

68
May

the Flushing

Whip

Published Monthly by the National Red Setter Field Trial Club, Inc.



THE FLUSHING WHIP

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VOL. XIV

MAY 1968

NO. 5

EDITORIAL

With this issue we begin what is believed to be the
seventh series, or editorial change, of the Flushing Whip.
If my memory serves correctly, it was begun in the early
(Continued on Page 20)

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

(Forwarded from Herm David)

I would like to get the names of kennels of some good field Irish Setters, particularly the dogs in Sports A field, all American Team-such dogs as Double Jack, Double Jet, Sulhamstead Norse D'ors, Mighty Farm. ----- I have a couple of so-called field Irish and they point like a limp sock. I would like one that points with its tail at least straight out if not upright.---

Andy Johnson, 3914 Lovers Lane, Kalamazoo, Michigan 49001
Dear Andy: Margt Moffat answered you but let me add - why not join NRSFTC, get "The Whip" (complimentary copy enclosed) and keep up with the good field Irish? Maybe those "limp socks" from Lovers Lane were lovers, not bird dogs. (Ed.)

By the way, members, did you notice Herm David's comments concerning the club and some history of our "red ones" on pages 14 & 15 of the May, 1968 issue of HUNTING DOG? We thank Herm for these plugs. We also thank him for his permission to reprint "The Purest Challenge" which first appeared in the September-October, 1957 Pennsylvania Game News. We begin this reprint (again) in this issue. (Ed.)

Chas. H. Garrison writes that he has disposed of all the Irish, except Pat. (see classified ad) Wonder why?

From Daniel S. Richardson (a new NRSFTC member) - am looking for a bitch, four years old or a little younger, good pedigree and a good hunting dog. ---P. O. Box 43, Ekron, Ky., 40117.

Dear Dan: You'll be hearing from our members. Welcome to the Club and good luck with your breeding of field Irish. (Ed.)

From Val Fox - Just a line about Orange and the Hawfield Trial. It was just as stated in The Whip. Everyone was so helpful and it was the most enjoyable trial I have ever been to ---- I look forward to getting The Whip every month.

Dear Val. - Good to have a satisfied customer. Glad you enjoyed the trial, even though Saber and Koughneck didn't place. You are a good sportsman. (Ed.)

(Continued on Page 17)

Duke Trophy Final Standing (1967-1968)

| | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|-----|
| Vanita's Wild Gael | - Joe Keed, Peru, Kansas | 229 |
| Double Jet | - Warren Johnson | 224 |
| Shannon of Redwood | - Stanley Smith | 204 |
| Autumn Hills Sam | - Ed Johnson | 160 |
| Whirlaway Chief | - Mary Taylor | 132 |
| Autumn Hills Penny | - Dr. C. H. Bloom | 129 |
| Miller's Tiger Lil | - Cliff Bean | 122 |
| Schnett's Little Red-J. | - J. T. Flythe | 104 |
| Windyridge Tammy | - Marilyn Bean | 84 |

RULES (or information to new members)

1. FDSB recognized trials
2. Points to be compiled from March 1 to March 1.
3. Report of win must be made, to Ed Schnettler, Route 1, Clear Lake, Minnesota within one month of the win; otherwise not eligible.
4. Responsibility of dog owner to get in report and owner must be a member of NRSFTC in good standing.
5. Report of top six dogs (at least) to be published in the Whip each month.
6. Points to be figured by following base figure:
 - A. All-Age Wins:
 - 1st place - 6
 - 2nd place - 5
 - 3rd place - 4
 - B. Shooting or Gun Dog wins:
 - 1st place - 5
 - 2nd place - 4
 - 3rd place - 3
 - C. Derby Wins:
 - 1st place - 4
 - 2nd place - 3
 - 3rd place - 2
 - D. Puppy Wins:
 - 1st place - 3
 - 2nd place - 2
 - 3rd place - 1

Points to be determined by multiplying number of entries by base figure (For example - a third place all-age win with twenty (20) entries would be figured by multiplying 20 x 4 - giving 80 points)

7. Award to be made at annual Spring trial in April. Rotating trophy with permanent award to be kept by owner.

The Red Setter Challenge

By Herm David

(Part I of Two Installments)



variably they were too big to get out of their own way. It was rather pitiful to watch some of them attempt to respond to long-dormant instincts, only to find that their physical equipment wouldn't respond.

