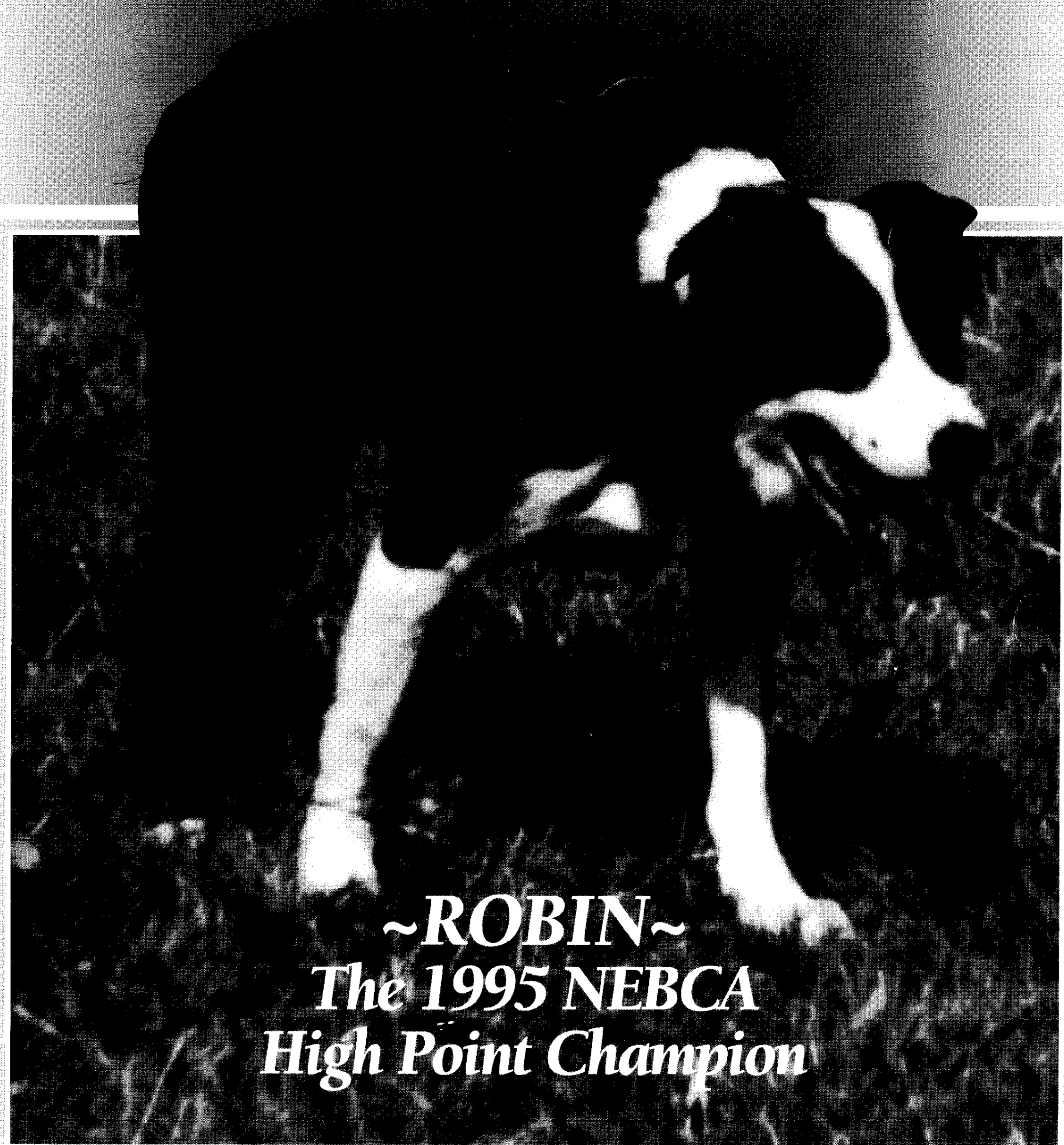


THE NEBCA NEWS

The official publication of the
**NORTH EAST
BORDER COLLIE
ASSOCIATION**



~ROBIN~
***The 1995 NEBCA
High Point Champion***

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REMEMBER.....

- The next meeting of NEBCA will take place on May 25th at the Cummington Fairgrounds following the trial.
- The deadline for the next issue is May 30th. Have all items for publication to us by that date.
- The 1996 calendars are available from Millie Curtis, (802) 633-3027.
- The calendar committee needs photos for the 1997 calendars. If you have a photo you would like to submit, send it to: Kate Collins, Box 119, Taft Hill Rd., Royalston, MA 01368

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~THE NEBCA NEWS~

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\$20.00 per farm/family

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	Single issue	Yearly
Business Card	\$15.00	\$50.00
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Half Page	\$50.00	\$150.00
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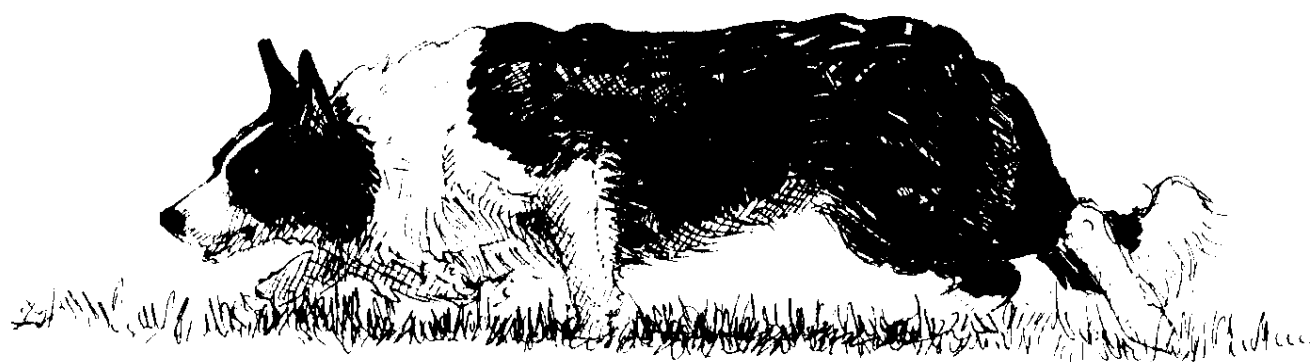
If choosing to run a yearly ad, it may not change copy throughout the four issues without an additional advertising fee.

The breeders list is \$20.00 yearly due in January.

THE NEBCA NEWS

The Official Publication of the Northeast Border Collie Association

Spring Issue, Volume 14, Number 1



From the Editor...

Blasted again! We just got another 16" of snow last night. There is no question that this will be the winter to remember. This time, though, I know that my daffodils are in bud and bloom even though they'll have to stretch their necks to see the sun.

Most of us in the Northeast have had very little time to get our dogs ready for the trial season. There has been too much consistent snow cover this winter but I think it will make the trial season more precious to us. Let's hang onto the winter memory of cold and isolation and try to maintain our appreciative attitudes.

As we immerse ourselves in this cloud of appreciation, there are some particular things that this editor feels would be beneficial for us all to keep in mind, beneficial to both the membership and all Border Collie handlers.

Firstly, keep mind that those **FEW** people who actually keep this and other Border Collie clubs and organizations alive and functioning, are **VOLUNTEERS!** They are not paid employees of these groups. They donate their time for the good of the group, not for personal gain. *Lord knows, there is no personal gain.* If there is something you don't like or feel is being done poorly, **OFFER TO HELP** rather than criticize. If someone asks for your help, pitch in. It takes a lot of time and effort to keep a group this large running smoothly.

Secondly, there is a great deal of talk and concern over the number of trials setting a "Standard" and calling handlers off the course before their run is over. The competition, in my mind, is to see which dogs do the best job of maneuvering a group of sheep around the course. It is not a competition between trial managers

to see who can run the largest number of dogs per day. Some dogs and handlers do better in some areas of a course than others.

When the points are totaled at the end of the run, some dogs may achieve the same score as someone else that has missed or failed at different parts of the course. Some may lose the points early on while others later.

The handlers who run earlier on get an unfair advantage since it takes part of the day to set a standard. Those unfortunate enough to pull a late number may get pulled for some fault that the earlier dogs were allowed to finish with. Additionally, those handlers not as experienced as others may never get to finish their runs thereby never getting the experience they need to become more competitive.

One response has been, "Overseas dogs run to a standard". My understanding is that overseas trials are miles closer and therefore you can run in more than one trial on a chosen day. This is a far cry from here in the US where we often have people driving 6 to 10 hours to run in a trial. To be called off and not allowed to finish after the expense and effort of driving that distance is a frustrating experience. Especially in some cases when the decision to run to a standard is not made public until the day of the trial. So let's try to keep **ALL** the handlers in mind when planning your trial.

Lastly, let's follow the lead of Mike Canaday at the annual meeting and keep welcoming those newcomers. They are the future of the organization. They need acknowledgement and encouragement. See you over the summer!

Get Out To A Trial

The first trials for the season are the Springton Manor Nursery Trial in Glenmore, Pennsylvania and the Connecticut Sheepbreeder's Open Trial at the Tolland County Fairgrounds. Both are the weekend of April 27 & 28th.

The Springton Manor Trial is being ably judged by Eve Marschark of Bedminster, Pa. This is the second year for this trial and the nursery people are looking forward to this event. Contact R.C. Gilbert at 610•964•9404.

The Connecticut Trial is one of the oldest trials in the United States. It will be judged by Roger Deschambeault of Center Conway, New Hampshire.

In addition to the trial itself, there is a full slate of events for the entire family to participate in. There are many educational displays, food booths, a wool sale, equipment sales and displays and of course, the Border Collies. Please contact Dale Hamilton at 203•264•6348.

*The opinions expressed in this newsletter
are NOT necessarily the opinions of
the editors, the NEBCA officers or the
board of directors.*

**1996 CALENDARS
MILLIE CURTIS
802-633-3027**

Alex McKinven

The name Alex McKinven is synonymous with quality Border Collies. For those of you who may not be acquainted with Alex or his dogs, let me introduce you to this man who has had such a great influence on the Border Collie in the Northeast and Canada.

