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AMERICAN NIGERIAN DWARF DAIRY ASSOCIATION

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Happy Holidays



Artwork by Alanna Renstrom



2021 Member Goals

The best goals are measurable. We want to hear from members - what goals did you accomplish in 2020 and what do you hope to accomplish 2021?

- Learn to make soap or lotion.
- Start Milk Test
- Learn to AI
- Attend a Show
- Mentor a new Member

- Learn to tube feed
- Attend a clinic
- Build a milk room
- Volunteer
- Other

INSIDE THIS ISSUE:

4-H—Painting	2
Winterize Equipment	3
Judging Corner	3
Making Soap	4
Felting Soap Sleeve	5
Chalking DIY	6
Chocolate Gravy	7
Painting Pets	8
Scorecard Placing	9
Recipe of the Month	10

Meeting Topic—Stained Glass Window Painting

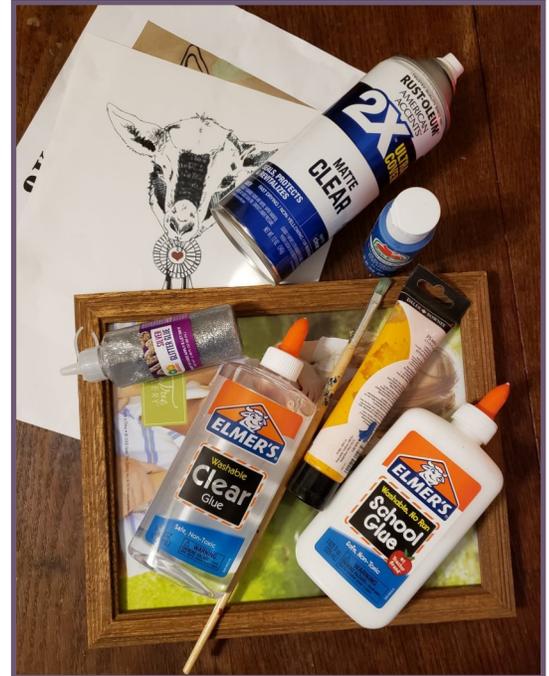
By 4-Her Paul Goodchild, [OK Doe K Dairy Goats](#)

A stained glass window painting is an easy project that can be finished in a short amount of time. The materials you need are:

- A piece of glass
 - Clear Spray Paint
 - A picture to copy
 - Old Paintbrush
 - Glue
 - Paint
1. Take the glass and lightly coat one side with clear spray paint. This will help the paint adhere to the glass.
 2. Either mix up black paint with a bit of clear glue, or use glitter glue like I did to outline your subject.
 3. Allow the glue to dry. You can wait overnight or put a hairdryer on it to speed up drying time. If this is at a meeting, a parent can dry with a hairdryer while the group conducts business.
 4. Mix a small amount of glue with your paints to help hide brush strokes. Don't mix too much at one time or it will start to dry out.



5. Paint your picture with the coated side of the glass up. If you are adding words, be sure they are written backward.
6. Once dry, you can hang it in a frame with or without a backing.



Winterize Your Farm

Some parts of the country have already seen at least one ice or snow storm. While not all parts of the country experience four seasons, it is a good idea to have a maintenance season wherever you live.

This time of year is not usually as busy so slot time to repair machinery so it doesn't rust or further deteriorate while sitting for several months.

This is also a good time to clean machinery inside and out. If power washing, avoid contact with seals. Lube moving parts and loosen belts to ease tension. Clear out grains to keep mice away.

Top off fuel and hydraulic tanks to avoid condensation when the weather starts to warm back up. If equipment stays outside, try to cover it. Park tires on blocks to keep them off the ground. Check that your coolant is for colder weather, and keep your batteries charged.

This time of year is a good time to clean out the barn or shed. Before winter sets in for good, check to make sure barns are ready to house livestock. Make sure drafts are plugged and ventilation is adequate. Have a plan to combat frozen water and that animals are up-to-date on vaccinations.

SCORECARD BREAKDOWN

Evaluate the following 4 animals on Front End Assembly based on the ADGA and AGS scorecard and put in placement order from 1st to 4th. Answers based on Lorelei Hallock evaluation on page 9.

