



AMERICAN BORDER LEICESTER ASSOCIATION

THE AMERICAN BORDER LEICESTER ASSOCIATION QUARTERLY NEWS

Fall

2007

Hard Working Youths!

Jessie Thompson

Jessie Thompson and her yearling Border Leicester Sadie who won the overall Supreme Champion Ewe award as well as the Best Fleece in the Border Leicester show at the Oregon Flock and Fiber held the third weekend in September.

Jessie is not yet 7 years old. She started her flock with a bummer lamb a few years ago. She wanted to show Sadie last year as a lamb but she had an eye infection so she had to stay home. This year Jessie had her ready to go. She did all her own training and even learned to do her own fitting to get her ready for the show.

The Oregon Flock and Fiber is an annual show held each fall in September here in Canby that caters to all animals the produce fiber. We had sheep, goats, camelids, some yaks, some camels and lots of vendors. Since it is a fiber-based show the animals are to be judged 60% on the wool with the balance being for confirmation etc. Martin Dally of Super Sires was the judge.

Jessie had the Grand Champion ewe in the Border Leicester class. She won the Best Fleece class and went on to win the overall Supreme champion ewe winning a lovely trophy and \$100 to put in her savings. Sadie came home to visit with the other brood ewes so Jessie will try again next year. This year she had a lovely ram lamb born with an incredible fleece like Sadie's and Jessie has sold him for a breeding ram. Pretty good for someone her age and she has learned to do it all on her own. Good job Jessie.

Di Waibel
Western Director



Recipe for the Perfect Shepherd



Take a flock of sheep, lots of hay,
200 bales of straw, and lots of manure.
Add a sheep show in hot weather
and a cold night lambing in a barn.

Mix with a shepherd's crook
Batter with several mean rams.
Add a pinch of cute lambs.
Pour over manure.

Cool in a rain shower
while moving sheep at 33 degrees.
Until calm, preserving, and hard working.

You can tell its done when
it begins to spin wool.
Dish out, smother in lanolin
serve with lots of yarn.

Written by
Colin Siegmund
ABLA Youth
Grade 7



Advertising Rates

Display Ads

Per Issue

Full Page -----\$75.00
½ Page-----\$45.00
¼ Page-----\$25.00
Business Card -----\$12.00

4 Issues Prepaid (discount)

Full Page -----\$270.00
½ Page-----\$162.00
¼ Page-----\$90.00
Business Card -----\$43.00

Classified Ads

Per Issue

Up to 50 words -----\$10.00
Up to 75 words -----\$15.00
Up to 100 words -----\$20.00

Deadlines for Submission

Fall Issue -----September 15th
Winter Issue -----December 15th
Spring Issue -----March 15th
Summer Issue -----June 15th

Send Ads to:

Sarah Hopkins
P.O. Box 3144
Albany, NY 12203

or Email:
newsletter@ABLA.org

In This Issue

- 3 President's Message
- 4 Basic Immunology
- 5 Washing a Fleece in a Washing Machine
- 5 Prelambing Ewe Management
- 6 Sprains, Bruises and Broken Legs
- 7 Vaccination Principals
- 9 Baby Lamb Processing
- 12 Scenes from The New York Bred Ewe Sale
- 14 "Your neck of the Woods"
- 15 Foot Rot and Foot Scald in Sheep
- 16 National Border Leicester Results
- 19 Membership Application

Letter from the editor...

Hello! I hope everyone's Fall is going well and your ewes are bred. I can't believe it is already November! If you come across any great articles or would like to write one for the upcoming newsletters please let me know! I also still have room available in the next newsletter for business card ads or any other sizes you would like, please take advantage of this great way to promote your sheep! I am also open to any ideas/articles for our future newsletters. Feel free to contact me with ideas or questions newsletter@ablasheep.org.

Sarah Hopkins



Presidents Message

I tip my hat to all the Border Leicester enthusiasts who helped make the 2007 National Show a very rewarding experience. The show was held September 22 at The Big E in West Springfield, Massachusetts. Plenty of outstanding Border Leicesters were exhibited and an excellent crowd was on hand to share the enthusiasm generated by our breed.

Of the 21 different breeds exhibited at The Big E, Border Leicesters ranked fourth in overall numbers exhibited. That ranking is impressive because that includes our placing among all the mainstream meat breeds as well as all of the wool breeds exhibited at the East's most respected sheep show.

In addition to gathering plenty of outstanding Border Leicesters together, much spirited dialogue was exchanged on several Border Leicester topics of interest. Meeting face-to-face with your fellow breeders is a great opportunity and gives everyone in the various "bull sessions" a chance to voice their opinion and share their ideas.

A concern had been raised about wool standards in the Border Leicester breed. With the influx of imported Border Leicester semen from all parts of the world, some fleece variation has been noticed. After reviewing our official breed standards, we appreciate the new genetics which are being brought in if they adhere to American Border Leicester standards.

There is a concern some fleeces are becoming too coarse, some too hairy on the britch, and some too fine. Our standards are solid and what may be good in New Zealand or England may not meet the criteria for our standards here.

In one conversation at the National Show I had with a fellow breeder, the discussion of Border Leicesters in England came up. He was concerned their fleeces were not as attractive as ours and the wool quality was different. I recalled to him a conversation I had in 2005 at the North American International Livestock Exposition with the President of the English Border Leicester Association. After he watched our show in Louisville, Kentucky, he made the comment that our breed was superior to the English Leicesters and he felt they were ruining their breed by their lust to breed for only erect ears. His lament was that all their sound breeding selections were being thrown away just to breed for one trait and that was for erect ears.

The standards written for our breed are satisfactory and we need to stick with them. Re-read our standards on occasion to see if you are still on track in your breeding program.

To our fellow breeders in the West, plans are unfolding to host a National Show in conjunction with the Oregon State Fair in two years. More details will follow as they unfold and we will share the good news as it comes along.

The New York Sheep & Wool Festival on October 19 and 20 was excellent with a great turnout of Border Leicester breeders for both the sale and for the breed show. Border Leicesters posted the third high sale average behind only Oxfords and Southdowns out of the 15 different breeds offered in the sale.

Lambing season is right around the corner, so make sure you are ready. Take advantage of some of these warm fall days to get your barn ready and stock up on everything you need for your first arrivals.