Ned LeGrande, who had, as a boy in Virginia, hunted over his dad's good Irish setters, found it a disheartening—and challenging—sight. He turned to his lovely wife, Helen. "Something," he said, "is going to have to be done for Irish Setters."

Mrs. LeGrande had seen that look in her husband's eyes before—when he'd encountered problems in his business, when he was a star athlete at William and Mary College, and when he had undertaken successfully another challenge in connection with show horses. "Here," she said to herself, "we go again."

Now, the books which record the history of bird dogs tell, over and

over again, the history of good men who had, through the years, undertaken this same challenge. Most of them were wealthy and determined. But none of them enjoyed any lasting success. LeGrande studied the history of their efforts and vowed that he would not repeat their mistakes.

The first of America's early fanciers was Charles H. Turner of St. Louis. Back in the fall of 1874 he imported his first Irish Setters—a pair called Don and Guy. A year later he brought over Loo II and the great bench campaigner, Elcho, to which every Irish Setter in America can trace his pedigree through several lines. Turner also imported Erin, Rose, Frisk and Thor. Matter of fact, he imported another "Erin," this one a female. Of the lot of them, only the male Erin ever won an American field trial and only Thor pleased

Photo courtesy of Henry P. Davis

STAR OF YESTERDAY was Tim, owned by the Seminole Kennel of Chestnut Hill and an outstanding winner from 1886 through 1892. He was a bench champion and a field trial winner.

point is just about the most thrilling sight in the world—especially if it is performed by an Irish Setter.

The Red Setters are on their way back as first class assets to the upland gunner—and Pennsylvanians are playing a major role in bringing about their resurgence.

Largely organized and sparked by Pennsylvania men and women, The National Red Setter Field Trial Club was launched in 1951 to undertake what its members have come to call "The purest challenge in sportsdom"—the development of the Irish Setter as a class gun dog.

The story had its modern beginnings when a most determined sportsman, W. E. "Ned" LeGrande of Douglassville, stood watching a field trial for Irish Setters only. The competitors were, almost all of them, beautiful, long-haired dogs that had been bred for competition in dog shows. They were built all wrong for an animal that must run. Almost in-

THE human race has many more important problems than whether or not the Irish Setter can be bred and developed into a bird dog equal to any. But, perhaps because it is a matter of trivial importance compared to such things as peace, health, economics and security, a great many folks find the Red Setter challenge compelling fun.

They are folks who feel the sight of a good bird dog slamming onto

HERM DAVID has written this two-part story on the come-back of the Irish Setter especially for GAME NEWS. He is admirably suited to report the facts, having owned Red Ones for years and followed the breed's progress from coast to coast. Mr. David is Editor of the FLUSHING WHIP, official monthly publication of the National Red Setter Field Trial Club and is the Club's Publications Director. He lives in Cleveland, Ohio.



dogs, but many thought their ruggedness and endurance made them well worth it.

Undoubtedly, some present-day Pennsylvania sportsmen will find the names of fathers and grandfathers in the first stud books of the National American Kennel Club. During the seventies and eighties these names were prominent: Thomas Blythe of McIntyre, B. F. Dorrance of Wilkes-Barre, F. A. Diffenderfer of Lancaster, R. M. Lindsay of Scranton, C. Z. Miley of Lancaster, John S. and William A. McIntosh of Pittsburgh, Thomas P. Montgomery of Harrisburg, J. R. Schlyer of Bloomsburg, H. B. Vondersmith of Lancaster and A. H. Moore of Philadelphia. The last-named purchased the bench and field winner, Raleigh, to head his kennel. However, the dog never produced a field winner. Mr. Moore had somewhat more success with the bench and field winner, Berkley, which he purchased for \$1,000. Berkley sired the winners Chief and Victoria. These dogs had nine wins and, in turn, produced field winners.

John McIntosh's Biz was second in the members' stake of the Pennsylvania Field Trial Club's second annual program. This was held over 750 miles from the nearest part of the Keystone State—in Grand Junction, Tennessee. A year before, on October 26, 1880, the group had attempted to hold a trial at Lancaster, but finding it impossible to get the 17 entries in the first stake scheduled onto birds, they cancelled the entire program. The measure of their enthusiasm for the sport is seen in the distance they were willing to go to hold their trial where they could be assured of an adequate bird score. McIntosh had another win with Biz, this one in a very high class stake offered by the National American Kennel Club and run on prairie chickens at Fairmount, Minnesota on September 4, 1882. Don, a Pointer owned by Pittsburgh's R. T. Vander-

vort, was judged best of the 28 starters. A total of six dogs were placed ahead of Biz, but the judges were offering more prizes than a church picnic and they named him to what is recorded as a divided fourth placement.

