



# United Shelties Magazine



*Jennie*  
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**Editorial note:**

In this issue you will find some historical correspondence. Mistakes in spelling are not corrected because we wanted the correspondence as authentic as possible.

Please keep in mind that English is not the native tongue of the majority of the correspondents. Style of writing and grammar may differ from what you are used to.

Special thanks to Pat Ferrell for historical correspondence and information.

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I must apologise..... One month later because of our moving to Portugal. It just happens, just before you go the septic tank goes broken and all things come at once. Puppies need good homes, Rabies vaccinations, de-worming you name it.

But here it is, the second issue of the magazine. Nice photos and informative articles from all over the globe.

It was a bit of a stress job this time because things in Portugal are different from what we are used to. One thing, the main thing in this case, was the Internet connection. Possible to connect but it takes time.

However.....enjoy!

Charles Feijen, Portugal



## “Discover Dogs” at CRUFTS



*Crufts* dog show is a spectacular show which lasts for four days early each year. The Venue over the last few years has been the large NEC (National Exhibition Centre) near Birmingham in the UK.

To the general public, Crufts is THE place to go to look at the wide variety of dogs registered by the UK Kennel Club. Many of the general public go there to choose a suitable breed of dog for their family-BUT- many don't realize that Crufts is split into daily Groups, and the particular breed of dog they hope to see may not be being exhibited at the show on the day they attend.

So, twelve years ago, the Kennel Club came up with the marvellous Idea of having a section of the venue where a couple of dogs from every single of the 190 or so breeds recognised by the UK Kennel Club could be displayed to the general public for the whole of the four days. This area of the show was named 'DISCOVER DOGS'

We were delighted to be asked to represent Shelties for one of the days at the very first 'Discover Dogs' at Crufts. At first it was 'Benched', rows of show benches with one partitioned section for each breed.

We sat on a camp chair at the front of the bench and chatted to hundreds of people who walked along those rows of benches, some wanting their children to stroke the dog, which they were able to do. But only a couple of people could actually get close to the dog and see it properly at any one time, and it soon became clear that more space was needed. So-It was not long before a whole section of the venue was given up to rows and rows of 'Booths'. These were grouped in the various breed Groups, with one booth for each breed of dog. This gave us a lot more space as we could put a grooming table at the front so more people could see and fuss the dogs, and we were able to chat to more people.

Rosemary Seys organized those early Sheltie Booths, (and a very good job she did too, taking pride in every aspect of it). In 1999, Tony Bridge took over the job- which had now grown to also include the organizing of a separate 'Discover Dogs' held in London each Autumn.

Then, in 2003, Doreen Greenhill took on the task of organizing the Crufts 'Discover Dogs', while Mylee Thomas managed the London one each Autumn.

At Crufts, Volunteers work on a half day 'shift' system with about sixteen Sheltie owner volunteers and their dogs in all, covering the whole four days.



The first Booth was decorated in green with pictures of top Shelties of the time adorning the sides. Grooming equipment was on display and a list of sheltie clubs and information about the breed was available to anyone interested. We also have the privilege on many days to be able to show off spinning and knitting of the Sheltie fur, spun in the booth by Pauline Batten-Jones. Fascinating to watch.

I dare say that all the volunteers over the years have many interesting stories to tell from their half days in the booth. Representing the breed with a Sheltie you are proud of is certainly a very satisfying and interesting job to do.

My own favourite memory was from one of the early years, when the first dog we took to represent the breed made us especially proud when he, from the grooming table- spotted a handicapped child in a wheelchair through the crowd. The boy's carer could not get the wheelchair near to the booth as it was very crowded all around the front. But the dog jumped down from the table and was sat by the boy's wheelchair before we could blink an eye.

The dog very carefully got onto the wheelchair seat, beside the boy, and the boy hugged and cuddled the dog with tears streaming down his face.

The carer said that- that had been the boy's dream that day- to hold a Sheltie (and Shelties were not being exhibited at the show that day). The boy was not the only one shedding a tear at that moment! His carer, several members of the public, and I had the tissues out!

So- when you next visit Crufts, make a point to go to the 'Discover Dogs' section, not just to see a Sheltie, but every breed in this country, and maybe a magical moment !.



Thanks go to Tony Bridge for sending me additional information, and for the Photo showing Audrey Bridge and Val Winfield in the Sheltie Booth.

Jan Grice.  
UK

For information about CRUFTS please visit:  
<http://www.the-kennel-club.org.uk/crufts/cruftsframe.asp>

Oct.17,1924 "The Dog World" Judge W.W. Stansfield



Specks of Mountfort won, often reported on of late. Saunders' Advance, not in full coat, lovely type and nice size. Miss Thynne's Eltham Park Perfection has much character in head and ears, and a nice type body. Open Bitches were a lovely group. Cox's Winstonian Pixie had a field day, went bang through her classes to Certificate. I like her immensely if you forgive a slight roundness in skull she is a perfect miniature Collie, the best boned one in the show, of lovely sable and white colour, smart ears, a really good eye and expression, and last but not least, she stands on sound legs and feet, and can move with freedom; Caird's Chestnut Lasie just scores over the winner in length of skull and flatness, but loses in eye, legs, feet and movement, she is a really nice one that was unlucky to meet one such as Pixie. Thynne's Lady Park is one not easy to pass, has pronounced type. Limit Dog or Bitch: Repeat Junior, Winstonian Pixie, Bowring's Larkbear Pikelet, a tricolour, with every promise of maturing into a top-notch, being only 7 1/2 months old, Godard's Aberlady Wendy, another much on the lines of Pikelet in every way but is a shade longer in back. Wm. W. Stansfield.

SHETLAND SHEEPDOGS - "Few people know the history of that beautiful sable and white bitch, Lady Park, the property of Miss Beryl Thynne. A couple of years ago this little Sheltie won her first certificate for her breeder, Mr. Saunders at the Kensington Canine Society Ch. show, after which she was purchased to go to U.S.A., and left by the S.S. Aquitania, but the balance of English gold was too tempting an offer for her, after which she was brought to Scotland for quarantine, but the S. S. Bengarrie. She looks none the worse for her two trips across the Atlantic."



Shetland Sheepdog Shearings - "Scotland has a decided grievance against a "Shearing" remark last week, which stated that Ch. Specks of Mountfort is an "English bred" dog. Specks was bred in Mr. D. MacGregor's kennel in Edinburgh, where Specks' dam, Ko Ko, still is; while Specks' sire, Rufus of Mountfort is in Aberdeen. Both the Met. and Exxex winners were therefore Scottish-bred. We believe that the only other Shelties out of Ko Ko are with one exception, in MacGregor's stud; the exception, a bitch, went to France about a month ago.

Some little time ago, Mr. Rae, of the Dondy kennels, presented a solid silver cup to the English Shetland Sheepdog Club to be known as the Shetland Queen trophy, to be competed for at two championship shows in England and the same in Scotland. Now he has decided to present to the holder of the cup a beautiful enlarged photograph of the trophy as a memento of the win. Mr. Rae, following his advertisements in this paper, has had a buying raid on his Shelties, and many have gone to new homes in Scotland and England.



By winning his sixth challenge certificate, at Alexandra Palace show, Miss Ellen P. Humphires' Ch. Specks of Mountfort has now won more 1st prizes probably than any Sheltie yet benches, and will not again be entered at a championship show."

## Finnish Sheltie Club Show



*The* Finnish Sheltie Club arranged Sheltie Speciality Show in Kuopio on August 4th. The judge was invited from Australia; she was Julia Soltoggio of kennel Sunland. As the entry of 158 shelties was too big for one judge, two more judges were invited and so Rodi Hübenthal from Sweden took the pups and his wife Wera Hübenthal the veterans, this leaving still 110 exhibits for Julia to judge. The really hot weather surely did not make her job any easier!

### PUPPIES

Puppies were divided in two classes according to age, 5-7 months and 7-9 months. Four baby puppy dogs were present, and the class winner was Amorosan Iikka (Moorwood Handsome Trouper x Amorosan Ensi-Lempi) ow. Maria Lindholm & Joonas Penttinen. He was the only one who got Prize of Honour.

In bigger puppy dogs with eight entries the best was Logan Isle Time To Dream (Homespun Dream Weaver x Carmylie Rainier Prelude To Time) ow. Maarit Alppinen, second Moorwood Very Attractive (Grandgables A Showy Fellow x Moorwood Orange Bonnet) ow. Nina Peltomaa and third Helskon Zorbas (Helskon Kaleva x Blenmerrow Winter Romance) ow. Seija & Taru Ohtonen. These three got Prize of Honours.

Best male puppy was **Logan Isle Time To Dream**.

Smaller bitch puppy class had eight entries. The judge awarded two Prize of Honours and the winner was Päivänpaisteen Helinä Keiju (Snowglow's Jailhouse Rock x White Coastal Little Madonna) ow. Maiju Puumalainen & Minna Hämäläinen and second was Amorosan Impi (Moorwood Handsome Trouper x Amorosan Ensi-Lempi) ow. Arja & Asta Luukkonen,

There were seven in the bigger puppy bitch class. Only two got Prize of Honour and first was Helskon Zarah (Helskon Kaleva x Blenmerrow Winter Romance) ow. Seija Ohtonen and second Moorwood Caribbean Blue Lovestory (Grandgables Say It Again Sam x Moorwood Caribbean Blue Heather) ow. Kirsti Immonen.

