

Here's What's in your January February Issue



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From Deb's Desk



First— I apologize if you are receiving this issue a bit late. This is a "trial reporting" issue and getting all the information and pictures organized takes time. In addition, we reformatted the layout for the new year. Sorry!

You may not know this about me, but I coach pole vaulting. I've been doing it for twenty years and have qualified many athletes to the state meet. In fact, one went all the way to the Division II State Championship. I am also a state certified Track and Field Official— specializing in Pole Vault. Now it happens that there is a rule in pole vaulting that once the bar is raised—it may NOT be lowered again. As a judge, I am very careful to enforce this rule, but occasionally, an athlete (or even his coach) requests it, in hopes of clearing an easier jump. Even if I wanted to make it easier, I wouldn't for two reasons. First, to lower the bar would violate the rule. But second, and more importantly, "you can't soar with the eagles if you're scratching around with the turkeys."

So why am I telling you all this today? Well, for the last several months, the NRSFTC Board has had a committee working on a new breed standard for the Irish Red Setter. In November they submitted their standard to the Board who immediately approved it. The Irish Red Setter Breed Standard is featured in this issue beginning on page 4. This new "performance based" standard raises the bar for Irish Red Setters. In vaulting, when we set the bar at a particular height, we know up front that not every athlete can meet that standard. The same will be true with many Irish Red Setters today. In fact, most Red Dawgs couldn't meet EVERY

criteria of the new breed standard. But, in an effort to "Honor the Challenge," the new standard encourages breeders to strive to meet that goal. As we *Pursue our Quest for the Purest Challenge*, we must remain vigilant and committed to improvement of our breed. To do less would be to lower the bar. And once the bar goes up, it doesn't come down! The reason is simple: "You can't run with the big dogs if you're never allowed off the bench."

You may have questions about what this standard really means to you and your dogs. In order to answer those questions and clarify the intent of the new breed standard, I've included an interview with one of its authors beginning on page 5. I hope you'll take your time and read through it so you understand the intent and purpose of the Irish Red Setter Breed Standard.

I was at a trial this fall in New York. I saw John Yates running dogs there and he agreed to write "Tip from a Pro" for this issue. John has been training dogs for over 35 years, specializing in cover dogs. He is not only successful as a Pro Trainer but, as you'll see, is an exceptional writer besides. I hope you'll enjoy his article (page 7) as much as I did!

This is the Fall Trial report issue. Bonnie Hidalgo did a great job as recorder for our Fall trial in Missouri. Her report begins on page 10. The Northwest Irish Field Club also held a fall trial and we've included Craig O'Brine's summary beginning on page 14 Both reports include beautiful pictures of wonderful Field trial areas. What great settings to showcase these gorgeous dogs. *The Whip* thanks Bonnie and Craig for their efforts in getting the information to us!

There's another trial coming up in Berea, Kentucky March 9th through 12th! Mark your calendars and plan to join us there. Details about the trial are included on page 16. If you need specifics about Motels, Lodging or Directions you can find it on our website at http://www.nrsftc.com. We're looking forward to that trial because many of our members were unable to join us last fall. Sorely missed was club stalwart, Dale Bruns. Dale was having some shoulder and neck problems and had to change his plans at last minute. Hopefully Dale will be good as new in time for the Spring Championship trial. Harry and Linda Rollinson were not able to make the trip from Pennsylvania due to Harry's health. Everyone missed them and we all wish Harry a full and speedy recovery. Harry won the Charles Daly Over Under shotgun by the way! Tim and Kris Hammons were busy putting on the Kentucky Open Shooting Dog Championship which was in direct conflict with this trial. Stan Zdanczewicz was also absent. Stan has been recovering from a hip replacement and we look forward to his return at the Spring Trial. It will be great to see him back in the saddle again! Dennis Hidalgo had a prior commitment to the Irish Setter Club Nationals (AKC) and was not able to make it to Missouri but he hopes to join us in Berea this March. As we start off in 2006 I certainly wish our readers good health and happiness besides! And to those of you who have had illness— HEAL!

Our contest is a little different this issue. Since February is Valentine's Day, I thought I'd highlight some exceptional love stories. Solve the puzzle and find out what was the secret to all of their success. The game is on the last page of this issue. Even if you don't know the folks who are pictured, you can't miss. I've made their identification pretty easy—you can almost do it blind folded. Debbie Agnew won a setter mug for solving the last puzzle. Congratulations Deb!

Again, my very best wishes to each and every one of you for a happy, safe and blessed 2006. Hope to see you all in Berea!



Craig Opel, 4377 Braddock Tr. Eagan Mn 55123 wrote:

Got my first copy of The Flushing Whip. The stories from Ed's daughter brought back many memories--he and I worked on dog stuff and things of life and growing up for over 18 years so I have stores galore:

Did you know that he was the person who started the ball rolling to have teachers on military bases (who were not working) set up school to get some of the down and out guys their GED high school degree which turned into a national program and has helped 1000's to a new life?

Also, when a Marine died who was kind of a loner, Ed would give extra leave to other Marines to fill the church for the funeral so that when his family arrived for the service they got the impression it was filled with his friends.

Here's something else: Ed had more hours flying the Corsair Fighter Plane than any other person when he retired as a Lt. Colonel.

Ed had such a major impact on me that I sent him a letter on New Years Eve 2000. I told him that he was one of the three most influential persons in my life (my wife and my Future Farmers of America teacher were the others)

By the way, I had never heard the track record stores but I promise you this—we did RUN every where!

Note from Deb: I so appreciate you writing to share these wonderful tidbits with us. It's exactly the kind of thing Colonel Schnettler's daughter, Joan was "hunting" for with her article. She would truly like to hear from you and others who have stories like these. Please write her at:

Joan Zimmerman, 1425 Wisconsin Avenue N. Minneapolis, MN 55427 joanzimmerman@hotmail.com

Mark Freeman, 6601 Village Bend Dr # 1405, Dallas TX 75206

I just finished reading a great book called **Gun Dogs Afield** (1942), by Horace Lytle. He covers all his favorite Red Setters during his lifetime in the field and field trials. Of course he mentions Smada Byrd. What a great time (1920's-30's) for Irish Setters with hunting instinct! I know I'm not telling you anything you don't already know but what beautiful and intelligent gun dogs!

I'm still hoping to get a Red Setter in the near future but we still haven't relocated so I don't have the proper space to house one yet (condo in Dallas won't do!). I'm on my way up to Nebraska in November for some bird hunting and I hope to be able to stop and visit Don Beauchamp in Kansas on my way home.

Wishing you and your husband all the best and thanks for keeping a great gun dog alive!

Note from Deb: That is a great book Mark. I recommend it for those who haven't had the pleasure yet! By the way, our club sells an excellent book about the history of the Red Setter: The Modern Red Setter by Truman Cowles. It is available for purchase at \$30.00 USA and Canada and \$35.00 overseas which includes Shipping and handling. It's great as a reference as well as a history of our club. Speaking of books, (for folks who are new to "the game" of Field Trials), there is an old "tried and true book that tells it all. Field Trials, History, Management and Judging Standards by William Brown. It's a book you can read and then later go back and enjoy all over again! Check it out. Listen Mark, don't wait too long on getting that pup— it's really "good" to let your life "go to the dogs!"

Help your club||Just "Due" It!

The Spring trial is just around the corner, March 9th through 12th. During the trial week-end we hold an auction to raise funds for the club. Keep your eyes open and bring those unique and special items to donate for the banquet auction. Donnie Mullins always says it best as our auctioneer: "Help your club!" We had some fantastic items last year. My purchase at the auction was a "Win-Win." I got an awesome sign for my kennel and the NRSFTC got my bid! So please, bring items to donate and plan to attend!

It's time to pay your dues. Family dues are \$30 per year. Send payment to:

NRSFTC Treasurer Ron Young, 3989 Yann Rd, Marine, Illinois 62061

Payment can also be made electronically through PayPal although there is a service charge. Members can pay \$32.00 at this address:

NRSFTC@wmconnect.com

Your dues support the NRSFTC as well as this newsletter, The Flushing Whip! Thank you!

Irish Red Setter Breed Standard

1. As Irish Red Setters were originally bred as partridge and grouse dogs, their style of hunting these birds may be taken as the norm. Primary focus of the breed standard shall be upon the performance of the animal while hunting wild or native game birds.