Greg Deakin
President ABLA

ABLA Directors

Greg Deakin (2009), President
P.O. Box 500
Cuba, IL 61427
309-785-5058
ads.banner.sybertech.net

Jon Tecker (2008), Vice President
P.O. Box 548
Parks NE 69041
308-423-2995
jctecker@bwtelcom.net

Polly Hopkins (2007), Treasurer
494 Evans Road
Chepachet, RI 02814
401-949-4619
Khop4811@aol.com

Sally Barney, Recording Secretary
52 Cartland Road
Lee, NH 03824
Sally-Barney@comcast.net

Sue Johnson (2008)
578 Baldwin Road
Hinesburg, VT 05461
suejohnson@gmavt.net

Jennifer Bierhuizen (2009), Jr Coordinator
17292 Kibler Road
Culpeper, VA 22701
540-829-0806
Daedalus6@hotmail.com

JoAnne Tuncy (2008), Promotional Director
692 Smithfield Road
Millerton, NY 12546
518-789-6113
Ewebe53@yahoo.com

Di Waibel
Mist O Morn Farm
9838 S. Gribble Road
Canby, Oregon 97014
Tel: 503-266-7156
momfarm@canby.com

Katie Smith, Webmaster
3307 Spear Street
Charlotte, VT 05445
802-425-5588
webmaster@ablasheep.org

Sarah Hopkins, Newsletter Editor
P.O. Box 3144
Albany, NY 12203
401-787-8316
newsletter@ablasheep.org

Basic Immunology

We often are faced with many options to help control disease. Adequate nutrition, sanitation, isolation and treatment of sick animals are often means that help control or minimize disease. Furthermore, some diseases lend themselves to control by vaccination. In the next few paragraphs we will take a look at the components in the little plastic bottle and how they work to prevent disease.

Antigens and Adjuvants: First of all let us review the components a vaccine. A vaccine is made up of two basic components: one or more antigens and an adjuvant. Antigens are proteins that white blood cells recognize and make antibodies against. This helps the immune system recognize these as foreign and thus allows the immune system to eliminate them from the body. All cells, bacteria and virus contain these antigen proteins on the surface of the cell, bacteria or virus. To make a vaccine the manufacturer purifies these proteins and combines them with an adjuvant. The adjuvant stimulates the immune system to develop antibodies to the antigens. The characteristics of these antigens are stored in memory cells which rapidly produce antibodies if that type of antigen is recognized. There are many types of different adjuvants. Some work better than others. Many vaccine manufacturer's have patented adjuvants and label them with catchy names. For example in the vaccine Vision CD/T with Spur, Vision is the label name of the vaccine, CD/T are the antigens and Spur is the manufacturer's special adjuvant that is claimed to make the Vision vaccine superior to other CD/T vaccines.

How vaccines work: When the vaccine is injected into a sheep the chemicals in the vaccine cause tissue irritation. This results in blood flow to the injection site and with the blood comes white blood cells. The white blood cells become exposed to the antigen and begin a series of processes that cause antibodies to be produced to the antigen. The period of time from when the vaccine is injected until production of antibodies takes 2-3 weeks. At three weeks the level of antibodies is at the peak and begins to decrease. At this time most vaccines require a booster vaccination. If the booster vaccination is given the immune system is again stimulated and because of immune system memory the result is an antibody level 2-5 times higher than after the first of primary vaccinations. If the booster vaccination is not given the antibody level declines rapidly. In the world of fighting infection the more antibodies the more effective the immune system will be at eliminating infection and the more protection the animal has.

The annual booster: Many vaccines require an annual booster. This is to increase the antibody level in the body. Each subsequent vaccination serves as a booster in that it boosts the amount of antibodies present. In the case of Clostridia CD/T it works well to booster the ewe 3-4 weeks before lambing. This will boost the antibody level in the blood and thus in the colostrum. In this case the lamb will benefit by absorbing high levels of antibodies from the colostrum. Of course this is only effective if the lamb suckles colostrum, thus the importance of adequate colostrum intake in the first 24 hours or life.

Vaccinating Young Lambs: Vaccinating young lambs is a bit of a guessing game. Lamb under 4 weeks of age have a poorly developed immune system and generally don't respond well to vaccines. There are times when we have no other option but to vaccinate young lambs, such as in the case of a tetanus or Clostridia enterotoxemia (overeating) problem. Often we will receive some protection but not as much protection as a lamb that is vaccinated when it is over four weeks of age. Therefore, if the initial Clostridia Type C & D vaccination is given to lambs under four weeks of age, two boosters of the vaccine are necessary.

Side Effects: The most severe side effect that we see with sheep vaccines is swelling at the injection site and lethargy for a day or two following vaccination. The swelling is variable between different types of vaccines and is dependent on the adjuvant in the vaccine. The worst examples of this are footvax and casebac. Because of this common side effect we encourage producers to give all injections subcutaneously. Often sheep may be off feed, slow, depressed and lethargy for a day or two following vaccination. Sheep are generally back to normal in 48 hours. As with any animal health product be sure to follow label directions.

J. L. Goelz, D.V.M.

International SheepLetter

Vol. 20, No. 4, June/July 2000

Reprinted with permission.

Washing Fleece in a Washing Machine

If you can't wash your fleece right away, we suggest that you store it in a clean cardboard box or a pillowcase. It isn't good for the fleece to sit in a sealed plastic bag too long.

Machine Washing Instructions: Here's how I wash fleeces in my washing machine-

Fill the tub with hot water. Add 3 times your normal amount of laundry detergent or better yet, about 1/4 cup of inexpensive shampoo, like Suave Lavender, and agitate to dissolve.

STOP AGITATION, press wool into the water and let soak for 15 mins. Set washer to "spin" cycle - MAKE SURE WATER IS NOT SPRAYED ON THE FLEECE AS IT SPINS OUT.

Remove the fleece, fill the tub with hot water to rinse, press wool into the water and let soak 15 mins. Spin again.

You can repeat wash and rinse if you feel the wool needs it. If you used laundry detergent, add a little vinegar to the final rinse to correct the PH

After the final spin, remove the fleece to a towel or sheet and tease open to aid drying. I often dry my fleece on a sheet outside in the sun.

IT IS VERY IMPORTANT TO NOT LET YOUR WASHER AGITATE THE WOOL, AS THIS WILL CAUSE IT TO FELT.

Happy spinning!

Martha McGrath, www.DeerRunSheepFarm.com Coopworth Sheep in WV

Pre-lambing Ewe Management

Time and effort spent on the ewe flock pre-lambing can result in relieving stress during lambing and improve health of the baby lamb. A few management checks or changes at this time can save dollars and time down the road.

Pre-lambing vaccination - ewes should be vaccinated 3 weeks prior to lambing with Clostridia perfringes C & D with tetnus. This will stimulate the ewe's immune system to produce antibodies that will concentrate in her colostrum. The lambs will then have high levels of antibodies that will help prevent type C and tetnus. This is the best and most cost-effective way to protect young lambs against these two diseases.

Nutrition - ewes should be on an increasing plane of nutrition. Requirements for ewes in late gestation greatly increase as they approach lambing. Ewes carrying twins or triplets require even more feed. Any thin ewes should be sorted into a smaller group to allow them to 1) eat a more concentrated ration and 2) have less competition for bunk space. If the ewes have been maintained on cornstalks as their primary feedstuff it is critical that you begin feeding vitamins if you haven't already. Crop residue has very low levels of vitamins and gestating ewes can become deficient. If the ewes are on a hay diet the vitamin level may be sufficient although you will still benefit from feeding a mineral high in Selenium and Vitamin E. These are important to ensure that the lambs are not born deficient in Selenium or Vitamin E which will predispose them to White Muscle Disease. Gestating ewe lambs are still growing and less competitive at the bunk so they need to be in a separate pen than the mature ewe flock.

