

# NEBCA NEWS

MARCH • APRIL 1988

AN OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE NORTHEAST BORDER COLLIE ASSOCIATION

VOLUME 6 • NUMBER 2

## DOGS OF THE NORTHEAST

by Beverly Lambert

I am beginning this series of articles on important Northeastern Border Collies with Maurice MacGregor's Rob Roy. Rob Roy began trialing before he was a year old in 1974. He was for many years the dog to try and beat in the Northeast, winning the trials at the Blue Hill, Skowhegan and Fryeburg Fairs and the Scottish games in Quechee, Vt. He won the University of Connecticut Trials five years in succession. Maurice bought Rob Roy as a youngster from the well known breeder Edgar Gould of Shelburne Falls, MA. Rob, a son of Edgar's Ross (ISDS 55976) and through his mother Fan II (ISDS 73026), was a grandson of Gilchrist's Spot.

Rob was an important dog for the Northeast not just because he was for so many years such a successful trial dog but also because he was very heavily used for stud. During his 12 years Rob sired more than 200 pups, many of them going to working homes. Rob's daughter, Roger Deschambeault's Daisy, was NEBCA High Point Champion in 1984 and 1985. Sue, another Rob Roy daughter owned by Roger, was 3rd at the NEBCA Fall Foliage Championship Trial and has won a number of



*Rob Roy heads off an obstinate Ayshire heifer*

other trials. Maurice's Robyn, who has won several trials including last year's Blue Hill Fair and the 1986 Fryeburg Fair, is also a Rob Roy daughter. Vergil Holland's Sugar, twice NEBCA High Point Champion, is a granddaughter of Rob Roy's.

Rob's training was on cattle on a 90 cow dairy farm in New Hampshire where Maurice worked. Maurice remembers Rob for his strength of eye and his ability to move stock without causing them any upset. "No matter what I was doing around the farm with cattle or sheep Rob was always there. He had a great ability to

know what I wanted him to do and an unceasing desire to please. He was the easiest dog I have ever trained. It took only two weeks to get him to where he was very useful on the farm. He had such power to move stock and he was a dog that thought for himself a lot. He did not always need to be directed when working. Trained in cattle and working up close all the time, and never having seen sheep until his first trial at U. Conn. he seemed to know to stay back and not excite them. He worked on cattle every day, twice a day, and sometimes more, all week

*continued on page 2...*

## THE EDITOR'S BARK

What's this?! Another issue of the NEBCA NEWS?! It can't be May already! But yes folks, it is. The trial season creeps right up on you, especially if you were

lambling anywhere from February through April. Kind of makes time stand still. We've found the same to be true with the

*continued on page 2...*

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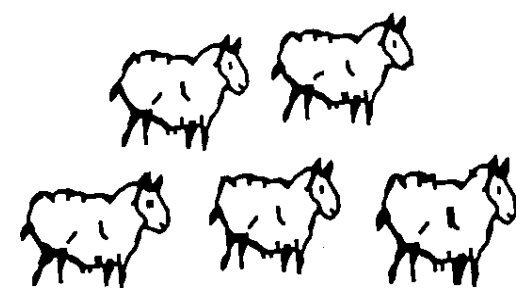
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## NEBCA NEWS

**I'll give this book a 5 SHEEP rating! This is a book that belongs on everyone's bookshelf. It is both educational and entertaining. H. Glyn Jones is a Welsh Border Collie handler and former winner of the Supreme**



**Championship of ISDS.** Barbara C. Collins is the editor of the Working Sheepdog News. Together they form a winning combination. Glyn's approach to farming and Barbara's approach to presenting this are both unique and rewarding. The way this book is laid out makes it easy to refer back to when you run into those inevitable snags in training.

A Way of Life is available in North America through Diamond Farm Book Publishers, Box 537, Alexandria Bay, NY 13607. The price for a single copy is \$25.95 postage paid. There is a discount price for multiple copies.

