Presidents Message

Greetings Fellow Border Leicester Breeders! Spring has sprung and the joy of a new lamb crop is now surrounding us. I hope you had a very successful and bountiful crop of lambs and your coming yearlings are growing out well.

Many reports to my office in the heart of the Corn Belt have expressed more later-born lambs than normal. It appears most breeds were affected as having conversations with Southdown, Dorset, Suffolk, Tunis, Columbia, Shropshire, Corriedale and Market Lamb breeders all expressing the woes of late lambing.

The quality of the lambs are not affected. Suspicions by the Pipestone, Minnesota vet group is that the long lingering drought in the Midwest

Inside:

Minutes from the January Board Meeting .................4
Boarder Leicester- We’re Hooked..........5
Some Thoughts on Wool ........8
Managing Kidding & Lambing.............10
National Western Show ..........16
Western Washington Fair..... 20
2006 Membership...............24

Member Profile

Jennifer Bierhuizen

In 1995, my mother, Sue Platts and I had our first experience with the Border Leicester breed. We had purchased a commercial ewe from another breeder that had upright ears, a beautiful mottled face, a wonderful personality, and an easy-to-shear fleece. In addition, she always raised two of the biggest, fastest growing lambs of our entire flock of Suffolk and crossbred ewes. The ewe was a ½ blood Border Leicester and we thought she was spectacular. Not really knowing anything about the breed at that time, we decided to investigate it further and as anyone who owns Border Leicesters know, the more you know about them, the better you like them.

Originally a city girl, I had moved with my family from Huntsville, Alabama to our 115-acre farm in Culpeper, Virginia in the summer of 1973. Boy, the stories that could be written about the “learning experiences” I encountered during the next three decades could easily fill volumes of reading material. Originally was a cattle person who spent years showing, fitting and traveling around with show cattle. I did not like sheep and had no interest in them. My sister, Sarah, realizing that she could never win in the same show ring with my calves and I, decided to try something new and convinced our mother to buy her some sheep. In addition, I was told that I was not allowed to have any sheep, so my sister finally found a species that she could excel in without pressure from her very competitive sister. The system worked very well for many years until we went off to college. Several years and two college degrees later, I returned home and soon found out that I really enjoyed working with the sheep. My cow herd had changed from a quiet, docile bunch into a herd of crazy fence-jumping, thigh-kicking, half-ton bessies that really hurt when they stepped on your toes or rammed you into the fence. Sheep don’t kick, bite, break toes when they step on you and, generally, like to be petted and scratched. In addition, I was starting my family and I thought that sheep would be safer for my small children.
The year ahead looks bright for the Border Leicester breed. You are reading this message in the second newsletter published by Noreen Atkins. I believe our breed produces one of the finest newsletters of any breed and we have been lucky for many years to have a first class publication. The newsletter is the voice of the breed and we want to hear from you, our members!

Saturday evening, May 6 will be our 2006 Annual Meeting. It will be held in conjunction with the Maryland Sheep and Wool Festival at the Howard County Fairgrounds in Frederick, Maryland. We will have plenty of food, friendly hospitality and door prizes before, during and after the meeting. If you have ideas you wish to bring before the membership, let me know by April 21 so we can get you on our agenda.

Plan your trip so you can see our Border Leicester shows, both black and white, sometime that same day in Maryland. The Maryland Sheep & Wool Festival is a great event and the Annual Meeting Committee has been working hard to host a great event. Come spend some time with us and talk about Border Leicesters!

Saturday, June 17 will be our second National Sale. Demand to buy good, sound quality Border Leicesters has driven the breed to hold a second National Sale. Information about the show and sale can be found elsewhere in the newsletter.

If you are thinking about adding some good new ewes to your flock, picking up a new stud prospect or establishing a new flock, circle June 17 in Springfield, IL, as the place to be.

Your board has been working hard through the winter planning the direction of the breed in 2006. We desire to make Border Leicesters more visible in the public eye and want to expand the promotion of the breed. Your breed association is fiscally sound and we want to invest in the future of our breed. Effective June 1, registration and transfer costs will increase from $4.00 each to $5.00 each. This added dollar – and estimated $1200 increase to our cash flow – will be spent promoting and publicizing the breed. Most breeds are already $5.00 for registrations and transfers. Take advantage and do your paperwork before June 1 if you wish to save a dollar!

Another expense that you as fellow breeders can help us with is the cost of the newsletter. Help us help you by advertising your Border Leicesters! Your advertising dollars help keep the cost down and promote your Leicesters and good will about your flock. Our ad rates are very inexpensive and every advertising dollar received helps pay the cost of the newsletter.

Don’t forget to send in your ballot for the election of new directors. If you have a good idea how to help us promote Border Leicesters, let anyone on the board know.

I hope to see a great turnout of Border Leicester Breeders May 6 in Maryland!

Greg Deakin
President, ABLA

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Letter from the Editor

One of the reasons I decided to volunteer for the newsletter editor position was to be able to learn more about the Border Leicester breed. I have found that the Breed Standard allows for a wide variety of body type and fleeces.

This year I plan to ask the long time Breeders to share with the rest of the membership what their standards are for picking breeding stock and why. The saying “A picture says a 1000 words” is something that I have found to be true. I am always excited to see what the breeders feel are their best stock. So, all of the pictures from NAILE that were sent were included in the last issue. I know I went out into my barn to compare the individuals in my flock to the sheep that showed at NAILE. True, the show placings are only one person’s opinion on one day. But, the folks that show at NAILE and at other shows around the country are serious breeders that try to breed sheep that are structurally correct, meet the breed standard and continue to be true production animals.

On that thought, this is the “wool” issue. Di Waibel has graciously shared her knowledge about the breed standard for wool and different types of wool that are seen on Border Leicesters today.

I hope that you all enjoy the lambing article that Dr. Mary Smith, DVM was willing to share with our members. Dr. Smith is the sheep and goat specialist at Cornell University. She is the co author of the book “Goat Medicine”, and is the person the NYS vets go to for advice on small ruminant medicine.

-Noreen Atkins
My mother and I have worked together very closely over the years, raising and breeding a flock of mostly Suffolk and Suffolk cross ewes. We used to shear sheep and have spent many hours on the road and in the barns shearing some of the smaller flocks in our area. It was exciting work and we met so many interesting and wonderful breeders. We were able to explore and dissect breeds without owning them, so by the time our little ½ blood Border Leicester came along, we knew very well what things in a sheep we did and did not like. Believe me when I say, an easy-shearing luxurious fleece on a open face, clean legged sheep is ideal if you are trying to avoid the back pains associated with shearing.

As my children were getting older, I became interested in letting them show. I knew that my Suffolk sheep were too small and would never compete against the oversized monsters that the breed had developed into during the years while I was in school. Besides, although I like the breed a lot, they were too high strung for a young child to play with. Since I loved the quiet temperament of our little ewe, I decided to buy a starter flock of 3 registered ewes and one ram from Don Grant in 1998. A majority of our flock today can be traced back to those original animals and unbelievably, we still have 2 of the 3 original ewes and they are still producing quality lambs for us each year. (At 10-years old, one just had a set of twin boys and the other is due any day!)

Currently, we have about 45 registered Border Leicester ewes, both natural-colored and white. My daughters, Bailey and Taryn, love to show their sheep and spend a good portion of their time fitting and showing them off at the 5-6 shows that they attend throughout the year. The public loves them and we all love to talk about our beautiful sheep. The girls have had to educate many judges over the years about our breed and the breed standards. One of the best testimonies of how much we love these sheep can be found in the showmanship ring. My girls love to compete in showmanship classes and they like to place high. However, competing against slick shorn, long necked, heavily muscled club lambers in showmanship is difficult. Bringing in a heavy fleeced wool breed is another strike. My girls love their sheep so much that they use their “woolies”, knowing the obstacles, and they continually earn top honors for their showmanship abilities.

We have worked as assistant leader for my local 4-H sheep club for the past 8 years and my daughters and I really enjoy it. We provide exhibits and demonstrations for community functions and everywhere we go, the people love to pet and talk about our sheep.

We begin lambing in January and are usually done by the end of March. Our ewes lamb outside, then are brought in for "processing" and returned to the field a day or two later. We are lazy and hate bottle babies, so we support the ewe whenever possible to raise her own lambs (or someone else’s). We are not believers in feeding heavily in grain, so good hay, protein tubs and pasture are the routine here. We also provide creep for the lambs, since our biggest market is in the spring and we want our feeder/ market lambs gone by June.

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Lamb Stew with Caraway Seeds

(from Sue Johnson’s Mom’s favorite recipe box) (Makes 3-4 servings.)

1 Tbs. oil or other melted fat
1 to 1 1/2 lbs boneless lamb (shoulder or leg preferably), cut into 1 inch cubes
Salt and fresh ground pepper to taste
1 to 3 cloves garlic, finely chopped
2 Tbs. flour
1/4 cup dry white wine
Water
1 tsp. Caraway seeds
4 med. Potatoes, peeled and cut in large cubes.
8 small whole onions, peeled.
4 to 6 carrots, scraped and sliced thick
Chopped parsley

Melt the fat in skillet and brown the lamb well on all sides, using moderate heat. Sprinkle with salt and pepper, garlic and flour, stirring well to coat the lamb. Add the wine and enough water to almost cover the meat. Sprinkle with caraway seeds. Cover and cook one hour. (Add more water later if the liquid cooks too low).