If conditions allow, ewes should be shorn one month before lambing. This will allow the ewes to begin mobilizing energy from fat reserves. Also, lambs have a much easier time finding the udder of shorn ewes. Shorn ewes take up less space in the lambing barn and give off more heat into the environment. Care must be taken the first week after shearing. It is important that the ewes have dry shelter that will protect them from rain and snow. If the temperature is below zero shorn ewes will require additional energy which can most cost-effectively be supplied by increasing the grain fed to the ewes. Small amounts of exercise is beneficial to the pregnant ewe such as feeding in an outside lot or allowing the ewes access to a small pasture during the day. Often this gives the shepherd an opportunity to see slow, limping, ketotic or problem ewes. These are all candidates to move to a smaller group such as with the ewe lambs.

All feed fed to gestating ewes should be fed in bunks or feeders. Feeding gestating ewes on the group greatly enhances the transmission of abortion disease. Additionally, feeding 250 mg. per head per day of tetracycline will help control Chlamydia abortions. Any aborted fetuses and placenta need to be immediately removed from the pen to prevent transmission. The shepherd should always wear disposable latex gloves when handling aborted fetuses as many of the common causes of abortions can infect humans. Pregnant women should stay out of the lambing barn.

International SheepLetter
Vol. 19 No. 7, January 2000

Sprains, Bruises and Broken Legs

J. L. Goelz, D.V.M.

SheepLetter, Vol. 26, No.3, April 2006

Despite our efforts to provide a safe environment for sheep injuries occur. The flock instinct and jumping habit of some sheep coupled with overanxious mothering or just plain bad luck result in bumps, bruises, strains and broken legs. Many of these are easily treated, some cannot be treated and some will heal on their own. In the next few paragraphs I will try to explain the difference along with some suggestions on effective treatment.

Broken legs: These are generally the most obvious of injuries. To put it bluntly the leg is bending where it isn't supposed to bend. To confirm a broken leg hold the joint above and below the suspected break and try to wiggle it. The prognosis for broken legs depends on the location, the age of the sheep and the severity. Let's start with severity. If the bone has not penetrated through the skin the fracture can usually be successfully cast or splinted and the prognosis for recovery is good. If the bone is showing through the skin and it is contaminated with dirt, mud or manure you need to either think about butchering immediately or euthanasia. Contaminated bones do not heal and to treat bone infections you are looking at antibiotic therapy for weeks to months. In the case of lambs amputation may be an option but three legged lambs will have a severely docked carcass as the muscle development is not uniform. Three legged lambs can work for freezer lambs but the cost of processing may not justify the entire process and euthanasia is probably the best answer. If the fracture is below the knee or the hock casting or splinting generally is successful. On baby lambs I like to splint the legs as the splint can be removed in two weeks and reapplied to allow growth. Generally 3 weeks in a splint and the lamb will be healed. I will usually cast older lambs or ewes with fractures because the casting material is more durable than the splint. When casting or splinting you must immobilize the joint above and below the fracture. If you don't the splint or cast will act like a pendulum and make the fracture worse. Because you cannot immobilize the stifle or the elbow casting or splinting only works if the fracture is below the hock or the knee. If the fracture is above the knee or hock I usually fold the leg and wrap it up to the body with vetwrap. This will immobilize the leg until it heals. The lamb will have to survive on three legs. While this works well the lamb will often hold that leg up even after the leg is healed and the wrap is removed. This is because the lamb is accustomed to living without it. It will take 3-4 weeks for the lamb to use that leg but eventually it will start using it more and more. In ewes fractures above the knee and hock are unfixable and euthanasia is pretty much the only option.

Splinting is an easy procedure and most shepherds can do this at home. Splints that we and other veterinary clinics carry are usually light and made out of plastic. I also have seen homemade splints made out of lath or 1/3 diameter PVC pipe. The PVC pipe ones are my favorite because you can heat them and bend them how you want them. Of course the pre-made ones are cheap enough that it probably isn't worth your time making your own unless you need to. Have the splint long enough to immobilize the bone above and below the fracture, pad the skin with some roll cotton or cloth, apply the splint and wrap with vetwrap. The splint should be snug and tight but not impair circulation. Leave the toes exposed to the air so you can be sure they aren't swelling. Never wrap the entire foot or you will have footrot or foot scald. I usually give Penicillin and banamine (flunixin) for a few days and lambs with splints. After two or three days the lambs are generally moving well on all four legs. Baby lambs need only to have the leg splinted for 2-3 weeks. Ewes will need the leg immobilized for 4-6 weeks. Always have the splinted sheep in a well bedded pen. If moisture wicks up inside the splint it will make a smelly mess rapidly. Keep it dry.

Casting is a little more involved and probably will need a Veterinarian. If you have lots of broken legs have your Veterinarian show you how to cast or splint. Most will be happy to help you.

Strains and Bruises: So what do you do if the leg is not broken? Most of these are muscle strains or pulled ligaments. If the joints are not bending correctly (such as lambs that knuckle over on their pasterns) splinting may still be a good idea. If everything is bending normally but the sheep is lame you are looking at a bruise or muscle strain. What is the difference? A bruise is a broken blood vessel usually from trauma that bleeds into the muscle. A sprain is inflammation within a muscle. Both are painful and often are warm to the touch. Honestly because we cannot see discoloration in the skin in sheep we really don't know if it is a strain or a bruise but we treat them the same. Banamine (flunixin) for pain relief, penicillin to prevent infection in the case of a bruise and time. Strains and bruises will cause lameness for a few days but in a week the sheep will be back to normal.

Reprinted with permission.

Vaccination Principles

How and where a sheep receives an injection affects the quality of meat and pelt that they produce. It is not unusual for meat processors to find abscesses and scar tissue from injections in expensive cuts of meat. The location where a vaccine is to be injected is a critical part of a successful vaccine program. The vaccine must be placed in a site compatible for its action as well as one that reduces the chance of contamination and potential trim loss or pelt damage if a reaction occurs.