—*Kristen Whittle*

Sex: Male  
Date of Birth: December 3, 1973  
Color & Marking: Black and white, speckle face  
Litter mates: 1 female, 2 male

**Rob Roy**  
**NASD 17846**  
**Bred by:**  
**Edgar Gould**  
**Owned by:**  
**Maurice MacGregor**

- Sire
- Ross
- ISDS 55976
- Edgar Gould, MA

- Dam
- Fan II
- ISDS 73026
- Edgar Gould, MA

- Sire
- Tam
- ISDS 21767
- Robert Short, Scotland

- Dam
- Jed
- ISDS 48319
- J. Miller, Scotland

- Sire
- Spot
- ISDS 24981
- J. Gilchrist

- Dam
- Fan
- ISDS 29468
- Douglas Lamb, Scotland

- Sire
- Ben
- ISDS 15659
- Dam
- Fly
- ISDS 15656

- Sire
- Graig
- ISDS 14766
- Dam
- Tib
- ISDS 24617

- Sire
- Bob
- ISDS 12684
- J. Gilchrist
- Dam
- Wiston Nan III
- ISDS 9896
- W.S. Hetherington

- Sire
- Garry
- ISDS 19382
- A. Chapman, Scotland
- Dam
- Meg
- ISDS 16816

long. On weekends I would load him in the trailer and head for the trials and, as always he was right up there and ready to go. Rob did a lot

of hard, rough work during his life, but I never saw him stop working. Some of the things he did made me stand back and wonder."

*NASD pedigree for Rob Roy, Maurice MacGregor's hard working Border Collie.*

*Editor's Back, continued...*

newsletter deadline, so we're sneaking them back an extra 15 days.

**So,...THE DEAD-  
LINE FOR THE NEXT  
ISSUE IS MAY 15**

This is for all submissions EXCEPT classified ads. Classified ads will be accepted up to 30 days before the publishing date. So you have two extra weeks. All other articles, letters, etc. must be double spaced and either typed or neatly printed.

We hope you like our new look this issue. Much of this was made possible with the help of Dana Myers of Pagefarm, Waitsfield, VT. Dana was generous enough to donate many hours to help us develop and produce this issue. Of course the fact that she is Kristen's sister did help a bit!

We also hope you enjoy the first annual humor supplement included in this issue!

In upcoming issues we will be featuring a number of important subjects. Denise Leonard is presently working on an article about the increasingly prevalent Lyme disease, along with a first hand account sent in by Kay Lorraine of Michigan. There is a bill (#4002) before the Massachusetts legislature called "The Animal Rights Initiative". This bill has appropriately been given the nickname of "The Anti-Family Farm Bill" by

Massachusetts farmers, veterinarians and people concerned with animal agriculture in this state. There is a good chance that it will end up on the November ballot as a referendum. It most certainly would affect members of this association. So we will be addressing that as well in future issues.

Again, we welcome comment and criticism of our new format. See you at the trials!

—*KPW and DAL*

Type of Issue	Publishing Date	Deadline
Major	March 1	January 15
Major	May 1	March 15
Minor	July 1	May 15
Major	September 1	July 15
Major	November 1	September 15
Minor	January 1	November 15



# Talking With Walt

by Don Otterness

Walt Jagger was first introduced to Border Collies in 1968, and in 1970 he purchased his first dog. Walt's first dog was an older dog out of Scotch imports of Gilcrest Spot and Purdys Pam breeding.

His first experience with training a dog was one of trial and error. There was no one person that guided him when he began, although he read a lot of training books. Some of these include; Anybody Can Do It by Robinson, The Farmer's Dog by John Holmes, Training Manual by Karrash and A Life Time with the Border Collie by Arthur Allens. He also maintains that the use of patience and affection help a person do a better job in training.

Walt began trialing about four to six years after he purchased his first dog. He remembers doing terribly in his first trial, which should make us all feel better, considering what an excellent example Walt sets for us now! Walt now trials all over the Northeast, Ohio, Virginia, Canada and has earned a spot at the USBCHA National Finals for a number of years. One of the highlights of Walt's trialing career was when he placed third at the National Finals in 1986. On the more humorous side, he also remembers forgetting a trial course once and proceeding right along without doing that section of the course.

When asked who has helped or influenced him the most with regards to

working and training Border Collies, Walt mentions Jack Knox, Bruce Fogt, Ralph Pulfer, Viv Billingham, and George Conboy. He feels that trials are the most important events to attend if you want to increase your knowledge. Walt Jagger contributes a great deal of his time to the Border Collie and its use. Not only is he a member of NEBCA, but he also belongs to the U.S. Border Collie Handlers Association, Virginia Border Collie Association, U.S. Border Collie Club, Ontario Border Collie Club and Quebec Border Collie Club. Walt also sells puppies and older dogs now but does very little in the way

of advertising.

