

News from the American Kennel Club ~ July 16, 2009

To: POINTING BREED FIELD TRIAL CLUBS

Clarifying that Out-Riding by the Scout is Not Allowed – Out-riding occurs when a scout is sent to locate a dog and then, even when the dog has returned to the course, the scout does not return to the gallery. It is widely understood that out-riding should not occur. However it is not directly mentioned in the Rules and inexperienced judges are often not clear how to handle the situation. The Performance Events Department has received requests for clarification. The following addition to Standard Procedure Section 6-L Scouting was approved by the Board on July 13 and will be effective immediately ~
“When a dog has returned to the course and is under the handler’s control, the scout must immediately return to the gallery. A scout shall not engage in out-riding. If a judge feels a scout is out-riding, the judge shall instruct the scout to return to the gallery”.

To: POINTING BREED HUNTING TEST CLUBS

Dogs Allowed to Enter a Lower Test Level – The current Regulations state that dogs have acquired a qualifying score at a higher level are ineligible to enter a lower level test. (Chapter 2, sections 3 & 4). It is the recommendation of the Performance Events Department that this be modified to state that dogs that have acquired a title at a higher level are ineligible to enter a lower level test. This will allow a dog that has managed to pass at a higher level, but in the process the owner has learned that the dog is not as ready as it should be, to go back to gain experience at a lower level.

This recommendation was presented to the AKC Board at their August meeting (August 10-11). If passed, the change will go into effect immediately.

August 11, 2009

Pointing Breed Hunting Test Regulations – Change to Test Entry Requirements

At their August meeting, the Board passed a staff recommendation to allow a dog to enter a lower level test until such time as the dog to enter a lower level test until such time as the dog has earned a title at a higher level. Prior to this change, a dog was not allowed to enter a lower level once it had earned one passing score at a higher level. The staff feels this provides flexibility to the program and will act to the advantage of dogs/owners in certain situations. This change should not be misunderstood to mean a dog can change classes after entries have closed. The change takes effect immediately.

REGULATIONS FOR AKC HUNTING TESTS FOR POINTING BREEDS

CHAPTER 2 – Section 3. Senior Hunter Title (SH). Dogs that have acquired a *(deleted words “Qualifying score in a Senior Hunting Test”)* **Senior Hunter Title** at an AKC licensed or member Hunting Test are ineligible to enter Junior Hunting Tests.

Section 4. Master Hunter Title (MH). Dogs that have acquired a *(deleted words “Qualifying score in a Master Hunting Test”)* **Master Hunting Title** at an AKC licensed or member club Hunting Test are ineligible to enter Junior and Senior Hunting Tests.

Wingshooting USA – Wingshooting USA is a television program that promotes the enjoyment, challenges, camaraderie and satisfaction of the human-dog bond associated with upland bird hunting. Produced by Scott Linden Outdoors with the National Shooting Sports Foundation as a primary sponsor, Wingshooting USA will air starting in late September on “In Country TV” (Dish Network, channel 230) and the “Sportsman Channel” (DirecTV, channel 605). The AKC Performance Events Department is working with Scott to promote knowledge of the upland hunting breeds and develop future shows. The following message is being forwarded on behalf of the producers and sponsors of Wingshooting USA.

Trigger Your Passion: Wingshooting USA

You love hunting dogs. So do we. That’s why they are such a big part of the new television series Wingshooting USA, launching in September. Brought to you by National Shooting Sport Foundation, show host Scott Linden will feature an upland hunting breed every week in his “Breed Showcase” feature.

Viewers will have a chance to vote for their favorite breed, win prizes, and become a better shooter, dog owner and bird hunter. In order to develop the breed showcase section of the show, Scott is seeking high-quality digital photos. Puppies, adults, senior dogs, anything in the field or home...retrieving, pointing or interacting with you. You are invited to send your favorite photos to scottlindenoutdoors@gmail.com. Scott can't guarantee that your photo will be used on the air, but he will do his best to tell the story of 13 different upland hunting breeds over the course of the broadcast season. The Breed Showcase will mention the AKC Meet the Breed web pages where viewers can learn more about the breed (www.akc.org/breeds/sporting_group.cfm, then click on the breed of interest). The breed receiving the most votes will win a ton of Native Performance Dog Food for their breed's national rescue group. To learn more about the show, go to www.scottlindenoutdoors.com/wingshootingusa/. (The fine print: by submitting a photo, you agree to let Scott use it on the program and in promotional materials free of charge, and that you are the sole owner of the photo. If there is a human in the photograph, it must be you or we will not be able to use it. If you are in the photo, by submitting it you grant permission to use your likeness on the show and in promotional materials.