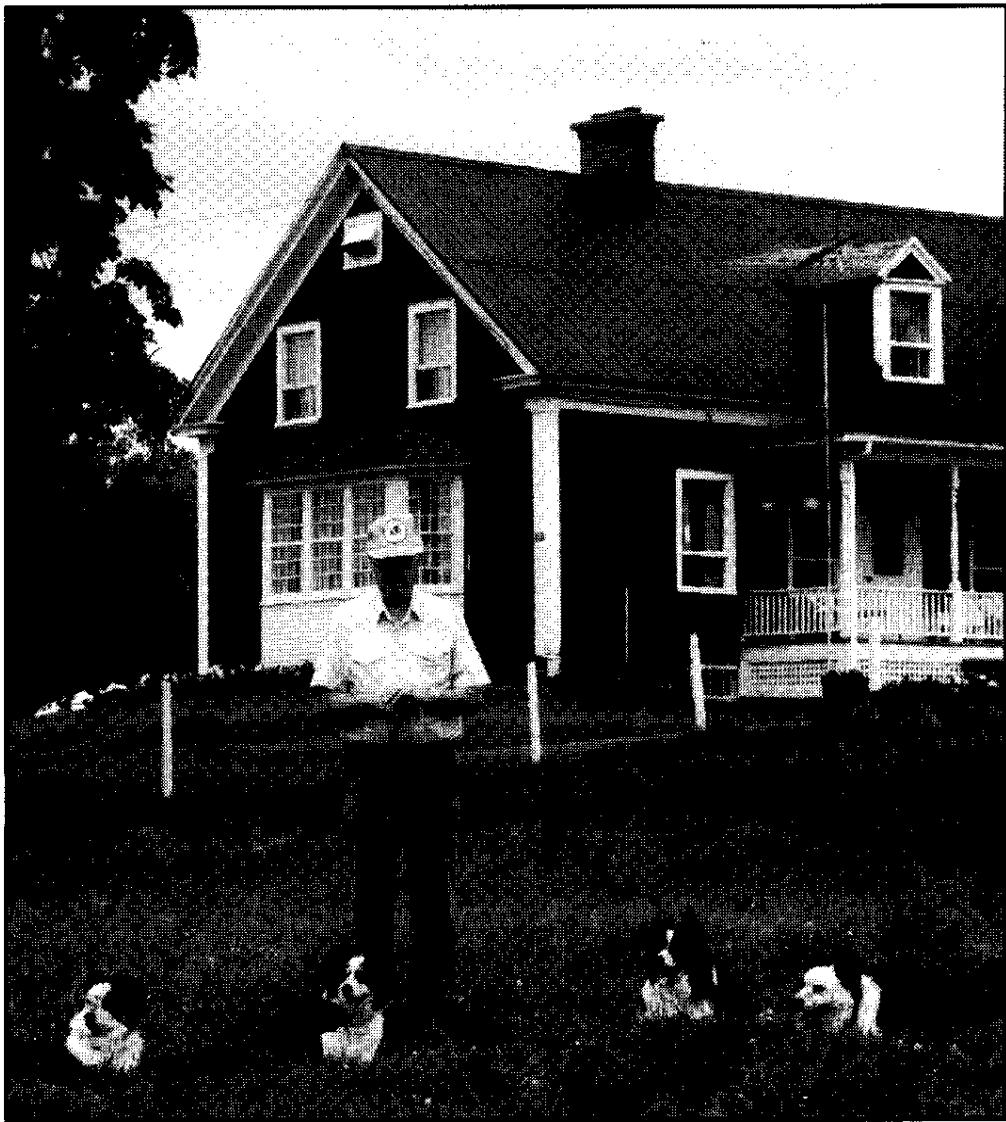
Alex McKinven is a retired dairy farmer who came to Canada from Scotland in 1951. Until 1981, he managed a prize winning herd of Jerseys gaining recognition for developing the

also had sheep. It was here, very early on in his life that his fascination and love of the Border Collie first developed. He remembers peering through a fence at a man named John Murray as he worked his dogs. Murray later won the Supreme Championship at the 1971 Internationals in Scotland.

In Alex's own words, "You might be curious as to why I left Scotland and came to Canada. My mother died after giving me birth. My father never married

Regiment of the British Army in Burma as part of a volunteer unit called the "Chindits", Alex returned to his wife and family in Scotland. It was due to a post-war economic depression that Alex decided to accept the offer and immigrate to Canada. In 1951 he became the herdsman for Mrs. Virgin for her registered Jerseys at Clematis Farm of North Hatley, in Quebec's eastern townships.

Though he would follow his father and two other brothers who had come



Alex and his dogs.

top rated herd in Canada—no small feat!. Trim and tidy Cessnock Farm became his own in 1971 and still proudly reflects his good management practices. The numerous ribbons and awards lining his walls are living proof of this. The years were spent like any farmer's years; breeding and exhibiting his Jerseys, haying in the summer, producing lamb in season for the freezer, shipping wool to the coop, and overseeing all the other endless tasks a farmer must attend to. But his first love has always been his little black and white dogs, the Border Collies.

Alex was born in Ayrshire, Scotland into a family noted for their ability to raise and handle livestock. His mother died soon after his birth leaving him to be raised by an uncle and two aunts on a dairy and beef farm in Fife, on the north shore of the Firth of Forth. This farm

shepherd to look after the sheep. He was an extremely good dog-man and I had the good fortune to observe the man at his work. Over the years he tried out various dogs, shipping the best by boat to my father in Canada. Unfortunately, they were often the one's I had grown most attached to and thus, my interest in dogs began at a very early age.

"When my father retired from the Experimental Farm, he moved to North Hatley to help his younger brother manage Clematis Farm, owned by Mrs. Arthur Virgin. Clematis was comprised of three farms and my father eventually retired on one of them. In 1950, I had a letter from Mrs. Virgin asking if I would like to come over from Scotland on a six-month trial basis."

After serving five years in World War II with the legendary Black Watch

"Fairness, patience and kindness are the key factors in training. Never lift a stick to a dog as some people do. It's the road to nowhere," he declares. "Just because they are allowed into the house to enjoy our company and to sleep by the fireplace does not make them soft at all. My dogs and I are partners. It's the most incredible partnership of all. There is no other understanding like it. If you have got that, then you know you will never go wrong. They are always willing and loyal helpers, even when the cattle break out of pasture on a Saturday or Sunday evening. They do not ask for overtime and they probably know more about handling livestock than most farmers themselves". Alex McKinven

again and when I was seven years old he received an offer from an Experimental Farm in Ottawa and subsequently immigrated to Canada. I remained on the farm in Fifeshire, Scotland where we had a very good

before him to work, it was many years before Alex could again devote any time to his great love, the Border Collie. "My father was never allowed to bring his dogs with him to Clematis and left them with the man who took his place at the Experimental Farm. This 'No Dog' rule also applied to myself."

But, as Alex relates, "After 14 years of working for Mrs. Virgin, I decided I was going to have a dog – regardless! She spent much of the year at 1 Sutton Place in New York, spending the winter months there. I managed to get a dog from the bloodlines of my father, and used him during the winter to move heifers and different cattle from one field to another. One spring Mrs Virgin returned before the snow had left the fields. She asked that I gather a bunch of heifers in the yard so she could look them over. Naturally, at that time of year, animals are apt to be frisky and full of life. They veered away from us breaking up in two different directions. My dog was hidden upstairs in the house and had been taught to keep quiet. However, I decided it was now time for her to see a dog at work! He did a wonderful job of rounding up the scattered heifers. She could hardly credit her eyes. From that day on she invited all of her friends up to the farm to see my dogs work. At one

time she thought all they were good for was biting off tails! My father died, but I'm sure he'd be pleased to know that there were dogs at Clematis Farm until the day she too passed away."

It was in 1969 that a very special imported bitch, "Meg", came to Alex. She was purchased through the assistance of John Templeton of Airtnoch Farm in Ayr, Scotland. Meg was the daughter of the Supreme Champion at the 1970 International Sheep Dog Trials held in that year in Scotland. She had been bred to the Scottish dog "Templeton's Cap", himself an International winner at Cardiff in Wales in 1972, his father being "Wiston Cap", the International winner in 1965. This was the basis for Alex's breeding and it was with great pride that his dogs were bred and sold throughout the United States.

Though too busy for trialling himself, "...I received the newspaper, the Scottish Farmer, from Scotland and was able to keep myself abreast of trials and breeding by reading articles by Mark Mundell. In 1971, I was looking for a dog to breed to my bitch, Meg. I headed for Creemore, Ontario for my first visit with Bob Walker. When he saw Meg work around his sheep, he asked why I had not gotten into trialling. I had little or no experience at running a dog, but with some help from Bob, I decided to have a go at it. In 1972, I drove to the Canadian Open and ran in my first trial. Since then, I have run in 7 or more Canadian Open Trials.

That was my first meeting with the Arthur Allen and the Pulfer brothers as well as Lewis Pence and George Conboy, all excellent handlers. Bill and Tibbie McMichael have to be congratulated for putting on such a wonderful, well-organized trial, year after year.

"In those days, there were no novice classes—a dog went right into Open. I don't remember any clinics either. The two handlers I rarely missed watching were Arthur Allen and Ralph Pulfer. They were my inspiration to get involved further in it. I remember Ralph at the start of my running in trials telling me I'd better stick to my playing the accordion. As time went on, when I finished my run at trials, he would explain how I could have scored myself a few extra points. At that time I wasn't able to attend many trials having just taken over my own farm. We were often showing our cattle on the same week as the trials were being held. There were very few trials held in Canada, so I started going to the ones held in the Northeast, many of which were invitationals.

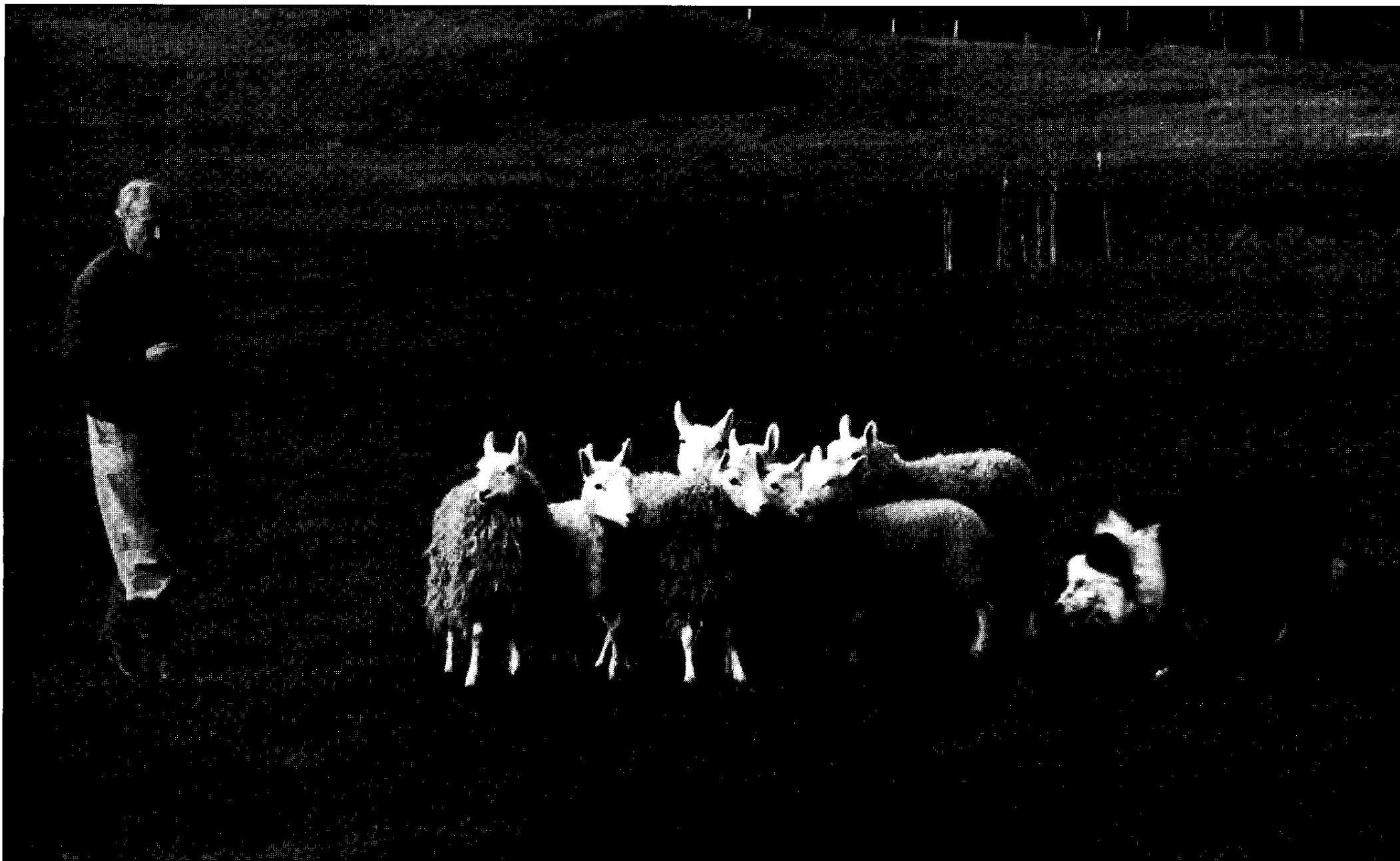
"Going back to some of the first Canadian Opens I attended, I recall a few imported dogs having trouble making the lift—one or two failing to make the lift. Today we seem to have better dogs coming over that handle our kind of sheep. Also, the handlers have improved over the last twelve years due to the clinics being given today. I am sure that judges coming over here are very much

aware of the improvement that is taking place. The movement to bring over old country judges and having them hold clinics has enhanced the quality we now see. I have yet to attend my first sheep dog clinic. Perhaps in my case it is too late to teach an old dog new tricks!"

