

Membership

You are cordially invited to participate in what the Red Setter Foundation defines as the "Purest Challenge in sportsdom." Please become a member of the National Red Setter Field Trial Club and enjoy the successful revival of the Irish Red Setter as an effective gunning companion and first class field trial competitor.

Dues

\$30.00 annual dues are payable January 1st of each year. Membership rates for new members who join the NRSFTC after June 1st are prorated at half the dues amount for that calendar year. Membership dues include a subscription to *The Flushing Whip*. *The Flushing Whip* is available only to members of the National Red Setter Field Trial Club, Inc. Publication, which is supported by membership dues, is a service (but not an obligation) of the club's officers. A copy of each issue is mailed to every member in good standing. Membership application forms, Futurity Nomination Forms and other Mail-In materials are periodically included as your envelope with *The Flushing Whip*. If forms are not available in this particular issue, you can download them from the NRSFTC web site.

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Please Note: The material contained in this publication is intended to provide accurate, authoritative and educational information for our members. By their nature, the articles contained herein cannot provide the total, complete and detailed guidance required by every individual in every situation. The material is therefore offered with the provision that it is not the intent of the editors or the authors to render professional counsel on the matters covered and said persons cannot be held liable for any use thereof. If specific assistance is required, the services of an expert authority should be obtained.

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The
**Flushing
 Whip** 



Roses are Red
 2017 High Performance
 2017 LeGrande
 Tim Hammons O/H



Ace Holiday
 2017 NSTRA Award
 Steve Witz O/H



Simply Red
 2017 Open Walking
 Shooting Dog
 Dean Reinke/Cathy Lewis
 Tom Waite Handler



The Flushing Whip January February 2018



Please Attend the 2018 Spring Trial— See ad on Page 54

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Congratulations to our NRSFTC Winter Award winners!

Tim Hammons O/H

D Reinke C Lewis O Tom Waite H

Steve Witz O/H



Roses Are Red
2017 LeGrande Award
2017 High Performance



Simply Red



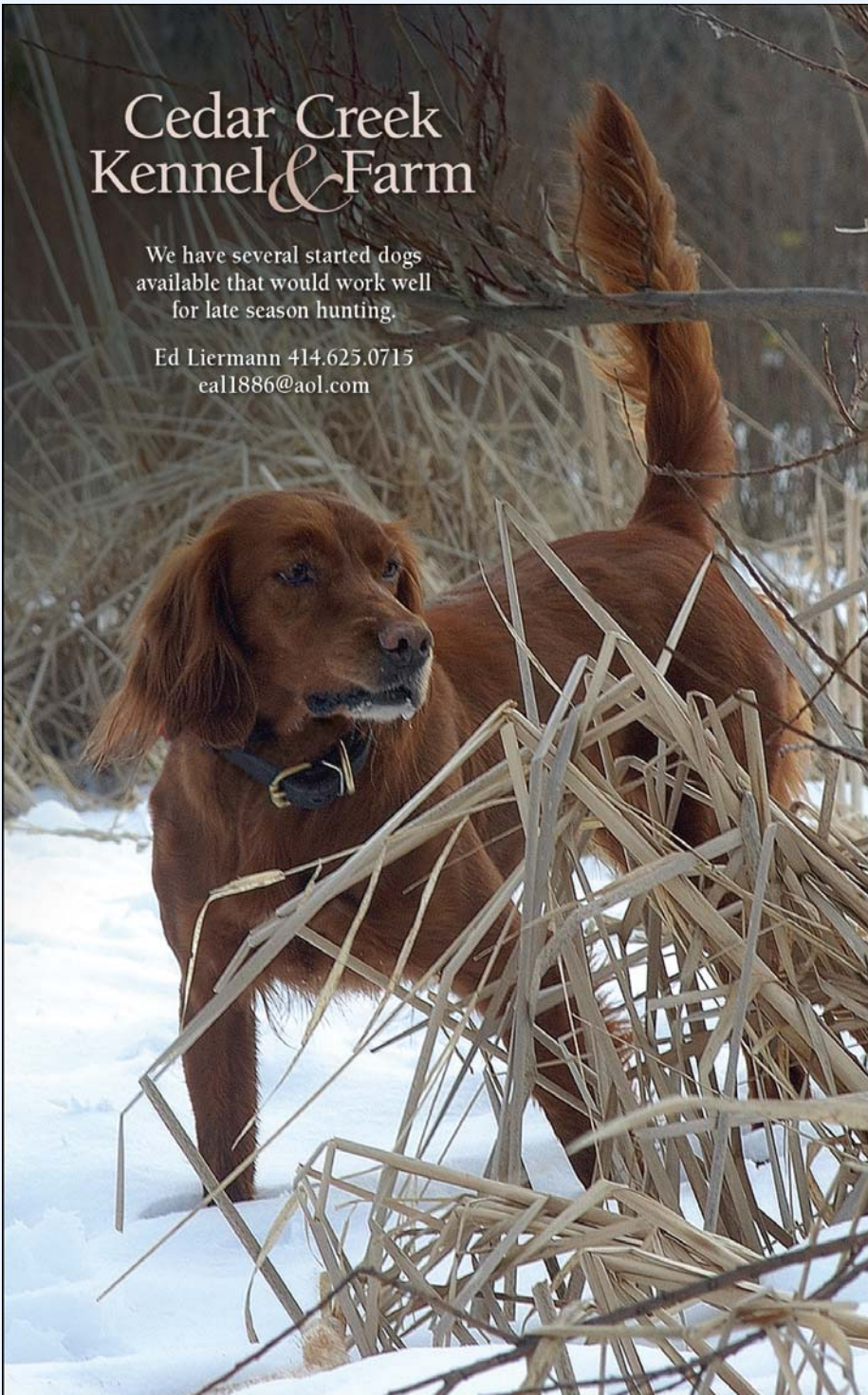
Ace Holiday

Open Walking Shooting Dog 2017 2017 Red Setter NSTRA Award

Cedar Creek Kennel & Farm

We have several started dogs
available that would work well
for late season hunting.

Ed Liermann 414.625.0715
eal1886@aol.com



President's Page

R. Allen Fazenbaker



As I write this memo, the snow is flying here in northeast Ohio, and we have nearly a foot of the white stuff on the ground. I hope each of you are weathering the winter storms, and looking forward to spring; I know I am. Our spring trial is just around the corner, and you are invited to join us and run some dogs, visit old friends, make new, and have fun! This year the club is offering a gun dog stake for anyone

who would like to bring their red dog. It's a great way to get your feet wet, or get your dog's feet wet, have a good time, and maybe point some birds. There are no qualifications to enter other than a desire to give your dog some hunting experience. Hope you will give it a try.

Speaking of the spring trial, don't forget to call and reserve a room... most of the members who attend stay at the Riverbank in Petersburg, Illinois. When you call, be sure to mention the Red Setter club for a significant discount! Dogs cannot come into the Riverbank but you can crate the dog in the car if you desire. There are also more accommodating motels within a short drive.

Thank you everyone who responded to our survey last fall. We had a great response and the results were nearly unanimous... 1) members love the Flushing Whip. 2) the vast majority of members have red setters as family companions and/or hunting dogs. 3) for those that field trial, the greater majority compete in walking trials. 4) the membership would like to see the club engaged in supporting some sort of youth activity involving red setters. As we move through the year, I will be asking our Board and interested members for some ideas on how we might be able to support and participate in a youth activity. If you have a specific idea, please pass it on to me or a member of the Board!

Our election of officers and Board members will take place at our annual membership meeting in March. I appointed long time club member, Robert Gove as the Chair of the Nomination Committee. If you have wondered how you might be able to support your club but weren't quite sure, consider serving as an officer or Board member. Our club is always looking for new ideas and new ways to promote *the Purest Challenge*, and you might be the spark that the club could use to build some new activities or programs. Anyone interested should, contact Robert at (763) 389-3142 or email him at rcgove@yahoo.com In the last issue of the Flushing Whip, we posted the current financial standings for the club; here's the NRSFTC Futurity balances:

Savings \$1947.16 Checking \$1051.38 CD \$1850.72

If you ever have any questions regarding any of our finances, don't hesitate to contact me or our Treasurer Linda Beauchamp. Linda does a great job handling our finances, and we are grateful to have her service.

Speaking of the Futurity, don't forget that if you are planning to run a derby in the Red Setter Futurity, you must have the litter and the individual dog nominated to be eligible. It's not too late to nominate your entry if you haven't done so. If you have any questions, contact me.

Be sure to read the article about Tikka... featured as the "Dog of the Day" by the conservation organization Pheasants Forever. Tikka, who comes from Iron Fire Kennels (Roger Berg) really shows her stuff when it comes to pheasant hunting. And just as important, organizations such as Pheasants Forever, are instrumental in supporting and advocating for the improvement of grounds for game birds. If you aren't a member of a conservation organization, I strongly recommend that you consider supporting one of these groups. Deb and I have been members of the American Woodcock Association for several years. In fact, we were asked to become involved by a fellow red setter owner and club member, James Inbody. We love the organization, and thank James for asking us. For those of you scattered around the country, there are many excellent organizations who work hard to conserve game lands and to preserve our hunting heritage. I have included a list of a couple of groups who are involved in this important work. Don't have room for all but please consider supporting some type of hunter friendly conservation group..



As long as I'm on the subject of supporting a club— We appreciate those of you who returned your dues envelope. You'll find your 2018 club decal tucked among the pages here. For those of you who haven't yet paid your 2018 dues— please help your club. YOUR decal is here ready to go... This *Pretty on Point* sweet gal is Foxy's Missy, owned by Mike Fox of Patriot, IN. Beautiful!

That's all for now... hope to see you at the spring trial.

Thanks for your continued support of our club, and most importantly, your support of the *Purest Challenge In Sportsdom!* Allen Fazenbaker, President

Hunter Friendly Conservation Organizations

Ruffed Grouse/Woodcock Society	888-564-6747
Pheasants Forever	877-773-2070
The Nature Conservancy	800-628-6860
Quail Forever	866-457-8245
Sportsman's Alliance	614-888-4868
Trout Unlimited	800-834-2419
Quail and Upland Game Alliance	812-536-2272

Rambling from Red Setter Run



Hi Everybody! Here's a pic of our kennel building and trailer rig at Red Setter Run. I got Allen a drone for Christmas and it keeps wandering around the property taking photos from the air. We're having fun with it!!

The Spring Championship and Futurity is scheduled for March 13-18. I'm including the

past 1st place Futurity winners in this issue as well as the "Futurity standard." If you're scheduled to test your dog in the futurity, the "standard" are the rules upon which the judges base their decisions— FYI! The trial is a lot of fun so please come spend St Patrick's day in Petersburg, Illinois, surrounded by the Irish Red Setters!! The Drawing will be Monday at the Lodge, so call in your entries before that time. BTW, on Saturday, we're going to offer something special for those of you who don't usually compete in field trials— a Hunter's Stake! The details about should end up around page 42 Just look for Uncle Sam because we DO want our NRSFTC hunters at our trial! Check it out.