Add potatoes, onions and carrots, cover tightly and cool slowly until the lamb is tender, about another 30 minutes. Serve sprinkled with chopped parsley.
MINUTES OF ABLA BOARD OF DIRECTORS
JANUARY 21, 2006

Meeting called to order about 9:10 Eastern time by President Greg Deakin. In attendance also were: Sue, Jon, Cynthia, Noreen, Nancy Smith and Polly.

Old Business:
1) Registrations/Transfers: Greg reported ABLA registrations for 2005 = 713 with 402 transfers; NBLA had 165 registrations with 31 transfers.

2) Newsletter: Directed Noreen to (1) frequently run the breed standards so is available for judges and breeders; (2) keep frequently running the information of costs of membership, jr. membership, registration and transfers.

3) Website: Nancy reported Katie has been working on updating, changes keep coming! She is looking for ideas/comments from the Board. Question = do we want the minutes available on line? It was decided they must be approved minutes, so the ones posted will always been a meeting or two behind time. Katie is also looking for photos. (Note: Di received some for the calendar, maybe forward onto Katie

4) ABLA Signs: Sue research costs – she can get 10-20 for $48.31 each. Greg suggested Rob Martin from Virginia (he was at Louisville) for signs (website: stoneyfork@stoneyfork.com) 18"x24" sign one side $60, two sides $85 (aluminum signs). Greg to contact him to see what kind of deal could give us and report at next meeting.

5) Board members missing meetings: Greg reported he had received “concerns” about directors missing three or more consecutive meetings. It was decided by Board that Greg will call the directors involved to discuss with them personally and email the Board with results.

6) T-shirts: How is sale going? Asked Noreen to include picture, etc. in newsletter if room. Also – we can put this information on the website.

New Business:
A.) Greg explained his thoughts on the proposed committees which he had included in the agenda for the meeting and invited everyone’s input and thoughts. He suggested, when appropriate, to have members on the committees but should include at least one or two board members on each committee, and each committee to be five people, if possible. The following discussed;

1) Finance Committee: The purpose: The duties of this committee are to help the Treasurer plan a budget for 2006 estimating funds available for operating. Expenditures to include Advertising, Annual Meeting Expense, National Show Expense, Cost of Newsletter & Websites, Insurance Coverage, Premium Fund and other expenditures brought before ABLA. Committee members: Sue, Cynthia, and Jon.

2) Promotion & Publicity Committee: The purpose: The purpose of this committee is to further enhance the image & knowledge about the Border Leicester breed. Duties will include placing both paid advertising and free publicity. Develop paid advertising program to appear, but not limited to ASI News, Shepherd Magazine, The Banner and Sheep! magazines. Plan a budget for a year-round program. Free publicity is offered by The Banner and Shepherd Magazines. Both print monthly breed notes at no cost. Encourage a different director to write notes and news for submission each month. Committee members: Polly, Noreen & Greg.

3) Annual Meeting Committee: The purpose: To help set up the Annual Meeting to be held at 6:30 p.m. (approximate if show is completed) Saturday, May 6, 2006 in the Market Lamb show ring at Maryland Sheep & Wool Festival. Both the time and place have been reserved and on the schedule in the Maryland Sheep & Wool Festival book. Committee will set up refreshments or meal, gather door prizes and extend hospitality at the show. Also help set up ABLA booth. It was noted that ABLA breeders in the Maryland area who have helped in the past include Cathy Schiff, Jennifer Bierhuizen and Nancy Weik. We budgeted $75.00 last year, Nancy Weik organized. Nancy Smith & Sue coordinated it the year before. Greg has spoken with breeders in area and they are willing to do. Committee Members: Jennifer Bierhuizen and Cathy Schiff for food, etc; Nancy Weik for promotional booth; Greg will be Board member representative on this committee. He will contact all three people.

4) National Northeast Border Leicester Show at The Big E Committee: The purpose: Committee will help with hospitality, refreshments, and door prizes. Organize a social gathering as a prelude the 2007 National Show at The Big E. It was noted: The Big E is offering nearly $3,400 in premiums for Border Leicesters at the 2006 Show. This is more than any other show in the country. New this year are classes for Natural Colored Border Leicesters, including ram lambs (8 placings); yearling ewes (8 placings & 4 pairs); ewe lambs (8 placings & 4 pairs); and flock (4 placings). These classes will be interspersed with the whites – breeders can show in both divisions, 12 head maximum entries per exhibitor. Committee members: Polly, and she will recruit Barbara Thompson and Sally Barney (hopefully).
5) **Western District Show Committee**: The purpose: To help organize special functions in conjunction with a special Border Leicester Show. Help build excitement and attendance with exhibitor’s awards, refreshments, door prizes or whatever. Committee members: Jon, Cynthia, Di, and Archie.

6) **New York Bred Ewe Sale Committee**: To help JoAnne Tuncy with the October show and festivities. The Border Leicester is the featured breed at the New York Bred Ewe Sale in Rhinebeck, NY, October 20, 21 & 22 2006. Activities include both a show & sale in conjunction with the New York Bred Ewe Sale. In addition, Border Leicesters also have their own show with premiums sponsored by the New York Sheep & Wool Festival. ABLA member JoAnne Tuncy is the Border Leicester Coordinator. She would welcome help from the ABLA board on hospitality, door prizes, social gathering, etc. Committee member to help Joanne: Noreen (recruit more if needed)

7) **Newsletter & Advertising Committee**: The purpose: This Committee will assist Noreen Atkins in advertising sales and getting articles for the newsletter. Committee members: Noreen, Greg, Sue, Nancy Smith, and Polly.

Respectfully submitted,

Polly Hopkins, Secretary of Meeting
(in Di’s absence)

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**CALL FOR THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN BORDER LEICESTER ASSOCIATION**

The ABLA Annual Meeting will be held at the Maryland Sheep and Wool Festival on Saturday May 6, 2006. The meeting will be held at 6:30 PM in the Market Lamb Show Ring, across from the Border Leicester Breed Display.

At this meeting the newly elected board members will be announced.

Everyone is welcome to attend.

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**Border Leicesters – We’re Hooked**

_By Sally Barney_

My husband Dwight and I are avid, committed Tunis breeders. The Tunis breed has been in our barn for over 30 years and we expect to keep a flock of Tunis for as long as we are able. We love their calm disposition, medium size, and mild tasting lamb. So what are two Tunis breeders doing driving through a rainstorm to Warrenton, VA on New Year’s Day to pick up a load of Border Leicesters?

I blame it on Polly Hopkins, Barbara Thompson and Greg Deakin. If we hadn’t been penned next to them at Eastern States Exposition for two years we never would have thought about Border Leicesters as a breed for us. That was coupled with the fact that those folks can talk Border Leicesters and sell sheep better than any used car dealers I ever met; we were hooked. We almost purchased a ewe at Rhinebeck, but didn’t. After confessing this fact to Barbara Thompson, she did what any good sheep breeder would do; she offered us two of her ewe lambs. We brought the ewes home and sheared them; our hand-spinning neighbor was in seventh heaven. She was sure happy we had Border Leicesters on the Farm.

We fell in love with those two ewes. They had personality plus, they were extremely easy keepers, they had great fleeces with a heck of a carcass underneath, and they were easy to handle; they “talked” to us. They gave a “hello” bleat every time we passed their pen and pasture during the day … not just at meal time. We were “hooked” again; harder this time. Then I made the mistake of going to the ABLA web site. Nancy and Lili Weik had a classified ad listed; they had Border Leicesters for sale. Hadn’t we heard of Overlook Manor Farm? Would we enjoy more Border Leicesters? What about bred ewes? It might have stopped there if Nancy hadn’t been such a good salesperson as well. She was, of course, very enthusiastic about the breed and she got us excited enough to say we would like to look at 10 bred ewes. Ten! What were we thinking? We called friends and checked Nancy out … good news, she had a great reputation and everyone was saying great things about her sheep. Hooked again!

The trip to Virginia was made on New Year’s Day. We wanted to get sheep home before they started lambing. That was something we certainly didn’t want to do on the side of I-81 somewhere in Pennsylvania. Nancy brought us into her barn on a wet muddy morning to see the ewes she had set aside for us. They were the fluffiest sheep I had ever seen. I had never seen a Border Leicester in its full set of clothes before; for a meat sheep breeder it was an eye-opener! The ewes were

(Continued on page 10)
Announcing the Annual Election of the ABLA Board of Directors

The members of the board of directors are elected for a three year term. At this time, the terms of Greg Deakin and Cynthia Coe are expiring. Two additional board members have resigned. Two additional board members will need to be elected to fill out the remaining terms of the directors that have resigned. There is a one year term and a 2 year term that need to be filled. Remember to vote for four candidates.

Ballots are to be returned to:

Di Waibel
9838 South Gribble Road
Canby, OR 97013

Ballots need to be postmarked by April 21, 2006.

The results will be announced at the Annual Meeting that will be held at the Maryland Sheep and Wool Festival on May 6, 2006.

Fees to Increase!

The Board of Directors, in an effort to generate additional funds for breed activities, have voted to raise registration and transfer fees to $5 for each transaction. The fee increase goes into effect on June 1, 2006.

Take advantage of the lower fees still in effect and register your lambs before June 1st.

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Advertising Rates

Display Ads

Per Issue

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4 Issues Prepaid
10% Discount

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Photographs

For best printing quality, photos should be at least 300 dpi. Use a high resolution setting on your camera.