Following is the running order from the Ohio Trial, September 23, 1974. "...over half the dogs running were imported and trained overseas. Most of the handlers ran in the Canadian Open as well. A few years later, Jackie Knox came over and ran dogs at the Canadian Open with much success. Later at trials held in the Northeast, the Invitationals, I did very well. They were mostly one day events allowing me to return home the same day. For the past few years, I have not been able to get to many trials, but have had a lot of enjoyment helping David and Mary Ellen Young with their dogs."

With so much of his time devoted to running his farm and showing his cattle, Alex was not able to devote as much time to trialling as he would have liked. His busy schedule did allow for some travel close to home and over the years, Alex developed a program to train his dogs for exhibitions. Both he and the dogs of Cessnock Farm have become a familiar and welcome sight at fairs and shows. Working up to five dogs at a time, his love and skill at training these canines is as evident as their admiration of him.

Continued on page 11



Robin ~ The 1996 NEBCA High Point Champion

Of all the dogs I've had in my life Robin is the one that has been the most special to me. His story starts with his mother, Jill. I had liked Jill when I saw her running for Mimi Marcani so I was pleased to buy her when Mimi sold all of her dogs. Jill was not a real powerful dog, but she always gave one hundred and ten percent of what she had. She won a lot of trials for me including the 1992 NEBCA Fall Foliage.

I wanted another dog like Jill, only with a bit more power. So I bred her to the most powerful dog I knew, my Ben, a big, strong dog I had gotten from Ralph Pulfer. Jill had eight pups and I was sure there must be a puppy in the litter to suit me. I was fortunate in that Jill Parker up in North Conway, New Hampshire was able to take some of the pups and raise them and socialize them. Early on Jill singled Robin out for praise and thought he might be the dog I was looking for.

When the pups were six months old they came home and I started doing a little balance work with them. I was immediately impressed by Robin. He was still very much a puppy, but it was apparent that he was very keen and a bit too eager and quick. I asked a friend of mine, whose dogs had nice quiet gathers that I had admired, if she would teach Robin to gather sheep in the same manner. So Beverly Lambert put the gather on Robin and ran him in some pro-novice trials. Robin certainly wasn't an easy dog to train. His primary fault was that he was over keen, anxious to get to his sheep and do his job. This made him slow to learn his sides and hard to square off on his flanks.

Long before he was a dependable trial dog I knew Robin was going to be a winner by his work on the farm. Even when he was quite young he was the dog I would use if I had a tough job to do. He could move one hundred sheep easier than he could move three. There were times when we had to shed ewes off lambs in order to run them through the foot bath. Robin made doing this nearly-impossible task look easy. To me, it was nothing short of spectacular to watch him work. But the traits of keenness and eagerness that made him so great on the farm were sometimes a bit too much for the trial field. However, with a lot of practical work as well as experience, Robin finally settled down and began to show on the trial field the fabulous ability that I had so long admired in him on the farm.

Robin has tremendous athletic ability and physical and mental stamina. He can work hard all day and still be wait-

ing for the next command. Jobs that would tire out three or four other dogs would leave Robin still looking for more work. This is one of the things that I think is really special about Robin. He is not a Sunday dog, a dog that is used just for sheep dog trials because he is kind to his sheep and looks real good on the trial field. Robin can not only do the precise work necessary to win trials but he is also capable of doing a hard day's work on the farm, day in and day out.

Robin has further proved his versatility to me by his great work on my sled dog team. He is the lead dog, the most important position on the team. It is his job to keep the team moving, to set the pace and take the directional commands. The "lead" is a tough position for any dog to run. The dog needs to take responsibility for leading the whole team and keeping up the pace even when the going is hard.

Robin has never faltered here either, always giving his all.

I am grateful that Robin has given me his talent, his loyalty and his big heart. I will always be grateful to Jill that she gave me Robin, just the kind of young dog I was looking for, with a great attitude and a style of working that suits my style of handling perfectly.

By Mike Canaday



Ken ~ The 1996 NEBCA Fall Foliage Champion

In late 1994 and into early 1995, my dogs, Robin and Floss, were really starting to come on and run real well for me. I had a young dog by the name of Spot that I really liked a lot, and thought that I really didn't need another dog. However, I got a phone call from a friend of mine who lived in Vermont asking if I would be interested in buying his dog. I knew the dog as most handlers did, Ralph Pulfer's Ken dog, originally owned by Dorrance Elkamp. In fact Dorrance and Ken came up reserve champion in the 1992 USBCHA finals. Ralph had done a lot of winning with the dog and although I thought I didn't need another dog, this was too good an opportunity to turn down because dogs that are this well broke don't come up for sale every day. You know the old story, "nobody will sell a good dog, nobody will take a bad one for free". In a few hours I found myself northbound on the interstate. As Paul Harvey says, "Now you know the rest of the story".

Like most other Border Collie handlers, I have more dogs than I should, but my wife and I have always had a dog in the house. We would like to keep all of our dogs in and make pets out of them all but we can't do that; we just have too many. Currently the dog that is in the house and treated like a pet is Ken. He is a good natured dog, always willing to be petted but not too pushy. As a working dog,

he is a low maintenance kind of dog. You could have Ken put up for a couple months when the weather is bad, then take him out and he'd just never miss a beat. He'd just work just as he did when you last put him away. My other

trial dogs are more on the high maintenance side. When they have been laid up for a while and you take them out they're hard to hold and they cut their flanks. I know it will take a certain amount of work to make them trial fit again. So it's always a good feeling to know that Ken is there, and he is always ready to go to a trial anytime you want to.

The Fall Foliage Championship trial was held at Morristown NJ. at Fosterfields and was managed by Gene Sheninger. The judge was Julie Depford, recently married to George Simpson.

Fosterfields is a pretty

nice field for doing a dog trial. It has a long hill that goes up. This year there was a double lift and an international style shed. Each dog got to keep their best score out of 2 go rounds, and even still there was much uneasiness on the part of the handlers on Saturday morning. The sheep we have in the Northeast don't handle or don't shed at all like the sheep overseas or even unbroke sheep. They tend not to have much fear of people. They'll go towards a person and sometimes melt around you. As it turns out, Ken and I drew first up position. Ken had a pretty decent go-round. He came up with, as it turned out, even after all the dogs had taken their turn, the high score. But the interesting thing was when Ken got done he left almost nine minutes of his time. So I think that really showed the handlers it could be done and allayed everybody's fears. Later in the second go-round, Bev Lambert with Lark, tied Ken's score and there had to be a run off.

In this double lift runoff, the first outrun worth 20 points was to the right and you had a 10 point lift and a 20 point fetch. As the sheep were brought down to a post just past the fetch gates, the dog needed to whirl around, go back on the second outrun to the left for another 20 points, another 10 point lift and another 20 point fetch. In addition to that, you had a 40 point drive pushing 20 sheep around a course through the drive gates. On all of that, Ken scored a remarkable 3 points off on a 140 point outwork and that turned out to be an insurmountable lead over Beverly and Lark.

I have owned Ken just a year now. He is 6 years old and I believe Ken and I are going to be a competitive team for many years. The best is yet to come.

By Mike Canaday



Mike Canaday's "Ken".



Time and Sheep ~ They Wait for No Man!

"It has been said 'Man's best friend is his dog'. Border Collies come to us with more intelligence than we can ever hope to extract from them." Tom Wilson

The importance of time and timing is crucial for dog, man and sheep in training the dog for trialling and shepherding. Given time to develop, the Border Collie can turn into a very loyal and hard working partner with a strong willingness to please, but a consistent worker will only come through his working out of respect. You must have respect for him also if it to be a true partnership.

Not unlike a child, a dog needs time to develop and learn the basics of each grade before moving on to the next. In order to learn, a child or dog must behave properly, be happy and interested in learning. Giving the right encouragement and respect gives them the self confidence to achieve great things. Like a child, a dog must know right from wrong. Both are innocent when born, and time must be spent shaping their behavior, chastising them when they are wrong and encouraging and praising them when they're right. A spoiled child with no supervision will soon become a juvenile delinquent if time is not spent trying to understand what would work for it. Dogs are very much the same. If from early on the time is not spent raising them correctly, you will get what people call "The Hard Headed Dog". This dog needs strong punishment. The longer the bad habits continue, the harder the habits will be to stop and they then need much stronger measures. But was it the child or the dog's fault that time was not spent wisely in the early stages?

Wisely spent time may start from studying the parents of the chosen pup, or studying and selecting the stud dog for your female that will produce that hope for the future. Once that pup has been chosen, as much time as possible should be spent with it making sure it is not missing its mother or siblings. Children do this the best and can make a big dif-

ference raising a well socialized pup.

Taking time to raise a well socialized pup is time well spent. It puts that pup in good state for the rest of its life. You will have had time to study its likes and its dislikes and know what makes up its character, his attitude and everything around him.

Be wise and take time to set up his first introduction to stock. At other times, make sure he does not slip away to stock on his own and get a bad experience. Too

to stock. Your body language tells him if he is right and by timing your movements in relation to the stock, you will be able to make him out to be right. Both you and your dog will come away with a good feeling and the more often that happens, the better things will be. The length of time spent on the stock in his learning experience is important. Short periods more often are far better than long spells. The length of time spent working on a given behavior should be determined by the progress that has been made, then go on to another area. In this way, learning will be slower and more meaningful; not boring.

The time of day will make a difference in how the stock will move and respond to your dog. Stock that won't move because of the heat or because they are too dog broke can be a waste of time. Proper timing when giving commands while you are on the stock can be beneficial to your young dog. Giving the right command when you know your dog is already going that way makes him right. Giving a command that he may not be too sure of, a moment too soon, will confuse him. Your timing of the stock in relation to which way their heads are going to turn will encourage your dog to take the right command. Your own knowledge of the timing of the stock's movement will go a long way in the training of your dog. For example, releasing the sheep, then letting the dog gather them before they reach the fence encourages your dog to get to the head of the sheep but it still gives him plenty of room to work between the sheep and the fence.

When working two groups of sheep, let one group of sheep run back towards the other group and time your dog's release letting him go at the right moment~to get around them and stop them just before they rejoin up with the other group. He must have plenty of room to succeed at covering them. At the same time, give the sheep every opportunity to get running. Also, with two groups, your timing when giving your dog the command to turn out and gather the other group, if given too early, won't mean much to a dog if he is already coming around that side anyway. Given too



Tom Wilson and Hope.

much time unattended and left to his own devices could turn the pup into a juvenile delinquent breaking away to stock, chasing birds, cats and motor cars or worse still, getting run over! Time must be taken to be with that dog or better yet, take the time to tie him up.

If quality time is spent, you will have an outgoing, young dog that is well bonded and respects you with a willingness to please, for up to now, you have been most forgiving with a desire to please him. That must continue when he goes to stock.

Timing comes in when the pup goes

late, he will already have his head turned in and you would be too late to get him to kick out. When that happens, it is best to let him go and try again later. Otherwise you might confuse the dog as to what you are asking.

