

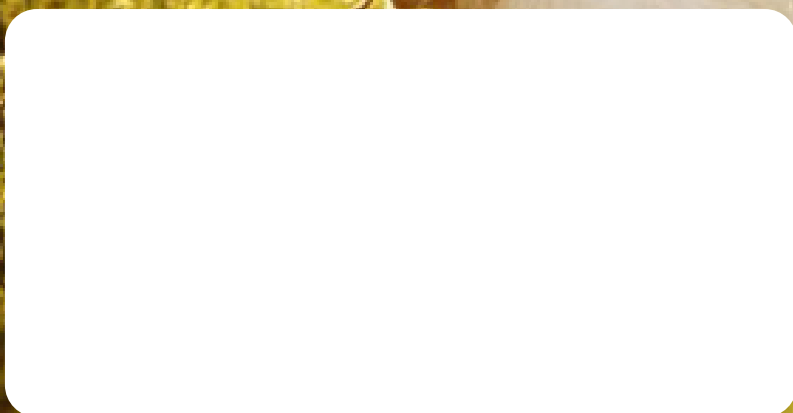
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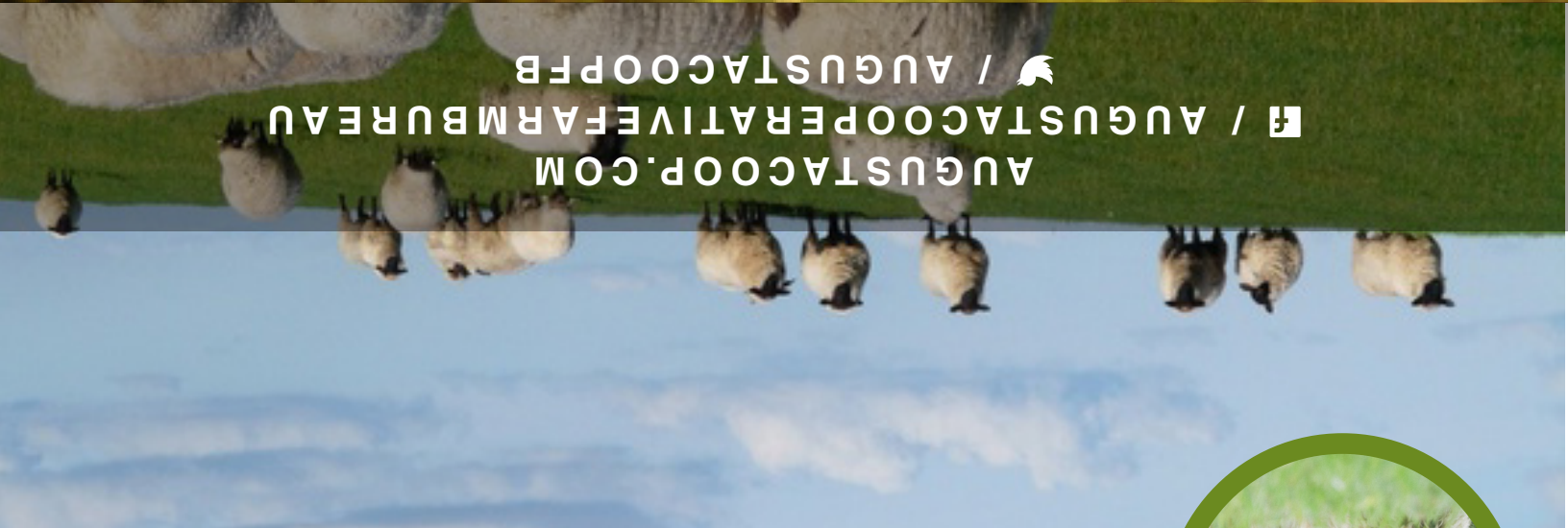


1929

AUGUSTA COOPERATIVE FARM BUREAU, INC.  
1205B RICHMOND RD.  
STAUNTON, VA 24401



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SMALL RUMINANT EDITOR  
June 2026



SINCE



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# RAM SELECTION PRINCIPLES

**Objective analysis of the ewe flock will help a producer determine what characteristics a ram should possess to best complement a flock to improve performance.**

Improving genetics within a flock starts with selecting a quality ram that complements existing ewe traits and improves any weaknesses in the flock. Ram selection principles should consider several factors, including performance, visual appraisal, and cost.