It was to be many years before another field trial was scheduled for Pennsylvania. But the state did not lack for enthusiasts. The trials of the Philadelphia Kennel Club were held nearby in New Jersey and Delaware. Through the eighties, as Irish Setters gradually faded elsewhere in field trial prominence, the Philadelphia area remained a stronghold for them. Members J. A. Stovall and I. H. Roberts both had several fine wins in the Philadelphia Kennel Club's trials. Charles T. Thompson and the Chestnut Hill kennels of Henry Jarrett each had significant wins in the Philadelphia Club's trials.

And, through the nineties Pennsylvanians were prominent in meeting the Red Setter challenge. In the year, 1892, of the 21 members of the Irish Setter Club of America, one-third of them were Pennsylvanians. Perhaps there are sportsmen of the present day in the Keystone State who will be able to recall such men as William H. Childs, Dr. G. G. Davis and Charles T. Thompson of Philadelphia, E. M. Beale of Lewisburg, Boyd D. Rothrock of Williamsport and W. L. Washington of Pittsburgh.

The last-named gentleman had an extremely strong kennel ('Kildare') of bench competitors, but was none-the-less interested in the breed as bird dogs. He went to the field trial wars in 1890 with imported Sarsfield—but the highly-bred, much-heralded dog eventuated into an all-time clunk of the breed. The writer has a letter from W. W. Sweeney, a prominent fancier of the period in which he states that he found Sarsfield a 'disappointment'—before selling him to Mr. Washington. The dog was an all-around flop. He couldn't win on the



AN ALL-AMERICAN on Henry P. Davis' SPORTS AFIELD team of bird dog stars and a runner-up in the Red Setter national championship is this wise old bird-finder from Pennsylvania. Shelley's Red Sugar. She's owned, trained and campaigned by Carl and Joyce Schollenbeiger of Allentown.

Turner as a bird dog. He turned to the importation of Pointers.

Distant relatives of Turner's, the Campbell brothers, M. C. and George Washington of Spring Hill, Tennessee, crossed Elcho to their own mostly-Irish Setter line of bird dogs and produced Joe, Jr., a dog that was twice Field Trial Champion of America. He won his second title in 1878. In the nearly 80 years since then, the Red Setter challenge has captured the imaginations of many other men. One of them was a Dr. L. C. Sauveur who registered and entered all of his dogs under the name of Seminole kennels at Chestnut Hill, Pa. He purchased the bench and field winner, Tim, in an effort to found an outstanding kennel only a few miles from the spot where LeGrande was to found his kennels—60 years later.

Another Pennsylvanian, W. L. Washington of Pittsburgh, had some

success during the early days of canine competition in America. The first Pennsylvanians to register Irish Setters, although they had been hunted in the state for at least 50 years before that, were W. G. Sarrent of Meadville and Fred A. Phillips of Corry. Each had dogs bred in 1870 by D. B. Merriam of Corry, and their registrations first appearing in a book published in 1876.

Pennsylvanians probably first hunted over Irish Setters as early as 1820 to 1830. The first American stud book of substance didn't come along until 1878. Until shortly before that time, there were no pedigrees, no field trials, no bench shows. Hunters bred for one purpose only, effective bird dogs—and they had them. In those days of game abundance Irish Setters and part-Irish were favorites of market hunters and sportsmen alike. They cost a little more, then, than other breeds of bird

breach either and, although he had great opportunities, he never produced a quality puppy. Writing in 1904, the canine historian Joseph F. Graham stated: "As Mr. Washington had for a number of years one of the strongest kennels of these setters in the country, his lack of success was regarded as almost decisive by the changes in field trials. He also wrote: "The breeders have never entirely given up the idea of beating English Setters and Pointers in field trials, but their success has not been flattering." It was Graham who described the hardy Red Setter challenge as 'Irish fever.'