Time spent before releasing your dog may be vitally important. You may find that holding your dog too long before sending him may get him keyed up. Or the time spent with the dog at your feet could possibly help to get his attitude right before sending him. Some time may be spent encouraging him to look for his sheep or getting him into the right position before sending him. With some dogs, however, the more you try teaching them to be patient and settle down, the more confused they become. So adjusting your timing to your dog's nature when sending him will help to overcome this.

When giving a correction, your timing must be spot on and coincide with the undesirable behavior or occur just before it happens so that you can change his mind. No good comes from giving the correction after an incident has happened.

When going to your first trial with that dog, ask yourself if you have picked the right time and place for him to start. Don't be in a hurry to take him out too soon and make sure that he is not in over his head. By that, I mean, if you are in the novice class with no drive, have your dog be driving; if you are in the Pro-Novice Class with no shed, have your dog be able to shed. If you are in the Open class and there is no "Look back" and your dog can look back, then you are in a position to have your dog handle anything that might happen out there, and a little bit more. The most important thing to remember is what the late John Gilchrest said is "If you can stop your dog, you can always walk off."

Give both the dog and yourself enough time to prepare before your turn to run. Has he had enough time to relieve himself? Get him familiar with his surroundings and get to see where the sheep are getting put out. You will also need time to relieve yourself and find out when it is your turn to run. I look at the course and how the sheep are behaving on the course. Unless you are first up, you will want to look closer at the trial course to see what could cause any problems. Giving both you and your dog time to compose yourselves before running is time well spent.

When sending your dog for his sheep, good timing is beneficial if the let-out crew is having trouble settling the sheep at the let-out post. If your timing is right, you could pick up your sheep before they

have gotten upset. Or you might be better off to let the crew settle the sheep.

If you stop your dog on the lift, the amount of time you let him lie there to settle him down or just to let him know you are in command, gives the sheep time to accept his being there. How successful your run will be depends on how much time your dog gives the sheep when moving them around the course. It also depends on your own timing to give your dog the commands at the right moments to keep the sheep flowing in a nice, straight line.

Success at penning the sheep depends on how much time both you and your dog give the sheep to settle and see where to go. Rush, and disaster is sure to follow! Given too much time, the sheep may look in, discover that there is no escape in there and start looking for another way to get away. Shedding cannot be rushed either, by man or dog. Your timing will determine whether or not you get a good shed.

Once the time allowed for each run in your class has been determined, that does not necessarily entitle you to the allotted time. It only means that your entry allows you to compete in that class. If you are still competing when your time runs out, you will be called off. You may be called off before your time is up for various reasons. Once your run is over, give your dog time to cool down and have a drink of water before putting him away.

Trial organizers should calculate how much time there is and how many dogs can be run in a given day. They should then hold to that number. Only in undue circumstances should we run to a standard. Abiding by this would go a long

way to keep from turning this relaxing sport into a rat race.

A question that is often asked is, "When is the right time to start your dog on stock?". There is no definite time to start your dog. But the most common answer to that question is, "When your dog can run fast enough or when he is mentally mature enough to take the training and stand the pressure." I disagree with these answers. If that were the case, why wouldn't we just wait and send our children to college when they were mentally mature enough to learn? Why do we assume that we have to be training and putting pressure on them to learn the right way?

Some men foolishly think they can come along and achieve great things in a short period of time by using shock collars on their dogs. They do this to cover up for their own lack of talent and understanding. It is far better to take the time with your dog and let him teach you what he is capable of doing. With the right timing in relation to the stock and dog, you can trick your dog into doing things that he is capable of without any commands or pressure being put on him.

More Classified

For Sale. Litter expected out of Mike Canaday's "Fly". (Floss/Robin x Ken).

Contact: Mike Canaday 518•861•6049.

Pups due. Litter expected out of Carol Campion's "Queen" & Tom Wilson's "Roy". **Contact:** Carol Campion

1•860•228•8243.



The 1996 Annual Meeting

Because of a snow storm on February 17, 1996, NEBCA's annual meeting was February 24 at the Canaday farm in Altamont, NY. President Gene Sheninger welcomed members and called the meeting to order at 10:00 am. The secretary's report followed, Jean Kennedy said 1995 saw a NEBCA membership of 376 which included both the Individual and Family groups. Ballots were received and counted for two members on the Board of Directors resulting in the election of Cheryl Williams of PA and Dave Young of Quebec. At the Cumington, MA trial in May a meeting was held and minutes taken but not published, there were no other meetings. A lot of correspondence, through mail and phone, occurred with requests for information to buy pups or dogs, training, trialling dates, etc. The Breeders directory, ads placed in the Newsletter or phone calls from members saying they had pups for sale were used to answer the inquiries. The report was accepted as read.

Treasurer Joanne Krause handed out printed sheets explaining 1995 finances. Total credits amounted to \$17,838.20 and debits \$11,953.39 leaving a balance of \$6,566.61. It was announced no payments will be made unless a receipt accompanies the request.

Becky Peterson reported for Eve Marshark on the Trials Committee. Three members terms expire this year, Betty Levin, Beverly Lambert and Walt Jagger. Betty and Beverly agreed to another two year term, Walt will be asked by Gene if he also will serve again - if not, someone will be appointed by the Board of Directors. The other three members terms will expire next year. Roger Deschambeault, Becky Peterson and Eve Marshark. The Fall Foliage will now have a preferred course having a double lift and an International Shed, it'll be run based on the number of sheep available. The alternate course being a single or double lift and a regular shed. The amount of runs, two or three, will be decided by the number of dogs qualifying. These decisions will be made by the Trials Committee. 1995 Fall Foliage was \$949.93 under budget, the cost of jackets is not included. A budget of \$1600.00 for this year was approved.

Beverly Lambert gave the Nursery Trials Committee report. Fifty dogs ran in the Nursery Finals in September. The budget for this trial was under by \$364.18, jackets not included. A budget for this year of \$1,000.00 was approved. A new Novice Course and Point change was recommended as follows.

1. Novice:

Move sheep through at least one set of drive panels (2/3 of Open class drive or no more than 100 yards) The handler is allowed to move about the field and will not be penalized for doing so, but the dog must move the sheep and not the handler. After a dog has earned 30 points at the Novice level, the handler will be required to remain at the post during the drive portion of the course. Once a dog gains 40 points and has placed in the top five (of a trial with at least 10 dogs) three times, the dog and it's handler must move to the Pro Novice Class.

2. Pro Novice:

Once a dogs has earned 40 points and has placed in the top five (of a class with at least ten dogs) three times, the dog and its handler must move to the Ranch Class.

Ranch Class:

1. After a dog has gained 40 points in Ranch, he may remain until he has won three additional Ranch classes of a trial with at least seven dogs or placed in the Open Class.

2. Recommended to delete G under General Rules about what color the ribbons should be

3. Amend certification of Recognition part to say that certificates will be awarded each year and not specify when and change the point requirements to go with the new rules.

4. Remove proof of ownership part as we don't require folks to own the dogs they are running.

These recommendations were all approved.

Millie Curtis for the Calendar Committee said 1,000 calendars were printed in 1995 and profits to date \$712.85. Of the \$150.00 budget for advertising, \$127.80 was spent on ads placed in the following magazines "Working Border Collie" "American Border Collie", "Ranch Dog Trainer", "Dog World", and the "Shepherd's Dog". There were also free ads via the Internet. Recommendations for 1996 included printing 1,000 calendars, maintain current sales prices, approve an advertising budget of \$150.00 and to establish tighter control over calendars taken, paid for, or returned. All recommendations approved.

NEBCA News spent \$2504.91 of the \$4,000.00 1995 budget editor Carol Campion said. This did not include the cost of printing and mailings the past two issues sent in 1996. A budget of

\$5,500.00 was requested for this year to cover these issues and future issues. Members were asked to send in articles and information as help would be appreciated. Sally Lacy, Ellen Skillings, George Northrup and Millie Curtis volunteered to write up the trials they attend. Beverly Lambert will assist Carol this year. Clint Brake offered to print a membership directory free of charge. If anyone doesn't want to be included, they will be given the opportunity to indicate them. The budget was approved.

Lin Reuther reported on the activity of the library. The number of books lent was the same as in the past two years but video rentals were sharply down, Lin feels this was because of the irregularity of the newsletter as after the full library holding are published, there is an immediate surge in rental requests. The library was \$165.00 under budget as fewer lending meant fewer expenses. Videos purchased includes, Glyn Jones second video on triallings, the 1995 US National Finals, a beginners video "Eve Were Meant For Me", with an accompanying book, and a behavior modification trainings video and book by Karen Pryor, also the 1995 International Supreme tape. The current fee schedule was recommended. Books lent free, Videos \$4.00 each unless in a set and then \$3.00 per video. These prices cover current mailings costs. The Tony Collin's video set was lost. If anyone knows where to purchase a replacement, Lin would appreciate knowing. A member donated two copies of Vergil Holland's book "Herding Dogs". A budget of \$400.00 was requested and approved.

After a delicious Pot Luck Lunch, the meetings resumed. Mike Canaday made a motion to purchase banners promoting NEBCA. Discussion followed. Four hundred dollars was approved to buy the banners. Mike will look into ordering.

Joanne Krause suggested we obtain insurance liability coverage for members and trials. Our current insurance only covers the Executive Committee Mike Canaday stated the policy he bought for the Nursery Finals and for which NEBCA paid \$250.00 of the \$500.00 policy, may possibly be used for other trial coverage with some cost to the sponsor. Mike and Gene will look into available insurance coverage for the group.

Becky Peterson brought up the fence rental and the fact that the Mass Sheep and Wool Crafter's Association, half owner of the fence with NEBCA, has not been paid their share of rental fees. Some of the fence is damaged and posts miss-

ing. Carol Campion and Joanne Krause will take an assessment of this equipment. Mike Canaday offered to donate some metal posts he has. A budget of \$400.00 to replace or order extra fence and posts was approved. Becky will ask the Mass Sheep and Wool Crafters Association if they will contribute to half the expense.

Beverly Lambert spoke on the by-law changes and reasons for it. Discussion followed. Ballots received by the secretary were read. There were 41 votes not to change the by-laws with 9 write in votes

to exclude Delaware and Maryland from the NEBCA area. 21 votes for a by-law change and exclude the states. 25 votes for a by-law change and include the states. The vote was 46 to 41 to change the by-laws and 30 to 25 to exclude Delaware and Maryland from the NEBCA area. A straw vote of members in attendance who hadn't voted in the ballot concerning the acceptance of the states was 11 to 6 to reject.

Gene Sheninger said he and the Board of Directors decided to table the vote as some of the wording or choices given

were unclear. Beverly Lambert made a motion to allow Delaware and Maryland to participate in the Nursery Final Trial although they aren't allowed in the Fall Foliage Trial. The motion was approved.

The meeting adjourned at 3:15 PM. Our thanks to Mike and Pat Canaday for again being our hosts. Pat was very busy heating the food, setting out tables and cleaning up after us. Your work was appreciated Pat, Thanks!

**Respectfully submitted,
Jean Kennedy, Secretary**

NEBCA Trial Recommendations, Guidelines & Changes

This following were approved at the 1995 Annual Meeting

Fall Foliage Championship

All open trials meeting the Guidelines will be qualifying trials. All NEBCA dogs (handler is a member of NEBCA and resides in the North East region) placing in the top 10 (as judged, with all ties broken) at 4 qualifying trials will be eligible to compete in the Fall Foliage Championship.

In the event that a handler qualifies 3 or more dogs to run, he may only run 2 dogs but may choose which 2 of his own qualified dogs he will run.