When selecting a ram, producers should begin by analyzing what production traits the ewes in the flock exhibit as strengths. Then, producers should analyze what traits would be considered weaknesses. Ewe estimated breeding values (EBVs) or production records from the past couple of years can be used to assess these strengths and weaknesses. Finally, rank the traits that a ram should possess to best fit the operation's goals. These traits can be classified into categories such as growth, carcass, and maternal traits. Growth traits include weaning and post-weaning weights, while carcass traits include loin depth (or size) and fat thickness. Maternal traits often include the number of lambs born and the number of lambs weaned. They may include the scrotal circumference of the rams, because rams with larger scrotal size tend to sire ewes with improved reproductive performance. Other categories to consider, depending on operational needs, include parasite resistance and wool traits.

Once the top traits desired in the new ram have been identified, the selection process can begin. Single-trait selection often results in a decrease in other desirable traits. Therefore, always consider several traits when selecting a ram to move the flock toward more optimal genetics.

## Selection Using Performance Data

One of the best ways to compare individual sheep is by using data. Producers collect this information starting when lambs are born and add information throughout a ewe's or ram's life.

When selecting rams based on data, there are two options: EBVs and individual performance within a flock. EBVs are the preferred selection parameter because they focus on genetic estimates of performance across a breed. EBVs are measurements of heritable traits such as the number of lambs born, weaning and post-weaning weights, carcass traits, and wool traits. While an individual's performance within a flock is still useful information, that individual's performance will be influenced by management and environmental factors in addition to genetics.

The National Sheep Improvement Program (NSIP) uses data collected on a farm and makes genetic connections to other flocks through a database in Australia known as LambPlan. This database uses a record-keeping software called Pedigree Master to submit data for NSIP. Participating in the EBV program helps producers improve genetic predictability to produce a more consistent product, which could be breeding stock, meat, or wool, for customers.

In addition, records allow producers to make informed decisions when selecting replacement animals and culling poor performers. This is especially important for identifying animals within the flock that do not produce offspring that meet minimum production standards. Producers can also use progeny records to make culling decisions once ewes and rams produce offspring. Performance data collected on individual sheep can be interpreted at the farm level or can be sent to NSIP to develop EBVs.

## Common Performance Data Includes the Following Items:

**Birth weight:** Most lambs should weigh between 8 and 12 pounds at birth, depending on the mature size of their parents. Large lambs may cause lambing difficulties, while small lambs may require producer assistance for the first few days after birth. This increases labor requirements at lambing and increases the likelihood of death losses.

**Birth date:** To best manage groups of ewes and lambs, ewes in the flock should give birth as close to the same date as possible. A good goal is for all lambs within the flock to be born within two heat cycles, or 34 days. Lambs born outside this 34-day window often weigh less than the average at weaning. Producers should consider culling ewes that do not lamb within this timeframe.

**Birth Type and Rearing Type:** Birth type refers to whether lambs are born as a single, twin, or triplet. To be profitable, many operations need their ewes to produce twins, and ewes should rear those lambs as twins. Yearling ewes are the exception, as most will produce a single lamb. Selecting rams, as well as ewes, born as twins can help to boost the genetic likelihood of twinning. But nutrition also plays a large part in twinning rates.

**Weaning weight:** Many lambs in the northeast are sold at weaning, so heavier weaning weights can increase an operation's profitability. A good goal is to have lambs weigh 45 to 60 pounds or more by 60 days of age. However, this is not a realistic goal for all breeds.

