

# THE POODLE SCENE



## SPECIAL ISSUE: Focus on Our Versatile Poodles

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SPRING issue:  
March 30th 2012

### NEWSLETTER EDITOR

PLEASE SEND BRAGS, PHOTOS, STORIES, ADS, RECIPES, WHATEVER IS POODLEY!

[LKGLICKMAN@VIDEOTRON.CA](mailto:LKGLICKMAN@VIDEOTRON.CA)

THANK YOU,

MERCI !

# Poodle Club of Canada: list of Officers and Committee Chairs

September 2011 - August 2013

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President:	Mary Jane Weir
1st Vice-President	Teresa Myrfield
2d Vice-President	Dawn Cullen
Corresponding Secretary	Priscilla Suddard
Recording Secretary	Priscilla Suddard



## Event Officer/committee

Show (conformation)	Deb Drake
Obedience	Gillian Anglin
Rally	Debby Dacosta
Field	Cheryl Ingwersen
Versatility	Vivienne Swarbreck
Top Producer	Joanne Reichertz

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Health clinic	dormant
Website	Julia Wooster
Membership	Diane Welsh

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Breed Standard	Anne Bell
Policies and Procedures	Deb. Drake

## Standing committee Chairs:

Amendments	Teresa Myrfield
Library	Carolyn Savage
Good & Welfare	Margot Jorgensen
Newsletter	Lisa Kimberly Glickman
Education	Jane Beaudry

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Margot Jorgensen - BC
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## CALENDAR - UPCOMING EVENTS

O.V.P.C. Obedience and Rally Trials (closing date March 5) 17 & 18 March  
[OVPC PREMIUM LIST](#)

P.C.A. National Specialty; April 2012 Salisbury, Maryland  
<http://www.poodleclubofamerica.org/entries.htm>

P.C.C Regional and National Specialty coming up May 31st - June 2nd, 2012  
(in conjunction with the Erie Shores Kennel Club show)

Editor's Note: Please remember that articles printed in this Newsletter are deemed to be of general interest to the readership; and do not necessarily reflect the personal views of the Editor, Executive, nor the membership.

## SPRING ISSUE FOCUS: FOCUS ON BREEDERS!

Please submit articles, photos, etc. via email to  
[lkglickman@videotron.ca](mailto:lkglickman@videotron.ca) with the subject line "March 2012  
Newsletter" . THANK YOU!



## INTRODUCING YOUR VICE PRESIDENT: TERESA MYRFIELD

It feels a little odd to be introducing myself but here goes: My husband and I live on a small farm on Vancouver Island with some farm animals and poodles. I am a Professional Engineer and BC Land Surveyor by trade and run a small surveying business here.

Like all of you, I love poodles and am very interested in the future of poodles. I dabble in performance training (field, obedience, agility, herding), have dabbled in showing (I can maintain coat –while doing land and water field training - but I'm awful at topknot bubbles!)

I have two standard poodles and one toy poodle:

U-HR Tudorose True Blue CDX WDX JH AGN (Blue, standard)

CH U-SHR Tudorose Queen's Own Wit CDX JH AGNS AGJWS (Lego, standard)

Bonvivant's Black Sky CGN (Sky, toy)

I was lucky enough to get my very first poodle (Blue) and my youngest girl (Lego) from Jac Harbour of Tudorose Standard Poodles. Jac has patiently taught me much and now is a friend as well as the breeder of my dogs. For better or for worse, Jac sparked my interest in the structure and health of poodles.

I hope I can be of use to my fellow PCC members and to poodles in this undreamed-of position as VP of the Poodle Club of Canada. Feel free to email me any time with information and links and poodle articles and help me to further my poodle education. I'll appreciate it greatly and enjoy the opportunity to get to know you.



Teresa and her crew

**David Q. Beversdorf, MD**

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**Dear Miniature & Standard Poodle Breeders and Handlers:**

Dr. David Beversdorf, Shelley Green-Wooldridge, and Dr. Lisa Lit, at the University of Missouri and the University of California-Davis, would like to invite you to participate in a research study examining social interaction in miniature and standard poodles. These findings will help gain insight into how dogs might help us understand human social behavior, and disorders such as autism. This disorder is characterized by deficits in both social interaction and communication and occurs in up to 1 in 100 individuals, making autism research increasingly important.

Shelley Green-Wooldridge, AKC handler, has advised the study investigators that autism-like behaviors have been observed in several miniature and standard poodles. With thirty years of experience in working with poodles, Green-Wooldridge believes that this breed seems to be most appropriate to study for social behavior.

**This study is solely observational in nature** and could potentially benefit both poodles and humans. Participation in this study involves the completion of a Miniature Poodle Social Interaction Survey, developed by Dr. Lisa Lit. **Both miniature and standard poodles are eligible for the survey.** This survey, to be completed via breeder or handler observation, characterizes the general social behaviors of a poodle, such as attention, gesturing, and eye contact. Other information collected by the survey includes general health and training information, by the observation of the breeder or handler.

Please join us in helping to conduct this study that will be useful to both dogs and humans. If you would like to participate, please follow the link below for the survey. If you currently have more than one poodle, please complete one survey for each poodle.

**Link:** <http://www.surveymonkey.com/s/MiniaturePoodleSocialSurvey>

Once you complete the survey(s), please email Rachel Zamzow at [rachel.zamzow@mail.missouri.edu](mailto:rachel.zamzow@mail.missouri.edu) to confirm your study participation and to indicate whether or not you would like to be contacted about future studies. If you would prefer paper surveys, or have any questions or concerns, please contact Rachel Zamzow or Shelley Green-Wooldridge at [shelleyhamilton@hotmail.com](mailto:shelleyhamilton@hotmail.com).

Sincerely,

David Beversdorf, MD, Rachel Zamzow, BS, & Shelley Green-Wooldridge



## WHY NOT SEVEN WEEKS - THE FORTY-NINTH DAY REVISITED: by Dr. Ed Bailey

Why reprint the article that appeared in Gun Dog 13:5. Apr/May 1994? Wasn't the point made? Should anyone still want to take home their brand new pup at less than ten weeks? The reasons to reprint are several: 1) Breed clubs and dog clubs from across the United States and Canada as well as from far off places like Australia and Hawaii in one direction and England and Germany in the other have asked permission to reprint it in their journals, newsletters and magazines. 2) There are many new readers of Gun Dog who did not have a chance to read it though many heard about it through their clubs. 3) Breeders have asked permission to copy the article to use as a handout to prospective buyers. 4) Prospective buyers have asked for copy privileges to give to breeders from whom they thought they would buy a pup. 5) The message either didn't get through or wasn't accepted (believed) by a lot of people with a solid mindset.