Congratulations to the Winter Award winners who are pictured on our cover. Tim Hammons dog, Roses Are Red ran away with the High Performance AND the LeGrande Awards. Ace Holiday (and Steve Witz, his handler/shooter) won the club NSTRA Award this year. That's a first time win of the club NSTRA award for Ace! Keep your eye on him for more success. Simply Red took the Open Waking Shooting Dog Award for Dean Reinke and Cathy Lewis! Best Wishes to all the winners and their Owners.

We have an educational brochures for new owners when they purchase a pup. Paul Ober (Celtic Farm and Kennels) paid for the printing of these "the Purest Challenge." brochures. If you are a club member and are breeding dogs, I'll be happy to send some brochures your way. Educate those who purchase your pups and encourage them to join the NRSFTC.

In the last issue, I alluded to the difficulties we'd had with the delivery of some puppies last October. We'd bred puppies many times over the years but had never before experienced these kinds of complications. I found some educational material to include in this Whip about "Fading Puppy Syndrome," (by Jane Killion) and also "Swimmer Puppies," (by Fred Lanting) We appreciate the authors who allowed us to share their stories with red setter members. Thanks for the very informative articles.

Along that same line, I mentioned last time how we had a pup (WeeLad)


that wasn't able to stand. Allen and I thought we'd have to put the puppy down when we discovered it might be possible to save it. In case this ever happens to you, I explained in more detail how we got the little guy on his feet and gave him a future. BTW, "Laddie's" an interesting little fella. He was born SILVER colored head to toe— something I had only seen once before, many years ago with our pup, Meteu Medicine Man. Mattie eventually turned dark brown; and now, WeeLad is turning brown too.

We're sorry to report that Warner Smith, who worked with Garmin and has helped us so much over the years, has died at the age of 44 years. Warner was diagnosed three years ago with ALS! A tragic loss! Our sympathy and prayers to Garmin International and all who knew and loved Warner.

The whole USA seems to be experiencing winter at its coldest. For those of you who hunt, we've given some educational tips on keeping your "best friend" safe and comfortable in cold weather.

Speaking of Hunters, on January 11th Pheasants Forever honored a sweet red setter named TIKKA as their Dog of the Day. Tony Ferrazzo got Tikka from Roger Berg and says she's a first class hunting dog! I guess Pheasants Forever thought so too! Congratulations to the Ferrazzo's!

Allen Fazenbaker, our President, is committed to following the bylaws to the letter— not just pick and choose. In regards to Directors, our club bylaws provide for a means to rotate Directors and give everyone the opportunity to serve their club. We'll be losing several Board members this year and Allen has asked long time club member, Bob Gove, to head a nominations committee to replace those whose terms will expire in 2018. Bob, a long time supporter of *the Purest Challenge*, is an excellent choice for the task. If you would like to serve on the Board, or, want to nominate an eligible member, contact Bob at: <rcgove@yahoo.com>. Your NRSFTC dues are thirty dollars a year and, as a member, you have a right to participate and be heard. Please consider taking a more active role in the NRSFTC.

Finally, we'll be having an auction at the Spring Trial. If you can donate any items, please contact me. We appreciate anything that folks can do to help the club and offset the costs of our trials. As an example, David Martin, a long time club member from Illinois, died unexpectedly in August of 2016. His dear wife Bonnie dropped off some of his dog equipment in case we can use any of it for our auction. We so appreciate Bonnie's generosity... and also being able to put David's equipment back in the field! Our love and sympathy to Bonnie! We're just starting to sort thru the boxes. Well, looks like I'm running out of room. Stay warm! Hope  to see you in Petersburg

Deb and Chance

NRSFTC Futurity 1st place winners from its inception

Year	Futurity Winner	M	F	Sire	Dam	Breeder	Owner
1	1973		x	Dr. Mickey Bean	Turkey Talk Mattie	Jim Flythe	Jim Flythe
2	1974		x	Double Deal	County Clare's Maura	Bob Watts	Conrad Plevnic
3	1975	x		Double Deal	Fling	Bob Watts	Conrad Plevnic
4	1976		x	County Clare's Country Squire	Celtic's Executrix	Paul Ober	Peggy Boling
5	1977	x		Clancy O'Ryan	Turkey Talk Polly	R. Kubacz	E. & G. Dubrowsky
6	1978		x	Abra	Zan Sett's Banshee	Stan Zdanczewicz	Stan Zdanczewicz
7	1979	x		Shivaree	Adidos	Bob Watts	Bob Watts
8	1980		x	Saturday Night Zeke	Robec's Heather	Bob Gove	Bob Gove
9	1981	x		Abra	Zan Sett's Kim	Stan Zdanczewicz	Ron Elniff
10	1982		x	Abra	Triple Creek Abby	Stan Zdanczewicz	Dr. Watkins Zdanczewicz
11	1983	x		Abra	Lakewind's Tottie		Paul Ober
12	1984		x	Razzle Dazzle	Pine Hollow Micki	Don Beauchamp	Roger Boser
13	1985		x	Abra	Adi	Bob Gove	Katherine Harnett
14	1986		x	Abra	Adi	Bob Gove	Bob Gove
15	1987		x	Celtic's Injunction	Celtic's Sequela	Paul Ober	Paul Ober
16	1988	x		Devil's Fire Transplant	Sugar Plum Christmas	Joe Edwards	Paul Ober
17	1989		x	Come Back Choo Choo	Sugar Plum Christmas	Joe Edwards	Paul Ober
18	1990		x	Come Back Choo Choo	Six Runs Polly	Joe Edwards	Paul Ober & D. Quakenbush
19	1991	x		Bearcat	Scarlet Fever	Roger Boser	Roger Boser
20	1992		x	Bearcat	Come Back Rosie	Roger Boser	Roger Boser
21	1993		x	Desperado	Pollywog	Roger Boser	Roger Boser
22	1994		x	Desperado	Pollywog	Roger Boser	Roger Boser
23	1995		x	Bearcat	CB Pale Lady	Joe Edwards	Joe Edwards
24	1996		x	Zan Sett's Albert Collins	Zan Sett's Charzy	Stan Zdanczewicz	Stan Zdanczewicz
25	1997		x	Albert Collins	Juice	Zdanczewicz	Hammons

Year	Futurity Winner	Cont.	M	F	Sire	Dam	Breeder	Owner
26	1998			x	Come Back Riptide	Jackee	Roger Boser	Roger Boser
27	1999			x	Desperado	Come Back Dixie Girl	Roger Boser	Roger Boser
28	2000			x	Desperado	Come Back Dixie Girl	Roger Boser	Roger Boser
29	2001			x	Bearcat	Hollywood	Roger Boser	Roger Boser
30	2002			x	Desperado	Gillian	Roger Boser	Roger Boser
31	2003			x	Come Back Rocky	Windstar	Dale Bruns	Holly Bruns
32	2004			x	Silver Creek Show Biz	Silver Creek Illustrations	Tim Hammons	Tim Hammons
33	2005			x	Winnabow	Gillian	Roger Boser	Roger Boser
34	2006			x	Come Back Rocky	Lightening Lucy	Brian Gelinas	Brian Gelinas
35	2007			x	Sharpton	Chantilly	Roger Boser	Roger Boser
36	2008			x	Sharpton	Applebee	Roger Boser	Al Faze
37	2009			x	Come Back Audie	Celtic's Superior Interest	Joe Edwards	Ross Leonard
38	2010			x	Breakstone	Applebee	Roger Boser	Ross Leonard
39	2011			x	Aiken	Firefly's Last Redcent	Bonnie & Dennis Hidalgo	Bonnie & Dennis Hidalgo
40	2012			x	Come Back Audie	Celtic's Acceleration	Paul Ober	Paul Ober
41	2013			x	Celtic's Sustained	Celtic's Sparks Fly	Paul Ober	Paul Ober
42	2014			x	Come Back High Tider	Come Back Dandi	Ed Liermann	Ed Liermann
43	2015			x	Justified	Redstone	Roger Boser	Ross Leonard
44	2016			x	Come Back Cutter	Come Back Bee Gee	Joe Edwards	Joe Edwards
45	2017			x	Touchstone	Solitaire	Roger Boser	Roger Boser
46	2018							



We Appreciate our Generous Sponsors— Please purchase their great products

National Red Setter Futurity Judging Standard

1. The Futurity shall be run in the spring of each year over preferential bobwhite quail territory.
2. Placed dogs shall display an intense desire to find birds, a keen nose to detect the presence of game and ability to locate it quickly and accurately by body scent.
3. Placed dogs must show staunchness, positiveness and style on point but not necessarily be steady to wing and shot. (Staunchness should mean "being positive" on point; where the dog establishes point but not necessarily where the handler can dismount, flush and fire before the dog moves on.)
4. Placed dogs must show determination under adverse conditions and intelligent adjustment to terrain and cover, the ability to hunt independently with speed and proven endurance.
5. Placed dogs shall adjust range to cover and character of the country and to show desire to please the handler.
6. The event shall be run under standards established by the American Field and Field Dog Stud Book, the Amateur Field Trial Clubs of America and the National Red Setter Futurity.
7. The futurity shall be run, if necessary in order to name a winner under these standards, in two series.
8. The first series shall be run over continuous multiple courses, each brace to be run for thirty (30) minutes unless earlier ordered up. Said continuous multiple courses shall contain native birds plus liberated quail which shall be released in coveys in such manner as to simulate natural conditions as much as possible. The numbers of liberated quail shall be decided by the Futurity Secretary, the Club President and the Trial Chairman in consultation with the Area Manager.
9. If four dogs, which in the sole discretion of the judges are otherwise capable of placement have not pointed birds at the conclusion of the First Series, a Second Series shall be run, each brace being run for thirty (30) minutes unless earlier ordered up on a single course with liberated birds released in the manner previously indicated of sufficient quantity to permit adequate opportunities to point. The number of dogs called back for a Second Series shall be at the sole discretion of the judges and may be augmented by the judges if necessary in order to place four dogs that have pointed.
10. All dogs in each series shall be announced as "called back" in the order in which the judges would place them if they shall adequately demonstrate their ability to point birds by doing so. The callback shall be conducted from horseback.
11. Judges may not, except with the concurrence of the Futurity Secretary or his designee, who may seek advice from the Board of Directors of the National Red Setter Field Trial Club, deviate from these standards.
12. Dogs with bird contact must be fired over with a blank cartridge gun of not less than a .209 primer.