Progesterone Testing – A Successful Breeder-By Brian E. Greenfield, D.V.M.

Do you wake up in a cold sweat fearing you have missed a breeding date? Are you feeling stressed as your bitch's due date approaches? Worried that you are going to waste the last vial of frozen semen from your champion stud?

A successful breeding program does not have to consist of one panic-laden situation to the next, but all too often this occurs. As a veterinarian working in a practice that sees over 900 dogs for artificial insemination and performs over 250 cesarean sections annually, I have learned to rely on and have confidence in the value of accurate and timely progesterone testing in the bitch. Although it seems that some people thrive under stressful conditions, replacing panic with informative scientific data invariably results in larger, healthier litters and happier owners. In today's era of co-ownership of valuable stud dogs and breeding bitches, it is not uncommon to have four or six differing opinions on the timing of a breeding. Indeed there are a lot of options. One breeding or two? Should it be a natural, vaginal, transcervical, or surgical breeding? The questions mount and the stress can build, but if you are armed with a basic working knowledge of the bitch's reproductive system and accurate progesterone tests, you can make good decisions. The progesterone test is your best friend.

First, let's review the basics. Prior to coming in season (estrus), serum progesterone levels in the bitch are low, less than 2ng (ng=nanograms). As the cycle continues, progesterone levels slowly climb to a level of 5ng, upon which ovulation occurs. The ovulation date can be as early as day 7 and as late as day 27 of the estrous cycle, emphasizing the importance of the blood test. Once a bitch hits 5ng and ovulates, subsequent serum progesterone levels can vary greatly. For example, at three days post ovulation we routinely see progesterone's that may range from as low as 0ng to as high as 60ng, depending on the bitch. For ovulation purposes we are only interested in the day she exceeds 5ng. I commonly get the question, "Doc, we only ran one progesterone test on my bitch and it was 15ng, when did she ovulate? The answer is impossible to know based on one test. I have seen bitches at 15ng one day after ovulation as well as 5, 10, 20, or 40 days after ovulation. You must have one test below 5ng and one above 5ng to determine ovulation day. For most bitches we start testing 6 days after the onset of vulvar swelling and bleeding, and we test every 1-3 days until ovulation, depending on the situation. After ovulation, serum progesterone levels will remain elevated, regardless of whether or not the bitch is pregnant, for approximately two months, at which point they return to near 0ng. It is important to note that vaginal bleeding, swelling, "flagging," and receptivity to males is predominantly a response to estrogens in the bitch's bloodstream, and not a reliable indicator of

progesterone and consequently ovulation. She may or may not be receptive at the proper time. The use of physical indicators alone for breeding may not be a chance worth taking, especially with valuable semen.

So what does knowing the ovulation day do for us? It tells us when the eggs will be fertile, which is important with all breedings, but especially so with fresh chilled extended semen and with frozen semen. Once ovulated, a bitch's eggs take approximately 48 hours to become fertile. They will then remain fertile for approximately 48 hours. The idea is to maximize contact time between viable semen and fertile eggs. This requires a brief discussion on semen longevity. Fresh semen can remain fertile in the bitch's uterus for 3-5 days and in some cases even longer, depending on quality. Fresh chilled semen, because of energy lost in the cooling and subsequent warming process, may live only 24-48 hours in the uterus. Frozen semen, due to the stress of the freezing process and energy lost, may live only 12-24 hours in the uterus. Clearly, the shorter the sperm's life span, the more paramount it becomes to know when it should be inseminated to allow for maximum contact time with fertile eggs. In the case of fresh semen, there is more flexibility for two reasons. First, there is usually not a limited quantity, and second, it lives a long time. We routinely recommend breeding days 1 and 3 or days 2 and 4 post ovulation with fresh semen, though one breeding is usually sufficient. With fresh chilled extended semen, because of a 24-48 hour life span, we recommend breeding 2 days after ovulation. As we discussed earlier, the bitch's eggs are just becoming fertile at this point, so we should have 1-2 days of good contact time. In the case of frozen semen, we recommend waiting three days after ovulation to do the breeding. This may make our clients nervous that we are waiting too long. However, it ensures that all the eggs are fertile when we put semen into the uterus that may live only 12 hours. We do not have the luxury of waiting around for eggs to become fertile. We have found the highest levels of success with frozen semen following surgical insemination and recommend it exclusively. Our levels of success using the above timing recommendations have been excellent; however, the manner in which a bitch is bred natural, vaginal insemination, transcervical insemination with an endoscope, or surgical insemination-must be carefully considered depending on factors such as reproductive history, age, physical characteristics, and semen quality.