Walt has not limited his Border Collie activities to trials. He has also participated in exhibitions at fairs, television commercials, television programs and exhibitions for the handicapped. But he has found that training and trialing are the most interesting aspects of raising BCs. Walt says that one of the benefits of being associated with people who trial Border Collies are the wonderful friendships he's made throughout the U.S. and Canada.

We end this interview with some advice from Walt to people getting started. Socialization of puppies and kind

treatment are important in the raising of Border Collies. Dogs respect and wish to please their handler. Don't expect them to be perfect. Take time to get acquainted before asking them to work. Border Collies can be used on livestock other than sheep, but be careful that larger stock don't overpower or harm your BC before it has the chance to develop the confidence to move them. Keep your commands soft and quiet. You still have to be firm but gentle. The command Walt finds hardest for dogs to follow is Take Time.

Thanks, Walt, for taking time to share some of your experience with us.

## Starting Kelty

by Betty Levin

I have been asked to write something about how I started working my young dog, Kelty, who is now just under a year and a half. She doesn't have a fancy pedigree, and you won't have seen her parents in trials. She is out of a breeding designed to produce certain qualities that work well for me. That's **Step #1**—finding the right dog for your needs and your abilities. Kelty is a light dog, and light dogs aren't likely to do well under pressure. But that's the kind of dog I prefer to work with.

She moved in at six weeks, into the house though confined when necessary. For me, this is **Step #2**—the time for bonding and civilizing. It has its drawbacks my way. For a while you expect to lose a number of personal and household

items. But there's a benefit too. By the time you go out to the barn and the fields, you and your pup have a language between you; you already know each other very well.

I didn't expect a lot of obedience from Kelty at this stage, but discipline was sometimes necessary. When she began to understand "stay," and then chose to ignore the command, I had to pick her up and set her back down where she was told to stay. I didn't scold; I kept my voice low and firm. She was stunned the first time this happened, cowed the second. And after that my voice was enough.

I like a pup to become acquainted with livestock as soon as possible, but I consider the well-being of my sheep first. Kelty came mid-winter, and I wouldn't let her stir up my pregnant ewes (nor risk her being charged by them). But I could bring

her with me when I fed the rams. So this, **Step #3**, became a routine, first with Kelty tied to the gate with a "stay" command, and eventually with her moving in and around them just a little. This is when she learned "that'll do!"

**Step #4**—field work—began when lambing was over and I had a few quiet ewes I could put out in a five acre field. Kelty was then five or six months old. I always start with a good space, because if the sheep don't feel cornered they tend to stay calm, and that helps the pup to stay calm too. I'm not looking for a lot of action at first—just for interest, connection and the beginning of power. The point of this exercise is to keep the sheep between the pup and me.

In the beginning Kelty was baffled. She thought she ought to come to me. I could see her wondering why I was

## Ask the Judge

*This month's judging interview is with Walt Jagger of Hop Bottom, Pennsylvania. Walt has been competing in trials, judging and generally promoting the Border Collie for a good number of years. He has won just about every trial in the Northeast and many more in other regions of the country at one time or another.*

**Q:** What do you think is the most important contribution the handler can make to the success of the run?

**Walt:** Complete concentration on the job at hand. The trial field is not a place for showmanship, but instead a place for

partnership between handler and dog—the two trying to accomplish perfection in the task of running the course properly.

**Q:** What do you look for at the lift and how do you judge it?

**Walt:** The lift should be quiet and steady and should be directly in line with the path of the fetch. A sudden bolting from the pickup place should be penalized as should shifting the sheep off the direct line. The penalty must be in relation to the severity of the error.

**Q:** How do you deduct points at the pen once the sheep start circling it and the situation starts to deteriorate? Does a successful pen always

earn some sort of score?

**Walt:** Points must be deducted for each circle or partial circle of the pen that the sheep make according to the severity of the deviation from the perfect. It seems only fitting that if a pen is finally made at least a couple of points be allowed.