Best bitch puppy was **Päivänpaisteen Helinä Keiju**.



Finally the judge selected Best of Breed Puppy. Best he liked the male puppy **Logan Isle Time To Dream** (left on photo). Thus **Päivänpaisteen Helinä Keiju** was BOS-puppy.

## VETERANS

In the next ring Wera Hübenthal was judging the veretans. There were three veteran boys present. Only one was graded excellent and so Int & Nord & Fin & S & Est & N & Dk Ch SW-02,-03 Lundecock's Zany From Sweden (Reubicia Blue Flame At Ruscombe x Gordon Bell Mistral Wind) ow. Anne Grönholm won this class. Fin Ch Snowglow's Zinger was second and Int & NI & Can & Lux & SA Ch Faradale Frisbee For Grandgables was third.

Seven of the 13 veteran bitches were graded Excellent, best bitch veteran was Fin Ch Lemmikkipolun Jasmiini (Candlebark Blue Movie x Ketränoron Jade) ow. Tuula Vesala, second Fin Ch EuVW-06 Peltsun Rami-Disbaby (Riishill's Riis-Ramial x Peltsun Dissy) ow. Tuulikki & Kirsi Peltoniemi, third Fin Ch Silimen Tarzanin Helmi (Silimen Blue Tarzan x Silimen Liekehtivä Liia) ow. Sirkka-Liisa Metso and fourth was Lemmikkipolun Kuurankukka (Cadinan Rondo x Mistelin Gingerpop) ow. Tuula Vesala.



Best of Breed veteran was **Int & Nord & Fin & S & Est & N & Dk Ch SW-02,-03 Lundecock's Zany From Sweden** (right on photo) and **Fin Ch Lemmikkipolun Jasmiini** was BOS-veteran.

## OTHER CLASSES

In the main ring Julia Soltoggio started with junior males. The class had 12 entries, but none was graded excellent. First was Yazina's Micky Maddox, second Deep Illusion's Keen On Elvis, third Minitiimin Shine On High and fourth Moorwood Caribbean Blue Trend.

Next the five intermediate dogs entered the ring, but the judge's strict line continued and Very Good was the best grading also in this class. Winner was JW-05 Hawser Meadow's Hazelnut Cracker and second Taikarannan Aaron.

In open class there were 13 entries. In this class one dog was graded Excellent and two Very Good. The winner was Shadowmist Artistic Future (Moorwood Future Destiny x Mei Dan Tahvolan Tytti) ow. Leena Partinen. Second was Ketrin's Original and third Snowglow's Jailhouse Rock.

Three of the eight champion boys were graded Excellent. Best was Fin Ch Windcrest Flying Scotsman (Moorwood Jackaroo At Heart x Wincrest Scottish Passion) ow. Esteri Lähderanta, second Int & Fin & Est & S & N & DK & Pol & Ltu & Lv Ch EuW-00 EuW-03 W-04 Brilyn Leading Ways (Tegwell Wild Ways At Sandwich x Brilyn Gold Connaction) ow. Marita Axi third Fin Ch Helskon Kaleva (Marnham Montanner x Willowtarn Taffeta) ow. Seija Ohtonen. Fin Ch Lemmikkipolun Jaden Aarre was fourth.

In Best Dog competition there were four males from Julia's ring and one from the veteran ring. **Fin Ch Windcrest Flying Scotsman** pleased the judge most, second best dog was **Int & Fin & Est & S & N & DK & Pol & Ltu & Lv Ch EuW-00 EuW-03 W-04 Brilyn Leading Ways**, third **Shadowmist Artistic Future** and fourth **Fin Ch Helskon Kaleva**. Shadowmist Artistic Future won the dog certificate. As the veteran winner was already a champion, the dog reserve certificate was not awarded at all.

After the dogs had been judged, the junior bitch class entered the ring. There were 22 entries in it. Three were graded Excellent and the winner of this class was Minitiimin Quest For Glory (Grandgables A Showy Fellow x Helskon Olga) ow. Miina Lukkari, second was Dawnville All In Over The Top (Grandgables Dressed To Impress x Dawnville Naughty By Nature) ow. Aki & Pauliina Järvelä and third Deep Illusion's Kangaroo (Faradale Frisbee For Grandgables x Deep Illusion's Fancy Curve) ow. Kirsti Immonen. Fourth was Sunsweet Ain't No Saint.

In bitch intermediate class there were five entries, and none was graded excellent. First was Carmylie Playtime At Kapalakopla, second Nord JW-05 Zaza's Golden Daylight ja third JW-05 Paimenneidon Milla Magia.

The bitch open class was really big as 31 bitches entered the ring! But the judge kept her strict line and graded only four excellent. Class winner was Dawnville Wanna Impress (Grandgables Dressed To Impress x Dawnville Naughty By Nature) ow. Aki & Pauliina Järvelä, second was Shadowmist Alluring Future (Moorwood Future Destiny x Mei Dan Tahvolan Tytti) ow. Leena Kokko & Anu Lauos, third Grandgables On Angel's Wings (Apple Acres Expedition x Fantasia Pure Platinum) ow. Päivi Nissinen and fourth Susadan Mina Mystica (American Express Of Swansea x Susadan Hurvitellen) ow. Tarja Nevalainen.

Out of the nine beauties in the bitch champion class five got Excellent. Best was Fin Ch Blenmerrow Winter Romance (Evad Sommer Shadow x Blenmerrow Miranda At Willowgarth) ow. Seija & Taru Ohtonen, second Fin & Est & Ltu Ch Taimitarhan Emmanuela (Eastdale Try To Remember x Bridemoor's Sun Of Baltica) ow. Pia Rajala, third Fin & N Ch Peltsun Diz-Rosegarden (Puksin Reipas x Peltsun Rami-Disbaby) ow. Sinikka Kultala and fourth Fin Ch Snowglow's Just A Dream (American Express Of Swansea x Snowglow's Dream Come True) ow. Päivi Nissinen.

In the Best Bitch competition there were 11 bitches from Julia's ring and four from the veteran ring. Most the judge liked the junior bitch **Minitimin Quest For Glory**, who also got the bitch certificate. Second best bitch was **Fin Ch Blenmerrow Winter Romance**, third **Dawnville Wanna Impress**, who also got the reserve certificate. **Shadowmist Alluring Future** was fourth best bitch.

Finally it was time for Best of Breed competition. Out of these two beautiful shelties the judge chose the champion male **Fin Ch Windcrest Flying Scotsman** (right on photo) as best of this speciality show and **Minitimin Quest For Glory** was Best of Opposite Sex.



There were eight breeder's classes entered, but due to the strict judging (in Finland the dogs in Breeder's and Progeny classes must have been graded at least Very Good in this show) only two breeders were able to present their groups. The winner was Kennel Lemmikipolun, owner Tuula Vesala. This group got Prize of Honour.

Out of four entered Progeny groups two studs were able to present their offspring. Both were awarded Prize of Honour and the winner was Int & NI & Can & Lux & SA Ch Faradale Frisbee For Grandgables ow. Marcella Koenen and second Fin Ch TK 1 American Express Of Swansea ow. Hilppa Järvinen.

Hilppa Järvinen



## November 12 & 13 1924.

Birmingham Championship Show, Mr. Graham Clark Judge

“Shetland Sheepdogs were just a fair entry. Winstonian Pixed followed up her Edinburgh success by going through her classes to championship; she was put down fit and well handled. Walesby Species owns a head of good length and shape, fair ears, eyes, and expression; he is rather thin in coat, and wants more body. Le Fosse, a neat-headed tricolour, good ears, shaply body, and a nice class of coat. Limit: Kilravock Nettle is a fair-headed one, with nice eyes and expression; fails a litte in ears and wants body and coat. Chestnut Lassies, an old favourite, probably the best type of the lot; she was shown rather fat; still, we thought she might have been higher up. Lady Park, another good-typed one handicapped by rather low ear carriage, Junior Dogs: Eltham Park Perfection came into 2nd place, he owns a shapely body, good class of coat, and a fair type of head; fails a little in expression, and a smaller ear would be to his advantage. Special Limit: Holly of Greyhill, a fair-bodied, sable and white, he has a flat skull and a head of nice balance, fails in ears and expression. Willie Winkie, a small fair-coated one; neat head, nice eyes and expression; fials a little in ears. The well-known Primus came out in Open: not just in his best bib and tucker. Mis Thynne wond Brace and Team, Winstonian Pixie won the bitch certificate, that for dogs going to Walesby Species.