Having an accurate ovulation date at the beginning of a pregnancy is also very important at the end of a pregnancy. A bitch's due date is 63 days from ovulation, regardless of breeding days. This is extremely valuable for planned c-sections, due to such factors as breed conformation, litter size, prior medical history, or complications arising during the pregnancy. It is also very helpful when whelping. Knowing an exact due date not only helps breeders prepare for the arrival of a litter, but, often more importantly, it can alert us to a premature or overdue labor, allowing for prompt medical intervention if indicated.

Progesterone monitoring can also be important during gestation. Some bitches have a problem maintaining adequate levels of progesterone during a pregnancy, usually resulting in resorbed or aborted fetuses. Monitoring progesterone levels is critical in bitches with such histories, as supplementation of progesterone at the proper times could mean the difference between live or dead puppies.

Often we are confronted with owners who have difficulty "catching" a bitch's heat cycle. This is usually due to minimal outward physical signs such as vulvar swelling and bleeding. We recall the progesterone levels stay elevated for approximately two months after ovulation in all bitches, whether pregnant or not. Obtaining an elevated progesterone level in such an animal at the very least indicates she was in season in the last two months, often helping a breeder know approximately when to expect the next cycle. Conversely, a low progesterone level, less than

2.5ng, means there have been no eggs ovulated in the past two months. This may alert a breeder to an upcoming cycle, or, if the level remains chronically low, the veterinarian may be alerted to begin a thorough medical workup.

The usefulness of accurate and timely progesterone testing should not be underestimated. It is a valuable tool and in some cases of critical importance in helping a veterinarian and breeder choose the proper course of action. Proper use and interpretation of these tests will result in not only more pregnancies, but larger, healthier litters, fewer complications with your bitch, insight into potential problems, and, as I have experienced, fewer panicked telephone calls at three o'clock in the morning.

Dr. Greenfield is an associate in the reproduction practice headed by Robert Hutchison, DVM.

What in the World is the Tri-Tronics G2 EXP?

by Geoffrey A. English

[Tri-Tronics](#) has done it again... Yes, they changed their collars twice in less than a year. Just when you thought a good thing couldn't get any better.

Well, let me walk you through the series of changes that have occurred with the new Tri-Tronics G2 EXP line. Simply put, not much has changed for the guy looking for a single dog unit. In fact, if you are one of those guys who says, "I will never have the need to run more than one dog at a time." Well, then the EXP model is not for you. In fact, Tri-Tronics has made the decision to keep the standard G2 models available – but only in the one dog versions. My guess is you will see the one dog versions go away (which will please Tri-Tronics dealers to no end – less models to carry in inventory).

So what is this G2 EXP line? Maybe it's easier if we start by talking about what it is not. It is not some new designed ergonomic transmitter, additional functionality or even new hot technology released by [Tri-Tronics](#). In fact, it's the same old transmitter design, same functionality and the same technology we saw with the release of the G2 product line. So what is the G2 EXP? EXP stands for expandable; see when electronic collar engineers run out of acronyms like G2 (for Generation 2) they start using abbreviations – EXP for expandable. In this case the abbreviation works, it's the same model as the G2 but expandable to a multiple dog model. Adding expandable collars to transmitters is nothing new. In fact, that technology has been around for years. However, this is Tri-Tronics' first attempt at such an endeavor and I believe they got it right.

One of the common complaints we hear about other manufacturers who have attempted to design an expandable dog collar is that as you add collars to the system you lose functionality of the system. Well, this is not the case with the Tri-Tronics G2 EXP models. Tri-tronics has simply added a toggle switch to the transmitter



Tri-tronics has simply added a toggle switch to the transmitter to allow the user to select between color-coded collar receivers.
Photo by: Author

to allow the user to select between color-coded collar receivers. From a customer's perspective the only gotcha is that the additional chargers and cradles are not included when you purchase a multi-dog system. Therefore, you will need to buy additional cradles and [charging stations](#) if you want to charge all your collars and transmitter simultaneously. The second gotcha is that additional G2 EXP receivers DO NOT include a collar strap as Tri-tronics ships three collar straps (black, red and blue) when you purchase a G2 EXP system.