2. Irish Red Setters are, first and foremost, bird dogs. In their quest there must be an intensity that gives purpose to the hunt for game. The concentration on the job at hand should be evident in every stride and movement, and they shall exhibit the style and class as befits a quality American bird dog. The cooperation with the handler is part of that concentration and should not interfere with the quest for game, but rather should exhibit a behavior that is best described as a team effort between canine and human. They shall have a keen and intelligent mind, and be especially adept at handling wild birds intelligently under native conditions.

3. Irish Red Setters are fast and wide ranging; they use the ground with intelligence and precision in pursuit of game, searching the wind for the faintest scent. Should it be not detected, they continue their cast with urgency, without wasteful application or motion. The depths between casts are dictated by the conditions of the day and the terrain. Movement shall be free flowing and driving, with head held high and hindquarters driving smoothly with great power, as befits a racy, wide ranging bird dog. In the manner of stylish bird dogs, the tail shall demonstrate the dog's intensity of hunt. This "cracking" tail shall be an extension of the animal's intensity and animation in its guest for game.

4. The attitude of the Irish Red Setters in working game

must be very intense and concentrated. The pointing stance is intense and rigid, full of energy and concentration. The body posture is staunch, with head, forequarters and hindquarters held well up, the eyes fierce, the tail rigid and bristling with the passion of the find.

5. The general appearance of the Irish Red Setters shall be racy, classy, and kindly in expression. The head shall be long and lean, and without coarseness. The skull shall be oval (from ear to ear), having plenty of brain room, and with well defined occipital protuberance. The stop shall be defined. The color of the nose shall be dark mahogany, dark walnut or black, the nostrils wide. The muzzle shall be moderately deep and fairly square at the end. From the stop to the point of the nose shall be long, and the flews not pendulous. The brows shall be raised. The laws shall be nearly equal length with a scissors bite, and all expected canine teeth shall be present. The eyes shall be

dark hazel or dark brown and not overly large, with no evidence of ectropic or entropic lids. Ears shall be of moderate size, fine in texture, set ranging from low to moderately high and well back, hanging in a neat fold close to the head. The body shall be proportionate to the size of the dog. The chest shall be as deep as possible, with ribs well sprung, leaving plenty of lung room. Feet shall be well proportioned to the body, very firm, toes strong, arched and close together. The loins shall be muscular and slightly arched. The hindquarters shall be wide and powerful. Male animals shall have two apparently normal testicles, fully descended into the scrotum. The tail shall be of moderate length, proportionate to the size of the body, strong at the root, tapering to a fine point, carried with a high carriage, ideally at a 12 o'clock position, but without excessive curvature or reflection over the back regardless. The coat shall be short and fine on the head, back, front of legs and tips of ears; on other parts of the body and legs of moderate length, flat, and free of curl and wave. The belly and chest shall have a good covering of hair to protect during hunting in heavy cover. Feathering may be present on the ears, back of legs, and tail. Feet are well feathered between toes. The coat color is a rich golden chestnut with no trace of black, but may vary from a dark mahogany to a white color may also be present, provided the chestnut color accounts for the majority of body color overall. The foregoing conformational traits of the breed are described only with the intent that such traits shall be supportive of performance as a bird dog. Rev. 11/2005



What does the new Breed Standard mean to Red Setter Owners? An Interview with one of the co-authors of the new standard

In November, 2005 the Board of Directors of the National Red Setter Field Trial Club (NRSFTC) unanimously approved a new breed standard for the Irish Red Setter. Their approval culminated months of work by the Breed Standard Committee made up of: Don Beauchamp, Roger Boser, Allen Fazenbaker and Christie Young. These members worked tirelessly, researching and preparing this unique document. Unlike other dog breed standards, the Irish Red Setter standard is performance based. In essence, the performance defines the breed. But to be clear, the standard is simply something to strive for, a set of goals that may or may not be reached in all facets. What will it actually mean to today's Red Setters? In order to clarify this issue and answer your questions, I decided to conduct an interview with a member of the Breed Standard Committee. I selected my husband, Allen simply because he was easy to corner since he was sitting across the table in our kitchen. That interview is included here for your review.

DF: Just for readers who are new to our organization, what is your affiliation with the National Red Setter Field Trial Club, and how did you become involved in this initiative?

AF: I was on the Board of Directors and actually serving as President of the Club in 2002 when we elected to adopt our first breed standard. Today I am serving on the Board of Directors as the club's Futurity Secretary.

DF: Why did the club decide to create a new breed standard?

AF: Actually, the NRSFTC has had a breed standard for several years. As I stated before, in 2002 our club adopted the Irish red setter standard of the parent country of Ireland. We felt that Ireland's emphasis on a breed standard highlighting the working qualities was essential in any description of a bird dog. Most dog standards today unfortunately de-emphasize the original working abilities of the breed. When our club adopted the Ireland standard in 2002, we concurred with the parent country that the working abilities of a breed should be paramount.

After several years of holding this standard, we came to recognize that, while the Ireland standard certainly was a huge improvement in defining the breed, the unique culture of American field trialing as well as our culture of hunting, presented many obvious differences between the Ireland standard and the reality of the Irish Red Setter in America. We realized that if we were to hold our breed to a standard, it needed to be one that honored the spirit and intent of bird dog culture in the U.S.A. So, we elected to write a standard that reflected our American values.

DF: Who were the authors of this new breed standard?

AF: Four members of the Board, Christie Young, Don Beauchamp, Roger Boser, and myself did the majority of the work on the document. Much of the work was done during the spring and summer of 2005, with some fine tuning done prior to Board approval in November of that year.

DF: What is unique about this standard from previous breed standards?

AF: First, and most importantly, this breed standard is based expressly on performance. While canine breed standards in the past have relied heavily on conformation traits, this standard utilizes performance criteria to define the breed. Conformation traits are noted only as necessary to support the performance of the animal.

One must remember that breed standards were originally developed to identify breeds based upon looks. In the old days prior to the emergence of registries such as AKC and FDSB, breed identification was a loosely defined talent, often more art than science. Dogs were frequently crossbred to produce performance traits desired by the owners. Performance of the dog on game was most important to the owner, and conformation traits were utilized only to the extent that they assisted the owner in identifying other dogs who might likewise have similar performance traits. With the advent of registries to assist the owners with record keeping, conformation traits became even more important for the breeder. Certain traits such as color, head shape, skeletal framework, and other visual traits were used to identify certain animals who likewise had desirable performance traits in the field. Thus, Irish red setters, English setters, English pointers, and other breeds became segregated, as breeders and hunters focused on particular traits that pleased them. Breed clubs became established and developed standards that could be used by breeders to promote those qualities sought by the

Unfortunately, the advent of standards based upon conformational traits did not preserve the original intent of the breed standard. Conformation became a means to an end, and the performance traits that had been affiliated with those conformation traits became disjointed, and eventually lost. Breed clubs began to focus on conformation traits by hosting "bench shows," and the "show ring" became the norm for judging canine breed standards. Performance traits became secondary, or in many cases, nonexistent. Today, most breed clubs name championships to dogs who have no performance ability for which the breed was originally intended! As a club whose reason for existence is to promote the Irish red setter as a class bird dog, such an emphasis on conformation without the more important focus on performance was unacceptable. The reason for our initial adoption of the Ireland standard was based upon that concern. Irish red setters are, first and foremost, bird dogs. Any standard that does not give credence to this PERFORMANCE trait is, in our eyes, not an acceptable standard. The authors of the Ireland standard are to be commended for recognizing this and acting upon it when updating their standard several years ago. We simply took it a step further... or should we say, a step further back... to the original intent of the breed standards of the old days.

DF: But isn't' there already a breed standard in the U.S.?

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AF: Yes, the Irish Setter Club of America has a breed standard developed under the auspices of the American Kennel Club (AKC). However, the standard makes only a passing reference to the bird dog qualities of the breed, and in fact makes no requirement for the breed to perform in any sense as a bird dog. There are hundreds, perhaps thousands of AKC Irish red setter champions in the USA that have never pointed a game bird. We could not accept such a standard.

DF: But if the Ireland standard is based upon performance, why not continue to use the Ireland standard?

