



MAY -
JUNE
1989

PRESIDENT

Craig Huegel
990 5th Ave. NE
Largo, FL 34640

FIRST VICE PRESIDENT

Bruce Wolk
3823 Birchwood Dr.
Boulder, CO 80304

SECRETARY/TREASURER

Linda Legare
4488 280th St. E.
Randolph, MN 55065

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Elizabeth Sieferd
4323 S. Section Line Rd.
Delaware, OH 43015

Judy Murff
4809 Roany Rd.
Gillette, WY 82716

Frank Komatar
3359 West 4140 South
West Valley City, UT 84119

John Robert Lewis, Jr.
Rt. 1, Box 359, Plank Rd.
Natural Bridge, VA 24578

Kim Tacker
11008 Milky Way
Mira Loma, CA 91752

AND ALL CLUB OFFICERS

FROM THE EDITOR

This has been an important spring for Sussex Spaniels. There have been several "firsts" for our breed. Sam Skoog and Hudson are the first Sussex team to qualify to compete in the Gaines Regional Obedience trials in June. The competition will take place after the Newsletter deadline, so you'll have to watch for the results in the next issue, but I'm sure Sam and Hudson will give the kind of performance that will make every Sussex fancier proud.

Another important first took place in Iowa in April at the Mason City/Waterloo shows. Jason Docherty and Lexxfield Queen Mother B. TD (better known as Elizabeth) won back-to-back first places in the Novice Senior (junior showmanship) class. At least, to my knowledge, this is the first time a junior handler has won two in a row with a Sussex--how 'bout it, Bobby? I was fortunate enough to be at these shows and watching was truly a pleasure. Jason and Elizabeth competed against the more "showy" breeds--an Afghan Hound, a Golden Retriever, a Rottweiler, and a couple of others that I can't remember. But Jason kept his composure and showed Elizabeth with pride and confidence. It was wonderful to see him win.

Still another wonderful first for our breed--Ch. The Vicar of Lexxfield CD became the first Sussex Spaniel to win BEST IN SHOW at the Del Monte K.C. show under Dr. Bill Houpt.

These events are important to all Sussex Spaniels and their owners and fanciers. Why? Because this is an indication that Sussex are finally starting to achieve the acceptance and recognition they deserve. After years of dedication and hard work we are beginning to see the kind of results other breeds seem to achieve routinely. These three "firsts" for Sussex came in three different areas, but they all had one thing in common--from the dedicated obedience trainer, to the junior handler just starting out, to the seasoned professional handler competing in tough Group competition--they each believed they had the best dog in the world standing next to them. They were right.

As you may remember, in the first issue that I edited I mentioned that this was a temporary job for me. Your new editors will be Sam Skoog and Susan Wagenhals. But more about that can be found further into this Newsletter. I know you will be as helpful to them as you have been to me.

Judy

PRESIDENT'S COLUMN

I want to open this column by congratulating the many accomplishments of our membership that have occurred these past two months. First, I thank all of you that made the journey to New Jersey in early May to take part in the breed video. When we first began I wasn't sure whether we'd pull it off. Getting a minimum of 15 Sussex seemed a difficult task. But, you all showed me that you pull together when the Club needs it. From what I heard, there were more than 30 Sussex attending due to the efforts of many members and some non-members. I also heard that it was a most enjoyable experience. My heartfelt thanks to everyone. I was unable to attend due to a last minute presentation that I was called to give. The meeting was vital to my tenure chances and impossible to reschedule.

Secondly, I wish to congratulate Erin Emmons for her milestone win with Vicar. For, in case you missed the news, Vicar recently became the first Sussex ever in the U.S. to get Best In Show. This win is a testament to Erin's hard work and perseverance as much as it is a result of Vicar's excellence. If I am not mistaken, we're the only AKC-recognized breed to have never taken a Best In Show--at least for those breeds recognized for any amount of time. Thankfully, we now have lost that distinction.

My last "thanks" goes to those of you who entered nominations for the Joy Freer Award. The Committee has received a record number.

I will remind you all again of the upcoming Annual Match in July and encourage you to attend. The Match is always a great time to renew friendships and talk Sussex. It is important also because our annual membership meeting follows. Club business is decided and voted upon--as directed in the Constitution. Your voice will not be heard if you aren't there to speak it.

I've saved an important point for last. Judy Murff is forced to resign as Newsletter editor due to health reasons that make it extremely difficult for her to type. I'm sure that all of you have enjoyed her personal touches in these last issues and will miss them. I want to thank her personally for all the work she's done. It is mostly a thankless job. Now the good news--beginning immediately our editors will be Sam Skoog and Susan Wagenhals. All materials for future Newsletters should be sent directly to them. I wish to express my appreciation to them for taking this on and I'm confident that you will enjoy their tenure.

Craig Huegal
990 5th Ave. NE
Largo, FL 34640

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Dear Editor,

I was completely outraged by Linda Shannon's suggestion in the last Newsletter that several members are using the Newsletter to advertise their dogs without paying.

I personally enjoy reading about other people's dog activities; I am interested in hearing about Hudson's consistently high scores, about Lizzie's puppies, and about the field work that Sandy Adams is doing with her dogs. Were it not for these people and their contributions, as well as those from other members, we would have a thoroughly boring Newsletter and would be completely ignorant of the accomplishments of those dedicated to the most important aspect of the Sussex Spaniel--the working aspect.

I hope that Linda's letter will not discourage anyone from contributing their experiences to the Newsletter. Every Sussex owner should be aware and feel proud of Hudson's HIT and other placements, Vicar's Group and Best In Show wins, (there goes another \$1.50!!), Berkeley's first hunting test, etc. These accomplishments bring the Sussex into focus as a versatile breed. That is something we must never lose sight of.

You may not like a particular dog, or owner, handler, or breeder, but keep in mind that the people that are active, and that contribute, are the ones who are working the hardest to display the shining qualities of the Sussex.

There is no better advertisement for the breed than the happy show and working dogs that are finding their way into the rings and the field. One of the best feelings I've had in dogs was after Vicar won Best In Show, a little girl came up to us and wanted to pet Vicar. It was nice being able to feel confident as she bent down, put her arms around him, and gave him a big hug. That is what it's all about. If I have to pay \$1.50 to share that with all of you, please know that I would be more than happy to.

Erin L. Emmons
517 C Frederick St.
Santa Cruz, CA 95062

Dear Editor:

In March this year, Statesmans Resolute Emma underwent corrective surgery for patent ductus arteriosus, a heart condition usually diagnosed in very young puppies. During the same month I also received her rejection slip from the Orthopaedic Foundation of America (OFA). Emma's hips have been evaluated as moderately dysplastic.

Both patent ductus arteriosus (PDA) and hip dysplasia are inheritable conditions.

Prior to this year's veterinary examination, we had little reason to believe that 3 1/2 year old Emma would be anything less than the perfect mama for Hudson's puppies. Granted, a year ago she was found to have a moderate heart murmur. But EKG tests had labelled it "innocent". No reason not to breed her. Furthermore, preliminary hip x-rays taken at age 1 1/2 had shown normal hip structure and function. Appearances can be deceiving, we found.

It appalls me when I realize how close we came to breeding her. Emma had just come into season. The vet visit was simply going to be our green light to proceed.