All [G2 EXP Collar/Receivers](#) will work with any of the G2 EXP transmitters. All you need to do is sync up the collar/receiver with the existing transmitter. Once you sync up the unit, you will be able to control the collar/receiver by switching the toggle switch on the transmitter to the appropriate collar.

Please note, all [Tri-Tronics G3 collars](#) incorporate EXP technology. Therefore, you can add additional collars to all G3 as you wish.

Dysplasia's End by Larry Mueller ~ (Reprinted from "Outdoor Life")

Roughly one in four hunting-dog pups become victims of hip dysplasia. Some of these dogs suffer a lifetime of crippling pain. Others are destroyed. But it is now a virtual certainty that if you take some preventive measures, your pup will not get hip dysplasia. Is that a strong statement? Read on, and judge for yourself.

Scurvy and Hip Dysplasia

San Jose, California veterinarian Dr. Wendell O. Belfield was visiting a friend. On the table was a reprinted copy of the 1753 book, "A Treatise On Scurvy", by Captain James Lind, a surgeon in the British Royal Navy. While waiting for his friend, Dr. Belfield began reading. The symptoms described were: bleeding gums, loose teeth, foul breath, nose bleeds, swollen eyelids, brittle bones...And then came an autopsy report made in 1699 at St. Louis Hospital, Paris: "The ligaments of the joints were corroded and loose. Instead of finding in the cavities of the joints the usual sweet oil mucilage, there was only a greenish liquor, which by its caustic quality had corroded the ligaments." Recognition flashed across Dr. Belfield's mind. This 300-year-old autopsy of a dead human being described hip dysplasia in dogs. Could chronic hip dysplasia be a form of scurvy? Simply a lack of vitamin C? No, it's accepted that a dog's body makes its own vitamin C. Everybody knows that. Canine hip dysplasia is hereditary. Everybody knows that, too. But why does everybody know that dogs don't need extra vitamin C? Because back in the 1930s, some dogs in testing laboratories suffered no ill effects when denied all vitamin C in their diets. We can't help but observe, however, that very little happens in the controlled environment of an experimental laboratory that would cause dogs to need more C than its body can manufacture. In the real world a dogsled racer brought a bitch to Dr. Belfield after other vets in the San Francisco area had failed to help her. She had a swollen tongue, bleeding gums, and often fell and dragged herself about with great difficulty.

Dr. Belfield recognized the trouble as scurvy, although not the true clinical scurvy that brings death to humans. The dog was making enough C to keep the scurvy on a chronic sub clinical level. After a month on ascorbic acid (another name for vitamin C - simply meaning NOT having scurvy), the bitch could run as long and hard as any dog on the client's team. Why didn't other members of the racing team have scurvy? They had been eating the same food. This happened because of another factor usually ignored by those who believe that dogs never need more C than their bodies make. In one group of 104 dogs tested, vitamin C levels varied from .02 milligrams per cubic centimeter of blood to .84 milligrams - a 42 fold variable! Obviously, one dog's body can be starving for C while another dog makes enough to get by.

This variability also leads us to the heredity factor. Breeding Programs to eliminate CDH have worked to a certain degree. For instance, the Wirehaired pointing Griffon breeders eliminated half of the problem in just ten years through selective breeding. But no breeding program has come close to being 100% effective. If we assume that Dr. Belfield is right in believing that hip dysplasia is connected to a vitamin C deficiency, it all begins to make sense. The variable ability to make ascorbic acid is certainly inheritable. While selecting parents for lack of hip Dysplasia in the heredity, we may have unknowingly selected for the real factor that inhibits CHD - good vitamin C production.

Nature and Nurture

It seems clear, however, that all CHD is not entirely genetic.

Selective breeding has been too inconsistently successful to believe otherwise. Dr. Belfield says that he constantly sees sound parents. A Swedish doctor who x-rayed army dogs concluded that dysplastic dogs produce only ten percent more dysplastic pups than normal dogs. But again, if we accept Dr. Belfield's vitamin C theory, it all makes sense.

Vitamin C does 300 different jobs in the bodies of animals, including humans. One of the most important is collagen production. If you think of cells as bricks, collagen would be the mortar. Without enough collagen, you can't build muscle tissue. You can't build bone, either, because collagen forms the honeycomb holding the minerals in place in bones. Furthermore, it's possible to have not quite enough vitamin C to manufacture quality collagen. Weak collagen builds weak muscles and bones.