AF: Well, the Ireland standard makes great strides in increasing the performance attributes of the dog. In fact, there is an entire section of their standard which is devoted to the "working qualities" of the breed. But nonetheless, conformation traits are still listed as primary criteria in judging the breed. Our position is that performance traits should be the primary criteria, and the conformation traits should be used only to support the performance traits. What we do in our standard is start off talking about performance... it's in the first paragraph of the standard, and it's there because we place it as the highest criteria for the Irish red setter. To quote the first paragraph of our standard... "As Irish red setters were originally bred as partridge and grouse dogs their style of hunting these birds may be taken as the norm. Primary focus of the breed standard shall be upon the performance of the animal while hunting wild or native game birds. And later, "conformational traits of the breed are described only with the intent that such traits shall be supportive of performance as a bird dog." Thus, we have re-established the spirit and intent of breed standards... to assist the breeder in identifying those traits that will make a great Irish red setter as a BIRD DOG. Much of our standard is still based upon the language of the Ireland document. We simply modified the document to better suit our needs here in the U.S.A.

DF: You mentioned earlier that one of your goals was to write a standard that reflected American values. What exactly do you mean by this?

AF: American bird dog culture has some unique characteristics that set it apart from bird dog cultures in other parts of the world. Probably one of the most obvious points is the importance that we place on tail position. The Ireland standard, for example, calls for a tail that runs horizontally. Here in the USA, we place an emphasis on a high mast tail. Thus, our standard reflects this important difference. Of course, we recognize that the tail is not the only factor in judging the performance of a bird dog. Dr. Roger Boser, a well regarded breeder of Irish red setters once noted "it's what's up front in the brain department that is most important." Our standard places great emphasis on intelligence... especially what

we refer to as "bird intelligence." The Irish red setter should display great intelligence in handling wild birds in their native habitat. THIS is the ultimate expression of what an Irish red setter is about... an intelligent bird dog with the savvy to handle native, wild birds. Everything else that follows is, as they say, "gravy." That's why our standard lists intelligence in handling wild birds so early in the document.

DF: Aren't' you concerned that adoption of a standard by the club will lead to the same sort of undue focus on particular traits, such as is often the case with current breed standards?

AF: That concern has been a topic of the authors as well as that of our Board of Directors. One of the reasons for our desire to discuss the standard in this interview was to express our "philosophy of use" of a breed standard. What we do not want to see is the establishment of "conformation shows" utilizing our standard to judge a dog. Irish red setters should be judged on the prairies of the Dakotas, the grouse woods of the north, the quail plantations of the south, and the cornfields of the Midwest. In other words, the criteria for determining the "best of breed" (to borrow a phrase from the bench show fraternity) is in the hunting environment. Under no circumstance would we ever envision a venue in which a bird dog could be judged as "acceptable" or "unacceptable" except in a performance situation. Because the National Red Setter Field Trial Club considers itself as the "guardian of the breed" here in the United States, we would never abuse our sacred commitment to the promotion of our breed by using our standard in a strictly conformational context.

Another point worth mentioning is that we certainly do not expect every owner of an Irish red setter to be in anguish because their "Red Rover" or "Big Red" fails to meet the criteria of our standard in all aspects. A standard is just that... a standard, something to strive for, a lofty goal that may or may not be reached in all facets. I seriously doubt that there is an Irish red setter in the United States that meets all the criteria of our breed standard at 100% compliance! The importance of the standard is that now we have a set of common goals, something that our breeders can use as a framework for future endeavors. Far from being restrictive, it provides a common foundation for our breed that can better help us achieve the lofty goals of the Purest Challenge. As always, our goal as an organization is unbending. Our purpose is to produce and promote the Irish red setter as a class horseback shooting dog and field trial competitor. All of our resources and talents must be focused and directed at that goal. To use a breed standard for anything less would be a disservice to all who worked so tirelessly to achieve the quality breed that we have today.

DF: How do you envision this standard being used by

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breeding program.

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AF: I think the standard can be used in several ways. First and foremost, breeders should use the standard as a guide for assistance in choosing the ideal dogs for breeding purposes. When breeding dogs, the breeder always wants to breed the best to the best, with the hopes that sire and dam will complement each other and ultimately enhance the overall quality by carrying the best of both sides of the pedigree. So, a breeder can look to the standard for advice on choosing the proper breeding combinations in his or her

Another use might be the person looking for a prospective dog for hunting or trialing. By being familiar with the breed standard, the owner/handler has a better grasp on what one should expect from an Irish red setter, especially in terms of expected performance. The positive thing about using this standard is the focus on performance, which is what bird dog standards should be about.

DF: What do you see as the next step in the progress of the Purest Challenge for the NRSFTC?

AF: Well, I have several goals as a member of the Board and as the Futurity Secretary. I would really like to see more Irish red setters involved in All-Age stakes. I think we have some dogs out there that have the potential to perform in that venue, and I hope that they will take the challenge. Ultimately, it is my dream to see a red dog run in the Grand National. It would certainly be an honor to those who have worked so tirelessly over the past 50 years to restore the Irish red setter to its rightful place.

Another goal of mine is to increase the numbers of Futurity nominations, not only in our own Futurity, but also in other various National and/or regional futurities. Several of our members who are breeding young Irish red setters have taken the initiative and are nominating litters to Futurities; I would be very pleased to see that number increase. I am a firm believer in the philosophy that the way to become better is to compete with the best. If our Irish red setters are competing in National Futurities and running all-breed trials across the country, our program will continue to improve the breed.

Most of all, I want to see more Irish red setters in the hands of hunters. For years, the impression of the Irish red setter has been, unfortunately, determined by the bench dogs. That impression has been "unimpressive," to say the least. But, our club's dedication to the Purest Challenge over the past 50 years has made its mark. Red dogs are now found in hunting and trialing venues throughout the country. When I see our beloved red setters in those places, it makes my heart proud, because we honor the dedication of our past members to the Purest Challenge... and that's what we're here for, after all... to honor that Challenge.

DF: I think that seems like a perfect place to stop. Thanks for doing this with me.

"Tip from a Pro" Developing Intelligence by John Yates



Besides training dogs, John Yates is a gifted poet, philosopher and writer. He has certainly given us more than just one tip in this exceptional article. Thanks John!

Intelligence is perhaps the most misunderstood aspect of bird dog performance and development. Many people even deny the existence of true intelligence in an animal, although I find it difficult to understand how someone who has

lived and worked with performance dogs could ever say this. Other people try to limit the concept of intelligence in bird dogs to a "smart" dog that learns quickly what we want to teach him, or which responds easily to rote learning and repetition. While it is nice to work with a smart dog that learns easily, this is not what I mean by intelligence. Absorbing formal training actually is only a very small part in developing a bird dog. It is, by far, much more important for a dog to learn how to find and handle birds...and that is quadruply true if we are talking about wild birds. It also is far more important for a dog to be able to develop a good working relationship with its handler.

That is what I mean by intelligence, and it is far closer to human intelligence than many people are comfortable with admitting. While dogs cannot master calculus or talk about the meaning of life (perhaps they already know the meaning of life: good food, lots of love, passion for what they love to do. Call this God's gift of life, if you choose. It takes human intelligence to fail to recognize the obvious.), what they do when they go hunting is every bit as amazing and profound as its counterparts on the human level. A truly great bird dog must develop the ability to communicate with its handler, and communications is a two-way street. We expect our dogs to listen to us, but how often do we listen to them? To learn to find and handle birds, a dog must learn to identify good cover, work the wind effectively and work out many different scenting conditions. This means that a dog must, quite literally, learn to think like a bird. It also means that a dog must be able to conceptualize and generalize. Many people would adamantly deny this capability in an animal, but it is the only rational explanation for how a dog can go to a strange area and still find birds. The dog forms a concept of good cover in one location, and then generalizes that concept to look for similar cover in other locations, and under varied conditions and terrain. In human terms, we would call that deductive reasoning. Carried to its highest level of finding birds, it would be called inductive reasoning if we were talking about humans. A great bird dog also must learn to read its handler, in order to fathom the handle's decisions and match his hunting

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effort to them. How else can one explain how a dog understands the direction and movement of a handler's voice, and then ends up in front of the handler despite changes in direction and different terrain. This is not simply coming back when called: it requires thinking. The dog has to put two and two together, and come up with four. If a dog cannot do this, it gets lost or has an erratic and ineffective ground pattern.