1. In sheep the best and only "route" that we recommend is giving all injections under the skin (subcutaneously) rather than in the muscle tissue (intramuscularly). Subcutaneous injections cause much less damage to the meat tissue. This is even more important in baby lambs because of the small amount of muscle tissue, and the damage that can be caused by the intramuscular injections can cause lameness and stiffness which often leads to unthrifty lambs.
2. There are two preferable "locations" to use in sheep. Never give an injection into the rear leg or loin area. The best locations are the sides of the neck, or the low area on the rib cage just behind the bare spot behind the front leg. The meat in this area is less valuable and if pelt damage occurs it can easily be trimmed to help reduce losses.
3. Use the correct needle size. Use the smallest gauge of needle that can properly handle the job. Most injections done to any size of sheep can be accomplished with an 18 gauge needle that is 5/8 inches in length. Longer needles tend to bend or break, which cannot only injure the sheep but also pose great problems if a needle is left in the muscle tissue. The same is true of using smaller gauge needles. Large gauge needles tend to cause more local tissue damage and drag more skin contamination into the injection site.
4. Never vaccinate wet or muddy sheep. The location of the injection needs to be clean and dry. Do not vaccinate in manure stained areas. The location of the injection must be clean and dry to prevent bacteria from entering the injection site. Fresh shorn sheep are good to vaccinate, as well as dry newborn lambs. Long wool makes it very difficult to see if the vaccine and needle are properly placed or if any vaccine leaks back from the injection site.
5. Improper syringe and needle handling can alter the effect of a vaccine or induce a local reaction at the injection site. Disposable syringes are just that - disposable. Normal cleaning, disinfecting or even boiling will affect the integrity of any syringe. Small microscopic cracks in the rubber plungers can contain bacteria. All rubber will crack with age and needs to be maintained and replaced as needed. The use of alcohol or disinfectants will often alter and greatly reduce the effectiveness of vaccines. Needles can be purchased for less than 30 cents each and need to be replaced frequently.
6. Always use a clean needle when drawing vaccine or medicine from a bottle. A needle that has been used to give injections should not re-enter the bottle as it will carry bacteria from the skin into the bottle. Never store a bottle with a needle in the stopper. Always make sure to keep the vaccine or medicine at the correct temperature and replace into the refrigerator as soon as you finish the injections.

J.D. Bobb, D.V.M.

International SheepLetter

Vol. 19 No. 6, October 1999

Reprinted with permission.



MIST O MORN FARM

**Quality white Border Leicesters
New Zealand & Australian genetics
Colored Salish/Border Leicester crosses
Greys, moorits, variegated colors**

**9838 S. Gribble Road, Canby, OR 97013
503-266-7156/e-mail momfarm@canby.com**

website: www.mistomornfarm.com

**Supreme Champion ram Oregon Flock & Fiber 2005
Glen Eidman trophy for overall champion at Black Sheep Gathering 2006
Supreme Champion ewe Oregon Flock & Fiber 2007**

I want to give a great big thank you to the following folks who have helped our farm grow by purchasing sheep over the last year

Fred Dickhous of Shedd, Oregon who purchased our Supreme champion ram lamb at Black Sheep Gathering 2006.

Jana Groefsema, Boise, Idaho on her purchase of a yearling ram. It is my understanding Jana did exceptionally well with the offspring this year.

Susie Wilson of Canby, Oregon on her purchase of a ram lamb who this year was Champion ram at Western Washington State Fair

**Penny Good, Burlington, Washington on her purchase of a yearling ram
Westside Farms, Healdsburg, California a yearling ewe and a ewe lamb**

Polly Hopkins, Chepachet, Rhode Island on her purchase of a two year old ram

Mina McKinney of Lamar, Nebraska on her purchase of a yearling ewe. It is my understanding Mina had champion yearling ewe and best fleece at South Dakota State Fair

Darlene Megli of Lamar, Missouri on her purchase of a yearling ewe

Don Bischof of Sherwood, Oregon on his purchase of our Supreme Champion Ram from OFFF in 2005 and five ewe lambs

Brenda Leppo on her purchase of a ewe with her twin ewe lambs and a yearling ewe

Kate Shirley, North Carolina on her purchase of a ram lamb

Carolyn Beasley, North Carolina, purchase of ram lamb and 2 yearling ewes

CMS Sheep Company, Yoncalla, Oregon on their purchase of a yearling ram

Kirsten Holbo of Iron Mountain Ranch, Albany, Oregon 4 ewe lambs and one yearling ram

I also want to congratulate Don Hazen of Fort Benton, Montana for winning Supreme Champion Ram at the Montana State Fair and doing exceptionally well in all other classes.

Last but not least I want to congratulate Jessie Thompson, junior exhibitor at Oregon Flock and Fiber on her win with her yearling Border Leicester, Sadie. Sadie was champion ewe in the Border Leicester classes, won best fleece in her division and was overall Supreme Champion Ewe at the show and in the top five of overall best fleece class. Well done Jessie.

Di Waibel, Mist O Morn Farm, Canby, Oregon

Baby Lamb Processing

While the subjects of docking and castration may seem elementary to an experienced shepherd the procedures can cause frustration for the novice sheep producer. Most shepherds have been taught by their father, a neighbor or family friend or simply do it a certain way because that "is the way we have always done it" without regard to science or logic.

The purpose of castration is to: 1) prevent unwanted pregnancy and 2) improve the meat quality of lambs. The best time to castrate lambs is around the first weeks of life. While some producers desire to castrate and tail dock immediately after the lambs are born this temptation should be avoided as immediate castration and tail docking will affect mothering and also decrease the vigor of the lamb leading to a decrease in the amount of colostrum consumed. Many producers find it advantageous to process the lambs while they are in a small group after they leave the jugs. This allows them to observe the lambs during the next few days and easily find and treat any problems.

Regardless of timing, processing should always occur in as clean an environment as possible. The pen should be well bedded, particularly the creep area. All of the types of castration and docking cause a potential for infection with knife castrating creating the greatest opportunity for infection.

Methods of castration: The first and most common method of castration is the elastrator or rubber ring method. In this method a small rubber ring is stretched over the scrotum and testicles and is released above the two testicles. The ring acts as a tourniquet and cuts off blood supply to the testicles and lower scrotum. The area beneath the ring will die and fall off in the next one to two weeks. It is important that the operator grasps both testicles and keeps them below the ring when the ring is applied. If a part or all of one testicle is above the ring it will remain functional and will result in a ram. Many producers will also use the elastrator bands to dock the tail. When an elastrator band is used you should also vaccinate the lamb with tetanus toxoid as the band creates an anaerobic environment for the *Clostridia tetani* organism to thrive. Vaccination with tetanus toxoid will allow the animal to generate antibodies to the tetanus toxin and thus be protected by the end of the two-week incubation period. Many producers will also administer 1 mL of long-acting penicillin at this time for further protection.

Another method of castration is the knife or open castration technique. In this method the bottom third of the scrotum is pulled away from the lamb and cut off with a clean scalpel. The remainder of the scrotum is pushed toward the lamb and the testicles are visualized. The testicles are then grasped with clean fingers or instrument and are pulled out with steady pressure. The lambs should be monitored frequently throughout the next 24 hrs. for hemorrhage. 1 mL of penicillin injected subcutaneously is very effective in preventing infections.

