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Training Collars and Cattle??

This last season was my very first on the trial scene with my Ring, my first Border Collie. Although a beginner, I am none the less hopelessly addicted to this game of "Sheepdog Trialing". My other love had been riding "ramrod" on a cattle drives out west. So, what could be better??? Maybe running my dog out west on cattle!! It was with this objective in mind that I started the wheels turning in motion.

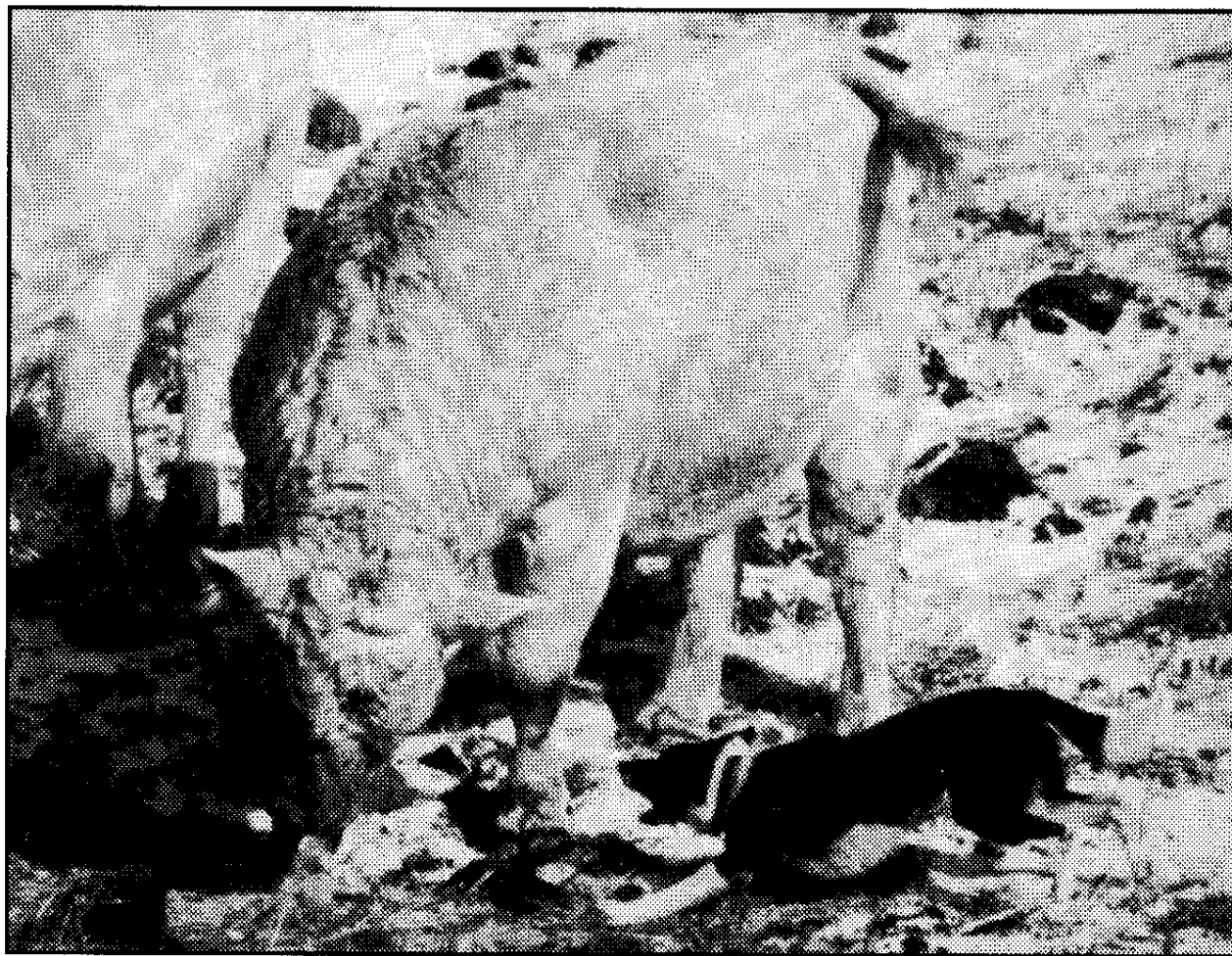
I contacted some people I know who publish the "North American Cowdog Magazine" in Roy, Montana. They were hosting the North American Professional Stock Handlers Association (NAPSHA) finals this past September. This sounded good to me. Although I was not a member of NAPSHA, I still went to observe the finals. Unfortunately, I did not get to see the full event, but I was able to spend two full days exposing my dog to cattle for the first time.

A nicer group of people you could never hope to meet. They were friendly and outgoing and a little bewildered by this guy from Pennsylvania with his smooth haired "Sheep Dog". "You know, we've seen those sheepdogs from back east. They just don't have the grit to move cattle". I simply replied, "You could be right!" My 2 year old dog, Ring, has never laid eyes on a cow. All his training has been on flighty sheep.

So, off we went with 12 yearling calves, all nicely dog broke! Ring took one look and simply went about his business of pushing those oddly colored sheep around the corral. He instinctively started working closer, and that is what it

took to move those calves. If they refused, he nipped their heels and by instinct, I guess, dodged their kicks. After about 20 minutes of this, we loaded five of the calves in a trailer and went out to a 30 or 40 acre field where the trial was to be held.

The we, to which I refer, was five



cowboys and myself. Each of them had two Border Collies accompanying them. I noticed that every dog but mine was wearing an "electronic training device". Most people call them shock collars. Everyone there was under the belief that this was the perfect training device and that their dogs learned more quickly due to them. So I watched. These dogs were all being sent on outruns, flanking and driving away—all being handled by the shock collars. They ranged in age from 16 months to 4 years of age and the control about corresponded with their age level.

My turn came, (no shock collar). I sent Ring on an outrun of about 250 yards. He went wide and got behind the stock and lifted the calves straight to me.

When they broke to the left, he covered them naturally without a single whistle, command or collar. I found that if these calves broke with some of the other dogs, they depended on the collar to redirect them.

I also noticed that these dogs have a lot of push. They are bred for toughness and the ability to handle rank cattle. A couple of times when the younger dogs got too close to the stock they would rush in and grip the stock. It was not a controlled grip and release but a hang-on, rip and tear. They gripped more out of frustration and youth as these calves were quite cooperative. In one instance when a young dog did not listen, the handler put in a higher level of stimulation. He then recreated the situation, and as the dog got into the fight or flight zone and rushed in to grip, "Zap" and "Down". It worked. The dog lay down in a shot because I saw his head

jerk with the stimulus. Watching this, I was wondering what the dog had actually learned in all of this. Because I am not versed in "collars" and a new trainer at this game, I had a hard time understanding I remained objective.

A little while later on, one fellow was trying to keep his dog off on an outrun. He used the collar. Although the stock was in plain sight and the outrun only 120 yards away, the dog went so wide that he was out of sight and down in Wyoming by this time. Suddenly, without reason, the 5 calves took off across the field. They loped along with purpose. I looked around and nobody made a move. Our gathering dog was on a side

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From the Editors...

scene that are setting new breed standards and vying with one another to be the "spokesperson" for the breed. If you have the opportunity, read some of the lists of "breed standards". You need not be a brain surgeon to see that when these become the priority, work instinct goes out the window. However, NEBCA can proudly stand behind its commitment to the Border Collie as a working stock dog. We find it ludicrous, though, that the very groups that purport to understand and represent this breed, in doing so, run the risk of ruining it by not accepting as its foundation that which makes the Border Collie what it is. So let's give it all we've got and not be overwhelmed by the magnitude of the task ahead.

As we look forward and plan the defense, let us look backwards and inwards at our part in getting us to the frustrating place where we now find ourselves. We are all responsible, editors included, since we all produced and sold pups to other than work homes. Ask ourselves, How many of us have produced puppies with no real thought of where these pups would go? How many of us keep bitches just to breed, bitches that are not of the highest working standards knowing that the pups from these bitches, too, can give us more income to support our good dogs and our "hobby. How many of us have foolishly dangled Border Collies in front of the very people that we want not to own them. And want them, everybody does! How many of us have succumbed to buyers who have as their criterion for owning a Border Collie merely the statement, "I have always wanted to own one?" Just what do we expect all of these buyers to do with these dogs? Do we really expect them to get sheep and start herding — in the city? What they can do is to take part in the kind of events that their lifestyle enables.... the kind of events the AKC offers.

Until now, the Border Collie has been in the AKC's miscellaneous class. The activities in this class are limited. The AKC is now actively pursuing the Border Collie. Judging from their past history, the AKC does not appear to have as its main purpose the preservation of the inherent qualities of each breed. We need only to sit in the waiting room of any veterinarian's office and look at the purebred dogs plagued with temperament and health problems to see proof of this fact. You cannot find Irish Setters that can think, let alone work; Cocker spaniels carry only the bite from old instincts, most Aussies no longer work, Golden Retrievers and Labrador Retrievers are plagued with skin problem; German Shepherds have terrible hip dysplasia, and on and on and on....

The Border Collie, as yet, does not have a disease or condition that is associated with the breed. We can be proud of that. It carries only its reputation for intelligence and its ability to move livestock. It is up to us to continue to fight this battle and strive to breed only sound, proven stock that can carry the breed forward preserving its strengths and instincts. Keep this in mind as you read the Breeding Guidelines and Breeding Policy. Be selective in what you breed and to whom you then entrust this product of "centuries of selective breeding".

From the President ...