The fact of the matter is that some inheritable disabilities and faults just don't appear until the dog is well past "first litter" age. It is with good reason that OFA does not evaluate canine x-rays before the age of two.

My concern is that an awful lot of Sussex out there are being bred prior to full maturity. How many of these dogs might actually be less than sound? Even though an inheritable problem has not yet shown up in the parent, it is still a part of the parent's genetic material and can be passed on to its offspring. What you see in the immature Sussex is not necessarily what you will get in either its adulthood or its progeny.

Worse yet is the dog suspected to have an inheritable flaw but used in breeding anyway. I have heard the comment made "I don't care if my dog is dysplastic so long as it moves nicely in the ring". (This mind-boggling logic can also be heard around obedience rings). With this kind of friends, the Sussex needs no enemies in reducing its healthy specimens to but a scant population within a legion of crippled, unsound dogs.

Inheritable problems such as PDA and hip dysplasia need not become epidemic. I appeal to Sussex owners to have your dogs thoroughly examined before embarking on a new litter. No one deliberately (I hope) sets out to breed defective Sussex Spaniels. But without careful examination of each of the potential parents, we are doing the breed a disservice. If we Sussex owners today are not responsible for the health, soundness, and well-being of future generations of Sussex, who will be? There is more to the ideal Sussex than just a pretty face or a scissors bite. Championships and titles are all well and good, but they do not reflect the entire picture. If the animal is not wholly sound inside, it has no right to be bred--regardless of its outer beauty or competitive wins. Unless we make every possible effort to prevent perpetuation of weakness, future generations of our beloved Sussex Spaniels could be unhealthy, crippled, or nonexistent.

Susan Wagenhals
118 West 44th Street
Minneapolis, MN 55409

NOTE FROM THE NEW EDITORS

As the future Newsletter editors, we would like some feedback on the size of the Newsletter, and to bring up some procedural matters. Don't panic: we're not planning any noticeable changes. In fact, we're a little nervous at the prospect of trying to fill Judy's shoes.

Are people satisfied with the current format? It is now 8 1/2 x 14, printed flat. Previously, it was 8 1/2 x 11, folded. Would anyone object to 8 1/2 by 11, printed flat? It would be a little easier for us to handle, but we're not committed either way

(note from current ed.--I've been using the 8 1/2 x 14 size because we are charged by the page for copying--obviously, the more you fit on one sheet, the fewer sheets it takes, and, therefore, the less it costs.)

Deadlines will still be strictly enforced--we have to put it together sometime. We would, however, like to extend the July/August deadline by a week to August 8th in order to include the annual match. Someone out there please take

SAND CREEK CONGRATULATES

Sand Creek CONFEDERATE



BEST
OF WINNERS
BUCKHORN
VALLEY
KENNEL CLUB
RINEHART
PHOTOGRAPHY BY J.E.

Buckhorn Valley K.C.
Judge: J.R. Lawreck

WD/BOW/BOS

1 pt.

Greeley K.C.
Judge: Don Bradley

WD/BOW/BOB
(over a Special)

2 pts.

Mason City K.C.
Judge: R.D. Renihan

WD/BOW/BOS

3 pt. major

Waterloo K.C.
Judge: Mrs. J.B. Patterson

WD/BOW/BOB
(over a Special)

4 pt. major

Rebel needs one point to finish
Then watch for him as a SPECIAL

J.E. Murff
307/686-7036

4809 Roany Rd.
Gillette, WY 82716

(NOTE FROM THE NEW EDITORS (continued))

on the responsibility to (accurately) report on the subsequent shows. We will not be there, only at the match proper.

While the deadlines for articles, letters, and ads have to be inflexible, it will take us some time to type all of it--even with four fingers between the two of us. If you have a news tidbit, say a big win on June 2nd, let us know and we'll try to sneak it in. But we won't hold the presses for anything. Nor will we add something major: a tidbit is two sentences or less.

Advertising: Linda Shannon brought up the notion that some of the letters in recent Newsletters strike her as advertising. While we strongly disagree, it is a valid point to raise. We feel that a letter (or article) which mentions a person's dogs is informative, and of interest to the membership. It would become advertising if it:

- 1) Tried to sell something,
- 2) Required special graphics or type, or

3) Presented a one-sided view of a particular dog. As long as it's reasonably accurate, in normal print, and doesn't directly further an individual's interest (as opposed to furthering the breed's interest), it's newsworthy. In particular, show results are news, given that we are a small breed. Were we registering 20,000 dogs per year, the story might be different.

This is, though, not our decision to make. If people feel strongly, then we should formulate some guidelines at the meeting. Whatever the club decides is the way it will be. In the absence of a directive, we'll use our judgement in light of the above. So far, we've seen nothing that strikes either of us as advertising.

Conformation: Neither of us is an experienced conformation exhibitor. We are counting on those who are to keep us supplied with material.

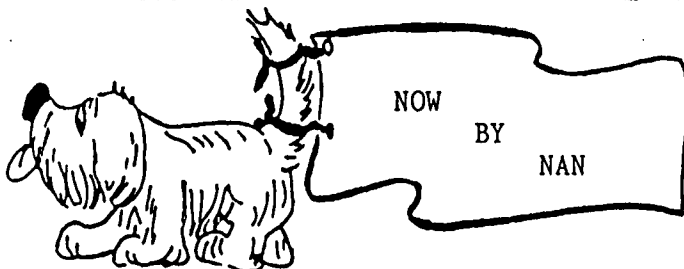
Libel and Innuendo: Libel is falsely accusing someone of wrongdoing. Innuendo is accusing an unnamed person or person of wrongdoing. Neither is attractive. Neither advances the interests of Sussex Spaniels. "Susan Wagenhals cheats in the Obedience ring" is libel. "Some people cheated at the last SSCA match" is innuendo. "I think Sam Skoog is a poor choice of Newsletter editor, since he knows nothing of conformation" is your opinion, and you're entitled to express it.

Submissions: Handwritten, typed, whatever, as long as one of us can read it. It's probably a good idea if you include a phone number and time should there be a question. If anyone has an interest in transmitting material to us via fax, or via computer link, we can arrange it. If you can send directly to our computer, we don't have to type it: call collect.

Our address is: 118 W. 44th St.
Minneapolis, MN 55409

The home phone is 612/823-1821, although you will get the answering machine. Unless the bills get staggering, we will return calls.

Editors' Opinions: Both of us have them; it would be misguided to pretend otherwise. Expect to see material from both of us in the future. But when we are wearing the editor's hat, it's our responsibility to help you present your views as well as possible. Even when we think you're wrong. If anyone ever feels that our opinions are hindering the presentation of an opposing view, it's time to give the hat to someone else.



Nan Burket
16401 Knoxville Rd.
Orion, IL 61273
309/787-6719

CONGRATULATIONS!

Vicar did it again. He west Best In Show at Del Monte K.C. on May 13, shown by Pluis Davern. Is Vicar somethin' else, or what? I'd like to remind you people that Vicar also has his CD. Other than congratulations, what else can we say? Erin Emmons and Pluis co-own the dog. OH! Vicar got his start in the conformation ring with Nan Burket at the other end of his lead. It was

at a Sussex match in Ohio and a nice young man, who later turned out to be Bobby Lewis, handed me a lead and said, "Take him in for me, will you?" which I did. When Vicar, who was just a few months old at the time, found out it was a stranger on the other end of his lead, he rolled over and played dead. Now look what he's doing!