Lambs born as singles normally weigh more at weaning than lambs born as twins or triplets. Other factors, such as the lamb's sex and age at weaning, also influence weaning weight. Keep in mind that a pair of twins will most likely weigh more at weaning than a single lamb. Thus, the weight of the pair, even if the individual lambs weigh less than the single-born lambs, determines the income produced by the ewe.

## Adjusting Weaning Weights

As alluded to earlier, animal performance is influenced by both genetics and the environment. Producers can adjust weaning weights to compare individual lambs born on the same farm, since these animals have, in theory, all been exposed to the same environmental conditions.

Weaning weights can be adjusted for:

- age at weaning
- birth type (single, twin, or triplet)
- rearing type (single, twin, or triplet)
- sex of the lamb
- age of the dam or mother

To adjust for the age at weaning:

1. Determine an age to adjust to. Weaning weights are typically adjusted to 60 days of age, but can also be adjusted to other ages, such as 90 or 120 days.
2. Subtract the birth weight from the weaning weight. This is the weight gained.
3. Divide by the age of the lamb (in days) when it was weighed. This is the average daily gain.
4. Multiply the average daily gain by the weaning age you are adjusting to (usually 60 days).
5. Add the birth weight.

Estimated 60-day weight =  $\left(\frac{\text{weaning weight} - \text{birth weight}}{\text{age at weaning}}\right) \times 60 + \text{birth weight}$ .

The estimated 60-day weight can then be adjusted for more factors.

Example of Adjusting a Weaning Weight

A twin ewe lamb was born on January 2nd, weaned on March 4th, and was raised as a twin. The dam is 2 years old.

- Birth weight = 10 lbs.
  - Weaning weight = 62 lbs.
  - Actual age at weaning = 61 days
  - Weaning age to adjust to: 60 days
1. Adjust the weaning weight for sixty days using the following formula:  
Estimated 60-day weight =  $\left(\frac{\text{weaning weight} - \text{birth weight}}{\text{age at weaning}}\right) \times 60 + \text{birth weight}$   
 $\left(\frac{62-10}{61}\right) \times 60 + 10 = 61.15 \text{ lbs.}$
  2. Now adjust the weaning weight for ewe age, sex of the lamb, and the type of birth and rearing, by multiplying by the generic adjustment factors found in the table:  
1.08 = adjustment factor for a 2-year-old ewe  
1.00 = adjustment factor for a ewe lamb  
1.21 = adjustment factor for a twin raised as a twin  
 $61.15 \text{ lb.} \times 1.08 \times 1.00 \times 1.21 = 79.91 \text{ lb.}$

Therefore, the adjusted 60-day weight of this ewe lamb is 79.91 lbs. This calculation allows producers to better compare lambs and make more informed selection decisions. The Sheep Production Handbook also contains tables for adjustments to adult fleece weights for ewe age and for the expected number born adjustments for ewe age.

## Selection Using Visual Appraisal

In addition to using individual performance and EBVs, anyone involved in sheep production should have the skills to evaluate the physical characteristics of individual rams for their breeding potential. For a ram to be sound on its feet and legs, it must be structurally correct.

Correct structure enables the ram to move properly, and proper movement allows the ram to comfortably mount ewes during breeding.

## Augusta Co-op Solution

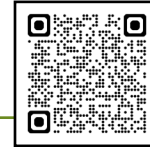
### Augusta, 12.5% Sheep & Lamb Feed, Textured, 50 lbs.

A multi-purpose, versatile feed to meet the nutritional needs of ewes, rams, and lambs. Can be fed to the entire flock once lambs reach weaning weight or have a functional rumen.

Crude Protein min 12.5%.  
Crude Fat min 2.5%.  
Crude Fiber max 4.5%.