Please include a SASE if you want the photo returned.

Classified Ads

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<td>Winter Issue</td>
<td>December 15th</td>
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Send ads to:
Noreen Atkins
ginlipfarm@yahoo.com
Plan Now To Attend!
The 2nd National Border Leicester Sale
SHOW: Friday Afternoon
JUNE 16
Judge: Larry Mrozinski
Kouts, Indiana
SALE: Saturday Afternoon
JUNE 17
Auctioneer: Gary Saylor
Belle Center, Ohio
ILLINOIS STATE FAIRGROUNDS
SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS

Grand Champion & Top Selling $1350 ewe lamb at last year's sale was consigned from Rhode Island and sold to New Mexico.

Reserve Grand Champion Ram, 2005 NAILE, was purchased in the 2005 National Sale.

Sale sponsored by the American Border Leicester Association

LAST CALL FOR ENTRIES!

Sale Management Service
P.O. Box 500 - Cuba, IL 61427
309/785-5058 - Fax: 309/785-5050
www.bannersheepmagazine.com
Some Thoughts on Wool

By Di Waibel, Mist O Morn Farm, Canby Oregon

Animal fibers are composed of protein. Like human hairs, they are the products of animal growth in the form of a protective coating. They can be damaged by light, bleach, alkali and our friends – the moths. Yarns spun from sheep’s wool have elasticity and resilience and can be dyed easily. Wool is one of the oldest and most universally used textile fiber. Selective breeding has been practiced since Roman days. The primitive mountain sheep had a double coat of wool, a long hairy outer coat which was coarse and a downy under coat. Very few sheep have retained their dual coat.

Like the hairs on humans, wool fibers grow from follicles in the skin. Each fiber is composed of three layers; an outer layer of overlapping scales; a middle layer, the cortex; and a central core or medulla. The central core is sometimes lacking in very fine wool fibers. The scales, which overlap pointing toward the tip of the fiber, give wool its binding quality. The scales allow wool fibers to catch and hold one another. Longer fibers, which are coarser, have fewer and flatter scales. Felting occurs when the scales open and expand as the fiber either absorbs water, is rubbed excessively or there is a sudden temperature change. The scales then become permanently interlocked and felting occurs. We have all had one or two of those animals when sheared, the whole fleeces comes off in a felted mess. Makes a good dog bed and that’s about all. I have also found they make good lamb coats if you need to keep a little one warm. They also make good insoles for your feet.

The first shearing of an animal is called the lamb’s fleece which is the softest, finest fleece the animal will produce. The second shearing is considered the best. Sometimes you will find an animal that will consistently produce a good, high quality fleece for many years, but usually there is a falling off in quantity and fineness after the third year.

The overall fleece itself can be easily damaged by what the animal eats, whether or not it has been healthy… a high fever can produce a break in the wool that will totally destroy the fleece for any use whatsoever unless the fleece is exceptionally long and the break is near the end. You can test the strength of the fleece by taking a small group of fibers, stretching them out between your hands, and, while grasping the two ends, snap the fibers in an attempt to break them. Weak spots will give and break. Sometimes you will find weak spots just in certain parts of the fleece while the rest remains a usable fleece. Do check your fleeces before deciding how you want to market them since a weak fleece turns into a nightmare and is usually no good for a handspinner. The sides of the fleece generally are the most desirable parts of a fleece for a handspinner to use. The rest of the fleece needs to be skirted to remove all the undesirable parts.

Lamar Leicesters

Breeders of White Border Leicesters With Length, Depth & Width

Weik OMF 2592 Supreme Champion Border Leicester at the National Western Sheep Show!

Thank you Nancy & Lili Weik of Overlook Manor Farm, for giving us the opportunity to purchase 3 top ewe lambs and an outstanding ram lamb.

I would like to thank Chelsea, Taylor, Cody, The Jim Gall Crew and The Tecker Family for their help at the National Western.

Thank you Frank & Barb Hintzche for bringing such an outstanding ewe to the National Sale. She has done a tremendous job for us.

We want to thank all of our buyers. We are looking forward to a super lamb crop in 2006. Come see us for show or breeding stock.

Lamar Leicesters
580 Sioux Street
Lamar, Nebraska 59023
308-882-3949
lamarleicester@chase3000.com
as indicated below. Sort the fleece by spinning count if you want your finished project to be more even.

The dotted line indicates the portion of the fleece to save while the outer part should be discarded prior to putting the wool in your wool bag. If you really want to keep your animals clean in order to sell the fleece at a handsome price, it is necessary to keep a coat on them to keep the trash from accumulating in the fleece. Handspinners have become quite picky about the condition of the fleeces they buy due to the supply of fleeces available. Unfortunately, Border Leicesters have a tendency to grow so much fleece they can sometimes mat with a coat on during summer warm heat.

On most coarse-wool animals, the fleece at the front shoulder will be where you find the finer crimp. As you move towards the rear of the animal you will note the fleece may change to a somewhat coarser crimp. The biggest problems will come in either the hip or the belly-line area. The hip may show a much coarser fleece or a lot of kemp, which is coarse and dull. The wool should run well into the belly area and if you see it changes from a distinct crimp to more fuzz, a judge will also take this into account. As you can see on the animal below, there is no distinct “belly line” where the wool changes noticeably.

I have read that there is less uniformity of wool structure in the coarser breeds than in the fine wool sheep. I do know it takes a lot of work and careful breeding to get a very uniform fleece from front to back and down over the belly coarse-wool sheep.

Take a sample lock from the front, sides, hip, and belly line of your animal. See how close you come to having all four areas fall within the same spinning count. It is also important to have a good “handle” on the fleece. Does it feel soft or harsh to the touch when you look through the fleece? Does it have a dull look or a bright shiny look? All these will make a difference to someone buying a handspinning fleece as well as to judge.

Another thing you should know about a fleece is whether or not there are cross fibers in the fleece. This is easily detected if you wash a piece of the fleece and instead of holding it’s shape it all of a sudden explodes into a fleece with each fiber going in a different direction. This is not a good thing and spinners will end up with a yarn that looks the same way....going in all directions. It is my firm belief this is a hereditary problem so I never keep rams or ewes that produce that type of fleece. I firmly believe the fleece is the hardest item to correct in a breeding animal.

A good investment is a small magnifying glass.

Take a section of your fleece from the front, middle and back of your animal and look at it under a magnifying glass. It will surprise you.

The relationship between counts, crimp, and microns are shown in this table:

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</tbody>
</table>

The count to which we are accustomed is the Bradford worsted count- a wool of 60s count is one from which the mill can spin 60 skeins of yarn, each skein being 560 yards long, from one pound of combed wool- spun to its limit.

The crimps per 2.5 cm are those which have been found to equate, in general, with wools of different spinning counts.
Tips Corner

Member Diana Jarnutowski uses this recipe to make a drench for any ewes that are developing pregnancy disease.

“Go-Juice”
2 cups Olive Oil
1 cup propylene glycol
1/4 cup of amino acids
1/4 cup of electrolytes
1/2 cup of Cal-dextro
1 cup of molasses

Shake gently to mix drench.
Give 2-4 oz when necessary
Keep refrigerated.
Abortion

There are many, many infectious causes of abortion, most of which are zoonotic, meaning that if you handle weak or dead fetuses or placentas with bare hands you may get sick. Diagnosis requires laboratory examination of the fetus and placenta; paired serology may be helpful. While awaiting lab results, your veterinarian might consider treating with long-acting tetracycline subcutaneously at 20 mg/kg every 3 days.

Toxoplasmosis causes abortion at any stage of pregnancy, mummification of fetuses, weak neonates, and white spots in cotyledons of the placenta. Keep the farm and feeds free of young kittens.

Chlamydiosis causes abortion in the last 4-6 weeks of gestation. Intercotyledonary areas of the placenta are thick and the lab detects acid fast organisms. Animals abort at the pregnancy following exposure. They also shed the organism in vaginal secretions when in estrus, so animals that abort with this disease should be culled. Vaccine must be given before pregnancy begins to be effective. Campylobacteriosis is more common in sheep than goats, and the vaccine is helpful in the face of an outbreak. Other causes of abortion include listeriosis (especially from silage or haylage), salmonellosis, leptospirosis, Q fever, and Cache Valley virus.

Nutritional deficiencies such as iodine or selenium deficiencies can also cause abortion in small ruminants. Furthermore, goats stressed by poor nutrition (poor quality hay, not being able to get grain because of competition) may abort before they die of starvation. Check the body condition of animals that abort. If the hay is poor, buy better hay or at the very least allow the animals to sort through a large amount of hay each day to get the best of a bad lot.

Pregnancy Toxemia

Ewes and does in the last month or so of pregnancy may have difficulty meeting the nutritional demands imposed by multiple fetuses. Signs of pregnancy toxemia include abnormally small fecal pellets (an indication that the animal is eating poorly), reluctance to rise, self-isolation from the flock, or teeth grinding. Late pregnant animals that are off feed should be checked for ketones in the urine, using commercial test strips or pills. The pill or strip turns purple when ketone bodies are present. Urine can be collected when the ewe or doe rises as a person enters the pen, or the ewe’s nostrils can be held closed for up to 45 seconds to induce urination. Many animals with pregnancy toxemia are very dehydrated, and in addition the bladder may be empty, so release the sheep before it dies of suffocation! Holding the nose shut to induce urination is not commonly tried on goats.