Only two significant Irish Setter wins stand out in the score of years that followed those early Philadelphia Kennel Club trials. They were by Finglas, imported by S. L. Boggs of Pittsburgh, that won the absolute stake of the American club in 1892. His son, Fingalin, was second in the derby stake of the International club in 1893. After that the Irish record was largely a blank for many years. There were many men who accepted the challenge, but failed to produce lasting results. Graham mentioned a Mr. Guthrie of Mexico, Missouri, who was determined to produce "a plan of selecting specially fast and heady Irish Setters with the object of breeding them up to field trial class." Graham added: "It is much to be desired that gentlemen like Mr. Guthrie, who has abundant means and is an indefatigable student of the breeding science, will pursue this object perseveringly."

Unfortunately, we find no record that Mr. Guthrie, or others of that era, achieved any notable success.

And, it was in 1900 that the first of today's breeders registered his first Irish Setter. A tall and straight young man of the Connelmsville area, Clyde L. Standish, embarked upon what has become nearly 60 years of devotion to the Irish Setter as a field dog. He and his late wife never had less than

one each. They once told the writer that they had to have at least two Irish, one to keep each of them warm on cold nights. While taking an Irish Setter into bed has never been the Standish's always demanded that their Red Ones be useful bird dogs. Through several decades, sometimes as the only ones in the country supporting Irish in field trials, the Standish's held to their faith in the breed. In April the National Red Setter Field Trial Club honored two old timers of the breed. Both were Pennsylvanians. Clyde L. Standish and Charles Coale of Allentown were voted honorary life memberships. A club officer stated: "The club is more honored to have had their support than we can ever honor these two men."

For a time in the years from 1911 on, it appeared the breed had found a man who could and would lead it into new prominence afield. The man was Otto Phol, a druggist of Fremont, Neb. His Donegal's Alizon, in 1918, won the first significant placement an Irish Setter had had in many years when she was placed third in the high class derby of the All-American club's winter trials. On October 26 of that same year Phol died in the terrible epidemic of Spanish influenza. It was a great blow to the Irish Setter. It was impossible to keep the Phol kennel together. Others profited for a time from the start Phol had made. The most famous of the dogs of his breeding was Horace Lytle's Smada Byrd which, under Lytle's skillful training and adept handling, developed into a campaigner equal to the severest of amateur competition.

Several others who remain as contemporary fanciers of the Red Ones afield got their starts in the early twenties. Prominent among these are Elias C. Vail who was to have considerable success as a breeder, owner and trainer. The late Edwin Bertoz-

From: Orthopedic Foundation for Animals, P. O. E251, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19101

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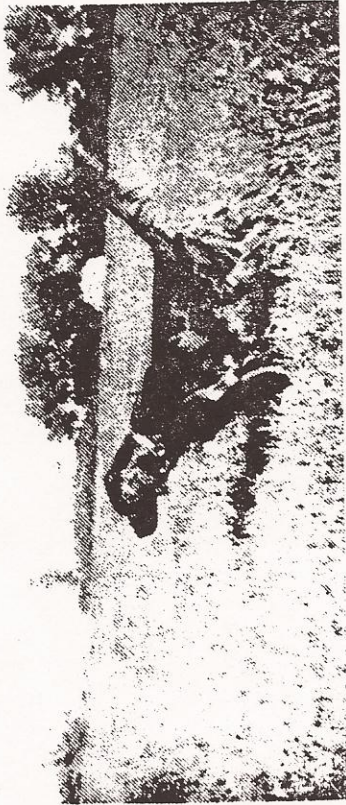
The Orthopedic Foundation for Animals, Philadelphia, an agency for certifying radiographs as free from Hip dysplasia in dogs, is expanding its service to include the certification of elbows as free from elbow dysplasia in canines, it is announced.

Radiographs of the elbows of a dog may be taken either on two 8" x 10" films or both images may be taken separately on a 14" x 17" film. These will be evaluated by the Foundations's veterinary radiologists for an additional charge of \$5.00 if the x-rays are submitted with the application and pelvic radiograph. The fee for the diagnosis of pelvic radiographs is \$10.00 Application forms are obtained from, and x-rays should be submitted to, the Foundation at P. O. Box 8251, Philadelphia, Pa., 19101. A certificate stating that a dog is radiographically free from evidence of elbow dysplasia will be awarded to all dogs with normal elbows.