The last and least popular method of castration is the burdizzo method. The burdizzo is placed on the scrotum of the lamb above the testicle, the spermatic cord is felt with your fingers and held over to the side. The handles are then squeezed shut. The device will break the spermatic cord but not the skin. The same procedure is then done to the other testicle. Care must be taken to only "crush" a small area of the scrotum and to only do one spermatic cord at a time because crushing of the entire neck of the scrotum will stop blood flow and the entire scrotum will become necrotic and fall off. If the procedure is done correctly the testicles will lose blood supply, swell, and then shrivel and degenerate. The procedure has little advantage over the elastrator band and is more difficult to perform.

Docking: The purpose of docking the tail on sheep is to prevent fecal material from collecting on the tail and hindquarters of the lamb. This fecal material keeps the wool damp and is an excellent environment for flies to lay eggs and produce maggots, commonly called "fly strike" or "screwworm". The easiest method of docking tails is to use an electric tail docker. This device resembles a vise grip with a heating element attached to one of the jaws. When the jaws close the heating element burns through the tissue of the tail and cauterizes the blood supply. This method is technically easy to do even for a rookie producer. The device is currently out of production and used ones are hard to come by. The same elastrator band that is used for castration also is a very easy and effective way to dock the tail. Four to five days later remove the dead tail below the rubber ring and give a second shot of long lasting penicillin. This will help in reducing tetanus.

Pulling the tail off will result in infections of the tail stump. Another convenient method of docking is to use an emasculator. This is a device that has a cutting blade and crushing groves that crush the vessels near the cut. When using an emasculator the cutting blade should be closest to the part of the tail that will be removed. Perhaps an easier way to remember which direction to apply the emasculator is to have the nut on the hinge in the direction of the tail portion that is to be removed. A burdizzo can also be used to crush the tail. The tail is then removed with a knife inside the jaws. The length of "dock" or tail that remains on the animal is somewhat controversial. If the cut is made closer to the lamb than the end of the caudal tail folds or closer than the second tail vertebrae you will sever some of the nerves that innervate the rectum. This can predispose the lamb to rectal prolapse.

J. L. Goelz, D.V.M.
International SheepLetter
Vol. 19 No. 3, April 1999

Reprinted with permission

Find a great article???

Want to write a breeder profile???

Want to advertise your farm or
business???

Let us know!

Contact Sarah

Email: newsletter@ablasheep.org

Phone: 401-787-8316

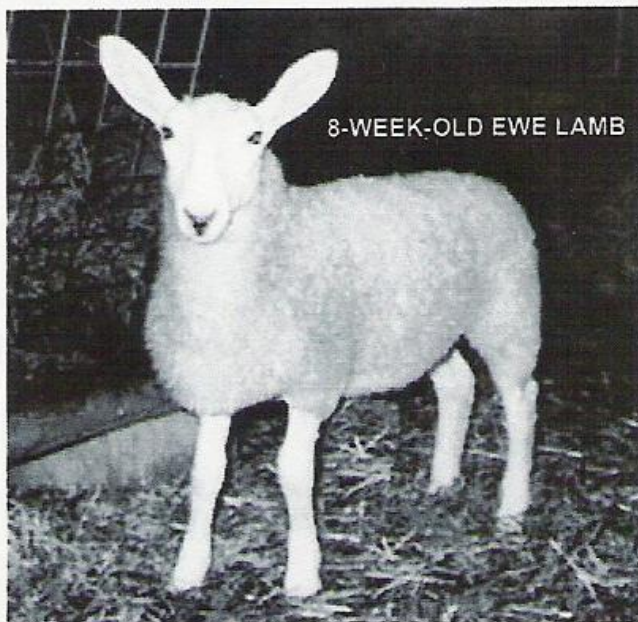
ABLA supports the

South Dakota State Fair

Wool Breed Junior Show in

2008!!

We are donating \$100
towards the show!



8-WEEK-OLD EWE LAMB

Hardy white Border Leicesters. Production records, 100% Canadian bloodlines, SFCP Certified, OPP-neg. Breed character plus!

SPRING CREEK FARM

Judy & John Lewman
6250 Game Farm Road
Minnetrista, MN 55364

952-472-4524 — JL6250@visi.com

Prime Handspinning Wools for Over 35 Years

Cape House Farm

Border Leicester Sheep!

As always, we had a great time in Maryland, seeing old friends and making new ones!

We wish the best to all our Buyers.

We still have a few nice black rams and one black-factored ram lamb still available.

Give us a call.

Linda and Bill Koepfel
(734) 747 – 8112

koepfels@peoplepc.com

American Border Leicester Association
Standard of Excellence
Guide for Judging Border Leicester Sheep
(Applies to both white and natural colored animals)

HEAD & NECK (10 Points)

HEAD: High, erect ears
Spots on ears permissible
Roman nose
Black nose and lips (dark mottled with grey acceptable)
No mottling on muzzle
Both sexes polled

NECK: Moderate length, fitting into shoulders gracefully

FOREQUARTER (5 Points)

SHOULDERS: Well rounded
LEGS: Straight, wide apart, no wool below knees

BODY (15 Points)

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

HINDQUARTERS (10 Points)

HIPS: Level, smooth and wide apart
THIGHS: Deep and full
LEGS: Straight, wide apart, free of wool below hocks
No evidence of low pasterns
Black hooves
UDDER & SCROTUM:
Ewes – Udder should show evidence of two good teats
Rams – Testicles well-developed and hanging down a distance from the body

CONDITION (10 Points)

Animals should be in working condition, well-muscled, and not overly fat or thin.

GENERAL APPEARANCE (10 Points)

STANCE: Overall appearance to be regal in structure
QUALITY: Should be strong-boned
Rams to appear masculine
Ewes to appear feminine

WOOL (40 Points)

1. Locks with purlled tips ending in a curl
2. High luster
3. Minimum of kemp hair
4. Uniform fleece and belly wool
5. No black spots in white, no white spots in black wool

Border Leicesters are typically shown with 3-5 month of wool growth, so that the judge can accurately evaluate the fleece, one of the most important characteristics of the breed. They are relatively easy fit for exhibition. They should appear clean and neat, but never shampooed, as this would remove the natural oil from the wool. A light spritzing with luke warm water can emphasize the natural curl of the fleece, but it needs to be done well before the show so that the dampened locks have time to dry thoroughly. Stray locks may be trimmed, but Border Leicesters should not be combed, carded, or blocked, which would disturb the natural lock formation and detract from the character of the fleece.

A ram at maturity should weigh 200-225 pounds and stand about 32 inches at the shoulder. He should have a wide, level back. Ewes usually weigh 150-175 pounds.



Champion Ewe



Champion Ewe



Reserve Champion Ewe



Reserve Champion Ewe



Scenes from the 2007 New York Bred Ewe Sale October 19-20, 2007



MAYBE TOMORROW FARM

2007 -- A GREAT YEAR FOR US !