A



B



C



D



Hot Process Soap Recipe and Technique

By: Jennifer Herrscher, [Aries Nigerian Dwarf Dairy Goats](#)

** Wear elbow length protective gloves and safety glasses any time you handle Lye. Ensure room is well-ventilated and away from children and pets.*

- ◆ Olive Oil 44 oz
- ◆ Coconut Oil 16 oz
- ◆ Castor oil 4 oz
- ◆ Lavender Essential oil 1.7 oz
- ◆ Lye 8.80 oz
- ◆ Milk 21 oz
- ◆ Soap Mold *



Measure out milk and freeze in a ziplock baggie.

Place all oils in crockpot and set on low.

Remove milk from the freezer and put in a non-reactive bowl. Slowly add lye a small bit at a time to the milk, stirring to ensure a good mix. The lye will begin to heat up and melt the frozen milk. This process should take about 20 minutes. Go slowly and don't let the milk get too hot – if the milk/lye mixture begins to become yellow that is a sign it is beginning to overheat. You can slow down on the lye and put the milk/lye mixture in an ice bath to slow the process back down. To make an ice bath, put the lye mixture into a sink and pack ice around the outside of the bowl.

Once your frozen milk is completely melted gently and slowly pour into the crockpot. Use a stick blender to fully combine until the mixture begins to thicken. This is known as trace. Cover and leave for 15-20 minutes. The oils will have separated and need to be remixed. Use your stick blender to mix until the soap batter has a texture like mashed potatoes. Cover and leave for an additional 15 minutes.

Uncover and stir in the essential oil with a large spoon – the texture should look like shiny Vaseline. Your soap is finished! Turn off the heat and spoon your soap batter into the soap mold. Unmold and cut the following day. The soap is ready to use on day one but is even better if allowed to cure for a few days. Don't let the soap sit in water - it will melt. Enjoy!



Felting Gifts for Christmas

By Danielle Boyd, [MerryTale Farm](#)

Felting is a fun craft and can be done with a variety of natural fibers including mohair, wool, alpaca, angora, etc... There are a couple different types of felting: needle felting and wet felting. We'll give an example of each, with samples of crafts we've made. Both require fiber to be combed or brushed into roving, so that the fiber is facing the same direction.



Danielle's Angora goats provide her with materials for felting crafts.



Needle Felting

Needle felting is done with small needles that have tiny barbs on them. These barbs lock the fibers together and allow you to shape and mold the fiber, almost like clay.

This Santa Claus was made with Merino wool roving that we purchased and homegrown mohair for his beard and hair. Angora goats produce mohair and can be raised alongside dairy goats. They provide beautiful fiber that is shorn twice a year and can be used for felting, spinning, and other fiber crafts.

You can create virtually anything with needle felting. It may take a bit of practice to achieve the shapes and desired look that you're after, but it is fairly quick work.

Wet Felting

Wet felting can be done with supplies that you would normally find around the house, including a spray bottle with a mixture of dish soap and water, bubble wrap, a rolling pin, and your hands. Repetitive rubbing and friction causes the fibers to felt together and create a solid sheet of felt.

Many dairy goat owners enjoy making homemade soap. Felted soap is a wonderful and unique gift idea. We recently created a reusable, felted soap pocket or sleeve. After you've used up a bar of soap, you simply slide a new bar into the sleeve and you're ready to go again.

The prototype we created was made using a combination of merino wool and mohair, both of which are very soft fibers. Since you're using it on your body, you'll want to make sure whatever fiber you use isn't too scratchy on your skin. The sleeve provides a great scrubber, but you don't want to irritate your skin.



(Continued on page 10)

Chalkin' With Impact at [Impact Acres](#)

By Susan Cox

Have you ever wanted your home to look like the inside of Hobby Lobby or Better Homes and Gardens? Well it can! There is a very fun craft that anyone can do! It's easy, it's fast, it's beautiful, and it's playing with chalk...chalk paste that is. Hi, my name is Susan Cox and I am a Chalk Couture Independent Designer. I'm also the owner of Impact Acres where I raise and show Nigerian Dwarf and Lamancha dairy goats. But let's talk chalk!