Preferred method:

All dogs will run twice on an International style course with a Double Lift, Drive, Shed (the committee has the option of requiring an International Shed) and Pen. The lower score of the two runs will be dropped and the better score will be used to determine the placings. Ties for first place will be decided on a run-off as specified by the judge. All other ties will be broken on the best run's outwork (2 gathers) and then on the drive. If the tie still remains, then the second run score will be used.

Alternate method:

All dogs competing will run 3 times and best 2 scores out of each dogs 3 runs will be added to give the final standings.

Alex, continued from page 5

Many of us in the Northeast can look on our registration papers and see Alex's breeding in the background of our dogs. Before Border Collies ever entered many of our minds, he was importing and training and breeding dogs. Scores of handlers have looked to Alex as they started out knowing that he would always be willing to share his vast amounts of knowledge and experience with them. Alex McKinven has made a very positive impact on the Border Collie.

In the event that the number of dogs qualified is more than is physically possible to run in the time scheduled for the trial, the NEBCA Trials Committee can choose to run the dogs by the following method PROVIDED that it is announced prior to the beginning of the trial.

All dogs competing will run 2 times. The 10 dogs with the best single scores of either the first or second run will run a third time in the final round. If 2 or more dogs are tied for 10th and 11th place in the preliminary standings, then the lower of each dog's 2 scores will be used to break their tie. It will not affect any other standings. If a tie cannot be broken with the lower run, then both dogs still tied for 10th place will run in the final round. After the "Top Ten" dogs run in the final round, a dog's final placing will be made according to his combined score of his best 2 out of 3 runs, no matter which runs they are.

Final ties for 1st & 2nd place and for 2nd & 3rd place will be broken by a run-off with the method to be determined by the judge. Other ties to 10th place will be broken by the sum of the outwork of the tied dogs' best 2 runs. If the tie still exists, then the judge will continue to look at the sum of the Drive, Pen and then Shed of those 2 runs.

Guidelines for Qualifying Trials

1) Trials must be held in the North East Region which will be as follows: New England States (ME, VT, NH, MA, CT, RI), New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Canadian Provinces of Quebec, Atlantic

Maritime and Ontario.

2) Trial dates and intentions to be known before the start of the trial season which begins in April or May and ends on the Tuesday after the third weekend in September. The trial must be an organized and advertised trial.

3) First time trials will be up to the Trials Committee to approve or disapprove as Qualifying Trials. All trials will be the responsibility of the Trials Committee to approve or disapprove.

4) The trial must have an individual (manager) who must contact a NEBCA Trials Committee member in advance to help insure a successful trial.

5) The class may not have a limit of the total number of dogs entered but may have a limit of dogs per handler. If a high limit does exist, the trial may remain a Qualifying Trial as long as no NEBCA member from the North East Region is turned away before the entry deadline. A trial must have a minimum of 12 Open Dogs competing in the Open Class to be a Qualifying Trial.

6) The class will be judged by a qualified person approved by NEBCA. A list of qualified judges is available from the association.

7) Judges to judge on a suggested system of 100 points. Some points may change according to certain course changes. A judged trial is preferred by points trials may be accepted. The judging method (ie judged trial or points trial) must be advertised as approved at the beginning of the season (April). The trial will be

Continued on page 17

**The United States Border Collie Club offers bumper stickers & buttons to aid the USBCC Legal Defense Fund. \$3.00 each, \$3.50 each by mail to:
USBCC Defense Fund
123 High Street
Troy, NH 03465.**



Lameness In Dogs

A sound dog is the first essential for working, training or trialling. A lame dog can't work well and shouldn't be asked to try. Lameness can be an aggravating experience. Whatever the cause you want your dog sound as soon as possible. Fortunately, when recognized and treated appropriately many lameness' resolve quickly and uneventfully. Often the best treatment is immediate and adequate time off and rest. This can be difficult to accomplish, but if ignored can lead to a seemingly endless cycle of recovery and re-injury. Having an accurate diagnosis and a realistic plan for recovery can help avoid extra lay up time and needless frustration for you and your dog.

Lameness is a change in gait or posture which indicate pain, dysfunction or disease in one or more limbs. Major causes of lameness include trauma or injury, developmental or inherited problems, infectious disease or degenerative problems. If your dog stumbles, yelps and comes up on three legs the cause is obvious, although you still don't know which joint is affected or the extent or type of injury. Often lameness is difficult to detect and may come on so gradually that you're not certain when it began. You must understand your dog's normal gaits to be able to appreciate when he's wrong. It helps to spend time trying to pick out lameness in all animals moving around you (a great way to kill time in airports.) A dog with a sore foot may stand with his leg cocked to prevent weight bearing. At a trot he might short step to minimize the time to affected foot contacts the ground (like walking with bare feet on hot sand). If it's a front leg you may see the head bob up as the painful foot hits the ground. If you can pick out the affected leg you can try to further localize the problem. Start at the foot with your dog relaxed and lying on his side. Gently handle each part of the foot and flex each joint looking and feeling for heat, swelling, tenderness, wounds or foreign bodies. Work slowly up the leg and watch for your dog's reaction. Some dogs are stoic; some are not. Respect your dog's pain and anxiety and realize that even the best dog in the world may snap to let you know it hurts.

Thorns, broken nails and cut pads are common foot injuries which can cause considerable pain, but careful inspection of the foot will yield the cause. Broken nails need to be clipped off above the break often this involves the quick which is painful and will bleed. Pressure and or cautery may be needed. I often bandage the foot until the dog is more comfort-

able. Cut pads need be cleaned, dressed with antibiotic ointment and wrapped with a soft bandage. Be sure the cut does not extend deeper than the pad; if it does you need to be concerned about tendon damage. The bandage needs to stay on for a few days or longer until the cut starts to granulate in. Keeping the wound clean and dry is essential. Never leave a wet bandage on a dog's foot. If the bandage comes off the cut can split open and remain painful and active for quite a while. If you've never applied a bandage and want to learn ask your vet to show you how you need to be sure it's not on too tight. Sometimes a sock with some tape to hold it on is an adequate bandage.

If your dog comes up lame but is putting some weight on the leg after a short period of time he may have a sprain or strain. These seem to occur most commonly in the carpus or wrist joint of the dog's front leg. Sprains need complete rest until well healed which can take up to 2-3 weeks. Aspirin can be used to reduce swelling and pain. At that time cautious return to exercise is important. Swimming is excellent therapy for sprains. Incomplete rest can lead to re-injury. If the dog has been completely rested and does not improve quickly x-rays may be necessary to rule out fracture or dislocation. Because Border collies crouch while working they tend to hyper extend the carpal joint, and I suspect carpal strains can easily become a chronic problem.

Few lameness' are true emergencies but the following are exceptions: any lameness involving a hit by car, a distressed dog on three legs, or a deep laceration. Also any situation you consider an emergency is an emergency. A dog on three legs could be a fracture, a dislocation, or a very bad sprain. If the lameness is in a hind leg it could also be a rupture of the cruciate ligaments which hold the knee together. It takes a great deal of force to cause a fracture or a dislocation and they are very painful. A cruciate injury can happen to a dog jumping up to chase a rabbit. An open fracture (bone sticking out of a wound) needs to be treated immediately due to the risk of infection in the bone. A dislocation (hip or elbow most common) may look like a fracture. I should be replaced under anesthesia as soon as possible to maximize chances of successful repair. The longer the hip is out the harder it is to get back in and the less likely it is to stay in. A dog with a hip dislocation will usually carry the leg straight with the toe pointing toward the opposite front leg. One limb

will look shorter than the other.

Cruciate ruptures are often not that painful. The dog will carry the leg flexed at the knee and move on three legs or will occasionally touch down the toe of the affected leg. Cruciate ruptures can be partial or complete and can heal on their own, but often this occurs with residual lameness and eventual arthritis. In small dogs surgery is rarely needed, but for large dogs and for canine athletes surgery with exploration of the joint to look for cartilage damage will be probably be the treatment of choice.

Lacerations often need immediate care because of severe bleeding, however is also extremely important to be sure there is no tendon damage. The foot and lower legs are loaded with tendons and blood vessels. Cut tendons are a major problem, often have a guarded prognosis, and need to be repaired immediately for a successful outcome.

Lameness' with gradual onset can be more challenging to diagnose than those that result from trauma. Some lameness's are intermittent and can be difficult to localize. If you're sure your dog's lame and the vet can't see it ask to go out and trot your dog around the parking lot. If it's an intermittent lameness that only occurs after work or exercise take her in after a work out. If it's significant lameness your vet will be able to localize the painful area, but it helps to be able to see the dog move before the exam. If you've been area to locate where the dog is painful this can also help the diagnosis.

Age of the dog can help make the diagnosis. If your puppy starts coming up lame after regular exercise or is lame all the time she may have an inherited or developmental problem such as canine hip dysplasia (CHD), panosteitis or osteochondrosis dissecans (OCD). These diseases may show up at around 6 months to a year. If it's a hind end problem and she hip hops on either leg you have to consider canine hip dysplasia a disease in which the head of the femur (ball) isn't well seated in the acetabulum (socket) of the pelvis leading to lax hips and in older dogs painful arthritic changes. If a pup is showing clinical signs of dysplasia it is pretty severe. There are many options both medical and surgical to be considered case by case. This disease will be diagnosed by radiograph. This dog must never be bred.

If your pup shows a shifting leg lameness he might be suffering from panosteitis which is growing pains of the long bones. It's made a bit worse by exercise but he's probably lame most of the time

1995 Fall Foliage Championship Trial

The 1995 Fall Foliage Championship Trial for NEBCA was held at Fosterfields in Morristown, New Jersey. The trial was run on a large hill which provided adequate space for this year's double-lift trial. The sheep, a mixture of Katahdins and wool sheep, were put out in two groups of 10 sheep each. The first group of sheep were held on the top of the hill out of the sight of the dogs. After making a right-handed outrun for the first group of sheep, the dogs were directed back for a second group of sheep held on the side of the hill to the handler's left. This second group of sheep were very anxious to reach the first group which usually wandered to the base of the hill as the dog went back for more sheep. This made getting the fetch panels on the second gather the most difficult part of most runs.

The drive was reasonably long and provided a good test of the dog's ability to drive and the handler's ability to judge panels. The runs finished with an "International" style shed. This type of shed requires that the handler and dog separate off 15 unmarked sheep leaving the 5 sheep wearing collars in the shedding ring. These 5 sheep are then penned.

Each dog/handler team had one run on Saturday and a second run on Sunday. The top 10 were chosen from the highest scores of either day. After all the running was completed, there was a tie for first between Mike Canaday and Ken and Beverly Lambert and Lark. The tie was broken with a run-off of the same double lift course.

Set-out crews were needed for two lots of sheep for each competitor as well as handling the sheep on the top of the hill. The work was expertly handled all weekend by volunteers without whom the trial would not have been possible. The judging was done by Julie Depford Simpson, no stranger to the International-style course. The trial was followed on Monday with a judging clinic also given by Julie.

The results were as follows:

- | | | | |
|--------------------|--------|--------------------|--------|
| 1) Mike Canaday | Ken | 6) Amanda Mlliken | Hazel |
| 2) Beverly Lambert | Lark | 7) Beverly Lambert | Jet |
| 3) Dick Williams | Jessie | 8) Amanda Mlliken | Eucher |
| 4) Mike Canaday | Robin | 9) Rich Seaman | Socks |
| 5) Cheryl Williams | Taff | 10) Gene Sheninger | Sweep |

Fall Foliage High Point Champions

- | | | | |
|--------------------|-------|---------------------|-------|
| 1) Mike Canaday | Robin | 6) Mike Canaday | Floss |
| 2) Cheryl Williams | Nell | 7) Beverly Lambert | Jet |
| 3) Beverly Lambert | Lark | 8) R. Deschambeault | Jack |
| 4) Walt Jagger | Roy | 9) Walt Jagger | Celt |
| 5) Mike Canaday | Ken | 10) Rich Seaman | Socks |

Lameness, continued

with this disease. Dogs are very sore and often don't want to move. We don't know the cause but can often make a radiographic diagnosis. It is treated with rest and aspirin and they do grow out of it within several weeks to months.