Like all aspects of bird dog training, developing intelligence starts with the puppy. When I am selecting a puppy, I pay particular attention to the pup that seems to figure things out quicker than its littermates. I spend a lot of time watching puppies, and there really is a big difference in both how fast they learn and how much they are able to figure out on their own. It is impressive, for instance, to see a six-week-old puppy teach itself to get up on a couch when it's front paws can barely reach the seat cushions. Intelligent puppies see older dogs jump on the couch, which tells them that it is a good place to be. Some puppies (not the Einsteins!) try to jump up on the couch, or claw their way up, and fail. Other puppies (the ones I am looking for) keep trying and experimenting, and finally learn to wedge themselves against an object such as adjoining furniture or my leg, and to haul themselves up. Thus, one of the first aspects of training is to give puppies a chance to sort themselves out in this manner, and then to encourage them to use their brains to figure things out. Give them encouragement and praise...even when they are figuring out how to be bad. Outdoors, intelligent puppies always seem to want to explore and figure things out. They chase song birds and can't catch them, for example. The really intelligent puppies will try other methods, such as trying to stalk them or use concealing cover. The less intelligent pups will just keep chasing and failing, and then lose interest. An overall bold, trusting and inquisitive nature is important in a puppy, so that it can most freely develop the intelligence it is born with. I also am convinced that the pups that stand up to the wire and talk to you when you walk past their kennel will tend to be the most intelligent pups in the litter. The really smart pup hears you talking to it, and then tries to talk back. You talk to a pup to get its attention, for example, and a very intelligent pup will talk to you to get yours. A good maxim for training is that the best way to get your dog to listen to you, is for you to listen to it. Doing this really does develop rapport and a dog's desire to work with you.

Those traits can be developed and encouraged all through a dog's life. Praise and affection are the tools you work with. When walking the pup in fields or woods for example, use your body language (direction you walk or face, voice, pointing, etc.) to show a pup where you want it to go, and then praise it when it goes there. Once a pup is old enough to start finding some birds, praise it when it goes to locations and cover where it will find birds. Of course, the bird itself is the pup's biggest reward, which means you should make use of birds to teach the pup where to hunt. For example, I specialize in training grouse and woodcock dogs. Even when I work dogs on pen-raised quail, I work in an area that contains patches of good grouse and woodcock cover; that is where I put the birds. If you work in fields, how is a pup to learn what grouse cover looks like? I love

it when I get a pup that can use the knowledge gained from working on quail in this kind of situation, and apply it to identifying similar cover in the woods on wild birds.

Not every dog is a genius, and some would exemplify the old joke that the light's on but there's nobody home. Nonetheless, as a trainer, you should concentrate on developing whatever level of intelligence a pup is born with to its greatest potential. That also is true for intelligent pups that sometimes are a bit slow to develop. That may be as simple as taking the pup out into the woods and fields until it stumbles across enough wild birds to learn where to look. You can do the same thing by "salting" good cover with pen-raised quail or pigeons. Remember that your goal is to help a pup learn how to identify good cover, and then to generalize that knowledge to apply to variations in cover and to different locations. Working the wind effectively is one of the hardest things for many dogs to learn, and intelligence plays a major role in how quickly it will learn this (or even if it will learn it at all). One of the pitfalls of using liberated birds is that a dog can make a lot of mistakes and still get them pointed. Even in field trials, wind direction is far less critical in planted bird trials than it is on wild birds. A dizzied quail most often will sit still, even if a dog is on the "wrong side" of the wind and gets too close, or if it creeps on point. These kinds of mistakes are fatal on wild birds. A trainer must learn to deal with this when using liberated birds, by coming up with methods that prevent a dog from getting away with mistakes. A simple way to deal with it is to use birds, such as Huns, that tend to blow out quickly if a dog gets too close. Huns, however, are expensive and are not the easiest birds to use when they are older. Another method is to use release traps, and push the button to spring the bird if the dog gets too close or fails to use the wind. The pitfall of this is that dogs can learn to hunt the traps, which hold a lot of old scent, and the awkwardness of moving them around and concealing them often makes will tend to make trainers limit their use to a very small area. The dog learns to "paint by numbers," but not to generalize the knowledge and apply it elsewhere. A release trap is a fine tool for the mechanics of training (steadying a dog to wing and shot and backing, for instance), but it is not a good tool for teaching a dog to find and handle birds in real life.

A way that I have found effective is to brace a young dog with an old veteran that is good at working the wind, and then putting the birds on the downwind side of the cover. The older dog heads into the wind, and will beat the young dog to the birds time and time again. The youngster hates to get beat, and starts using his brain. In other words, I am using a dog's competitive instinct to help him develop his

(Continued on page 9)

(Continued from page 8)

intelligence. After getting beaten to the birds many times, the young dog will try something different if it is intelligent. If it still isn't getting it, you can teach it to back, and then move it behind the pointing dog in a backing position close enough for it to be able to scent the bird. Sooner or later, it will learn that scent comes from the direction of the wind. The next step is for a dog to learn to approach good cover from a direction that will make use of the wind.

My next suggestion may sound certifiably insane to some people, but it works for me. I live pretty far back in the woods, and get invaded by scores of raccoons every summer. They smell the dog food in my kennels, and are looking for a free lunch. Every evening, I sit outside and watch the sunset. Usually four or five of my housedogs join me for this ritual, and they like nothing more than to chase the coons. Coons are pretty formidable critters, and the dogs really don't want to catch then. But they love to tree them. For the dogs, it's a sport, pure and simple. It's fun. The dogs sit quietly beside me, but constantly sift the wind for the scent of a nearby coon. You can see them flaring their nostrils and sifting every breeze. When a dog smells one, it immediately jumps up and gives chase, and the other dogs join in the fun. It even becomes a competitive thing for the dogs to want to be the first to scent a coon. I learned a long time ago that dogs learn very quickly from each other. If I am having trouble with a dog that is not working the wind, I simply let it join the other dogs at the picnic table for the nightly coon hunt. At first, the dog runs around madly trying to find a coon, but usually doesn't. Then it starts to follow the dogs that are using their noses. Finally, it starts watching the dogs that are scenting the coon first. It learns from this. Pretty soon. it will be the first to scent the coon; since it cannot see the animal, it must locate the coon by following the scent for a long way at a dead run. If it loses the scent, the other dogs get to tree the coon first. This way, the dog learns step by step about its nose and how to use it. It learns to think with its nose, which is a way of applying intelligence (similar to the way we humans feel our way around a strange house in the dark). It is only a small step to applying this knowledge to hunting birds. At the end of a long day of training and kennel chores, it's nice to get some good work done with a dog simply by enjoying a sunset, sipping a cold beer and enjoying watching the dogs have some fun. Now tell me I'm nuts!

A thorny problem about bird dog training involves working with a dog that is to be used for hunting wild birds, and also will compete in one-course trials on pen-raised quail. The one-course trial specialist teaches a dog to run the edges and trails, because this is where birds are planted in these kinds of trials and that's what the judges want to see. In these trials, birds are planted in places that no self-respecting wild bird would ever choose to live. While it is arguably a rather artificial way to test a bird dog, it also is reality. If you want to win these trials, you do not want a dog to dive into the cover where a wild bird might live, as this is not what most judges want to see. The one-course

trial specialist trains a dog by planting birds along edges and in bushes along the horse path, and in training never allows a dog to get into the cover. But if that same dog is used to hunt wild birds of any species, it will learn to hunt the cover. A grouse and woodcock dog will dive into the woods, a wild quail dog will work deep into the corners, and a wild pheasant dog will work the swamps, swales and ditches. In a quail trial on pen-raised birds, this is exactly what you don't want.

This is a situation where intelligence actually presents a problem. The smart dog learns that birds live in the woods or cover, and looks for them there. Ironically, this is reinforced during field trials. For instance, it is customary to plant several birds along the edge before the first brace, and two or three more to replenish the numbers after each brace. That means there may be four or five birds along the edge when a dog is turned loose in the middle of the day, but there may be 50 more in the bushes because those edge-planted quail fly into cover when they are flushed. The smart dog dives into the bushes and finds birds, thus reinforcing what the judges don't want to see. One could argue that we should change our standards of judging those trials to more closely reflect wild bird hunting, but that simply hasn't happened. We have to teach our dogs to deal with reality, which in field trials on planted birds, means running the edges and trails.