Steve Wetmore and Dick Williams. However, they have assured me that they will stay along side of me as I step into this new role.

As we begin to wind down 1994 and step into 1995, we have much to do that has been carefully and courageously started by Dick and Steve. We are a formidable breed organization with over 400 members, and our voice should be heard among the other Border Collie Organizations. And there are many. Border Collie people are still not united behind a single organization, nor are we able to agree on our hopes and aspirations for our breed.

This year NEBCA members agreed to modify our By-Laws to reflect what, at least, this 400-strong organization is all about. The Purpose of NEBCA now reads, "...to promote the Border Collie as a working stock dog". We, as the Northeast Border Collie Association, have set our own standard for the Border Collie — we will measure our dogs' worth by their working qualities, NOT by the length of hair coat, color, length of muzzle or ear set.

But this may not be enough. There is a 130-member organization in Kentucky that (at the request of the AKC) has set a conformation standard for the Border Collie, anticipating its recognition by the AKC. Their purpose, as defined in their proposed By-Laws is: "to conduct sanctioned matches and specialty shows, obedience trials, and herding tests and trials under the rules of the American Kennel Club." If we sit idly by, we may find the Border Collie and Border Collie Trials being defined by the AKC. What happens to our emphasis on the Border Collie as a "working" stock dog, then?

Further, we still must step up to our responsibility to set a policy defining "Responsible Breeding Practices". Steve, Michael Dathe, and the rest of their committee have published a set of guidelines that spell out what to expect from a responsible breeder, and a second set the spells out what to expect of a responsible buyer. That Kentucky organization has agreed on such a policy. Now, NEBCA must also set down its policy on responsible breeding and responsible buying of Border Collies.

We have much to do over a short period of time. We must get more of you involved. It is time to have your voice heard. Yes, it's nice to get the Newsletter and read about the goings-on, but these goings on involve only a small fraction of our members. Come on out to some of them, enjoy the comradery and the competition, get involved — OR all you might find in the future are trials as defined by the AKC and that 2-year old Kentucky Society (not those as defined by the 200-year old International Sheep Dog Society).

It's July. The summer has fully blossomed....its heat building up, likewise, the issue of the AKC recognition of the Border Collie. There are a number of new Border Collie groups on the

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Breeder's Guidelines

Editor's note: This is one of the most progressive, controversial and important issues that NEBCA has been faced with up to date. We have entrusted to the Responsible Breeding Committee the task of researching and formalizing the policy and guidelines for us to vote on and either accept or reject as our organizational stand on these issues. Please take the time to vote. Your voice needs to be heard. Your ballot needs to reach us by August 21, 1994 to be counted. Thank you.

The Responsible Breeding Committee submits the following 'Breeding Policy' and 'Buyer's Breeding Guidelines' to the general membership for a vote. They are to be voted on separately. If accepted, they will become the official policy of the North East Border Collie Association.

The Officers feel strongly that NEBCA is not a policing association and clearly does not want to exercise sanctions or reprimands against individuals. The preference is to educate both the breeders

and the buying public as to the standards of health and performance in the Border Collie. To that end, these two documents will serve as guidelines. The onus of practicing such guideline policies must be assumed by the individuals involved in breeding, buying and selling Border Collies.

Please read these proposals carefully and mail the enclosed ballot to the secretary.

Part I – Breeding Policy

In continuing centuries of effort to produce the best herding dogs in the world, NEBCA advocates the breeding of only genetically sound dogs of proven working ability.

- All breeding dogs should be healthy and fit in accordance with the veterinary standards of the day.
- No dog should be bred unless it has been certified as having hips with no evidence of Canine Hip Dysplasia.
- Breeder's should understand that having a dogs hips x-rayed and approved is not sufficient in preventing hip dysplasia.
- It is suggested that breeder's be more aggressive with the idea that the genetic problems in our dogs are carried in bloodlines and they are urged to start thoroughly tracking litters, siblings,

and parents siblings. The information gathered should then be used in selecting breeding stock.

- Breeder's are urged to voluntarily remove questionable dogs from their breeding programs.
- When choosing replacement breeding stock, include in the evaluations the bloodlines with consistently better hips.
- No dog should be bred unless its eyes have been checked and certified free of Collie Eye Anomaly & Progressive Retinal Atrophy by a board certified Veterinary Ophthalmologist.

- Dogs with certified eyes who come from a litter, or produce any pups, with genetic eye problems should not be bred.
- It is suggested that breeders keep a record of where their pups have been placed and maintain a purchase agreement with the buyer. In part, the purchase agreement should carry two clauses:
 - 1) that buyers are encouraged to have eyes and hips checked and notify the breeder of the results.
 - 2) the breeder will issue a disclosure statement to all owners of a litter found to contain a genetic problem.

Part II – Buyer's Breeding Guidelines

To participate in the process of breeding Border Collies is to build upon centuries of effort to produce the best herding dogs in the world. The dual goals of this process are:

- 1) the raising of reliable working dogs that are
- 2) free of genetic health problems.

These dual goals have five areas of consideration:

- Pre-Breeding Health
- Genetic Disorders
- Working Traits
- Puppy Health
- Record Keeping

•Pre-Breeding Health•

All dogs should be of good vigor and well exercised. Females are best bred between 2 and 8 years of age. They should have a complete physical and external reproductive tract examination and, be free of genetic health problems. Prior to breeding, vaccinations and booster shots for rabies, parvovirus, distemper and other contagious diseases should be updated to ensure some initial protection for the nursing puppies.

Heartworm and lyme disease tests, and fecal checks should be negative. A test for brucellosis is advisable.

Males should also be current with physical exams, heartworm, lyme and fecal tests and, free of genetic health problems. They should be checked for cryptorchid. A test for brucellosis is advisable.

•Genetic Disorders•

Evidence to date indicates that genetic problems can be significantly reduced by more strictly evaluating the bloodlines (ancestors, siblings and progeny) of breeding stock.

Genetic disorders vary in the Border Collie. They include, but are not limited to, eye diseases, epilepsy and skeletal diseases. The two pressing problems today are the eye diseases and the skeletal disorder called Canine Hip Dysplasia.

Eye Diseases. There are two inherited eye diseases that affect Border Collies, Progressive Retinal Atrophy and Collie Eye Anomaly. Examinations are done by a veterinary/ophthalmologist.

Progressive Retinal Atrophy (PRA).

There are two forms of this atrophy. Generalized PRA starts in the eye's periphery and spreads to affect the total vision field. It rarely leads to total blindness. The rare Centralized PRA is a central blindness of stationary objects that leads to total blindness. Dogs are checked at 2 years of age for these problems, and because of the progressive nature of the disease, they must be examined throughout the breeding life.

Collie Eye Anomaly (CEA). CEA is not a progressive disorder, is present at birth and is detectable as early as 4 weeks of age, with 6-8 the usual time for the exam. Puppies should be checked as, occasionally, mild cases of CEA can be masked by developing pigmentation during normal eye development. Mild cases may never have problems while in severe cases there may be retinal detachment and bleeding leading to total blindness. There is no effective treatment. Cleared Dogs can be 'normal eyed carriers' and produce severely affected puppies.

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Part II – Buyer's Breeding Guidelines

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Dogs with either problem, cleared dogs that have affected offspring or dogs from litters where these eye problems exist, should not be bred.

Canine Hip Dysplasia. CHD has long been considered to be an abnormality of the hip joints. However, recent evidence suggests that it maybe a disease that can also affect the shoulder and knee joints and the joints between the vertebrae. It is in the hips where it is most likely to occur and cause problems.

Puppies are born with normal hips, and it is only after birth that the abnormality appears. In a few weeks a laxity, or progressively loose fit, develops where the end of the thigh bone fits into the socket of the hip. This loose fit allows excessive movement of the thigh bone during normal activity such as weight bearing, walking, running & play. This ultimately leads to wear and tear on the bone and the inflammation of smooth cartilage covering both the bone and the socket. In addition, the ligament holding the thigh bone in place stretches and becomes thick and inflamed, cartilage erodes and is eventually lost while bone spurs develop which remodel the normal shape of the bone and socket.

Canine Hip Dysplasia occurs in various degrees of severity. The severest cases will show in puppyhood with the mildest cases perhaps never being detected. Its manifestations will range from no appar-

ent problems to complete loss of the hips. Dysplasia is detected by radiographs with the most accurate testing time presently at 24 months of age.

No dog should be bred unless x-rayed and cleared of dysplasia. However, due to the genetic complexity of dysplasia, normal dogs having Control Registry numbers can be dysplasia carriers and produce severely affected offspring. Though very important, it is not sufficient to only have dogs x-rayed for dysplasia. The buyer should also inquire if dysplasia has occurred in either of the parent's litter mates and, if either dog was previously bred, in any of the offspring.

•Working Traits•

Beyond the goal of identifying what genes and problems to exclude in breeding, breeding programs should affirm the qualities and traits we want to encourage. Desirable traits center on power and balance, but also include endurance and stamina, longevity and durability, intelligence and athleticism, courage and loyalty and finally, temperament – factors all in the breeding of the best Working Border Collies.

The best way to judge the potential working ability of a puppy is to watch the parents work. A beginner with working dogs may need help in separating good or poor working ability from good or poor training and/or handling.

•Puppy Health•

Puppies should be in a warm, dry and

ventilated space. They should be examined, wormed, and inoculated in accordance with the veterinary standards of the day. They should be well handled and socialized to people.