**Q:** Finally what advice would you give a novice handler just starting their trialing career?

**Walt:** The hardest lesson to learn is that winning is not necessarily success. If you and your dog work well together be proud of that accomplishment. Many times a handler comes from the trial field anxious about the score received for the run and no regard for how

hard the dog worked trying to handle unruly sheep, or how well the handler may have guided the dog during the run. If you **MUST WIN**, (and we all love to) and this is your premier objective, then be very careful about starting trialing for you are certain to be hurt. Today competition is extremely sharp and the luck of the draw can be devastating. If you can appreciate the accomplishment of the beautiful partnership of handler and dog working together and be proud of the times the dog works well even if your score is low, and if you can laugh at misfortune—then come in and trial. If not, proceed with caution! Please remember that under the right circumstances any fool can win. It takes a real person to lose!

*Kelty, continued...*

trying to avoid her. So I had to reassure her. I told her she was good, but kept on moving. So did the sheep—toward me, away from her. By the third outing she was on the sheep, not me, though I continued to talk to her and encourage her all the time. After a couple of weeks I could walk around the field while she balanced the sheep behind me.

It was an easy transition then to **Step #5**—starting part-way around the sheep and letting her swing behind them. This was the beginning of her outrun, but not attempted at any real distance. I wanted her to find her own critical distance when working; I wanted her to discover how to flank on her own, without com-

mands. At this stage I welcomed natural obstacles like a stone wall with a gap, leaving it up to her to get the sheep over or through to me.

When she was seven or eight months we were at **Step #6**, using real working situations, though not too tough. Play and work became one and the same, a serious business and a joy. Gradually I began to use flanking commands, often unsuccessfully. I was careful not to reprimand her when she made a mistake; I just corrected her. Time enough in her second year to straighten out her right and left.

When she was nine or ten months I began taking her to demos and even a couple of trials. Just for fun, and keeping things light and easy. She took all of this in stride, each time willing to try what-

ever I asked of her and not afraid of going wrong.

Now, at sixteen months, she drives, pens and sheds, and still gets confused at times over directions. But she doesn't get flustered or upset when things don't work out; she just tries again. She's already on her way to being the new all-purpose dog for her near-sighted, not-so-agile, two-footed partner.

**Please call  
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service or product  
in an upcoming  
issue.**

## YOUR DOG'S HEALTH

This article on dog health discusses the major type of internal parasite in dogs—worms. Almost every dog has worms at some point in its life, most usually when they're puppies. Some types of worms can be very dangerous and others cause very little damage to dogs. But it is important to have your dog checked annually for worms, as any internal parasite infestation will ultimately take its toll. Signs of worms are subtle at first; the dog might have a dull coat, loose stools, or lack of stamina. But if the worms continue to grow and live off the dog, soon more obvious symptoms will appear;

*continued on page 7...*

# ■ FIRST ANNUAL HUMOR SUPPLEMENT ■

## NEWS FLASH!!

The Animal Science Department at a prominent state university has reportedly been conducting research on gene splicing and cloning as part of the new push towards biotechnology. We strongly urge that you speak out against this latest genetic manipulation.

A reliable source tells us that their latest project involves the recombining of DNA from sheep and Border Collies. The first six successful crosses, referred to simply as BC SHEEP, are already being

tested. Our source tells us that they have the ability to fetch and herd themselves! This new development could have a devastating effect on the future of the Border Collie. Not only would the demand for good BCs decrease, but well trained BC SHEEP could seriously alter the outcome of our trials. Any dog that can be taught to follow would merely have to tag along after his sheep as the handler directs them around the course. Is this how we would like to end up?!

The BC SHEEP is only in the experimental stage and there have already been some draw-

backs reported. One such problem is the constant herding of one another that occurs when they are housed together. But now is the time to stop the BC SHEEP. Dead in its tracks!



*Photo of reliable source for story on experimental new breed of sheep.*

## ewe SAID IT:

*Quotables / Questions and Statements*

**Q:** What do you do when your dog just won't listen?

**A:** Sell the sheep and move to an apartment.

**The ultimate threat to a BC:** "You do that again and I'll give you away to someone as a pet!"

**Overheard at Altamont:** Dogs improve with time, especially after they've died.

When they're alive it's, "That old son of a gun, Ben."

One year after death, "Old Ben."

Three years after death, "Good Old Ben."

Seven years after death, "Great dog, that old Ben."

Ten years after death, "That Ben was the best dog I ever had!"