Breeder trying to convince buyer, buyer trying to convince breeder, clubs giving their membership something to think about, or a totally missed message, all might sound a bit far fetched. Hey, not at all; here are some examples. An acquaintance of mine decided he wanted to become a breeder so I lent him the original research literature on the socialization processes in dogs, about 600 pages of reported research. Some months later when I went to retrieve this chunk of my library and I asked him what he thought, his comment was, "That was a lot of heavy reading." Soon after he produced his first litter and moved the pups as close to the 49th day as he could. Obviously he had a gotta let 'em go at seven weeks mind set. And why not; he had just read an article in his club publication written by a pro trainer/writer with the opening sentence-"Be sure you get your pup at seven weeks." There was no reason given, no justification, not even a rationalization, just the statement.

Another example, this from a breeder who had been trying unsuccessfully for years to convince prospective buyers to wait until pups were ten to twelve weeks old. The copies were to be handouts to back up what had been argued for years. This person breeds a good number of top dogs yet has prospective buyers say, "If you won't let me have the pup at exactly seven weeks, I'll go to a breeder who will." And they do.

These are just some examples among many that have come in. One is of a breeder who should know better fighting buyers who do, one of a breeder who does know better fighting buyers who should, and one of a pro trainer/writer who should just plain know better. I gather from the requests to reprint that have come in that there are more buyers who need convincing than breeders. Generally, breeders who have been out of their back yard and around the block are pretty knowledgeable. But especially the first time buyers seem to have this problem of being overly marinated in mythology. Or, maybe it's just a matter of good old B. S. baffling brains. Whatever reasons were behind the requests for reproducing the article, they were strong enough for the editor of Gun Dog to feel the article should appear again and I agree. So here it is with some minor editorial changes but no changes in the factual data.

There has been no new research on dog socialization, the work has been so thoroughly done that further work would only be whistling in the wind. So where did all this magical seven weeks old, forty nine days and not a minute later idea that permeates so much of puppy peddling come from? The first mention of it that I remember in popular literature burst onto the hunting dog scene in 1961. The last sentence in Chapter 3 of a book by Richard Wolters said..."get and start your dog at the right time - seven weeks - that's 49 days old." And in another place in the same chapter in italics for emphasis yet..."buy your puppy and take him home at the exact age of 49 days." Oddly enough the book was called "Gun Dog " and also featured the wing-on-a-string-thing. It's a toss up whether overdoing the wing or the 49 days has had the most negative impact on hunting dogs.

## continued.....WHY NOT SEVEN WEEKS - THE FORTY-NINTH DAY REVISITED by Dr. Ed Bailey

But Wolters didn't just dream up the magical seven weeks. Possibly what twiggged his imagination and induced his cosmic leap to "exact age of 49 days" was a paper by Pfaffenberger and Scott that appeared in 1959 in the Journal of Genetic Psychology entitled, "The relationship between delayed socialization and trainability in guide dogs." This paper suggested that guide dogs had the correct amount of attachment to people to become guide dogs if the average age at separation from littermates was not less than seven weeks. Or, maybe it was a paper by Freedman, King and Elliot, 1961, in Science entitled, "Critical periods in the social development of dogs." Or it could have been any of a long list of papers by Scott and his coworkers beginning about 1944 and culminating in the book published in 1965 by John Paul Scott and John Fuller, Genetics and the Social Behavior of the Dog. This book, later published under a slightly different title, brought together more than twenty years of study of dog socialization processes done at the Roscoe B. Jackson Memorial Laboratory at Bar Harbor, Maine. The study was massive, utilizing hundreds of dogs- Wirehaired Fox Terriers, Cocker Spaniels, African Basenjis, Shetland Sheepdogs and Beagles. Scott was a leading animal behaviorist, one of only a handful in North America at the time, Fuller was a geneticist, more interested in the genetic potential for the occurrence of a behavior than in its development. Additionally there were many students working toward advanced degrees, post-doctoral students and student volunteers, all interested in animal behavior; most specifically in domestic dogs. This was an early think tank directed at studying dog behavior. Wolters refers to the work of Scott and Fuller in his book, so he evidently got the 49-day idea from their work somehow. But nowhere in all their published work do they say to get a puppy at the "exact age of 49 days". Wolters apparently added 2 and 2 and came up with 49. So what did they really find?

One finding extremely important to the mystical (mythical?) 49 days time frame was that pups in a single litter can vary in developmental age by a week in each direction though all are born within a few hours. This developmental variation arises from several sources- conception can vary two to three days due to super fetation, delay in implantation of fertilized ova in the uterus may be another two to three days, location in the uterine horn, blood supply to the various embryos, developmental arrests or speedups, differential delay in parturition all can contribute to developmental variability. There is also differential post partum development especially during the first few weeks. This means that by the time the pup reaches 49 days since birth, it can be anywhere between 42 and 56 days old developmentally relative to all other pups in the total population of pups whelped on the same day, even to pups in the same litter. And it is the neural,

physiological and physical development, not the exact chronological age, not minutes elapsed since popping into the cold, cruel world that is important in the behavioral stability or lack of it in pups and later when the pups reach adult status.

I put this finding first because I consider it the most important for putting the 49 days thing into perspective. Seven weeks is only a chronological age, only the number of days since parturition. Developmentally, it is an average of a large sample size with statistical limits of plus or minus a week. It says that predictably, 95 per cent of any population of domestic dogs at seven weeks after parturition will be between six and eight weeks old developmentally. Look at any litter closely and objectively each week for behavioral differences and you will see surprising variability. You will see some pups that are precocial, some delayed. What one pup does at a given age, others will only do next week or some did three days ago.



## continued.....WHY NOT SEVEN WEEKS - THE FORTY-NINTH DAY REVISITED by Dr. Ed Bailey

Another major finding of the Scott and Fuller studies was the delimitation of hypothetical periods in social development alluded to earlier, with specific time markers using behavioral and physical development characteristics for the beginning and end of each period. Days of age are averages with plus and minus limits used to make the periods somewhat translatable to real time. For example, one marker signifying the beginning of the socialization period is ear movement in response to sound. Average age for this time marker is 19.5 days with 95% of the pups showing this characteristic between 14.9 and 24.1 days. Another marker is first teeth eruption at 20.8 days with 95% limits from 15.0 to 26.6 days. So according to these time markers the average age for the start of the socialization period is about 21 days but can vary from 15 to 27 days in terms of developmental criteria. Scott and coworkers delimited four critical periods of social development. I- Neonatal, birth to two weeks; II- Transition, two to three weeks; III- Socialization, from three to 12 weeks; IV- Juvenile, 12 to 32 weeks. Beyond 32 weeks dogs were considered sexually mature. We might add to the front end the prenatal period, which the research group did not consider, but which includes from implantation to parturition. Also, we could add a period on the tail end, which would include the time from one to two years and call it a period of emotional maturation similar to a post-teenage child.