Congratulations to Vicar of Lexxfield, Erin and Pluis.

THE SHOOT

If there's a next time, mortgage your house, quit your job or do whatever is necessary to get to New Jersey to make a Sussex video. I wasn't sure what to expect but I had a notion that probably there would be argument and unpleasantness dealing with the AKC people, not to mention what we are able to get into ourselves.

If there was anything nettlesome I don't know about it.

Doug Johnson was the person chosen to show all the dogs and right there I expected everybody to complain that his dog wouldn't show for anyone except his usual handler. I'm sure we all felt that way and it was an ego deflator to find that the dogs did well with Doug. On the other hand, it was an ego inflator to discover that we had trained our dogs well enough to that they showed well, even with a strange handler. Vicar was there and he did not roll over and play dead.

The AKC people were patient and pleasant. They go through this routine every day and were probably bored with it, but it was new to us and we were excited and anxious to please. Let's face the truth: we would have done anything to get our dogs immortalized on the AKC tape.

We had been instructed by letter to arrive at 8:00 and be ready to start filming at 9:00. I know we left the motel at 6:30 to be sure we had enough time to get lost and get found again if necessary so we arrived before the gates opened at 7:00.

By 8:00 all the Sussex Spaniels looked ready to show and the AKC didn't come rolling in until about 8:30. We had a chance to socialize a bit in the parking lot or inside vans because it was windy and cold. It was not raining though and we were grateful because the day before had been rainy and the Welsh Springers had to film inside.

Can I remember everybody who came? Please note the tactful alphabetical order: Barb Behrendsen, Marcia Deugan, Doris Hosmer, Doug Johnson, Bobby Lewis, Chris Lohmeyer, Peg Reid, Sylvia Schlueter, Sam Skoog, Walt and Barb Steward, Vivian Surman, Harold Tollison and his daughter Ramona, Susan Wagenhalls, Augie and Arlene Wieland. I was there, too.

There were 28 dogs in attendance all slicked up so that we hardly recognized them. Starting at 9:00 each dog was stacked individually for the camera and pictures were taken from front, side and rear.

Sandwiches and pop were provided by the AKC and we all had a chance to socialize a bit, then back to work. Ten dogs were chosen to gait for the camera and since Doug hadn't had a chance to get enough exercise stacking each dog, he now got the opportunity to gait ten dogs up and down the lane and the camera looked at front, side and back.

Then (this was the fun part) everyone there was pressed into service and we knelt in the mud in a long line with Sussex Spaniels stacked in front of us. Twenty eight Sussex Spaniels all in a row! The camera panned the line for 20 minutes or so.

Then the puppies were all let loose to play together and the camera filmed what will probably be the best part of the show. Sam Skoog demonstrated what the Sussex can do in obedience and Walt Steward demonstrated tracking. At 4 p.m. we were through and we slowly drifted to our cars and vans.

No names mentioned, but a certain party had an RV there and we had some business to discuss with this party after the shoot. We over-stayed our visit long enough to collect a vodka hangover.

The shoot was an unforgettable experience. The final editing of the tape will take place in August.

NEWSBITS

I received a long letter from Kathy Miller of Girard, Ohio. She has a Sussex named Askonandy's Trevor who took over their household soon after arriving as a puppy. Kathy recommends BioGroom's Bronze Lustre shampoo to bring out the golden highlights in the Sussex's coat. Also, for fussy eaters she's found a recipe that whets the appetite: boiled hamburger and boiled rice mixed with a dab of butter and added to dog food usually does the trick.

Kathy also brings a pocket flashlight into the ring to "bait" Trevor and he responds to it in a lively manner.

Snowfire Farm

IS PLEASED TO ANNOUNCE OUR FIRST BIG WINS!

ASKONANDY'S SNOWFIRE ROSA - BOB, BW, WB for 1 point, Chintimini KC 3/18/89
b. 3/23/88 BOS, WB for 1 point, Willamette KC 3/19/89
Ch. Domar's Simon McGee x Ch. Ziyadah Sunrise at Askonandy TD

ASKONANDY'S BUCKWHEAT HONEY-BOB, BW, WD for 1 point, Willamette KC 3/19/89
b. 12/8/86 BOS, WD Chintimini KC 3/18/89
Ch. Allbran Deeptrees Lexxfield x Ch. Ziyadah Sunrise at Askonandy TD

A big THANK YOU to Walt and Barb Steward for making this possible!

"The Buckaroo" has also achieved OFA GOOD #SU-7G24M 23 Jan 89
CERF CLEAR #SU-107/89-26 17 Feb 89
and is available at stud to approved bitches.

The Pyrs and Sussex at Snowfire Farm and I wish everyone great fun and success
at the 1989 Sussex Spaniel Club of America National Match!

Sandra Adams
PO Box 116
Alvadore OR 97409
503-689-1746

Patent ductus arteriosis: a case history by Susan Wagenhals

Subject: Statesmans Resolute Emma, 3 1/2 years

Prognosis: Good. Emma is likely to lead a full, normal life following corrective heart surgery in March. Recovery has been encouraging; her strength and stamina are both increasing steadily.

The condition: Patent ductus arteriosis (PDA) is an inheritable condition which is usually diagnosed in very small puppies.

Prior to birth, a fetus heart has a bypass shunt between the pulmonary vein and the pulmonary artery. (See illus. one). The bypass prevents the small amount of blood circulating in the fetus from being pumped to its lungs. This is as it should be. The mother's lungs do the breathing instead.

After birth, the patent ductus bypass is no longer needed and, in the healthy puppy, closes off. (See illus two). A normal circulatory system pumps blood from the heart to the lungs, where it is oxygenated, back to the heart, and then throughout the body.

In the PDA puppy, the bypass shunt does not properly seal off. Every time the heart tries to pump blood to the lungs, some is mis-routed into the still-open patent ductus bypass. (See illus. three.) Since not all of the puppy's blood reaches the lungs, not all of it is oxygenated. The PDA puppy's heart must work all that much harder to provide sufficient oxygen and blood to its body. Over time, if the pup survives at all, the heart will enlarge in an attempt to compensate for the circulatory defect and will ultimately fail.

Patent ductus arteriosis is not unique to dogs. It is one of a number of heart defects which causes human "blue babies." The good news is that the condition can be surgically corrected by tying off the patent ductus bypass. The sooner the surgery is performed, the better the chances for survival and for reversal of any compensatory PDA damage to the heart.

Patient history: We cannot know for sure, but it would appear that Emma's heart functioned normally for her first two years. No heart murmur was detected until she was 2 1/2. (The heart murmur sound in PDA is caused by the mis-routed blood flowing between the pulmonary artery and the pulmonary vein.) Since it was a bit unusual for a spontaneous heart murmur to appear, an EKG was performed. The resulting report indicated that her heart murmur was

NOW BY NAN (continued)

HINTS

The best teething ring we could find for our puppies was a cold carrot. They shredded carrots all over the place. Their favorite play toy was an empty 2 liter Pepsi bottle and even today Elizabeth and her four month old daughter still play with empty Pepsi bottles.