Common puppy diseases are distemper, hepatitis, leptospirosis, coronavirus, parvovirus and parainfluenza. They are controlled by a series of vaccinations, before and after they go to their new homes. Puppies should be examined promptly by the new owners veterinarian. The first rabies vaccination is at three months, with the adult booster vaccination received at one year of age.

Testing to date indicates that both the over feeding of high energy protein food and various forms of environmental stress can worsen canine hip dysplasia. Even though dysplasia is genetically based, these compounding environmental factors must be understood by the puppy owner when raising a pup.

•Record Keeping•

Evaluating offspring is the most important factor in deciding if a breeding program is producing genetically sound and temperamentally fit, working dogs. A responsible breeder will keep good records and may require you to complete various genetic tests. Do not hesitate to ask to see the results of the parents hip and eye exams, or pedigrees. Established breeders will have owner names for all previous puppy placements from whom you can choose names to contact. ♦



Nathan Mooney presents the USBCHA award to Ethel.

Ethel Conrad Dinner

In early April, a testimonial dinner was held for Ethel Conrad of White Post, Virginia. It was attended by over 125 people who all gathered together to pay tribute to this woman who has given so much of her life toward promoting and protecting the Border Collie. In addition to a lovely dinner, dancing and lots of toasting and roasting, Ethel was presented with this beautiful bronze statue of a working Border Collie and a plaque from the USBCHA. There was in attendance a large number of NEBCA members, almost all of whom stayed on to compete in an early season trial at Ethel's the following Sunday. We, of NEBCA,

wish to extend our own thanks to Ethel for the years of work and dedication she has given to the promotion and protection of the Border Collie. ♦



Bronze statue designed by Kay Pine.



At the Post...

Question: How do you determine which way you send your dog and how do you prepare for this as you approach the post?

According to the rules of the ISDS, "from a position near to the handler who stands at the post, the dog should run out either right or left in a cast which is neither too straight or too wide..." As to what constitutes "near to the post", this is left to the judges discretion therefore handlers should be prepared to ask at the handlers meeting.

Betty Levin, Lincoln, Mass:

The first consideration is the pressure at the top end. If possible, I send the dog in the direction opposite to the dog holding the sheep. But, if the sheep do not settle, the sides keep changing. With a mature dog like Kelty, I may change my mind to suit the flailing at the top end.

With a young dog like Tay, I am more likely to stick with my chosen direction. Because I am too nearsighted to see much at the top end, I try for one glimpse through binoculars before sending my dog. But if the sheep are hard to hold, I may forgo this to get the dog onto the sheep as quickly as possible.

If the field narrows at the top end on one side, or if there is an obstruction, I may disregard the holding dog to give my dog plenty of scope for the outrun and lift. Occasionally a dog informs me in no uncertain terms that she/he is set on one direction. Since normally my dogs will go freely either way, I do heed that message when it's delivered. But if the dog is neutral as I walk to the post, I keep him/her on the side I think I am going to send her/him from. If the dog is young or overexcited, I keep speaking quietly to remind him/her that I'm still part of the equation and that it is not just between the dog and the sheep. ♦

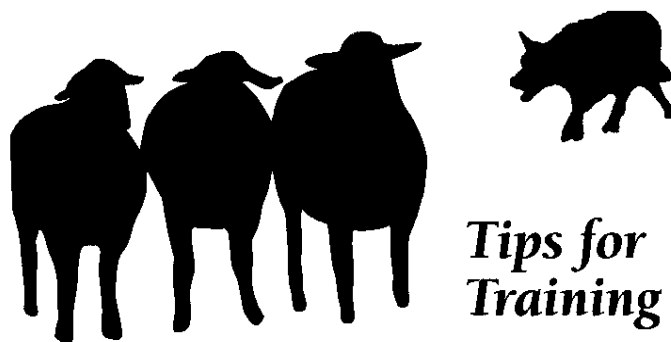
R. C. Gilbert, Wayne, PA:

In determining the direction to send my dog, I first look at the course to find the least impeded route to the sheep. For example, at the April nursery trial in Connecticut, there was a tree line that shaded the route that the dog would take if sent to the right. I sent my dog in that direction thinking that she sheep would have less of a chance of seeing him before he got to them. At Mike Canaday's, I was concerned about the pond and holding pen, so sent my dog to the right. If there is nothing particular about one way or the other, there is one direction Ring likes to go in more than another. So I will send him in that direction when I am able.

Once I have determined the direction, I set my dog about a crooks length away at about a 45° angle behind and to the side I wish him to run out on. ♦

Let Your Voice Be Heard!

**Be Sure To Mail
In Your Ballot.**



Tips for Training

Question: When do you start teaching your dog a "down"? How do you go about accomplishing this?

Gabe Merrill, Brownfield, ME:

I start teaching them "down" when they are 6 months old or so, first by obeying when going out a door or in the yard. I reinforce it by making sure they do what I ask here. I make sure they stay when asked, also. You must keep your eyes on them or they will be "up and off" if you are not watching them carefully at this time.

As we go to the sheep, they usually do not want to stop at first. You have to position yourself to be there to stop them before they get away with too much running around. Try to stop them when they are at the balance point. Go through the sheep if you have to. After a few times

of doing this, they get the idea and usually start stopping.

When giving the down, make sure you make them do it when asked to. You must be ready to move about! ♦

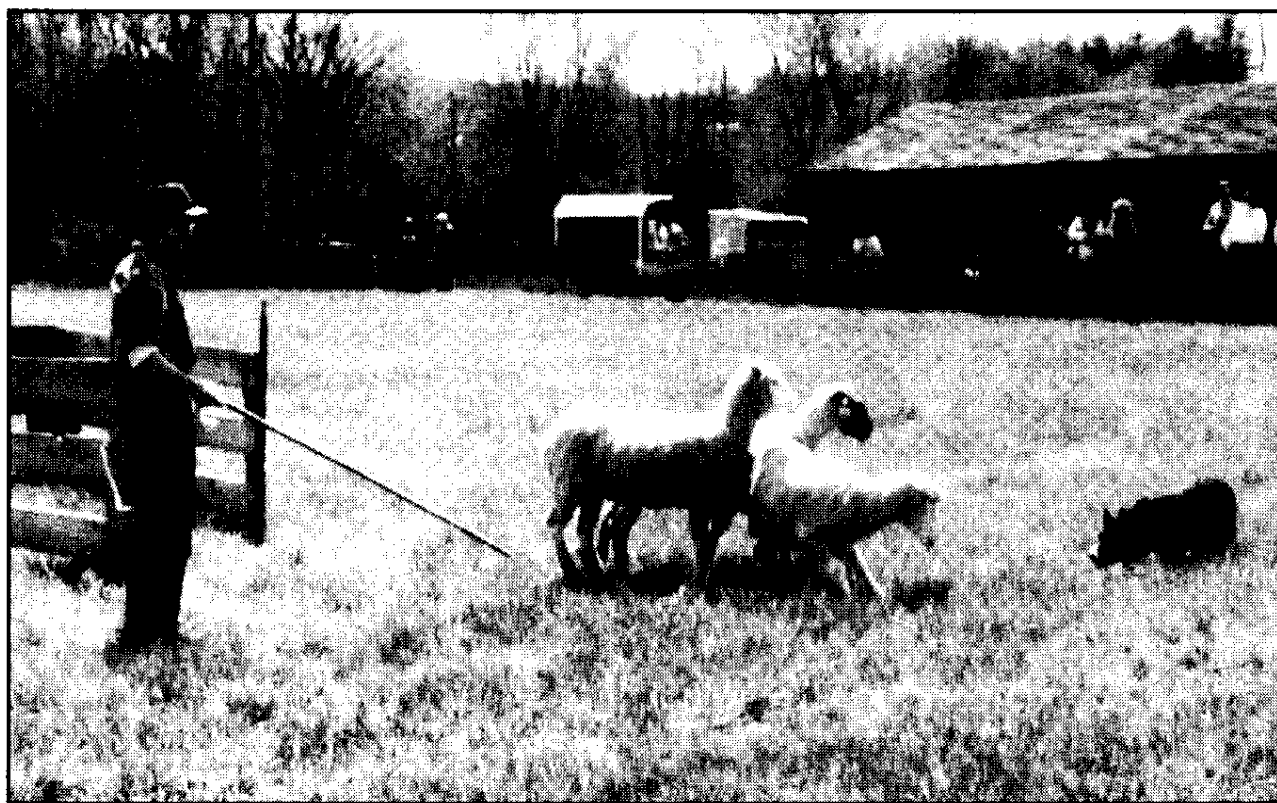
Rich Seaman, Forestdale, MA:

I teach a "down" on a puppy at about 11 weeks of age. When I am teaching a dog a "down", I want the dog to understand what "down" means. I do not want to be correcting a dog for not laying down until I am sure that it can make the choice between laying down or not which is based on it's understanding.

First, I use placement of the dog – I put the dog down gently. Once the dog understands what this means, I try direct placement. By this I mean taking a leash close to the collar and forcing the dog down with the leash. I do this until the dog stops resisting the pressure and starts giving in to it. Praise is involved here, even if the result is forced in earlier stages.

From here I advance to direct correction snapping the leash until the dog lays down when asked. Usually after 5 or 6 times the dog does it on his own. Once the dog starts doing a couple correct, I stop the lesson.

At the next lesson, if the dog does the commands early in the lesson, I leave and go on to something else. If the dog resists, I go back to the beginning. I want to end the session winning. ♦



Becky Peterson and Queen pen at Connecticut.