During the prenatal period the developing embryonic pup is influenced by visceral stimuli and hormones from the dam. Drugs, X-ray, chemicals, diseases, parasites, nutrition, all happening to the mother to be can be dangerous to the pups, especially in the first trimester. Severe stress to the pups in the final trimester from temperature, nutrition and other physiological and physical conditions impinging on the bitch can result in later pup problems such as increased emotional state, extremes in behavior and reduced learning ability.

The neonatal period is characterized by nursing and sleeping, at this time pups develop an olfactory imprint of the mother, her breasts, the nest, and each other. The senses of smell and touch (olfactory and tactile senses) are better developed during this period and are the only ones useable by the pups to get information from the outside world. Humans handling pups at this time provides a mild stress, which acts to improve pups physically and emotionally. Pups handled during the first two weeks grow faster, mature faster, and are more resistant to diseases. They are more stable, handle emotional stress better, are more exploratory and learn faster than pups not handled during this period.

The transition period from two to three weeks old is when pups gain the use of the remaining modalities of sight, hearing and proprioception. Eyes open at around three weeks, hearing begins about ten days later at about the same time as walking and this coincides with one-spot defecation outside the nest. The onset of social interactions with mother and siblings begins at the end of the transitional period. The pup goes from the little fat blob that grunts to an animated live little guy in these two weeks. Pups have no fear at this time so any large objects like a person hovering over them or a loud noise as in any typical home, machinery, appliances, dropped pans, stumbled over buckets, voices, all perceived for the first time do not evoke fear responses. Rather they are associated with low anxiety and get little notice except a mild startle response and a glance in the noise direction. Fear is still three or more weeks in coming.

The socialization period begins at three weeks and extends to week 14. During this period pups learn to be dogs. Through play fight, play sex, play hunting, catching and guarding prey, they develop skills needed later in life. They

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learn the "language" of dominance and submission such as soft bite, head turn, and threat intensity. They also learn to associate with and bond with people. Generally most students of dog behavior consider socialization of dogs with dogs coming first, from three to six weeks, and dogs with people following, from six to 14 weeks. In reality the two types of socialization overlap just about totally. Dog on dog or primary socialization begin during late gestation stages and continue through juvenile into sub-adult stage. People socialization, or what I have called secondary socialization in another Gun Dog article, starts with the basic associations formed from handling shortly after birth until six or seven weeks, before the fear response escalates. Unless socialization on dogs and people is well underway by then, it has only a small chance of happening at all.

The last half of the socialization period is marked by the development of fear responses starting in the fifth week, then escalating rapidly through the seventh week to a peak at nine weeks, then levels off in the tenth week where it remains for the dog's life. In general anything associated with fear during weeks seven through nine in the non-socialized dog remains a fearful stimulus for life unless changed by systematic desensitizing. Fearful of aversive stimuli occurring for the first time during this period such as harsh punishment, isolation, or any strong fear inducing stimulus, can result in extremes in behavior, abnormal fearfulness, difficulty in training or anti-social behavior as an adult. This part of this period is much like the seven to eight month old child who begins to cry when approached by a stranger though would have giggled at every stranger just a month earlier.

The juvenile phase is from three to eight months of age and is a sort of post graduate period when what occurred in the socialization period must be reinforced or corrected if there is a problem brought on by something improperly done in preceding periods.

Beyond eight months the dog is considered adult and doing adult behaviors such as leg lifting in territorial marking, gradual increase in dominance and general aggression in males; first estrus period in females, behavior patterns related to reproduction in general. This is the period when the dog will attempt to take over if genetically a dominant dog, or be super submissive if genetically shy or submissive. From the start of this period to eighteen months to two years the dog is comparable to a teenager and facing about the same types of identity crises. But again, these ages are averages of large sample sizes with standard deviations. I want to emphasize they are not to be taken literally; they are not carved in stone.

The period of most interest to a prospective puppy buyer is III, the socialization period. This was also the period concentrated on most by the Bar Harbor group. Their findings demonstrated that socialization with dogs, mother and litter mates, begins at three weeks, peaks at seven weeks but continues for up to several months longer. The events that mark the beginning of this period are eyes open and definite startle responses to sudden sounds. Adult heart rate and brain wave patterns coincide with peak dog-on-dog socialization at seven weeks. The period of human acceptance begins at five weeks with the improvement in pup mobility and peaks at eight and nine weeks, but will continue on for another five to six weeks. The criteria used to determine the limits of human acceptance were: lowest fear and highest approach scores at five weeks implied the start, and high fear with low approach that became no approach at fourteen weeks was considered to be the end. They suggested the dog-on-people socialization could start before five weeks but prior to then the low mobility hinders approach responses. So attraction to and acceptance of people actually occurs at least two to three weeks earlier. The startle response to



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sound apparent at three weeks accelerates and appears as the earliest indication of a fear response at five weeks. To establish these limits, pups were left with the mother with no human contact until the age of testing. That means the high fear response to humans at fourteen weeks was the age at which pups encountered humans for the first time. Similarly, the low fear, high approach scores at five weeks was the first exposure to humans for this age group. Exposure to humans in various amounts in other groups of pups showed that even as little as two 20-minute periods a week from four weeks onward was adequate for developing social attachments to people. So why "exactly 49 days"? There is no mention of 49th day being anything special by any of the collaborators in all this dog behavior research. Where could the magic of seven weeks come from?

One indication that seven weeks might be a reasonable average for socialization processes to occur, but not necessarily the only or even the optimum age was summarized in a graphic plot of the approach/avoidance scores on age in weeks presented in the paper on critical periods in social development of dogs by Freedman, King and Elliot, three members of the research group. The graph shows the approach scores were low at two and three weeks, jumped dramatically at five weeks, then gradually declined to almost no approach at fourteen weeks. Avoidance scores, equated to the development of a fear response, were none at three to five weeks, and then jumped abruptly at seven weeks to a maximum by ten weeks. The lines representing decreasing approach and increasing avoidance cross in the seventh week. From this the authors concluded the period for most rapid socialization was optimum at six to eight weeks. However, pups in this study had no exposure to people until the day of testing and each week's cohort of dogs was tested only once. It measured only the accumulative effect of deprivation of human contact such as would occur in wild canids like wolf, coyote, wild dogs of any sort. But somehow Wolters honed this six to eight weeks old to exactly 49 days and hopefully not a minute later.