Related Article - Vitamin C Cures Hip Dysplasia

A second function of ascorbic acid is to cope with the effects of stress. It does this by nourishing the adrenal glands and by helping the body produce its own cortisone, which combats histamines produced by dying cells. A rat can multiply its vitamin C output tenfold when stressed. Humans can't make any at all, much less increase it, so we must eat all that our bodies need or supplement our diets. Apparently, our ancestors ate huge amounts of fruit containing vitamin C, so unlike most animals, our livers didn't develop the ability to turn glucose into ascorbic acid. Dogs are poor producers. A goat can make five times the vitamin C produced by a dog of equal size. A rat, small as it is, makes nearly four times the vitamin C produced by a full-grown dog.

I hate the term "conventional wisdom." Too often, it means believing what everybody else believes, no matter how foolish, for fear of being ridiculed. But in this case, the definition is accurate. Conventional wisdom has it that dogs need no more vitamin C than their bodies make. Dr. Belfield asks why; if that is the case, do dogs or wild canines, when left to their own devices, act like they need more? When possible, canines do eat fruits, berries and vegetation containing vitamin C.

In my experience, there are two times when dogs eat large amounts of grass and other available vegetation. One is when they've run long and hard, and there's no water to be found. At such times, they chew and swallow vegetation for the moisture. The other time is when they've been kenneled too long. Even some hard-running bird dogs and hounds often stop and eat green vegetation before taking off to hunt. We've always wondered why. We even thought up several explanations, but they didn't ring true. Could this simply be caused by a need of additional vitamin C? Keep in mind that there is no extra vitamin C in most commercial dog foods. That's not a criticism, either. Ascorbic acid oxidizes rapidly when the lid is off the container. It probably would oxidize rapidly as a minor ingredient in a large bag of food. Also the high heat during the extruding process would probably destroy most of the vitamin C added to the food. One manufacturer that does add ascorbic acid makes no claims for its benefits, nor is the amount specified or guaranteed to be in the bag.

To sum up so far, our dog is a poor producer of vitamin C, there is no extra C in his usual food, and like us, and he needs far more in proportion to size than we do to achieve normal growth. While our growth is stretched out over two decades, most of theirs takes place during the first year. The bigger the breed or strain, the more rapid the growth, and the greater the demand for ascorbic acid, the greater the incidence of hip dysplasia. Dr. Belfield suggests that we should also consider the stress assault on a domesticated pup. It's weaned, separated from its mother and littermates, involuntarily carried to a new and unfamiliar location, stuck with needles, mildly poisoned to eliminate worms, and possibly operated on to remove dewclaws or part of the tail. All of this happens while the animal is already stressed by teething and phenomenal growth. The growth factor induces a very high demand for ascorbic acid through additional stress and the massive need for collagen.

The wild canine pup, by contrast, stays with its mother, keeps its tail and dewclaws, suffers no early separation, is not hurt by hypodermic needles, and has not been bred overlarge by foolish humans. Diseases and worms are its stresses. But the wild pup does get extra vitamin C from the livers of animals the mother kills, some green vegetation, and sometimes from fruits and berries. The domestic pup gets none because we have decided that he doesn't need any.

Our pup - in a condition perhaps bordering on sub clinical scurvy - runs, plays and jumps with muscles and bones weak from lack of quality collagen. Muscle growth may not be keeping pace with bone growth. The pectineus muscles become taut. Suddenly, during one great leap or unusual jolt, the weak muscles fail, and the balls of the leg bones are pulled away from the hip sockets. The lubricating synovial fluid leaks out, and the balls grate on the sockets. In hours, maybe less, the dog has hip dysplasia. It will not recover.

The Solution

Dr Belfield thought that the solution was obvious. Prevent hip dysplasia by supplying enough vitamin C. He tried it with several litters of German Shepherd pups, a breed with serious CHD problems. The parents either had hip dysplasia themselves or they had already produced dysplastic pups.

The first bitch had very bad hips, and according to Seeing Eye dog standards, should have been neutered to prevent damaging pregnancy. Dr. Belfield gave her 2,000 milligrams (2 grams) of C daily as soon as she was pregnant. Eight pups were born, and they were given 50 to 100 Milligrams of liquid C from birth until weaned. From that point to four months, 550 milligrams of powdered C were added to their food. This was increased to 1,000 milligrams, and then 2,000 until the pups were 18 to 24 months old. None of the pups were dysplastic.