Osteochondrosis dissecans (OCD) is an inherited problem of the end of the bone and articular cartilage of the joints. This cartilage should be smooth and unblemished so the joints can flex and rotate smoothly and painlessly. In OCD there is a defect in the cartilage and with time ouch you've got a painful joint and, if left, untreated arthritic changes. OCD can affect the shoulder, elbows, stifles and hocks. Dogs start to show signs at around 5-12 months of age. Elbow and shoulder lesions are most common in dogs. It affects both legs, but often is seen only in the worst leg. Dogs often get better with rest but then get worse when exercised. They will often carry the leg. The diagnosis is radiographic. The best treatment depends on the lesion, but many feel the definitive treatment is surgical. An affected dog should not be bred.

In endemic areas Lyme disease (carried by deer ticks) shows up most commonly as a carpal lameness, however some dogs especially puppies can be so sore in multiple joints that they refuse to move. Many dogs also have high fevers and lose their appetites; they appear to have the flu. Lyme disease is easily diag-

nosed with blood test and dogs usually respond immediately to antibiotic treatment. There is a vaccine for this disease and one very effective tick collar which can be used as a preventative.

Degenerative changes such as arthritis of feet, hips and spine will certainly affect hard running dogs as they age. Certain factors such a conformation and inherited muculoskeletal defects such as CHD or OCD are built in at birth and can only be removed from the population by selective breeding. However, the joints of even well-built fit dogs take a pounding over time. As a group Border collies seem to have trouble saying no so owners have to apply the limits when a dog is over tired and injury prone. Keeping a dog lean and well-conditioned will maximize their potential to remain active and pain free in to their geriatric years. Swimming is excellent exercise because it allows movement without weight bearing. When arthritis hits it can be managed with aspirin, sensible and regular exercise, and as a last result, with cortisone. Some of the new joint medications show promise for arthritis relief and as a possible preventative but arthritis is a terrible disease which seems unavoidable in hard-working canine athletes. *by Sue Schoen, DVM*

Questions will be addressed in future columns. Please mail them to Sue Schoen c/o NEBCA NEWS, 99 Grayville Road, Amston, CT 06231.

Sheepdog Training An All Breed Approach

By Mari Taggart

I read the Mari Taggart book, Sheepdog Training~An All Breed Approach, and found it in some ways useful. The very basic approach should be helpful to someone entirely new to herding and the thorough and simplified definitions of herding terms could be useful to a total beginner.

From my own point of view, I found the very totalitarian "this is RIGHT, this is WRONG" point of view very irritating. The author frequently states that all dogs require different approaches, and then starts with the "NEVERS" and the "ALWAYS".

Since I only have one dog and he is almost too keen, a lot of the problem solving chapter just wasn't helpful, kind of a "been there, done that" situation. (A thrown chain or hose might stop a non-keen herding dog, but a cannon ball would be more to the point on Mike!)

On a more positive note, one point that Ms. Taggart stresses is taking your time. I wish I understood that better when Mike and I began. We jumped on with both feet, or all six, way over our heads, and I will be correcting mistakes for a long time.

By Marianne Friers

Please refer to the complete library list on page 18 for other books available from the NEBCA library.

Footrot In Sheep

If there's one thing that is discouraging about the arrival of spring, it's the mud. Some look upon it as a sure sign of good things to come. Others watch with despair as ewes in the flock begin to get sore feet. A lucky shepherd will probably be unaffected. Others will "look forward" to endless hours of paring and soaking feet. It is foot rot time again.

Foot rot is a disease in sheep that is perhaps one of the most costly after parasites. It is costly by the loss of production, by the amount of intensive labor required to manage it and by the cost of equipment, medicines and vaccines. It can be very discouraging to treat and can put shepherds out of business. It is contagious from one sheep to another and can therefore affect the purchasing of outside stock for improvement.

The disease requires the presence of 2 bacteria in order to be a problem. One, *Fusobacterium necrophorum*, is often present in the soil and will not cause trouble if the hoof is dry and intact. An injury to the hoof from excess moisture, frostbite, "clay-balling", or small bruises may allow the bug to enter the skin between the heels and cause lameness. This is often known as "foot scald". The lesions often will heal under dry conditions or when the source of injury is removed. It can be treated with a variety of hoof rot preparations. When this condition is combined with the presence of bug #2, *Bacteroides nodosus*, severe lameness will result. Left untreated, the



hoof wall may become undermined, abscessed and rotten. Treatment involves very complete hoof trimming, often down to and below the site of infection and also soaking the feet in a solution of formaldehyde or zinc sulfate and also separating out affected animals. Success depends upon the sheep being kept on clean dry ground for at least 24 hours after treatment. Retreatment is necessary, sometimes soaking feet every few days.

Some sheep may remain as carriers of the disease if a pocket of infection remains in the hoof without causing lameness so it is imperative that the hoof paring be very detailed. Some may never be completely cured and should be culled from the flock. The 2nd bug, *B. nodosus*, lives in the soil for only a few days and requires infected feet to thrive and create real trouble. So persistent treatment and removal of healthy sheep to clean pastures can halt the progress of the disease. It is possible, but very difficult, to cure a

foot rot problem forever.

The good news is that a shepherd can hold the disease at bay with religious use of a footbath. One can set up a chute with a tub filled with appropriate solutions of either formaldehyde or zinc and seeing that the sheep walk through on a daily basis. This can be accomplished by placing the chute on the path to water or shade. The preventive treatment is definitely necessary during wet weather and our long awaited mud season. One can also vaccinate for foot rot. There are 2 or 3 products available. They not only help to immunize against these bugs but also aid in the healing. They should be given twice, a few weeks apart the first year and then probably once annually thereafter. Some of these vaccines may cause abscesses at the injection site so they must be used with care to avoid damaging a carcass. Another tool in use now is a zinc proteinate and is sold under various labels. This is a very specific form of zinc which enables it to be transported to the animal's cells where it can speed healing and strengthen the immune system. This is available in some vitamin/mineral premixes. If one is very diligent and comes to attention at the first site of a lame sheep and promotes dry conditions, he may win the battle. It is very important when purchasing new sheep to avoid bringing the bug home with them. Careful inspection here will go a long way. For those who have never experienced the hardship, consider yourselves lucky. For those engaged in the battle, keep up the good work.

By Becky Peterson

1996 Northeast Border Collie Association

Treasurer's Report

Submitted by Joanne Krause, February 23, 1996.

Accounts Payable 1996

Library:	
Calendars:	\$34.94
Newsletter:	\$1,935.78
Trials Committee:	
Nursery Finals:	
* Awards/Jackets	\$320.00
Fall Foliage & Awards:	
* Mail Depford Tickets	\$4.85
Office Supplies:	\$6.72
Brochures:	
Rule Book:	
Misc.:	\$218.85
* Print By-Laws	
Total Debits:	\$2,521.14

1996 Northeast Border Collie Association,

Treasurer's Report

Submitted by Joanne Krause, February 15, 1996.

Accounts Receivable 1996

Starting Balance:	\$5,983.65
Membership:	\$2,370.00
Breeder's List:	\$260.00
Library:	
Calendars:	\$430.50
Newsletter Ad's:	\$38.60
Members List:	\$5.00
Total Credits :	\$9,087.75
Total Debits:	\$2,521.14
Balance:	\$6,566.61

Tips from a Rookie

Recently I was asked to compose a humorous article on the subject of novice handling. After much reflection on the subject, and drawing from my own "wealth" of experience, I have come to the conclusion that there is nothing humorous at all about the first year of Trialling. However, a promise is a promise, so as a service to my fellow novice handlers, I have decided to share some of my most closely guarded secrets for "Survival At The Post" instead. I hope that the following suggestions will help the Rookie handler to get through their first ten minutes!

1) The Registration. Use an assumed name for your dog. My personal favorite is "Damn You". I find that this saves a lot of time later when the judge is about to disqualify you for using foul language on the field. It might also be in your best interest to remind the judge that your dog is indeed either a "Son of a Bitch" or just a plain old "Bitch". Remember, though, this will work when referring to your dog only. The judge is using their real name.

2. Appearance. When entering the trial field for the first time, use your appearance to distract the gallery. How you look will greatly affect the appraisal of your performance. I typically choose a pair of khaki shorts matched to a pair of 8" green "Wellies", a polo shirt and an old weather beaten straw cowboy hat. Not only is this a particularly stylish look, it screams confidence. After all, anyone who would appear like this in public must have guts.

Your outfit should be accessorized with a crook tall enough to

lean on comfortably yet discreetly so as not to draw attention to your wobbly legs. A whistle with lanyard hung as a necklace should complete the picture.

3. The Run. On your first run, it is advisable not to confuse your dog with commands. Other than whimpering "away to me" or "come-bye" to send my dog, I choose to remain quietly motionless until the Judge mercifully says, "Thank You". I figure that the dog is smarter than me anyway and to shout commands to him would only serve to further clutter his mind with useless information. This is not to be confused with a "Silent Gather". That comes later.

4. The Pen. Though this may not apply to many of you until later, if you are lucky enough to get this far in your run, it is a good idea to follow these steps:

- a. Arrive at the pen before the sheep. It is not good form to have your sheep waiting for you at the pen.
- b. Open the gate BEFORE attempting to get the sheep into the pen.
- c. Close the gate AFTER the sheep have entered the pen.
- d. Let the sheep out of the pen and close the gate before leaving the field.
- e. Do not tie the gate shut after you are done unless you are qualified to perform CPR on the next handler.

5. Attitude. Have fun no matter what! Happy Trials!

by Clint Brake

1996 Novice Recommendation Changes

At the Annual Meeting in February, several changes were made to the rules governing Novice Trials of which all Novice handlers should be aware.

Dogs may now remain at the various levels of competition until they have acquired 40 points rather than 30 points. Dogs may still be moved out of a class before they have reached the 40 point limit if they are ready.

At the Novice/Novice level the course has been changed in an effort to assist handlers in making the big leap into the Pro/Novice Class. The rule requiring the handler and dog to wear the sheep through a panel has been changed to read:

5) Move the sheep through at least one set of drive panels(2/3 open class drive or no more than 100 yards). The handler is allowed to move about the field and will not be penalized for doing so. The dog, not the handler should move the sheep. After a dog has earned 30 points at the Novice level the handler will be required to remain at the post during the drive portion of the course.

This new rule is intended to encourage handlers to begin teaching their dogs to drive while they are still competing in the Novice/Novice Class. It is also hoped that by requiring handlers to drive at the Novice/Novice level it will not be so difficult for them when they begin competing in the Pro/Novice Class.

The course will be judged as the Pro/Novice and Ranch Classes are: on the performance of the sheep (straight lines, good pace) rather than on the position of the sheep in relationship to the

handler. Handlers must be responsible for keeping track of how many points their dog's have earned so they will know when they are required to remain at the post. Any Novice/Novice Handler that moved into Pro/Novice last year and has earned no points at the Pro/Novice level may return to the Novice/Novice level to complete their 40 points

Dogs may now remain in Pro/Novice until they have earned 40 points at that level. Any dog that pointed out of Pro/Novice last year, but has earned no Ranch points may return to the Pro/Novice level until he reaches his 40 point limit.

The rules governing the Ranch Class were also changed.

After a dog has gain 40 points in the Ranch Class he may remain in the class until he has won 3 additional Ranch Classes (of a trial with at least 7 dogs) or placed in Open.