Based on the results of Freedman, King and Elliot with pups whose initial exposure to humans was when they were tested, Scott suggested two rules for producing well-balanced, well-adjusted dogs. The first of these is that the ideal time to produce a close social relationship between puppy and master occurs between six and eight weeks of age. This is the optimal time to remove it from litter and make it into a house pet.

Done earlier the pup hasn't enough opportunity to form social relationships with other dogs, but would be very attached to people. At the other extreme, if exposure to people is delayed to twelve or more weeks of age the pup will have good relationship with dogs but will be timid and have no confidence with people. A strong relationship with people is important for pet dogs and for working dogs such as guide dogs, and for some hunting dogs where they work under close direction. This might apply to say field trial retrievers. For those dogs that do not require such a strong dog-human relationship, such as the hounds and field trial pointing breeds, exposure at the six to eight week period is not so essential.

The second general rule is that puppies should be exposed, at least in a preliminary way, to the circumstances in which they will live as an adult, and this should be done before three or four months old. The young puppy at eight to twelve weeks is highly malleable and adaptable and this is the time to lay the foundation for its future life work.

If puppies have very little or no human contact, seven weeks is conservative- six weeks would be a better age to get the pup. Waiting to twelve weeks would produce the so-called kennel shy dog. The only case I can imagine with no

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people exposure today is a multi-breed puppy mill run on a shoestring. Anyone who buys a hunting dog pup from such a breeder is not popping on all cylinders.

But assuming all is normal, the breeder is knowledgeable enough about his breed and cares enough to talk to, pet, handle, expose to noises, to strange situations, strange textures underfoot, and allows the pups to interact fully with mother and siblings, then Scott's rule one doesn't apply. The pups will have contact with humans, probably on a daily basis from birth onward., so seven weeks (6 to 8) will not necessarily be the best time for puppy to be taken from litter mates. Like everything else in life, the period from six to eight weeks has some down sides. One down side is the rapid increase in fear responses, things like avoidance of strangers and fearfulness of new or strange situations. Barely noticeable at five weeks, fear escalates most in the seventh week. Abrupt separation from mom and littermates, the only rock solid security the pup knows, is the most traumatic experience of its life so far.

Transplanting at seven weeks to a totally new environment is magnified because the developing fear is rapidly escalating. Keeping the pup in the same situation it has previously associated with low fear during the three to six week old period- same location, same mom, same litter mates and same breeder with same enriched environment routine- will smooth out the rough road that begins with the rapid development of the fear reflex late in week six and through week seven before it levels of in the tenth week. Another down side that is related, temporally at least, to the rapid increase in fear is weaning. Among the time marker events included in the Scott and Fuller study is the normal beginning of weaning at seven weeks. Weaning is right up there with total separation from everything familiar for being super traumatic to a pup. Found by Harbor group, is that the socialization process of dogs on dogs is not yet completed at seven weeks. Establishment of these social connections and honing them will go on for some weeks and even months in the case of some behaviors. Sure, a dog can survive without it, millions do, but it will be more complete socially if it could have another three weeks with mom and all the kids at home. Adult sexual behavior of both males and females is affected, as is social ordering in sexual encounters where males must be dominant and females must not be. The cooperative or competitive individual personality of a puppy develops during the ninth and tenth week so selection of the type of pup you want is a lot less iffy at ten than at seven weeks. There are other behavioral modifications as a result of leaving the litter early but well tested documentation is scarce.

An almost totally undocumented but long time rule of thumb in parts of Europe is that at ten weeks the pup is a scale model of what it will be as an adult. Anyone ever watching pups grow knows that one day the feet are too large for the ears, the next day the ears are outsized in relation to leg length. But at ten weeks, for a few days, all parts are in the approximate proportions they will be when the pup is all grown up. There is no other time in the growth curve when you have such a preview of coming attractions, of just how the pup will look as an adult. I know of no hard evidence or research documenting this phenomenon, only anecdotal information. It would require a systematic set of measurements done at ten weeks and again at a year and at two, as a minimum, on a whole series of individual dogs representing many different breeds and balanced for gender, that's hundreds of dogs. I've looked at only a few and the phenomenon held for those but it could have been chance, or applied only to the breeds, or primarily in males or other confounding variables. One advantage of waiting until 10 weeks to pick your pup is in the development of his physical as well as his social characteristics. The puppy at 10 weeks (bottom photo) looks surprisingly like a scale model of the 10-month old dog in the top photo. (Photo by: Dr. Ed Bailey)



## continued....WHY NOT SEVEN WEEKS - THE FORTY-NINTH DAY REVISITED

### by Dr. Ed Bailey

So when should you go knock on the breeder's door and with a huge grin say, "I'm here for my puppy." First, the answer depends on the breeder and on how he/she treats the bitch and the pups. If it's the puppy factory alluded to earlier, where pups got little or no human contact from birth until you arrived to pick out your pup, seven weeks is already too late. If you must deal with such a breeder, and I can think of no reason why you would, six weeks is the oldest if you hope to save the pup. With the rapid onset of the fear response at seven weeks, every day after six weeks old increases the probability of the pup suffering because there is a lack of human contact. The dog, depending on inherited temperament and breed, will be impossible or at best extremely difficult to train, may be a fear biter, surely will be people shy, and will act like a wild canid generally if left in litter with no human contact for its first twelve weeks.

But if the breeder is reputable and knows a modicum of dog behavior and has the whelping and growing pen in the middle of where everyone passes (who can resist getting their hands into a group of chubby little pups clamoring for attention) seven weeks is too young to leave home. Older is better. The optimum time to leave the litter would be ten weeks when the pup is most adaptable.

Picking a pup is a crap shoot at best, but you can get a better glimpse of your pup-in-a-poke at ten weeks because that is when what you see is what you get in both the physical and psychological attributes.

Will breeders agree if you insist on ten weeks? Some will, some already insist on it even though they might lose sales, and others will want to sell pups as early as possible. The cost to a breeder in food, care, wear and tear on facilities not to mention nerves, rises exponentially as pups age. The profit that might accrue by seven weeks dwindles rapidly to in that intervening three weeks from seven to ten. However, the breeders who would agree will be more confident in any guarantees they give and will have more satisfied customers. The dogs they send out will be much better prepared for life ahead. They won't cry throughout their first night away from littermates and mom. No hot water bottles or ticking clocks for these fearless little guys. They will have the social, physical and psychological equipment needed to take the upheaval, the move, the new people in their life, and to take on whatever life and the world have to offer. We should all be so lucky.

This article was reprinted with the express written permission of Dr. Ed Bailey & GUN DOG MAGAZINE.