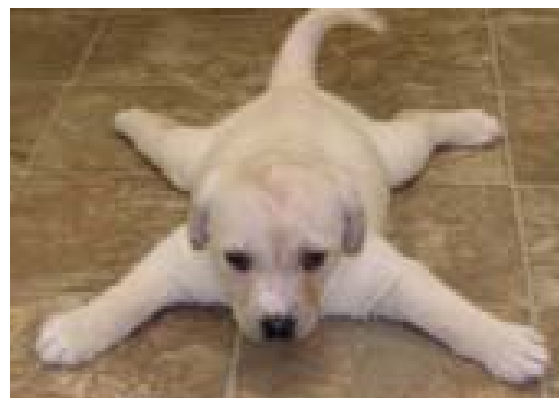
Adopted March 18, 1983 Revised November 3, 2011

Swimmer Pups

By Fred Lanting

Swimmer pups are an infrequent, puzzling phenomenon in the litter in which many, if not all, of the whelps become strangely deformed sometime in the first two weeks of life. A flattening of the thorax and abdomen, top to bottom, becomes evident about a week after birth from some unknown cause. Swimmer pups happen most frequently in the dwarf breeds (chondrodystrophic) but swimming has actually been seen in other breeds as well. Instead of the thorax developing normally into a progressively deeper tube from the pro-sternum/neck area to the diaphragm, it forms more of a flattened cylinder with the height from floor to spine about the same all the way back to the loins, and perhaps even lower midway down the back. The fore chest, instead of dropping from the prosternum to the last sternal vertebra, may even be concave, and as time goes on the puppy may become even more flat-chested and pancake-shaped.

Recognizing A Swimmer Pup



This puppy cannot stand and his feet simply paddle out sideways

There is some variation in swimmer severity and their symptoms, but the scenario is usually something like this: As the ribs bow out, the heart and other organs may be pushed into the pleural cavity and displace or decrease the air volume of the lungs; as a result, untreated pups become lethargic, lacking in energy and strength. By the third

to fourth week, when normal pups would be running around, surviving swimmers have not yet learned to push themselves up into a standing position. If the extended limbs, especially front legs, are moved at all, it is with a paddling motion to the sides, hence the disorder is often called "Swimming-Puppy Syndrome." The hind legs typically are

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extremely weak; they may be tucked under the torso, or less frequently extend behind the pup or laterally (toward the outside), but in any case they have little or no movement. If corrective swimmer therapy is not instigated early, "swimmers" have very poor circulation, respiration, and ability to swallow food or keep milk in their stomachs, and when they are old enough to wean (if they live that long!), are very slow when eating from pans. Stifles may be rotated underneath the belly, patellas are often luxated, and other orthopedic or osteochondral defects may be noted. Many swimming puppies die from inhalation pneumonia (from inspiring regurgitated milk) or other forms of respiratory failure.

If swimmers are not given some sort of therapy, there is a less-than-even chance they will survive to eight weeks. Generally, those that do manage to live, only begin to walk at or after this age. A 1981 Veterinary Medicine/Small Animal Clinician report on a litter of Shepherd pups, five out of six of whom were swimmers, mentions one pup that started walking by nine weeks old, but by six months was still unsteady and slightly undersized (female, 40 pounds). Because she tired rapidly, even after only moderate exercise, she was euthanized. Autopsy showed that her vertebral/rib joints were enlarged, but internal organs seemed normal in appearance.

What Causes Swimmer Pups?

Based on the above evidence, it's possible to conclude that there might be another cause other than ventro-dorsal compression. Flattening of the chest is more likely an effect than a cause. There may also be permanent damage from the compression early in life that affects viability later, even if swimmer therapy seems to have helped. There may be variability in the severity, based on genetic or environmental factors, or a combination of these.

Many factors have been accused of contributing to the swimmer pup syndrome, both environmental and some of unknown genetic origin. For a while, most people blamed slippery floors, but I've raised all my litters on smooth, impervious flooring covered with newspaper and have never had a swimmer in my own operation. The VM/SAC report mentioned above involved excellent footing in the whelping/nursing box: clean, dry, rough surfaced indoor/outdoor carpeting. Until this report, it was generally believed that such a floor would prevent

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swimmers from developing. I disagree, especially with recommending the use of carpeting, as this surface is notorious for harboring germs and thus causing other health problems. Newspapers are best for lining the nest or exploration areas of the house that has new pups, until they are housebroken.

Helpful Therapy For Swimming Puppies

Some Dachshund breeders told me they were fairly successful in correcting the swimmer syndrome by putting each of the pups in a sling for at least part of each day. This practice encouraged them to make contact with the floor with their pads. Some tied hobbles to the front legs to keep them under the body and the elbows close together. This, they felt, prevented the front legs from becoming spread-eagled. Dish-shaped nests of straw have also been suggested, but not only does that present the danger of filthy conditions if not cleaned often, it also may not be very practical. A modification of the idea has also been proposed: put the whole whelping/nursing area into a sling thus making the "floor" more like a hammock with the canvas or vinyl suspended at the corners and edges and lower in the center. I doubt the efficacy of any of these, but as sailors used to say, "Any port in a storm."

Other swimmer therapies that may be beneficial, although tiresome and time-demanding of the breeder, include massage (passive exercise), administration of vitamin E (possibly with selenium added if they're not getting solid food yet; but have your vet research and advise, as it's easy to overdose selenium, which is then toxic), taping or tying hobbles to prevent splaying, and suspension in warm water. The last-named swimmer therapy is promising if either active or passive movement can be induced. Thus, swimming (the real kind, in water) may help correct the "swimmer" syndrome. Whirlpool baths are beneficial for partially paralyzed or weak adults such as those suffering from coonhound paralysis, but of course the waves in such a tub would overwhelm a 3- to 6-week old puppy. Therefore, hold him in your hand or a sling, with support to keep his head up out of the water, and let him paddle for a while in warm water (probably around 80 degrees F to prevent chilling), but take him out and dry him thoroughly when he tires. As many of these sessions as you can manage should help the

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swimming pup to develop coordination, muscle development, and better circulation while putting much less weight on his body. Your hand or makeshift sling plus the buoyancy of the water will take the weight off the chest. Finger manipulation of his limbs might be a good idea, too, while he's in the water, but also when he's out.

Genetic and Ethics Of Flat-Chested Puppies

Starting in 1999, after much of the above was printed in my book "The Total German Shepherd Dog" (2nd edition), some e-mail correspondence on the subject started coming to me. A French Bulldog breeder expressed the belief that a dam that produced this defect should not be spayed or eliminated from the breeding program. At first I disagreed with her because I am a hereditarian, but later came to feel that breeding her again might not be all that much of a risk. This lady had two swimmers, each 12 oz at birth, never left on flat surface. She said she put them on blankets, "facing upwards and they stayed in an upright position," and claimed they were both fine within weeks.

The syndrome of swimmer puppies is sometimes referred to as Pectus Excavatum, and described by many as "a condition of so-called flat-chested puppies." Without intervention, and often despite best efforts, they usually die anywhere from two days to four weeks after diagnosis or symptoms. More often it is sooner than later, according to the Bulldog people I have heard from.

When nursing (if it is able to get to the teat at all), the swimmer puppy may arch its back extremely in a backward movement to compensate for an apparent inability to flex at the neck.

Some breeders prefer not to assign any blame to genetics. They disagree with those who hold that the puppy inherits most problems from the parents, and a pair that produces a swimmer puppy should be removed from one's breeding program. These people often postulate that the bitch was fed inadequately or that she did not utilize the necessary dietary nutrients (i.e., vitamins, proteins, fats, or minerals) to give the puppy the "skeletal components needed." This may be stretching credulity, as swimmers also happen in households of experienced breeders, and to bitches whose diets are normal. In this age of commercial dog food, it is nearly impossible to blame it on such a drastic dietary deficiency. Others who refuse to acknowledge the major part that genes play in determining characteristics and

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deformities tend to blame environments such as too flat or too hard or too slick a surface, bacteria, viruses, etc.

A breeder of Lhasa Apsos and American Cocker Spaniels corresponded with me after reading the section on swimmers in my "Total GSD" book. She made some very interesting observations that may give us a clue to the primary genetic defect: She had become frustrated with the feeble answers from "experts such as vets and breeders [who]... all knew what it was and all had answers, none of which were very successful... none of which had real solutions." She started to see a pattern emerge. The incidence of swimmers appeared to be "random." Type of food or use of supplements "didn't decrease or increase the occurrence of swimmers." What she did observe was "the swimmer syndrome began to show up at anywhere from one hour to a couple of days after birth, beginning with a slight flattening of the chest or an actual bend in the ribs." I believe that by careful observation, she hit upon a method of early identification of afflicted pups and possibly, therefore, carriers of the defect. By following her techniques, one may prevent the development of the symptoms, but will not eliminate any genes that cause the untreated neonate to become a swimmer. I am enough of a eugenicist to want to remove carriers of a defect from a gene pool, but enough of a "compassionate conservative" (as a famous politician's speech writer coined the term) to want to save any pup that could possibly live a useful life and bring someone happiness. However, such pups, while saved from death or uncomfortable existence, perhaps should be neutered. You might not eliminate all the genes from these lines, but the "worst" ones, those causing obvious cases.

Swimming Puppies and Righting Reflex

The Lhasa-and-Cocker lady became adept at determining if a pup has a problem by picking up each pup and testing its "righting reflex." She correctly stated, "What you will notice about these swimmers is that they are always lying flat on the belly. If you lay them on their side, they will immediately return to lying on their bellies. This is what is known as the righting reflex. You can observe this by disturbing [waking] a sleeping litter of very young puppies and watching all of them right themselves. They immediately [turn to lie on] their stomachs and begin to look for a nipple. The righting reflex is the first

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response to nursing and the cause of swimmer puppies." While that last phrase may sound a bit awkward, it is true that the normal neonate has an instinct to get onto its belly and crawl or drag itself to a teat. Once there, it may just as easily and happily again flop over on its side a little, as long as it does not twist too far in the direction of having its belly-side up. After nursing, the normal newborn pup will lie on its side to sleep. As they get a little older, they will be just as comfortable draped over each other, and as they are old enough for the ribcage to have developed strength, they may sleep belly-down for a while, but by then it is not abnormal.

Occasionally a puppy seems to indicate that it doesn't want to or cannot "return to a normal relaxed state on its side and insists or remains [on its belly] causing the flattening of the chest, which, if left undisturbed, leads to swimmer syndrome and probable death." This is possibly not a defect in the righting reflex, per se, but a genetic defect in proprioception, the instinctive knowledge of position. It may well originate in a genetic defect in the embryonic development of the inner ear. Perhaps the swimmer has inherited poor proprioception and therefore its body "doesn't know to roll over on its side." Once in the righted position used for finding the nipple, it has no way of knowing that there is a more comfortable and normal resting position.

Swimmer's Ear?