Apr. 28 & 29, AYR Championship Show, Mr. J. G. Saunders, Judge

“Shetland Sheepdogs were an excellent turnout and attracted a deal of attention. Puppy-Dogs: Eltham Park Erling, a typical black tan and white, lovely colour and quality, ideal size, with very nice head and small ears, capital expression, legs and feet. Bobby Dazzler, tricolour of quality, very nice head, ears, body legs, and feet. Dondy Belshazzar, sable and white, real good head and Collie expression, nice ears, good body, legs and feet, nice texture of coat. Reverend Bawbie, good coloured sable and white, on good lines, but not so sweet in head. Earnest Ronnie, typical sable, with capital body and stern, good legs and feet, fair good head. Limit brought out a new face in Chestnut Bud, which afterwards secured the challenge certificate; he is a youngster of outstanding merit, a truly wonderful head and expression; ears perhaps on the big side, but carried perfectly; extra good body, and moves well; not just in full coat yet, but is one of the best young dogs we have seen. Farburn Advance, sable, teeming with quality and character, good class of head, nice coat, and moves well. Kilravock Nettle, a small neat sable and white of pleasing outline, grand head and expression, nice ears, good stern and condition. Fair Maid of Mounfort, nice head and ears good body but not just in coat. Tibby Meg, a good-bodied sable, showing a lot of character, but just a trifle heavy in ears. Dondy Coila, sable and white, excellent head and outline, but was very broken in coat. Redbraes Beauty is a sweet sable and white, wants bit more time. No No Nanette was the new face in Puppy Bitch, a very sound tricolour, with good head and expression, neat ears and well carried, but not ready. Primrose, a black and tan, very nice stamp of head, good expression, very nice body, but not in coat.



May 19, Ranelagh Championship Show

“Eltham Park Erling, a very nice tricolour, the right size, beautiful legs and feet, body and coat, good front, sweet head and ears, and correct expression, sound mover. Fair Maid of Mountfort, a sweet golden-sable bitch puppy, nice type of head, good eyes, fair ears; not in her best coat today. Johanna of Paxton, a very neat sable puppy, good ears and in fair coat; rather unmatured. Doran of Sumburgh, a black and white, fair head, well-placed ears, a little round in eye, too much stop, good mover.



Novice: Eltham Park Ellaline, a very sweet headed sable and white bitch, lovely type of head, grand body, legs and feet; wants a bit more body coat. Eltham Park Tisa, fair head, not the best of ear carriage, and carried her tail a bit gay. Farburn Advance a beautiful type of Miniature Collie, lovely body coat and form; lost in expression to winner. Woolpits Squire Zev, a rather raw tricolour, in fair coat and form. Kilravock Nettle, a very sweet little sable bitch, with really lovely outlook; put down in good form, and a grand mover. Eltham Park Gipsy, the well-known black and tan, nice head, good eyes and ears, and in grand body form; not so sweet in expression as those above. Farburn Olive, nice body, a bit heavy in skull, good mover.



Holly of Greyhill, sable and white, nice body and coat, and not very sound behind on the day. The dog certificate went to Eltham Park Erling and that for bitches to Kilravock Nettle



## Irish News & Views



*Hi* folks,

I read with great interest the first two articles in the last issue – FCD & the search for the ‘perfect’ Sheltie. The topic of DNA, genetic testing and (query) inherited diseases has generated much discussion in the recent past. As a slight occupational hazard, I have been gathering information on breed health in Shetland Sheepdogs for quite some time. This has produced some interesting and unexpected results, which has prompted the following suggestion...

Unfortunately, I have been requested to hold the majority of information in confidence, which largely limits the usefulness to my own personal knowledge for the near future. I’m interested in opinions from Sheltie enthusiasts regarding setting up a more informative scheme via the web where information can be held offline / privately and securely / viewed-by-all / viewed-by-registered users / open only to the submitter & database administrator / submitted anonymously or directly.

Bearing in mind that I have absolutely no interest in witch-hunts, nor will I tolerate anything remotely similar, I am open to suggestions and would appreciate any and all help or advice with this initiative. While I appreciate that many wary enthusiasts are not fully informed about genetics, surely anything we can do to positively highlight emerging difficulties, and promote good health and temperament should be paramount? Anyone involved will testify that information I hold confidentially goes no further, but this sustainable initiative would provide an ongoing overview, whether information is identifiable or anonymous, anecdotal or scientific. I’m keen to facilitate the collation of health and colour information but this resource will be more informative with international cooperation. Please let me know what you think via the email link below. Regardless, the expertise I’ve gained is freely available if it can benefit our truly outstanding dogs ☺

Enough of my palaver...to some show results. Shelties have done well in Ireland recently, winning many pastoral group (PG) awards at Irish Championship shows over our summer. In particular:

- We started the summer with a great day at the Belgian Shepherd show on 3<sup>rd</sup> June. McDade’s **Ardlyn Morning Star** (Bred by Exh, 30/06/05, Esstremere Tri for a Star x Ardlyn Blue Jade) won the puppy PG, with Kendrick’s **Glenawind Flash Gordon** (Bred by Crowley, 06/09/97, Rivvalee Prince of Scots x Rochalarlane Dawn at Glenawind) winning the Veteran PG and Robinson’s **Seavall Saran for Greenan** (Bred by Hardman & Robinson, 17/03/04, GB Ch Shelridge Summerspell x Seavall Silk) being awarded PG2 in the main group. The judge was Mr J Anderson (Eternity’s) from Sweden.
- Liz & Willie Robinson’s **Seavall Saran for Greenan** has done them proud recently. Patrick has also taken PG1 at Dundalk and District Canine Club on 22<sup>nd</sup> July 2006, PG2 at Swords and District Canine Society on 16<sup>th</sup> June and PG3 at Bangor and North Down Canine Club on 5<sup>th</sup> August.
- Johnny Anderson’s **Int GB Swe Fin Est Ch Lundecoaks Xit from Hell** (Bred by Exh, 07/05/01, Yosemite Following Star x Romungen’s Naughty but Nice) also achieved several placings with PG1 at Irish Ladies Kennel Association on 2<sup>nd</sup> July,

PG2 at Déise Canine Club on 25<sup>th</sup> June and PG3 at Hibernian All Breed Dog Club on 20<sup>th</sup> May.

- Emillio Castillo's homebred bitch **Navarrem Summer Nights (An Ch '04)** (Bred by Exh, 16/07/03, Ch & Ir Ch Brilyn Pick Pocket (An Ch '02) x Fosters Delight of Navarrem) took home PG4 at Bray and District Canine Society on 1<sup>st</sup> July
- Cummins' **Karyshanty Mighty Spirit** (Bred by McDonagh, 12/12/02, Karyshanty Irish Ghost x Kilcarewood Dainty Damsel) went PG3 at Sligo and District Canine Club on 16<sup>th</sup> July 2006.
- A visitor to our shores took the group placing at Dun Laoghaire Canine Society show on 6<sup>th</sup> August. Mylee Thomas' **GB Ch Myter Reach for the Moon** (Bred by Exh, 04/07/00, Penrave Phylistar x Myter Almost an Angel) went home with PG3 and Damien McDonald's **Fearnach Lady in Blue** (Bred by Exh, 20/08/05, Ir Ch Longrange Legally Blue x Fearnach Black Magic) was awarded Puppy PG4 at just shy of 1 year old. I believe Myter Reach for the Moon was also awarded PG4 at South Tipperary Canine Club show.
- At Limerick at District Canine Club, a Scottish visitor made their appearance in the group ring with Leanda Scott's veteran **GB Ch Degallo Blonde Babe (ShCM)** (Bred by Scott, 19/10/97, GB Ch Mohnesee the Illusionist x Degallo Shimera) winning PG3.

For one last piece of show news...At the start of June, it was formally released that the Irish Kennel Club are hosting the European Winners Show in 2009. The show is to be held at the Royal Dublin Society's Showgrounds (the RDS, where previous visitors may remember our St Patrick's Day show being held) with our current IKC, purpose-built, national show centre at Cloghran being used as the event village!

As always, visitors to our shores are assured of a warm welcome and traditional Irish hospitality. Please let me know if you would like any particular topics covered & feel free to contact me ([a.j.mcknight@lineone.net](mailto:a.j.mcknight@lineone.net)) with Irish ideas, news or results that you would like included within this section.

Best Wishes,  
AJ

*Incidentally, if anyone wonders whether I'm competent to initiate, maintain and analyse such a breed health scheme...I've honours degrees in Molecular Biology, Biochemistry & Genetics from the University of Aberdeen (Scotland) with a doctorate in Molecular Medicine from Queen's University of Belfast (Northern Ireland) plus many post-graduate qualifications in Computer Science / Computational Biology / Bioinformatics from the University of Manchester and the University of Leeds (England), not to mention a few awards in Genetic Epidemiology from Universities in the USA and Europe. I believe this gives me a fairly unique perspective in Shelties!*

## SHETLAND SHEEPDOGS AND HERDING

-- by Linda Rorem



**The** Shetland Sheepdog was developed from the small farm dogs of the Shetland Islands, descending from dogs similar to the Icelandic Sheepdog brought by Viking settlers and from working collies later brought from Scotland, with some crosses to the early show Collie when the Sheltie began to be developed as a show dog. While the modern Shetland Sheepdog has been primarily a show dog and companion, numerous Shelties continue to show herding ability when given the opportunity.

Accounts of working dogs on the islands mention such jobs as keeping the free-ranging livestock out of the area just around the farmstead; helping round up sheep, cattle, ponies, poultry; serving as watch dogs; and even being left out on an islet to watch over a flock of sheep, apparently to give protection from birds of prey (some Shelties still show a strong interest in things in the air -- birds and even airplanes!). A long-time practice on the islands was for most of the sheep to be left essentially to run wild, with roundups taking place a couple of times a year. The sheep in the common flocks belonged to different owners, so the whole community took part in the roundup. The dogs would accompany their owners, help search out and gather sheep, and if a particular sheep tried to escape, go after it and return it to the flock.

