but is usually given in the upper front or back leg; and
- 3) Intravenous (IV) which is best given by a veterinarian as it is given in a vein.



## Clues:

### Decoding Paragraph 1: A goat

### Decoding Lists:

1. Nubian
2. Registry Associations
3. Harness
4. Cou blanc

### Goat Tales:

#### First Definition:

1. Epee
2. Fire and brimstone
3. Great Sand Dunes
4. Go on a tour
5. Surf's up

#### First Tale Word:

1. Dairy
2. You
3. Nubians
4. The
5. The

## Solutions:

### Goat Quotes

1.

T	H	E	R	E		A	R	E		O	V	E	R		T	W
O		H	U	N	D	R	E	D		B	R	E	E	D	S	
O	F		D	O	M	E	S	T	I	C		G	O	A	T	S
	A	R	O	U	N	D		T	H	E		W	O	R	L	D

### Goat Words

1.

R	BARN	NAB	BA	N
O	OODLES	DOLES	SLED	O
M	SEAMY	YEAS	AYE	S
A	ASSUME	MUSES	MUSS	E
N	RANTS	STAR	RAT	S

### Word Skeleton 1.



**Deduction Problems**

**1. Buying Their First Goats**

Jim owns the Alpine herd (clue 6) and does not have the names Cinnamon, Sky High, or Long Ears (clue 6) or Cloud 9 (clue 3). So Jim's alpine is JJ's Farms. Judy owns the Oberhaslis (clue 9) which are the Cinnamon herd (clue 2). Cindy does not own the Alpines or Nubians (clue 2) or the Toggenburgs (clue 6) or the Oberhaslis (clue 9) so she owns the Saanens. Her herd name is not JJ's Farms, Sky High (clue 6), Cinnamon (clue 2), or Long Ears (clue 6), so it is Cloud 9. Laura was visited either Tuesday or Wednesday (clue 8) so she must own Sky High Toggenburgs (clue 6). Max, then, owns Long Ears Nubians (clues 6, 8).

Cindy was visited on Monday (clue 6) in [not Edgar (clue 5), not Sligo (clue 8), not Boss (clue 7), not Anutt (clue 6)] Doss. Jim was visited on Tuesday (clues 2, 6) in [not Edgar or Anutt (clue 4), not in Sligo (clue 8)] Boss (clue 7). Laura was visited on Wednesday (clue 8) in Edgar (clue 5). Judy was visited on Thursday in Sligo (clue 8). Max was visited on Friday (clues 6, 8) in Anutt (clue 4).

Joe and Patricia returned to Judy's Cinnamon Oberhaslis to purchase their first goats.

Day	Herd	Breed	Owner	Town
Monday	Cloud 9	Saanen	Cindy	Doss
Tuesday	JJ's Farms	Alpine	Jim	Boss
Wednesday	Sky High	Toggenburg	Laura	Edgar
Thursday	Cinnamon	Oberhasli	Judy	Sligo
Friday	Long Ears	Nubians	Max	Anutt

**Decoding Lists**

**1. Breeds of Goats**

- Nubian
- Alpine
- Toggenburg
- Saanen
- LaMancha
- Sable
- Nigerian Dwarf
- Oberhasli
- Boer
- Angora

**2. Registering a Goat**

- Registry Association
- Herd books
- Breed Standards
- Herd Name
- Tattoos
- Owner
- Breeder
- Birthdate
- Sire
- Dam

**3. For the Working Goat**

- Harness
- Halter
- Pack saddle
- Panniers
- Rigging
- Packs
- Cart
- Wagon
- Sleigh
- Reins

**4. Goat Colors**

- Cou blanc
- Brown
- Black
- Pied
- Spotted
- Cou clair
- Chamoisee
- Sundgau
- White
- Cream

**Hidden Words**

1.