Another bitch had been bred twice to different studs that were certified free of CHD. Each time, half of her pups were dysplastic. She was bred again and vitamin C was administered under Dr. Belfield's guidance. She produced eleven pups with perfect hips. In all, eight litters were handled in this manner over a five-year period. When x-rayed at two years of age, all pups were free of CHD.

The testing ended in 1976, and as far as Dr. Belfield was concerned, The CHD threat was defeated. He published a paper in a professional journal. Was it truly over? Hardly. Dr. Belfield had attacked the popular genetic theory that everyone "knew." Instead of simply trying the treatment and finding out for themselves, most of the professionals ridiculed Dr. Belfield for not conducting a better experiment with double blinds (some dogs not given C). He was even called a crook and a charlatan.

"That really hurt," Dr. Belfield told me. "I'm just a little one-man practitioner who looked for better ways when conventional means weren't working. Proof is up to the universities. I really want to help these animals, not wait around for further proof while the dogs suffer."

Those are my sentiments exactly. Dr. Belfield has since upped the dosage of C somewhat and has combined it with other vitamins and minerals. He also mixed some with Ester-C. I'm currently testing both mixtures on hard-running Fox Hounds.

Whatever you do, if you're raising a litter, provide the needed vitamin C. If you're buying a pup, put it on the C the moment you take it home. There's no sense risking hip dysplasia just because absolute proof hasn't yet been established or seriously attempted.

Upcoming Events

- 9/25/09 Heart of American GSP Club Field Trial; Osborn, MO
Peter Wilkins ~ 913/764-1967 ~ petereva@blitz-it.net
- 10/2 Ozark GSP Club Field Trial; Grovespring, MO
Linda Woody ~ 417/388-0957 ~ linniej55@yahoo.com
- 10/3 Central New Mexico Brittany Club Field Trial; Bernardo, NM
John Cross ~ 505/281-3545 ~ crossjohne@yahoo.com
- 10/7 & 8 American Wirehaired Pointing Griffon Assoc Hunt Test; Garber, OK
Jay Hoth ~ 580/234-2666 ~ jay@switchgrasswpg.com
- 10/9/09 Neosho Valley Brittany Club Field Trial; Yates, KS
Jeff Isch ~ 620/427-2967 ~ jeisch@madtel.net
- 10/9/09 Sunflower GSP Club Field Trial; Eureka, KS
Tom Pollan ~ 316/264-7201 ~ tom.pollan@gmail.com
- 10/10 & 11 GSP Club of San Antonio Hunt Test; Cibolo, TX
Mark Kuykendall ~ 830/606-9663 ~ brumar@gvec.net
- 10/12/09 GSPCA National Field Trial; Eureka, KS
Ken Harter ~ 847/683-7897 ~ jahkah@aol.com

- 10/17 & 18 Texas Panhandle Pointing Bird Dog Club Hunt Test; Amarillo, TX
Burnie Stokes ~ 806/676-1947
- 10/17 & 18 Gulf Coast GSP Club Hunt Test; Cibolo, TX
Nancy Ward ~ 281/489-4011 ~ newpointgsp@peoplepc.com
- 10/30/09 Southern Arizona Brittany Club Field Trial; Sonoita, AZ
Dennis Brown ~ 520/293-3878 ~ a57pan@msn.com
- 10/31/09 San Antonio Weimaraner Club Field Trial; Cibolo, TX
Wendy Moore ~ 512/847-6786 ~ randwmoon@gvtc.com
- 11/6 Texas Coastal Brittany Club Field Trial; Wortham, TX
Mary Crawford ~ 281/469-2234 ~ jandmbrittanys1@juno.com
- 11/7 Lone Star GSP Club Field Trial; Ardmore, OK
Keith Witt ~ 817/343-3425 ~ kwitt5@att.net
- 11/7 & 8 Trinity Valley Weimaraner Club Hunt Test; Decatur, TX
Jeri Stephens ~ 972/414-4616 ~ jeristep@verizon.net
- 11/13/09 GSP Club of Las Cruces Field Trial; Las Cruces, NM
Doris Schoenfelder ~ 480/488-4687 ~ crestongsp@msn.com
- 11/20/09 Northern Arizona GSP Club Field Trial; Paulden, AZ
Stephanie Casdorff ~ 928/636-4948 ~ scasdorph@commspeed.net
- 12/11 Texas Panhandle Pointing Breed Dog Club Field Trial; Amarillo, TX
Burnie Stokes ~ 806/373-7572 ~ tazvizsla@yahoo.com
- 01/9 & 10 San Antonio Weimaraner Club Hunt Test; Cibolo, TX
Cindy Moore ~ 830/822-1174 ~ imageweims@satx.rr.com
- 01/16 & 17 Gordon Setter Club of America Hunt Test; Caldwell, TX
Barbara Echols ~ 281/346-1568 ~ gordonmomma@txrun.net
- 01/23 & 24 Irish Setter Club of Houston Hunt Test; Caldwell, TX
Shea Swanson ~ 713/468-5166 ~ cassi_amber@hotmail.com