Initial treatment of sheep or goats with pregnancy toxemia begins with 2 ounces (60 ml) of propylene glycol orally 2 to 3 times a day or 45 to 60 ml of a commercial product such as Energy Malt® orally twice a day. Additional supportive treatments are 60 ml of calcium borogluconate subcutaneously divided into 4 sites, mixed B vitamins or thiamine, and intravenous dextrose (60 ml of 50% solution diluted to slightly less than 500 ml in sterile water). Animals that are acidic and dehydrated will benefit from large volumes of intravenous fluids with added sodium bicarbonate. Antibiotics are indicated if the fetuses may have died. If the ewe or doe is unresponsive and unable to rise, the prognosis is grave. If the animal is not eating by the next morning a C section may be attempted to try to save its life. If there is partial response and the last possible breeding date is known, induction of parturition with 20 or 25 mg of dexamethasone may be attempted if the ewe has reached day 139 of pregnancy or the doe has reached day 141. Induction requires approximately 48 hours, and will come too late for severely affected animals. Goats but not sheep can be induced with prostaglandin (10 mg of Lutalyse®) and kidding or abortion typically occurs in 30 to 36 hours.

Prevention of pregnancy toxemia in animals pregnant with two or more lambs requires supplying the protein and energy needs of the dam and the developing fetuses without causing a grain overload/indigestion situation. The secret is good quality forage, with supplementation of perhaps a pound of grain per ewe per day the last 3 to 4 weeks of pregnancy. The grain needs to be introduced gradually and with ample feeder space. Yearlings should be fed separately from adults to minimize competition. Older animals that have lost molars may need a pelleted roughage source to supply their nutritional needs. Unless pets, cull them instead of rebreeding.

Hypocalcemia

Although it is rare for sheep to have a hypocalcemic episode similar to milk fever of dairy cows at the time of lambing, late pregnant and heavily lactating ewes are especially susceptible to calcium deficiency. Hypocalcemia may be precipitated by exercise, as when the sheep are driven in from pasture or chased by dogs. The sheep becomes too weak to continue or to get up and may lie on its sternum with the hind limbs extended out behind it. Often the head is held low with neck extended, and the breathing is labored as if pneumonia were present. Fecal

(Continued on page 12)
output and rumen contractions are decreased and a mild bloat may be observed. Ewes that are calcium deficient at the time of lambing may be slow to expel their lambs, such that dystocias or stillbirths result. Does can also become hypocalcemic at parturition but dairy does more commonly “crash” at 3 or 4 weeks into lactation.

Treatment of hypocalcemia requires immediate administration of calcium to restore muscle function before the animal dies of bloat or heart failure. A commercial 23% calcium borogluconate solution is used; avoid the combination products with phosphorus and dextrose added. A veterinarian will usually give 60 ml (cc) intravenously to a ewe that is unable to rise, but this must be done very slowly to avoid provoking potentially fatal irregularities of the heart beat. Less severe cases or instances where the diagnosis is not certain are handled with 60 ml of the 23% solution given subcutaneously, in four sites such as high and low behind the shoulders on each side. Goat owners report that Tums® antacid pills are readily accepted by their animals and provide a calcium source in times of emergency or heavy production, as each pill contains 500 mg of calcium. By comparison, 500 ml of the injectable 23% calcium gluconate solution contains 10.7 g of calcium and the 60 ml sheep dose contains 1284 mg.

Prevention of hypocalcemia may require supplementing the deficient diet of late pregnant and lactating animals by addition of dicalcium phosphate to the trace mineral mix offered on pasture. Grain rations formulated for lactating ewes and does usually contain supplemental calcium. In dairy cattle feeding, alfalfa is often avoided in the diet of dry cows, originally because it was believed to be too high in calcium and more recently because high potassium levels in heavily fertilized alfalfa interfere with magnesium absorption, and low magnesium then induces hypocalcemia. If dairy sheep are being fed alfalfa hay or haylage from cow dairy farms, avoid feeding forages with a potassium concentration substantially above 1% on a dry matter basis. Based on recommendations for dairy cattle, the potassium to magnesium ratio in the ration in late pregnancy should not exceed 4:1.

**Normal Parturition**

Despite the frequency of multiple births, most ewes and does complete parturition without assistance. Softening and total disappearance of the ligaments around the base of the tail is a good indication that parturition will occur in the next 12 hours. The mother often waits until the barn is quiet and may isolate herself from the flock or others may back away to give her room.

**Correction of Dystocia**

As a guide for when to interfere, use the 30-30-30 rule. If a ewe or doe goes into labor or part of the fetus or placenta shows, allow 30 minutes for delivery to be completed before examining the dam. An exception would be if the lamb or kid is yellow with meconium, indicating that it is already short of oxygen and needs to be delivered rapidly. If everything appears to be in normal position and posture, allow a further 30 minutes before delivering the lamb or kid. If the mother has had one or more fetuses unassisted but an additional fetus is believed to be present (part visible, further straining, fetus ballotable through the abdominal wall) allow a further 30 minutes to elapse before delivering the next fetus.

It is imperative to wash the vulva (use a mild dish detergent or betadine), wear a sterile glove (for protection of the ewe or doe as well as for protection of the examiner from zoonotic diseases), and use plenty of lubricant when examining the birth canal or manipulating a fetus. A head snare (available from many supply catalogs as a “lamb puller”) is very useful for correcting a head back position. Most lambs and kids can be delivered in either anterior (head first) or posterior (hind feet first) presentation with one limb retained. Swing the lamb, clear its nose, and place it in front of the dam. Check for an additional fetus, and follow up with antibiotics if any major manipulation was required. If you pull one, pull the rest.

The next two paragraphs are for your veterinarian. Do not hesitate to cut off a swollen head with a scalpel blade if the fetus is dead and room is needed to retrieve a retained front limb. Subcutaneous fetotomy techniques quickly remove limbs of tangled dead twins and triplets. Cut through the skin encircling the leg just above the carpus and it will be easy to pull off the front limb of a rotten fetus. Reposition the dam (roll over or elevate the hindquarters) to aid manipulation or repulsion of the fetus. Flunixin (Banamine®, 1 ml per 100 pounds IV or SC) is used for pain relief. A lidocaine - xylazine epidural early in a dystocia will provide analgesia, limit straining, and simplify a C-section if surgery is ultimately required. Antibiotics by injection are indicated after a difficult dystocia or delivery of emphysematous fetuses.

Caesarian sections on small ruminants are relatively easy to perform. Left flank, right flank, and ventral midline approaches (directly in front of the udder) have all been used. Surgery can be done standing or down. Likewise, the anesthesia can be supplied with a line block, inverted L block, paravertebral block (1 ml lidocaine above and below the tips of the transverse processes of L1, L2, and L4), epidural injection of lidocaine with xylazine, or gas anesthesia. Avoid xylazine tranquilization of the dam if possible, as pulmonary alveolar hemorrhage and depression of both dam and fetuses are likely adverse sequelae. A blindfold
is very helpful for restraining small ruminants. Normally all fetuses are removed through one incision. If fetuses are fresh and the uterus intact at the time of surgery, the prognosis for rebreeding is good.

**Prolapses**

A prolapsed uterus is easily replaced after a 2 ml epidural (with 2 to 4 mg xylazine in the lidocaine for longer effect), cleansing of the prolapse, and elevation of the hindquarters. Systemic antibiotics and tetanus prophylaxis are advised, but the animal usually breeds back and the prolapse does not recur at the next parturition. Prolapsed vagina may have a hereditary component or be linked to a very short tail dock in sheep. Prolapsed vaginas frequently repeat (40%) in the next gestation, so cull the dam and its offspring. A plastic paddle (“bearing retainer”) or rope truss permits unassisted parturition. If a suture is placed across the vulva to keep the prolapse in, very close supervision will be required.

**Neonatal Care**

Human involvement during indoor lambing or kidding begins with “Clip, Dip, Strip, Sip”. Shorten the umbilical stump with scissors if it is long and dip the umbilicus into 7% tincture of iodine. A film canister holds the right amount of iodine and avoids contamination of a larger stock bottle. Strip the plugs out of each teat so that the lamb or kid doesn’t have to suck very hard to get its first drink, then leave mother and young together but watch closely that the neonate actually sucks. A lamb or kid that has eaten will have a bulging belly when it is held up by the front legs. If the forage locally is selenium deficient and the dams have not been adequately supplemented throughout pregnancy, an injection of vitamin E/selenium may improve the strength and immune function of the newborn.

The ewe needs time and protection from interference (lamb stealing) while she licks her lambs dry and learns to recognize and count them. The lambs have to find the udder and learn to recognize their mother. Counting is difficult for sheep, so the ewes are typically kept in a claiming pen for one day for every lamb being raised. Thus a ewe with a single is released to the mixing pen after one day, a ewe with twins stays two days, and the ewe raising triplets is given three days to figure everything out.

A normal, dry neonate that is nursing well can withstand very cold temperatures. Shearing the ewe prelambing encourages her to seek a sheltered spot to lie down and permits heat transfer from mother to the offspring lying beside it. The weak lamb or kid may benefit from a knitted sweater, old sock with the toe cut out, or a sweatshirt sleeve as a coat. Cut holes for the front legs and provide a slit ventrally for urination by the male. The warmth goes with the lamb wherever it goes and there is no danger of a barn fire. In rainy climates, plastic raincoats have been used successfully to keep young lambs alive in wet cold spring weather. The coat may only stay on a few days or weeks but certainly saves lives if the weather is bad.