Tips for Novice Handlers – Crossing the Course and Smooth Turns

by Beverly Lambert

From the time the dog leaves the handler's feet to begin his outrun there is a predetermined direction in which the sheep should be traveling in order to complete the trial course (ie, straight down the fetch, around the post, out through the wear panels and back to the pen). This is the course. If at any time the dog crosses between the sheep and their desired direction of travel this is said "to have crossed the course." Most handlers understand this course crossing on the outrun. If the dog is sent to the left and it crosses the course in front of the sheep (in the path that the sheep should be traveling to get to the post) there is a hefty deduction in points. It is possible for the dog to cross the course not just on the outrun but at any point during the run.

Most judges will take a minimum of 4 points for the dog crossing the course. I have seen judges take as much as 15 points for the error on the drive and 19 points on the outrun. For example, if the sheep are to be turned clockwise around the handler's post the dog should follow the sheep around the post. If the sheep are breaking at the turn and running off to the left as soon as they get around the handler, a "clever" handler might decide to start the sheep around the turn and then flank the dog to the right in front of the post to catch the sheep before they have a chance to escape. This would be crossing the course, as the sheep's desired direction of travel after the turn is toward the first drive gate and the dog has crossed between them and the gate. Many judges will hit the "clever" handler hard for attempting to "cheat" on the course with this sort of move. This is not an arbitrary rule. The intention is to move the sheep around the course in a controlled workman-like manner. Flanking the dog around in front of the sheep shows both lack of control of the sheep and an unworkman-like approach to the business of getting the sheep to their desired destination. Finally, this is rarely a successful move. Confronted with a dog

suddenly appearing in their line of march, the sheep will almost always turn away from the dog and move in the opposite direction. So, not only has the dog crossed the course but the sheep have been turned and are moving in the wrong direction on the course, another deduction in points.

If the sheep and dog are behaving well on the fetch, they will do so on the wear if properly handled. (Crazy sheep are the result of bad luck or bad handling but more often the latter than any of us cares to admit.) Try laying the dog down as the sheep approach the post for the turn. Then work towards small moves by the dog, each followed by a down. Ease the dog and the sheep around the post slowly with small corrections from the dog and some help from you. Do this with small flanks each followed by a down. Once the dog has the sheep to the handler, there is a real tendency to start working tighter and faster. The sheep are under increasing pressure as they

time as you can. While you, the sheep and the dog are still quite close to the post and fairly stationary, work at getting the dog around the sheep to their heavy side (usually the exhaust side). Get the dog into position at the turn before you start trying to walk backwards and work your dog at the same time. Remember—big, hurried flanks spook the sheep, get the dog excited and usually results in overcorrection which then needs further correcting.

Once the sheep are facing the correct direction, allow some distance to develop between the dog and the sheep. Do this by leaving the dog down as you back away from the post with the sheep. If you got your dog into the correct position at the end of the turn, he will be blocking the sheep from the exhaust. The sheep will have to walk away from the dog before they can turn back to the exhaust. As soon as the sheep are far enough away from the dog they will try to bend back toward the exhaust. Flank the dog a little

further around the sheep to keep their escape route closed off. Most sheep will not suddenly run off to the middle of the field. They want to get to the exhaust and will continue to lean against the dog's pressure in that direction. Don't walk the dog up. Just keep flanking the dog to keep the pressure on the heavy side of the sheep. Once the sheep are far enough from the exhaust, the pressure will change. However, if the dog has been kept far enough off the sheep during the early part of the wear, the

sheep shouldn't suddenly start running.

Finally, keep all corrections small. Don't let the sheep drift all over the field thinking one big correction at the end will get the gate. Big corrections rarely work. Sheep only get spooked if their line of movement suddenly gets shut off and they are suddenly moved in an entirely new direction. Throughout this exercise it is rarely necessary to ask the dog to walk up. Flanks will control the direction of the sheep. Most dogs will keep themselves in contact with the sheep without any encouragement from their handler. ♦



Beverly and Jet setting up to shed in Virginia

approach the post, caught between the handler and the dog and close to the exhaust. Back up just enough to ease the pressure allowing the sheep room to make the turn and **KEEP THE DOG BACK OFF THE SHEEP**—in many cases this means down. Do not attempt to move at the same time the dog is moving. Dog and handler each apply pressure to the sheep. Each time the sheep, the dog or the handler moves, the pressure on the sheep changes.

This is a very complicated puzzle of changing pressures. Keep it as simple as possible by changing as few elements at a

The United States Border Collie Club

asks you to "Stand By Your Dog"

In the June meeting, the America Kennel Club's Directors voted 11-1 to change the Border Collie into a show dog. They are seeking a group willing to act as a breed club for this "new dog", produce an AKC approved conformation standard so AKC judges can judge it, apply for full AKC recognition, and turn over registration revenues for AKC staff salaries medical insurance, perks and pensions.

That the great majority of Border Collie people all over the United States despise the idea doesn't bother the AKC. They are big and powerful and accustomed to getting their own way. There are at least two tiny clubs clamoring to give the AKC what it wants.

Since 1975, the United States Border Collie Club has sought good relations with the AKC. We cherish the Border Collie's right to compete in AKC obedience and tracking and hope to see the dog able to compete in AKC agility as well. We are willing to work for fair AKC compensation for the dog's participation in these events. As this is written, we are seeking a meeting with the AKC chairman and staff. We'd like to come to a meeting of the minds and avoid a knockdown dragout fight.

The AKC is not invincible. At present the AKC is plagued with an 11 million dollar law suit, media interest in allegedly fraudulent AKC registrations and questions from a federal agency. We are willing to add to their troubles. We are prepared to mount a major media campaign, move against the AKC politically and sue both the AKC and its putative breed club. The AKC has no legal or moral right to change our dog.

We are joined in this fight by all the major Border Collie Associations, the top Border Collie obedience and herding people. Very few of those who keep Border Collies as companion dogs wish to see them controlled by the AKC. If you can join us, we can win!

1. Write, phone or visit an AKC Director. Let him(her) know how you feel about your dog.
2. If you have local media contacts, let us know. We'll help you get our story on the air.
3. If you know a congressman, let him/her know how important the Border Collie is to the American Livestock farmer. Ask why the AKC, an organization that no longer protects purebred dogs, should continue to be tax-exempt.
4. If you are willing to protest at some major AKC event, let us know. Perhaps the Westminster Kennel Club Show could use some excitement!
5. And of course—send cash. We expect that every dollar of our Defense Fund will go to the legal battle to come. If you cannot decide how much to give, ask yourself how much your dog is worth to you, then divide that figure by ten. Geneticists say ten years is how long it will take them to change the dog forever.

Send defense fund Contributions to:

Jan Hall, Treasurer	Eileen Stein
USBCC	USBCC Correspondence Scty
Rt 1, Box 473	PO Box 41
Hamilton, VA 22068	Shady Side, MD 20764

Editors note: The names of the AKC Directors appear on the next page. Please take the time to act. That time is NOW! Thanks to Don McCaig and the United States Border Collie Club for sending us this information and for working so hard on our dog's behalf.

Ballot

#1) To accept the proposed NEBCA Breeding Policy.

YES ☐

NO ☐

#2) To accept the proposed NEBCA Buyer's Breeding Guidelines

YES ☐

NO ☐

Signed (Optional) _____

If mailed, ballots must be postmarked by August 21, 1994. Please vote, fold, stamp and mail to the Secretary's address on the other side. Or bring to Mike Canaday's in Altamont, NY at his farm trial on August 21, 1994. The next meeting of NEBCA will be on August 21st following Mike's farm trial.

Mid-Atlantic Border Collie Association

New and fast-growing association serving the states of PA, NJ, MD, DE. Quarterly newsletter for members, clinics, fun days, and fun trials.

Annual dues: \$10.00

Send to:

Secretary/treasurer
Nancy Cox Starkey
12895 Colonial Drive
Mt. Airy, MD 21771

Correction – The Lancaster Fair Trial will be on Wednesday, August 17th at 10 am. R.Deschambeault at 603-939-2255.

Upcoming Clinics

August 6-7 – Clinic at Maplewood Farm, Colchester, CT. Instructor, Tommy Wilson. **Contact:** Joanne Krause, (203) 267-6125..

August 19 – Clinic at Palmerston, Ontario. Instructor, Bruce Inglefield–England. **Contact:** Brian McLean, RR 1 Elderton, Ontario (519) 666-1607..

September 16– Clinic at Nation Valley Farm, Winchester, Ontario. Instructor, Julie Deptford of Scotland. **Contact:** Werner Reitboeck, Box 424, Winchester, Ontario KOC 2KO. Canada.(613) 448-3266.

September – Clinic at Autumn Hill Farm, Mt Airy, MD. Instructor, Cheryl Jagger Williams. **Contact:** Mary Brighoff, 490 East Waterville Rd. Mt Airy, Md. 21771. (410) 795-7489.

October 15-16 – Clinic at Breakaway Farm, State College, PA. Instructor – Cheryl Jagger Williams. **Contact:** Bill & Joyce Gregor, 814-692-8279.

Late Trial Addition – The Maplewood Nursery Trial will be on Saturday, November 5th and Sunday November 6th at 10 am. Call Carol Campion at 203-537-1386 or Joanne Krause at 203-267-6125.