This will allow dogs to remain in the Ranch Class until they have become very competitive at this level or until they place in open. It is hoped that this rule will allow handlers making the difficult transition into open to still run in Ranch so they can continue to gain experience at this level. This should also serve to increase the number of dogs running in Ranch and make the competition at this level greater and therefore, a better preparation for open for both dogs and handlers. Any dog that had pointed out of Ranch, but has not yet placed in Open may return to competing at the Ranch level until he has exceeded the new criteria for advancement.

~ Is It Spring Yet? A Winter's Tale ~

By Chalmers Means

The winter of 95-96 will be long remembered 'round these parts. Snow accumulations and low temperatures were unprecedented. The flood of January was the worst in memory. And the stories told about weather surely set an all-time record. The chronologically gifted group down at "The Duke" diner told some dandy's. These ol geezers are outlasting the winter but truth isn't surviving nearly so well. Sooner or later the talk each morning at "The Duke" gets around to the weather. Just this morning Zack Leedy announced that lawyers in the county are going broke because it's been so cold they have to keep their hands in their own pockets. Most talk is about the weather of the good ol'days and how easy folks have it now-a -days. And, of course, there are lots of complaints.

Alem (sounds like Salem) Bahrmaster complained daily about how his dogs were driving him crazy. The deep snows kept Alem and his Border Collies from working sheep p all wówinter and the dogs are bored. He swore, "There ain't nothin' worse than livin' with a bored Border Collie. Why, Pearly Ma Mae's naggin' and tryin' to lay the guilt on me can't compare with those dogs. They'll just stare at ya----fer hours. If you put on a hat and coat, they knock you o over tryin' to get to the door, each one trying

to be first out. If they ain't staring at me, they're roundin' up and staring at each other. And I've got two that chase and stomp shadows all day. I wouldn't have any other breed on the farm but I'll tell ya, they can put a mean strain on your sanity!"

One morning several days after a record snow, fierce winds and low temperatures, Alem brought Pearly Mae with him to the diner. Before taking off her coat, Pearly came to our big table and said, "You men know that 51 years ago I married the most tight-fisted, tight-arsed stick-in-the-mud Type-A man in these parts. And now, do you know what he's done???? He bought us a Winnebago and he's draggin' me and the dogs to Florida!" Coffee cups stopped in mid-air. The group was astounded. Alem grinned from behind his black, bushy beard.

Over the next few days, a lot of advice was offered to the Florida-bound travelers. Some was offered in sincerity, little of it was any good and none was heeded. It was suggested that the seven dogs might ride better if they were in crates. Alem snorted at this and said his dogs were good travelers and would probably sleep all the way. "And besides," he added, "when we git to my son's place down the road, we'll have sheep to work and lots of fenced in space for exercise. Crates would just be a gol'durned nuisance."

On the day of the planned departure, the Bahrmasters stopped at the diner to say good-bye. To begin this new adventure, Alem

had shed his bib overalls and Pearly her gingham dress. Both were now decked out in matching canary yellow, all-cotton jumpsuits ordered from Camping World catalog. What a sight--- Alem with his beard and his usual filthy engineer's cap and Pearly with her short, round body topped with braids wound around her head like sagging halos.

The Bahrmasters arranged to have their grandson, Leroy, look after the farm and sheep. Leroy was glad to do this as he was "between jobs" as he has been for the last six years. Several weeks after the Bahrmaster's departure, I ran into Leroy at the diner. When I asked how his grandparents were enjoying the elder-friendly southern weather, he said, "They ain't there yet." Leroy's aversion to conversation matched his aversion to work

but after several cups of free coffee, I got a general idea of what caused the delay in Alem and Pearly Mae's travels. A call to the Virginia State highway patrol filled in some details.

It seems Alem and Pearly Mae were cautiously easing down I-81 through southern Virginia when the dogs spotted a large flock of sheep in a field next to the highway. The flock was in full flight, running along the fence. This caused a high level of excitement among the Border Collies in the small RV. The younger dogs were the first to spot the sheep and raced from

window to window, pummeling both Bahrmasters, leaping over tables and beds. When the five other dogs sighted the woolies, they joined the frenzy.

Alem, a Type A person that he is, was never relaxed behind the wheel of any vehicle that went faster than his 1949 John Deere B tractor. Only the prospects of reaching the geezer-friendly sun and warmth of Florida got him behind the wheel of an RV in the first place. Now the heavy, high-speed traffic and the chaos of seven frenzied Border Collies sent him over the edge, deep into a catatonic state. He froze. He sat motionlessly, his powerful hands clutching the steering wheel, his eyes fixed, staring down the highway toward far off Florida. Fortunately, his foot slipped off the accelerator and the Winnebago gradually coasted to a stop, right smack over the line separating the two southbound lanes. The traffic behind the Bahrmasters came to a stop, lining up for miles.

Pearly Mae, who had been knitting "just some little things for the grand babies," responded to the bedlam and clamor around her in a manner similar to Alem's. Thanks to modern technology, phone calls from the long line of vehicles stopped behind the Bahrmasters, summoned the police and emergency units. The first officer on the scene jerked open the passenger door to the RV. In an effort to quiet the crazed dogs, gave a loud "sssh



Continued on following page

A Winter's Tale, Continued

hhssshhhss." Little did he know of the havoc he had just loosed on this quiet Virginia countryside. Little did he know that he'd just given a command that the frenzied dogs had been waiting to hear for the past half hour. They burst out of the RV, knocking Pearly Mae from her seat onto the road. They also knocked the legs from under the stunned policeman. An eye witness said, "A pack of 10 to 20 bloodthirsty, mad dogs attacked a lady, the policeman and then ran through a hole in the fence and attacked a bunch of sheep."

The emergency squad lifted Pearly Mae from the road and placed her on a stretcher. She didn't speak, didn't blink a staring eye. Her fingers and knitting needles, however, continued their blur of motion although no yarn was present. Alem was more difficult remove from the Winnebago. Try as they would, the husky emergency workers could not unlock Alem's powerful grip on the steering wheel. Fortunately, one of the gawking truck drivers had a collection of wrenches and tools, including a wheel puller. Like Pearly Mae, Alem was silent and unblinking. He was laid on a stretcher, his rigid knees still up in a sitting position, the steering wheel held in a vice-like grip in his hands.

The hospital reported that during the past several weeks, both Bahrmasters improved nicely. Neither stares into space. Pearly Mae knits constantly, now using yarn. Alem has released the steering wheel. However, any dogs barking in the hospital neighborhood or on the TV set in their room causes both to flinch dramatically, followed by several hours of whimpering under the bed sheets. According to reports, these episodes are becoming less frequent and the responses less dramatic. A complete recovery is expected for both by Spring.

You are no doubt wondering what happened to the Bahrmaster's seven Border Collies. It turned out, a sheep farmer and sheep dog trainer from over at Gladys, Virginia was tuned to his scanner during the bizarre event on I-81. By the time he arrived at the cite of the incident, a day later, the dogs were holding the original flock of 127 Dorsets in the corner of the field adjacent to I-81.

Witnesses swore the Border Collies were trying to get the flock through the hole in the highway fence that the dogs used to get into the field. They failed and eventually gave up trying to get the sheep to the RV. From a neighboring farm, the dogs brought 53 registered Suffolks to add to the flock of Dorsets. They also rounded up 13 horses, 7 milk goats, 44 steers, 36 ducks, and 17 geese. The dogs

then made a valiant effort to gather and drive 273 panicky, screaming children from a playground of a nearby elementary school. The principal and teacher put a stop to this by shooing the dogs away and ringing the playground bell, ending the recess period early.

While Alem and Pearly Mae regain their health in the hospital, family members are busy trying to restore order, visiting lawyers, and settling law suits in this quiet Virginia community. The dog rescuer is holding the dogs for the Bahrmaster's over in Gladys. He made a number of visits to the hospital, cheering up Alem with accounts of the dogs' exploits. Alem was especially pleased to hear how well the dogs worked as a team. The only gripping was done by a pup on two deserving hostile geese and a playground bully. Not bad in view of the fact that not one animal or child was "dog broke" prior to this incident.

As I write this account of the Bahrmaster's experiences, I look out the window at 18" of new snow. It's still coming down and the weather channel assures us more is one the way! ! I'm seriously considering loading up my life-mate and five Border Collies and heading south. The latter will definitely ride in crates! Maybe we'll stop in and visit Alem and Pearly Mae.

Recommendations, Guidelines, cont.,

judged and scored as advertised or sanctioning as a qualifying trial will be removed. As in a judged trial, grips will not be allowed in a points trial nor will retries be allowed at any gate or panel.

Outrun	20 points	Lift	10 points
Fetch	20 points	Drive	30 points
Pen	10 points	Shed	10 points
Total 100 points			

It is suggested that any handler retiring his dog by his own choice or being disqualified by the judge receive a score of "0". A judge may excuse a dog from the course and allow the score to remain.

8) The running order should be drawn as follows: The order of the handlers will be drawn. No handler should run twice before any handler has the opportunity to run once. Handlers running less than three dogs should have the opportunity to choose the heat in which they will run. Handlers should have the privilege of choosing the order in which they will run their dogs.

9) If a trial is scheduled to rerun the Top 10 qualifying dogs, then this should be stated at the handlers meeting. If this is the case, any handler qualifying 3 dogs for the Top Ten may choose which 2 dogs he will run in the final round.

10) It is suggested that ties for first place be broken by a run-off at the conclusion

of the trial. The method of breaking the ties should be stated at the handlers meeting.

11) Trial managers are requested to post scores of all completed runs at intervals of every 3-5 dogs.

12) The NEBCA Trials Committee has the power to suggest changes to a course and can decertify a trial if conditions appear not to be conducive to the health and welfare of the livestock or the dogs. Two members of the Trials Committee and an NEBCA Officer must be present.

Each trial will receive attention from the Trials Committee in a positive, helpful manner. All trials will be run in accordance with USBCHA Rules unless stated differently.

NEBCA High Points Championship Rules for Assigning Points

All qualifying trials (as per guidelines) will be used toward High-Point Competition. At each qualifying trial, the judge will place the top 10 dogs (all ties will be broken by the judge). The top 10 dogs will receive points according to the number of dogs they place above. If a handler has 3 dogs in the top 10, the lowest placing dog of the 3 will be removed and the next lowest dog will be used in its place to earn NEBCA points. Only NEBCA dogs will earn points but only for the placing they receive.

As an example, a trial has 30 open dogs competing:

Placing	Dog	NEBCA Points
1	A	29 (outscores 29 dogs)
2	B	28
3	C	27
4	D	26 (non-member)
5	E	25
6	F	24
7	G	23
8	H	22
9	I	21
10	J	20

Dog D is not considered for points because it is a non-member but this does not affect lower standings.

At the end of the season, all points for each dog's best 12 trials will be tallied using the 12 trials in which he attained the most NEBCA points. In an effort to suggest that handlers get out to compete at a variety of trials, no more than 4 trials per state will be included in a dog's 12 best trials.

Awards will be made to the Top Ten High Point Dogs. If 2 dogs are tied for a Top Ten High Point Award, then the next trial in which points are obtained if available will be counted. If still tied, then the number of wins (first places) will be counted.

Library Update

At the annual meeting, two copies of Vergil Holland's book, *Herding Dogs; Progressive Training* were donated to the library. Thank you! This excellent book details a complete training program including advanced to beginning dogs, various types of stock and situations from work to the trial field. It discusses various herding breeds and personalities. There are over 100 photos and diagrams.