The ear is divided into three parts: outer, middle, and inner. The outer part helps funnel sound to the eardrum, a membrane on the other side of which is the middle ear. There, three bones hinged together relay eardrum vibrations to the inner ear, which is separated by more membranous tissue. The inner ear includes not only the nerve endings that transform mechanical movement into electrical impulses and carry auditory messages to the brain, but it also includes the organ of balance. The rear part of the membranous labyrinth has three semicircular canals that look like three bicycle tubes joined together in one bulbous end. Each of the three canals is oriented 90 degrees to the other two, and all are filled with fluid and nerve endings. The tiniest movement of the body tells these moving-fluid-activated nerves what direction the head is turning, and thus informs the brain as to what muscles must contract in order to change or return to a given

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position. It is my hypothesis that in swimmers, the message is not being relayed or interpreted somewhere along the chain of events. We also see similar interruptions in these messages in older dogs, caused by infections, poisoning, or late-developing genetic factors. It may be that the messages coming from the legs are not getting to the brain or spinal cord, nor going in the return direction.

The "cure," if you want to call it that, will only be for the individual itself. If it is indeed a genetic problem, correcting the condition in the individual does not erase the cause, so cannot be considered a cure in the strict semantic and population sense. If your breed has been known to have swimmers, or you are slightly paranoid by nature, steps to identify and correct could be taken as soon as possible and can be quite simple, according to that Lhasa breeder: "Check all the pups right after birth and every hour or so for the next couple of days." (I don't know about you, but I have to sleep sometimes, and don't have shift workers in my kennel to do this!) "If you notice a pup that is always on its belly or beginning to show signs of a flat chest, what you do is lay mom down and put this pup on a good nipple. After it's on, turn it on its side, holding its entire body and ... making sure it stays on its side. If the pup lets loose... start over. Do this several times a day until the pup returns to normal... on its side; when that happens, you have just cured swimmer puppy syndrome."

You will have to determine for yourself if it is worth it, realizing that not everyone is able to save every defective puppy. And, if you want to prevent it from happening again, perhaps the surest and safest approach is not to breed either parent again. That is, play the odds and assume a genetic cause unless you are convinced a problem is purely or mostly environmental and at the same time not very important to the breed population. The longer I live, the more evidence I see that nearly everything has a bigger genetic component than you would initially think, but probably there are more urgent matters to attack first.

Surviving Swimming Pup Syndrome

A friend and fellow judge in Pakistan, who is one of his country's most notable breeders, wrote to me late in 2010 for advice. He related, "In my Labrador Retriever litter, I had a swimmer pup. I noticed it when

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the pup was about 16 days old. By three weeks, his hind legs would stretch back like a turtle and also go sideways. Front legs were OK and he could lift his chest and move with his front legs. He had a flattened chest. I tied his rear legs with an elastic ribbon, keeping it only as wide as his body. I made a loop around his neck also and tied [the cord running under the belly] to the elastic band joining the two hind legs. I did this to ensure the rear legs did not stretch back. Within three days, he started walking on his own (with elastic bands) and after another week started jumping around without any bands. Now he runs about and it is very difficult to spot it from his litter mates. His chest is absolutely normal. Litter is now five weeks old.

“After reading your article in detail, I want to know whether, in the swimmer puppies, the chest is flattened because of splayed legs or the legs are [spread out] because pups are born with flat chest. My other question is, will my pup have any after-effects later in life or will be normal?”

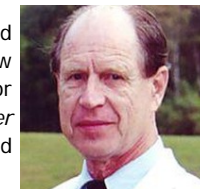
I told him this: “It is most widely believed (in the more knowledgeable veterinary and expert-breeder communities) that the problem is a congenital weakness that develops when the pup does not have the neurological stimulus (or muscle response) to control the early placement and use of limbs. Without this normal nerve development, the muscles are not ‘trained’ to respond when signals are sent from the brain or spinal cord. Apparently, the breeder’s act of positioning the limbs under the torso somehow allows this nerve impulse ‘send-and-response’ procedure to establish a ‘habit’ (which you could call the system’s development of ‘memory’). The later a breeder attempts to correct the problem, the less likely the pup will develop normally. The longer one waits to reposition and train the limbs, the more permanent will be the damaging effect on lungs and other internal organs. If ignored, apparently it will lead to death, although there are no reliable statistics. I have never heard of the problem resolving spontaneously – without human corrective intervention.

“In answer to the question of which came first, the chicken or the egg, I would say that the nervous system defect is the cause, and the flattening of the chest cavity is a result of this lack of stimulus to the limb muscles to move them under the body and push the torso up, sideways, and forward. I have not seen any study or testimonials as to

‘after-effects’ nor whether swimmer pups run in families. Until I see such a hint of familial relationship, I would guess it would be safe enough to breed dogs that were affected with this syndrome in the whelping box, but keep good records on future relatives’ puppies. It very well could be what many people call a “non-genetic” (but by which I personally mean low heritability) trait, one that is less influenced by genes and more influenced by environment – including the biochemical environment in the uterus.”

So, as in any abnormality whether very slight or more serious, the breeder needs to decide whether to try to eliminate or limit it, or to let it go and concentrate on more important things. In any case, it is a matter of ethics and good science to be diligent in keeping records on where swimming puppy littermates go and whether the condition appears again in those lines.

Fred Lanting is a multi-breed American Kennel Club(AKC) judge, United Kennel Club (UKC) all breed judge and handler as well as other show organizations in the USA and abroad. He is best known for being the author of "The Total German Shepherd Dog" and "Canine Hip Dysplasia and Other Orthopedics Disorders". He also tours the world conducting lectures and seminars on canine health



The Puzzle is Back and It's EASY to Solve

N	B	D	V	A	C	C	I	N	E	S	C	S	A	F
E	R	R	H	S	I	D	G	O	D	H	E	T	N	W
U	I	A	A	S	S	E	N	R	A	H	C	I	E	S
T	D	B	N	Y	F	I	R	M	S	H	M	I	R	R
E	L	B	I	S	N	O	P	S	E	R	M	E	I	C
R	E	A	R	T	P	I	Z	C	A	A	H	A	O	B
S	O	C	U	S	O	X	K	G	R	C	H	L	R	R
A	P	S	P	N	T	C	Y	A	N	T	L	I	E	E
E	F	O	S	D	O	N	N	U	R	A	T	R	T	E
O	R	H	R	R	N	E	A	O	R	T	B	E	T	D
L	I	I	D	T	R	L	H	S	A	Y	I	T	E	E
P	G	Y	S	Y	D	S	N	N	A	Y	T	N	S	R
E	G	A	L	L	A	O	Y	N	Y	E	C	I	D	V
S	H	O	O	T	I	N	G	D	O	G	H	O	E	O
D	U	T	S	R	A	E	G	N	I	A	R	P	R	F

The Prize is a hunter Green NRSFTC Cap
Solve the puzzle to answer the question below:

The most important thing to remember when hunting is:

_ _ _ _ _ !

ALLAGE	BITCH	BREEDER	BRIDLE
BRITTANY	CHAMPIONSHIP	CHECKCORD	COLLARS
DOGDISH	GARMIN	GIRD	HARNES
LAUNCHERS	NEUTER	PHEASANTS	POINTER
PURINA	RAINGEAR	RESETTER	RESPONSIBLE
SCABBARD	SHOOTINGDOG	SHORTHAIR	SIRE
SPORTDOG	STUD	VACCINES	WEIMARANER

Cross out the letters of the words you discover— then, start reading across the remaining letters. To enter the drawing, email answer to: flushingwhip@gmail.com OR, simply call. 440-969-0567 Remember: you MUST be a member of the NRSFTC to play so pay up your 2018 dues and let's go !

Rehabilitating Swimmer Puppies

In the last issue of the Whip I explained about a difficult litter of pups we'd whelped at Red Setter Run. Several people wrote or called to ask questions about the surviving pups— especially the WeeLad who wasn't able initially to walk or stand. For that reason I included the Swimmer Pups article by Fred Lanting. I'm also including a bit more detail about how I got the Wee Lad walking. As I've mentioned before, we don't breed pups very frequently. The last time we did was about two years ago when we bred Stormie with Ed Liermann's great dog Talon. That was Stormie's first litter which went without incident; those pups have all done well.

We decided to breed her again but in THIS pregnancy, almost everything that could have gone wrong did. Thankfully at least Stormie didn't die in the process but really, it was a very complicated and difficult situation. Shortly after becoming pregnant she developed kennel cough. Our dogs had been vaccinated for this but unfortunately it did not help. The vet explained that kennel cough may be caused by a couple different viruses; some of which could have affected the pregnancy and outcome.

To further complicate the issue, Stormie's delivery of the first pup was very difficult. She tried desperately to push the puppy out but her efforts were in vain. We rushed her to the vet who was able to determine that her first puppy had turned and become jammed in the birth canal— unable to reposition himself. They tried to manually turn the puppy but were unable. The nearest vet who did C-Sections was more than an hours drive away and time was of the essence. Stormie was exhausted by the efforts and her labor had come to a halt. They gave her drugs to keep things moving and then used forceps to turn and pull the puppy in the right direction. We had no expectation that the pup would survive but he surprised us by his resilience. Unfortunately, the puppies that followed him did not do nearly as well.

The long labor and birth process— and perhaps even the history of kennel cough early on in the pregnancy may have left most of the litter damaged and weak. Out of the 7 puppies of the litter, only 3

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survived. The second and third pups of the litter were born dead. Four more followed and were born alive, although they had to be hand fed and seemed too weak to nurse— or too poorly developed to figure it out. One of those puppies was the "runt" of the litter— a dog I began calling "The WeeLad" because he was nearly half the size as the others two pups. Like his littermates, "Laddie" didn't nurse well but I was able to place him on Stormie's breast and get him to nurse there intermittently. I supplemented his feedings but he at least got the benefits of the mother's milk first! The remaining pups couldn't even suck. I could only feed them artificial "puppy milk" with a syringe and although initially it seemed they might have a chance, they eventually lost ground and simply "faded away." Fading puppy syndrome is yet another article but most specialists agree that puppies need to get colostrum from their mother during the first 4 hours of life. It contains the immunity protectants they need to survive. In the end, the only three that "made it" were those who had indeed nursed at their mother's breast in this four hour window.

I continued to supplement Laddie to assure he got enough nutrition to grow and thrive. I'd put him on his mother first and then feed him more milk with a syringe afterwards. Over time, as the others puppies got more "mobile," I became concerned. Laddie's brothers were unrelenting in trying to nurse with their mama. Laddie on the other hand, seemed content to watch but didn't "move" in her direction. I noticed he could lift up his chest and shoulders but he didn't seem to be able to use his back feet which splayed out to the sides. I didn't think he was paralyzed; his back feet seemed to move easily. But they just kept flapping sideways— and never took him anywhere. By then he was a couple weeks old and I'd been feeding him around the clock. His size was still about half that of the others and I had little hope that he'd make it.