Y N A D A C L B E Z O A R P R U S H B S  
 N E T O G R E S T W G R U B N E G G O T  
 R V S K A S A A N E N I G A N G L O A E  
 A P I N F T P P E I R O L F A I Z E D N  
 Z O H G R O M L M Z A L A R I K A R N N  
 M K A L E E V K E N D A C A S H M E R E  
 O Y I O N P U F L A E R A W S P I C U S  
 I X C S C M R G C L M T O D A K E L B S  
 D U M A H T E N N U B I A N C N O P I E  
 J A N Y A Q D M A E R H W A R S A B L E  
 A P W I L Z N S S A D C H I I K S A A M  
 N J Q U P Y I N B R I L E R C P Y G M Y  
 G A D D I J P E R O B M O E Z S E M A S  
 C M F E N I H A U G A N I G E L M Y N A  
 A N U K E P S A S N P O K I N D E R C A  
 J A B R I T I S H A L P I N E B O K H N  
 B P O A S F N H D V R A K H G I N I A R  
 T A E Z W R A D E T I R O L Y M P L J P  
 O R R M V L P Y G O R A I B I A R A Z X  
 L I P D I L S A H R E B O R V Q A T T A

### Decoding Paragraph 1.

A goat is not something you can order from a catalog, nor are there many listings for dairy goat farms in the Yellow Pages.

#### Goat Tales

1. Dairy goats are not just a passing fad or ecological movement. They have been serving mankind for thousands of years. The New Stone Age people considered them such an important part of their community they were given first class accommodations in the caves.

A Epee	G Livestock	K Arts and	P Cotton candy	U Ferris wheel
B Oration	barns	crafts	Q Hot dogs	V Games
C Approve	H Sheep	L Summer time	R Lemonade	W Fun house
D Fountain	I Goats	M Vacation	S Enjoyment	X Night time
E Activity	J Ponies	N Shows	T Carnival	Y Achy feet
F Grandstand		O Cheery	rides	Z Go home

2. You may have heard about them – the goats that fall over in what looks like a faint when they are startled. They really do exist. They really do fall over. They do not really faint. Their muscles lock up causing them to fall over. They are called Tennessee goats or Fainting goats.

A. Fire and brimstone	G. Fumarole	M. At the market	S. Hay
B. Sunset Crater	H. Lassen Volcanic	N. At the gallery	T. Go to the exit
C. Hot Springs	I. Sulfur	O. Healthy	U. Talky
D. Yellowstone	J. Dormant	P. Eyetooth	V. Halogen
E. Geyser	K. Hawaii Volcanoes	Q. At the theater	W. Okay
F. Old Faithful	L. Lava field	R. Lovely lady	X. Teethed

3. Nubians are easily recognized by their long pendulous ears, their Roman noses, their aristocratic bearings, and their loud voices. They come in many color combinations, plain, frosted, and spotted. They are large, willful, friendly goats who give rich, creamy milk.

A. Great Sand Dunes	H. Fossils	N. Cactus	T. Initial public
B. Windy	I. Zone	O. Creosote	offering
C. Grand Canyon	J. Reptile	P. Champion	U. Thither
D. Mules	K. Death Valley	Q. Thrill seeker	V. Oriole
E. Bryce Canyon	L. Hot days, cool	R. Memory	W. Inhibition
F. Water	nights	S. Mirror image	X. Reverie
G. Badlands	M. saguaro		

4. The first thing people notice about LaMancha goats is their short ears. They miss their friendliness, variety of colors and patterns, beautiful udders, and winning personalities. This American breed gives you plenty of good milk and is easy to keep.

A. Go on a tour	H. Suitcases	N. Binoculars	T. Knights
B. Itinerary	I. Read the map	O. Souvenirs	U. Points
C. Take the train	J. Are we there yet?	P. Money	V. Pinto pony
D. Fly on a plane	K. Motel	Q. Golden daffodils	W. Bliss
E. Ride the bus	L. Sightsee	R. Infinite	X. Sifts
F. Ship	M. Camera	S. Delight	Y. Sod
G. Drive a car			

5. The French terms cou blanc, cou clair, sundgau, and chamoisee recall the beauty of the French Alps, tall, proud, with snow and rock patterns to match those of the French Alpine. These are the classic goats people think of with their sharp ears, clean lines, and proud stance.

A. Surf's up	H. Reef	O. Pelican	V. Toot the horn
B. Padre Island	I. Hit the water	P. Channel Islands	W. A couch potato
C. Gulls	J. Castle	Q. Wharf	X. Tenement
D. Cape Cod	K. Sanibel Island	R. Catch fish	Y. Author
E. Watch the ocean	L. Sea shells	S. Salt air	Z. Chopper
F. Breakers	M. Conch	T. Urchin	AA. Then
G. Dry Tortugas	N. Memento	U. Keep	