Elbow dysplasia is defined as "a disease in the dog due to a developmental abnormality of the elbow joint as manifested by an ununited anconeal process of the ulna". In such a condition a piece of bone at the back of the elbow joint becomes separated from the long bone (ulna) to which it is attached. The loose piece of bone makes the elbow joint unstable and painful. One or both elbows may be affected. The condition has been encountered in German Shepherd Dogs, St. Bernards, Irish Wolfhounds, Newfoundland, Bloodhounds, Labrador Retrievers, Great Danes, Bull Mastiffs, Bassett Hounds, and Standard Poodles. Dr. E. A. Corley, radiologist of the School of Veterinary Medicine, University of Missouri, Columbia, Missouri, who is also an OFA director, states that there is good evidence that elbow dysplasia is an inherited condition and suggests that dogs having the defect should not be considered for breeding.

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AUTUMN'S HILL COUNT



SATURDAY NIGHT ED

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ASK YOUR VET

(Direct all inquiries to Dr. Roger W. Boser, 369 Hillcrest Road, York, Pennsylvania, 17403)

This column is planned to become a regular feature of the Flushing Whip. Each month I will discuss a subject pertaining to health problems. I'll try to cover topics that I feel will be very pertinent and interesting to our readers. I ask that you readers present any pertinent questions and suggest any topics you feel would be interesting to all. This is the best way for me to become aware of what topics you would like covered.

This month I'll cover a much talked about but often misunderstood topic. Hip dysplasia is becoming a tremendous problem in practically every breed of dogs. Inbreeding, and selecting for factors which neglect considering a dog's functional abilities, are probably the reasons hip dysplasia is becoming more prevalent in most breeds.

Hip dysplasia has been shown to be an inherited condition. Hip dysplasia is a deforming arthritic condition involving the hip joints. With what is presently known of this condition, small muscle mass and poor muscle strength in the hip region are the initial causative factors. This lack of muscle mass allows excessive movement in the ball and socket hip joint. This excessive movement eventually produces a deformed hip joint with severe arthritis.

Hip dysplasia has been diagnosed in every breed except the Grayhound. The German Shepherd is undoubtedly the most affected breed. The problem has become so great that organizations utilizing German Shepherds for such uses as guide dog work, police work and armed forces work are having great problems finding prospect dogs for training that are free of dysplasia. Dysplasia is the principal reason for dogs in training never finishing or being later removed from duty. The problem has become so prevalent that a seeing eye dog organization recently developed its own breeding program to provide dogs free of hip dysplasia or at least less likely to be affected. (Continued on Page 17)

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heimer who gave liberally of his time, energy and wealth and, today, his wife, Myra, continues as one of the breed's staunchest supporters. O. H. Neimeyer of Prospect, Ohio, who, although he started with the breed in 1906, only during the twenties, began to get deserved recognition.

About 1923 the Irish Setter Club of America was making plans to hold its first field trial since 1907, but no lasting benefit came from this effort. The club continued with its dominant interest in bench shows.

Another fine sportsman and determined enthusiast, F. J. Lefcink of Hickman, Nebraska, was embarked upon a determined effort that was to continue until his death a few years ago. One dog of his breeding was

later to be carried into today's successful field strains.

In Albert Lea, Minnesota, Earl Bond was trying, without help, to breed against the tide of bench-only fanciers. He was to quietly pass from the scene after fifty years of effort without knowledge of his greatest triumph. Old, alone, and broken in health, he shot his last two dogs when unfeeling and unknowing neighbors complained that he was feeding his dogs from relief funds. He then moved off to Iowa to live with his sister and he thus disappeared from view without knowing he had bred the foundation bitch that was to eventually spark the revival of the Red Ones.

In 1921 an Irish by the name of

Photo by Henry P. Davis.
RECORD SMASHING WINNER—Under the handling of his owner, W. E. LeGrande of Doughlassville, AKC Field Trial Champion Ike Jack Kendrick has accumulated the amazing total of 52 recognized field trial wins. This figure compares with the previous record of 31 wins by another Irish Setter, Willow Winds Cathy, also of LeGrande's kennel.



Red Hot—was just that. He was owned by Royal A. Ferris of Texas and trained by the famed handler, Ed. Farrow. Among the dogs he defeated was the Pointer, Triple National Champion Becky Broom Hill. The great field trial historian, Al Hochwalt, wrote of him: "There was something about this dog that impressed one the moment he was seen in competition. His action was more like an English Setter; he possessed quite an abundance of style on point and as a bird dog he was the equal of most of the bird dogs of his day."

Irish Setter fanciers of the period hailed him as the wonder of his breed, but alas, when it came to investigating his bloodlines nothing was forthcoming. . . . It was even whispered that occasionally he sired white and black dogs on the few occasions that he was used for the perpetuation of his breed."