THE 1989 MATCH

There will be some new folks at the match this year. I am trying to get Father Gentry from Peopria to come along. He has a bitch named Ziyaday Sylvia (Ch. Black Tower X Ziyadah Interlude) and he's not only new to Sussex Spaniels but he's new to showing. Chris Lohmeyer from New Jersey and Bette Sherril from Iowa with their new pups (both by Ch. Longjon Deeptrees Lexxfield X Lexxfield Queen Mother B. TD). Chris and Bette have both had dog club experience but need to be made welcome to SSCA. Be nice, okay?

There will probably be other newcomers there, too, so please try to make them comfortable and glad they came. In other words, mind your manners or I'll tell your mother.

Please send your news to: Nan Burket
16401 Knoxville Rd.
Orion, IL 61273
309/787-6719

The first Sussex Spaniel in the U.S.
to win Best In Show

CH. THE VICAR OF LEXXFIELD, CD



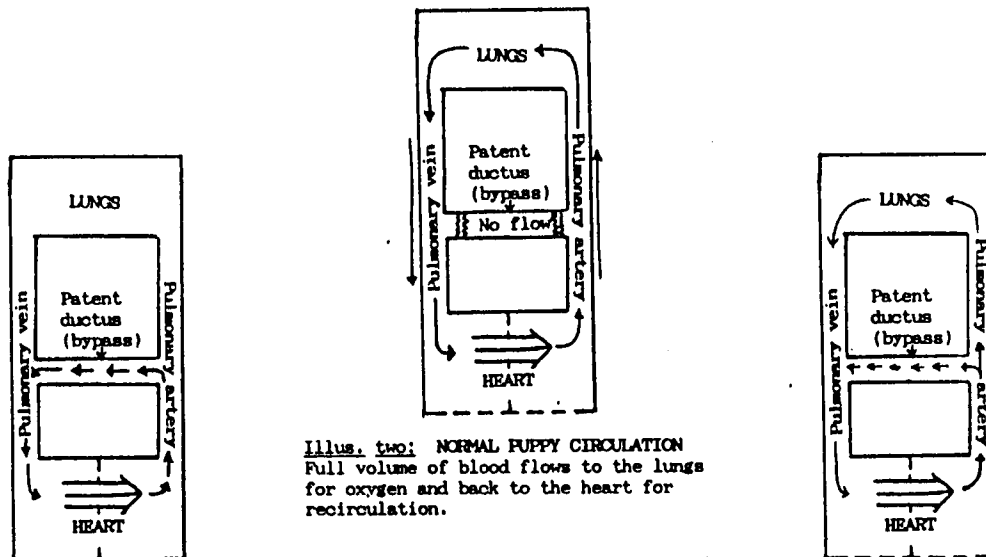
(From the editor: I'd like to ask Jason Docherty and Sam Skoog to send a photo of themselves with their dog so that readers can see these other two teams who have achieved "firsts" for our breed. Thanks.)

PATENT DUCTUS ARTERIOSIS (continued)

"innocent;" her heart valves functioned normally and her heart rhythm was regular. Nothing to worry about--so we didn't. (In the meantime we switched to a new veterinarian.)

This year the new vet was not all pleased by the sound of her heart. The murmur was pronounced. Not having the EKG report to hand, he requested permission to do a chest x-ray. Emma's heart was 20-30% larger than normal--decidedly not healthy.

We were referred to the University of Minnesota Veterinary Hospital for further testing and evaluation. PDA was suspected and confirmed.



illus. one: FETUS PULMONARY CIRCULATION
Blood is diverted away from the fetus' lungs via the patent ductus (bypass)

illus. two: NORMAL PUPPY CIRCULATION
Full volume of blood flows to the lungs for oxygen and back to the heart for recirculation.

illus. three: PDA PUPPY CIRCULATION
Some of the blood never reaches the lungs. A reduced volume of "good" oxygenated blood is circulated through the body.

It is uncommon for an older dog to show evidence of PDA, but not impossible. The risks of surgery for an older dog are greater than those for a newborn puppy. The enlargement of Emma's heart made it weaker than normal. There was a 15-20% chance that she might not survive corrective surgery. But, without the surgery her odds of surviving for more than a year stood at about zero.

Results: We took the risk. And are pleased to report that the surgery was a success.

No longer can we feel the blood rushing through her heart. No longer can we hear its beat unaided by a stethoscope. No longer does she lie around with tired, sad eyes. Oh, she sports two scars, but normal fur growth will ultimately conceal them. (In the meantime she boasts to Hudson about her war wounds.) Her general activity level is increasing daily. Over time the size of her heart may return to near-normal. We are pleased with her progress and are grateful to the good surgeon who fixed her broken heart.

SPOTLIGHT ON

JOAN DUNN
N3 W31535 TWIN OAKS DR.
DELAFIELD, WI 53018

My husband Mike and I began in dogs in 1973 with our first Irish (Red) Setter. We started in field trialing and then in 1975 Mike decided that I, too, needed a hobby and I bought my first show dog (an Irish Setter). I have shown both in conformation and obedience putting a CD on Higgins, my show Irish. We have had several Irish since, only to lose them to kidney failure and an inoperable stomach tumor. Amidst all this I had joined our local kennel club, being elected Treasurer for 11 years, President for 3 years, and am now serving as Chairman of the Board.

I work full time for a hydraulics distributor doing inside sales work and am a full time volunteer Emergency Medical Technician for our Fire Department. According to most people I don't have much time to get into trouble but I still manage.

Besides our dogs, Ch. The Rover of Lexxfield, also known as "Bare" and our new addition, Sand Creek Handle with Kare, also known as "Kari", Mike and I have three children, George--still single; Timothy, married to Lauren, have a four year old daughter named Petra Leigh; and Michelle, married to Kory King. Michelle, incidentally, still helps show dogs and travels with me to a lot of shows.

I also enjoy automobile racing, walking, charcoal sketching, and, of course, just loafing around.

From the ed.--Joan and her husband, Mike, are this year's hosts for the annual match in July. Try to attend--not only is the match fun, but meeting Joan and Mike can be an event in itself!

GONE TRACKING

PART II
By Walt Steward
174 S. Meridan
Mason, MI 48854

In tracking, as in any area of the sport of dog training, there are at least three more methods of training than there are trainers. The following is but a brief look at a method, actually a combination of methods, that is working for us. We normally track only once a week, either Saturday or Sunday, depending on the demands of other activities, but we always track.

The first week of our program is the most involved, for we are out on the tracking fields 3 times, basically every other day. This week really requires two people, the handler and the track layer.

The first lesson begins with the dog being harnessed and enticed into some playful retrieve games using an article, which may be the traditional glove or one of the dog's favorite toys, such as an old slipper. When the dog has become excited over the article, the track layer places a stake in the ground, steps off 10 paces, preferably into any breeze that may be blowing, places a second stake and drops the article, all the while keeping the attention of the dog. After dropping the article by the second stake, the track layer proceeds straight ahead 10 paces, then turns, moving at a right angle to the track, paces off 10 more more paces, then turns to parallel the track and returns to the starting point.