Allen and I talked it over and decided to take him to the vet to determine his potential to survive, walk and be independent. I fully expected that we'd have him "put down." Our vet has been off in the midst of cancer therapy so we saw a substitute vet we had never met before. I laid him on his belly on the examining table. His legs and feet immediately slid out and sprawled behind him. As had become his

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habit, he used his front legs to lift his head and shoulders as he took in the surroundings. He didn't move from his position— and if he'd wanted to, he'd have just flapped his feet out sideways. The vet examined WeeLad and immediately saw several neurological signs that gave her concern. She suggested a consult to a veterinarian specializing in neurology. She believed that the lengthy labor and the pressure caused by the first pup being unable to move may have caused the neurological deficits she recorded. She also discovered that "Laddie" had a bruise on his eye— from a point where a littermate had probably bit him. The "normal" play of puppies had become a problem because the WeeLad couldn't move out of harm's way or defend himself. I'd had to separate him from the others— and also give him time alone with his mother in order for him to nurse.

Needless to say— the WeeLad had ALREADY become a HUGE project. When the Vet suggested consulting a neurologist to verify that the pup "wasn't right," it seemed a ridiculous expense. We're practical people and we know quite a bit about how a six week old puppy should look and behave. We told her we had no intention of investing any more good money after bad and simply asked her this question— "is there anything you can suggest to improve this puppy's potential for success or shall we put him down now?"

The vet said she could make suggestions but had no idea how much work we were willing to put to the project. Then she went on to explain various treatments and exercise we could try to "get him on his feet." Each exercise she suggested involved forcing the lad to stand, use his feet and legs correctly, **while building and strengthening muscles**. I knew that it would be up to me as Allen was working each day and the puppy's care had fallen pretty much on me. I listened to everything she told me and agreed to give him a week more to see if serious "rehab" would help; but just between you and me, I wouldn't have given a dime for his chances.

As soon as we got home I took some duct tape and folded it into a sturdy strap about 1/2"x10" long. I wrapped the strap around each foot and pinned it there— hobbling his feet within about 1.5" of one another. I trimmed off the excess and placed him on the ground on his feet— it was the first time he had ever been able to stand up. Without

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hesitation he turned and walked right over to me. His feet were unable to slide away underneath him and FINALLY he had the chance to stand up to his littermates.

That was the beginning of a very aggressive rehab campaign for our WeeLad. Four times a day I put him in a deep box— even when he stood on his tip toes he could barely see over the top. At first Laddie would stand in there and simply howl and cry. I'd push him back down to the bottom, and he have to climb up over and over again. After a while he got used to the "game" and stopped his grouching. I'd give him a treat each time he stood back up and he'd jump up over and over again.

I also took one of those rope toys and used it to play a game of "tug-a-war." I love the water sports and enjoy retrieving games the most. I generally don't teach or encourage pups to play "tug-a-war" because I want their cooperation when

retrieving in the field or water. But, in this situation with Laddie I made the exception. He'd vigorously yank at the rope, bending his rear end close to the ground, and using those back legs to dig in and resist. Great exercise to build leg strength! I also would roll him over on his back as I held him. Then, using the flat palm on my hand, I'd press his feet against his abdomen. He'd resist and push back and so it continued. Twice a day I wrapped a Velcro vest around his body and

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placed him in warm water of our utility tub. I lowered it enough from above to allow him to kick and work his legs without getting too deep and submerging his face. He tolerated it well— in fact, it seemed very relaxing! Afterwards I took care to dry him well so he wouldn't be chilled.

Finally, in addition to everything else, I began taking the puppy for walks within the house. We circled my kitchen island so many times I began to get vertigo!! Once the Lad had his first puppy shots behind him, Al began walking him out of doors. We have a woods behind our house and they'd hike down into that area and around the property—we have about 25 acres of land and woods and (by then) the puppy loved exploring.

So it went on— four times a day I spent a full hour exercising the puppy and forcing him to play. To be perfectly honest, I'd promised the vet I'd do it but in my mind, it never occurred to me that any of those exercises were REALLY going to help. Well, I was wrong and it didn't take long for me to realize it. You see, I took Laddie's hobbles off each night from 11 pm until 6 the next morning. I worried the anklets might be too tight and cut off his circulation. (If they weren't tight enough, he removed them in about 30 seconds!) On the third night when I removed the hobbles, Laddie stood up and ran over to me, putting his front feet against my leg— and standing alone on his back feet. What an amazing improvement. I videotaped it and sent it to our substitute veterinarian who admitted she was impressed!! Still, we continued his hobbles and exercising for nearly a full month.

Thankfully, what happened to us during the nightmare of Stormie's pregnancy, delivery, and aftermath isn't the "usual" way things go. Still, it took more time and commitment than we've ever had to conjure up with previous litters— and the four pups we lost, in spite of our efforts, made the whole process even more heartbreaking. When I look at the BIG picture, and the three pups we saved it does seem a bit more rewarding but breeding puppies IS hard work. If you're thinking about putting a litter together in the future, there are some points you should bear in mind. ALWAYS "honor the purest challenge; only breed exceptional dogs to make better dogs." Just because you own a dog that is perfect for your family and the love of your life— doesn't mean it is worthy to breed. You need to consider

the bigger picture, matching strengths/weaknesses to improve the puppies you get in return. Don't just do it because you think it might be fun or help you make a bit of money. To tell you the truth— our recent set of pups COST us more than we ever imagined. We didn't "make" enough money to even cover our emergency vet bills. And anyway— it doesn't just take money to fix things— sometimes it takes more: commitment, dedication, hard work imagination and time. In the end, with our WeeLad, it was well worth the TIME and effort. Here he is with the BOSS and he can RUN JUMP AND DO IT ALL! Hard work for all of us— but so worth it! He's not just WeeLad any more— now he's known as our LUCKY Laddie! ♣



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Warner Milford Smith

With great sadness we report that our friend and colleague, Warner M Smith is dead at just 44 years of age. Warner's tragic death follows a courageous three year battle against Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (aka as Lou Gehrig's Disease.)

Smith was a graduate of the University of Arizona where he was a four-year starter and senior team captain for Arizona and a two-time All-Pac-10 honoree as a guard. During his college career (91-94), the Wildcats compiled a 28-18-1 overall record and appeared in three bowl games including the 1994 Fiesta Bowl when Arizona beat 10th-ranked Miami 29-0 to cap the program's first 10-win season.

Smith graduated and began his career in marketing. He teamed up with Garmin International (our sponsor) twelve and a half years ago. As an avid outdoorsman, it was a good fit and he served the company faithfully. He will be sadly missed by the Officers and Board of the NRSFTC.

Whether on the football field, the business arena or in the game of life, Warner conducted himself with honor and courage. He will be deeply missed.

His wife Rebecca and their 6 year old daughter Carlee survive him along with other family, team mates and friends. Our deepest sympathy to all who knew and loved him...

*"... he ran the race, he fought the fight, he kept the faith
...and now a merited crown awaits him..." 2 Timothy 4:7*

WARNER SMITH

1974-2018



REST IN PEACE

Fading Puppy Syndrome

By Jane Killion

The causes of "Fading Puppy Syndrome," where puppies inexplicably begin to fail and die within a few days of birth, is still poorly understood. Breeders valiantly try heroic measures to save the puppies; while a few puppies might make it, many, if not most, may still slip through a breeder's fingers like so many grains of sand. But new research about dogs, combined with established knowledge about farm animal breeding, has led to innovative approaches that could stop some cases of Fading Puppy Syndrome before they start.

Most mammals (animals that drink their mother's milk as babies) are born with incomplete immune systems. They are not capable of developing their own immunity and they would almost certainly die unless they got immunity from an external source. So they rely on "passive immunity" to survive. Passive immunity simply means immunity derived from another individual.

Human babies acquire passive immunity while still in the womb. The maternal antibodies cross the placenta to the infant, and the baby is born with some protection from disease.

Dogs have a different method of granting passive immunity to their offspring. Puppies (like calves, piglets, foals, and kittens) receive very little if any maternal antibodies while in the womb. - little or no maternal antibodies cross the placenta to the puppies, and the puppies are born with very little or no immunity to disease. In order to gain the antibodies they need to survive, they drink their mother's colostrum directly after they are born. Just to review, colostrum is the first milk the bitch produces in the first few hours after whelping. One of colostrum's principal functions is to pass on maternal antibodies to the puppies. Whatever the bitch has immunity to, her puppies will also have immunity to, if they drink her colostrum in a timely fashion. The reality is that "gut closure" (the time when the puppies' intestinal walls close and are no longer able to absorb colostrum) begins within just a couple of hours of birth. In a recent study, 22 Beagle puppies were given colostrum at 0, 4, 8, 12, or 24 hours after birth. The puppies' immunoglobulins were measured, and the results are startling:

- There was a significant fall off of absorption immunoglobulins after *only* four hours after birth.
- Absorption fell steadily with each hour.
- By the time the puppies were 12 hours old, there was very little, if any, absorption of immunoglobulin.

Your goal as a competent breeder is to get every puppy nursing on colostrum within the first four hours of his life. Additionally, it is absolutely crucial each puppy ingests colostrum in the first 12 hours of life.

A 2014 study by Royal Canin looked at the correlation between how many antibodies a puppy had at two days old (serum immunoglobulin concentration) and neonatal death rate. The results are dramatic and quite clear - low antibody levels at two days old have a very strong correlation with neonatal death rate.

195 puppies from 34 litters of 12 different breeds in a French breeding facility were included in the study. Blood was drawn on the puppies at two days old and antibodies measured. The correlation between neonatal survival and antibody levels at two days old is striking:

- 95% of the puppies with antibody levels above 230 mg/dl at two days old survived to three weeks old.
- Only 56% of puppies with antibody levels below 230 mg/dl at two days old survived to three weeks old.

"Fading Puppy Syndrome" is a catch all phrase applied to any neonatal puppy that dies from unknown and uncontrollable causes. There are lots of reasons a puppy might "fade" including congenital abnormalities, constipation, chilling, hypoglycemia, inadequate maternal care and/or lack of competent breeder or veterinary intervention.

But the Royal Canin study seems to indicate that the lion's share of fading puppies are fading because their low antibody levels made them unable to fight off routine viruses and bacteria to which all puppies are exposed at birth.

In the Royal Canin study, 91% of neonatal deaths occurred in the first week of life, which is a typical pattern for "fading puppies." The most common culprits in early neonatal deaths in the study were the "Big Four:"

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What are the Big Four?

- ☠ E Coli
- ☠ Streptococcus
- ☠ Staphylococcus
- ☠ Herpesvirus



The truth is that most all puppies are exposed to the “Big Four,” either in the birth canal or shortly thereafter in the environment. Things like E Coli, staph and strep naturally occur in the birth canal of a normal and healthy bitch. Puppies get banged up coming down the birth canal and their umbilical cords are lovely hosts for bacteria. There’s all kinds of exposure and perfect conditions for opportunistic infection in the birth process.