Alas, yes. Red Hot was born too soon. Today he would find at least a few sportsmen who would not be adverse to borrowing back from the English that were built openly and covertly upon Irish blood and that of Pointers.

It was also in 1924 that Elias Vail achieved a significant divided-third placement in a field of 47 in the members' all-age stake at the English Setter Club's trials.

Ben Curtis of Oklahoma was next to take up the challenge and he had two good ones in McKerry's Pat and Pat's son, McKerry Pat's Dusty. But Pat didn't much resemble the bench type and, despite some truly fine wins in rugged competition, he was little used at stud.

That the majority of the Irish Setter fancy was unable to divorce itself from a complete fixation for bench show competition is evidenced

HIS FIRST BACK—Judging by his expression of puziement, this pup is obeying an instinct he doesn't completely understand. He is backing his dam, the great winner and producer, Askew's Carolina Lady. Like many of her sons and daughters, The Dude (owned by the author) became an outstanding winner.



by the fact that Vail continued his winning ways in the east, but breeders shunned his stock, even though his dogs were capable of minor bench winnings. In 1925 Vail went one-two with Elcovia Kinkie and Motoc Bedilia, in the all-age stake of the Orange County trial over ten English and five Pointers. At the same trial Dr. P. H. Faurve's Terry Boyne's Wynky was first in a derby that had 14 starters.

Through the next few years only Horace Lytle and his beloved Byrd, Vail and Ben Curtis had any notable success with the Red Setter challenge. A new club, the Gordon and Irish Setter Club was formed and ran a trial at Cornwall-on-the-Hudson in October of 1930. The effort was in the right direction—but apparently the dogs were not. Only one prospect was uncovered, and he, Cloud Burst Red, was unbroken. The club held another trial the following year in which Vail won the major stake with Elcovia's Admiration. After that this club was heard of no more.

The Irish Setter Club of America which, because it was the first club for the breed in the United States, is recognized by the show-minded AKC as the 'parent' club for the breed and as such is custodian of all of the breed's rights and privileges under the AKC. It held its first field trial in 26 years in October of 1933. Mostly it was a field day with a picnic atmosphere. Elcovia McTybe was the winner in the all-age over 19 other starters and used the victory as the key to becoming the first of the AKC field trial champions among the Irish. About this time Vail had a little company in the east. H. A. Sims came along with his Tipperary McKerry, a really good one that won regularly in New England. He, also became an AKC field trial champion.

In the early thirties a young fellow who had been Elias Vail's kennel boy refused to let severe physical handi-

caps dissuade him from his dream of becoming a professional bird dog trainer. Although he has not specialized in the breed, Paul Long has since had some part in the training of ninety per cent of the successful Irish that have come upon the scene. It was Paul Long who piloted Sally of Kildare to an unprecedented twenty recognized field trial wins between 1935 and 1941. Sally was owned by Patrick W. Hehir, long-time fish and game director of the state of Massachusetts.

The Berolzheimer's had, meanwhile concentrated their attention upon field trial activities and campaigned two Irish, bred in Pennsylvania, to AKC field trial championships. They were Glodagh McTybe O'Cloisters and Shaun McTybe O'Cloisters. The breeder was William Monan, then living in the Williamsport area. It was the beginning of an era that was to feature Pennsylvanians sparking the rebirth of the Irish Setter as a bird dog.

The first real sensation in the breed since the days of Smada Byrd came along in the years immediately before World War II. This dog of blazing speed was Skyline Ephriam, the property of Judge Thomas M. Marshall of Pittsburgh. He was campaigned fearlessly and won consistently. Field trial men depreciated him because he did not show a high flag on point and show folks let him pass by because he did not meet their concept of classic beauty. But—as a bird dog he was hard to beat and won eleven placements in a short career.

Alvin R. Bush, now a congressman from the seventeenth district of Pennsylvania, before the war, when the demands upon his time were not so great, enjoyed gunning over his Red Ones afield. The star of his kennel was AKC Field Trial Champion Uncle Ned R. He had many good ones and their bloodlines continue strong in the winning Irish of today.

limited opportunities he produced rather well.

The small field trial element within the Irish Setter Club of New England inaugurated post-war field trials wherein Ned LeGrande became introduced to the Red Setter challenge—and some fine sportsmen. About the same time a determined few men in the Irish Setter Club of Indiana started field trials for Irish along traditional lines. These have served a limited area, but have never consistently offered keen competition.