In other areas of Great Britain and in North America, Shetland Sheepdogs have done the work of general-purpose farm dogs, tending sheep and other livestock, the tasks varying according to the needs of the farms and ranches where they lived. From early in the 20<sup>th</sup> century comes an account of a Sheltie who -- as has been the case with many -- found a job that needed doing. Croxton Smith, in *Everyman's Book of the Dog* (1910), relates:

"When Shetland Collies were first talked about I sought some information from Mr. Hector Whitehead, of Kingussie, who sent me the photograph of a dog weighing only 9 lb. In describing their characteristics he said: 'They will clear a garden of hens by rounding them up and putting them into their run as scientifically as a Sheepdog would do sheep. In fact, to see "Olafssen" slouching along at my heels reminds every one of a Collie after a hard day's work. My hens live in a grass run, and get out into the vegetables sometimes. When they do "Olafssen" gets to work and drives them all into the corner where the gate is, then lies down and waits for some one to come along who will open the gate.'"

Similar accounts of working Shelties have appeared over the years, and some Shelties continue to work as practical farm and ranch dogs (most often in North America; in Shetland itself, as in most parts of Britain, the working dogs today are generally Border Collies or dogs of Border Collie type). As just one example, an acquaintance told me about seeing a large



flock of sheep being moved through a little town in rural California. She paused a moment to catch a glimpse of the dog which she knew would soon appear, and rather than the Border Collie or Australian Shepherd she was expecting, she saw a Sheltie moving the flock along.

In recent years an interest has developed in herding trials and similar activities aimed at preserving and evaluating the natural abilities of working breeds. Owners of Shelties have been supportive of these developments, with many Shelties taking part. In North America there are programs which offer herding titles such as those of the Australian Shepherd Club of America (which allows all breeds to participate), the American Herding Breed Association (open to all breeds), and the American Kennel Club and Canadian Kennel Club (open to dogs registered with those registries), as well as a number of trials held by other organizations that provide competition with prizes rather than titles. A variety of trial courses are offered, with classes on sheep, goats, cattle, ducks, geese, and sometimes even turkeys. Shelties, true to their heritage as an all-round farm dog, have proved adept at handling a wide range of animals. Shelties have worked successfully in all the programs and on all the courses. Particularly suited to them are the ranch/farm courses -- ASCA, AHBA and the CKC have such courses, and the traditional French trials are also of this type -- that involve working larger groups of animals over a task-oriented course that varies according to the location where it is being held. These courses, with their emphasis on practical work and working in a partnership, fit well with the natural tendencies of the Sheltie.



Herding instinct is largely inherited; it must be there to be shaped, although the dog's experiences can have a great impact.

Shelties can be impressionable dogs, with early experiences having a long-lasting effect. Some, if only first introduced to stock at several years of age, may show bits and pieces of herding behaviors but not see the livestock as something "herdable."

Thus, the dog that is said to "herd the cat at home" may not end up working sheep (and cat-herding trials are not a viable proposition!). It is not uncommon for an older Sheltie to require a few experiences with stock for the instinct to surface. Other Shelties, however, will start right in at any age. In addition to the natural desire to work with and control livestock, the herding dog also needs to have a willingness to work with their human partner. A stable, confident temperament and sound body are important.

Thus, the dog that is said to "herd the cat at

With regard to overall tendencies shown by Shelties introduced to stock work today, the great majority of those which show interest have an inclination to go around the stock, circling it, and most will fairly quickly begin to move the stock in relationship to the handler, although



this can be a very loose pattern at first with much swinging back and forth. Shelties by and large are "loose-eyed," close-run dogs, showing a free manner of moving, in contrast to the crouching, stalking, "strong eyed" approach characteristic of the Border collie. I've seen evidence of a certain degree of eye in a few, and some will more naturally get out wider when moving around the stock, but usually the dog will want to move in close, especially at first.

These tendencies are typical of breeds that generally worked larger groups or animals that were kept around the farmyard. While there is wide variety within the breed, overall the working tendencies of the Sheltie are similar to such breeds as the Australian Shepherd and Rough/Smooth Collie. I once had the opportunity to work with an Icelandic Sheepdog, and she worked very similarly to many Shelties I have seen.



Some Shelties like to use their voices (readiness to bark is common in loose-eyed dogs), although often dogs that bark a lot in the beginning will become quieter workers as

they gain experience. Others are quiet workers, and some will bark only when faced by a challenging animal. I've also seen barking in the form of arguing with the handler. One of my dogs for awhile would give a single yip when I sent her around the flock in a direction that was contrary to the one she wanted to take!

There are Shelties that are full of self-confidence and will readily face up to a stubborn animal, others that will hesitate if a sheep balks or stamps at them, and many gradations in between. The less-confident dogs will need support in learning how to deal with obstreperous animals, while the strong, pushy dog will need guidance in learning to apply the appropriate amount of pressure as needed.

In early training, it is important to know the dog's natural tendencies and to take them into consideration in training, while working on overall development and improvement. At higher levels, the dog should be able to do what is required by the situation. Many of the training techniques being used today have been used in a more widespread, systematic manner only in fairly recent times. In earlier times (and often still today) the training usually was of a somewhat haphazard, learn-as-one-does type. Over time, principles of training and techniques were developed and disseminated. Many of these techniques were first outlined by Border Collie trainers, but many of the elements are beneficial to other breeds in producing a well-rounded, well-trained herding dog. Adjustments will be made, however; stages of training may be different, particular emphases may be altered.

As with any breed, Shelties are very much individuals, and the way to approach training may vary from dog to dog and may also vary according to what is needed in the particular situation. In my own case, in general I will first work on gathering or fetching (the dog bringing the sheep toward the handler) with the goal of developing balance and the ability to cover and control the stock. It will depend on the individual dog at what point some particular aspect of training is introduced or practiced. In the case of a dog which has a strong gathering tendency, one is working with the dog's instinct and establishing control before the dog is asked to do work on command that is contrary to its natural inclinations; and in the case of the dog with less of a gathering tendency, it is important to encourage and preserve the gathering ability before going on to driving (moving the sheep away from the handler). If the gathering ability is not developed and the dog is encouraged instead to do a great deal of driving at the very beginning, it may lead to a deficiency in the ability to collect and control the stock and the dog may end up only pushing the animals with little influence on their direction of travel. On the other hand, with dogs that do have a strong tendency to gather, I may start training to drive sooner, because waiting longer may make it more difficult to teach driving.

As a general pattern for a training session, I like to start with something easy and familiar (basic fetching and balancing, perhaps), then work on something more difficult or challenging, then end with something easy again. The overall session shouldn't be too long, again depending on the dog, with several shorter sessions generally being better than one very long one. Along with sessions that are more particularly training sessions, I like to do practical work as much as possible. Shelties appreciate having a job to do, as opposed to repetitive drilling.



The naturally talented, self-confident, focused and willing dog should be sought out at every opportunity, greatly appreciated, and encouraged in breeding. But all dogs of course have greater and lesser talents, with areas of strength and areas needing improvement. In some cases a dog may fit only in a limited situation, in others it may have broader abilities. In any case, the focus and goal should always be on quality work and consideration for the animals.



The above can barely scratch the surface of the complexities involved. It is fascinating to see the development of a dog's skills as it gains experience. One characteristic I have seen in many Shelties and that I have appreciated in my own dogs is a sense of perspective. When there is a job to do, they are very eager to do it and will work hard and long. But when work time is over, they are perfectly happy to take it easy. Above all, Shelties want to be with you and work with you.

\* \* \* \* \*

*For more information about the Shetland Sheepdog as a herder, see:*

*Herding With the Shetland Sheepdog: A Pursuit in Working with Natural Instincts and Abilities -- <http://sheltiehomepage.mcf.com/herdingwithshelties.html>*

*Herding Characteristics of the Shetland Sheepdog – <http://www.assa.org/herdingchar.html>*

*General information about herding can be found on websites such as [www.herdingontheweb.com](http://www.herdingontheweb.com) and [www.stockdog.com](http://www.stockdog.com)*

First 3 photos © Linda Rorem  
Last 3 photos © Charles Feijen

## CHAMPIONSHIP SHOW OF BRITISH HERDING BREEDS IN AUSTRIA



Championshipshow in Austria 13. Aug. 2006

**Every** year in august the Club exhibition is held on different places at this occasion in Pinkafeld (Austria). This year the “Österr. Club für Britische Hütehunde” invites Mrs. Aaron to judge the Shelties. Mrs. Aaron is a famous judge and Sheltie breeder in Great Britain, her kennel is “Shelridge”, she is the breeder of the Crufts BOB Winner 2006 (and best bitch) CH Shelridge Sunshimmer JW. We were very proud, that she will come to us.

The day before Sunday it was always raining. And on Thursday was the terrible discovery of the terrorist activities on the London's Airport Heathrow.

But Mrs. Aaron took the plane to Austria and on Sunday : the rain goes away, sun was shining, only some clouds, so it was not too hot.