Lambs are occasionally grafted onto a different mother. A slime graft is performed by rubbing birth fluids or placenta onto an orphan lamb and putting that lamb in front of the ewe that delivered a dead lamb or a single and has enough milk for another lamb. Acceptance may be improved by placing a gloved fist into the dam’s vagina for several minutes, then popping the hand out to simulate passage of another fetus. A skin graft is performed by cutting the skin off the ewe’s own dead lamb and putting the skin onto an orphan as a coat. The coat is removed a few days later after the ewe’s milk has passed through the lamb. An older and vigorous orphan can have its limbs tied together to make it flop around more like a neonate. Tying or stanchioning the ewe so it can’t evade or head butt the lamb may also lead to adoption after a few days to a week or more.

**Colostrum management**

If kids and lambs are dam reared, nutrition of the doe must be good if enough colostrum is to be produced. A little colostrum should be stripped from each teat by hand to ensure that dry plugs in the teats do not prevent suckling and that mastitis is not present. Obviously, if the lambs or kids are nursing their dams normally you have no way to know how much they are drinking _ just that they are active, not hunched, and look full. If lambs die of starvation at 24 hours but the mother’s udder is full of colostrum at that point, check for protein deficiency in the diet, leading to delayed colostrum production.

If the udder is over full or unbalanced, enough colostrum should be stripped out to make sucking easier for the neonates. This colostrum can be tube fed to weak or slow to nurse lambs or kids or can be frozen in 240 ml (1 cup) quantities for later use in other lambs or kids.

When artificially reared, the lamb or kid should consume 1 ounce of colostrum per pound body weight three times during the first 24 hours. Thus an 8 pound lamb would receive 8 ounces (about 240 ml) every 8 hours for 3 feedings if hand fed. In metric circles, the protocol commonly proposed is 50 ml colostrum per kg four times the first day. Owners with lots of time can divide this into more, smaller feedings. The first feeding should be given as soon as possible (tube fed if necessary), and certainly within 6 hours after birth. When triplets or quadruplets are born, the smaller size of the neonate predisposes it to chilling while it may be weaker or even premature when compared with a single or twin. Additionally, the dam may not have enough colostrum during the first few hours after delivery to adequately feed a large litter. When
Hypothermia and Hypoglycemia

The lamb or kid that is not licked dry by its mother quickly becomes chilled and looks slightly hunched. The neonate with hypothermia needs to be dried off and warmed up. The brown fat around the heart and kidneys that supplies nonshivering heat production is often exhausted by 5 hours if no colostrum is consumed. Then hypoglycemia (low blood sugar) develops in addition to the initial hypothermia. The neonate with hypothermia needs to be dried off and warmed up. Hypoglycemia requires hand rearing of the distressed lamb or kid. It cries plaintively and is suffering from starvation.

If a lamb has a temperature of 99 to 102°F (mild hypothermia), it should be dried off and fed by stomach tube. The ewe and lamb should be provided with shelter. If the lamb’s temperature is below 99°F and it is less than 5 hours old, it should be tube fed before being returned to its dam. Rewarming can be done in a box or dog crate with warm air forced through it, monitoring the temperature with a thermometer to avoid overheating. This is preferable to a simple heat lamp, which may overheat one side of the neonate or start a barn fire if knocked down. Another method of rewarming used by some producers is to place the lamb in a water-tight plastic bag, tied around the neck, and submerge all but the head into warm water. It is also possible to heat several large bath towels in the clothes dryer, turn the drier off, and install the chilled lamb into the warm nest of towels. If one lamb in a litter needs to be revived, remove the entire litter so that the mother is more apt to accept the treated one when it is returned along with its siblings.

If the cold lamb is older than 5 hours but able to hold its head up, it should be dried and tube fed, then rewarmed until the temperature rises above 99°F and tube fed again, then returned to the ewe. If the hypothermic lamb is over 5 hours old and unable to hold its head up it needs an injection of intraperitoneal dextrose before it is rewarmed. After warming it should be tube fed and returned to its mother or transferred to a weak lamb unit.

To stomach tube a neonate, an 18 French red rubber feeding tube is inserted through the mouth to the level of the last rib. No mouth gag is needed in the neonate and the stomach tube can be palpated between the trachea and the cervical vertebrae when positioned properly. A 60 cc dosing syringe fits on the stomach tube. Colostrum or milk can be delivered by gravity, using the barrel of the syringe as a funnel, or can be injected slowly.

The intraperitoneal glucose given with a 1 inch 20 gauge needle, one inch lateral and one inch caudal to the umbilicus. The lamb is suspended by its front limbs during injection. Using a 20% solution of dextrose warmed to body temperature, administer 25 ml to a small lamb, 35 ml to a medium lamb, and 50 ml to a large lamb. Follow with a subcutaneous injection of long acting antibiotic. Now rewarmed the lamb and feed it. Do not use this technique on an older lamb with enteritis and diarrhea, as peritonitis is likely to develop.

Post-colostrum Feeding of the Neonatal Dairy Kid

Goat kids can thrive on goat milk (dam fed or bottle/pan fed), whole cow milk, or high quality goat, lamb, or calf milk replacers. In general, the milk replacer should be 16 to 24% fat and 20 to 28% protein, with milk based protein more digestible than plant protein sources. The milk replacer may be fed warm or cold, but quantities need to be increased in the face of cold ambient temperatures or suboptimal housing conditions. By 1 week of age, the dairy kid can do well on 2 or 3 feedings of warm milk per day totaling 1 liter, with a maximum of 1.5 to 2 liter offered by 2 weeks of age. Concentrate is fed to permit continued good growth while the milk intake remains constant until weaning when a body weight of approximately 22 pounds (10 kg) has been achieved.

Necropsy Examination

Whenever possible, veterinarians and producers should necropsy neonates that are found dead or die within the first few days. Wear protective gloves and allow for safe disposal of the bodies afterwards. Recording the weight of the lamb or kid and whether it is a single, twin, or higher multiple is useful for monitoring nutrition of the dam and possible presence of an abortion disease that interferes with transplacental transfer of nutrients. Absence of copious brown fat around the heart and kidneys and no milk in the abomasum suggest a nutritional or other management problem. If the animal has eaten, an infectious disease such
as pneumonia or septicemia is more likely to be present and submission of further lambs or kids for a full necropsy by a pathology service may be warranted. A large yellow fetus with a swollen head probably died of dystocia. If there is no evidence of dystocia but the lungs of the fetus do not float in water, it was stillborn and might reflect an abortion disease. Placenta and dam’s blood will need to be submitted along with the fetus to the diagnostic laboratory in order to obtain an adequate workup. Fetal lung and abomasal contents are appropriate for culture of *Campylobacter*, but smears of the placenta will be needed to diagnose chlamydiosis.

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In Memoriam
Bob Millikan
May 29, 1931 to February 20, 2006

By Bill Koeppel

Complications arising from Alzheimer’s claimed Bob Millikan on February 20th. Sheep people, especially Border Leicester sheep people, lost a good friend. Those of us who knew Bob understand the nature of his contributions to the sheep business. Even those who did not personally know him have benefited from his years of involvement with both Border Leicesters and Corriedales. Bob’s greatest gift was that he always had time for you, whether you were an oldster or a youngster.

I was struck during his funeral by the number of “young” people in their teens, twenties, thirties and forties, some who had flown across country or driven long distances, to share how he had affected their lives, both recently and years ago. Their recurrent theme was that he took the time. The time to teach them honesty in all they do, the time to teach them the love of the animals and the time to listen to their problems.

Bob was from Noblesville, Indiana. He and his wife Ivalou raised their two sons Gary and Gerry in a house across the street from where he had been born. In the summer of 2004 symptoms noticed in earlier months prompted a thorough physical that diagnosed his Alzheimer’s disease. With the help of Gerry and Gary and their families, Ivalou cared for Bob at home until his move in November to a nearby nursing facility. While at home he was physically strong and with supervision was able to continue helping with barn chores.

In addition to his influence on young people, one of Bob’s legacies from nearly sixty years in the sheep business will be his refusal to follow fads. Bob’s Corriedales actually looked like Corriedales not small saddle ponies. His Border Leicesters were correct and stylish, not necessarily large. He did not believe that a show judge’s preference for big meant that bigger was better. Those of us who saw him at Maryland, NAILE, the Indiana State Fair and numerous county fairs and 4-H events in Indiana and Ohio will miss him.

He was a dear friend.
AMERICAN BORDER LEICESTER ASSOCIATION
STANDARD OF EXCELLENCE

GUIDE FOR JUDGING BORDER LEICESTER SHEEP
(Appplies to both white & black animals)

HEAD & NECK (10 Points)
NECK:          Moderate length, fitting into shoulder gracefully.

FOREQUARTERS (5 Points)
SHOULDERS:     Well rounded.
    LEGS:     Straight, wide apart, no wool below knees. No rust colored hair. Black hooves.

BODY (15 Points)
CHEST:         Deep & wide but not fat
RIBS:          Well sprung, long showing no signs of excess fat.
BACK:          Broad, long & level. Somewhat narrower in front then rear. Hindquarters should be 1/3 or less in proportion.
WOOL:          Belly & armpits well covered with wool (minimum of skin) & consistent with balance of fleece.

HINQUARTERS (10 Points)
HIPS:          Level, smooth & wide apart
THIGHS:        Deep & full

CONDITION (10 Points)
Animals should be in working condition, well muscled & not overly fat or thin.