*According to Dr Bailey, "One advantage of waiting until 10 weeks to pick your pup is in the development of his physical as well as his social characteristics. The puppy at 10 weeks looks surprisingly like a scale model of the (9)-month old (same) dog in the top photo." (Unfortunately, Dr. Bailey's example was not reproducible)*



## A Shy Dog? by Emily Cain

My Salsa is, as close as possible in this imperfect world, the perfect old lady's dog (this old lady, in this situation). She is bright, and alert and funny, and easy, and companionable, and enjoys her life, and has lots of friends besides me: "Everyone loves Salsa," says our super-seasoned boarding kennel keeper. She's now, what is it, nine? She came to me at four or so months old as the left-over puppy nobody wanted because she was shy--she had an evidently dominant sister, and three energetic brothers, and a super-achieving mum. I couldn't see how she could be genetically shy, given her outgoing genes, and, indeed, when we met she raced across grass, jumped into my lap, and thence



into a huge lake and swam 100 yards out towards the city of Peterborough, ON, at which point I thought "oh, well, if she lacks common sense..." whereupon she turned around, saw how far she'd come, and swam back. She's the only puppy I have ever sent for force-fetch with a (very good) professional retriever trainer, and she ended up devoted to that person--scented her in a crowd two years later, and fell upon her with cries of delight--and sopping wet. Her force-fetcher described her as "very mild salsa" who nevertheless was worked up to "a four".

During her puppyhood/young doghood, my hips were replaced, one after the other, so she spent far too long at a (good!) boarding kennel. Between hips, I took her to a sub-Novice cap-O obedience class, whereupon she cut her neck, and couldn't wear a collar, so I just took her to class without the collar, and (with the help of abundant treats) she behaved perfectly, gazing with polite interest at the mostly delinquent dogs in that class. And, she's a wonderful "varmint dog"--keeps the garden clear of coons, cottontails, rats, etc. I buy the big "green bin" recycling bags, and store 'em so can dump in the corpses she leaves on the doorstep like a decent cat showing off. She's wonderful with children--sees the fun, ready for any game. I don't think she would likely enjoy cap-O Obedience campaigning; but for sure she loved retriever field work, and she holds a PCA medal, among the first handed out.

And, I have no doubt she *\*was\** shy as a puppy\*: the person who made that assessment is a very good, and seasoned, dog-person--I trust her completely. I didn't want a puppy when Salsa came to me; I took her because she was my Castor's daughter, and he had no stud fee, and the breeding occurred when my husband was in palliative care, and I said okay if the bitch came at 5 a.m. and we'd have to leave the house at 8 a.m. I forgot all about all that, busy settling the estate. Summer came and, Castor and I drove 50 miles or so to field-train all day with a pro three times a week, and we field-trained with a group all day Saturday, and ran Master level water blinds on the other days. All of a sudden, *\*whoosh!\** brought home Salsa, and next day a friend and I drove 40 miles to have lunch with a sick friend, and the friend's dog was in one crate, and Castor in the other, so Salsa rode in the bilge (the space between the front passenger's two legs) and got carsick and threw up all over her lap; we arrived and Salsa found a stick and disappeared, and we had to search for her--we found her swimming around in a pond, carrying



## continued.....by Emily Cain

the stick. My friend said: "Well, now you have to keep her." So I did. And, she fitted right in--got with the program from the beginning. She loved bumpers, she loved dead ducks, she loved swimming, she loved riding in the CR-V, she loved Castor, she even loved me.

I remember taking her to the vet for shots or whatever, I forget why, and she was half-sitting in my lap, and the vet--our seasoned, for many years vet--observed she was shy. I had thought she and I were just having a tender embrace. I looked at Salsa and said: "For goodness sakes, you're not shy!" whereupon she got down from my lap, and sat demurely in front, gazing with interest at the vet. So, obviously there's something in the assessment, which is universally (if her breeder and the vet can be considered a universe) recognizable if not for many years now.

But I think that \*situation\* has something to do with temperament and its assessment. And \*bootstraps\*: our very good dog mixed-breed, Purp, now long gone to his reward, was dropped off as a young dog--he was a compulsive barker and a sex-maniac--and made himself into a "keeper" by imitating our lovely old Lab, Sage: "This is what you have to do to make yourself into a forever dog around here." Similarly, my Uncle Eddy, who commanded ALABAMA in the Pacific during WWII, assigned a young naval officer with terrible table manners, to eat separately with one other young officer, until his manners improved, which they did very quickly, of course\*\*. Which is to say, motivation on the part of the dog, is an untestable factor in temperament.

Salsa has love of water to a great degree, and its possible that if the back yard in which she was aired as a small pup had several acres of pond, and if her three brothers and sister lacked this quality she'd etc. etc.

--Emily Cain

Poodle History Project (annotated bibliography)

<http://www.poodlehistory.org>

\*Salsa isn't "really" shy, of course. She has abundant common sense, which is the product of experience. A really shy dog is a few bricks short of aloof, and can't generalize, can't learn from experience.

\*\*Uncle Eddy didn't assign just one other young officer to eat with the chap with horrible table manners, he assigned a different one at each meal: they rotated the duty. He said this was the fastest improvement he'd ever engineered. And, I am not sure it was interpreted as a punishment/shame; similarly in graphic design school at Yale, two of us were assigned to immediately correct the spoken pronunciation/grammar of a rough diamond, who was a quick study; easy to do, since he was determined not to take offense.

Comments from a friend: "Salsa is not shy, I have met her. she reminds me of Cartier, in the litter I thought he was shy but what he wanted was to have a human all to himself then he blossomed, and is now a seizure response dog - he got a human all to himself and is a happy dog."- Jac Harbor





Four very talented poodles earned PCC Versatility Awards in 2011.  
Congratulations to these wonderful dogs and their owners/handlers:

PCC and Versatility Chair Vivienne Swarbreck

### All Round Poodle

#### **CH Glicks Midsummer Night Nala RN TPOC**

(photo right by S.Taschereau)

Nala is the kindest poodle I know. She is extraordinarily calm when I take her to assisted living and palliative care facilities (interestingly, she was born in the "Peace" themed litter, and her name means peace in the Zambian Lozi language). She loves to go to training class and has two legs on her CD and two legs on Rally Advanced. She adores agility too; but her favourite thing to do is cuddling. She has a wonderful sense of humour and will regale you with her own particular form of speech we now call "Nala-ian", thanks to Renee Koch's kids).



### Working Poodle

#### **Bellefleet Glicks Sarsaparilla CD, RA, HIC**

"Sass" didn't have a name for the first week of living with us. She earned her name as a result her spunky behavior. She loves to work and has been a fabulous mother to her two litters and pitched in with Nala's litter. She is training for her CDX and has one leg left on her RE. She also loves agility (except when it rains, she has been known to hide in the tunnel or under the A-frame, see name description above!). I am forever grateful that Dr. Joanne Reichertz entrusted a complete neophyte (me) with such a lovely example of the breed. The photo below shows Sass doing one of her all-time favourite activities; herding sheep.