AKC Directors

James W. Smith, Chairman
PO Box 696
North Collins, NY 14111

Robert Hritzo
326 Warner Rd.
Hubbard, Ohio 44425

Jay Phinisy (voted against acquisition)
Box 175
Black North Rd.
Acworth, NH 03601

David Merriam
1721 West 11th St
Upland, CA 91786

Judith Daniels
2805 Palmgarden Rd.
Acton, CA 93501

Walter Goodman
1 Palm Bay Court
Miami, FLA 33138

Nelson Sills
Rt 1, Box 122
Houston, DE 19954

Elaine Young
2714 12th Av. South
Seattle, WA 98114

Robert Berndt
2005 S. Cedarbrook
Springfield, MO 65804

William Bergum
PO Box 1692
Ventura, CA 93002

Kenneth Marden
Crossing Ceek Farm
Titresville, NJ 08560

Asa Mays
29 Crown Drive
Warren, NJ 07059

Dr Carmen Battaglia
3280 Turner Hill Rd.
Lithonia, GA 33038

Please affix stamp
here or post
office will not mail.

Kathy Deschambeault
Secretary
PO Box 625
Center Conway, New Hampshire
03813

BOOK REVIEW

Search and Rescue Dogs Training Methods by the American Rescue Dog Association, Howell Book House, is a well written informative book about search and rescue. It is a must for anyone who is interested in joining a unit or starting their own unit. However, as stated clearly in chapter two, this book alone will not qualify you as an operational search handler. The book is a good start and does explain all of the training necessary to become a certified SAR handler. The book begins with a chapter about the American Rescue Dog Association and how they developed their training techniques.

I like the way chapter three explains the differences and applications between airscenting and tracking dogs. The scent theory chapter of this book is excellent. The section which covers the selection of the search dog is good if the only breed you are interested in is the German Shepherd. The main limitation of this book is that the American Rescue Dog Association uses only German Shepherds and the training and flavor of the book represents this. In reality, there are a number of breeds that perform as well as an SAR dog.

The chapters on training are good and cover the topic thoroughly. Out of 16 chapters, 6 are devoted to search dog training. The book starts with puppy training, covers temperament, special skills and agility for search work, advanced search training, water search training and avalanche training. However, the book only covers one training technique that is best suited to the German Shepherd. Handlers with other breeds of dogs may have to modify their training techniques. I also would have liked to see a more detailed discussion on the alert as well as more than one type of alert used. The real value of this book are the chapters on search techniques and equipment. These chapters include "Handler Standards and Equipment", "The Search Dog Unit", "Unit Training", "Responding on a Search", "Conducting a Search" and "First Aid for Search Dogs". These chapters convey what search work is really like.

Overall, this is an excellent book and a must for anyone who is interested in canine search and rescue work. It is 208 pages, hard-cover and good quality. The final chapter gives brief descriptions of actual missions. There are many photos and diagrams which are helpful for this type of book. A must have book for anyone who would like the true flavor of what it means to be in an SAR unit. ♦

Reviewed by Susan Bulanda

Minutes of the Meeting – Cummington, MA. May 28, 1994

On May 28, 1994, at the Cummington Fairgrounds, there was called to order a meeting of NEBCA. The main agenda at hand was the election of a new president. Minutes from that meeting are as follows:

The meeting was called to order on Saturday, May 28th following the dog trial, by acting President, Steve Wetmore. Kathy Deschambeault could not be present, and the secretaries report was read by Carol Campion. The report was accepted as read. Treasurer, Barbara Armata, read the report from the treasurer. She then updated the group on her findings concerning the non-profit standing for NEBCA. The group then had a discussion on the option of becoming non-profit. Barbara had been advised by an accountant that there was no profit or benefit to be gained by such a move. Cheryl Williams recommended to turn down option. Barbara seconded it. The treasurer's report was accepted as read.

There was a discussion on the reprinting of the brochures. Barbara Armata made a motion to revise pamphlet. Carol and Beverly will revise by Hop Bottom. Approved.

Steve Wetmore recommends Board of Director's terms be established. It was also recommended that the books in the library be approved so that we are not supporting what we feel the group does not want to promote. Approved.

The fall foliage was discussed. One possible location had fallen through. Bev Lambert is looking into a location in Bloomfield, CT. Beverly recommends putting more money into championship. She also recommends a double lift. Gene Sheninger recommends the Trials Committee come up with budget and format. Approved.

Lin Reuther reports library has lots of use. Recommends purchasing Cattle Dog Video. Gene moves to spend \$100.00 on videos. Barbara Armata seconds. Bev motions we view 2nd video before buying it. Barbara seconds it. Approved.

Eve Marschark and the Trials Committee were approached by Rich Seaman to take approval from Joe Kennedy's open June trial and apply it to his in September. Committee agrees to go ahead and approve.

The nominating committee recommended Gene Sheninger for President to fill out Dick William's term and serve two years of his own. Membership voted and approved Gene.

Cheryl Jagger Williams announces her eye clinic at Hop Bottom. She needs 50 dogs to break even. She asks if NEBCA will cover the difference. Beverly Lambert makes the motion to do so. Gene Sheninger seconds. Approved.

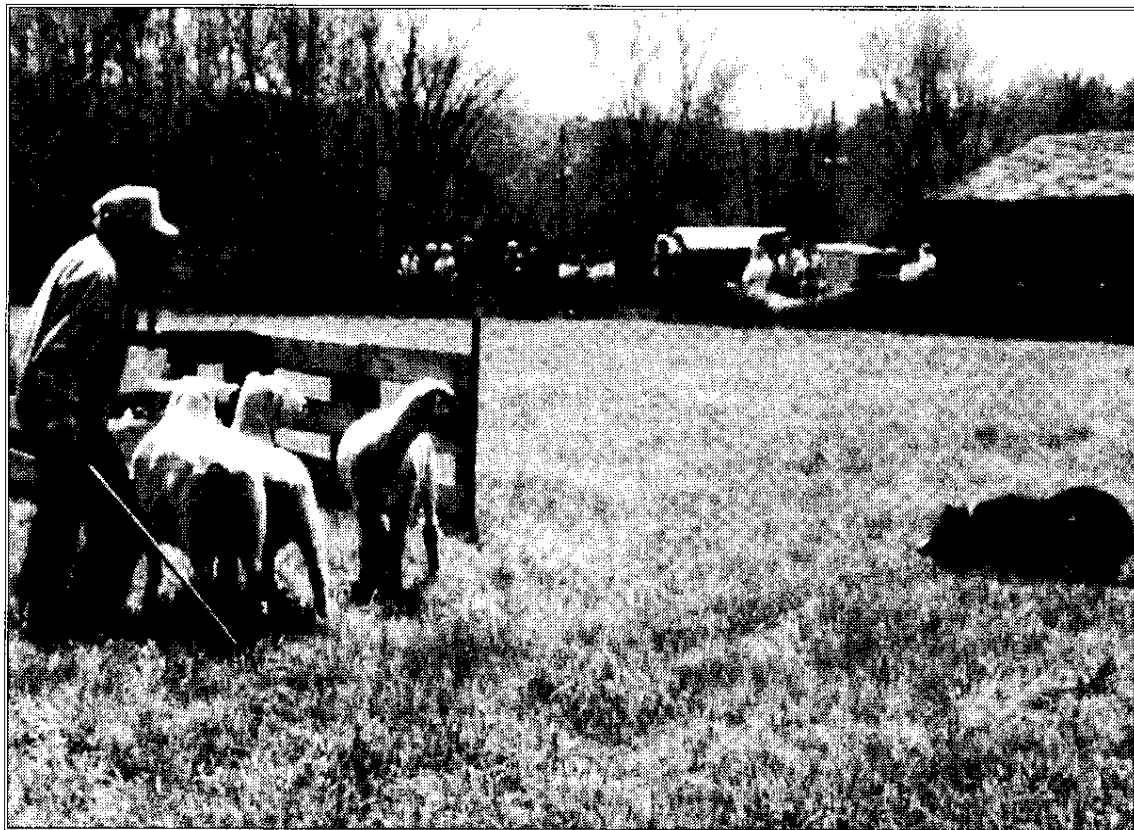
Carol Campion informs group of availability of club insurance. It is recommended that we look further into it.

Walt Jagger makes the motion to adjourn. Chalmers Means seconds it. Approved. The meeting was adjourned. ♦

REMEMBER...

- Please take the time to send in your ballot to vote on the breeders guidelines. It is enclosed in this newsletter.
- The deadline for the next issue is September 1st. Please have all items for publication to us by that date.
- There are calendars for sale. Please contact Millie Curtis for information.
- The next NEBCA meeting will take place on August 21, 1994, following the Empire State SDT in Altamont, NY.

Edgar Gould and Craig pen at the Connecticut Trial held in Tolland CT in April.



Training Collars (continued from front cover)

trip to Wyoming and the other two were exhausted and played out. The calves kept on running. They had made it out of the field, through the gate and were heading down the road.

Our Wyoming dog was back into Montana, but had lost contact and still had no idea where the stock was. We needed a dog, so I just sent Ring. Instead of going terribly wide, he went disturbingly straight, but kicked out on a come-by through the gate. He disappeared behind some brush and came up behind the calves. Only one was in sight, but they all had turned. Within a short period of time he brought them back through the gates to where we were standing. I had not uttered a word to him. He simply fetched me the stock.

A couple of these guys gave each other a look. As for myself, I was relieved that Ring handled yearling calves and had done everything asked of him. However, I remained objective in my overall assessment of things.

It was starting to get dark, so we had to load up the calves. They were not cooperative. "Nothing doing" was one Black Angus' attitude as he challenged the dogs. I kept Ring on a down through all of this. Two dogs were backing this calf, but he was facing them. They flew in his face as did Ring, who hit him in the neck. The calf turned and jumped in the trailer. These guys pride themselves in moving stock quickly. I honestly think to do this again, it could have been done with one dog. It might have taken a little longer, but it still could have been done.