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Correct skeletal structure is important and essential for any animal to move to feed and water. This structure can be observed in shoulder angle, pastern angle, and levelness of the hips and top line from neck to dock. The angle of the shoulder should be approximately 45 degrees, while the pastern angle should be approximately 50 to 55 degrees or slightly more. Skeletal angles in the shoulders, hips, and legs are all important for ease of movement. When angles are within appropriate ranges, the animal is generally level across their topline and able to move freely.

When making visual selection decisions for correct structure, it is important to know all the external parts of a sheep. Each part has an ideal characteristic for breeding rams.

### **An ideal breeding ram should have certain physical characteristics. These include:**

- a long, square, level rump
- long, smooth, thick muscle
- adequate diameter of cannon bone
- a long, wide loin
- a strong, level, thick top
- well-sprung ribs, or in other words, a round rib cage with large volume
- a deep forerib
- smooth shoulders
- a masculine neck and head
- a trim, neat throat and breast
- strong upright pasterns
- feet and legs should be placed directly underneath the animal

Sound hind legs are vital to the mating ability of rams, because during mating, most of the ram's weight is supported by the hind legs. A ram with hind leg defects may suffer pain while moving or mounting, which may interfere with its desire to mate. In an aging ram with faulty conformation, defects become more apparent and may reduce its ability to breed larger groups of ewes.

The ram's legs should be free of excessive swelling at any of the joints, and joint flexure should be smooth and free of locking in any position. A sheep with straight hind legs, or post legs, is predisposed to swollen hocks and arthritis in the hind leg joints. A sheep with post legs or sickle hocks also may have more difficulty moving earlier in life, leaving it lame or unable to move freely throughout a pasture or, in the case of rams, to breed ewes.

Other visual characteristics to consider when evaluating rams relate to how filled out the animal may appear. Rams selected for breeding should exhibit volume and capacity.

Sheep with more volume are generally easier fleshing. That is, they produce external fat easily and are usually lower maintenance than sheep that lack volume. Rams should be selected with volume in mind to transmit these traits to offspring.

Muscling in an animal is also important to the meat animal industry. Heavily muscled animals tend to produce more meat and less fat than animals with less muscle. Consumers prefer lamb with larger loin chops and with less fat. Indications of muscling can be seen over the animal's top and in the loin area, length of the hip, width between the rear legs, and the hindquarters.

Leg structure, as well as volume and muscling, all play a role in the correct structure of sheep. Structure helps determine how well an animal will function. It can also affect an animal's longevity in the flock. So, it is important to consider the structure when selecting rams to maintain a healthy, viable operation.

### **Ram Cost Considerations**

The final consideration in ram selection, but often the starting point for many producers, is the price. How much can the operation afford to pay for a ram? This not only depends on a bank account but should also depend on the value of that ram to the operation.

### **Summary**

Every sheep operation should spend time developing a ram selection strategy. Analyzing the ewe flock will help determine which traits are important in a ram. Producers should also consider performance data, either in the form of EBVs or adjusted weaning weights, in addition to visually appraising the ram. Be willing to pay a fair price for a good ram. Developing a good strategy will yield rams that produce lambs that perform well and future daughters that improve genetics within the flock while maintaining operation profitability.

# ENHANCING REPRODUCTIVE PERFORMANCE IN SMALL RUMINANTS: NUTRITION AND HEALTH

## Nutrition

Herd nutrition has a direct influence on reproductive performance, and of all the issues discussed, this is the one factor that the producer has the most control over. Strategic use of nutritional supplements is known to improve a number of reproductive traits, including enhancing the breeding condition of males, maximizing ovulation rate to increase litter size, reducing early embryo loss, and maximizing postnatal survival and development. A good plane of nutrition can also decrease the length of the post-partum interval (the time between kidding and re-breeding).