A title in that venue is one we would like to work towards.

both Submitted by owner Lisa Kimberly Glickman

Glicks Standard Poodles, Montréal, Québec





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Congratulations to these wonderful dogs and their owners/handlers:

### PCC and Versatility Chair Vivienne Swarbreck

#### Versatile Poodle

##### **CH Keja's Wagabond Laffing Spirit CGN, RN, CD**

Chysholm was an interesting dog to show but he had a handicap, me. He was my first poodle so the grooming was a challenge for me. This was his typical show pose (photo right) as many horrified judges can attest to. In spite of his exuberance he earned his Championship, or maybe the judges were just tired. He calmed down enough to earn his CGN. He is a fun dog and I love him dearly.

Submitted by his owner Joyce Morrison

\* Note from Versatility Chair: Chysholm also earned his CD and RN. As the application for the award was received early in the year, he qualified for the PCC Versatile Poodle award according to the rules before July 1, 2011.



#### Versatile Poodle

##### **OTCh Ravendune Piping Hot RE, AGN, CGN, RNMC**

Piper is an awesome partner (photo left). She keeps a big poodle grin on her face, happy wag to her tail and always makes me smile. Of the venues we've competed in it's the obedience ring where she enjoys herself most, she loves to travel and trial. Piper loves to play soccer, swim and is a social butterfly that enjoys people and being the centre of attention. We've begun her Tracking foundation training. Thank you Piper for being such a great teammate and friend!

Submitted by Renee Koch,  
[Gardenpath Poodles Reg.](#)



# Congratulations to members with Performance Poodles!

Remove Watermark Now



It was a very special occasion. At the Mauricie show, we all 3 earned Obedience titles on the same day. Far left, our instructor, Gail Wormington. Next is Janis Morrison with Diva, CH Sandhills Diva In Blue Jeans who earned her CDX. Next is Nancy Kitching with Whitney, CH Pirouette Signet Panache, CGN who earned her CD. Far right is Cathie Newey with Diva's daughter, Chablis, CH Sandhill's Material Girl who earned her OTCH that day. All 3 dogs were High In Class. Judge & trainer Gail Wormington is holding Diva's second HIC ribbon.

- submitted by Janis Morrison Bates [www.sandhill.com](http://www.sandhill.com)



Cantope Poodles and their owners enjoying Rally-O! submitted by Diane Welsh, [www.cantope.com](http://www.cantope.com)





# Congratulations to members with Performance Poodles!

Remove Watermark Now

Here are some photos of our Princie (**CH Bibelot Tolka High Spirits CGN**). He is presently 4 years old, Standard Silver Poodle. He has his Canine Good Neighbour. He is a certified Therapy dog with St John's Ambulance, as well as Therapeutic Paws of Canada. He visits and works with seniors with Alzheimer's. He also has been tested, and certified to work with children, as well as in our reading program. He is bilingual, and works at a French School.

The photo with two dogs he is teaching our young girl Edencourt Silver Star (almost a year) to Quarter and Point. In the photo he is just coming into point. There is a turkey and her polts hiding in the grass just by the fence. The poodles are good to work with, as they do not flush without command, and are patient, and methodical workers. They are also very good with the retrieves. I will eventually put the hunting title on him, but am more interested in using him practically. That photo is taken on our farm near the pond in Norfolk County.

submitted by Carol Dureault, and Paul Maletta, Paragon Kennels (519)443-6862





# Congratulations to members with Performance Poodles!

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Ashton is owned by Ev Sera. When he was seven weeks old, and we were doing the temperament testing and evaluating his structure, she laughingly called him a little "cobb". At three months of age, she phoned and asked if she could have him...., Since that time, she has owner/handled him right up to Best In Show.... But we still consider him "our boy". As you can tell by the photos below, we are very proud of our boy 'Ashton', owned by Ev Sera. He was Tek's first born from her first litter. Ev has certainly done us proud with him

His full title is:

**Am/Can Ch. BPISS MBPIS BIS KushNivas WinterAsh Seransil**

**Can/Am Rally Excellent, Can Agility Intermediate, CGN**

Submitted by Jane Beaudry , [www.kushnivaspoodles.com](http://www.kushnivaspoodles.com)





# Congratulations to members with Performance Poodles!

Remove Watermark Now

CH U-SHR Tudorose Queen's Own Wit CDX JH  
AGNS AGJWS  
Lego (owned by Teresa Myrfield and Jac  
Harbour)

In May, Lego got her first two agility titles in a fun-filled weekend at Tyee Kennel Club. And then in June, after much handling advice from various wonderful people, Lego and I got a High in Trial to finish up our CKC Open Obedience title. I figure that is a once-in-a-lifetime occurrence for someone like me and feel very lucky to have this happy poodle in my life to play with.

- submitted by Teresa Myrfield



## Recent Accomplishments – 2011 Was a Great Year!!! -submitted by Deb Dacosta

Ch Lemuria's Kallysta Wanna B Yu CD, CGN, AGI, AGX, AGNJ, AGIJ, ADC, SGDC, RN, RA, RXMCL, RVMCL, RNTMCL, RATMCL, RXTMCL, CRMCH, HTM Bronze Bar, W-FD/MF, W-FDX/MF, W-FDM/MF, ADC, SGDC, AADC, AGDC, MADC, MGDC, MSDC, MJDC, ATChC, MSCDC, PCC Versatility Award

### TITLES Freestyle

Musical Freestyle Intermediate Title & 1<sup>st</sup> place finish! W-FDM/MF

(Winning Routine can be viewed via Youtube using link: <http://www.thepoodlefarm.com/link.htm>)

### TITLES Agility

AAC Masters Jumpers Dog

AAC Masters Snooker Dog

AAC Masters Gamble Dog

AAC Agility ATChC

CKC Agility Standard Excellent Title AGX

### Titles Rally

CARO Silver Award of Merit CRS

CARO Gold Award of Merit CRG

CARO Master Champion CRMCH Scoring 13 "Perfect 200's"

CKC Rally Novice Title RN

CKC Rally Advanced Title RA

PCA 2011- Obedience Novice 2<sup>nd</sup> and Rally Novice 2<sup>nd</sup>

Palman Mystic Phantom du Opera CRNMCL, CRAMCL, CRXMCL, CRNT, ADC, SGDC, W-FD/MF

### TITLES Freestyle

Beginner B Musical Freestyle Title- W-FD/MF

### TITLES Agility

AAC Agility Dog of Canada

AAC Starters Games Dog of Canada

### Titles Rally

CARO Rally Novice

CARO Rally Advanced

CARO Rally Excellent

# Congratulations to members with Performance Poodles!

Remove Watermark Now

Can UKC Ch Paisley's Lets Get Nuts CGN CD RE (There are a bunch more titles and I'm forgetting all of them). Jules is co-owned loved and trained by Patricia Hartman. He ended 2011 as #5 min poodle in Obedience and #2 in Rally -O. A huge congrats to Pat for all they have achieved as a fabulous team !