Chalk Couture is an amazing company that promotes DIY Home Decor projects that anyone can do. The outcome is amazing and the possibilities are endless!! You work with silk screen transfers that can be used over and over again as long as they are cleaned after each use. You also work with chalk paste and a surface to paste on. Your surface can be anything that is smooth so that the transfer adheres well to it.

I am going to show you just how easy and quick a beautiful piece of home decor can be made.

1. The supplies needed for this project are a small squeegee, Chalkology paste, a 9" x 12" door tag, and a transfer. I will be chalking with three different transfers to make a Country Christmas wall hanging. (One of the perks is that you can mix and match transfers and create your own designs!)



1. The supplies I will use to create my DIY decor



2. Placing the transfer on the fuzzing mat.

2. Take the transfer off of its backing and lay on a fuzzing mat. If you don't have a fuzzing mat, a terry cloth towel will work. This helps eliminate some of the stickiness from the back of the transfer making it will be easier to remove from my surface when done chalking it.

3. Remove the transfer from the fuzzing mat and place on the surface that you will be chalking.

4. Press the transfer down firmly and make sure that there are no air bubbles under your transfer. Doing this helps prevent any "bleeding" from the paste under the transfer.

5. Open your paste, stir: making sure it has a cake batter like consistency. If your paste is a little thick, you can mist it with a little bit of distilled water and mix again until you reach this consistency.

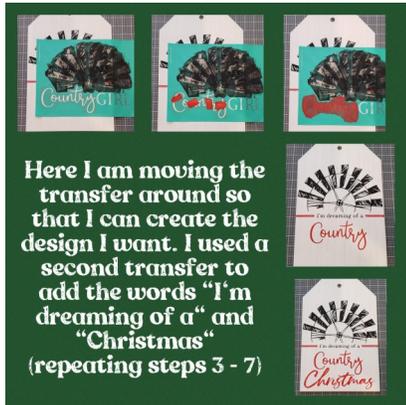
6. Use your squeegee, scoop up some chalk paste, and apply to the transfer. Squeegee the paste on making sure that you cover all of the screened area. Scrape up any extra paste that is on the transfer and put back into your jar.



(Continued on page 7)

(Continued from page 6)

7. Remove the transfer and Voila...you have a beautiful new piece of artwork to hang in your house, give as a gift, or sell online!



8. Wash your transfer in luke warm water, let dry, and adhere back onto its backing. It's now ready to be used for your next project.

Add a bow, some embellishments, and your creation will look like you just bought it at Hobby Lobby. Your house will look AMAZING!

Not only can you use the transfers with paste, you can also use them with etching cream to etch glass or mirrors AND you can use the ink they have available to ink anything fabric. You

can ink shirts, hoodies, towels, etc!! When working with ink, you will let your ink project dry for 24 hours and then heat press it, making it permanent. Now it can be washed over and over again!! Yes, like I said, the possibilities are ENDLESS!!

We all love a home-made gift, a beautiful home that doesn't break the bank, and to make some extra money on the side. I can help you achieve those goals! If you have any questions, please contact me at ChalkinwithImpact@aol.com or visit my website at: www.ChalkCouture.com/ SusanCox or ImpactAcres.com

Thanks for following along with me today as I chalked a DIY project with you. Wishing you all a Very Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year!! I hope you have a very safe and prosperous kidding season and I hope to be Chalkin' with you soon :)



Meme's Christmas Chocolate Gravy

By Jean Hopkins, Meme to Paul Goodchild

Meme tells tales of growing up without much money in Arkansas, and an extra-special treat on holidays or birthdays when her daddy made chocolate gravy as a breakfast surprise!

- ¼ cup unsweetened cocoa powder
 - 3 tbsp all-purpose flour
 - 1 cup sugar
 - 1 cup milk
 - 1 tsp pure vanilla extract
 - 1 tablespoon butter
1. Combine cocoa, flour and sugar in a heavy saucepan.
 2. Whisk in milk.
 3. Heat over medium heat until mixture comes to a boil and thickens (about 5 minutes).
 4. Add vanilla and butter to hot mixture.
 5. Serve warm over biscuits.