Reserve Champion Ram
at 2007 Maryland Sheep & Wool Festival (This was our first time showing there.)



Reserve Champion Ewe



3rd Place Ram Lamb



Champion Ram
2007 National Show at Eastern States Exposition



Junior Champion Ewe



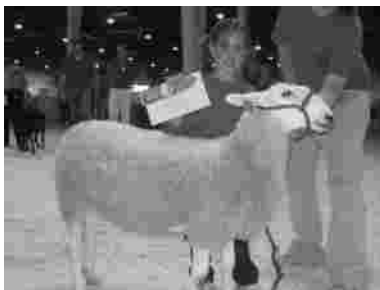
Winning Exhibitors & Breeders Flock
including the winning Get of Sire

Thanks to all our buyers:

Cathie & Dave Shiff of Virginia
Colin Sigmund of Massachusetts
Spirit Hill Farm of Virginia

Mae Belleavoine of Rhode Island
Deakin Family Farms of Illinois
Darlene Megli of Illinois

Emily Gibson of New Hampshire
Cinderella Farm of Tennessee
Bruce Clement of New Hampshire



POLLY, KEVIN, SARAH & CHRISTOPHER HOPKINS

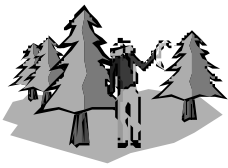
494 Evans Road, Chepachet, RI 02814

Tel: 401-949-4619

Email: khop4811@aol.com

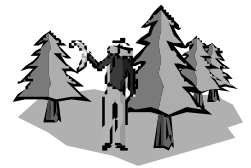
Website: www.maybetomorrowfarm.com

We also raise Natural Colored (med/fine wool) and Cheviots.



What's going on in "YOUR neck of the woods"???

We hear from some of our directors...



Well, here in New England it is finally feeling like Fall. The temperature was almost 80 degrees off and on last few weeks, my lilac bushes are in bloom !!! (wonder what will happen next spring?) Yesterday morning there was frost on the ground! Crazy weather! At least we got rain recently, so the grass is growing a little. For those of us who show sheep, NAILE is just around the corner, and that means winter will soon be here, and the lambing will start. We have pulled all the rams and they are "fighting it out" in a small pen with many tires. It will probably take a few weeks to work out their differences, maybe. Our ewes will be sheared soon, and we plan to have an open house next month for local spinners to buy fleeces and roving for their winter projects. We attended the New York Sheep & Wool Festival and the Bred Ewe & Ewe Lamb Sale recently. It was a beautiful weekend and many people attended. The Border Leicester breed was well represented in the Sale, and of course, I picked up another ewe lamb. When I told my 4-H kids about the Sale, one of them told me: *You know, the first step is.....admitting you have a problem!!!* (Not sure if she meant the Border Leicesters, or bidding at sales J). But then again, of course, Border Leicesters are habit forming!!
Happy Lambing.
-Polly-

Well, we have finally gotten some rain here in Virginia. We haven't had any significant rain in almost 40 days! All of our fields are brown and dried up from lack of moisture. In addition, it has been an unusually warm fall, so I only hope that the rams and the ewes are getting all their business done satisfactorily. We are using two exciting new rams in our flock this year and can't wait to see their offspring in the spring.

I have come to the conclusion that the Junior Achievement Program is a bit ambitious for its first year. Therefore, I would encourage everyone who is interested in this program to continue tallying up your points and to send them to me **no matter what your total points are.** Remember, you can make up a lot of points in interviews and displays. This is a great program, especially for those older children that might need to add items in "awards and leadership" for a college transcript! There will be awards and recognition for anyone entering.

We had a great Border Leicester turnout for the State Fair of Virginia. We had several breeders bring in their white and natural colored ewes and rams for exhibition. There was a lot of interaction between the public and our breed of sheep, with lots of praises and questions. Go Border Leicesters!!!

Jennifer Bierhuizen, junior program coordinator and board member
Spirit Hill Farm, Culpeper, VA

CALLING ALL BORDER LEICESTER BREEDERS!

Carolyn Beasley, a Border Leicester breeder from Four Oaks, NC, has proposed buying several pages of advertisement in the annual Maryland Sheep and Wool Festival's catalogue, and encouraging all Border Leicester breeders to submit a small ad or heading to show our strength and support of our breed. Several other breeds already do this and the results are very appealing and stimulating for their breeders. The ABLA board has approved her proposal and would like to encourage all members to support this great idea.

Please contact Carolyn Beasley at 919-934-2427 or beasleyrockhound@hotmail.com for more information. Ads are due very soon, so don't wait!

Sell a sheep to a non member of ABLA????
Hand them the membership form on page 23!

Foot rot and Foot scald in Sheep

Since foot rot is one of the most devastating diseases in the U.S. sheep industry it is not surprising the questions and request for information on the subject. This article is an attempt to educate and clear confusion surround Foot rot and Foot Scald in sheep.

Clinical Signs: The most common clinical sign of foot rot or foot scald is sheep is simply limping sheep. Both scald and rot appear the same until you tip the sheep onto its rump and trim the hooves with a trimmer. This is where the difference lies. Foot rot will have undermined distorted hooves that when the outer surface is trimmed a deep hoof infection is obvious by the foul-smelling odor and soft necrotic appearance. Foot scald on the other hand has no involvement of the hoof but is rather an infection in between the two claws (toes). If you trim feet of sheep that are affected by scald the hoof is normal in texture and appearance with the only abnormality on the inside of the claws.

Pathogenesis: Foot rot is a synergistic infection of *Bacteroides nodosus* and *Fusobacterium necrophorum*. Both are obligate anaerobic bacteria that die in the presence of oxygen. *B. nodosus* is the contagious element of footrot and is only found in sheep that are infected with footrot or in the environment for only a short period of time (2 weeks). *F. necrophorum* is a normal inhabitant of soil and manure and can always be found where sheep are raised. Foot scald (interdigital dermatitis) is an infection of only *F. necrophorum* and is not contagious. It may appear contagious, however that is only because the environment is such (damp, muddy conditions) that more than one sheep will get infected.

Treatment: Treatment of foot rot should be approached from a flock standpoint. There are essentially two groups: the sheep that are infected and lame and the sheep that are not-infected or sub-clinically infected (not lame). The lame sheep should be isolated, the feet should be trimmed to expose the infected tissue to oxygen, treated topically with kopertox and given an injection of long-acting penicillin or tetracycline. The non-lame group should be run through a footbath of zinc sulfate or formaldehyde every three weeks. This group should also be monitored for new cases and those new cases should be isolated and treated.

Treatment of foot scald is not nearly as complex as the disease is not contagious. Rather the entire group can be kept together but it is critical to get the sheep to a dry pasture or yard. Topical treatment with kopertox is beneficial as is footbaths.