Mrs. Aaron was very friendly to the dogs and to the people, she was patient with us, but of course very rigorous to our dogs, she judged adhere strictly to the English Standard, we could feel, that she judged a few weeks before at ESSC Show. In Austria there are some American shelties in our breeds and they look different. I read the discription of the shelties and they are moderate. There are only few breeders in Austria which breeds only with English types (we too) and so the shelties got only few excellent.

By the way, there are few breeders in Austria, I think there are about 17 breeders with appr. 50 puppies in a year.

Mrs. Aaron send me her statements about the Exhibition.

Susanne Schulze

## SHETLAND SHEEPDOGS

It was a great honour to be invited to judge Shelties at this show, held in a pleasant venue in lovely countryside close to the Hungarian border.

The show was well organised and it was a real disaster that the Corgi judge was unable to get to Austria because of the security problems at Heathrow. We had taken a very early flight (6.30 a.m.) so managed to get to Vienna although we had to queue for two hours at Heathrow.

I am grateful to my ring stewards but must just mention that my secretary had a few problems with words used in my critiques and when I read them later it was evident that some inaccuracies had occurred. I guess we Brits should be less arrogant and not expect everyone to speak, understand and write English!

41 Shelties were entered, which I understand is a very good entry for Austria. Of course, in England we have to compete in entries of 200 to 350 (at Crufts and the ESSC Ch. Show).

Most of the dogs I judged were well presented but a few were really in rather poor condition, being thin and unkempt. I was rather worried about these and wondered why they were brought to a show without being properly groomed.

I could see American influence in a few of the dogs as the heads were untypical according to the original, UK Breed Standard, being heavy and coarse with incorrect eye placement. However these same dogs were well constructed, with good angulation and movement.

You have all the same problems as we have to contend with in England, like steep shoulders and upper arms, straight stifles, and incorrect head types. However, on the plus side most of the dogs had happy temperaments and their owners handled them sympathetically. I feel more attention might be given to the Breed Standard when planning matings. Possibly importation of a few really good stud dogs excelling in correct breed type would be beneficial, either from England or Scandinavia where quality in depth is more evident.

I liked my Best of Breed, Roby von Rindsberg – a very promising young man, only 10 months old but with all the presence of a future star. I wish him well and look forward to hearing how his show career progresses.

I enjoyed my day and am grateful to the organisers for their hospitality, and particularly Margit Brenner for acting as chauffeur and tour-guide.

Christine Aaron

Results :

Dogs

Babyclass, gem. u. gest. 2

VV, Cryptic Magic of Scalloway Castle, Bes.: Gaal Barbara, A  
V, Cody of Scalloway Castle, Bes.: Braun de Praun, V, A

Jüngstenklasse, gem. 2, gest. 1

V, Quinlay Wyatt of Summergarden, Bes.: Pichler Claudia, A

Jugendklasse, gem. 5, gest. 4

V1, Clubjugendsieger, BOB, Roby vom Rindsberg, Bes.: Wahl Silvia, A



***BOB + Clubwinner***

V2, Cedrik z Drevene Chaloupky, Bes.: Zemkova Jana, Cz  
Sg.3, Borderline Country Denver, Bes.: Kern/Chvojan, A  
Sg.4, Whisperwind Blackjack, Bes.: Kaiser Liselotte, A

Offene Klasse, gem. 3, gest. 2

V1, o.T., Milesend Broomhouse Antique Gold, Bes.:  
Svobodova Mlada, Cz (**right on photo**)

Sg.2, Yeoman Dark of Irish Home, Bes.: Wolf Hermine,  
A



Ehrenklasse, gem. u. gest. 3

V1, Concordia's Henry Higgins v.Zitadellengraben, Bes.: Neuruer W.u.S., A



Sg.2, Marma's Shawnee of Summergarden, Bes.:  
Schäffel Manuela, A  
Sg.3, Hannibal Dark of Irish Home, Bes.: Wolf  
Hermine, A



Championklasse, gem. 2, gest. 1

V1, CACA, Clubsieger, Scandyline Uncommon Story,  
Bes.: Svobodova Mlada, Cz (**photo right**)

Veteranenklasse, gem. u. gest. 1

Sg.1, Naphter Dark of Irish Home, Bes.: Wolf Hermine, A

Bitches:

Jüngstenklasse, gem. 6, gest. 5

VV, Bohemia Blue vom Kärntnerland, Bes.: Kaiser Liselotte, A  
V, Quality Blue of Summergarden, Bes.: Streitner Josefa, A  
V, Quamara of Summergarden, Bes.: Schäffel Manuela, A  
V, Pure Energy of Summergarden, Bes.: Milicka Angelika, A  
V, Penelope of Cherryglen, Bes.: Schulze S. u. F., A

Jugendklasse, gem. u. gest. 2

Sg.1, Viennaline Belinda Black, Bes.: Mohar Sabrina u.Roland, A  
Sg.2, Black Mambo Queen O'The Highlands, Bes.: Lötsch Elisabeth Mag., A

Zwischenklasse, gem. u. gest. 2

Sg.1, Breezy of Scalloway Castle, Bes.: Gaal Barbara, A  
Sg.2, O'Hara vom Rindsberg, Bes.: Glaser M. u. G., A

Offene Klasse, gem. 7, gest. 6

V1, CACA, Clubsieger, Rannerdale Dancing Queen, Bes.: Neururer W. u. S., A  
**(photo under)**



V2, Res.CACA, Quonie vom Lauchstädter Brunnen, Bes.: Jentsch Ilse, A  
Sg.3, Borderline Country Zorayah, Bes.: Poschacher Heidi, A

Ehrenklasse, gem. u. gest. 1

V1, Flair of Summergarden, Bes.: Schäffel Manuela, A

Championklasse, gem.u.gest. 2

V1, CACA, Prima Gloria z Kojca Coli, Bes.: Kubrak Eva, Pl

Veteranenklasse, gem. u. gest. 1

Sg.1, Dream von der Treuen Liebelei, Bes.: Mohar S. u. R., A

Suzanne Schultze

May 20, 1925, May 20, 1925



“ When Mr. Cyril Pierce was judging last, Aberdeen New Year show he was very much struck with the merits of a then raw tricolour puppy exhibited by Mr. W. M. Saunders. Farburn Major has just turned six months old, but he ran 2nd through all his classes, and after the judging Mr. Pierce tried to buy him. Eventually Farburn Major went south, to be rechristened Eltham Park Erling, the Sheltie who has been one of the most notable winners at recent shows. He was reserve for the dog certificate at Ayr and the L.K.A., the champion dog and best Sheltie at Ranelagh later. Mr. Pierce is naturally delighted that a substantial cheque lured such a toper to the south, where he has now defeated all the celebrities he has met; while, of course, the Aberdonians are proud that the Silver City is the birthplace of such a Sheltie. Not content with that investment, Mr. Pierce has now bought Farburn Advance from the same kennel. This great-coated red-sable was champion dog at Cruft's, and reserve champion at the L.K.A. and Ranelagh.

With 23 registrations in the current Kennel Gazette, Shelties have the goodly total of 61 for the first four months of this year. In the same issue of the official organ Mr. J. G. Saunders contributes his report on the Shelties which he judged at the recent Ayr show.

Commenting on the large entry there, Mr. Saunders adds:

“And more than pleasing to me was the exceptionally high quality, levelness of type and size, and real Collie character of the exhibits. Undoubtedly the breed has been advancing speedily during the past two or three years, eliminating many of the racial misfits-such as Spaniel ears, head and expression, gait and curly coat-that were too prevalent a few years ago.”



#### Shetland Sheepdog Shearings

“Farburn Advance has not been destined for a long stay in the famous Eltham Park kennels, as the Scottish-bred dog went by air to Paris last week, and sailed from a French port on Wednesday for America. One of our American visitors fell in love with Advance, and persuaded Mr. Pierce to sell him.”



#### May 21, 1925 Dog Show Report

Eltham Park Erling, real good-headed tricolour, flat skull, good foreface and expression, well placed small eyes, pleasing body, nice bone and texture of coat; should be an asset to the breed. Bel Olaf, shapely bodied sable and white, nice coat, head of good shape, rather full in eyes and shad low in ears. Walesby Species, sable and white, head of good length, correct ear carriage, little “dished” in face. Not in his best coat. Grand Parade, capital body and coat, good bone, rather strong in skull and low ears. Helga of Porlock, was alone, shapely body nice size, flat skull, good ears, fails a little in foreface and wants coat. Eltham Park Ellaline, nice sized sable and white, of grand type, flat skull, good eyes, ears and expression, pleasing body and coat; shows all the time. Fatima of Mountfort, good coat, nice bone, fair length of head, rather full in eyes and a more refined skull would be to her advantage. Larkbere Olive, shapely head, dark eyes, neat ears, sound legs and feet and good coat. Kilravock Nettle, nice head, fair ears, pleasing bone.”



## NEWS from RUSSIA

**July** and August - time of summer holiday and calm ...

In this material I want to give statistics of the dogs imported to Russia for the period since 2005, and also statistics of the matings, carried out by the Russian sheltie-breeders abroad for the same period of time. 15 more years back shelties have not been distributed in Russia. However the Russian breeders due to cooperation with master foreign breeders and the skilful approach to breeding receive a qualitative livestock (many kennels already have dogs of the breeding in 4-6 generation) for last years. Russian shelties to steel constant participants of prestigious international shows now, the World- and European championships, and always show stably high results.

