

2011 Fall Harvest Farm Tour

King County (east):

Local Farm Participation Baxter Farm

A unique opportunity to experience conservation, sustainability and community on this history-rich farm.



Miniature donkeys, horses, turkeys, chickens, pheasant, quail and bunnies.

Farmers Cory and Missy Huskinson are committed to being leaders by educating the community with field trips, tours and events. The kids can enjoy crafts, games and coloring books.

Tour our 2.5 acre property: check out the historic barn and learn why native plants and animals are as important as domesticated plants and animals.

Check out the Certified Salmon-Safe eggs and a variety of hand-made crafts.

There also will be a special art exhibit of original artwork by Baxter Barn's neighbor, nationally collected northwest painter, **Miska**.



Historic hops farming in the Snoqualmie Valley presented by Fall City Historical Society.

The Monsters You Don't Want Within

You may wonder why we at Snoqualmie Valley Animal Hospital have such a fascination with dog and cat poop. It is odd that we are glad to see you carrying that tell-tale bag when you bring your pet in for a yearly physical. Truth is, we just want to make sure your little bundle of fur isn't harboring some intestinal parasite that has the potential to infect you or your family.

In our area of the country, we see many different types of intestinal parasites. Round worms and hookworms are the ones most often seen in puppies. Puppies and kittens are usually infected by their mothers while adult animals pick them up from ingesting infected grass and soil. Additionally, adult pets can become infected with round worms by eating rodents. A pet with roundworms can infect the property they live on with more than 1 million eggs in one week!

With the exception of eating rodents, humans can pick up these parasites in much the same way. Because humans are not a natural host for these parasites our health risks with infection can be much more severe for us than in our pets. In humans, roundworms can cause a condition called "larval migrans". The worms leave the intestine and cause mechanical damage as they migrate to organs such as the liver, eyes, or brain.

Children are at greater risk for this condition because of their play and hygiene habits. Our northwest species are not highly infective, but can enter the body via mouth or skin when we go barefoot or otherwise come into contact with infected grass and soil.

To protect yourself, your family, and pets from intestinal parasites you need only look as far as your pet's animal hospital. Ask that they test for parasite eggs every year. Giving your pet worm medicine only without testing does not insure your pets health because worms are only a few of the possible intestinal infections common in our area. We also often see unicellular infecting organisms such as giardia and bacterial infections such as clostridia and campylobacter. If any intestinal parasite is seen under the microscope, the doctor will prescribe treatment specific to that organism. In addition, we recommend using a monthly de-worming treatment to protect your pet between annual veterinary visits.



Daphne

by Laurie Bachtel,
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Snoqualmie Valley Animal Hospital