## WE HEAR FROM OUR READERS



Dear Bekka,

Recently, my person has been asking me to come right through the middle of a flock of sheep and divide them into two groups! She does this at every opportunity. This is obvious insanity and I don't know how to correct her. Please help!

Worried

Dear Worried,

Every person goes through this phase at



*Any person (or dog) able to identify this person, who was seen skulking around at several recent trials, please notify NEBCA NEWS.*

some point in their training. Done occasionally it is not too serious a problem. But if the same mistake is made over and over, I have found one method to be effective in curbing such behavior. Every time you go out to work with her, you must run through the sheep and split them up. This is especially effective if done at trials on the fetch. It may sound drastic, but they usually catch on fairly quickly and will stop demanding this behavior as frequently. Good luck!

Bekka

## COMING EVENTS

**June 31:** National BC Appreciation Day  
A day for all BCs to act sick so that their people won't take them so for granted.

**July 4:** Independence Day Trial, Omigosh, MA.  
All dogs are urged to enter their sheep in this first time people sheep trial. Each dog goes to the post with one sheep. Three people will be released at the far end of the field and a standard course will be run.

## BOOK REVIEW

**Anydog Can Do It**  
by Bekka and Tess

Includes chapters on:

- Basic People Training
- What to look for in a person
- How to get started
- Sure fire ways to please your person
- Sure fire ways to displease your person!



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# NORTHEAST BORDER COLLIE ASSOCIATION

## Membership Application

NAME \_\_\_\_\_ DATE \_\_\_\_\_

ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_

PHONE \_\_\_\_\_

CITY/STATE \_\_\_\_\_

ZIP CODE \_\_\_\_\_

Do you wish to receive a verbatim copy of the minutes? (circle one)      **Yes**                      **No**

Breeders listing (maximum five lines)

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
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\_\_\_\_\_

**Mail to:**  
Doug McDonough  
Route 1, Box 2280  
Dickey Hill Road  
Brooks, ME 04921

<b>Annual Membership—Individual</b>	\$10.00	_____
<b>Family or Farm</b>	\$15.00	_____
<b>Annual Breeders List</b>	\$10.00	_____
<b>TOTAL</b>		_____

*Make checks payable to NEBCA*

lethargy, coughing, diarrhea, and loss of weight. All of the worms can be detected by simple tests performed by a vet. Most can be found by fecal examinations; heartworms are detected by a blood test. Following is a brief description of the major worms that infect dogs.

Heartworm is becoming increasingly common, killing thousands of dogs annually. It is especially bad in swampy wet areas where mosquitos breed, although now there is virtually no area of the US that is free of the problem. Some dogs may be infected but show no symptoms, while others exhibit the classic signs of infection such as shortness of breath, exhaustion, cough, or even collapse while exercising or working. Heartworms live in the pulmonary artery and right ventricle, eventually causing heart failure. They can grow up to ten inches long and are usually found many together in a tangled mass. Dogs that are infected with heartworms will certainly die from the disease if not treated. The treatment of heartworm is very dangerous and hard on a dog, not to mention expensive. Prevention consists of giving the dog a daily medication during the entire mosquito season, but only after it has been made certain that the dog is free of any infestation. This is done by a vet who examines the blood for microfilariae. The blood test is a simple and inexpensive step which must be a part of every dog's health care.

Roundworms are probably the most com-

mon worm to infect puppies and dogs. They can be quite dangerous to puppies if severe infestations occur. In the soil, infective larvae develop in the eggs, which can survive many years. The eggs hatch if ingested by a host (dog). Once the eggs hatch, the larvae are released. In adult dogs, the larvae migrate in the blood and mature in the small intestine. In pregnant dogs, many larvae migrate through the placenta into the fetus. Most pups become infected in the fetal stage. After the birth of the pups, the larvae migrate to the small intestine where they mature. Once, mature, adult roundworms begin producing eggs which are passed out in the feces; and most likely the bitch will clean up the pups feces, ingesting more eggs which will hatch inside her. These larvae in turn mature, releasing more eggs and continuing the cycle.

Roundworm larvae migrating throughout a dog's body can cause damage to organs, especially lungs. Coughing or diarrhea are symptoms which help to create a general appearance of poor health. Puppies should always be wormed at about four to six weeks of age and again two weeks later. Adult dogs should be checked annually for roundworms by identifying eggs or expelled worms in the feces.