Submitted by Priscilla Suddard,



"Keeper" (Glicks Keeper of My Heart RN CGN HIC) is working on agility, sheepherding, nose work, and freestyle (pictured here with owner Sandy Taschereau, photo by Val Taschereau). He also has two legs on his CD. What a lucky dog and what great trainers his has!

submitted by L.K. Glickman  
[Glicks Standard Poodles,](#)  
Montréal, Québec



# CONGRATULATIONS NEW CHAMPIONS

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## NEW CHAMPION!!!

### Ch. Bellefleet Margot D'Ormesson

(Can. Ch.Sanvar's Life of the Party  
x Can.UKC. Ch. Bellefleet Taking  
The Long Way CGN)

Margot – Brown Standard bitch

Shown en route to her

Championship – finished at

Brantford Show December

2011. Third Champion for her dam  
“Laura”

owned by Alysia & Dr. Joanne  
Reichertz

Bred by Alysia Reichertz

[joanne@bellefleet.com](mailto:joanne@bellefleet.com)

519-843-7728

Bellefleet Reg'd

[www.bellefleet.com](http://www.bellefleet.com)



## NEW CHAMPION

### Ch. Bellefleets Sacre Du Printemp CGN

Beauty - Black Miniature bitch

owned by Alysia Reichertz

(Can.Am.UKC Ch.Bellefleet Jetstream CGN  
ex DGC Fairy)

Shown finishing her Championship at the  
Caledon Show - November 2011.

Seventh Champion for her sire “Jet”

Bellefleet Reg'd

Alysia Reichertz

[joanne@bellefleet.com](mailto:joanne@bellefleet.com)

519-843-7728

Bellefleet Reg'd

[www.bellefleet.com](http://www.bellefleet.com)



## MEMBER TO MEMBER

### From the Morris Animal Foundation

“As you are a generous study sponsor, we would like to share the most recent update from the principal investigator on the project you sponsored. This condensed update can be shared with donors and members of your organization, and with anyone interested in animal health.”

### **D09CA-502: Multiple Organ Dysfunction in Gastric Dilatation Volvulus (GDV); The Role of Cardiac Dysfunction and Coagulopathy, Elizabeth A Rozanski, DVM**

**UPDATE:** Gastric dilatation-volvulus (GDV), commonly referred to as bloat, frequently occurs in large and giant breed dogs and has a high morbidity and mortality rate. Retrospective studies have documented a survival rate of only 70 to 80 percent in dogs treated with aggressive medical and surgical management. In this project, researchers from Tufts University are developing scoring scales that will help veterinarians accurately assess the prognosis for dogs that develop bloat. So far, 13 dogs have enrolled in the study and preliminary data suggests that hypercoagulation appears to be common in all dogs with GDV, with less severely affected dogs having a more rapid return to normal coagulation values. Researchers are hopeful that monitoring conditions affecting the blood's ability to coagulate will be a valuable tool in early identification of the more severely affected GDV cases. Researchers continue to assess other variables, including the role of blood thinner therapy and cardiac dysfunction. They are also evaluating the use of a blood test and a continuous EKG to look for signs of heart problems, which are also common in dogs with bloat. Knowing which dogs have an increased risk for a poor outcome (death or a prolonged hospital stay) from bloat is vitally important so that hospitals and clinicians can identify those animals in need of more aggressive care. Additionally, having better prognostic tools will allow researchers to design clinical trials to test new therapies and treatments.

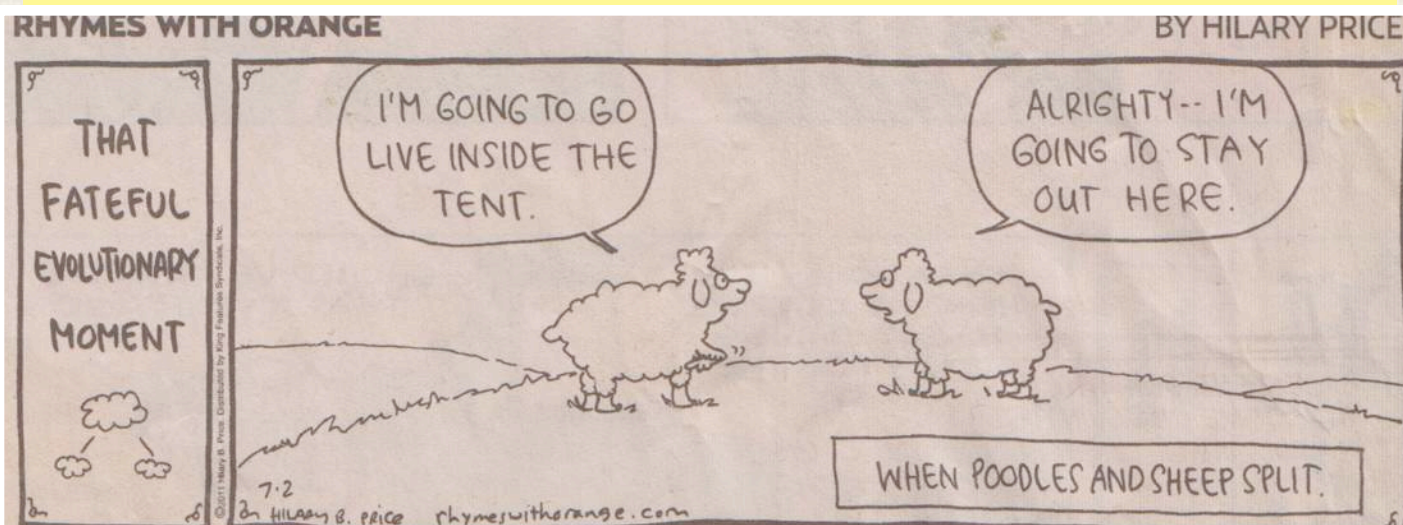
Vaccination protocols have been updated to 2011. (AAHA)

<<https://www.aahanet.org/PublicDocuments/CanineVaccineGuidelines.pdf>>

(42 pages!!) submitted by MaryJane Weir

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**Submitted by PCC & VIP member Renee Koch**