Import:

2005	<b>Alerte Tornado Bianca des Romarins de Mayerling</b> , sw female (Forestland Storn Alert – O’de Shanel Des Romarins de Mayerling)	From France, “Des Romarins de Mayerling” kennel	-	Ow. Gordeeva E., “Gordons Shell”, Serpukhov, Mosk.reg
2005	<b>Ch Est, Lat, Fin Bridemoor’s Hevenly Flower</b> , sw female (Bemarks William – Bridemoor’s Rock My Soul)	From Estonia, “Scandyline” kennel	Foto 1	Ow. Pasekova S., St-Petersburg
2005	<b>Cheryldene Casius</b> (arenda), sw male (Cheryldene Chelidonis – Cheryldene Sahara Dream)	From GB, “Cheryldene” kennel	Foto 2	Ow. Sorokina I., “Heathbell”, Saratov
2005	<b>Dippersmoor Dawdle</b> , sw female (Mohnesee The Sorcerer – Dippersmoor Disorderly)	From GB, “Dippersmoore” kennel	Foto 3	Ow. Jazvinskaya S., “Gentle Rose”, Krasnoyarsk
2005	<b>Dippersmoor Devonian</b> , sw male (Milesend Sky Walker – Dippersmoor Devon Dream at Sonspirit)	From GB, “Dippersmoore” kennel	Foto 4	Ow. Jazvinskaya S., “Gentle Rose”, Krasnoyarsk
2005	<b>Scandyline Wild Rose</b> , sw female (Lundecoocks Give Me Hope – Scandyline Miss Sunshine)	From Estonia, “Scandyline” kennel	Foto 5	Ow. Leonova G., “Snow Life”, Omsk
2005	<b>Vacherin Chantilly des Romarins de Mayerling</b> , sw male (Navarino of Silver Shadow – Tres Bloody Mary)	From France, “Des Romarins de Mayerling” kennel	Foto 6	Ow. Gordeeva E., “Gordons Shell”, Serpukhov, Mosk.reg
2006	<b>Blenmerrow Borodin</b> , tric male, (Apsledene Mystic Star – Shaylin Starry Eyed at Blenmerrow)	From GB, “Blenmerrow” kennel	Foto7	Ow. Romasheva J. “Romashev’s”, St-Petersburg
2006	<b>Scandyline Zorro in Black</b> , tric male (Edglonian Devils Advocate – Double Drink z Dablovy Studanky)	From Estonia, “Scandyline” kennel	-	Ow. Leonova G., “Snow Life”, Omsk
2006	<b>Est Fin Ch Est JunCh EstJunW03 White Coastal Little Blue Moon</b> , blm male, (Rockaround Night Ranger - Bridemoor’s Another Beauty)	From Estonia, “White Coastal” kennel	Foto8	Ow. Gilevitch A., St-Petersburg

Matings (only productive):

Date of mating	In what country	partners	breeder
2005, January	GB ("Blenmerrow" kennel)	Lapochka Dochka iz Grafskogo Pomestya + Blenmerrow Barnaby	Romasheva J., "Romashev's", St-Petersburg
2005, March	Finland ("Sunsweet" kennel)	Laknest Lady Lake + Brilyn Leading Ways	Zhavoronok L., "Laknest" kennel, Mosk. Reg.
2005, March	Finland ("Sunsweet" kennel)	Marvitholl Veronica + Amethrickeh in Ash	Tsariuk M. & Fedorova V., "Marvitholl", St-Petersburg
2005, April	Estonia ("Scandyline" kennel)	Blek Foks Darina iz Sibiri + Scandyline Little Xplosion	Superova O., St-Petersburg
2005, May	Estonia ("Scandyline" kennel)	Kitlen Simply Charming + Edglonian Devils Advocate	Karmazina E. & Kalinenko E., "Kitlen" Smolensk
2005, May	Estonia ("Scandyline" kennel)	Ballada s Holmov + Lundecoaks Double Up	Kalinenko E., Smolensk
2005, July	Finland ("Akiliinan" kennel)	Marvitholl Smily + Faradale Frisbee for Grandgables	Novakovskaya E., "Ketrin's", St-Petersburg
2005, July	Estonia ("Scandyline" kennel)	Aphroditha s Egerskoy Slobody – edglonian Devils Advocate	Zaitseva E., "S Egerskoy Slobody", St-Petersburg
2005, July	France ("Des Romarins de Mayerling" kennel)	Blackberry Babe + Colroy Crystal Lad	Gordeeva E., "Gordons Shell", Mosk. Reg
2005, October	Finland ("Silimen" kennel)	Marvitholl Emily + Silimen Hymyn Tahtisumu	Tsariuk M. & Petrova L., "Marvitholl", St-Petersburg
2005, November	Estonia ("Scandyline" kennel)	Delience + Lundecoak's Double Up	Zaitseva E., "S Egerskoy Slobody", St-Petersburg
2006, January	Finland ("Sunsweet" kennel)	Marvitholl Izabella + Brilyn Leading Ways	Tsariuk M. & Arkhipova E., "Marvitholl"
2006, March	Finland ("Sunsweet" kennel)	Marvitholl Renomee + Amethrickeh in Ash	Tsariuk M. & Listopadova I., "Marvitholl", St-Petersburg
2006, March	Finland ("Sunsweet" kennel)	Marvitholl Ebony Rose + Sheldon Space Jocker	Tsariuk M. & Kibireva E., "Marvitholl", St-Petersburg
2006, March	Sweden ("Eastdale" kennel)	Marvitholl Veronica + Rannerdale Moonwalker	Tsariuk M. & Fedorova V., "Marvitholl", St-Petersburg
2006, March	Finland ("Black Shepard" kennel)	Lucky Smile for Blue Star + Black Shepard Dante Devil	Tagirova E., "Lucky Smile", Moskow

2006, July	Estonia ("Scandyline" kennel)	Schwarzenwald Zarina – Edglonian Devils Advocate	Zaytseva E., "S Egerskoy Slobody", St-Petersburg
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Best wishes from Ekaterina Novakovskaya

**AN INTERVIEW WITH HILDA SCHERER, A BRAZILIAN BREEDER**



By Victor H. Rios, Brazil

***Tell us where you live.***

*WE LIVE IN A CITY LOCATED IN THE SOUTHERN PART OF BRAZIL NAMED CURITIBA.*

*CURITIBA IS 900 meters (3,000 FEET) ABOVE SEA LEVEL AND THE WEATHER IS MILD.*

*DURING WINTER TEMPERATURE REACHES FREEZING POINT BUT SNOW IS VERY RARE. IT IS A CITY THAT HAS 1.5 MILLION INHABITANTS.*

*OUR PLACE IS 5 MILES FROM DOWNTOWN CURITIBA AND ALL 30 SHELTIES ARE NOT KENNELED. THEY RUN FREE DURING THE DAY ON OUR BACKYARD.*

*DURING THE NIGHT THEY ARE PUT INSIDE THE HOUSE ON THEIR INDIVIDUAL CRATES WHERE THEY ARE FED.*

*AMONG THESE 30 SHELTIES ONLY 12 ARE STILL IN THE REPRODUCTIVE AGE.*

***What is your kennel name?***

*CHELSEA SHELTIES.*

*CHELSEA ( ENGLAND) WAS THE PLACE WHERE I MET THE FIRST SHELTIIE IN MY LIFE.*

***How was it conceived?***

*CHELSEA IS THE KENNEL NAME OF HILDA & EDUARDO SCHERRER. IT WAS BORN OF A LOVE WITH COLLIES SINCE 1980 AND SHELTIIES SINCE 1991. IT IS A HOBBY KENNEL AND WE BREED SHELTIIES ONLY WITH THE INTENT OF IMPROVING THIS BREED IN BRAZIL THAT IS NOT SO POPULAR AS IN THE USA OR EUROPE. THOUGH WORKING HARD DURING THE WEEK WE MANAGE OUR TIME TO SHOW OUR OWN DOGS ON WEEKENDS*

***How did you become interested in breeding and showing Shelties?***

*WE BEGAN SHOWING COLLIES DURING THE 80'S. BY THAT TIME THERE WERE FEW COLLIES AT HOME ALL OF THEM.*

*WHEN ONE OF OUR COLLIES PASSED AWAY WE DECIDED TO HAVE ANOTHER COLLIE*

*AND A SHELTIIE FOR COMPANION.*

***Do you handle your own dogs?***

*MOST OF THE SHOWS WE BOTH HANDLE OUR SHELTIIES.*

*WHEN THE SHOWS ARE AS FAR AS 3 HOURS DRIVING MR LUIZ ANTONIO REZENDE HANDLE THEM.*

### **Who was your first Sheltie?**

*ROY DA NINON DE AVIS ( AKA SCOTT) WAS OUR FIRST MALE SHELTYE AND TULL-E-HO PAPRIKA ( AKA RIKA) WAS OUR FIRST FEMALE SHELTYE.*