On the second day, I went out with 30 Angus/Simmental cross cows with calves. They had some dog exposure, but

not like the calves the day earlier. They would turn and face any dog, especially if they had a calf. I sent Ring on an outrun to gather them. Instead of a deliberate lift, he came in fast and hard. This achieved the necessary result. First one, then another, then finally the entire herd, except one cow and her calf, started to move. I sent him on a look-back and he picked them up. One cow charged; he dodged and went back in snapping at her nose to get her moving. I, on the other hand, was so undone that I dropped my video camera and only have a 5-minute study of Montana grass blades to show for his fine workmanship.

That afternoon we worked as a group on the calves on open ground. I saw more of the day before: more outruns, more driving and more "get outs", all done with collars. I am not sure what strength was in each collar, but it was always "Come-bye"—push the button; "On -out"—push the button; "Walk-up"—push the button. All of these dogs worked cattle with collars, but so did the little "sheep-dog" from Pennsylvania.

In Montana, I worked cattle on a Wednesday with their open dogs and by the following weekend was back in Pennsylvania competing in a sheep trial. Ring made the adjustment immediately and kept well off his stock resulting in two good runs in Pro-Novice for the weekend.

In all fairness, these dogs would tear into unbroken cattle if asked to. There is no question as to their toughness. But these training collars leave me a little puzzled. They have their place, but I am not convinced that they should be a universal training tool. These cowboys did ask me more than once "Are you sure

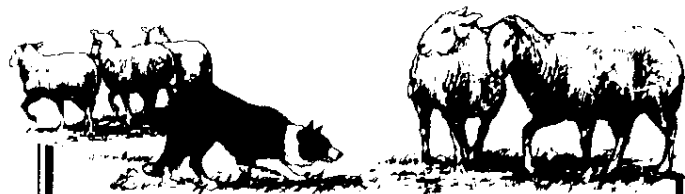
your dog has never been trained on a collar?" To that I can only reply, "I'm sure". They were impressed that Ring was under such good control. "Better than some of theirs", but still they did not understand control without collars. I told them it probably took a lot longer without one and that he got a really good start from the breeder.

In summary, there may be a place for collars but many great Border Collies have been successfully trained to work cattle without them. There may be hurdles in training that the collar may in some cases be the tool that can insure that the dog will get over that obstacle. The use of a collar as a standard prescription for training, makes little sense to me. All dogs with this great an intelligence have very different personalities that require different methods of approach. Simply, a good Border Collie will work both kinds of stock effectively going from one to another and that with the right dog can be achieved without the use of a training collar. ♦

Membership Renewals

The NEBCA membership year runs from January 1st of each year to December 31st of each year. The only exception is for new members that joined after October 31, 1993. They need not renew until January 1, 1995. Please send dues to:

Kathy Deschambeault, Secretary
PO Box 625,
Ctr. Conway, NH 03813



THE WORKING BORDER COLLIE MAGAZINE

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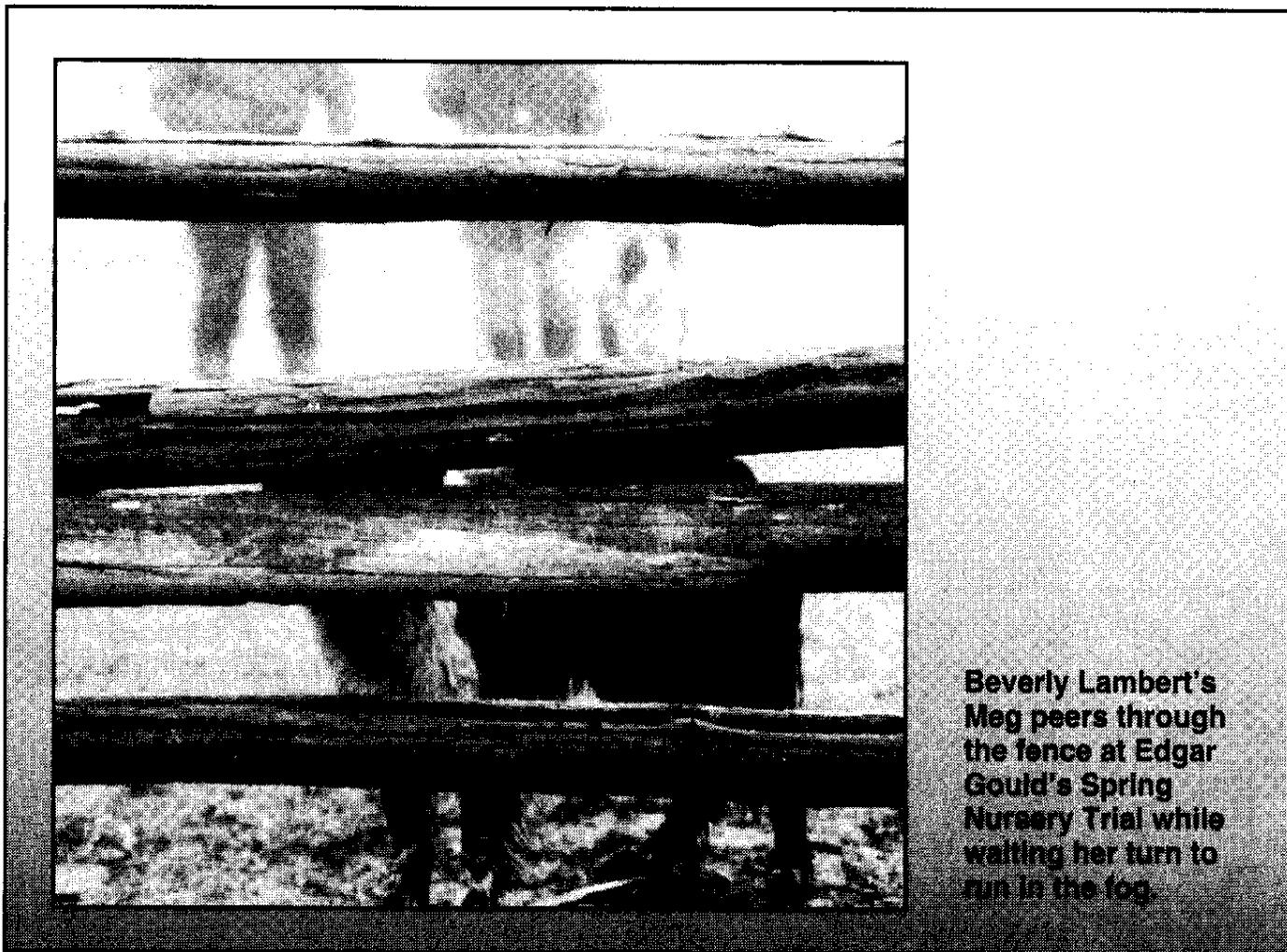
Feature Articles

*Today's magazine for the
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Beverly Lambert's
Meg peers through
the fence at Edgar
Gould's Spring
Nursery Trial while
waiting her turn to
run in the fog.

Trial Results

Connecticut Open SDT

April 30, 1994

Judge: Doug McDonnough

1. Bev Lambert	Jet
2. Becky Peterson	Roy
3. Mike Canaday	Robin
4. Mike Canaday	Glen
5. Betty Levin	Kelty
6. Becky Peterson	Fly
7. R. Deschambeault	Sue II
8. Steve Wetmore	Ben
9. Dale Hamilton	Spot
10. Betty Levin	Sweep

Cooperlane Nursery Trials

May 1, 1994

Judge: Edgar Gould

Novice		
1. Wendy Warner	Abby	63
2. Bill Haines	McGregor	50
3. Tom Ames	Marve	

Pro-Novice		
1. Becky Peterson	Gem	72
2. Mike Canaday	Glynn	69
3. R. Deschambeault	Jack	59
4. Joe Kennedy	Ricky	58
5. Bev Lambert	Meg	58

Ranch		
1. Denise Leonard	Meg	80
2. R. Deschambeault	Jack	70
3. Rich Seaman	Cleo	45
4. Mike Canaday	Bill	43

Bittersweet Sheep Dog Trials

June 25-26, 1994 - Judge, Bud Boudreau

Saturday/Novice		
1. Josh Yurfest	Montana	72
2. Maria Mick	Annie	69
3. Lana Petty	Galen	65
4. Sharon Nunan	Kep	63
5. Heather Murray	Meg	60

Saturday/Pro-Novice		
1. Kent Kuykendall	Zak	72
2. Dee Woessner	Queen	61
3. Nancy Ortiz	Vega	61
4. Sally Lacy	Bob	60
5. Kate Collins	Pip	57

Saturday/Ranch		
1. Kent Kuykendall	Mac	78
2. Kent Kuykendall	Keel	74
3. Walt Jagger	Glen	70
4. Carol Campion	Queen	62
5. Deb Anderson	Nip	45

Saturday/Open		
1. Eve Marschark	Spin	97
2. C. J. Williams	Nell	91
3. Dick Williams	Jess	90
4. Gwen Kuykendall	Paige	87
5. Walt Jagger	Roy	86
6. Vergil Holland	Kip	84
7. Rich Seaman	Socks	82
8. Becky Peterson	Roy	82
9. Vergil Holland	Fleet	82
10. Walt Jagger	Sweep	81

Sunday/Novice		
1. Ron McGettigan	Wilbur	77
2. Fran Wheeler	Jill	76
3. Fran Wheeler	Tweed	72
4. Lana Petty	Galen	71
5. Derek Johnson	Kruz	69