There is no perfect answer to this dilemma. The best training solution I have found is to teach dogs to hunt for wild birds in good cover, but to set up a controlled situation when you are preparing them for a field trial. For field trial work, I plant birds where the judges want to see dogs (on the edge or along the path). However, I do not use loose birds for this work, because they'll fly into the woods and the dogs will learn they will find them there. Instead, I tether quail to foot-long pieces of blaze orange one-inch plastic pipe. I toss the tethered bird along an edge, and then work the dogs to find and point them in a situation resembling a field trial. When I flush the bird, I toss it back along the edge, thus planting it for the next brace, and then collar the dogs around it before releasing them toward the next tethered bird. In this way (if you're a little lucky), the dog will learn that there are different "rules" to field trials and hunting, and will run the trails and edges when it sees an open field and horses, and then will hunt the cover when it sees a shotgun. Sometimes it works. Sometimes it doesn't.

While this field trial scenario shows a pitfall of intelligence, the compensating factor is that every once in awhile you get a dog that is a genius at figuring things out, including an understanding about what its handler wants and a desire to gain the handler's approval. Maybe this is the dog we really should be seeking, and where our breeding choices, selection processes and training methods should lead.

THE NATIONAL RED SETTER SHOOTING DOG CHAMPIONSHIP TRIAL

By Bonnie Hidalgo

Chantilly captured the 2005 title of National Red Setter Open Shooting Dog Champion. Her kennel mate, Piccadilly made it a clean sweep of the stake for her owner-handler Dr. Roger Boser of Seven Valleys, PA by taking the Runner-up position.

The National Red Setter Amateur Shooting Dog Championship title went to Chaparral. He is owned and handled by Don Beauchamp of Cheney, KS. Chantilly was named to the Runner-up title for Roger Boser.

This annual Shooting Dog Championship trial for the National Red Setter Field Trial club was held at Grovespring, MO during the first week of November. It was the fourth renewal to be held on these great grounds and ran from Thursday November 3, through Saturday November 5. The grounds were in terrific shape as usual. Many coveys were moved during the course of the trial.

The drawing was held at the Clubhouse on the eve of the event. Trial chairman Don Beauchamp conducted the drawing with the help of Christie and Ron Young and Jim Ashby. The National Red Setter Open Shooting Dog Championship attracted 12 entries as did the National Red Setter Amateur Shooting Dog Championship. The Open Derby drew four contestants. The Open Puppy only drew two entries. The Irish Red and Irish Red and White Setter Walking Shooting Dog Classic drew seven entries. Although entries in all stakes at this renewal were down, the quality of the winning dogs was first rate.

The Winner of the Walking Classic was King Cormac, owned by Allen and Deb Fazenbaker of Ohio and handled by Allen. Second place went to Moonshine Runner, a male that is owned and handled by Kentuckian Jim Ashby. Third place went to Highmeadow Tribal Rose a female that is owned and handled by Mike Sullivan of Oklahoma.

Sandstone won the Open Derby, she is a female that is owned and handled by Roger Boser. In Second place was Rocky's Straight Arrow, a male owned and handled by Brian Gelinas of Indiana. This dog was the winner of last fall's Red Setter Puppy Stake.

The winner of the Puppy stake was Lakeview Little Kate owned and handled by Jim Ashby.

The grounds, as were mentioned earlier were in great condition. Enough can not be said about this excellent venue. The very idea of it should be a role model for other organizations. It takes a lot of personal effort on the part of the members of the Missouri Sportsmen's Association to manage this wonderful place. The grounds were purchased and gifted by Lee Cruse before his demise. The approximately 2500 acres is managed for quail and field trials. A minimal fee charged per dog entered helps keep this place afloat. The AFTCA's

Twentieth Century Fund also aids these grounds. Please support the Twentieth Century Fund every chance you get, it is the best bet for this Sport's survival. Enter trials held on these grounds at every opportunity. You'll be helping to support it financially while at the same time having the pleasure of competing on one of the nation's premier field trial venues.

The Judges for the entire event were Gene Swadley of Cassville, MO and Ken Teague of Springfield, MO. These two gentlemen were originally slated to judge the two Championships and the Derby but when the entry was low they offered to add the Walking Classic and the Puppy stake to their roster. Gene and Ken each own and campaign competitive pointer shooting dogs. They know good bird dogs and judge with a positive attitude. They did a fine job of judging each and every stake.

Friday afternoon's Board meeting was followed by the Winner's Cocktail Party sponsored Mary and Roger Boser in honor of Chantilly's win of the Open Championship the day before. A Dutch treat dinner immediately followed with Joan Covey and Patty Lindsay laying out a delicious spread of food. The drawing for the NRSFTC Raffle was held after dinner. Don Beauchamp concluded the evening's affairs with an announcement of the various decisions made by the Board of Directors.

Those members that were in attendance pitched in to get the trial conducted in a smooth manner. Don Beauchamp the trial chairman had things well organized which is the most important step in putting on a good trial. He had arranged for J.R. Jones to drive the dog wagon which was a tremendous Ron Young, Christie Young, Roger Boser, Brian Gelinas, Jim Ashby, Joel Henning and your scribe pitched in wherever help was needed. Allen and Deb Fazenbaker arrived on Friday afternoon and helped out for the running of the walking stake on Saturday. Tom and Sue Norton came all the way from Durango, CO to attend. Tom was also a lot of help to the club. Don and Shelley Smith were back for the second year and are welcome assets. Attending and competing for the first time were Mike and Susie Sullivan from Oklahoma. The Club was glad to have them!

The National Red Setter Field Trial Club wishes to publicly thank its sponsors for their continued, generous support. Purina and Tri-Tronics in addition to making excellent products that make our dogs better, give aid to clubs to make our field trials better. Thank-you both!



The trial was held at a premier site managed by the M is sour i Sportsmen's Association. Being able to work the dogs on this incredible tract of land was just incredible! A great facility!

THE OPEN SHOOTING DOG CHAMPIONSHIP



The Champion, Chantilly has made quite a name for herself. She has won numerous National Red Setter titles, both as Champion and Runner-up. Chantilly has also gained National recognition in Pointer and Setter competition; proving that she can "run with the big dogs" on more than one occasion. The most noteworthy of those wins was the 2003 Runner-up title in the National Amateur Shooting Dog Invitational. She is out of Come Back Dixie Girl and was sired by the great Desperado. Roger Boser is responsible for both her breeding and her training.

Chantilly ran an attractive forward race. She pointed at 4, in the Bull pasture loop, overlooking D Hwy. This was top quality bird work in all respects. Just east of the twin barns at 50, she pointed again but her game was not to be found. Four minutes later she froze, high on both ends. This time she had a large covey perfectly located. It was a classic piece of work. Chantilly finished forward heading toward the double gates.

Piccadilly, the Runner-up, is a classy four and a half year old female. She is a result of crossing Gillian with Come Back Rock. Piccadilly won the Amateur Championship at this trial last fall. She is also a product of Dr. Boser's breeding and training program.

The First Tee was braced with Piccadilly and the two set the early standard being in the first brace of the stake. Tee is owned and was handled by Joel Henning of Grinnell, Iowa. At the conclusion of the first hour he was in the Runner-up position with Piccadilly winning. The third brace changed that with the appearance of Chantilly. Since Piccadilly and The First Tee were brace mates it is fitting to describe their hour in the order that it unfolded.

Piccadilly ran a pleasant shooting dog race. She stayed forward and hunted the edges. Just out of Davis Bottom at 34 she pointed in a feed strip. Birds were flushed in front of her; she remained high and tight throughout. Tee was pointing in the woods below her at the same time. His handler went down to him following Piccadilly's work and flushed a woodcock in front of him. He was mannerly. The two shared a divided find at 59 just beyond Apple Tree Hill. Both dogs were mannerly, Piccadilly remained tight beyond the flush and shot. Tee ran a strong race which covered a

lot of ground but also caused him two lengthy absences.

THE OPEN RUNNING

Piccadilly (Boser) - The First Tee (Henning)

This pair set the early standard and has been described

Bolero (Beauchamp) – Comeback Pretty Lady (Jones)

By the time this brace was turned loose the wind had gotten strong. It appeared to cause Bolero to quarter. Lady ran hard, predominantly forward and hunted the cover. Bolero found a single in a feed patch near the Dennis Smith gate. Lady went without game contact but made a nice effort.