Hookworms are small worms (under one inch) with a blunt anterior end. They are reddish in color because this worm is a bloodsucker. Infective larvae penetrate the dogs skin or may be ingested via food or water. The larvae migrate through

tissues and usually end up in the stomach or small intestine where they develop into adult worms. Egg laying begins only fifteen to twenty-four days after the dog is infected, and eggs are passed out in the feces to complete the cycle. Because these worms are bloodsuckers, they can cause dogs to become anemic, also creating problems such as lack of endurance and diarrhea. Infestations of hookworms are diagnosed by identifying eggs in the dog's feces.

Whipworms grow to be about two inches in length and live in the intestine of dogs. The dog ingests the eggs which hatch, and larvae then mature to the adult stage in the intestine. Whipworms are not as much of a problem here in the northeast as they are in the southern part of the country, because infective eggs can survive several years if the soil and climate is warm, but the damage they can cause is serious.

Tapeworms are a segmented worm, each segment being about one quarter inch long. Adult tapeworms fix themselves onto the wall of the small intestine, and can grow to be several feet long. Dogs usually pick up tapeworms from fleas, which ingest the tapeworm eggs. The eggs then develop into cysticeroids which mature into adult worms in the small intestine. Dogs with tapeworm will pass segments (called proglottids) in the feces. These segments can contain up to thirty eggs which can be ingested by flea larvae, completing the cycle. Diagnosis is through examination of skin around the anus or segments seen crawling in

feces. Tapeworms are probably the least dangerous of all the worms that can infect dogs.

Proper dog care should include having a vet check for worms at least once a year. If you own several dogs and only one tests positive, it's wise to treat them all (excluding heartworm infestations). Keeping your dog free of parasites is one important step toward the goal of owning a working dog that is happy, healthy and always able to work to the fullest of its potential.

— Steve Wetmore

*EDITOR'S NOTE: It is important that you consult with your veterinarian about the treatment of both internal and external parasites. Unless you are very familiar with the wormer used to treat various parasite infestations and with each parasite's cycle, you may just be throwing your money down the drain by buying over the counter multipurpose wormers and giving them to your dog twice a year. For example, roundworms in puppies must be retreated 2 weeks after the initial dose. Panacur, a brand name for the wormer fenbendazole, will treat both whipworms and tapeworms (as well as most others) effectively, but you must retreat in 3 weeks. You also cannot take a tube of paste (for horses) and extrapolate the dosage small enough (SAFELY!) for a dog. Also, to effectively rid your dog of tapeworms, you must also rid your dog of fleas. You must educate yourself well or follow the instructions of your vet.*

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## CLASSIFIED

*Classified ads cost \$1.50 per issue for 50 words or less. An additional fee of \$.20 per word will be charged for longer ads. If you wish to include a B&W photo with your classified ad, call for price and info on requirements. Send all submissions to NEBCA NEWS, PO Box 383, Sunderland, MA 01375.*

**BREEDER AND IMPORTER** of Top Quality Dogs. Books, including The Farmer's Dog and Sheila Grew's Key Dogs. Whistles and a nice selection of imported show crooks. Contact Edgar Gould, Cooperlane Farm Enterprises, Shelburne Falls, MA 01370, 413-625-6496.

**SHEPHERDESS SHOPPE:** Featuring clothing with Border Collie insignias and Border Collie Items; Visors, Hats, Jackets, Sweaters, Key Chains, Pins, etc. A new line of Woolrich items available. For information call or write Cheryl Jagger, RD Box 77A, Hop Bottom, PA 18824, (717) 289-4733.

**BORDER COLLIE TRAINING SERVICES** both for handler and dogs. For information call or write Cheryl Jagger, RD Box 77A, Hop Bottom, PA 18824, (717) 289-4733.

**BARBARA LEVERETT** has BC pups for sale out of Jan (Gould's Jessie and Roy) and Glen. Four Blk & White males, 1 brown and white male and 1 black and white female. Jan has been the best tempered BC Barb has ever worked with. Contact her at RD 2 Box 308 St. Johnsville, NY 13452, (518) 568-2833.