2009 GSPCA TOP AGILITY DOGS (stats as of June 2009)

#10 CH Onapoint's Me Myself And I, CD, RAE, CGC, NJP, NAP, NAJ, NA, GS-N, TN-N,
NJC, JS-N,, JSN-OP, NF, NFP; O: Holly Faught

2009 AKC FIELD TRIAL STANDINGS (from July 2009 AKC Awards thru May 31, 2009 trials)

Puppy/Derby Standings By Dogs Defeated

- #2 Free Flights Moon Struck (86); O: Ronnie Sale
- #7 Spare Time's Pat Hand (55); O: Grant Stanfill

Open Limited Gun Dog Standings By Dogs Defeated

- #3 FC Timberland Savanna Chip (104); O: Don & Ginger Kidd

Open Gun Dog Standings By Dogs Defeated

- #3 FC Timberland Savanna Chip (89); O: Don & Ginger Kidd
- #8 Free Flight;s Bullwinkle (70); O: Ronnie Sale

Puppy /Derby Standings By Ranking Points

- #5 Free Flights Moon Struck (40); O: Ronnie Sale

Open Limited Gun Dog Standings By Ranking Points

- #7 FC Timberland Savanna Chip (39); O: Don & Ginger Kidd

Open Gun Dog Standings By Ranking Points

- #5 FC Timberland Savanna Chip (45); O: Don & Ginger Kidd

2009 NGSPA DOG OF THE YEAR STANDINGS (trials included National, Quail, Rocky Mtn, Savannah River, Great Plains & Regions 2,4,5,7,9,12 & 16)

Open All Age Dog of the Year

- #6 TH Monkey's Silver (2); H: Ronnie Sale

Amateur Shooting Dog of the Year

- #2 Vogelsangs Toby von Blitz (6); O: David Vogelsang
- #3 Timberland Savannah Chip (5); O: Don & Ginger Kidd

Open Shooting Dog of the Year

- #3 Timberland Savannah Chip (5); O: Don & Ginger Kidd
- #4 Free Flight's Bullwinkle (3); O: Ronnie Sale
- #5 Tejas Magnum's Tequila Sunrise (2); O: Ken Tomlinson

****NEW** – GSPCA FIELD TRIAL STANDINGS**

Please Note: These are the current GSPCA stats. These stats do not reflect any parent club adjustments for membership status and are for informational purposes ONLY. Information provided by: Stephanie Casdorff, Email: scasdorph@commspeed.net

GSPCA Field Trial Standings are based on the following calculations:

1st place = 4 points

2nd place = 3 points

3rd place = 2 points

4th place = 1 point

Actual # of dogs defeated x the point value for the placement (*Example: 15 dog stake – First place dog defeats 14 dogs x 4 points for first place = 56 points*)