GENERAL APPERANCE (10 Points)
STANCE:        Overall appearance to be regal in stature.

WOOL (40 Points)
1. Locks with purled tips ending in a curl.
2. High luster.
3. Minimum of kemp hair.
4. Uniform fleece & belly wool.
5. No black spots in white, no white spots in black wool.
The National Western 2006 Border Leicester Sheep Show.

Submitted by Loretta Rester

The 2006 National Western Show held in Denver Colorado, was the 100 year anniversary of the National Western Stock Show.

The Border Leicester Breed was well represented. There were 5 breeders that I recall, if I missed anyone I am sorry.

Exhibitors included:
Archie Murray and Mina McKinney from Nebraska, Jon Tecker and family from Nebraska, Jim Gall and family from Nebraska, the Krogman family from South Dakota and the Rester family from Colorado.

Linda Kinsel dropped by to see everyone and gave me a lesson on Border Leicester wool. She has tons of knowledge on that subject. I am still trying to comprehend all that she shared with me!

The Border Leicester breed put on a wonderful show and several exhibitors had great displays out around their pens. They had pictures of Border Leicester sheep, samples of wool, roving & yarn set out for people to look at and touch.

As it came down to the finals, Champion Ram against Champion Ewe...(drum roll please)...the outcome… the overall winner was the Champion Ewe belonging to Mina McKinney. She won the $25 donation from the club.

The Resters decided to show Border Leicester wool in the wool show this year. Of course since they were the only ones showing, they made all of the placings. We hope that others will think about sending some wool

(Continued on page 18)
<table>
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Class 006 - Winter Ewe Lamb, born Dec. 1, 2004 - Feb. 28, 2005

Class 007 - Spring Ewe Lamb, born March 1, 2005 and after

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Class 008 - Pair of Ewe Lambs (Border Leicester)

Class CRC02 - Champion & Reserve Champion Ewe

Class 009 - Best Four Head - 4 animals both sexes

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National Western Show
Reserve Champion Ram
Owned by Ronald Krogman and shown by Lane Krogman

Class 010 - Flock

Overall Champion Border Leicester

Weik OMF 2592

(Continued from page 17)

(1 bag or 20) to the National Western Wool Show in January 2007. Let’s get some competition in this area too! We hope that more of you will join us next year at the National Western Open Sheep Show.

If you would like to see the results of the show, go to www.nationalwestern.com. Select: Stock Show, Rodeo & Horse Show. Then select Event Results (listed at the top of the page under wording) scroll down to Open Breeding Sheep.

Currently they do not have Border Leicester’s listed as a separate breed. They are under the Natural Colored & White Hand-spinning Sheep. I have been in contact with the National Western and they hope to have a separate breed listing next year in 2007.
Meadowland Farm Knitted Eyelet Scarf  
(designed by Betsy Freeman)

Materials needed:
1 pair US6 knitting needles  
2 skeins heavy worsted yarn, (approx 270 to 300 yards)

Eyelet Pattern
Row 1: Knit  
Row 2: K 3, P across to the last 3 stitches, K3.  
Row 3: K3, (K2tog, YO) 4 times, K3, (YO, SSK) 4 times,  
K3.  
Row 4: Repeat row 2

Scarf
Cast on 25 stitches and knit 4 rows. Begin eyelet pattern  
and continue until desired length for scarf. (about 60 inches). End by knitting 4 rows. Bind off.

Zig Zag Border
Instead of binding off, work across 5 stitches at a time to  
makes triangles as follows; K5, turn. SSK, K1, K2tog, turn.  
K3, turn. SSK, K1, Pass 1st stitch over 2nd stitch. Cut  
yarn and pull through. Now repeat across the next 5  
stitches.  
For the beginning of the scarf: Pick up 25 stitches across  
the cast on row and repeat the triangular instructions.

Thanks to Sue Johnson for sharing this pattern

New York State Fair  
Border Leicester Results

Yearling Ram - Marilyn Wing  
Intermediate Ram Lamb - Noreen Atkins  
Junior Yearling Ewe- 1) & 2) Noreen Atkins, 3)  
Kevin Kron  
Pair of Yearling Ewes- Noreen Atkins  
Intermediate Ewe Lamb- Noreen Atkins  
Pair of Ewe Lambs- Noreen Atkins  
Mixed Pair - Noreen Atkins  
Flock - Noreen Atkins  
Best Fleece- 1) Noreen Atkins 2) Marilyn Wing 3)  
Kevin Kron  
Champion Ram- Marilyn Wing  
Reserve Champion Ram- Noreen Atkins  
Champion and Reserve Champion Ewe- Noreen Atkins  

(Continued from page 10)

this case, one long drive!) We will be there maybe to  
sell (lambs are still coming), maybe to buy, but defi-

itely to learn! Stop us and say hello, we would love  
to meet you. You will recognize us easily; we will be  
the couple dressed in Tunis clothes looking through  
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Western Washington Fair Border Leicester Show  
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September 9 2005

White Border Leicester Show
Yearling Ram: 1) Don & Barbara Fox, Foxy Farm Critters, Springfield OR.  
Fall Ram Lamb: 1) & 2) Don & Linda Jonasson, Burlington WA  
Spring Ram Lamb: 1) & 3) Cathy Jonasson, Marysville, WA; 2) & 4) Don & Barbara Fox, Foxy Farm Critters, Springfield OR.  
Pair of Ram Lambs: 1) Cathy Jonasson, Marysville, WA; 2) Don & Linda Jonasson, Burlington WA; 3) Don & Barbara Fox, Foxy Farm Critters, Springfield OR.  
Grand Champion Ram: Don & Barbara Fox, Foxy Farm Critters, Springfield OR.  
Reserve Champion Ram: Cathy Jonasson, Marysville, WA  

Yearling Ewe: 1) & 2) Don & Linda Jonasson, Burlington, WA; 3) & 4) Cathy Jonasson, Marysville, WA; 5) Don & Barbara Fox, Foxy Farm Critters, Springfield OR.  
Pair of Yearling Ewes: 1) Don & Linda Jonasson, Burlington, WA; 2) Cathy Jonasson, Marysville, WA; 3) Don & Barbara Fox, Foxy Farm Critters, Springfield OR.  
Fall Ewe Lamb: 1) Don & Linda Jonasson, Burlington, WA; 2) Cathy Jonasson, Marysville, WA; 3) Don & Barbara Fox, Foxy Farm Critters, Springfield OR.  
Spring Ewe Lamb: 1) & 2) Cathy Jonasson, Marysville, WA; 3) Don & Barbara Fox, Foxy Farm Critters, Springfield OR.  
Pair of Ewe Lambs: 1) Don & Linda Jonasson, Burlington, WA; 2) Cathy Jonasson, Marysville, WA; 3) Don & Barbara Fox, Foxy Farm Critters, Springfield OR.  
Grand & Reserve Champion Ewe: Don & Linda Jonasson, Burlington, WA  
Flock: 1) Don & Linda Jonasson, Burlington, WA; 2) Cathy Jonasson, Marysville, WA; 3) Don & Barbara Fox, Foxy Farm Critters, Springfield OR.  
Get of Sire: 1) Don & Linda Jonasson, Burlington, WA; 2) Cathy Jonasson, Marysville, WA  
Best Pair: 1) Don & Linda Jonasson, Burlington, WA; 2) Cathy Jonasson, Marysville, WA; 3) Don & Barbara Fox, Foxy Farm Critters, Springfield OR.  
Premier Exhibitor: Don & Linda Jonasson, Burlington, WA

Black Border Leicester Show
Yearling Ram: 1) Don & Barbara Fox, Foxy Farm Critters, Springfield OR.  
Spring Ram Lamb: 1) & 3) Cathy Johnson, Burlington, WA; 2) & 4) Don & Linda Jonasson, Burlington, WA; 5) Don & Barbara Fox, Foxy Farm Critters, Springfield OR.  
Pair of Ram Lambs 1) Cathy Jonasson, Marysville, WA; 2) Don and Linda Jonasson, Burlington, WA  
Grand Champion Ram: Cathy Jonasson, Marysville, WA.  
Reserve Champion Ram: Don & Linda Jonasson, Burlington, WA  

Yearling Ewe: 1) & 2) Don & Linda Jonasson, Burlington, WA; 3) & 4) Cathy Jonasson, Marysville, WA; 5) Don & Barbara Fox, Foxy Farm Critters, Springfield OR.  
Pair of Yearling Ewes: 1) Don & Linda Jonasson, Burlington WA; 2) Cathy Jonasson, Marysville, WA; 3) Don and Barbara Fox, Foxy Farm Critters, Springfield OR.  
Fall Ewe Lamb: 1) Don & Linda Jonasson, Burlington, WA  
Spring Ewe Lamb: 1) Don & Linda Jonasson, Burlington, WA, 2) & 3) Cathy Jonasson, Marysville, WA; 4) & 5) Don & Barbara Fox, Foxy Farm Critters, Springfield OR.  
Pair of Ewe Lambs: 1) Don & Linda Jonasson, Burlington WA; 2) Cathy Jonasson, Marysville, WA; 3) Don & Barbara Fox, Foxy Farm Critters, Springfield OR.  
Grand & Reserve Champion Ewe: Don & Linda Jonasson, Burlington, WA  
Flock: 1) Don & Linda Jonasson, Burlington, WA; 2) Cathy Jonasson, Marysville, WA; 3) Don & Barbara Fox, Foxy Farm Critters, Springfield OR.  
Young Flock: 1) Don & Linda Jonasson, Burlington OR; 2) Cathy Jonasson, Marysville, WA; 3) Don & Barbara Fox, Foxy Farm Critters, Springfield OR.  
Get of Sire: 1) Don & Linda Jonasson, Burlington, WA; 2) Cathy Jonasson, Marysville, WA; 3) Don & Barbara Fox, Foxy Farm Critters, Springfield OR.  
Best Pair: 1) Don & Linda Jonasson, Burlington, WA; 2) Cathy Jonasson, Marysville, WA; 3) Don & Barbara Fox, Foxy Farm Critters, Springfield OR.  
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Need to Contact Associated Sheep Registry?