Sunday/Pro-Novice		
1. Mike Canaday	Glyn	73
2. Mike Canaday	Floss	66
3. Nancy Ortiz	Vega	65
4. Kent Kuykendall	Zak	63
5. Dee Woessner	Queen	61

Saturday/Ranch		
1. Kent Kuykendall	Keel	85
2. Mike Canaday	Bill	73
3. Maria Mick	Fly	73
4. Deb Anderson	Nip	71
5. Walt Jagger	Glen	70

Sunday/Open		
1. C. J. Williams	Nell	94
2. Walt Jagger	Celt	91
3. Kent Kuykendall	Bill	90
4. Kent Kuykendall	Jet	89
5. Vergil Holland	Kip	89
6. Betty Levin	Kelty	88
7. Edie Overly	Jake	87
8. Mike Canaday	Robin	86
9. Rich Seaman	Socks	84
10. Gwen Kuykendall	Paige	82

Nearfield Farm Sheepdog Trials

May 14-15

Judge: Becky Peterson

Saturday/Novice		
1. Carroll Goodwin	Betsy	62
2. Fran Wheeler	Jill	59
3. Fran Wheeler	Tweed	59
4. Dave Murray	Bess	57
5. Lana Petty	Galen	54

Saturday/Pro-Novice		
1. Dave Young	Doc	71.5
2. Jill Parker	Mike	70
3. Mike Canaday	Glyn	67
4. Mike Canaday	Floss	59
5. Debbie Merrill	Brie	54

Saturday/Ranch		
1. L. Deschambeault	Flo	76.5
2. Mike Canaday	Bill	67
3. R. Deschambeault	Jack	61

Saturday/Open		
1. R. Deschambeault	Don	96
2. Dave Young	Ben	88
3. Mike Canaday	Robin	87
4. R. Deschambeault	Tyson	87
5. Rich Seaman	Socks	86
6. L. Deschambeault	Pip	85
7. L. Deschambeault	Dandy	84
8. Steve Wetmore	Nell	82
9. Gabe Merrill	Meg	81
10. Mike Canaday	Glen	78

Sunday/Novice		
1. Fran Wheeler	Tweed	69
2. Janet Larson	Magnum	59
3. Fran Wheeler	Jill	44
4. Dave Murray	Bess	42
5. Carroll Goodwin	Betsy	22

Sunday/Pro-Novice		
1. Mike Canaday	Glyn	71
2. Debbie Merrill	Brie	61
3. Mike Canaday	Floss	59
4. Jean Kennedy	Max	57
5. Jill Parker	Mike	55

Sunday/Ranch		
1. R. Deschambeault	Jack	74
2. Mike Canaday	Bill	66
3. Rich Seaman	Cleo	64
4. Carol Campion	Queen	51
5. L. Deschambeault	Flo	34

Sunday/Open		
1. L. Deschambeault	Dandy	92.5
2. Mike Canaday	Glen	92
3. Dave Young	Ben	90.5
4. Mike Canaday	Robin	87
5. R. Deschambeault	Don	87
6. Gabe Merrill	Meg	87
7. L. Deschambeault	Pip	81
8. Gabe Merrill	Jed	76.5
9. Rich Seaman	Socks	76
10. Carol Campion	Dave	74

Mass Sheep & Woolcraft Dog Trials

Judge: C. J. Williams

Novice		
1. Joe Kennedy	Hank	68
2. Carroll Goodwin	Betsey	57
3. Wendy Warner	Abby	55
4. Andy Rice	Rug	55
5. MaryAnn Fallon	Faith	53

Pro-Novice		
1. Becky Peterson	Gem	67
2. Mike Canaday	Glyn	64
3. C. J. Williams	Rusty	55
4. Dee Woessner	Queen	51
5. Gene Sheninger	Sam	50

Ranch		
1. R. C. Gilbert	Ring	81
2. Walt Jagger	Glen	66
3. Gene Sheninger	Gail	66
4. Maria Mick	Fly	64.5
5. R. Deschambeault	Jack	63.5

Open/Sunday		
1. Beverly Lambert	Jet	93
2. Betty Levin	Kelty	86
3. Beverly Lambert	Mac	84
4. Becky Peterson	Roy	83
5. Mike Canaday	Robin	82.5
6. Dick Williams	Jess	82
7. Walt Jagger	Roy	82
8. Betty Levin	Tay	81
9. L. Deschambeault	Dandy	80
10. L. Deschambeault	Pip	79

Trial Dates

Trials marked with an * are approved NEBCA trials sanctioned as qualifying trials for 1994.

07/29-31/94

1 Nursery & * 2 1-day Open Trial
ThurLOW Township Trials
Pat Buckley
RR #1, Roslin, Ontario CAN
KOK 2YO
(613) 396-6600

08/02-04/94

2 1-day Nursery and * 2 1-day Open
Munster, Ontario
Evelyn Neuendorff
Ottawa Valley Sheep Dog Trial
Box 468
Munster, Ontario CAN
KOA 3PO
(613) 838-2315

08/05-07/94

1 Nursery and * 2 1-day Open
Pittsburgh Township SDT
Grass Creek Park,
Kingston, Ontario
Amanda Milliken
RR #2
Kingston, Ontario CAN K7L5H6
(613) 531-9405

* 08/14/94 Open Trial/POINTS
Skowhegan Fair Sheep Dog Trial
Skowhegan Fair, Skowhegan, ME
Roger Deschambeault
2440 E. Conway Rd.
Ctr Conway, NH 03813
603/939-2255

* 08/18/94 Open Trial/POINTS
Lancaster Fair Open SDT
Lancaster Fair, Lancaster, NH
Roger Deschambeault
2440 East Conway Rd.
Ctr. Conway, NH 03813
(603) 939-2255

* 08/20-21/94 Nursery/Open
Western Ontario Sheep Dog Trial SDT
Judge: Bruce Inglefield, England
Palmerston, Ontario
Brian McLean
RR #1
Eddleton, Ontario 12009
(519) 666-1607
(Clinic on 8/19)

* 08/20/94 Nursery/Open
Empire State Open SDT
Altamont, NY
Mike Canaday
RD #2
Box 365, Meadowdale Rd.
Altamont, NY 12009
(518) 861-6049

* 08/21/94 Open Trial
New York State Championship
Altamont Fairgrounds,
Altamont, NY
Mike Canaday
RD 2 Box 365, Meadowdale Rd.
Altamont, NY 12009
(518) 861-6049

* 08/27/94 Open Trial
Scottish Festival Open Trial
Quechee, VT
Steve Wetmore
PO Box 54
Strafford, VT 05072
(802) 765-4466

* 08/28/94 1 Open Trial
Spring Valley Open Trial
Strafford, VT.
Stephen Wetmore
(See phone listed above)

* 09/03-05/94
2 1-day Nursery, 2 1-day Open
New Jersey State SDT
at Fosterfields
Fosterfields, Morristown, NJ
Gene Sheninger
213 Split Rock Rd.
Boonton, NJ 07005
(201) 299-9785

* 09/03/94 Open Trial
Blue Hill Fair Open SDT
Jim Davidson
Blue Hill Fair, Blue Hill, ME
North Country Farm
Round Pond, ME 04564
(207) 677-2224

* 09/04/94 Open Trial
North East US Open SDT
Blue Hill Fair, Blue Hill, ME
Jim Davidson
North Country Farm
Round Pond, ME 04564
(207) 677-2224

09/17-18/94
2 1-day Nursery and * Open Trial
Nation Valley Sheep Dog Trial
Nation Valley Farm,
Winchester, Ont.
Werner Reitbock
Box 424
Winchester, Ontario CAN
KOC 2KO
(613) 448-3266

* 09/16/94 Open Trial/POINTS
NH Highland Games
Loon Mountain, NH
Roger Deschambeault
2440 East Conway Rd.
Ctr. Conway, NH 03813
(603) 939-2255

09/20-21/94

2 1-day Nursery & * Open
(Pro Novice only, not NEBCA
sanctioned)
International Plowing Match SDT
Renfrew County, Ontario
Pat Buckley
RR #1
Roslin, Ontario CAN KOK 2YO
(613) 396-6600

* 09/24/94

1-day Nursery Trial
Cape Cod Nursery Trial
Falmouth, MA
Rich Seaman
PO Box 410
Forestdale, MA 02644
(508) 428-9485 or (508) 362-3005.

* 09/24-25/94

2 1-day Open and Nursery Trial
Keystone State Stockdog Trial
Eve Marschark
PO Box 397
Bedminster, PA 18910
(215) 795-2023

* 10/01/94 Open Trial
New Hampshire State Championship
Sheep Dog Trial
East Conway, NH
Roger Deschambeault
Nearfield Farm,
2440 East Conway Rd.
Ctr. Conway, NH 03813
(603) 939-2255

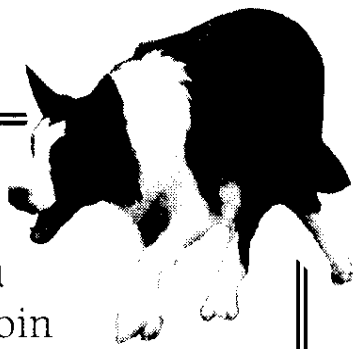
* 10/02/94 Open Trial
Fryeburg Fair Sheep Dog Trial
Fryeburg, ME
Gabrielle Merrill
RFD #1, Box 20
Brownfield, ME 04010
(207) 935-2520

1995 Trial Dates

10/15-16/94 Nursery & Open
African Lion Safari Trial
RR 1 near Guelph, Ont
John Netherway
Cambridge, Ontario
CAN N1R 5S2
(519) 622-2713

* 10/22-23/94 2 1-day Open Trials
Cumberland Valley SDT
Carlisle, PA
Nathan Mooney
245 Alters Rd.
Carlisle, PA 17013
(717) 249-5695

*These trial dates are as yet
unsanctioned except the nursery trials
where noted. Those trials sanctioned
are marked with an asterisk.*



If you do
Border Collie
Rescue, or if you
wish to, please join
the **North American
Border Collie Rescue
Network (NABCRN)**.