2009 Puppy/Derby Standings (*By Dogs Defeated, GSPCA from July 2009 AKC Awards, Trials through May 31, 2009*)

#4 Free Flight's Moon Struck – 168 points – Owner: Ronnie Sale

#9 Trueblu's BDK Ace in the Line – 140 points – Co-Owner: Blake Biggs

2009 Open Limited Gun Dog Standings (*By Dogs Defeated, GSPCA from July 2009 AKC Awards, Trials through May 31, 2009*)

#6 FC Timberland Savanna Chip – 232 points – Owners: Don & Ginger Kidd

2009 Open Gun Dog Standings (*By Dogs Defeated, GSPCA from July 2009 AKC Awards, Trials through May 31, 2009*)

#2 FC Timberland Savanna Chip – 281 points – Owners: Don & Ginger Kidd

September Operation Vaccination: Schedule unless printed otherwise 9AM – 4PM

Saturday, September 5th - Dallas, TX

Elliott's Hardware, 4901 Maple Avenue, Dallas, TX 75235

Saturday, September 5th - Wichita Falls, TX; SPECIAL TIME: 9:00AM-3:00PM

Intersection of 100 Walnut Street (at Kell & Scott) Wichita Falls, Texas 76301

Sunday, September 6th - Wichita Falls, TX; SPECIAL TIME: 9:00AM-3:00 PM

Tractor Supply Company, 2618 Southwest Parkway, Wichita Falls, Texas 76308-4610

Sunday, September 6th - Fort Worth, TX

Russell Feed and Supply, 5810 Jacksboro Highway, Fort Worth, TX 76114

Saturday, September 12th - Mansfield, TX

Tractor Supply Company, 1550 Highway 157 North Mansfield, TX 76063

Sunday, September 13, 2009 - Granbury, TX; SPECIAL TIME: 11:00 am - 4:00 pm

Arrow Feed and Ranch Store, 2031 East Highway 377, Granbury, TX 76049

Sunday, September 13, 2009, Crowley, TX

Russell Feed Store, 1621 N. Crowley Road, Crowley, TX 76036

Thursday, September 17th - Plano, TX; SPECIAL TIME: 3:00 p.m. - 8:00 pm

Pet Supplies Plus, 4100 Legacy, Suite 402, Plano, TX 75024

Saturday, September 19, 2009 - Grapevine, TX

Marshall Grain Company, 3525 William D. Tate, Grapevine, TX 76051

Saturday, September 19th - Saginaw, TX

Chamber of Commerce Train Depot, 301 South Saginaw Blvd., Saginaw ,TX 76179

Sunday, September 20, 2009 - Keller, TX

McDonnell Building Materials Company, 600 North Main, Keller, TX 76248

Sunday, September 20, 2009 - Azle, TX

Russell Feed and Supply, 155 Southeast Parkway, Azle, TX 76020

Saturday, September 26th - Hudson Oaks, TX

Hudson Oaks Fire Department, 130 North Oakridge Drive, Hudson Oaks, Texas 76087

Saturday, September 26th - Fort Worth, TX

Marshall Grain Company, 2224 East Lancaster, Fort Worth, TX 76103

Sunday, September 27th - Benbrook, TX

Russell Feed and Supply, 8704 Highway 377 South, Benbrook, TX 76126

Sunday, September 27th - Waco, TX; SPECIAL TIME: 9:00 am - 3:00 pm

Tractor Supply Company, 300 North Valley Mills Drive, Waco, TX 76710

Monthly Funny:

Grandpa and the IRS

The IRS decides to audit Grandpa, and summons him to the IRS office. The IRS auditor was not surprised when Grandpa showed up with his attorney.

The auditor said, 'Well, sir, you have an extravagant lifestyle and no full-time employment, which you explain by saying that you win money gambling. I'm not sure the IRS finds that believable.

'I'm a great gambler, and I can prove it,' says Grandpa. 'How about a demonstration?' The auditor thinks for a moment and said, 'Okay. Go ahead.' Grandpa says, 'I'll bet you a thousand dollars that I can bite my own eye.'

The auditor thinks a moment and says, 'It's a bet.' Grandpa removes his glass eye and bites it. The auditor's jaw drops. Grandpa says, 'Now, I'll bet you two thousand dollars that I can bite my other eye.'

Now the auditor can tell Grandpa isn't blind, so he takes the bet. Grandpa removes his dentures and bites his good eye. The stunned auditor now realizes he has wagered and lost three grand, with Grandpa's attorney as a witness. He starts to get nervous.

'Want to go double or nothing?' Grandpa asks 'I'll bet you six thousand dollars that I can stand on one side of your desk, and pee into that wastebasket on the other side, and never get a drop anywhere in between.' The auditor, twice burned, is cautious now, but he looks carefully and decides there's no way this old guy could possibly manage that stunt, so he agrees again.

Grandpa stands beside the desk and unzips his pants, but although he strains mightily, he can't make the stream reach the wastebasket on the other side, so he pretty much urinates all over the auditor's desk.

The auditor leaps with joy, realizing that he has just turned a major loss into a huge win. But Grandpa's own attorney moans and puts his head in his hands. 'Are you okay?' the auditor asks. 'Not really,' says the attorney. 'This morning, when Grandpa told me he'd been summoned for an audit, he bet me twenty-five thousand dollars that he could come in here and pee all over your desk and that you'd be happy about it!'