J. L. Goelz, D.V.M.

International SheepLetter

ABLA Junior Achievement Award

Any youth that is interested in Border Leicesters is encouraged to participate in a new and exciting program being offered to all juniors, under the age of 21, by the American Border Leicester Association. This program awards points for a wide variety of activities; such as shows, community service, displays, demonstrations, interviews, etc. Once the junior accumulates a minimum number of points, s/he automatically wins this award. A plaque and special recognition will be given to each applicant that successfully achieves this honor. Deadline for all applications is December 1, 2007.

This award is retroactive from January 1, 2007.

For more information and applications, please contact Jennifer Bierhuizen, junior coordinator, at daedalus6@hotmail.com or 540-829-0806.

The National Border Leicester Show
The Big E in Springfield, MA
September 22, 2007 at 2:30pm

White Yearling Ram

1st Maybe Tomorrow Farm, Chepachet, RI P. Hopkins 643
 2nd Noreen Atkins, Groton, NY P. Hopkins 601
 3rd Deakin Family Farms, Cubs, IL Phelps 635

Natural Colored Yearling Ram

1st Tiffany Deakin, Cuba, IL Deakin 06-1107

White Senior Ram Lamb

1st Barbara Thompson, Chepachet, RI SSF 764
 2nd Maybe Tomorrow Farm, Chepachet, RI P. Hopkins 718
 3rd Deakin Family Farm, Cuba, IL Deakin 07-1215
 4th Noreen Atkins, Groton, NY GinLip 701
 5th Woolmark Farm, Lee, NH Woolmark 0486
 6th Barbara Thompson, Chepachet, RI SSF 771
 7th Deakin Family Farm, Cuba, IL Deakin 07-1220

White Junior Ram Lamb

1st Joanne Tuncy, Millerton, NY TB 49 07
 2nd Maybe Tomorrow Farm, Chepachet, RI P. Hopkins 739
 3rd Maybe Tomorrow Farm, Chepachet, RI P. Hopkins 751
 4th Deakin Family Farms, Cuba, IL Deakin 07-1252
 5th Irene Nebiker, North Smithfield, RI Nebiker 702
 6th Deakin Family Farms, Cuba, IL Deakin 07-1263
 7th Joanne Tuncy, Millerton, NY TB 51-07

White Pair of Ram Lambs

1st Maybe Tomorrow Farm, Chepachet, RI
 2nd Barbara Thompson, Chepachet, RI
 3rd Joanne Tuncy, Millerton, NY
 4th Deakin Family Farm, Cuba, IL

White Grand Champion Ram

Maybe Tomorrow Farm P. Hopkins 643

White Reserve Grand Champion

Barbara Thompson SSF 764

Natural Colored Ram Lamb

1st Joanne Tuncy, Millerton, NY TB 53-07
 2nd Tiffany Deakin, Cuba, IL Deakin 07-1253
 3rd Noreen Atkins, Groton, NY GinLip A 702

Natural Colored Champion Ram

Tiffany Deakin Deakin 06-1107

Natural Colored Reserve Champion Ram

Joanne Tuncy TB 53-07

White Yearling Ewe (group 1)

1st Colin Siegmund, Webster, MA P. Hopkins 604
 2nd Maybe Tomorrow Farm, Chepachet, RI P. Hopkins 603
 3rd Deakin Family Farms, Cuba IL Deakin 06-1114
 4th Maybe Tomorrow Farm, Cheapchet, RI P. Hopkins 609
 5th Deakin Family Farms, Cuba, IL Deakin 06-1126
 6th Joanne Tuncy, Millerton, NY TB 46-06
 7th Woolmark Farm, Lee, NH Woolmark 0472
 8th Noreen Atkins, Groton, NY Ginlip Q 605
 9th Noreen Atkins, Groton, NY Ginlip LI 604

White Yearling Ewe (group 2)

1st Barbara Thompson, Chepachet, RI SSF 643
 2nd Barbara Thompson, Chepachet, RI SSF 622
 3rd Joanne Tuncy, Millerton, NY TB 48-06
 4th Joanne Tuncy, Millerton, NY TB 50-06
 5th Deakin Family Farms, Cuba, IL Deakin 06-1185
 6th Emily Gibson, Lee, NH P. Hopkins 623
 7th Emily Gibson, Lee, NH SSF 619
 8th Irene Nebiker, North Smithfield, RI Nebiker N604
 9th Irene Nebiker, North Smithfield, RI Nebiker N605

White Pair of Yearling Ewes

1st Barbara Thompson, Chepachet, RI
 2nd Maybe Tomorrow Farm, Chepachet, RI
 3rd Joanne Tuncy, Millerton, NY
 4th Deakin Family Farms, Cuba, IL
 5th Woolmark Farm, Lee, NH
 6th Noreen Atkins, Groton, NY
 7th Irene Nebiker, North Smithfield, RI

Natural Colored Yearling Ewe

1st Tiffany Deakin, Cuba, IL Deakin 06-1110
 2nd Emma Morton, Chepachet, RI SSF 610
 3rd Tiffany Deakin, Cuba, IL Deakin 06-1172

Natural Colored Yearling Ewes

1st Tiffany Deakin, Cuba, IL

White Senior Ewe Lamb

1st Deakin Family Farms, Cuba IL P. Hopkins 714
 2nd Maybe Tomorrow Farm, Chepachet, RI P. Hopkins 717
 3rd Maybe Tomorrow Farm, Chepachet, RI P. Hopkins 711
 4th Barbara Thompson, Chepachet, RI SSF 756
 5th Barbara Thompson, Chepachet, RI SSF 762
 6th Deakin Family Farm, Cuba, IL Deakin 07-1212
 7th Noreen Atkins, Groton, NY Ginlip JU 704
 8th Colin Siegmund, Webster, MA P. Hopkins 709
 9th Noreen Atkins, Groton, NY Ginlip LI 703

White Junior Ewe Lamb

1st Maybe Tomorrow Farm, Chepachet, RI P. Hopkins 732
 2nd Maybe Tomorrow Farm, Chepachet, RI P. Hopkins 728
 3rd Irene Nebiker, North Smithfield, RI SSF 775
 4th Deakin Family Farms, Cuba, IL Ginlip 07-1290
 5th Colin Siegmund, Webster, MA P. Hopkins 731
 6th Deakin Family Fams, Cuba, IL Deakin 07-1231
 7th Joanne Tuncy, Millerton, NY TB 52-07
 8th Joanne Tuncy, Millerton, NY TB 54-07
 9th Noreen Atkins, Groton, NY Ginlip LE 708
 10th Irene Nebiker, North Smithfield, RI Nebiker N703
 11th Noreen Atkins, Groton, NY Darling 1129

White Pair of Ewe Lambs

1st Maybe Tomorrow Farm, Chepachet, RI
 2nd Deakin Family Farms, Cuba, IL
 3rd Barbara Thompson, Chepachet, RI
 4th Colin Siegmund, Webster, MA
 5th Joanne Tuncy, Millerton, NY
 6th Irene Nebiker, North Smithfield, RI
 7th Noreen Atkins, Groton, NY