## MEMBER TO MEMBER

" Hi Kim,

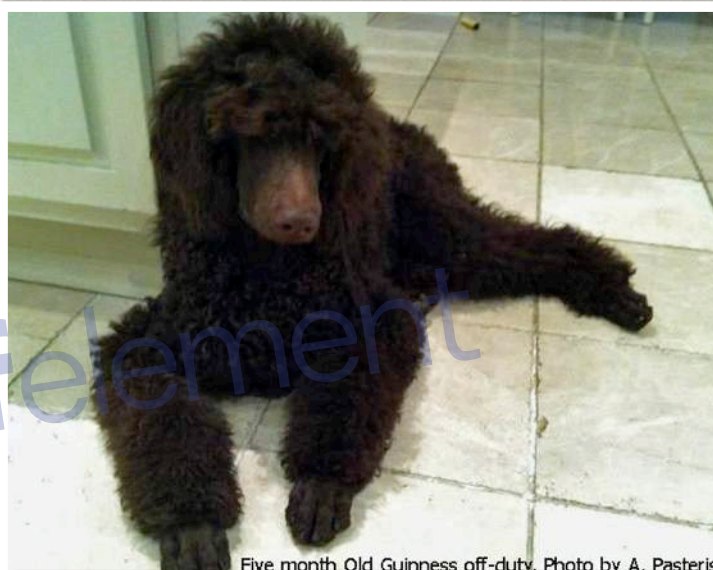
Just an fyi... Guinness helped catch a car thief in red handed. This morning at 2 AM someone attempted to steal the neighbour's car, Guinness heard something suspicious and started barking (which he NEVER does at night). Finding it somewhat bizarre, Michael and I got up and went to see Guinness. Michael looked outside and saw what was transpiring, called the police and although the thief managed to get away with the car, it was found en route! Hats off to our our little watchdog! - Alex "

Above is the text of an email I received about one of Ch BPIG Glicks Midsummer Night Nala RN TPOC's puppy Glicks Midsummer DayDream (pictured below, call name Guinness); from his foster mom on his four month birthday in December- what a boy! She tells me he almost never barks. - submitted by L. K. Glickman [Glicks Standard Poodles](#), Montréal, Québec

Would you like to learn more about the versatility of the poodle breed (all sizes)? A truly wonderful resource is the VIP website; and joining as a member gives you access to the vast knowledge of other members.

Find out more at:

[Versatility In Poodles](#)



Five month Old Guinness off-duty. Photo by A. Pasteris



"Splash" Glicks Midsummer Rain, 11 weeks, with a grouse wing photo credit C. Muller

Future Versatile poodle! Eleven week old "Splash" (Glicks Midsummer Rain) is learning to how to be a hunting dog  
- swimming & retrieving a grouse wing  
submitted by L. K. Glickman  
[Glicks Standard Poodles](#), Montréal, Québec

## Top 10 reasons your pets haircut cost more than ours:

- 1. Your hairdresser only washes and cuts the hair on your head.
- 2. You don't go 6-8 weeks without brushing or washing your hair.
- 3. Your hairdresser doesn't remove the boogies from your eyes.
- 4. You don't roll in nasty things before seeing your hairdresser.
- 5. Your hairdresser doesn't wash and clean your rear end!
- 6. You sit still for your hairdresser.
- 7. Your haircut doesn't include a manicure or pedicure.
- 8. Your hairdresser doesn't give you a sanitary trim.
- 9. You don't try to bite or scratch your hairdresser.
- 10. The likelihood of you pooping or peeing on your hairdresser is pretty slim.

Article on Assumptions about lost pets, link shared by Janis Morrison Bates:

<http://lostdogsofwisconsin.org/2012/02/19/assumptions-usually-lead-us-down-the-wrong-path/>



The above cartoons are about the poodles Sidney and Jyah. I have reproduced them here and wish to credit Charlene Dunlop, the artist and writer: [http://www.caninehorizons.com/Website\\_Index.html](http://www.caninehorizons.com/Website_Index.html)

Did you know that our WEBMASTER Julia Wooster and our VERSATILITY CHAIR Vivienne Swarbreck made a fantastic slide show of member's versatile poodles on our website? [www.poodleclubcanada.com](http://www.poodleclubcanada.com) !



# MEMBER'S ADVERTISEMENTS

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## **The Poodle Farm**

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**[www.thepoodlefarm.com](http://www.thepoodlefarm.com)**

### Upcoming CARO Rally-O Trials

Indoors Heated, Artificial Turf-1 ring 50 x 50

25<sup>th</sup> CARO Rally-O Trial Sunday Feb 26<sup>th</sup>, 2012 - Judges: D. DaCosta/Bonnie Christie

26<sup>th</sup> CARO Rally-O Trial Sunday Mar 18<sup>th</sup>, 2012 - Judges: Debby DaCosta/TBD

27<sup>th</sup> /28<sup>th</sup> CARO Rally-O Trial Apr 28<sup>th</sup> & 29<sup>th</sup>, 2012 - Judges: Jeanne Shaw/Anthea Young Miller

29<sup>th</sup> CARO Rally-O Trial Sunday June 10<sup>th</sup>, 2012 - Judges: Alison Litfin/D. DaCosta

30<sup>th</sup> CARO Rally-O Trial Sunday July 15<sup>th</sup>, 2012 - Judge: Debby DaCosta

31<sup>st</sup> CARO Rally-O Trial Sunday Aug 12<sup>th</sup>, 2012 - Judge: Debby DaCosta/TBD

32<sup>nd</sup> CARO Rally-O Trial Sunday Sept 23<sup>rd</sup>, 2012 - Judge: D. DaCosta/Kelly Morrow

33<sup>rd</sup> CARO Rally-O Trial Sunday Oct 21<sup>st</sup>, 2012 - Judges: D. DaCosta/Lorraine Purnell

34<sup>th</sup> CARO Rally-O Trial Sunday Nov 18<sup>th</sup>, 2012 - Judges: Debby DaCosta/TBD

### **CARO Annual General Meeting 2012 - 7pm April 28<sup>th</sup> Travel Lodge Simcoe**

**JUDGES SEMINAR - April 27<sup>th</sup> 2012**

9 a.m. to 12 p.m. - Novice through Versatility

1 p.m. to 4 p.m. - Working and Working Proficiency Test

Judges attending - no charge. All others \$25.00

Two days of trials on April 28<sup>th</sup> and 29<sup>th</sup> as listed above.

### **In the Works, Pending Approval!**

**CKC Agility Trial Friday April 13<sup>th</sup>, 2012**

**CKC Rally & Obedience Trial Nov. 9/10/11, 2012**

**Ongoing Classes, Obedience, Rally, Agility & Freestyle**

**See website for full details: [www.thepoodlefarm.com](http://www.thepoodlefarm.com)**