A relatively easy method of determining if sufficient nutrition is being provided is to conduct body condition scoring (BCS). Every producer should be familiar with how to assess BCS. Langston University has a great reference on how to correctly do BCS in goats available online at <https://goats.extension.org/goat-body-condition-score/>.

All animals, including males, should be evaluated for adequate BCS two months before the breeding season. An optimal BCS of 3 is desired, and if most animals are below this, feed needs to be adjusted for animals to meet the required BCS before breeding.

Improving nutrition before breeding to boost body condition can also increase the number of ovulations per female. This is referred to as flushing. Adjusting nutrition should begin three to four weeks before breeding and continued through the first three weeks of breeding. Generally, results from flushing vary. It is most beneficial if used early in the breeding season and when there are a significant number of thin females (those with a BCS less than 2.5).

Adequate nutrition is important during the first 90 days of pregnancy, especially for placental development. However, only a small increase relative to what is required for maintenance is needed. Inadequate feeding can result in reduced survival rates at birth. All pregnant females should maintain a BCS of 3 during early gestation and onwards. If this cannot be maintained on pasture or with hay, supplemental feed might be required.

Excess losses in body weight during pregnancy can place females at risk for developing pregnancy toxemia. Pregnancy toxemia is a metabolic disease resulting from the production of ketones in the body due to inadequate intake of carbohydrates, leading to the breakdown of fat. It is generally seen in females that are obese, have multiple fetuses, or are underfed. Nutrition during the last four to six weeks is very crucial, as approximately two-thirds of fetal growth happens at this stage. Most of the female's mammary (udder) development is occurring as well, and under-feeding can affect subsequent colostrum and milk production. Inadequate nutrition can also lead to abortions and lower-than-normal birth weights in kids and lambs. On the other hand, overfeeding results in obesity, contributing to dystocia, and it puts females at an increased risk for developing pregnancy toxemia. Therefore, it is very important that feeding regimens minimize the energy being supplied by body fat reserves and strive to maintain the flock at an optimum BCS. Grain supplementation is usually necessary to meet increased energy demands, especially when forage quality is low and when females are high-producing. The amount of grain supplementation needed will depend on the quantity and quality of available forage, breed, the number of fetuses, doe size, and age.

Because adequate nutrition is critical, it is important to ensure sufficient feed bunk space for pregnant and lactating does and ewes. Some females, especially small or young ones, might not get enough to eat, and it might be necessary to feed them separately. Feeding on the ground should always be avoided due to potential spread of infectious abortive diseases. Higher-producing females should be fed higher-quality feed, especially those nursing twins and triplets. During pregnancy and lactation, free choice minerals might not ensure adequate intake, especially of calcium. Calcium requirements generally increase during early and late gestation and peak during lactation. Additionally, calcium requirements are highest for females carrying multiple fetuses and those producing more milk. For instance, a 125-pound ewe requires approximately 0.005 pounds of calcium per day for maintenance. For a similar-sized female carrying twins, the daily calcium requirement increases to 0.01 and 0.02 pounds of calcium per day during late gestation and lactation, respectively. Feed rations should be evaluated, and any adjustments should be made to ensure that sufficient calcium is provided at these times to avoid an outbreak of milk fever.

## Health

The overall objective of a good health management plan that enhances reproductive efficiency is the successful completion of pregnancy; birth of healthy, strong offspring; optimal birth and weaning weights; and optimum milk production. A good health management plan for ewes and does should include adequate nutrition (described above), udder health, internal parasite management, vaccinations, and the prevention of abortive and metabolic disorders (pregnancy toxemia and hypocalcemia).