As soon as the track layer has returned, the handler, holding the dog by the harness, encourages the dog to take the scent of the track area by tapping the ground next to the first stake while giving the command "Nick, Track", Heidi, Find It" or a command of similar nature. The dog, being excited over the article usually charges out after it. After all it is still within the dog's sight. As the dog moves out, the handler should let a few feet of lead slide through his hand and move out with the dog. A 10-foot lead is sufficient for the first week's lessons, and is easier for a novice handler to manage. When the dog gets to the article and makes an indication, encourage him to retrieve it. Even if he doesn't bring you the article, throw a part, a big party (with lots of praise and a treat, of course) so he knows he has done well. From now on vary the drop of the article in relationship to the second flag, either a pace or two before or a few paces after the flag, for dogs become flag-conscious very rapidly. Leaving the harness on the dog, move on a few paces and replay the whole scene over again, on a new track about 15 paces long. Again, throw a big party with lots of praise when the article is retrieved or indicated. The third and last track of the day will be a replay of tracks one and two with a length of 20 paces. After the party, remove the harness and call it a day.

If the dog does not move out on his own, the handler should guide him down the track by holding the harness and encouraging him to sniff the track by tapping the ground and giving verbal commands. When the dog reaches the article and gives any indication at all of noticing it throw that big party.

The second lesson is a replay of Lesson Number 1, except the tracks are 15, 30, and 50 paces in length. When the track becomes more than 30 paces long, the second flag will remain at the 30 pace mark; a third flag may be added at the end to aid the handler in knowing where the track is. In these early stages of training it is essential that the handler knows precisely where the track is located, in order to keep the dog working the track.

Lead handling is important and the handler should begin to work the dog from the twenty foot mark on his lead at this point. The lead should be kept taut, but not so tight that the dog has to pull the handler along. If the dog should leave the track, tighten up on the lead and come to a stop if necessary. Do not move on until the dog is back on the track. This is the hardest part of tracking

GONE TRACKING (continued)

for the beginning handler but a very necessary one, for the dog needs to be made aware that it is to follow the strongest part of the scent pattern and not the fringe or edge. This will be extremely important and ease the mind of the handler if it should be windy on test day.

If, by the end of Lesson Number 2, the dog is not moving out ahead of the handler with his head down, it may be necessary to resort to treats on the track. The next time out repeat Lesson Number 2 with food drops at the starting flag and about every 5 paces for the first track and 10 paces for the 2nd and 3rd tracks. Then move on to Lesson Number 3 the next time out, using food drops spaced at 15 - 20 pace intervals. By the end of Lesson Number 4, food should disappear with praise remaining as the reward.

Watch for Part III in the July/August issue.

MAKING HISTORY AND BREAKING RECORDS . . .

*The Best In Show
and
Multiple Group Winning
Ch. The Vicar of Lexxfield, C.D.*

BACK TO BACK GROUP FIRSTS

AND A

BEST IN SHOW!

HIS 1989 RECORD:

- 5-14-89 Best of Breed Westminster KC
judge--Mr. Joe Tacker
- 2-17-89 Group First Asheville KC
judge-- Mr. Joe Tacker
- 4- 2-89 Group Fourth Laurel Highlands KC
judge--Mr. Roy Holloway
- 4-16-89 Group Second New River Valley KC
judge--Mr. Roger Hartinger
- 5-13-89 Group First Del Monte KC
judge--Mrs. Virginia Hampton
- BEST IN SHOW!! judge--Dr. William Houpt
- 5-26-89 Group First Los Encinos KC
judge--Mr. Ray McEnnis
- 5-29-89 Group Third San Gabriel Valley
judge--Marjorie Martorella

****Owners****

Erin L. Emmons • Pluis Davern • Anna Tilghman

Handlers

Pluis Davern, PHA and Douglas Johnson

OPUS FROM OREGON

By Sandy Adams
P.O. Box 116
Alvadore, OR 97409

Spring has sprung, so seem to say said Sussex. And with it come thoughts of romps with the dogs, lots of show circuits, and the inevitable "yard work". The best harbinger of a fruitful spring, however, was the note from Craig Huegel that the SSCA Board of Directors had approved the formation of the Performance Events Committee. I am privileged to be among the membership of that committee, which also includes Erin Emmons, Frank Komatar, Sam Skoog and Walt Steward. Those four people are dedicated enthusiasts of the dog, and Sussex, fancy. They are all very experienced, top-quality owners, trainers, handlers, theorists and teachers. All far more than myself, to be sure. The PEC is now in the process of formulating goals and the processes of achieving those goals. We hope to inspire, teach and expose all club members in the fun of performance events with their Sussex. We look forward to putting on demonstrations, matches and tests in all areas and levels of performance fun, including obedience, tracking, hunting, flyball, scent hurdles, Schutzhund and to whatever else Sussex might be amenable (or not). One of our immediate commitments is to try (time permitting) and write articles or notes or some type of inspiration, for each Newsletter. I look forward to a fun, educational and experiential year! Herewith follows my effort, the continuing saga of the Inexperienced Novice.

Some hints before training time--lock up the cats!--very distracting for beginning work. Tom and Betty cats like to help but pups don't agree, they think it's time to CHASE. Also, if you have a light and shadow fanatic like Fanny, try to work after shadows are gone, or wait for cloudy days. Fan is a zero to Warp 10 dog--from one shadow to the next and total concentration on THAT only. Early training is easier without distractions. Also, don't forget to brush out dogs after training, those insidious little mats multiply and grow fast!

All four Sussex here started at ground zero. Berkeley has had the most experience and "training", but needs as much or more work than Buck, Rose and Fanny. Beginning training has been much like obedience, only much less precise. There are eight dogs on the farm here, and time permits less than eight dogs' training per day. A typical training session, 3-4 per week per dog, starts with enthusiasm conditioning. Each dog is different, of course, so training differs slightly, tailored to fit each dog's needs. We start with Sock Induction--two old socks wadded into a hole-less one with miscellaneous bird feathers rubber-banded to the outside. Great excitement from trainer--"Oh, oh, look! Spot, see the sock, jump for the sock, Spot, GO, GO, GO!" Fanny runs in circles, Rosy goes straight for the sock soooo intently, Berkeley wiggles up and down and Buck rolls over. The object is to get Spot to WANT THAT SOCK! In the confines of the long, narrow kitchen, Spot is excited into retrieving said sock, no formal demands required, just fetch it. After 4-10 throws (stop before interest wanes), game is changed. We then move to choke collar and 6 foot leash.

A quick run up and down the 300 foot driveway to work off excess energy (Sussex have more left, trainer's is waning). Some quick leash-length recalls with "hup" at end--object being to achieve dog's attention and get dog under control. Then some basic heel-hup work. The hup command includes Stay. The reason is simple--try screaming "Bonzo, sit, stay" at 300 feet. Now try "Bonzo, HUP". Carries better, more succinct. Before dog's interest wanes, and each dog's attention span is different, release him/her and move to See/Smell/Search experience.

If you are fortunate to be near open fields, parks or vacant lots, work there. In the city, I suggest your own yard with "planted" bird scents. Let dog work at end of lead (not pulling) and start walking. Encourage dog to S/S/S in direction you wish, i.e. using left arm point left or right and say "Bonzo, hie on". The object is for dog to look for game, with you directing him. Ideally at this point only, you already know where known quarry wander. It can be any kind of bird, not just game birds. You just want the dog to start looking and using his assets to find something. He/she already gets excited over the taste/smell of birds (note Stuffed Sock), now he/she can get near the real thing. Encourage the dog as you walk, but try not to be real gabby. Dog should learn to work on his/her own with minimal direction. When dog does get a whiff or sight of bird, and wants it, praise, praise, praise. Then hie on some more.