Pretty As A Picture—Painting Pet Portraits

By Alanna Renstrom at [Crescent Ranch](#)

1. Start out with a rough sketch of the reference animal



2. Put down the base colors



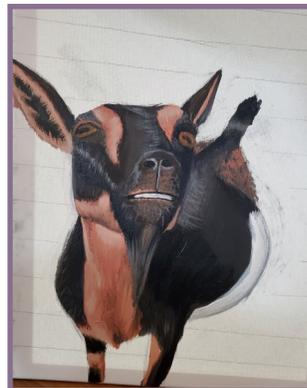
3. Make any necessary adjustments (sometimes this means reevaluating placement—sometimes even starting over if it's really off)



4. Start adding in lowlights



5. Add highlights, blending into the base colors and low lights



6. Add the finishing touches!



Judging Scorecard Placing

I am placing this class of Nigerian Sr. Does on Front End Assembly starting from the left to the right.

One over two for the advantages seen in the depth of the heart girth and more correct placement of leg directly under the shoulder. One is also showing more smoothness and blending from the neck into the withers.

Two is placing over three for the advantage of seen in the tightness at the point of the elbow. The doe in second is also more prominently arched in her shoulder to the withers.

Three is placing over four for her advantage in the extension of her brisket and depth in the chest floor, additionally her shoulder is more flatly placed against the chest wall.

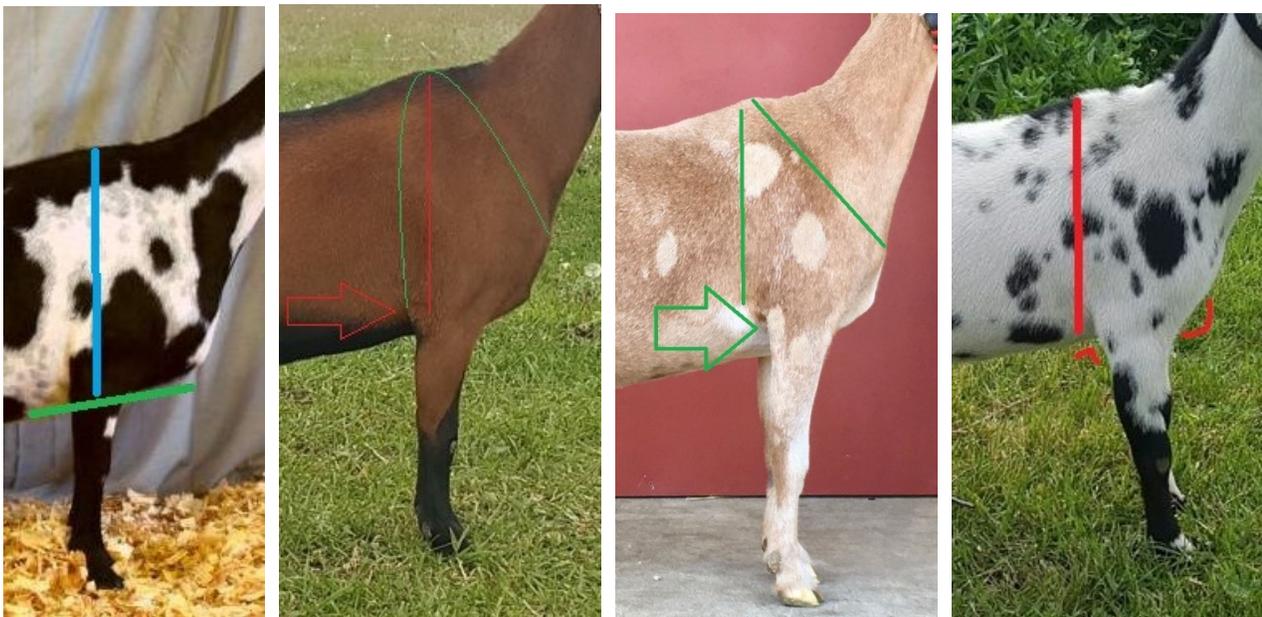
The doe in fourth place is showing nice blending into the withers to a moderately prominent dorsal process.