Chaparral (Beauchamp) - Chantilly (Boser)

Chantilly's winning performance is listed earlier.

Chaparral pointed stylishly at 8 but it was not productive. He pointed a coyote at 22 near the twin barns. Chaparral was lost on the hill beyond the clubhouse at 38.

Firefly's Last Redcent (Hidalgo)- Comeback Rock (Jones)

The intense wind affected this pair differently. Penny was quartering at close range. Rock was strong and forward but hard of hearing. Penny found a covey in Davis bottom at 25 but failed to handle it properly. Rock was lost by 30.

Sharpton (Boser) - Texas Roughcut (Beauchamp)

Sharpton ran a showy race with high tailed animation. Roughcut hunted the cover diligently and was hung up a couple of times. At the far end of Melvin Cliff bottom they both whirled and pointed at 45. When the birds flushed Roughcut went with them and Sharpton took too many steps and this brace of youngsters was finished. Both dogs placed in the National Red Setter Futurity last March and will be heard from in the future.

Creed (Beauchamp) - Rockin' Robin (Jones)

This pair shared a find at 6, both were stylish and mannerly. The hot afternoon and the high winds took its toll on their races.

THE OPEN DERBY



The Open Derby ran on Friday morning, the second day of the trial. It was a pleasant morning, cool but with the threat of heat to come. This was a very small stake with only four

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dogs competing but they were high in quality.

First place went to Sandstone owned and handled by Dr. Roger Boser of Seven Valleys, PA. Sandstone was forward for the entire brace. She showed an attractive gait and hunted.

Rocky's Straight Arrow was wider and stronger but his explorations had him behind on brief occasions. He showed a great deal of potential. He was handled by his owner, Brian Gelinas of Shelbyville, Indiana.

THE NATIONAL RED SETTER AMATEUR SHOOTING DOG CHAMPIONSHIP



Don Beauchamp's Chaparral won the Amateur Championship with a brilliant performance, anything less would have cost him the title. His brace mate, Chantilly turned in a comparable hour that fell just short of Chaparral's effort. From a Judge's or spectator's vantage point this is the reason we are involved in the sport of bird dog field trials. This hour was the cream of the crop; for a handler it must be one of the thrills of a lifetime!

Don Beauchamp with the help of Roger Boser, acquired Chaparral from the estate of Jack Carter in late September. Jesse as the Champion is called; won the National Red Setter Championship last spring at Berea, KY. He was under the guidance of trainer Phil Stevenson at that time as he had been since Jack Carter purchased him in the spring of 2001. Roger Boser bred and developed him, selling him after his futurity performance that year. Chaparral is coming seven years old. He is out of Come Back Tippy and Desperado.

Chantilly had quite a week! She was extremely consistent in her efforts. She shows a lot of intelligence in the way she hunts her lines. The kind of bid that had her taking Runner-up in this stake would normally be worthy of a Championship title, only one dog got in her way. Roger Boser has done a terrific job of training and conditioning her. She never loses her eye appeal.

Chaparral and Chantilly were definitely the brace of the week. They appeared in the sixth and final brace of the Amateur Championship, the second brace on Saturday

morning.

Chaparral ran a strong, forward race. He hunted his edges and stayed with them. He scored a beautiful covey find at 37 at the ditch at the end of Sycamore Valley. His manners were beyond reproach. Jesse showed at proper intervals and was pointed when he did not show. His handle was polite. At 59, Jesse was found, pointed for the second time. He was buried in a thicket with little more than the flash collar showing. His style and manners were once again superb. At the end of the brace Chaparral and Chantilly were nearly even but Chaparral had been stronger and got the nod for his great forward, edge running race.

Chantilly scored a terrific covey find at 15 on the hill. She was standing by a feed strip adjacent to the timber. She backed on her own with excellent manners and style at 37 in the east end of Sycamore Valley. She turned in a beautiful, forward race.

Brandywine was being carried by the Judges until the final brace ran. She appeared in the opening brace of the stake. She scored two superb finds and one mannerly back. The back came at 27. Her first find was at 29, just into Sycamore Valley on the left creek edge. She was high and tight from start to finish. Her second find came at 36 just past the ditch at the end of Sycamore Valley. Once again her style and manners were exemplary. She ran a pretty, forward shooting dog race but lacked the zest that typified the winners.

THE AMATEUR RUNNING

Brandywine (Boser) - Hondo Muldoon (Ashby)

Brandywine's hour is described above. Hondo pointed at 27 just before Sycamore Valley but only feathers were found. He backed the situation on Brandywine's find at 29. In the alley to the twin barns he pointed on the hillside with good manners and style. A covey was put up in front of him. After release he went 50 yards and pointed again. No birds were found. He handled kindly.

CREED (Beauchamp) - FIREFLY'S LAST REDCENT (Hidalgo)

Creed was covering the ground nicely. He was found on point before the clubhouse at 22 but he went at the flush and was up. Penny made some good moves early but slowed mid way. She pointed a pair of deer at 36. At 44 she paused for the flush of a single quail and was picked up.

BOLERO (Beauchamp) – THE FIRST TEE (Henning)

Bolero pointed just into Davis bottoms at 24. Relocation was required and the birds were flushed by the handler when the dog was not involved. He had no other contacts in the hour. Tee was lost early and counted out at 23.

PICCADILLY (Boser) - TEXAS ROUGHCUT (Beauchamp)

Texas Roughcut was picked up early for an indiscretion. Picadilly was lost and counted out by the time the course

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reached the east end of Sycamore Valley. This was the last brace on Friday. The afternoon adjourned a brace early so that the board could convene.

SHARPTON (Boser) - LIGHTNING LUCY (Gelinas)

Sharpton scored a good find with all in order at 49 just prior to Horse Killer Hill. He turned in a nice, forward race. Lucy ran a good race of medium range. She scored a find just before time. This was on top of Apple Tree Hill, all was in order with a covey flushed.

CHANTILLY (Boser) – CHAPARRAL (Beauchamp)
This exciting brace is listed above in The Winners section
THE RED SETTER AND IRISH RED AND WHITE SETTER
AMATEUR WALKING SHOOTING DOG CLASSIC



King Cormac won this seven dog stake with a wonderful hunting pattern and stylish well mannered bird work. He is owned by Allen and Deb Fazenbaker and was handled by Allen.

Moonshine Runner, owned and handled by Jim Ashby of Robards, KY was second with an intense, high-tailed natural back.

Highmeadow Tribal Rose was third with an intelligent edge hunting pattern and a stop to flush. Mike Sullivan owns and handled her.

THE OPEN PUPPY



This small stake concluded the 2005 National Red Setter Field Trial. There were only two entries in this stake so only one placement could be awarded. Lakeview Little Kate emerged as the winner. She is owned and was handled by Jim Ashby.

How and When to Report Wins

Duke Award *(Runs July 2005 through June 2006)

W.E. LeGrande Award (Runs January 2005 through December 2006)

High Performance (Runs January 2005 through December 2006) Send your placements within 30 days to:

Don Beauchamp, 1401 South 359th St. W.

Cheney Kansas 67025

Home (316)542-0103 Office (316)262-1841

E-Mail: lsbeauchamp2@aol.com

Red Setter Walking Shooting Dog (January—December 2005)

Shoot to Retrieve (January 2005 through December 2005) Send your 2005 placements within 30 days to: Christie Young, 3989 Yann Road.

Marine, Illinois 62061 Phone: (618) 887-9176

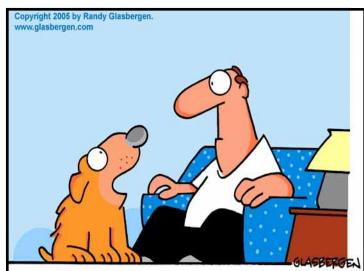
E-Mail: birdogart1@wmconnect.com

Red Setter Puppy of the Year (July 2005 to June 2006)
Red Setter Derby of Year (July 2005 to June 2006)

Send your placements within 30 days to Jim Ashby, 1414 Mooney School Rd. Robards, Kentucky 42452 Phone (270)835-2066

E-Mail: Reddogshunt@myvine.com

*(For Duke) This year Purina is sponsoring the Top Shooting Dog Award events that will be qualifying trials in addition to the designated point's trials for the Amateur Shooting Dog Invitational. Check the *American Field* July 23rd 2005 for a list of Purina Events for the Duke Award



"Sometimes a dog can smell fear, but it depends on what you ate for lunch and how long it's been since you took a shower."