Karey Claghorn  
Associated Sheep Registry  
15603 173rd Ave.  
Milo, IA 50116  
Phone: (641)942-6402  
Fax: (641)942-6502  
Email: kclaghorn@earthlink.net
ATTENTION ABLA MEMBERS

Your Board of Directors works hard and conducts monthly teleconference meetings. If you have an idea to help promote Border Leicesters or wish to address the board about a subject of your concern, call Greg Deakin, Association President, at (309) 785-5058 and he will assign a time for you to call in to the next conference call. Your Board will listen and visit with you at that time.
Welcome to the American Border Leicester Association

Any resident of the U.S. or Canada who owns or is interested in Border Leicesters may become a member of the American Border Leicester Association by application and payment of a $20.00 US denomination membership fee. A $15.00 junior membership application is available for those members 18 years and under. Please be sure to send membership dues to Sue Johnson, ABLA Treasurer, not to Associated Sheep Registry.

Both white and natural colored border Leicesters are eligible for registry with the ABLA. Colored sheep, as well as black factored white animals, are identified in the ABLA Flock book and on their registration certificate, by the letter “B” following the registration number. In addition, breeders of the natural colored/black factored animals are identified in our membership directory by the letter “(B)” following their name. This system is of help to those who are raising natural colored sheep, as well as to those who prefer to breed all white Border Leicesters.

To register or transfer a Border Leicester sheep with ABLA, fill out any ABLA application which you may already have. If you do not have such a form, please visit the ABLA website at www.ablasheep.org. You will find a registration form under the heading “Commonly Requested Information”. If you don’t have access to the web site, you may contact Associated Sheep Registry for a copy. Complete all of the required information on the registration application form. Double check the information. If it is not correct, Associated Sheep Registry will mail it back to you for corrections. The cost of registrations and transfers until 6/1/06 is $4.00 per entry if you are a current member. If not the fees are double. After 6/1/06, registration and transfer fees increase to $5.00 per entry. Be sure to include a check made payable to ABLA, for the full amount of the registrations and transfers. Mail the completed form to: Associated Sheep Registry 15603 173rd Avenue Milo, Iowa, 50166 Phone: 641-942-6402 Fax: 641-942-6502 Email: kclaghorn@earthlink.net.

American Border Leicester Association Membership Application

Name:_______________________________________________________________________

Farm/Ranch Name:___________________________________________________________

Street Address:_______________________________________________________________

City/State/Zip:________________________________________________________________

Phone #:___________________________ E mail address:____________________________

Web Address:_______________________________________________________________

Products you would like listed in the directory:____________________________________

____________________________________________________________________________

Flock size:___________# of White Leicesters_________# of Black Leicesters__________

Please Send this form with Your check made out to ABLA to: Sue Johnson, ABLA Treasurer
Your check made out to ABLA to: 579 Baldwin Road
Hinesburg, VT 05461
2006 Year to Date Members

Fazal Ahmad
2451 Camp Brook Rd.
Bethel, VT 05032
802-234-9421
fazalamne@aol.com

Noreen Atkins (B)
Ginlip Farm
Rte#3 Box 3655
Suffolks Products: Breeding roving, blankets, shear-raw wool and

Ricky & Carolyn Beasley (B)
508 Sedgegewood Road
Four Oaks, NC 27524
919-934-2427
basleyrock-

Katrina Benjamin 06
Ewe Sew Special
129 East Grand River Road
Ososo, MI 48867
989-723-2404
kjjk@earthlink.net

Jennifer Bierhuizen (B)
Spirit Hill Farm
17292 Kibler Road
Culpeper, VA 22701
540-829-0806
www.SpiritHillFarms.c om
Products: BL rams and ewes, white and colored

Donald Bischof 16300 S.W. 192nd Ave.
Sherwood, OR 97140

Frank & Pat Bradish 06
Twin Hickory Farm
2522 Adams Road
Kingsville, OH 44048
440-407-9701
thaseapat@aol.com

David & Carolyn Brock (B) 06
Brock Farm
1010 Maurice Street
Twin Falls, ID 83301
208-734-7329
drock@magiclink.com

Katy Cain 06
2212 Black Canyon Road
Ramona, CA 92065
760-789-3531

Harry & Florence Clover 06
Orange Gate Farms
1371 Jadwyn Road
Maurertown, VA 22644
540-459-3414

Cynthia Coe (B) 06

Don a Si Farm
6726 Highway 312
Billings, MT 59105
406-373-6542
dunasi@montanasheep.com
www.montanasheep.co m

Anthony & Kay Cole
Chestnut Grove Farms
1346 Newfound Road
Leicester, NC 28748
828-683-1850
anthonycole@ncsu.edu

Shaw & Lorrie Con-way 06
Conway Family Farm
32116 NE Dial Road
Camas, WA 98607
360-834-0315
conwaylam@juno.com
www.ConwayFamilyFa rm.com
Products: wool products, breeding stock, lamb, soap, goat milk and cheese

Shania Coward
277 Chestnut Street
St. Thomas Ontario Canada, N4R 5N1

Greg & Debora Deakin
Deakin Family Farms
21632 N. Cameron Road
Cuba, IL 61427
309-785-5115
ads.banner@sybertech.net

Jane Furman (B) 06
Cricket Thicket
5938 Old Route 17
DeWittville, NY 14728
716-753-3813
jsfurman@adelphia.net
Products: roving and fleece

Jim Gall 06
2828 West Overland
Scottsbluff, NE 69361
308-632-5909
kedodele@hotmail.co m

Don & Barbara Fox (B) 06
Foxy Farm Critters
38061 M. J. Chase Road
Old Fort Sheep Company
Don  Hazen 06
Old Fort Sheep Company
P. O. Box 187
Fort Benton, MT 59442
406-622-5182
email: adhazen@ttc-cmc.net
Products: Wool and rams

Roy & Susan Higginson 06
Ramsden Farm
634 Schuylkill Road
Birdsboro, PA 19508
610-582-6861
orramsden@aol.com
Products: wool, live-stock and meat

Polly and Kevin Hopkins (B) 06
Maybe Tomorrow Farm
494 Evans Road
Chepachet, RI 02814
401-949-4619
khop4811@aol.com
www.maybetomorrowfarm.com
Products: fleeces, rov-
ing, lambs, purebred show stock and market lambs

Steven & Laura Jacobson-Penteces
Sherman Sheep Company
15526-20 Mile Road
Tustin, MI 49688
231-829-3460
shermansheep@earthlink.net

Robert & Diana Jarutowski
Barani Acres
N7231 Butchli Drive
Stephenson, MI 49887
906-788-4315
crankvaliee@hotmail.com
Products: wool & knit wool

Catherine Jonasson
spun yarn
handspun yarn, commercially
fleeces,
Other: Lincoln, miniature cheviots

Zella Jewett (B) (Jr)
P. O. Box 1271
Merlin, OR 97532
541-476-0603
mysheeptoo@aol.com

Susan Johnson (B)
Meadowland Farm
578 Baldwin Road
Hinesburg, VT 05461
802-482-2507
suejohnson@gmvat.net
Products: breeding stock, fleeces, handspun yarn, commercially spun yarn

Catherine Jonasson
BJ's Farm
2912 72nd Drive, NE
Marysville, WA 98270
Breeding stock, fleeces and hides

Don & Linda Jonasson (B)
Jonasson Farm
17543 Peterson Road
Burlington, WA 98233
360-757-6281
jonasson.farm@verizon.net

Ashley Jones (B)
Blackberry Farm
255 Loop Hollow Road
New Tazewell, TN 37825
423-626-0690
rosemavarjoones@centurytel.net
Products: breeding stock, fleece
Other: suffolks

Carole & Yancey Juergenson (B)
Black Market Wools
13348 Orange Blossom Road
Oakland, CA 95611
209-847-1546
quiltednick@hotmail.com
Products: breeding stock and fleeces

Linda Kinsel (B)
6616 East Vine Drive
Fort Collins, CO 80524
970-221-2008
kinsel@verinet.com
Products: breeding stock
Natural & dyed roving

Bill & Linda Koeppl (B)
Cape House Farm
4808 Warren Road
Ann Arbor, MI 48105
734-747-8112
koeppels@peoplepc.com
Products: breeding stock, fleece, roving, petals, spinning wheels & equipment, freezer lamb. We specialize in outstanding fleeces for handspinners

Ronald and Janet Krogman
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White River, SD 57579
605-259-3453
rjbdg@gwtc.net
Products: breeding stock, fleece and locker lambs. Closed flock with high health status. OPP test-negative SFCP certified scrapie-free, genotyped for scrapie risk status