**BORDER COLLIE PUPS FOR SALE** Born 1/31/88 out of Beverly Lambert's Fly—NEBCA 1987 High Point Champion—and Cooperlane Jetta (Grandson Dryden Joe). Three brown and white males. Also pups whelped 3/1/88 out of Lambert's Meg (Fly and Dryden Craig) and McDonough's Tweed; seven females, two males. Contact Beverly at Rt 1 Box 2280, Brooks ME 04921, (207)525-3223.

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## ANNOUNCEMENTS

- **1988 dues** are due! Membership costs \$10.00 per individual or \$15.00 per family or farm. There is a form at the end of the newsletter for membership renewal. Send to Doug McDonough, Rt 1 Box 2280, Dickey Hill Rd., Brooks, ME 04921. Please indicate on the renewal application form whether or not you wish to receive a verbatim copy of the minutes of meetings. Members who joined after July 1 of 1987 need not renew until January, 1989.
- **Deadline for the next NEBCA NEWS** is May 15 for articles and June 1 for ads. Ads cost \$1.50 per issue for 50 words or less. An additional fee of \$.20 per word will be charged for longer ads. Send all submissions

to NEBCA NEWS, PO Box 383, Sunderland, MA 01375.

- **We thank Lynnette Milleville** for her initial effort at collecting information on the Trial and Clinic dates for the association. Now a reminder, any new information, changes, or corrections should be sent to the chairman of the Trials Committee, Becky Peterson. See address on cover page.

- **1989 Calendars** are in. This year's price will be \$5.00 each for 10 or more and \$6.00 for a single calendar. Contact Steve Wetmore, Spring Valley Farm, P.O.Box 54, Strafford, VT 05072, 802-765-4466 for information about ordering and shipping fees.

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## UPCOMING TRIAL AND CLINIC DATES

*Those with an asterisk are qualifying trials for the NEBCA Fall Foliage Championship Trial and Nebca High Point Champion.*

**\*May 7:** Conn Sheep Breeders Sheep Dog Trial, Tolland, CT. For information contact Don Grant, Woodland, Ave, Storrs, CT, (203) 429-4180 or Dayle Hamilton, 34 Brown Brook Rd., Southbury, CT (203) 625-6496.

**May 8:** Cooperlane Farm Novice Trial, Shelburn Falls, MA. Starts at 10:00 AM. For information contact Edgar Gould, Cooperlane Farm, Shelburn Falls, MA, 01370, (413) 625-6496.

**May 14 & 15:** Blue Ridge Open Sheep Dog Trial at Sunny Brook Farm, White Post VA. For information contact Ethyl Conrad at (703) 837-1064.

**May 18:** Buck Marsh Farm Trial, Berryville, VA. Contact Mimi Marcani, Rt 3 Box 5938, Berryville, VA 22611, (703) 955-1307.

**May 21 & 22:** Oatlands Sheep Dog Trial, Leesburg, VA. For information contact Candace Terry, Rte. 1 Box 148, Purcellville, VA 22132, or (703) 668-6010.



**\*May 28 & 29:** Massachusetts Sheep and Woolcraft Sheep Dog Trial, Cummington, MA. 1:00 PM Saturday, Novice trial with three classes—Novice/Novice, Pronovice and Ranch. 9:30 AM Sunday, Open Trial. Contact Becky Peterson, (413) 624-5562, Orchard Valley Farm, Bell Rd, Box 395, Leyden, MA 01337

**May 28 & 29:** Saugeen County Sheep Dog Trial, Markdale, ONT, Canada. Contact Bob Reiber (705) 445-1926.

**June 4 & 5:** Ivy Road Farm Nursery Trial and Clinic, Bedminster, PA. Contact Eve Marschark, P.O. Box 397, Bedminster, PA 18910.

**June 4 & 5:** Willowbend Sheep Dog Trial, London, ONT, Canada. Contact Jim Clark, RR 3, Blenheim, Ont, NOP 1A0, (519) 676-8878.

**June 17:** Sheepy Hollow Farm Nursery Trial, Hop Bottom, PA. Contact Walt Jagger (717)289-4663, Box 233, Hop Bottom, PA.

**\*June 18 & 19:** Pennsylvania Open Trial, Sheepy Hollow Farm, Hop Bottom, PA. For information contact Walt Jagger (717) 289-4663, Sheepy Hollow Farm, Box 233, Hop Bottom, PA 18824.