Every week or so, or whenever practicable, try to get to water somewhere. At first, just play in it. After dog is retrieving decently, do some water retrievals on a long-line, or if dog is very reliable off-lead, do it that way. I have used a 50 foot web line or a 30 foot retractable. The web line adds a lot of drag in

the water and the dog tires faster. The retractable is fine and lightweight, plus it doesn't tangle or wrap itself around the dog's legs. Make sure the water you'll be working in has warmed some in early spring, too, as you want this to be enjoyable for dog and yourself, not painful. Nothing worse than ice-cold soaking dog running back to you, jumping up on you in joyful splendour, then shaking vigorously. "H-home, S-Spot, allll d-done now-now."

As a final note, don't forget to do some reading. Recommended material includes:

Gun Dog Training Spaniels and Retrievers by Kenneth C. Roebuck; Stackpole Books, Publishers, P.O. Box 1831, Harrisburg, PA 17105
"Gun Dog Magazine", P.O. Box 343, Mt. Morris, IL 61054-07105
"The Hunter's Whistle", AKC, 51 Madison Ave., NY, NY 10010

Both magazines include articles on training spaniels, and Gun Dog has a regular feature by Kenneth Roebuck, while THW lists all sanctioned, upcoming hunting tests for spaniels, as well as test results. All three publications are well worth reading.

Well, that's it from here. In the blink of a Sussex it will be SSCA National time. Hie on . . .



GOLDEN LIVER OBEDIENCE

By Sam Skoog

118 West 44th Street
Minneapolis, MN 55409

Not too much doing in the world of Sussex obedience for the last few months, at least as far as I've heard. I suspect there's a flurry of activity coming up this summer. Hudson and I have been to a couple of matches (Open A: 1st/199 and 3rd/199 $\frac{1}{2}$). But we are expending most of our energy toward preparing for the Gaines competition in nearly June. By the time this newsletter is out, we'll know what happened, and we can turn our attention to the future. Even so, I suspect it will be a while before we show for real:

neither of us does well in the heat of summer.

Last time, we went over the non-moving portions of the Novice exercises. Dog must stay in a standing position while being gently examined by the judge. Dog must also stay for 1 minute in a sitting position, and 3 minutes in a down position.

Now it's time for the dog to move. The other three exercises are called "Heel on leash", "Heel off leash", and "Recall." These exercises are where most dogs lose their points, and are where placings are usually determined. They are also the exercises that competitive dogs spend most time working on. Accuracy in these exercises is a prerequisite for advanced obedience work. So important are they, I've realized that I'm going to have to split this up: heeling this month, and save the recall for the next issue.

Heel position has a very particular definition.

- 1) Dog is on the handler's left
- 2) Dog is facing the same direction as the handler, and is lined up parallel to the handler's direction of travel
- 3) The area from the dog's head to his shoulder is lined up with the handler's left hip
- 4) The dog is as close as possible to the handler's left leg, without crowding

While there is no doubt about whether the dog is on the left, everything else is a little subjective. It seems like a straight line should be easy to ascertain, but how about the dog who heels while looking up at the handler? Dog has to sort of wrap around to do this, and his spine curves. Similarly, how close is too close, or too far. Judges

THE FAR SIDE By GARY LARSON



"Well, I just think I've been putting up with this silly curse of yours long enough!"

vary slightly in their reactions, and what may be too close for one may be too far for another.

Having defined heel position, explaining the heeling exercises is simple. Heel on leash is done with the dog on leash, off leash is done with the leash removed. Otherwise, they are basically the same: handler walks, dog walks alongside. The judge will set up a pattern which will include a right and left turn, a u-turn to the right (called an about turn), a fast pace, and a slow pace. In the pattern will be at least two halts. This pattern is supposed to be the same for all exhibitors in the class. It is to be completely in the ring.

In addition, the heel-on-leash portion (only) calls for a figure eight pattern. Two stewards are used; the dog and handler walk around them in a figure eight path.

The whole idea of these exercises is for the dog to be in heel position the whole time, moving when the handler moves, sitting when the handler is still. Any time the dog is out of position, he is eligible to lose points. Gross deviations are fairly obvious--the dog is three feet back, or moving diagonally across the ring while the handler moves along the edges. If the dog is nowhere near the handler, that's a number of points off. It doesn't take much of this to fail to qualify.

The more subtle deviations are a little harder to spot. Here are some common pitfalls: Judge says "Forward". Handler and dog are to step out briskly. Most common error is a slight lag on the part of the dog. Handler may also hesitate, and take a few small steps to get going. Or the dog may get all excited, and charge ahead. In any case, it's at least half a point off. More serious is the dog who doesn't start at all, or who is well out of position, like a foot or so.

Judge says "Halt". This is the all-time classic tie-breaker. Frequently determines placements. On command, handler must stop, dog must stop and sit promptly in heel position. Major errors are not stopping and not sitting. Minor errors are too far ahead or behind, or crooked, or too wide or too close. If dog hesitates before sitting, that too costs points. These are fairly small errors--on a typical Sussex, as little as 1/2 inch away from ideal can result in a deduction.

Judge says "Right turn". Of course, all other errors still apply. Since dog must speed up to maintain position, judges are looking for a lag here, or for the dog to not turn quickly enough, and go wide. Half a point for either if minor.

Judge says "About turn". Same problems as right turn, but more so.

Judge says "Left turn." Dog must react quickly to avoid being stepped on. If he doesn't, or if he overracts and shys away, points are deducted.

Judge says "Fast" or "Slow" or "Normal". Handler must change pace, dog must keep up. Typical problem results from dog not changing pace when handler does, thus going ahead or falling behind for a moment. Handler must actually change speed up or down of forward motion, and dog should probably change gait. A flurry of up and down movement by a handler, while the dog continues walking along does not count as "fast".

Figure eight. This involves "forward" and "halt", with the problems already mentioned. Additional challenge arises from the necessity for the dog to continuously change pace. He must go slowly when he is on the inside of a turn, and fast when he is on the outside. Even if the dog can do it, it is difficult for the handler to maintain a constant pace through all this. Finally, with all the turns, it is more difficult for the dog to wind up sitting straight at the halts.

For something as simple as walking the dog, this surely seems complicated. Remember that all this involves very fine details of performance, and a qualifying score and occasional placements can be earned by a team who doesn't worry about the minor points. Next time, after talking about the Recall exercise, I'll try to save some space to talk about the value, if any, of pursuing these odd half-points.



Recently, Sylvia Schlueter and Nan Burket and their Sussex Spaniel bitch, "Lizzie", went through a very unpleasant time with eclampsia. Nan has kindly submitted the following article to provide information to anyone who may not be familiar with the problem.--ed.

ECLAMPSIA

by Nan Burket
16401 Knoxville Rd.
Orion, IL 61273

This problem is called "milk fever" in cows. Technically it's known as "puerperal tetany" but we usually call it eclampsia and dog breeders know the symptoms: within a week or two after birth the bitch exhibits unusual behavior such as nervousness, panting, restlessness and trembling.

Since the course of the disease is rapid, we've been taught to alert the vet as soon as we notice any symptoms because in just a few hours the bitch could have seizures. It's a dangerous situation listed under "PANIC CONDITION" to the breeder.

The cause is not enough calcium in circulation and the vet will give your bitch a shot of calcium subcutaneously and the bitch will get better. Her drawn, pinched face will improve and you will have to take the pups away to save the bitch.