And—that's where we were when Ned LeGrande shook his head and said: 'Something is going to have to be done for Irish Setters.'

... To be Concluded Next Month.

CEDAR BLUF PADDY, owned, bred, trained and campaigned by Allentown conservationist Allen E. Bortz, was a consistent winner until her recent death.



Under the leadership of Charley Coale and Allen Bortz, the Allentown area became a stronghold for field-bred Irish. Joyce and Carl Schollenberger became particularly strong de-voicers. Bortz did some admirable winning with his Jeep. Archer Church, although he lived in New Jersey became closely allied with them.

In New England another hotbed developed with such folks as John Cassidy, Fred Shaw, Jim and Bob Finn and Paul Long of Massachusetts, Tom Ward of Rhode Island, Mrs. Dorothy Lee Winter of Connecticut, and Fred White and Ted Grant of Maine. On the west coast Jake Hui-zenga was having some success with his Oxtown's Shosaph.

During the fall of 1950 the Irish Setter Club of America offered the last of the trial it held under its own initiative. It demonstrated two things. First, that there was interest enough to draw entries from both coasts to Iowa. Second, that the ISCA wasn't much interested in field work. Club officials dragged out the process of granting approval until the last minute and the trial secretary, as he explained it to the writer, found it too late to invite seasoned field trial men to judge the event. The men who did officiate did make a conscientious effort, but grave errors were made, they became confused as to which dogs did what and the event closed on an angry note.

Also during the fall of 1950, came a most significant achievement for an Irish Setter. The star of the Berolzheimer Kennel, Rufus McTybe (O) Cloisters, rose to new heights when he was named runner-up in the National Amateur Pheasant Championship. Rufus was not only a solid bird dog, but he was a handsome fellow. However, his fee was set rather high, he was seldom advertised and the bench folks cared not at all for his unfashionable blood lines. In his

Ask Your Vet (Continued)

The incidence is lower in those breeds that have functional uses. In those breeds in which selection is for sound movement and endurance in their work the incidence is low. That is probably why the condition doesn't seem to affect the Greyhound breed. This is the only breed known not to have dysplasia. They have for generations been selected for speed, which can be directly related to soundness of structure and large muscle mass in the rear quarters.

The problem of hip dysplasia has not been very great in the field bred Red Setter, probably principally due to the selection for function factor. The incidence is much higher in the bench bred dogs.

The signs of hip dysplasia can become evident at any age. The severely affected puppies will begin to show signs as early as 3-4 months of age. They will have a cow-hocked gait in their rear quarters and will tire very rapidly. The time of onset depends upon the severity of hip joint involvement and how much stress the dog is placed under. It is possible for the dog to appear normal until the dog is worked hard in field training and then to develop lameness involving one or both rear legs. An X-ray of the hip joint is needed for making or disproving this diagnosis. X-rays can indicate hip dysplasia involvement before the dog has become so severely affected that he'll be noticeably lame. X-rays are routinely used to determine whether the dog has normal hips or has affected hips. In checking dogs to see if they are involved, the veterinarian cannot depend on age free of hip dysplasia until an X-ray, taken no earlier than 6 months of age, indicates normal hip joints. If there is no deformation of the hip bone tissue at this time, the dog is extremely unlikely to develop any problems later. The reason why a dog can't be determined to be free of dysplasia before that age is because at birth bones are actually more like cartilage tissue than bone tissue. The hip joint bones are not completely ossified and solidified into what we think of as bone until 8-10 months of age. Severely affected puppies will however show definite evidence on X-rays at an earlier age. (contin. next month.)

News From The Santa Caligon Irish Setter Club, Inc.

Letters to the editor (Continued)
From Dick Harrell -
My wife and I sure enjoyed Hawfield. We'll be moving soon to Richmond, Ind. Hope to buy a small farm with room to keep and work plenty of dogs and for our newly acquired horse. I recently purchased Dr. Bloom's Cooper by Little Red out of Penny. Is there any way of getting Herm David's 2 part article, "The Purest Challenge"?

Dear Dick - Good luck with your farm plans. Glad we can begin to furnish you the "Challenge" story in this issue. (Ed.)