Effective udder health management includes careful examination by palpation for any hardness, abscesses, or nodules. It has been documented that mammary infections increase during the weeks following the cessation of lactation. Evaluating the mammary glands at this time will help to identify any females with abnormalities that should be culled, especially since kids and lambs from dams with mammary gland abnormalities tend not to thrive as well as those from dams with healthy udders.

continued from page 4

Heavy infections with internal parasites can reduce the BCS of breeding females and may reduce reproductive performance in the herd. To minimize any negative effects, a regular parasite control program must be implemented. Goat and sheep producers should be using tools such as the FAMACHA© system (figure 5) and Five Point Check© in a targeted selective treatment approach. This is especially important around the time of kidding and lambing when females experience a decline in their normal immunity to internal parasites and can experience a periparturient rise in fecal egg counts (an increase in the number of parasite eggs around the time of delivery).

These parasite eggs then become the primary source of parasite infection for new offspring, who are highly susceptible to infections due to their naïve immune systems. As expected, kidding/lambing on pasture (winter and spring) and having younger females in the flock increases this risk. Selective deworming using FAMACHA© and the Five Point Check© two to four weeks prior to kidding/lambing helps to kill parasites and reduce pasture infestation. The suppression of the periparturient rise in fecal egg counts depends on the effectiveness of the dewormer used. The American Consortium for Small Ruminant Parasite Control (ACSRPC) currently recommends that animals showing clinical signs of parasitism be dewormed with a combination treatment. That is, the animal should be treated with the most potent drug from each class (albendazole, moxidectin and levamisole) sequentially to increase efficacy and reduce the development of drug resistance. Finally, the impact of good nutrition, especially protein and trace minerals needed to support a strong immune response, should never be underestimated in an effective parasite control program. Research has shown that ewes receiving higher levels of protein (greater than 14%) for six weeks prior to lambing have significantly lower fecal egg counts.

A good health management plan aims to ensure the health of pregnant females as well as their offspring. Vaccination against diseases caused by *Clostridium perfringens*, including enterotoxemia (known as overeating disease or pulpy kidney disease; caused by *C. perfringens* Type D), bloody scours (Type C), and tetanus (lockjaw; Type D), are generally effective, and all females should be vaccinated two to four weeks prior to giving birth.

This allows dams to provide passive immunity to their offspring through colostrum. The antibodies from colostrum can only be absorbed within the first 24 hours after birth, and it is critical that kids and lambs nurse soon after being born so that they are protected against these diseases. This passive immunity will last for approximately six weeks in kids and lambs. At around this time, they should be given the first injection of the vaccine, followed by a booster two to four weeks later.

Small ruminants are also susceptible to infectious abortive diseases such as chlamydia, toxoplasmosis, brucellosis, listeriosis, Q fever, and a host of others (figure 6). A few of these have vaccinations available, and if there is a history of abortions or weak, small kids/lambs born in a herd, the cause should be diagnosed.

Detailed history, blood tests and/or isolation of bacteria from placenta or fetal tissue can be used to accurately diagnose an infectious abortive disease in a herd. If vaccination was not carried out or is not available, feeding chlortetracycline (Aureomycin at a rate of 80 milligrams/head/day during the last six weeks of gestation), or administering injections of antibiotics (LA-200; oxytetracycline) at two-week intervals during the last six weeks of gestation have been shown to be effective in preventing abortions. Be advised that the Veterinary Feed Directive was modified to regulate how antibiotics that are important for treating humans are used in water or feed as a treatment for animals. Therefore, it is now required that a veterinarian supervise the administration of these antibiotics in feed or water to food animal species.

Abortions due to toxoplasmosis can be prevented by feeding a coccidiostat in the feed six weeks before lambing/kidding. Coccidiostats are not affected by the new feed directive regulations, as they are not considered medically important to humans. It is important to note also that pregnant women should never handle aborted material due to the risks to their own pregnancy. For instance, *Chlamydia abortus*, the agent responsible for causing chlamydia, is zoonotic (spread from animals to humans) and can cause serious health problems in pregnant women.