**June 25 & 26:** Moose Run Clinic (June 25) and Nursery Trial (June 26), Brooks, ME. Contact Beverly Lambert, Rt 1, Box 2280, Dickey Hill Rd., Brooks, ME 04921 (207) 525-3223.

**July 9:** Vermont State Championship Open Trial, Bradford, VT. Contact Dave Webster, Bradford, VT, 05033, (802) 222-5532.

**July 10:** Spring Valley Farm Nursery Trial, Strafford, VT. Contact Steve Wetmore, P.O. Box 54, Strafford, VT 05072, (802) 765-4466.

**July 16 & 17:** Western NY International Open Sheepdog Trial. Contact Iain Frances, 1745 Sweet Rd, East Aurora, NY 14052, (716) 652-5445.

**July 22 & 23:** Irish National, Ireland.

**July 23:** Puppy Day, Greenfield, MA. Contact Denise Leonard, Tanstaafl Farm, 389 Adams Rd., Greenfield, MA 01301 (413) 773-5232.

**\*July 24:** Rhode Island Open Sheep Dog Trial, Norman Bird Sanctuary, Middletown, RI. Contact Beverly Lambert, Rt. 1, Box 2280, Brooks, ME 04921, (207) 525-3223.

**\*July 30 & 31:** Empire State Sheepdog Trial. For information contact Mike Canaday at (518) 861-6049, RD 2 Box 395, Meadowdale Rd., Altamont, NY 12009.

**August 4-6:** Scottish National, Scotland.

**\*August 6 & 7:** Second Annual Ottawa Valley Sheepdog Trial at Stittsville, Ont. For information contact: Evelyn Neuendorf, Box 468, Munster, Ont KOA 3P0, (613) 838-2315.

**August 11-13:** Welsh National, Wales.

**\*August 13 & 14:** Middlesex County 4H Fair Sheep Dog Trial, Durham, CT Nursery trial (Aug 13) and Open Trial (Aug 14). Contact Lynnette Milleville at (203) 342-4279 for information.

**\*August 13:** Skowhegan Fair, Skowhegan, ME. Contact Charles Carpenter, c/o Skowhegan Fair, 61 Water Street, PO Box 39, Skowhegan, ME, (207) 474-2947.

**August 14:** Moose Run Open Trial, Brooks, ME. Contact Beverly Lambert, address above.

**August 18-20:** English National, England.

**\*August 20:** Scottish Games Open Sheep Dog Trial, Quechee VT., Contact George Madiera, PO Box 246, Cornish, NH 03746

**\*August 21:** New York State Championship Trial, Altamont, NY. For information contact Mike Canaday, RD 2 Box 365, Meadowdale Rd., Altamont, NY 12009, (518) 861-6049.

**\*September 3-4:** Northeast US Sheep Dog Trial. Contact Jim Davidson, North Country Farm, Round Pond, ME 04564.

**September 5:** Riverside Sheep Dog Trial, Vasselborough, ME. For information contact: George Gould at (207) 622-2793. This trial is unconfirmed.

**September 5:** Goshen Fair Sheep Dog Trial, Goshen, CT. For information contact: Jean Beakell, 139 Allyn Rd., Goshen CT, 06756, (203) 491-3444.

**September 8-10:** International Sheep Dog Trial, Scotland.

**September 10 & 11:** Frontenac Sheep Dog Trial, Kingston, ONT. Contact Amanda Milliken, (613) 544-5996.

**September 17 & 18:** Queens NY Sheep Dog Trial. No information yet available.

**October 1 & 2:** NEBCA Nursery Trial, Little Brook Farm, Sunderland, MA. Contact Lynnette Milleville, (203) 342-4279.

**October 8 & 9:** Ivy Road Farm Clinic, Bedminster, PA. Contact Eve Marschark, address above.

**\*October 9:** Fryeburg Fair Sheep Dog Trial, Fryeburg ME. For information contact Wayne Bartlett, PO Box 270, Denmark, ME 04022. (207) 452-2460.

**October 15 & 16:** NEBCA Fall Foliage Championship Trial, Vermont. Trial organizers: Greg & Mel Brenner, (203)653-5460, 13 Gloucester Lane, North Granby, CT 06060.

**October 25-28:** USBCHA Futurity Championship Trial, Virginia.



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