***** UNCLASSIFIED *****

FOR SALE - Flaming Boy Pat, Reg. No. 719042, a litter mate of Vanita's wild Gael and Shannon. A hustler and a good sire. Also Lady Patricia Higgins. Both AKC & FDSB Reg. Good hunters and from a long line of champions. Write Charles H. Garrison, 1010 Union, Emporia, Kansas 66801

PUPS - By Backlick Red (Dr. Boser's dog), out of Windy's Suzy Q. Carries the Double J, Jimmy K, and Jinx bloodline. whelped April 13, 1968. Males (4) - \$75.00 Females (3) - \$50.00. Write Val Fox, Windy Acres Farm, Lincoln, Delaware 19960.

FOR SALE - Two male puppies whelped early May. Sired by Backlick Red (Sulhamstead Norse D'or-the Cribber) out of a Schnett's Little Red-Double Jet bitch.

***** NEW AND REINSTATED MEMBERS *****

(Add to your list)

Daniel S. Richardson
P. O. Box 43
Ekron, Ky. 40117

Woodrow Wilson
Box 553
Sundown, Texas 75372

Janet Ruel Hunter
379 S. College
Claremont, Calif. 91711

Paul D. Dunlavy
10515 Clarkson Ave.
Denver, Col. 80233

Glenn Kreuscher
3727 S. 20th Street
Lincoln, Nebr. 68502

"Last weekend the Club held its all Irish field trial and an open all breed shooting dog stake. we drew 43 entries all totaled. Henry Taylor's "Chief won a fine placement by placing third in an eighteen dog all breed shooting dog stake. He did it with a class performance, one find and a wide race."

"The Vanita Trophie stake was won by "Beanie" for the second time. The Santa Caligon Irish Setter Club seems to have something going with the Minnesota Irish Setter Club. We have two revolving trophies, the Vanita Trophie and the Johnson Trophie and we are taking turns about taking them home. In 1964 the Vanita Trophie was offered for the first time and Shady Crest Shawn won it. Shawn was owned by Johnson. The following spring the Vanita Trophie went to Minnesota, won by Schnett's Little Red. The spring of 65 "Beanie" won it for the first time. That fall the Johnson Trophie was offered and Schnett's Darkey won it. It was a close decision between her and "Whirlaway Chief". The spring of 67 "Double Jet" won the Vanita Trophie and it traveled back to Minnesota. At that time both Trophies were in Minnesota, but not for long. That same fall "Reban", a littermate to "Chief" or the other way around, brought the traveling Johnson Trophie home. Now both Trophies are home again. However, I hope that this rivalry will continue and good luck to all concerned."

***** Here is my application for 1968 membership in The National Red Setter Field Trial Club. I understand my subscription to the Flushing Whip is included in my annual dues of \$5.00. *****

Name

Address

Send to Mrs. Tom Moffat,
4369 Forest Avenue
Pontiac, Michigan 48054

Editorial - Continued

fifties by the Secretary, Joyce Schollenberger from Allentown, Pa. We remember newsy type letters at least. Our own files begin with Vol. III in May 1957 when Herm David was editor. In 1958 Vol. IV was a Denlinger publication with Joe Stetson editing. Published in Middleburg, Virginia, we made an attempt to be big time. Was also expensive. By 1960 Herm David was again editor, using our preferred newsletter form. In Vol VI John Mires took over in November 1960 and ably published and edited The Whip until May 1964 when Marge Moffat relieved John and has faithfully continued from Vol. X at that time until the present.

The editorial policy has been in keeping with the desires of the membership - an informal, but regular, issue of news for and about members and their "Red Dogs." We all owe the past editors a debt of gratitude, especially Marge who has been overwhelmed, not only with the editorial chores but also the vast amount of correspondence connected with being secretary and treasurer of NRSFTC. Feeling that she deserved a rest and some much needed help, the officers requested that The Whip chore be taken over by your new editor, who is happy to contribute to the good of NRSFTC.

It is in that vein that the editorial policy will continue - informal, newsy, and regular publication for the benefit of members and promotion of Red Setters in the field. We merely edit, compose, and publish what you members contribute. We do not feel that we can improve upon the purpose that The Whip has served. However, each editor has had the freedom to do "his thing". So some changes will be evident. We will welcome your constructive criticism and will attempt to give you what you want. We hope that the inclusion of "The Red Setter Challenge", published previously in the June and July 1963 issues in this issue, is a good beginning. It appears with the permission of the author.

We welcome a new column in The Whip - "Ask Your Vet" written by Dr. Roger Boser. His two part article on hip dysplasia will conclude next month when he will discuss the importance of the problem to us and what can be done to control it. Thereafter, it is hoped that your inquiries will have reached him.