Here's what happened to our bitch in January when she had a litter of four: She never went into hard labor even after her cervix dilated completely, even after a whopping shot of POP, so a Caesarean section was performed. Poor Elizabeth didn't really take to her pups--we blamed this on the effect of anesthesia at first, but even the next day she tried to attack them.

Still, we could see a bit of maternal instinct. Once she licked a pup like a mother should, then she bit it. So we continued to hold Elizabeth down and put the pups to her then removed the pups to their box and put Elizabeth back in her crate. This was not fun.

On the fifth day after the pups birth, Lizzie looked very bad to us because her neck had shrunk to a scrawny stem and her face was sunken in. At 2 1/2, she looked old.

So we took her to the vet and said, "Elizabeth is dying!" The vet gave her a dose of calcium subcutaneously and in 20 minutes Elizabeth was perking up considerably. Yet Elizabeth had exhibited none of the usual signs of eclampsia except an occasional tremble, which was not prolonged.

We took the pups from her promptly and that helped. After two weeks Elizabeth was back to her normal self.

Dr. Wilcox did some studying and said she thought that Elizabeth had a rare form of eclampsia that occurs just before birth and causes primary uterine inertia. I perked up right away and told her that Sussex Spaniels had a reputation for having primary uterine inertia and was this rare form of eclampsia common among Sussex?

Dr. Wilcox perked up, too. "Maybe so," she said. "Maybe all along it has not been primary inertia alone that's causing the problem, but inertia caused by poor calcium circulation. Let me do some calling around." So she did.

Here's what Dr. Wilcox found out and what she would recommend that we breeders do when our bitches get close to delivery time. First, DO NOT supplement calcium during pregnancy because this makes the problem worse. Here's why: your bitch has a calcium pool with measured levels governed by the parathyroid glands. The parathyroids keep in touch with the calcium pool by biofeedback. Biofeedback? yes, biofeedback. And you thought astrology was strange.

Every so often the parathyroids call the pool and inquire about calcium levels. If you have been over-supplementing with calcium, the pool is full and the parathyroids go back to their bridge game quite satisfied with the calcium situation.

When delivery time comes, calcium is needed to get the uterine muscles working smoothly for delivery. Then, more calcium will be needed in short order for heavy lactation, but the parathyroids are not alerted to the situation because biofeedback tells them the calcium pool is full. Actually, there may not be enough calcium IN CIRCULATION to do the job. So the uterine muscles lie there, waiting for their fix of calcium that never comes. That's primary uterine inertia and calls for a Caesarean.

Is the frequent inertia problem in Sussex Spaniels caused by a lazy parathyroid rather than just primary uterine inertia? It's a possibility and here's what Dr. Wilcox recommends that Sussex breeders do:

First, don't oversupplement calcium during pregnancy in order to keep those parathyroids alert!

As delivery time nears, have your vet check the serum calcium level in the bitch's blood. If it is low (hypocalcemic) which is less than 7 mgs. per ML, give subcutaneous calcium slowly. A slow IV drip suggests itself here. If delivery time is very close and the bitch is properly dilated, some POP added to the calcium drip may allow things to straighten out and get underway.

This was written by Nan Burket with information, encouragement and editing provided by Bonnie Wilcox, DVM.

Q & A =

A PANEL DISCUSSION

This issue's question for our panel:

WHAT FACTORS/TRAITTS DO YOU USE IN SELECTING A STUD DOG? WHEN DO YOU PREFER TO LINEBREED AND WHEN DO YOU PREFER TO OUTCROSS?

From Bobby Lewis, Lexxfield Sussex Spaniels:

When selecting a Sussex Spaniel for a stud dog the most important characteristic I look for is type. Very short legs and the long back mandated by the standard are of primary importance, since without these "cornerstones," the Sussex would be just another spaniel. Temperament is another critical factor. In the breed's lean years between World War II and 1970, the Sussex suffered from the reputation of being bad tempered. Thankfully, this problem nearly has been put behind us. In choosing a stud dog, I also try to compare his virtues and faults with those of the bitch. If, for example, both the stud and the bitch were undershot, I would not consider the breeding. I feel that it is important to know exactly what you want in your ideal Sussex Spaniel and breed toward that goal. Although a "miracle" puppy sometimes comes along, don't become frustrated when it takes three or four generations to obtain the traits you are after. Once you have bred a dog that meets your specific requirements, begin linebreeding or inbreeding to that dog or bitch to fix those traits in your breeding program.

Until the last few years, the question of linebreeding versus outcrossing could not be considered. All Sussex breedings were either linebreedings or inbreedings. Considering that the breed's gene pool had narrowed to seven individuals during the late 1950's and early 1960's, all of us are linebreeding to some extent even today. It is possible, however, to find two Sussex today that do not have any common ancestors in five generations. My breeding program has relied mainly on linebreeding and inbreeding. In genetics, linebreeding and inbreeding are the fastest ways to fix desired traits in one's line. I also prefer linebreeding and inbreeding as these methods bring to the open those undesirable traits that are lurking in the parent's genotype. Offspring from an inbreeding who do not exhibit undesirable traits phenotypically are more likely to be free of those genes which cause the undesirable trait than those offspring from outcross matings. In other words, inbreeding is a tool by which a breeder can reduce the incidence of carriers of undesirable traits. Even though I am a proponent of inbreeding and linebreeding, I feel it is important to maintain genetic diversity in the breed as a whole.

From Marcia Deugan, Ziyadah Kennels, Reg.

In selecting a stud dog, the first thing I examine is the bitch to be bred. Too many people only look at a stud. Remember, the male is only half. What ever faults the female may have must be considered. For instance, if the bitch has an undershot bite you want to be sure the stud not only has a perfect bite, but that his pedigree goes back to at least 90% perfect bites. Never make the mistake of trying to over-correct by breeding an undershot to an overshot in the hope that they will cross out each other and all puppies will have perfect bites. They won't. If the bitch has a poor topline, breed to a male with a great topline who comes from dogs with great toplines. Remember, you are working to improve the breed, not just to produce puppies. The best male for one female may not be the best for another.

Things you should not consider in selecting a stud are cost and availability. A good stud is worth going to. The stud fee could easily be the least of your expenses in having a litter. I consider stud fee to be the cost of one show quality puppy. We research bloodlines and know what we like and take all this into consideration when breeding. If you don't have this experience or access to well kept records, ask someone who does for help. Another thing I like to consider is age of the stud dog. It is much easier to breed a young female to an older male than vice-versa--much easier on the female, anyway. Also--breeding

Q & A--A PANEL DISCUSSION (continued)

our older males helps to hold on to the old bloodlines--almost like an outcross or even to be compared to sperm-banking.

So, when choosing a stud dog:

1. Choose one that is healthy in body and mind (temperament)
2. He should be an excellent specimen of the breed.
3. He should be strong in the points where the bitch is weak.
4. Both pedigrees should complement the other.
5. It is helpful to take an inexperienced bitch to a proven male.
6. If the male is proven, you should like what he has produced (always remembering that the stud is only half.)

Consider health, temperament and breed type not only in dog and bitch but in the ancestors of each as far back as you can.