Stephanie Larochelle
Sweet Meadow
457 Battle Street
Webster, NH 03033
603-746-3712
slaro@csd.k12.nh.us
Products: breeding stock, fleeces, breeding stock, and locker lambs

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Box 418
White River, SD 57579
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rjbdg@gwtc.net
Products: breeding stock, fleece, roving, petals, spinning wheels & equipment, freezer lamb. We specialize in outstanding fleeces for handspinners

Kathy Koonce
Rivercroft Farm
RR1, Box 180
Starks, ME 04911
207-696-8203
rivercroft@dialmarine.com
Products: fleece, breeding stock
Other: Romney, corriedale, merino

Kelly Mansfield
Spring Breeze Farm
852 Archer Road
Kearneysville, WV 25430
304-725-8577
kelly@springbreezefarm.com
www.springbreezefarm.com
Products: sheep, wool

Mina McKinney
Lamar Leicesters
8882 E. State Route 95
Cuba, IL 61427
products: breeding stock

Mallory Ketterer (B)
Thistle Hill
199 Tobias Road
Bernville, PA 19506
610-488-7884
thistlehill03@aol.com
Products: breeding stock and fleeces

Linda Kinsel (B)
6616 East Vine Drive
Fort Collins, CO 80524
970-221-2008
kinsel@verinet.com
Products: breeding stock
Natural & dyed roving

Bill & Linda Koeppl (B)
Cape House Farm
4808 Warren Road
Ann Arbor, MI 48105
734-747-8112
koeppels@peoplepc.com
Products: breeding stock, fleece, roving, petals, spinning wheels & equipment, freezer lamb. We specialize in outstanding fleeces for handspinners

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Box 418
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605-259-3453
rjbdg@gwtc.net
Products: breeding stock, fleece and locker lambs. Closed flock with high health status. OPP test-negative SFCP certified scrapie-free, genotyped for scrapie risk status

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Sweet Meadow
457 Battle Street
Webster, NH 03033
603-746-3712
slaro@csd.k12.nh.us
Products: breeding stock, fleeces, breeding stock, and locker lambs

Betty Levin (B)
16 Old Winter Street
Lincoln, MA 01773
781-259-8799
bettylevin@earthlink.net
wool and breeding stock

John and Judy Lewman LT
Spring Creek Farm
6250 Game Farm Road
Minnetrista, MN 55364
952-472-4524
jl6250@visi.com
Products: breeding stock, fleece, pelts and market lambs. Closed flock with high health status. OPP test-negative SFCP certified scrapie-free, genotyped for scrapie risk status, Straight Canadian bloodlines. Full production/performance records available

Kelly Mansfield
Spring Breeze Farm
852 Archer Road
Kearneysville, WV 25430
304-725-8577
kelly@springbreezefarm.com
www.springbreezefarm.com
Products: sheep, wool

Other: Suffolk

Joe and Judy Miller (B)
Rivercroft Farm
RR1, Box 180
Starks, ME 04911
207-696-8203
rivercroft@dialmarine.com
Products: fleece, breeding stock
Other: Romney, corriedale, merino
lincoln, natural colored.

Svea Miller (B)
S. Miller Black Sheep Farm
585 Old Lake Road
Poultny, VT 05764
802-287-9680
smillerblacksheep-farm@yahoo.com
Products: breeding stock and fleeces

The Mitchell Family (B)
Stonewall Ridge Farm
47454 Dingman Point Road
Alexandria Bay, NY 13607
315-482-9287
tomitch@verizon.net
Products: yarn, hats and mittens, fleece and socks

Mary Anne Mitchell & R. John Olson
Phantasy Farm
P. O. Box 1266
Edgewood, New Mexico 87015
505-281-3431
NCSheep@aol.com

Archie Murray
Lamar Leicesters
580 Sioux Street
Lamar, NE 69023
308-882-3949
lamarleicesters@chase3000.com
Products: breeding stock

Mary Anne Mitchell & R. John Olson
Phantasy Farm
P. O. Box 1266
Edgewood, New Mexico 87015
505-281-3431
NCSheep@aol.com

Ashley Jones (B)
Blackberry Farm
255 Loop Hollow Road
New Tazewell, TN 37825
423-626-0690
rosemavarjoones@centurytel.net
Products: breeding stock, fleece, spinning & weaving tools

Bobbi J. Meritt
Meritt Acres
6209 NW 10th Street
Terrebonne, OR 97760
Telephone: 541-504-4123
bmeritt@apothacare.com
Products: fleece, spinning & weaving tools

Holly Miller (JR)
8882 E. State Route 95
Cuba, IL 61427
products: breeding stock

Joe and Judy Miller (B)
Rivercroft Farm
RR1, Box 180
Starks, ME 04911
207-696-8203
rivercroft@dialmarine.com
Products: fleece, breeding stock
Other: Romney, corriedale, merino
lincoln, natural colored.

Svea Miller (B)
S. Miller Black Sheep Farm
585 Old Lake Road
Poultny, VT 05764
802-287-9680
smillerblacksheep-farm@yahoo.com
Products: breeding stock and fleeces

The Mitchell Family (B)
Stonewall Ridge Farm
47454 Dingman Point Road
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315-482-9287
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Products: yarn, hats and mittens, fleece and socks

Mary Anne Mitchell & R. John Olson
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P. O. Box 1266
Edgewood, New Mexico 87015
505-281-3431
NCSheep@aol.com

Archie Murray
Lamar Leicesters
580 Sioux Street
Lamar, NE 69023
308-882-3949
lamarleicesters@chase3000.com
Products: breeding stock

Mary Anne Mitchell & R. John Olson
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Edgewood, New Mexico 87015
505-281-3431
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Archie Murray
Lamar Leicesters
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Hebron, ME 04238
207-966-3521
winterpast@gwi.net
Maureen Robinson
200 Smyre Road
Zirconia, NC 28791
Juanita Rumley
Desert Rose Farm
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Redmond, OR 97756
541-504-5340
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triplerfarm13@yahoo.com
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Darlington, PA 16115
724-891-1440
ksavage@timesnet.net
JoAnn Scibek
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Battle Ground, WA 98604
360-687-5512
scibekj@aol.com
meat & wool
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www.OregonWool.com
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staylor@ACCS.net
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staylor@ACCS.net
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250-537-4535
willowcrest@saltspring.com
Products: raw fleece, roving, wool bats, Handspun, wool for crafters
Janet Tulloch (B)
Tulloch Farms
28383 Highway 78
Ramona, CA 92065
Joanne L. Tuncy  
Twin Birches  
692 Smithfield Road  
Millerton, NY 12546  
518-789-6113  
ewebe_53@yahoo.com  
Products: Quality breeding stock, Fleeces and roving  
Ray & Sharyn Vandersall (B)  
Greystone Farm  
1128 C. R. 139  
Van Buren, OH 45889  
419-257-3470  
Diana Waibel  
Mist O Morn Farm  
9838 S. Gribble Road  
Canby, OR 97013  
503-266-7156  
momfarm@canby.com  
website: www.mistomornfarm.com  
breeding stock, market lambs and wool  
New Zealand LAI blood stock available  
Lile Weik (B)  
Overlook Manor Farm  
1725 Overlook Trail  
Warrenton, VA 20186  
540-347-2569  
overlookmanorfarm@erols.com  
James and Bonnie Willcock  
Green Acres Farm  
529 State Highway M94 West  
Skandia, MI 49885  
906-942-7088  
greenacressheep@tds.net  
Dan & Susie Wilson  
SuDan Farm  
32285 South Kropf Road  
Canby, OR 97013  
503-651-5262  
susdan@web-ster.com  
USDA Retail lamb, sheepskins, fleece, roving, yarn, blankets, felted products, 
Karen & Richard Zlattner  
Wampercack Creek Farm  
618 County Route 74  
Johnsonville, NY 12094  
518-677-8017  
goatfarmerguy@earthlink.net  
Lambs, Fleeces

ABLA T- Shirts and Patches

Patches $2.00 each  
T-Shirts:  
Style A: $14.00 American Border  
Leicester Association On the front left & Large ABLA Logo on the back  
Style B: $12.00 ABLA Logo on the front left.  
Sizes: Youth Med, Adult Med, Large, & X-Large  
Colors: Grey or Blue

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Shipping: $3 per shirt, $1 per patch

Make the Checks payable to ABLA

Total Due

Ship to: 
Name: Send your order to: Greg Deakin  
Address: P.O. Box 500  
Phone: Cuba, IL 61427
Dates to Remember

April 3, 2006 - Deadline for entries for the National Border Leicester Sale

April 15, 2006 - Entries close for the Empire Spring Classic Sale

May 6 & 7, 2005 - Maryland Sheep and Wool Festival
  - May 6, 2006 Annual Meeting at 6:30 PM in the Market Lamb ring at the Maryland Sheep & Wool Festival

May 13 & 14, 2006 - Sheperd’s Harvest Fiber Fest, Lake Elmo MN 763-441-3452 for more information


June 1, 2006 - Registration and Transfer Fee increase to $5 per head

June 15, 2006- Deadline to submit articles for the summer issue ABLA Quarterly Newsletter

June 16 & 17, 2006 - National Border Leicester Sale, Springfield Illinois


July 14 ,15, 16, 17, 2006 - NEYSS West Springfield MA.

October 21 & 22, 2006 - Dutchess County Sheep and Wool Festival, Rhinebeck, NY. Bred Ewe Sale And Sheep Show. Border Leicesters are the featured breed.