While it’s certainly good practice to provide a clean whelping environment, it’s laughable to think that you can provide a truly sterile environment for your puppies. The only real defense against these pathogens is the passive immunity the puppies derive from their mother. So it would appear that getting passive immunity into our puppies via colostrum is the single greatest factor within our control in reducing neonatal deaths.

OK, for the one or two of you out there who are not hip to the idea of taking blood from the jugular vein of a two day old puppy, this is not particularly helpful information. How do you know if your puppies have sufficient antibody levels, and what can you do about it if they don’t?

Interestingly (and unfortunately for us), the Royal Canin study found that you can’t predict a puppy’s antibody level by testing his mother’s antibody level. There was no correlation found between the 34 dams’ antibody concentration levels and those of their offspring. So that method of “backing into” puppies’ antibody concentrations is out.

But there was another, more helpful finding for breeders trying to determine antibody concentrations in their puppies. The Royal Canin study found that simply weighing puppies in the first two days of life is a reliable predictor of antibody concentrations. Puppies who did not gain weight in the first two days of life also had low antibody levels. This is consistent with well-established research in the cattle and swine industries. However, unlike the cattle and swine industries, we

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still don’t have data on exactly how much weight gain is necessary to cross the “magic” 230 mg/dl threshold. The Royal Canin study did demonstrate that weight gain in the first 2 days has a direct correlation with a puppy’s antibody concentration, but they did not draw a specific conclusion about what a safe weight gain would be.

The practical takeaway for breeders is, while it’s normal for a puppy to lose some weight in the first day after birth, we would be well advised to consider that a puppy that does not gain weight by the end of 48 hours may have dangerously low serum immunoglobulin concentration.

At the time of this writing, we are unaware of any commercially available alternative sources of antibodies for puppies. There are, however, a few different protocols to boost immunity in puppies:

- In the first few hours of life, you can feed your puppies a few drops of plasma from a healthy adult dog.
- After gut closure has begun (approximately 4-12 hours), the plasma should be injected into the puppies abdominal cavity. YIKES! Probably not DIY so this is another reason to align with an experienced repro vet before having a litter.
- You can buy frozen plasma for this purpose or you might consider having blood drawn on your bitch so you can have your own frozen plasma.
- Please note this information on plasma is not meant as veterinary advice. For further study, here is a link to an article by Dr. Jean Dodds that outlines her protocol for frozen plasma supplementation, together with references for her recommendations.
- If the bitch has colostrum, but for some reason the puppy is not nursing in the first 4 hours, you can express colostrum and feed it to the puppy. This method will quickly convince you of the need for someone to invent a dog- milking machine.
- You can give your puppies frozen dog colostrum (either by collecting and freezing it yourself or acquiring it elsewhere) - of course warmed to dog-body temperature. There’s very little data on this kind of supplementation in dogs but in other animals it has been shown that colostrum does degrade somewhat with freezing.

If there’s one thing you might have noticed, once a puppy “misses” his golden window to take in colostrum naturally, you’re playing catch up

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with some labor intensive, scary, and not 100% proven tools. So your first concern as a breeder should be to try to get the puppies on the ground and nursing in a timely fashion. Why? Early colostrum intake leads to vigorous puppies.

As it turns out, when an animal struggles for a long time in labor, or never goes into real labor, her offspring may be unable to benefit from colostrum after birth. It's thought that the stress and lack of oxygen (hypoxia) from prolonged labor may trigger premature gut closure, but the mechanisms for this are still not well known. However, it is a very well-known fact in livestock industries that dystocia (prolonged or difficult labor) is likely to reduce passive immunity transfer, and the Royal Canin study cited dystocia as one of the common causes of decreased passive immunity transfer in dogs. Timely veterinary intervention and/or breeder assistance has been shown to improve outcomes in livestock industries, and dog breeders would be well advised to adopt the same "best practices." However, before you can know when to intervene, you have to know when your bitch is due. And that, my friends, is where ovulation timing comes in.

It's vitally important for breeders to understand that breeding dates do not control due dates. Bitches have a gestation of 63 days from ovulation (or 65 days from LH surge). 90% of bitches will whelp in this time frame +/- two days. Breeding dates are irrelevant. It's very well accepted science that it is ovulation, not breeding dates, that determines the bitch's due date.

If you have not done ovulation timing, you have no reliable way of predicting when your bitch is due. Your breeding date might have been very early and you might be thinking that your bitch is not due yet, when she actually could be 4 or 5 days overdue.

The puppies could be suffering from hypoxia and stress without you realizing it. And if they suffer from hypoxia and stress, they may not be able to get passive immunity. Finally, without that passive immunity, they won't be able to fight off commonplace bacteria and viruses, and they can die.

A full discussion of ovulation timing and predicting whelping dates is beyond the scope of this article, but please see the end of this

article for links to studies/articles which explain the science of ovulation timing and predicting due dates.

I know a lot of breeders feel that ovulation timing is a waste of time and money because those breeders have no problem getting their bitches pregnant without doing ovulation timing. But I'd like to encourage you to look at ovulation timing in a new light, as a basic health protocol that could save the life of your dam and her puppies.

Is The Cure Worse Than The Disease?

While dystocia certainly can have a negative impact on passive immunity acquisition, intervening with a cesarean section presents its own set of problems. Some bitches are reported to have delayed milk production after cesarean sections, and some cesarean section puppies are noticeably more listless and slow to nurse, all of which wreak havoc with timely colostrum absorption. But are the C sections themselves always to blame?

Symptoms or Causes?

Before you assume that the C-Section is the culprit when a bitch and her puppies do not do well afterwards, ask yourself these questions:

When was the cesarean performed? Breeders often have an emotional (or financial) aversion to C-Sections and thus wait until their bitch is long overdue, and/or weak and exhausted before finally caving in and taking her to the vet. Poor milk production can hardly be blamed on the C-Section in that case.

How long were the puppies stuck? Were they hypoxic (deprived of oxygen)? Listless post-C section puppies are probably more often due to the stress of being stuck for too long, rather than the ill effects of anesthesia.

Was the veterinarian a skilled surgeon? Don't just assume your regular vet is going to be able to do a good C-Section for you - ask a lot of questions. You need a vet who actually regularly performs C-Sections, and who also has a trained staff to assist.

What kind of anesthesia is the vet using? Years ago, anesthesia left mothers and puppies groggy, but newer anesthesia drugs are very

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different, offering almost an immediate recovery for both the bitch and her puppies. Don't assume your vet is using the latest and greatest anesthesia drugs - ask questions.

I'm not going to "take a stand" on doing C-Sections, but I will take a stand on being prepared to, should it be necessary with these three things, at minimum:

Form a relationship with a good repro vet/surgeon who uses the latest and best anesthesia. Do ovulation timing so you know when your bitch is due. Don't wait too long to intervene.

A good vet who's experienced in canine reproduction will have a lot more tools to pinpoint due dates and monitor the health of the litter while they are still in the womb - for instance, we can use x-rays and ultrasound to monitor fetal heart rates, position, maturity and often detect when a litter or puppy is stressed or needs help getting out. But at the very minimum, being prepared with the above three things forms a basic level of preparedness that every breeder should have.

Again, there are a lot of reasons for "fading puppies" and ovulation timing is not a cure-all preventative. But in the midst of a lot of things we can't control, ovulation timing and forming a relationship with a good repro vet/surgeon are things we CAN control.

We all have so much emotionally and financially invested in our litters, and our bitches are counting on us to look after their interests - why not take every measure possible to improve outcomes for our girls and their puppies?

Jane Messineo Lindquist (Killion) is the director of "Puppy Culture: The Powerful First Twelve Weeks That Can Shape Your Puppies' Future" as well as the author of "When Pigs Fly: Training Success With Impossible Dogs."

Jane has had Bull Terriers since 1982 and she and her husband, Mark Lindquist, breed Bull Terriers under the Madcap kennel name.

Visit Jane's websites:

shoppuppyculture.com

madcapbullterriers.com

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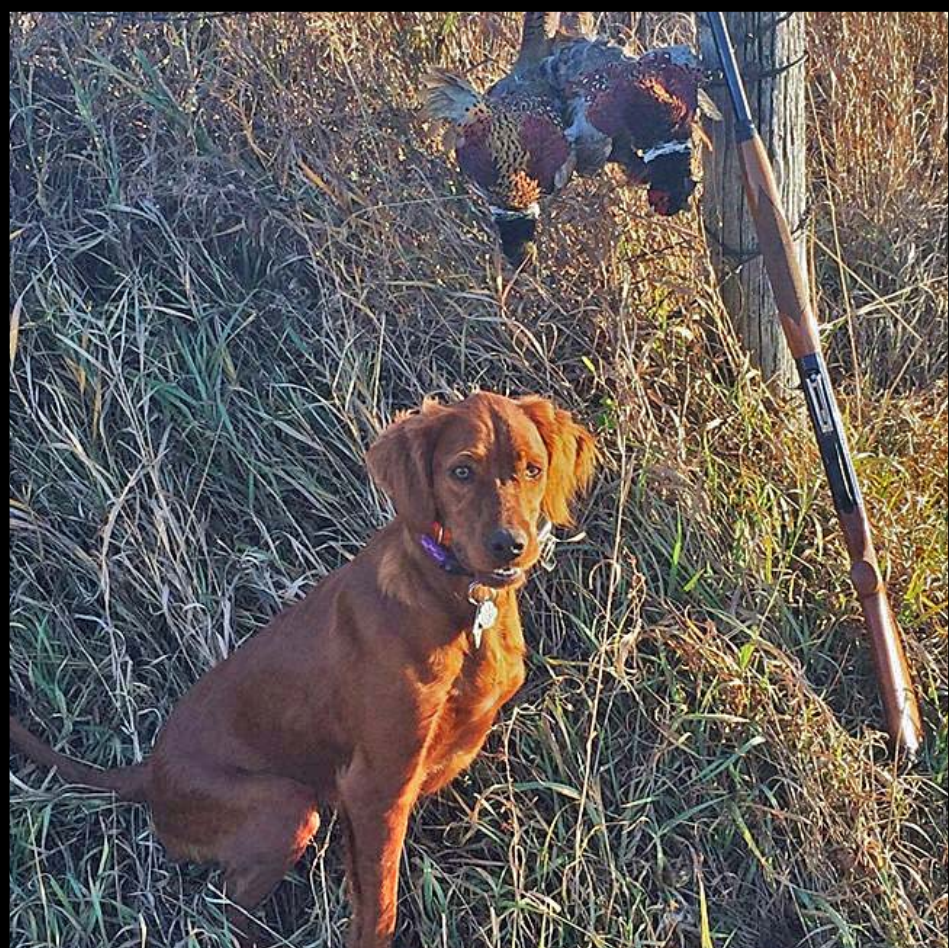
Red Setter Dog of the Day— Hooray !