Natural Colored Ewe Lambs

1st Emma Morton, Chepachet, RI SSF 780
 2nd Noreen Atkins, Groton, NY Ginlip SC 705
 3rd Tiffany Deakin, Cuba, IL Bair 07-Y1106
 4th Noreen Atkins, Groton, NY Ginlip P 707
 5th Tiffany Deakin, Cuba, IL Bair 07-Y1110

Natural Colored Ewe Lambs

1st Noreen Atkins, Groton, NY
 2nd Tiffany Deakin, Cuba, IL

White Senior Champion Ewe

Barbara Thompson SSF 643

White Senior Reserve Champion Ewe

Colin Siegmund P. Hopkins 604

White Junior Champion Ewe

Maybe Tomorrow Farm P. Hopkins 732

White Junior Reserve Champion

Deakin Family Farms P. Hopkins 714

White Champion Ewe

Barbara Thompson SSF 643

White Reserve Champion Ewe

Colin Siegmund P. Hopkins 604

Natural Colored Champion Ewe

Tiffany Deakin Deakin 06-1110

Natural Colored Reserve Champion Ewe

Emma Morton SSF 780

Continued on page 17...

Continued from page 16...

White Exhibitors Flock

- 1st Maybe Tomorrow Farm
- 2nd Barbara Thompson
- 3rd Deakin Family Farms
- 4th Joanne Tuncy
- 5th Noreen Atkins
- 6th Irene Nebiker

White Breeders Flock

- 1st Maybe Tomorrow Farm
- 2nd Barbara Thompson
- 3rd Deakin Family Farm
- 4th Joanne Tuncy
- 5th Noreen Atkins

White Get of Sire

- 1st Maybe Tomorrow Farm
- 2nd Barbara Thompson
- 3rd Deakin Family Farms
- 4th Noreen Atkins

Natural Colored Exhibitors Flock

- 1st Tiffany Deakin

White Best Fleeced Sheep

Deakin Family Farms

Natural Colored Best Fleeced

Sheep

Joanne Tuncy

Premier Exhibitor

Maybe Tomorrow Farm

Premier Breeder

Maybe Tomorrow Farm



**A Big Thanks to
Irene Nebiker for our wonderful Mementos
and to our judge
Ed Julian
At this years National Show!!**

Did You Know....??

**Your ad on
www.ablasheep.org
can be viewed by almost
1000 visitors each month?**

**Ads are only \$5 - \$15 and can
generate plenty of
exposure for your farm.**

**Details at www.ablasheep.org
or contact Katie Smith at
webmaster@ablasheep.org**

Twist of Fate Spinnery, LLC

194 Rose Hill Road
Portland, CT 06480



Custom processing,
lots as small as 2 pounds

e-mail :
info@twistoffatespinnery.com

Jeremiah Squier
(860) 759-9335

Richard Trojanoski
(860) 759-9334

Subscribe Now To
The Banner
Sheep Magazine

1 Year
\$25

The Nation's Fastest Growing All Breeds Sheep Magazine!
Nine Colorful Issues Printed Annually.

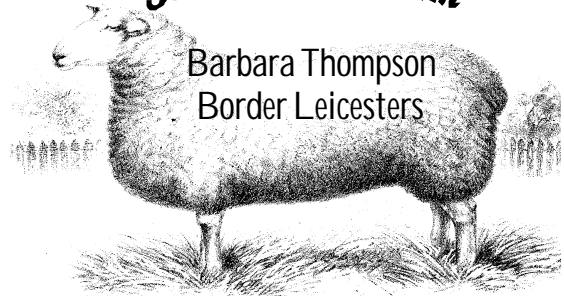
P.O. Box 500 • Cuba, IL 61427 • (309) 785-5058 • Fax: (309) 785-5050
www.bannersheepmagazine.com



Suzanne Higgs
213 Gilkey Avenue
Plainwell, MI
49080

E-mail: INFO@HOOKEDONFELT.COM
Website: www.hookedonfelt.com

Seldom Seen Farm



Barbara Thompson
Border Leicesters

406 Evans Road, Chepachet, RI
401-949-4619

mthompson5@cox.net

Mistwood Farm

Border Leicesters

Irene Nebiker
28 Grange Road
North Smithfield, RI 02896

A small flock on the move...

**Need to contact Associated
Sheep Registries??**

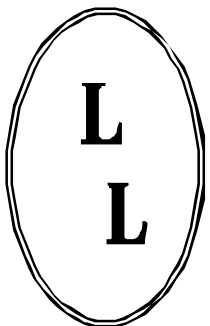
Telephone 641-942-6402
Fax: 641-942-6502

Email: kclaghorn@earthlink.net

Karey Claghorn
Associated Sheep Registries
15603 173rd Avenue
Milo, IA 50166

You could be here

Contact Sarah for a spot
in the next newsletter.



Lamar Leicesters

Breeders of White Border Leicesters
With Length, Depth & Width

Murray & McKinney
580 Sioux Street
Lamar, Nebraska 69023
308-882-3949
lamarleicester@chase3000.com



American Border Leicester Association

Membership Application

The American Border Leicester Association was founded in 1973 to promote and register Border Leicester sheep in the United States and Canada. Both white and natural colored Border Leicesters are eligible for registry with the ABLA. Our association is experiencing some exciting growth, both in membership and numbers of sheep registered. We invite you to join us!

We provide the opportunity for our members to promote themselves and their farm products through our Member Directory. Please provide the information that you'd like included with your listing. Our membership year runs from January 1st to December 31st.

For more information about Border Leicesters and the American Border Leicester Association, visit our website: www.ablasheep.org.

| | |
|--------------------------|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | New Member |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Renewal |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Annual membership 20.00 Individual or family |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Junior Membership \$15.00 18 years and under |

Name: _____

Farm/Ranch Name: _____

Street Address: _____

City/State/Zip code: _____

Phone: _____ Email: _____

Website Address: _____

What farm products would you like in the directory? _____

Any other comments you would like to add about your operation or specialty? _____

In addition to Border Leicesters, what other breed of sheep or animals do you raise? _____

Do you run a commercial operation using Border Leicester sires? _____

Helpful but not included in the directory:

Total flock size:

Number of white Border Leicesters.....Rams _____ Ewes _____

Number of colored Border Leicesters.....Rams _____ Ewes _____

Articles you would like to see in the newsletter or for the board to address? _____

Please send this form,
along with your check made out to
"ABLA", to:

Polly Hopkins, ABLA Treasurer
494 Evans Road
Chepachet, RI 02814



American Border Leicester Association
Newsletter Editor
Sarah Hopkins
P.O. Box 3144
Albany, NY 12203

ADDRESS SERVICE REQUESTED