*SCOTT IS 15 YEARS OLD AND STILL IS THE ALPHA DOG AND IS MY BEST FRIEND AND COMPANION.*

*SCOTT'S BREEDER IS MRS VIRGINIA RISTORI FROM SÃO PAULO , BRAZIL. SHE IS ALMOST 100 YEARS OLD NOW AND IS ONE OF THE OLDIES IN SHELTYES. RIKA'S BREEDER IS MRS CHARLOTTE TULL FROM CHICAGO AREA ,USA. CHARLOTTE IS ALWAYS MENTIONED FOR BREEDING OUTSTANDING FEMALE SHELTYES.*

*SCOTT WAS THE BEST SHELTYE DURING THREE CONSECUTIVE YEARS IN BRAZIL. RIKA GAVE US THREE LITTERS AND TWO OF THEM WITH 8 PUPPIES EACH. SCOTT IS BRAZILIAN CHAMPION BRAZILIAN GRAND CHAMPION PANAMERICAN CHAMPION AND INTERNATIONAL CHAMPION.*

*RIKA WAS BRAZILIAN CHAMPION BRAZILIAN GRAND CHAMPION AND PANAMERICAN CHAMPION. RIKA WAS CLASS 3RD DURING THE ASSA NATIONAL IN 1992 ( 9-12 MONTHS SABLE BITCHES CLASS)*

### **What line of Shelties do work with?**

*THE MOST IMPORTANT BREEDER BLOODLINE IS CARMYLIE ( USA). AFTER 1995 THERE WERE 5 CARMYLIE SHELTYES THAT CAME LIVE WITH US ( 2 MALES AND 3 FEMALES)*

### **How many champions have you bred?**

*THERE WERE 28 BRAZILIAN CHAMPIONS AMONG 25 LITTERS DURING THE LAST 12 YEARS NOT MENTIONING THE PANAMERICAN AND INTERNATIONAL CHAMPIONS. ALL IMPORTS ARE BRAZILIAN CHAMPIONS , BRAZILIAN GRAND CHAMPIONS , PANAMERICAN CHAMPIONS AND INTERNATIONAL CHAMPIONS*

### **Tell us about Xangai.**

*BR CH. BR GR CH . PAN CH. INT CH. CHELSEA SHELTYE XANGAI IS BY BRCH CARMYLIE SPENSER OF CHELSEA EX BRCH CARMYLIE CHATHAM OF CHELSEA.*

*XANGAI WAS THE ONLY PUPPY THAT CHATHAM GAVE BIRTH ON HER FIRST LITTER (AND IT WAS THROUGH A C-SECTION). SHE IS 13 INCHES AND WAS THE ONLY BRAZILIAN SHELTYE TO WIN A BIS IN BRAZIL. SHE WAS INVITED TWICE TO TAKE PART ON TWO EDITIONS OF EUKANUBA CUP IN USA.*

*SHE ENCHANTS BRAZILIAN JUDGES FOR HER ATTITUDE , STRUCTURE AND SIZE. OF COURSE AMERICAN JUDGES WOULD RATHER PREFER BIGGER SHELTYES AND THAT WAS THE REASON WE DID NOT SHOW THEM ON BOTH EUKANUBA CUPS.*



*AT AGE 4 WE ARE ANXIOUS TO KNOW HOW MANY PUPPIES SHE IS GOING TO WHELP ON HER FIRST LITTER*

***What is your best advice to someone who want to start breeding Shelties?***

*FIRST OF ALL STUDY A LOT. AFTER YEARS OF BREEDING SHELTIES WE STILL STUDY WE HAVE TO THANK GOD FOR THE MENTOR WE HAVE MRS JEAN SIMMONDS.*

*LESSON #2 BE A RESPONSIBLE BREEDER.*



***Is there anything you would like to add to this interview?***

*ALMOST ALL DOGS WE HAVE ARE SABLE AND WHITE AND THERE ARE FEW TRICOLORS .WE DO NOT BREED BLUE MERLES.*

*SINCE THE CBKC OFFICIAL RANKING WAS CREATED IN 2000, CHELSEA WAS THE BEST BRAZILIAN SHELTI BREEDER ACCORDING TO THIS OFFICIAL RANKING IN 2000 2001 2003 AND 2005.*

*VISIT OUR SITE AT*

***[www.chelseashelties.cjb.net](http://www.chelseashelties.cjb.net)***

***FEEL FREE TO CONTACT US***

***[chelsea@mail.crea-pr.org.br](mailto:chelsea@mail.crea-pr.org.br)***

***VISIT ALSO***

***<http://home.earthlink.net/~carmylie>***

***Hilda,***

***Thank you very much for sharing your breeding experience with us.***



## June 19, 1925, Shetland Sheepdogs

“It is always good news to hear that a Shetland Sheepdog can win in strong Variety classes. One belonging to Mr. George accomplished this feat at Malvern Show on June 4, together with the special for best puppy in show, bred by exhibitor. We may hear of this winner again, as I understand Mr. F. Butler, the judge, pronounced him a real good one.

Miss Dering's Ch. Primus was 1st in the Variety Class at Henley, being second best dog in show to a superb Pekinese”

June 17, 1925 Perth Dog Show, Judge Mr. F. A. Johnson

“Shetland Sheepdogs were not by any means a big entry. Bobbie Dazzler won, a splendid coated tricolour, nice made head, good expression, good ears, and fine for body size. Tresta, another tricolour in splendid coat, bloom, neat and well-made head, good



ears, correctly put together in body, and rare size. Lady Taffie was out of coat, but she scores in head, ears, and body build and size; a good sable and white when in form. Seymour Kaffie, a sable and white, wide a bit in ears, and is bigger than the winners.

“At Perth show last week I omitted the challenge cups which were awarded in the Shetland Sheepdog classes: Mrs J. E. Ramsay's Downfield Fresta won the Scottish Breeders Cup for best sheepdog owned by a member; the Mount Joy Challenge Cup for best in section; the Amroth Challenge Cup for best eyes, ears, and expression in Shetland sheepdogs. She also won the Eltham Park Challenge Cup for best bred by and exhibitor. Mr. A. Yule won the Wallesby Challenge Cup for best novice with Bobbie Dazzler.”

June 25, 1925 Taunton Championship Show, Mr. W. J. Nichols Judge.

“Shetland Sheepdogs-Not a gay lot; in fact, to be candid, disappointing. Helga of P. the winner, possesses the best character, front, feet and size. Ursa of G. small A1 coat, nice outline. H. Nip too big, but in beautiful form, and very sound. E. P.

Ellaline won, shapely, capital expression, coat, and bone, a “Sheltie” Oscar of P., fairly good size, nice body covering and bone. F. Eleanor's ear carriage is decidedly



off. Then came a big bunch of Variety and the South and Devon Canine Society classes. Here competition throughout was good, proving the club is a live affair.”



**Hello** Sheltie breeders and Fans all around the world!

## **Preamble**

During this very hot summer, we had a lot of problems to go to the forest with our Shelties and other dogs.

Each time we had to fight with those horrible things : Ticks !!

One of our dogs was infected after a bite. She lost all her knowledges, she couldn't walk well, the left part of her body was "dead". We couldn't find any expression on her face..it tooks a long time to get her well. 20 days with antibiotics, cortisone and vitamin B. The result was unknown, her brain was affected and we had to wait a few weeks to find out if she will be the same as before.

We found important to write something about this desease to inform the people about it. Take care of yours dogs against the ticks and be careful



## **1. Introduction**

Tick-borne encephalitis (TBE) is a viral disease affecting the central nervous system. The etiologic agent, tick-borne encephalitis virus (TBEV), belongs to the family of Flaviviridae (genus Flaviviruses). Like many flaviviruses, it is an arbovirus or arthropod-borne virus. In the tick-borne virus serocomplex, three genotypes of TBEV have been identified: the central European, Far Eastern, and Siberian subtypes(1).

The virus exists in natural foci, where it circulates between vertebrate and arthropod hosts. The vertebrate hosts of the virus are mainly rodents, but other wild or domestic animals, such as fox, deer, dogs, or cows, may also be infected. The vector-competent hosts are ticks belonging to the family Ixodidae (hard ticks).

Many species of hard tick are known to transmit the virus, but two species play a major role in TBEV transmission: Ixodes ricinus and Ixodes persulcatus(2).

## 2. Epidemiology

*Ixodes ricinus* is widespread in central and western Europe, where it transmits the European TBEV subtype (Central European TBE). *Ixodes persulcatus* is widely distributed in Russia and the Far East, where it transmits the Siberian and Far Eastern TBEV subtypes (Russian Spring Summer Encephalitis)(1,2). Overlapping subtypes exist in eastern European regions. Areas of risk are found through large sections of Europe from eastern France to southern Scandinavia to Croatia, and as far east as northern Japan(2-4). The current epidemiology of TBE has recently been reviewed in detail(2). The Web site of the International Scientific Working group on TBE can be consulted for reports and maps on TBE infections in specific European countries, including Russia (ISW-TBE Reports)(5). Another source describing TBE epidemiology in European countries can be found in Eurosurveillance, a publication of the European Community(6).