Last January 11th, as I browsed the web, I caught side of a gorgeous little red setter who'd been named as the "Dog of the Day!" It seems Pheasants Forever collects and posts photos of hunting dog pictures—and each day they post a new one. I'm glad I happened by to see this little beauty.

Tikka (Rodeo Moon x Celtin's Seduction) is owned and loved by Tony Ferrazzo and his wife Desiree. They live in New Prague Minnesota. The Ferrazzo's purchased Tikka from Roger Berg of IronFire Kennels. The IronFire Irish Setter bred dogs are excellent shooting dogs that hunt to the cover be it prairie or pine. IronFire breeds dogs with the hope that their dogs will please any foot hunter who desires an excellent bird dog and companion. Tikka, like all IronFire hunters, has strong natural point and a natural ability to retrieve.

I meant to ask about Tikka's name. Tony didn't tell me his dog's namesake was Tikka Rifles of Finland but I have to believe there is a connection; Tikka is "*second to none*," a "sure shot" hunting companion. Tony's first childhood dog was an Irish Setter but not the hunting variety. She was a nice enough dog but not a successful companion hunter. The dogs that followed over the next years were Gordon Setters— and Tony enjoyed hunting over them. But after he lost his last Gordon, Tony decided to give the Irish one more try. He's not sorry he did! Tony claims that Tikka is absolutely the smartest dog he's ever owned. He claims she's a bit of a Houdini; she can open and escape from crates and cages with ease— not by shaking and strength, but by carefully lifting the latches with her nose and paws. Now that's the way to do it!

Tony is a long time supporter of Pheasants Forever, having served as club Treasurer of the *Le Sueur County Chapter* for nearly a quarter of the century. Nice work Tony, you're volunteering for a great organization. Pheasants Forever is dedicated to the conservation of pheasants, quail and other wildlife through habitat improvements, public awareness, education, and land management. Please join today— if you DO, maybe YOU and your dog will be featured as the PF Dog of the Day later this year! And while you're at it, join the NRSFTC.



Tikka

Pheasants Forever Dog of the Day 1-11-18



PHEASANTS forever
THE HABITAT ORGANIZATION

Cold Weather Care for Bird Dogs

These past few weeks have been a real challenge to dog owners. Allen and I live in northeastern Ohio within about a mile of the Lake Erie shoreline. We expect and are prepared for difficult winters. Sometimes you can see pictures on the news about areas that are really buried in the snow. One city that shows up frequently is Buffalo New York. Many years ago we started paying attention to the Buffalo weather because it almost always mimics what we experience in Kingsville, Ohio.

By October we have installed water heaters in each dog's kennel run to prevent their water from freezing. Likewise, we offer heat for our horse's water and all of our birds. And then—the snow begins. It's near impossible to train with the dogs when there is 3-4 feet of snow on the ground, and that's pretty typical where we live. In general, it snows here from November through February and well into March.

Some years ago Allen decided to purchase a place in North Carolina so he could escape the winter ice and snow of northeast Ohio. He usually takes all the animals and heads south in the early weeks of December. I lag behind because I enjoy spending Christmas with the kids and their children too. We "do Christmas" on December 24th and then the next day I fly to North Carolina to be with Al, our dogs and horses.

I arrived in Raleigh on December 25th but the summer temperatures didn't greet me. The weather across the United States took a bad turn this year— and people found themselves struggling to care for animals in subfreezing cold. While we are well prepared for freezing ice at Red Setter Run, we had no water heaters in Ingold for our dogs and horses. We had to haul water by hand and remove the ice so that our dogs could eat and drink. Joe and Brenda Edwards live nearby and they didn't even have water for themselves. All the lines to their home froze up— as happened for many of our North Carolina neighbors.

It really underscored the difficulty (and importance) of helping our animals to stay warm and safe. Weather you are a hunter or a field trialer, it's important to stay vigilant about keeping your dog safe in chilly conditions. Keep hunting, but be smart. Cold weather can harm a dog. Cold can negatively affect his or her immune system, increasing

(Continued on page 40)

the chances for disease and injury. Use the following tips to help reduce the risks of disease, hypothermia, (dangerous drop in body temperature) and frostbite, (freezing of tissues caused by exposure to extremely low temperatures.)

First of all, know your dog's limit. Pay attention to your dog's tolerance of cold weather. Keep an especially close eye on puppies and senior dogs, as they cannot withstand wintry weather as well as a dog in his or her prime. A good rule of thumb for limiting outdoor exercise during winter is that if it's too cold for you, it's too cold for your dog. However, just because the weather outside is frightful doesn't mean your sporting dog should become a couch potato until spring. A dog that is bored becomes anxious and stressed. Regular conditioning and training, whether indoors or outdoors, will help relieve stress and keep him or her healthy and fit.

If you are outside hunting or training in near zero temperatures, consider wind chill and precipitation as well. Getting wet in frigid weather can be particularly dangerous for a dog, as a damp coat drains body heat. When it comes to keeping a dog warmer and drier, any added protection is better than none. Dog vests and boots help shield a dog from the elements during a hunt or training session.

Don't ignore signs of frostbite or hypothermia. A dog accidentally exposed to a long period of extreme cold could suffer frostbite, which occurs most frequently on the ears, tail, scrotum and feet. The signs of frostbite include flushed and reddened tissues, white or grayish tissues, evidence of shock, and scaly skin.

If you believe your dog is suffering from frostbite, prompt veterinary treatment is essential. If this is not possible, warm the affected area rapidly by immersing the dog in warm water or using warm moist towels and changing them frequently. Never rub or massage frozen tissues. As soon as the affected tissues become flushed, discontinue warming. Gently dry the affected tissues and lightly wrap with a clean, dry, non-adhering bandage. Protect your dog from further exposure to cold, as frostbitten tissues are more susceptible to repeated freezing.

Similarly, do not overlook the common signs of hypothermia, such as shivering, paleness, listlessness and frostbite. If a dog is suffering

(Continued on page 41)

from hypothermia, bring the animal inside and stabilize it before transporting to the veterinarian. Dry off your dog if he or she is wet, then wrap the dog in a warm blanket or towel.

During freezing winter temperatures, people are more likely to be using products like Antifreeze to keep their vehicles moving. Beware of these products! Dogs are attracted to the sweet taste of ethylene glycol in antifreeze, but it is toxic. Be cautious, as a dog could lick a spill or radiator leak on garage floors, driveways and even on the road. Signs of antifreeze poisoning usually occur within an hour of a dog licking antifreeze. These indications include incoordination, vomiting, diarrhea, excessive urination, seizures and elevated heart rate. If you suspect your dog has licked antifreeze, prompt veterinary treatment is essential.

Another important issue is that of ice and snow. Several years ago when my dog Finny was old, blind and nearly deaf, he wandered away from the house and inadvertently walked across our snow covered icy pond. The ice cracked and he went under. By sheer luck Allen looked down toward that area of the property and noticed that Finn was in the pond and unable to get out. He threw on his barn boots and ran down there to save the dog. Allen managed to grab his collar and throw him up on the edge of the pond. But in doing so, the ice broke through and Allen found himself in frigid waters. Thankfully he was able to eventually gain purchase and get himself to safety. But his hands were bloodied and the nails were all broken from how difficult the task was. Remember, avoid putting your dog's life (or your own) in jeopardy: Steer clear of frozen ponds, lakes, rivers, streams ... any supposedly iced-over water body. You can't be certain whether the ice will support your dog's weight. We were very lucky that Allen and Finny survived what could have been an icy death.

Another important consideration is when you go outdoors in cold weather, check your dog's footpads regularly after cold-weather outdoor exercise. Constant exposure to moisture caused by rain, snow, ice or mud can irritate a dog's footpads, causing skin damage, cuts, and infection from bacteria or fungi. If a dog has cracked or bleeding paws, consult your veterinarian.

(Continued on page 42)

Red Setters in the United States are known for their twelve o'clock tails so here's something you may not have seen before. After a heavy day of work involving a lot of tail action, you may also notice your dog's tail hanging limply, as though broken. "Limber tail" can occur when a dog uses its tail excessively, such as after a day of hunting or training, especially when the dog has worked for a long period of time in cold and wet conditions. If your dog gets limber tail, rest is the best management, though nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs) can help manage the condition. A dog usually will recover within a few days.

Finally, don't forget to winterize your dog's kennel. Like you, your dog is ready to return to a warm home after a frigid day afield. If your dog sleeps in an outdoor doghouse or kennel, make sure it is insulated and heated. Position it off the ground with the door facing away from direct wind. Provide thick, dry bedding. Inside shelter, however, is vital when the temperatures really plummet, especially with young puppies and older dogs too.

This winter has been harder than last year. And who knows what tomorrow will bring? Bottom line: Use common sense to care for your dog in winter. Although you can't control the weather, what you can control is your dog's personal situation, Take care to keep your hunting companion safe, healthy, and content during the cold winter.



Whether for enjoy field trials, like to hunt or just enjoy training dogs; Do it wisely, and you can keep enjoying the outdoors and let your red setter do what he loves best: finding and handling birds for YOU!!

Looking for a few good Irish who have NEVER before competed in a field trial!



Here's a surprising fact: Even though we are the National Red Setter Field Trial Club, MOST of our members never attend our trials— nor enter their dogs in club events. They are just folks with great red setter companions— most of which are also probably exceptional hunters. During the better part of the year, these red setters hang around the house enjoying their job as the “family dog.” But when autumn rolls around, everything changes. Guns are taken out and cleaned. Orange jackets and hats appear and, much to the delight of the

dogs, it's HUNTING SEASON again. Red Setter bird dogs are always eager and happy to hunt for game. Our many hunting club members renew their NRSFTC dues annually and we are grateful for their support. But we rarely have the honor to meet these folks (or their pups) face to face because they simply don't come out to compete. Why? Some have said “it's pretty daunting.” After all, when you're new to the game— it's hard to figure out how to play it. You wonder what the dog's skill level and ability must be— and you just don't know where to begin!

WELL—begin HERE! We invite YOU and your dog to come attend our spring championship and trial. And just to make it fun, On St Patrick's Day we are offering a special stake just for people who are new to the game and not quite sure how it's played. If you have a red setter of any age— and you want to “test the waters” to see what “trailing” is all about, this is an exceptional opportunity. The only requirement is the desire to “HAVE FUN!” Under the watchful eye of the judges, your dog can cut loose and hunt. The judges will make notes and be able to spend a couple quick minutes right after each stake assessing the highs and lows of what they witnessed in the field. That night at the banquet, you and the other new trialers can share experiences and (hopefully) brag about your dogs! The top 3 places will be awarded ribbons and everyone will get a certificate of participation. Your dog may not yet be steady to wing and shot but it doesn't matter— we just want to offer an opportunity for families (dog included) to have a great time! So, how about it? Call and register for the St Patrick's Day HUNTER'S Stake now! Bring your Red Setter and come on out to play!