Northwest Irish Field Club Trial Report

Craig O'Brine Reporting



Judges Bill Barney on the left Jim Pratt on the right

The L.T. Murray wildlife area provided an expansive view and near perfect conditions for the Northwest Irish Field Trial last October 8th. The dogs really moved out as they showcased their skills to the delight of the gallery and judges. Our club certainly offers a big thank you to Judges Jim Pratt and Bill Barney. They did a great job judging and took the time to teach us a few things too. As inexperienced as most of us are at field trials, we really appreciated their input. Special thanks should also be extended to Chalsea Sylvanus who provided her own horse and lots of saddle time while she planted the birds for us.

We ate like kings! The food was spectacular. Carolyn O'Brine and Tim Keohane prepared a barbecued salmon and halibut dinner for those in attendance. That coupled with delicious fresh apple crisp and a little Yakima Valley wine put everyone in the best of spirits. You couldn't ask for more. Great dogs. Great weather. Great food. It was a marvelous day!

We had three derby dogs Erinvale Ellie (Ayden) owned by Ellie Halcrow of British Columbia came in first. Ayden had a great run with 2 finds that she handled very well. Also running in the derby were Jim Tucker with Sunny and Scott Seagren with Ruby.

The Open walking shooting dog had six dog running with Saturday's Junior Burgundy (Jr.) owned by Greg Johnson of Ferndale Washington taking the honors. Jr. ran big and had one find which he handled flawlessly, standing tall and steady through it all. Second place was taken by Red Delicious Rachel (Rachel) owned by Craig O'Brine of Yakima Washington. Rachel also ran a good brace handling well and finding two birds. She had some movement on both flushes but stopped and stood for the shot. Third place was taken by Whit's Best Star (star) owned by Steve Witz. Star had good ground coverage with one find and one nonproductive. Also running were Jim Tucker with Sunny, Greg Johnson with Keela and Tim Keohane with Rheo.

Six month old litter mates Buddy owned by Dennis Hubbard and Irish owned by Chris O'Brine, both of Yakima, were the only two puppies running that day. Irish was awarded first place on the strength of his paying more attention to business and doing a good job of hunting.

We had a couple of visitors that dropped by with their red dogs to see what it was all about. Hope they all had a good time and we look forward to seeing them out this spring when we try to put on another trial. We'd love to see some members of the NRSFTC make the trip out west too. What do you say folks? Come join us in God's country!



Break Away
Tim Keohane and Sharkey's Rheo on the top and
Craig O'Brine & Red Delicious Rachel on the bottom



National Red Setter Field Trial Club Spring Championship



and supporting stakes

Central Kentucky Wildlife Management Area Berea, Kentucky
Thursday March 9 to Sunday March 12, 2006



Trial begins 8:00 AM each day

Drawing Wednesday March 8 at 7 pm at the clubhouse (Phone 859-986-4130) Entries close at time of Drawing

NATIONAL RED SETTER CHAMPIONSHIP

(1 hour) - \$500. purse divided 70-30......Entry Fee \$100.

Tri Tronics Collar to Winner

Qualification: An open All-Age, Open Shooting Dog, or Open Derby placement at a recognized stake.

34th NATIONAL RED SETTER FUTURITY

(30 minutes)......Entry Fee \$50.

\$1,000. Purse, divided 60-40 between owners and breeders of four placements

Tri-Tronics Collar to Winner

Futurity entries closed December 31, 2005. Starting fee of \$50. due at drawing. Mail Futurity starters and fees to Futurity Chair: Allen Fazenbaker, 5630 St. Rd. @ Red Setter Run, Kingsville, Ohio 44048. Phone: (440) 224-2674. Late entries will be accepted until time of drawing with late penalty of \$25.00. Entries must be complete and dogs must be registered with FDSB Futurity to start at conclusion of Championship

Judges: Mike Hutchcraft, Benton, IL and Doug Hartke, Hillsboro, IL

IRISH SETTER OPEN ALL –AGE (30 Minutes)

50% purse divided 50-30-20.....Entry Fee \$40.00

IRISH SETTER OPEN PUPPY (20 Minutes or course)

Entry Fee \$25.00

IRISH SETTER AMATUER SHOOTING DOG (30 Minutes)

Entry Fee \$35.00

IRISH SETTER OPEN WALKING DERBY –(30 Min.)

To be held: Saturday, March 11, 8:30 am Entry Fee \$30.00

*AMATUER WALKING SHOOTING DOG (30 Minutes)

To Following the Walking Derby Entry Fee \$35.00

*Open to Irish Setters and Red and White Setters – Judgment ceases at flush, but all out chasing is undesirable.

Walking Judges TBA

Trial Chairman: Jim Ashby, 1414 Mooney School Rd., Robards, KY 42452 Phone: 270-835-2066

(after March 6 contact Jim Ashby by cellphone 270-925-2068)

Co-Chair: Brian Gelinas - 317-697-4000

Co-chair Walking Stakes: Jack Flynn -908-537-4952

Trial Reporter: Bonnie Hidalgo

Horses available through Bonnie Hidalgo at (303)-886-6084 and Don Mullins at (859) 986-9151

Don't Miss these events:

Educational Program, Thursday, March 9, 5:45 pm, at the clubhouse Annual Banquet, Membership Meeting and Auction, Friday, March 10, 7:15 pm at clubhouse

Ample kennels, horse stall and camping hookups available

Motels: Days Inn, I-75 Exit 90 - (859) 624-5769; Holiday Inn, I-75 Exit 87 Richmond, KY -(859) 623-9220

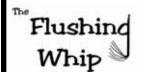
The State of Kentucky requires a negative Coggins test and health certificate for all horses entering the state



Please support our generous sponsors



Cı	ırrent Awards St	tandings as of De	ecember 1st, 2005				
Duke Award Standings (Runs July 2005 through June 2006)							
Dog	Owner/ Handler	Sire	Dam	Points 32			
Chaparral – Male	Don Beauchamp Owner/Handler	Desperado	Come Back Tippy				
High Per	formance (Runs	s January 2005 (through December 2	005)			
Dog	Owner/ Handler	Sire	Dam	Points			
Code Red – Male	Tim Hammons O/H	Rocky Mountain Show Biz	Silver Creek Illustrious	50			
Chantilly Female	Roger Boser-O/H	Desperado	Come Back Dixie Girl	32			
Rock the World Female	Tim Hammons O/H	Zan Sett Albert Collins	Zan Sett Juice 32				
W.E. LeGr	ande Award (Ru	ıns January 200	5 through December	2005)			
Chantilly - Female	ale Roger Boser-O/H Desperado Come Back Dixie Girl		Come Back Dixie Girl	2164			
Piccadilly - Female	Roger Boser-O/H	Come Back Rock	Gillian	1187			
Bootleg's Moonshine - Female	Tim Hammons O/H	Zan Sett Bootleg	Zan Sett Ethel	390			
Chaparral - Male	Don Beauchamp O/H	Desperado	Come Back Tippy	384			
Rock the World - Female	Tim Hammons O/H	Zan Sett Albert Collins	Zan Sett Juice	308			
Brandywine - Female	Roger Boser O/H	Bearcat	Hollywood	304			
Code Red - Male	Tim Hammons O/H	Rocky Branch Show- biz	Silver Creek Illustrations	300			
Sharpton – Male	Roger Boser O/H	Winnabow	Gillian	220			
The First Tee - Male	D. Burgess & J. Hen- ning	Outburst	Fast Break	216			
Creed - Male	Don Beauchamp O/H	Come Back Riptide	Come Back Jeanie	96			
Come Back Rocky - Male	Dale Bruns O	Come Back Riptide	Come Back Miss Pat	68			



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All Breed Honor Roll



9/24/05 through 11/19/05 by Christie Young

Some very nice things have been happening in the Red Setter world this report period. Dr. Roger Boser's top winning female, Chantilly, was named Amateur Shooting Dog of the year in the Association of Virginia Field Trial Club Awards. Great job as always Roger! Your dedication to the cause is deeply appreciated. Special recognition to Roger Boser, Al Fazenbaker and Tim Hammons for multiple wins and congratulations to all of our other winners besides.