As our name implies, we
are a resource network and
nationwide (US and Canada),
support system for Border
Collie Rescue people.
We operate without profit
and independent of any
breed organizations. For
information, the **NABCRN**
List, or to be listed,
phone or write:

**NABCRN, Box 843,
Ithaca, NY 14851 USA
(607) 659-5868**

Border Collie Rescue Services

**Patty Allison (ME, VT, NH,
MA, CT, NY)**

RR 1, Box 665
Harrison, ME 04040
(207) 583-2353

Sharon Nunan (PA)

3329 Foulk Rd.
Boothwyn, Pa 19061
(610) 497-4378 (H)
(215) 365-8700 (W)

Nancy Cox Starkey (MD)

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year, (four issues and
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the telephone. Payment
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Classified

Pups for Sale: Black & White, male and
female, ready to go after August 19th.
Sire: Sally Lacy's "Bob"; dam, Pat
Gauthier's Callie. Both Bob and Callie are
OFA good. Bob is out of Sally's Tru and
Kirstie; Callie is out of Bruce Fogt's Bill
and Lynette Milleville's Chris.
(203) 267-0035.

Pups due May 15: By Applegarth's Kastle
(Pulfer's Shep & Nan/Jagger's Vic lines)
out of Zoe (daughter of Eve Marschark's
Spin). Balance, style and power. Both
parents OFA good, CERF and seizure free.
Contact: Jan Kubas Mayr, Hannastown,
PA (412-836-2738).

Pups for Sale: Edgar Gould has imported
two bitched bred to International winner
"Wisp". For further information call
Edgar at (413) 625-6496.

Pups for sale: Imported in-dam pups
out of "Flo" (granddaughter of Inter-
national winner Sidney Price's "Davie")
and "Glen", (grandson of Templeton's
"Roy"). Flo and Glen have run in open
trials in Wales. Pups from this cross are
doing well in the nurseries overseas.

Started bitch for sale: Sheena is a good
natured black and white litter-sister of
my Jolly. She is OFA certified and eye
checked. Lynn Deschambeault, Merlynn
Kennels, RR1, Box 897B, Bridgton, ME.
04009 (207) 452-2898.

Scottish Blackface Sheep : Handsome
and hardy. Ewes and lambs.
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Texel cross sheep for sale: 1/2 Texel
ram and Texel-cross ewe lambs for sale.
For more information call Ken Sigel.
(203) 938-9669.

**Custom Border Collie Training
Services Available.** Private lessons,
clinics, and exhibitions. Pups through
started dogs available. Cheryl Jagger
Williams, RR1, Box 1374, Hop Bottom,
PA. 18824 (717) 289-4733.

Border Collie Training Services for
dog and handler. Puppies through started
and trained dogs. Eve Marschark, Ivyrose
Farm, Box 397, Bedminster, PA 18910.
(215) 795-2023.

**Border Collie Training Services
Available:** Take advantage of lots of
sheep and a large variety of working
areas. Lessons and pups available.
Handling Border Collies for over 12
years. References available.
Barbara Leveret, 1512 Burrell Rd. St.
Johnsville, NY 13452. (518) 568-2833.

Border Collies For Sale: Pups through
finished dogs. Sheep to lease for dog
trials and clinics. **Contact:** Roger
Deschambeault, 603-939-2255.

Merlynn Kennels Border Collies and
Kathadin Hair Sheep. Merle and black
and white puppies, occasionally started
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and eye checked. Proven producers of
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for working dogs, no shearing, no tail-
docking necessary. Lynn Deschambeault,
Merlynn Kennels, RR 1, Box 897B,
Bridgton, ME 04009. (207) 452-2898.

Registered Border Collies. Stud service
and puppies from proven, working
bloodlines! Breeding and guaranteeing
satisfaction of versatile, working Border
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sheep available. Trucking available.
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The Training Center for the advance-
ment of the working stock dog. Clinics,
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Collies, trained and started pups and
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around the design. Your name can be
embroidered on right chest. Expected
cost: \$60.00-\$70.00 each. Please contact
Lynn Deschambeault for more
information or to see a sample.

207-452-2898

Breeders Directory*

This listing of breeders of Border Collies is for informational purposes only and in no way represents an endorsement of these breeders by the Northeast Border Collie Association. When making inquiries for purchasing a pup, NEBCA strongly recommends selecting from sound, proven, working stock. We suggest you see both parents work. If you are not able to see the parents working at the farm, do attend the trials and see them working there. Watch for trial results and seek the advice of experienced handlers. *Not all breeders listed here are handlers.

Bob Basile & Karla Bock
Hoof & Paw Farm
RFD 1, Box 85
New Sharon, ME 04955
207-778-3903

Stephanie Calder
Singing Falls Farm
RFD#4, Box 7810
Skowhegan, ME 04976
207-474-2852

Melanie Campbell
Campbell's Border Collies
Steel Point Rd.
Marion, NY 14505
315-926-5422

Carol & Larry Campion
99 Grayville Rd.
Amston, CT 06231
203-537-1386

Michael & Pat Canaday
RD 2, Box 365
Meadowdale Road
Altamont, NY 12009
518-861-6049

Gwen Cassel & John Viola
O'Brave Farm
126A Fusch Rd.
Shelburne, NY 13460
607-674-4541

Jim & Nanci Deschambeault
Willowbrook Farm
HCR Box 19,
2242 E. Conway Rd
Ctr. Conway, NH 03813
603-939-3471

Lynn Deschambeault
Merlynn Kennels
RR 1, Box 897B
Bridgton, ME 04009
207-452-2898

Roger & Kathy Deschambeault
Nearfield Farm
2440 East Conway Rd.
Center Conway, NH 03813
603-939-2255

Edgar Gould
Cooperlane Farm
Shelburne Falls, MA 01370
413-625-6496

Dayle Hamilton
RFD 1, 34 Brown Brook Rd.
Southbury, CT 06488
203-264-6348

Vergil & Bonnie Holland
3190 Troy Pike
Versailles, Ky 40383
606-873-6374

Walt & Eleanor Jagger
Sheepy Hollow Farm
Box 233
Hop Bottom, PA 18824
717-289-4663

Sally M. Lacy
Reswick Farm
Gap Mountain Road,
Box 487
Fitzwilliam, NH 03447
603-242-3017

Tom Lacy
Lacy's Border Collies
109 North Lake Ave.
Richmond, VA 23223
804-737-2412

Paul Lagace
Ferme Le Mouttonnoir
3232 Rang 4, St. Ulric
Quebec, G0J 3H0 Canada
418-737-4227

Beverly Lambert
Douglas McDonough
280 Hebron Rd.
Andover, CT 06232
203-742-5300

Janet Larson
Lamprey River Farm
76 Lee Hook Rd.
Lee, NH 03824
603-659-7046

Barbara Leverett
Long View Farm
1512 Burrell Rd.
St. Johnsville, NY 13452
518-568-2833

Betty Levin
Old Winter Street
Lincoln, MA 01773
617-259-8799

Carolyn Mackey
PO Box 101, Smith Rd.
Centerbridge, NY 12035
518-868-9922

Eve & Len Marschark
Ivyrose Farm
Box 397, 3118 Farm School Rd.
Bedford, PA 15010
215-793-2023

Alex McKinnon
Cessnock Farm, RR 1,
26 University Rd.
North Hatley, Canada
QU1B 2C0
819-842-2973

Gabrielle Merrill
Misty Lane Border Collies
RFD 1, Box 20
Brownfield, ME 04010
207-935-2520

Sylvia & Heather Murray
Fleece and Feathers Farm
294B Cossaduck Hill Rd.
N. Stonington, CT 06359
203-889-7777

Becky & Hoop Peterson
Orchard Valley Farm
41 Bell Road
Leyden, MA 01337
413-624-5562

Anne B. Priest
Blue Island Farms
191 Old Mountain Rd.
Port Jervis, NY 12771
914-856-3209

Gene & Lynne Sheninger
Wayside Farm
213 Split Rock Road
Boonton, NJ 07005
201-299-9785

Kimberly Sworts
3783 Riceville Rd.
Machias, NY 14101
716-353-8327

John Welkel
Highland Farm
3201 Johnson Road
Mt. Vernon, IN 47620
812-783-2675

Steve Wetmore & Sara Root
Spring Valley Farm
Box 54
Stratford, VT 05072
802-763-4466

Fran Wheeler
Willowgate
HCR 72, Box 7405
N. Waterboro, ME 04061
207-793-2679

Sarah & John Wieninger
Wieninger's Farm
Rt 23A
Hunter, NY 12442
518-263-4772

Richard Williams &
Cheryl Jagger Williams
Culleymont
RR 1, Box 1374
Hop Bottom, PA 18824
717-289-4733

Dee Woessner &
Rich Weltzin
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Lunenburg, MA 01462
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