Discussion: I believe this class places itself easily. If you were to see the whole animal and full udder you might have an argument to flip the bottom pair, but likely the top doe would still be in first place. Even from the cropped side view you can tell the depth of body the first-place doe carries. Not only does she have the most extension to her brisket, the depth in her heart girth and the levelness of that brisket shows the most capacity and room for her cardio and respiratory systems. She is a heavier boned doe but not coarse, just stronger to support the capacity. Since she is clearly heavier the fact that her leg is more appropriately placed directly under the withers allows her to carry herself more efficiently. If her leg was further forward like the third or fourth place does, she would likely break down much faster in the shoulder and you would see significant separation in the crops and withers.

The second-place doe has a lot of nice aspects to her FEA just not as prominent as one. With her we can see a more distinctly shaped shoulder blade. The best way to really evaluate the mechanics of the shoulder are as the doe is moving. Two is deeper in the point of elbow than three and you would likely see a smoother motion from the point of elbow to the point of shoulder as their legs moves under them. Two's leg comes to rest more under the wither.

The third and fourth place does both need to be tighter in the elbow, but the main difference in fourth place is she lacks the depth in the heart girth. Notice the point of elbow is below the chest floor where it is higher on the doe cream doe. The fourth place also has absolutely no extension to the brisket unlike the other three. The lack of depth in the chest means there is less surface area on the bone itself for tendons and muscle of the shoulder to attach to. Long term, this doe's shoulders will not hold up especially if she ever becomes overweight.

I marked the second set of photos to help point out where it is I'm looking when evaluating them from the side profile view. Smoothness in the movement is what we are hoping to see and when the physical parts are more correct, the mechanics of the motion will work better over a longer period of time.



(Continued from page 5)

Resources for Fiber Crafts

If you'd like to buy some locally sourced mohair and support a small Angora goat producer, you can find a farm near you by searching the breeder locator at www.cagba.org. Other fiber types can be sourced online, as well as on Amazon, along with needle felting supplies. Sarafinafiberart.com, livingfelt.com and feltalive.com have some great tutorial videos

We're on the web
www.ANDDA.org



**PROMOTING THE
NIGERIAN DWARF
BREED SINCE 1996**

Editor:
Karen Goodchild
OK Doe K Dairy Goats

Please let us know if you have a
comment or article idea!

Recipe of the Month—Marinated Feta

By: Nathan Miller, Southern Maid Dairy at [Circle M Farms, LA, LLC](http://CircleM Farms, LA, LLC)

Strong Traditional Feta

We separate our pasteurized milk into small manageable batches (3gals at a time)

- Cool/warm pasteurizer milk to 86 degrees F.
- Add 1/4 tsp of culture and 1/4 tsp Lipase powder to 1/2 cup cool distilled water.
- Pour that mixture into the milk and stir (upwards) 5-10 times and let sit for 1 hour.
- After 1 hour, mix 1 Tablespoon of rennet into 1/2 cup of cool distilled water and stir 5-10 times (upwards). Let sit for 1 hour.
- After 1 hour cut curd into cubes, approx 1x1x1". Let sit for 10 mins
- Drain as much whey as possible and transfer curds into drain bag.
- After 12 hours cut cheese into 1-2" thick slabs and salt each side. You can go directly into brine here or, we actually allow the slabs to drain an additional 24 hours on a draining mat (flipping and salting again at 12 hours).
- After draining, place slabs into salt brine and refrigerate.



Marinated Feta

There are numerous things you can add to feta and subsequently marinate.

Cut your slabs of feta into 1" cubes and place in a sealable container.

Add Greek and Italian seasonings, chipotle etc.

Fresh herbs, sun dried tomatoes, cilantro, garlic, dill, parsley, Herbs de Provence, the kitchen sink. Anything and/or everything to taste.

We use regular olive oil (high quality) as the virgin and extra virgin are a bit bitter. Again, personal taste or availability.

Pour olive oil or any mixture (sunflower etc) completely over and submerge the cheese. It will last for several weeks (unrefrigerated) as long as the cheese is under oil.