This period a Red Setter, Rocky's Straight Arrow, owned and scouted by Brian Gelinas and handled by Don Jones, ran in the American Field Pheasant Futurity and drew some nice commentary. Here's the report: "Straight Arrow's owner, Brian Gelinas of Shelbyville, Ind. rode for his Red Setter (and every brace of the Futurity), the first "red dog" in this stake in quite a few renewals, since Bob Schweiger ran one some years back. Straight Arrow flashed through the cover, a crimson spark with a luminous collar. Don Jones called point for Arrow, noting that the birds had left, but the dog was moving when the judge arrived. He had no official game contact but hunted his time and handled." That's really some sweet music we'd like to hear more of in National Stakes. Congratulations Brian and Don! Well done!

Dog	Owner/Handler	Sire	Dam	Trial Name	Placements	Competition			
Mocha Java O'Shillelagh	S. M. Manson Owner/Steve Bailey Handler	Darth Raider O'Riley	Scalawag O'Shillelagh	Northern Colorado Brittany Club	2 nd Open Shooting Dog	2 Pointers, 9 Setters, 2 Irish Setters, 1 Brittany			
King Cormac	Allen Fazenbaker O/ H	Come Back Rock	Gillian	Beaver Valley Pointer &Setter Club	2 nd Amateur Shooting Dog	12 Entries			
Grainne Ni Mihaille	Allen Fazenbaker O/ H	Come Back Shag Dancer	Aoibheall O'Daone Sidh	Greensburg Pointer & Setter Club	3 rd Open Shooting Dog	6 Pointers, 3 Setters, 1 Irish Setter			
From the report: Third went to Grainne Ni Mihlalle owned and handled by Allen Fazenbaker to a well directed race that resulted in one find handled with excellent manners, plus a back.									
Sharpton	Dr. Roger W. Boser	Winnabow	Gillian	Greensburg Pointer & Setter Club	1 st Amateur Shooting Dog	14 Pointers, 2 Setters, 4 Irish Setters, 2 German Shorthairs			
	From the report: Under extreme dry and hot conditions "Red" demonstrated plenty of stamina with a strong race from start to finish coupled with two stylish well mannered finds at 11 and 16. Red was named by unanimous consensus of the judging team as "Best of Winners" for the entire trial.								
Piccadilly	Dr. Roger W. Boser	Come Back Rock	Gillian	Greensburg Pointer & Setter Club	3 rd Amateur Shooting Dog	14 Pointers, 2 Setters, 4 Irish Setters, 2 GSP's			
	From the report: Dr. Boser handled his red setter Piccadilly tp third. "Tillie's" overall ground effort wasn't quite as wide as the higher placed dogs. She scored a solid find midway in brushy island.								
Rock The World	Tim Hammons Owner/Handler	Zan Sett Albert Collins	Zan Sett Juice	Central Kentucky FTC	2 nd Open Shooting Dog	9 Pointers, 5 Setters, 6 Irish Setters			
Rock The World	Tim Hammons Owner/Handler	Zan Sett Albert Collins	Zan Sett Juice	Central Kentucky FTC	3 rd Open All Age	5 Pointers, 2 Setters, 1 Irish Setter			

Honor Roll continued page 19



Honor Roll Continued											
Dog	Owner/Ha	er/Handler Sire			Dam	Trial Name		Placements		Competition	
Speedy Edie O'Floin	eedy Jack Flynn e Owner/Robert		Celtic's Sedition		Missie Lou O'Floin	Western NY Walking FTC		2 nd Open Shooting Dog		4 Pointers. 9 Setters. 1 Irish Setter	
Edie had a fas	Edie had a fast pace race with two stylish finds										
Piccadilly	Dr. Roger W. Boser O/H		Come Back Rock		Gillian	Potomac Valley Trials		3 rd Open Shooting Dog		13 Pointers, 2 Setters, 1 GSP	
Chaparral	D.Beauchamp O/H		Desperado		Come Back Tippy	Top of the World FTC		3 rd Open Shooting Dog		8 Pointers, 5 Setters, 4 Irish Setters. 1 GSP	
From the repo	ort: Chaparra	al carded fo	our finds.								
			Red Se	ette	r Derby of	the	Year				
Dog/Ge	nder	Owner	/ Handler		Sire		Dam			Points	
Sandsto	Sandstone / F Roger I		er Boser	Longbow			Winnabow			88	
	Sleepy Creek Brian Lacy / F		n Tiffany	Fiffany Outburst			Sizzlin Belle			60	
			Red Se	tte	r Puppy of	the	Year				
Lakeview Little Jim A Kate / F		Ashby	Silver Creek Twist		t Silver Creek Charle		42				
R	Red Setter Walking Shooting Dog of the Year as of Nov 19, 2005 (Runs January 2005 to December 31, 2005)										
Dog/Gender Owner/Hand		wner/Handle	Sire			Dam			Points		
King Corma Male	ac	Allen Fazenbaker O/H)/H	Come Back Rock C		Gillian		15	156	
Grainne Ni Female	Mhaille	Allen Fazenbaker O/H		Come Back Shag Dancer		Aoibheall O'Daoine Sidh		40	40		
Speedy Ed Female	y O'Floin	Jack Flynn Owner Robert Ecker Handler		Celtic's Sedition		Missy Lou O'Floin		38	38		
Missy Lou Female	O'Floin	Jack Fl	Jack Flynn O/H		Celtic's Superfund		Mizz Blondie O'Floin		20	20	
Firefly's Ris	refly's Rising Bonnie Hidalgo O/H		Firefly's High Dollar Bill		Sand Creek Fireball		8	8			

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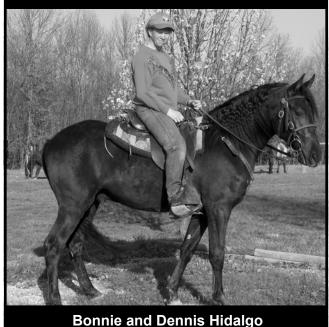
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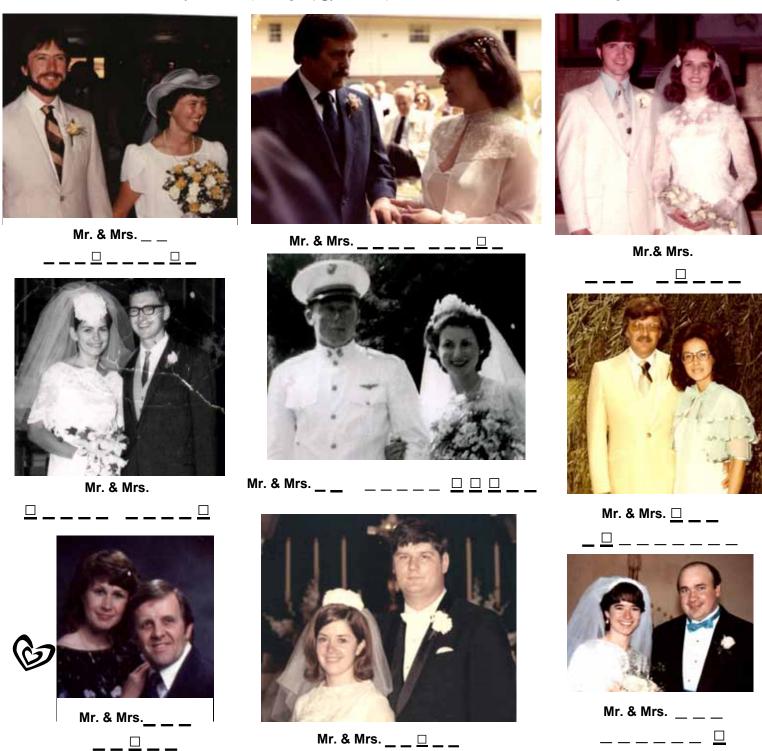
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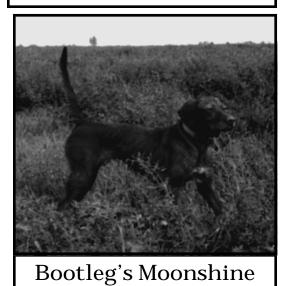
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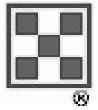
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