Virginia Cooperative Extension

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Augusta Co-op Sheep & Goat Lineup

Product	MINERALS						BLOCKS						
	AC Prime Sheep	BP Sheep	Supreme Sheep	BP Goat	W&R Goat Min	Supreme Goat	Sheep & Goat	Accuration	Co-op Sheep Lx	Co-op Sheep Supp	Goat Block	BP Sheep-lyx	BP Goat-lyx
SKU	K9254	67379	96297	67148	53551	96216	624	3004804-634	RBO7273	900592	5388	7248	749B60
	Mineral	Mineral	Mineral	Mineral	Mineral	Mineral	Block	Tub	Bucket	Block	Tub	Tub	
Bulk	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Bagged	50 lb.	50 lb.	25 lbs.	50 lb.	25 lb.	25 lbs.	25 lb.	200 lb.	125 lb.	40 lb.	33.3 lb	60 lb.	60 lb.
Protein, %							28.0	25.0	15.0	15.0	18.0	16.0	18.0
Fat, %							1.0	10.0	4.0	4.0	2.0	4.0	4.0
Fiber, %							9.5	3.0	3.6	2.0	8.0	3.0	3.0
Brand	AUGUSTA/KIRBY	HUBBARD	TFC	HUBBARD	Purina	TFC	TFC	PURINA	TFC	TFC	PURINA	HUBBARD	HUBBARD
Product	AUGUSTA STOCK FEEDS					AUGUSTA SHOW FEEDS							
	Lamb Creep	Sheep & Lamb	Goat Grower	ALLSTOCK	MULTITEXT	Show Lamb	Show Lamb Plus	Show Goat	Show Goat Non-Med	Show Goat Pellet			
SKU	40101	40161	GOATGROW	ALLSTOCK	MULTITEXT	SHOWLAMB	SHOWLAMBPLUS	SHOWGOAT	SHOWGOATPLAIN	SHOWGOATPELLET			
	Pellet	Texture	Pellet	Pellet	Texture	Texture	Texture	Texture	Texture	Pellet			
Bulk	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			
Bagged	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			
Protein, %	16.0	12.5	16.0	12.5	12.5	18.0	16.0	17.0	16.5	16.0			
Fat, %	2.0	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	3.5	2.5	4.0	4.0	3.9			
Fiber, %	6.5	4.5	16.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	10.0	11.0	12.5			
Brand	AUGUSTA	AUGUSTA	AUGUSTA	AUGUSTA	AUGUSTA	AUGUSTA	AUGUSTA	AUGUSTA	AUGUSTA	AUGUSTA			

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## EVENTS / CALENDAR

### FRIENDS & FAMILY DAYS

**June 25, 26, and 27.**

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Staunton store only. In stock items only.

Up to 45% off boots & clothing!

Lawn & Garden Sale - Potting Soil, Potting Mix, and more!



Scan to view event details



## **Mary Louise Kelley**

**October 21, 1944 – May 27, 2026**

**Mary Louise Kelley, 81, of Stuarts Draft, passed away on Wednesday, May 27th, 2026 at Augusta Health in Fishersville.**

**Mary Lou was born in Stuarts Draft, to Mary M. Kelley and Willard M. Kelley on October 21st, 1944. In her spare time, Mary Lou loved to golf, having once scored a hole-in-one. She was also a talented bowler, played in her church softball league, and was a sports fan who enjoyed watching golf and baseball, especially her beloved Dodgers. She also enjoyed traveling, eating out, and she loved her cowboy movie stars.**

**Mary Lou was a longtime employee of Augusta Co-op Farm Bureau, Inc. in Staunton, working in inventory and ordering for over 20 years.**

**Her love for her co-workers, customers, and workplace was evident. She was a pillar of dependability and devotion, coming to work through snowstorms, and she had a regimented schedule; lunches out every day and getting her hair done on Thursdays.**

**Mary Lou will be missed by all, but her Augusta Co-op family, whom she worked with for decades, will miss her presence every day. We will never forget her smile, willingness to assist customers, and most of all, her friendship.**

# FRIENDS &

# FAMILY

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