All Breed Honor Roll by Tom Norton
As reported in the American Field Vol. 288, No. 46 dated 11/25/17 through Vol. 288, No. 50 dated 12/23-30/17



Dog & Placement	Owner Handler	Sire	Dam	Trial Name	Competition
Moving Target places 3 rd	Owners were B Vandenberg & Chip Alsip. Handler was Scott Chaffee	Red N Ready	Matter of Perspective	ABHA North Country SD Championship, 9/30/17, Open Derby	6P, 4 S, 1 IS
Firefly's Hot Tip seizes 1 st	Bonnie /Dennis Hidalgo owners B. Hidalgo Handling	Aiken	Firefly's Last Redcent	Colorado Field Dog Association, 11/4/17, OSD	7 IS
Kindle takes 2 nd	Bonnie /Dennis Hidalgo owners D. Hidalgo H	Breakstone	Applebee	Colorado Field Dog Association, 11/4/17, OSD	7 IS
Rendition is 3 rd	Dr. Roger W. Boser O/H	Touchstone	Solitaire	Colorado Field Dog Association, 11/4/17, OSD	7 IS
Firefly's Sugarland takes the #1 slot	Bonnie /Dennis Hidalgo owners B. Hidalgo Handling	Justified	Redstone	Colorado Field Dog Association, 11/4/17, Open Derby	2 P, 6 IS
Rendition WINS!	Dr. Roger W. Boser O/H	Touchstone	Solitaire	Colorado Field Dog Association, 11/4/17, OAA	1 P, 5 IS
Dawson's High Chaparral takes 2nd	Bonnie /Dennis Hidalgo owners D. Hidalgo H	Chaperon	Kindle	Colorado Field Dog Association, 11/4/17, Open All Age	1 P, 5 IS
Firefly's Beeline places secures #2	Bonnie /Dennis Hidalgo owners D. Hidalgo H	Dawson's High Chaparral	Firefly's Hot Tip	Colorado Field Dog Association, 11/4/17, Open Derby	2 P, 3 IS
Bellwether places 2 nd	Dr. Roger W. Boser O/H	Breakstone	Redstone	Colorado Field Dog Association, 11/4/17, ASD	2 P, 7 IS
Little More Shine places 3 rd	Kristine Hammons O/ Tim Hammons Handler	Red Rock	Covered in Red	Commonwealth Bird Dog Club, 11/11/17, OD	5 P, 1 S, 1 IS
Come Back Magic gets 3 rd	Joe Edwards O/H	Come Back Cutter	Come Back Bonita	Fort Mill Field Trial Club, 10/28/17, AD	11 P, 1 S, 1 IS



**2017 High Performance Winner is
Roses are Red**

Dog	Sex	Owner	Sire	Dam	Points
Roses Are Red	F	Tim Hammons	Time to Rock	Red Rush	360

2018 Duke Award

Runs July 1st 2017 through June 30th 2018

Dog	Sex	Owner	Sire	Dam	Points
Roses Are Red	F	Tim Hammons	Time To Rock	Red Rush	157
Waycross	M	Roger Boser	Justified	Redstone	24

**“Everything’s Coming up Roses”
For Roses are Red with the LeGrande**

Dog	Sex	Owner	Sire	Dam	Points
Roses Are Red	F	Tim Hammons	Time to Rock	Red Rush	1090
Waycross	M	Roger Boser	Justified	Redstone	450
Rendition	M	Roger Boser	Touchstone	Solitaire	424
Windfall	M	Roger Boser	Touchstone	Redstone	150
Lily An Creag	F	David Creagan	Justified	Redstone	84

2017 Open Walking Shooting Dog is Simply RED

Runs January 1, 2017 through December 31st, 2017

Dog	Sex	Owner	Sire	Dam	Points
Zan Zett Simply Red	M	Catherine Lewis & Dean Reinke O Tom Waite H	Kevin’s Kosmo Kramer	Lucille O’Ryan	400
Hawkeye Red	M	Jim Giles O Jeremy Gulick H	Youtoo	Soldier Creek Sissy	110
Leonard’s Strong Bow	M	Al Fazenbaker	Aiken	Sunset Silk	24
Celtic’s Spectacular Bid	M	Paul Ober O Al Fazenbaker H	Come Back Hi Tider	Celtic’s Spectacular	12

**2018 NRSFTC Derby of the Year
Runs July1st 2017 to June 30th 2018**

Dog	Sex	Owner	Sire	Dam	Points
Revenant	M	Roger Boser	Touchstone	Solitaire	314
Bellwether	F	Roger Bozer	Breakstone	Redstone	232

2018 NRSFTC Puppy of the Year

Runs July1st 2017 to June 30th 2018

S.C. Miss Behaving	F	Tim Hammons	Red Rock	Covered in Red	48
Little more Shine	F	Kristine Hammons	Red Rock	Covered in Red	16

NSTRA Red Setter Dog for 2017 is Ace Holiday !

Ace Holiday	M	Steve Witz	Justified	Cherry Bear Holiday	232
Cherry Holiday	F	Steve Witz	Breakstone	Applebee	80
Foxy’s Lil Red Missy	F	Mike Fox	Red n Ready	Matter of Perspective	42
Cardo’s Red Bull	M	Steve Card	YouToo	Soldier Creek Sissy	16



3xCh Pal Holiday on Point. Pal is retired now but still points with style



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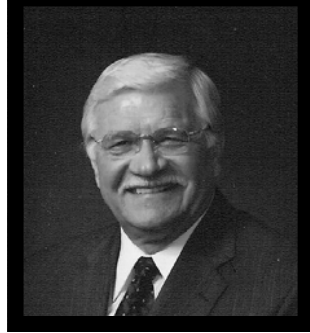
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Jericho


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2009 2010 2011

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Year 2009 2010

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3Ch Chaparral



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Reporting Form for NRSFTC Club Awards							
Cut out this page. Complete the form and Mail to Award Secretary listed on back							
USE 1 FORM PER DOG— YOU MAY LIST MULTIPLE TRIALS ON THIS FORM							
Select and circle Award →	Duke	LeGrande	High Performance	Derby	Puppy	Walking Shooting dog	NSTRA
Dog's Name		FDSB #		DOG Circle one Bitch			
Sire:		Dam		Date Whelped IF Puppy or Derby			
Owner		If some else handled your dog, write handler's name in this box.		Your Phone			
Address		City		State		Zip	
Trial (s) You are reporting	Location	Date	Placement & Stake	Length of Stake?	# Entries		

USE 1 FORM PER DOG— YOU MAY LIST MULTIPLE TRIALS ON THIS FORM							
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Sire:		Dam		Date Whelped IF Puppy or Derby			
Owner		If some else handled your dog, write handler's name in this box.		Your Phone			
Address		City		State		Zip	
Trial (s) You are reporting	Location	Date	Placement & Stake	Length of Stake?	# Entries		

How to Report Wins for Club Standings

Summer Awards

Runs 7-1-17 through 6-30-18

DUKE : Send wins to: ←

Don Beauchamp
1401 South 359 St W
Cheney, KS 67025
Home Ph: 316-542-0103

PUPPY and DERBY Awards

Send to: Bill Aughenbaugh
1071 Hartman Rd
Clarion Pa 16214
814-226-7812
Baughenbaugh@juno.com

Jim Fike Amateur Handler

Award secy takes note of American Field Placements. Can only be awarded to same individual every 5 years. FMI Contact Tom Norton →

Winter Awards

Runs Jan -Dec 2018

W.E.LeGrande
High Performance
Email: lsbeauchamp2@aol.com

Shoot to Retrieve send wins:

Steve Witz
27 Black Pine Dr.
Grangeville, ID 83530
holidaysetters@live.com

Walking Shooting Dog Award

Tom Norton. 81 Riverview
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970-247-5129
norton_t@fortlewis.edu

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*Red is the only Red Setter that has won an all breed
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He is also an AKC National Amateur RUCH.*

New owners **Cathy Lewis & Dean Reinke** are offering Red for stud. **\$750**

Contact **Tom Waite** for details and referrals!

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REGISTERED FDSB AND AKC



**NRSFTC Championships
and 46th Futurity**

March 13-19th 2017

Jim Edgar Wildlife Management Area
in Chandlerville, Illinois



DRAWING: Monday, March 12th at 6:00 P.M. at the Lodge, Petersburg, IL.

Stakes open to FDSB registered Irish Setters. Entries close at the time of the drawing.

Contact Ed Liermann for all entries: <eal1886@aol.com.> Cell:414-625-0715

LODGING: Motels, hotels and B&B available in Petersburg. Camping hook-ups available at grounds. Membership meeting, Banquet and Auction 7 pm Saturday 3/17/2018 at Lodge. The barn at the trial grounds located at intersection of Gridley/Watkins roads.

GPS: 39.959195, -90.07268.

*Kennels are not yet available at trial grounds. Permissible to stake out dogs / horses.
Negative Coggins test for horses as well as health certificate on all horses entering state.*



PURINA



Trial begins daily at 8:00 AM

NRSFTC Open Shooting Dog Championship 1 Hr.

Qualification: An Open All Age, Open Shooting Dog or Open Derby placement in recognized stake. Judged on Shooting Dog standards. 1 Hour, \$500 purse divided 70-30 Entry \$125

Judges: Mark Johnson, Winnebago, IL and Pat Sheehan, Jacksonville, IL

Open Puppy

20 Min or course. Awards to place holders Entry \$35

Judges: To Be Announced

NRSFTC 46th Futurity

\$1000 purse divided 60-40 between owners and breeders of 4 placements Entry \$50

Dogs must have been nominated and all forfeits paid by the running.

Judges: Pat Sheehan and John Hott, Hoopeston, IL

Open Walking Derby

30 minutes. Awards to place holders Entry \$45

Judges: To Be Announced

Jack Carter Open Walking Shooting Dog

30 minutes. Awards to place holders Entry \$50

Judges: To Be Announced

Hunter's Stake (Non Regular) To be run 3-17-18

20 minutes. Ribbons for place holders Entry \$35

Judges To Be Announced

NRSFTC National Amateur Championship (All Age standard) 1 Hr.

Amateur All Age, Shooting Dog or Derby placement by Amateur handler in recognized stake.

Judged on All Age standards. 1 Hour, Awards to winner and RU Entry \$100

Judges: John Hott Hoopeston, IL and Bob Canada, Evansville Indiana

*Grounds and Associated fees collected prior to payout. Solid barrel firearms only.
Harassment of Judges, Bird planters, or Officials absolutely will not be tolerated
Field Trial Clubs of Illinois, NRSFTC members and officers are not held liable for accidents, injuries or loss*

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Tim and Kris Hammons

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