Line-breeding and out-crossing occur in Sussex to such a degree. Almost all breeding is line breeding. Line breeding is the mating of related dogs in the same family strain but never as close as the same litter or next generation. Since we are going back to those same 4 dogs after WW II, when you breed Sussex, you probably line breed. The key is to do intelligent line breeding. You need to choose a key dog or dogs to line back to in order to get the type Sussex you want.

Out crossing is the breeding of totally unrelated animals. Since all present day Sussex are in some way related, the most out crossing we do is when we import or use an import who has been linebred on slightly different lines. I feel that this is very important, we import every few years and feel it has helped immeasurably. The one thing I do not advise in in-breeding. In-breeding is the breeding of closely related individuals. For example, father to daughter, mother to son, brother to sister. This can result in problems as you not only set your good qualities by doing this, but also bad qualities, as well.

So the answer to the question is--I prefer to line breed most of the time with an outcross (as much as can be) every third generation, or so.

From Peggy Tollison, Dalonega Sussex Spaniels:

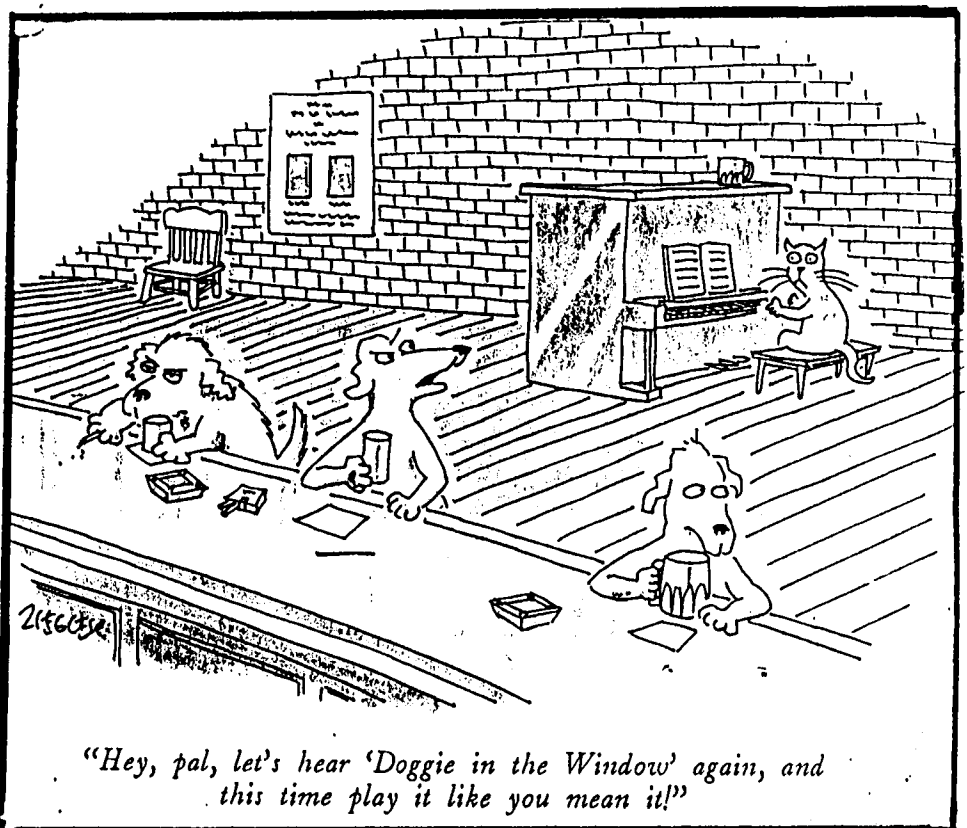
I have a sort of mental checklist where I consider, in order:

temperament
structural soundness

type
bone
coat
color
topline
head
gait
bite

We are fortunate that we are able to work together to make outcrosses possible. In regard to linebreeding or outcrossing, what I have tried to do is widen gene pools by introducing an outcross at least every other generation. Close linebreeding would be indicated between specimens who score high in at least eight of the ten characteristics listed earlier, with special attention being paid to temperament. At the first hint of a sour temperament, I would try to either avoid breeding altogether or outcross for at least two generations.

Sussex matings present new challenges. The most tenacious problem I've had in breeding Sussex is the stud dog's ability to make the connection. The dog could be an outstanding specimen, but if he cannot breed unassisted, assisted, or by submitting to



collection for AI, you're no further ahead of the game. So, proven ability is a consideration in choosing a stud dog.

Bottom line, I try not to breed a litter that does not have good probability of improving the breed overall and try to avoid breeding just any dog to any bitch. However, we are all painfully aware that litters are not to be sneezed at, and any success we have must receive consideration.

Membership applications are available from the Secretary/Treasurer. Annual Membership rate - \$15.00. Junior (non-voting membership) - \$5.00.

ADVERTISING RATES: full page - \$10.00; half page - \$5.00; quarter page - \$2.50
litter listing and brags - \$1.50

Send prepaid ad copy to the Newsletter Editor. No telephone copy, please. Photocopy quality of photos in ads cannot be guaranteed.

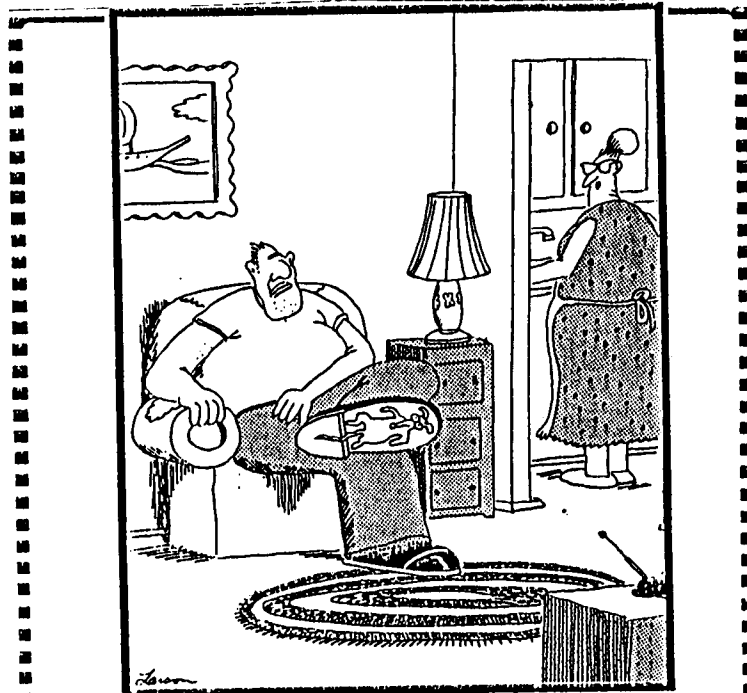
No portion of this Newsletter may be reprinted without credit given to both the author and the SSCA Newsletter. Material from another source must be identified as to the source and author.

NEWSLETTER DEADLINES (STRICTLY ENFORCED)

January/February Newsletter. .deadline February 1st
March/April. April 1st
May/June June 1st
July/August. August 8th
September/October. October 1st
November/December. December 1st

Materials received after these deadlines will be held for the next Newsletter.
NO EXCEPTIONS!

NEW EDITORS: Susan Wagenhals
Sam Skoog
118 W. 44th Street
Minneapolis, MN 55409
612/823-1821



Helen paused. With an audible "wumph," Muffy's familiar yipping had ended, and only the sounds of Ed's football game now emanated from the living room.