On order are several other books: Sheila Grew's reissued "Key Dogs, Volume 1 & 2" which profiles all the major contributors to the breeding lines of Border Collies. Look up your dogs ancestors. Also coming is our own Betty Levin's book, "Away To Me, Moss", a delightful Border Collie story written for young people. Not to be missed! This spring, we will get a copy of Bruce Fogle's book, "Lessons From A Stockdog". It promises to be a winner as Bruce shares his knowledge with

beginners and advanced trainers on how to prevent or solve difficult problems using real training situations. And finally, we have on tape Hubert Bailey's audio tape, "Training Whistle Commands" for those of you ready to learn to whistle. So use your NEBCA Library. The rules for the library are:

Rules for library use:

1. Books are lent free of charge for three weeks
2. Videos are \$4.00 per single video, (\$3.00 each in sets).
3. Borrower is responsible for return mail
4. Only one book or video (or set of videos) sent out to a person at one time
5. Borrowers must be members of NEBCA
6. Overdue fines are 10¢ per day

Send requests in writing to:

Lin Reuther
RR1, Box 1147
Pittsford, VT 05763

Books

Training the Sheep Dog

E. B. Carpenter - *The Border Collie: Basic Training for Sheepwork*
Katy Cropper - *A Dog's Life in the Dales*
Tony Iley - *Sheepdogs at Work*
Glyn Jones - *A Way Of Life*
Scott Lithgow - *Training and Working Dogs for Quiet Confidence*

Control of Stock

Tim Longton - *The Sheep Dog: Its Work and Training*
Pope Robertson - *Anybody Can Do It*
Carroll Shaffner - *Training A Working Collie*
Mari Taggart - *Sheepdog Training; An All-Breed Approach*
John Templeton - *Working Sheep Dogs - Management and Training*
Luke Pasio - *Heather Jean: The Working Sheep Dog*
Vergil Holland - *Herding Dogs - All Breeds*

General/Health

Bruce Fogle, D.V.M. - *The Dog's Mind -*

Understanding Your Dog's Behavior

Janet Larson - *The Versatile Border Collie*
Marjorie Quarton - *All About the Working Border Collie*
Eddie Straiton - *Dog Ailments - Recognition and Treatment*

Shepherd's Life

G. M. Anderson - *Times Remembered*
John Barrington - *Red Sky At Night*
Edward Hart - *The Hill Shepherd*
Louis Irigaray - *A Shepherd Watches, A Shepherd Sings*
Phillip Keller - *Lessons from a Sheepdog*
Michael Mathers - *Shepherders - Men Alone*

Fiction/Children's

James Herriott - *Dog Stories*
James Herriott - *Only One Woof*
Dick King-Smith - *Babe the Gallant Pig*
Betty Levin - *Away To Me, Moss*

Miscellaneous

Jane Burton - *A Dog's Life, A Year in the Life of a Dog Family* (photos)
E. B. Carpenter - *The Blue Riband of the Heather, The Supreme Champions 1906-1988*
Betty Cavanna - *The First Book of Wool*
Sheila Grew - *Key Dogs, Volume 1 & 2*
Donald McCaig - *Eminent Dogs, Dangerous Men*
Olivia Mills - *Practical Sheep Dairying*
Jane Simmons-Moake - *Agility Training - The Fun Sport for All Dogs*
American Rescue Dog Association - *Search and Rescue Dogs - Training Methods*
Leo Gowan - *The Craft of Stickmaking*

Videos

1989 British International Supreme (Parts I and II)

1988 International Supreme (Parts I and II)

1994 International Supreme Championship

1995 International Supreme Championship

1995 US Finals

"One Man and His Dog 1990"

"One Man and His Dog 1991", includes part of the 1989 International

"1993 International Supreme Sheepdog Championship"

"Training the Working Border Collie" - Tony Collins (Parts I and II)

"Come Bye! And Away! The Early Stages of Sheep Dog Training" - Glyn Jones

"That'll Do! Widening the Sheepdog's Experience" by Glyn Jones (Tape II)

"Take Time" by Glyn Jones (Tape III)

"Training the Working Stock Dog" - Elvin Kopp (Parts I, II & III)

"Stockdog Training Fundamentals" - Mike Hubbard

"How To Get The Most From Your Working Dog" - Scott Lithgow, (companion to his book, "Training and Working Dogs")

University of Guelph Series:

Part 1 - "Selection and Early Training of Border Collies";

Part 2 - "Basic Training for Sheep Work";

Part 3 - "Advanced Training For Sheep Work"

"Training and Working a Border Collie" - Rural Route Video

"The Sheepdog Video - The Training and Handling of a Sheepdog for the Better Management of Small Stock", filmed in South Africa.

"Training the Working Stockdog"

"British Sheep Fairs and Crafts"

Sit, Clap & Furbish - Karen Pryor

"Ewe Were Made for Me"

More Classified

For Sale. Puppies: Expected mid-March. Out of Barb Armata's "Anne" (OFA excellent, stylish, consistent), & Bernie Armata's "Dan" (OFA good, smooth, powerful). Dan is a littermate to Barb's "Taff". Both have had eyes checked. **Also Available.** Several yearling ewes, lightly worked; lambs also, these should be reserved, otherwise we will

market them. Call the Armata's. **(518) 875-6471.**

Puppies due. Two litters. April 23 & May 1. Parents OFA approved. Jill Maxham's Kate & Steve Wetmore's Ralph; Jill Maxham's Bell & Steve Wetmore's Moss. Kate & Bell willing farm dogs on diary. Great temperaments. Contact: Jill Maxham at **(802) 372-5522.**

Classified

For Sale. Dog broke ewes. Homebred and healthy. Call Sue (508) 548-5347.

For Sale. Puppies: Out of Craig (Bwlch Taff Lines) & Misty (Nan/Shep Fleet Lines) – Born Mid-September (717) 289-4733.

For Sale. Litter born February out of "Katy" C.J. William's "Fleet" & H. Millen's "Lark". Sired by W. Jagger's "McDuff". Both good working ability, OFA certified and ready to go in

April. Call Ed & Tina Pabst (607) 895-6131 before 8 pm.

For Sale. Pups born 2-96. From Mick's "Annie" (Canada's Sandy/Jill-both Fall Foliage Champions) and Mick's "Tim", a dog with power to spare, from Pulfer's Dell lines). Both parents OFA good. Call the Micks. (518) 861-5854.

For Sale. Pups out of "Isabella" (a Fleet daughter) by R. Williams imported "Craig". Pups are big and beautiful. Should be a great working litter. Ready to go beginning of April. Call Kathi Hughes (860) 870-8880.

For Sale. "Blaze", tri-colored rough coated. DOB 8/5/95. Sire out of Imp. Parents and Grandparents OFA and eye cleared. Entire litter cleared at 6 weeks. "Blaze" cleared again at 7 months. Housebroken, started on sheep. For obedience, agility or herding, NOT the AKC showroom. Call: Janet Larson (603) 659-7046.

Pups due. April 13 out of Muddy Brook's "Tess" (Dryden Joe granddaugh-

ter) by Edgar Gould's imported "Craig". Contact Kevin Ryan (860) 875-4284.

For Sale. 1 year old female out of Bruce Fogt's Molly, USBCHA Champion & Meeker Winner. Great farm dog. **Contact: Bev Lambert (860) 742-5300.**

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 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 Leverett, 1512 Burrell Rd. St. Johnsville, NY 13452. (518) 568-2833.

Merlynn Kennels Border Collies and Kathadin Hair Sheep. Merle and black and white puppies, occasionally started dogs. All breeding stock OFA certified and eye checked. Proven producers of trial and obedience winners. Kathadin Hair Sheep originated in Maine, excellent for working dogs, no shearing, no tail-docking necessary. Lynn Deschambeault, Merlynn Kennels, RR 1, Box 897B, Bridgton, ME 04009. (207) 452-2898.

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Hoop & Becky Peterson are now distributors of **Ration Maker Premix**, one of the leading sheep mineral products. We would love to consult with sheep producers to evaluate your sheep mineral needs. **Orchard Valley Farm: (413) 624-5562.**

Clinics

April 21st & 22nd. Training Clinic, with Rich Seaman. **Contact:** Tenley Dexter, (203)-354-9069.

May 4th & 5th. Training Clinic, Lamprey River Farm, Lee, NH. with C. J. Williams. **Contact:** Janet Larson, (603)-659-4076.

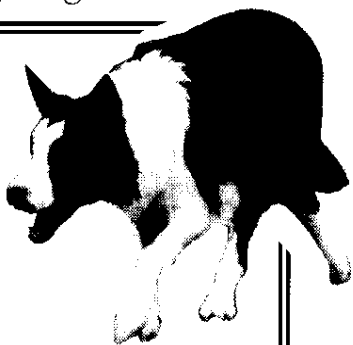
June 29-30. Alasdair Macrae Clinic. **Contact:** Carol Campion, 860-228-8243.

July 13th & 14th. Training Clinic, with Kent Kuykendall. **Contact:** Rich Seaman, (508)-428-9483.

If you do Border Collie Rescue or 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,
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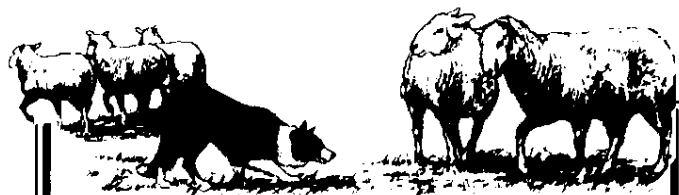
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Sharon Nunan (PA)

3329 Foulk Rd.
Boothwyn, Pa 19061
(610) 497-4378 (H)
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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.

Clint & Linda Brake
TommyHawke Farm
76 Valhalla Rd.
Hillsboro, NH 03244
603-478-3560

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
PO Box 44
Sherburne, NY 13460
607-674-4541

Kate Collins & George Northrop
Aurora Ranch
Box 119, Taft Hill Rd.
Royalston, MA
508-249-4407

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

Roger 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

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

Derek Johnston
PO Box 816
Marston Mills, MA 02648

Joseph & Jean Kennedy
Borderline Farm
575 Willow Street
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508-362-3003

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

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

Richard & Barbara Leverett
Long View Farm
Rd. 2 Box 308
1512 Burrell Rd.
St. Johnsville, NY 13452
518-568-2833

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

Eve & Len Marschark
Ivyrose Farm
Box 397, 3118 Farm School Rd.
Bedminster PA 18910
215-795-2023

Alex McKinven
Cessnock Farm,
RR1, 26 University Rd.
North Hatley, Canada
QU10B 2C0
819-842-2975

Gabrielle Merrill
Misty Lane Border Collies
RFD 1, Box 20
Brownfield, ME 04010
207-933-2320

Maria & Warren Mick
750 Meadowdale Rd.
Altamont, NY
518-861-5854

Sylvia & Heather Murray
Fleece and Feathers Farm
294B Cossaduck Hill Rd.
N. Stonington, CT 06339
203-889-7777

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

Rich Seaman
Seaman's Dog Training
68 Flint St.
Marston Mills, MA 02648

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

Mike & Karen Shepard
11 Hill St.
Woodville, MA 01784

Walt & Karen Robinson
RR 1, Box 88B
Newfoundland, PA 18445
717-676-9564

Bruce Smart
889 Main St.
Hudson, Quebec, Canada
JOP 1H0

Robert & Lonnie Tuttle
Thistledown Farm
RR1, Box 180, Rt. 206
Bainbridge, NY 13733
607-639-1514

John Weikel
Highland Farm
3201 Johnson Road
Mt. Vernon, IN 47620-9570
812-783-2675

Steve Wetmore & Sara Root
Spring Valley Farm
Box 54
Strafford, VT 05072
802-765-4466

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

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\$20.00 yearly.
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