The ticks are distributed in natural foci (hot spots) that tend to be stable over time(7). Natural foci are usually in areas of moderate temperature, high humidity, and altitudes of up to 1000 m(8,9). According to some reports, ticks may be found as high as 1400 m(10,11). Preferred sites are the edges of forests and areas with deciduous trees, low-growing dense bush, and low ground cover(8). Domestic and wild habitats with sufficient moisture, ground foliage, and vegetation litter can provide shelter for both ticks and their animal hosts(9). Tick activity starts in March/April and ends in October/November, usually peaking in the months of May/June and September/October in central Europe(2,8). Surveys of virus prevalence in ticks in natural foci show considerable variability by region and across time. Prevalence rates as low as 0.9% (Bavaria 1997-1998) and as high as 26.6% (Latvia 1995) have been reported in wild-caught ticks(7,12). TBEV prevalence in ticks removed from patients can be higher: for example 31% to 41% from Latvian patients between 1998 and 2002(12). The reason for the discrepancy in prevalence rates between ticks collected in the field and those collected from patients is not certain; however, it is known that TBEV titre in tick saliva increases during the feeding process (see Routes of Transmission).

The seroprevalence of TBE in human populations in endemic areas also varies widely. A survey of 1,896 unvaccinated forestry workers in the various counties of Baden-Württemberg (south-west Germany) from 1997 to 1999 showed a mean seroprevalence of 7.3%(13). In 2002, TBE seroprevalence rates in the general populations of Lithuania and Denmark (Island of Bornholm) were reported to be 3% and 1.4% respectively(14,15). However, with increasing TBE immunization rates in the population, seroprevalence data become less reliable indicators of TBE infection rates.

Incidence rates, as well as the number of TBE cases, in several western and eastern European countries for the years 1976 to 2002 can be viewed on the Web site of the ISW-TBE(5). The

number of reported cases in a country depends on the prevalence of infected ticks, the outdoor activities of the population, and the diagnostic abilities and reporting system of the country. In Austria, a TBE mass vaccination program was introduced in 1981(16,17). Until then, the average number of TBE cases per year was 500 (range 280 to 700)(16). Since 1982, there has been a significant reduction, down to 62 TBE cases in 1998 and 41 cases in 1999(16,17). Although Austria is the only European country to have a routine vaccination program, Hungary has also reported a significant decline in cases from 1996 (n = 224) to 1999 (n = 51). The decline in Hungary is not fully understood but may be due partially to vaccination and partially to declining economic conditions resulting in decreased diagnostic testing(2). In many countries without routine vaccination programs, such as Germany and the Czech Republic, the number of cases per year has remained high or has increased over time(5).

### **3. Routes of transmission**

Ixodes ticks normally have a 3-year life cycle (range 2 to 6 years) as they grow through the following four stages: egg, larva, sexually immature nymph, and sexually mature adult(9). Larvae and nymphs feed principally on rodents, and adult ticks tend to feed on larger animals. Ticks can become infected at any stage, including infection through transovarial transmission, and they remain infected for life(2). Ticks at all stages are known to bite humans(9). Once a tick finds an appropriate host, the attachment and feeding process requires several days. The tick's saliva contains chemicals that counteract the hemostatic, inflammatory, and immune responses of the host. The bite is painless and is often not noticed(2,18). The saliva also contains and transmits TBEV(2,18). The virus titre in saliva can increase 10 to 100 fold from the first to the third day of the blood meal(2). However, transmission typically occurs early in the feeding process(2,18).

Another, less frequent, route of transmission is the ingestion of unpasteurized milk and milk products(2,19).

The same ticks (*I. ricinus* and *I. persulcatus*) that transmit TBEV can also transmit *Borrelia burgdorferi*, the agent of Lyme borreliosis; *Anaplasma phagocytophilum*, the agent of human granulocytic ehrlichiosis; *Babesia*, the agent of babesiosis; and other, rarer, pathogens(2,9). Simultaneous infection with multiple organisms is possible. The Web site of the European Union Concerted Action on Lyme Borreliosis can be consulted for further information on Lyme disease in Europe(9).

#### **4. Clinical features of tick-borne encephalitis**

##### **Central European variety**

Asymptomatic infection is common. According to different sources, 10% to 30% of infected persons develop symptoms(4,20). The incubation period is usually 7 to 14 days but ranges from 4 to 28 days(20,21). The illness is biphasic. The first phase, which usually resolves within 1 week and correlates with viremia, is frequently subclinical, or it presents as a nonspecific illness with fever, malaise, headaches, nausea, and vomiting(20,21). Following a temporary remission of approximately 1 week, in 10% to 30% of individuals there is a second neurologic phase after the virus has spread to the central nervous system(20,22). The second stage presents as aseptic meningitis (especially in children) or encephalitis, myelitis, radiculitis, or some combination(8). Studies of patients with neurologic illness report that, overall, approximately 50% have meningitis, 40% meningoencephalitis, and 10% meningoencephalomyelitis(21,23,24).

The diagnosis is usually based on the history of exposure to ticks within the previous 3 to 4 weeks, clinical symptoms, and specific IgM and IgG antibodies to TBE, as measured by enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA)(4,20,25). Antiviral antibodies are usually detectable at the beginning of the second phase(20,25).

Other specific tests are nested reverse transcriptase polymerase chain reaction (nRT-PCR) to detect virus-specific nucleic acid, or Western blots, performed in specialized laboratories(20,25).

There are no effective antiviral drugs for TBEV, therefore treatment consists of supportive care(20,22). The reported case fatality rate is approximately 0.5% to 2%(20,22,23). Long-term follow-up studies show that a significant proportion (36% to 94%) of cases have a postencephalitic syndrome for months to years after the acute illness, characterized by neuro-psychiatric symptoms such as asthenia, severe headaches, memory loss, lack of concentration, decreased stamina, depression, ataxia, incoordination, tremor, and/or hearing impairment(22,24). Residual paresis has been reported in 0.3% to 10% of patients(21,22). Residual neurologic sequelae are more likely to occur in the elderly and in those with severe disease(4,8). Children have a generally better prognosis than adults(21).

## **Far Eastern variety**

The course of this disease is monophasic and more severe, with rapid neurologic involvement. The case fatality rate is 20%, and residual neurologic sequelae occur in up to 60% of survivors(8).

## **5. Methods of prevention**

The probability of human infection in an area with a natural TBEV focus depends on the prevalence of infected ticks, human exposure to ticks, and the preventive measures taken. Environmental and personal protective measures, such as wearing clothing with a smooth weave, taping pants or tucking them inside footwear, applying DEET (N,N-diethyl-3-methylbenzamide), and using permethrin-impregnated clothing, help to minimize the risk of tick bites(26-28). Permethrin appears to be more effective than DEET, but the combination of DEET and permethrin gives almost 100% protection(26-28). If a tick bite has occurred, proper removal of the tick, as outlined under Recommendations, may decrease the risk of viral transmission(29) but will not prevent all cases because of early viral transmission of the virus during a blood meal(2,18). Recommendations regarding environmental and personal protective measures are listed under Recommendations. Personal protective measures for the prevention of arthropod bites are fully described in CATMAT's Statement on Personal Protective Measures to Prevent Arthropod Bites(30).

## **6. Immunization**

Canadians residing in or travelling to TBE-endemic areas should be evaluated for their risk of tick bites (see Recommendations). Since TBE vaccination is safe and highly immunogenic, it should be recommended for travellers considered to be at risk(31).

### **6.1 Pre-exposure active immunization**

Two TBE vaccines, available in Europe, will be discussed: Encepur® adults (and Encepur® children) marketed by Chiron Vaccines, Germany, and FSME-IMMUN®0.5 mL (and FSMEIMMUN® 0.25 mL Junior) by Baxter Vaccine AG, Austria. Both are inactivated vaccines and provide safe and reliable protection(17,32,33). Immunity is induced against all TBEV variants, including the European and Far Eastern subtypes(34).

The antigenic components of the two available vaccines (virus strain K23 of Encepur® and strain Neudoerfl of FSMEIMMUN®) are highly homologous and can be assumed to elicit the same immune response(35). In one study, > 400 subjects previously vaccinated with at least three doses of FSME-IMMUN® were successfully boosted with Encepur®(36). The result suggests that the strains are interchangeable. The main manufacturing characteristics of the currently available vaccines are detailed in Table 1.

**Table 1. Product characterization of vaccines referred to in text**

Name of vaccine (availability)	Target group	Characteristics
FSME-IMMUN® 0.5 mL marketed 2001	Adults	Grown on chick embryo cells only, contains human serum albumin
FSME-IMMUN® 0.25 mL Junior marketed 2003	Children	Grown on chick embryo cells only, contains human serum albumin
Encepur® adults marketed 2001	Adults	Grown on chick embryo fibroblasts, polygeline-free
Encepur® children marketed 2001	Children	Grown on chick embryo fibroblasts, polygeline-free

Best wishes from Pierre Coro



## SLOVENIA



### SHELTIES IN SLOVENIA

The history of the Shetland sheepdog in our country has begun in 1992, a few months after Slovenian citizens decided to leave former Yugoslavia and have a state of its own. Through the period of almost 15 years we have made 43 entries in the Slovenian Pedigree Book (SLR). After some occasional litters of sheltie enthusiast, first and still the only kennel was registered in 2003 under the name of Sheltiko, owned by Sandra and Rihard Lebar.

With the increasing popularity of agility most Slovenian dog fanciers finally have discovered what kind of dog sheltie really is. Shelties in Slovenia live mainly as family companions. There are few shelties competing in agility and even less compete in the show ring.

In 2005 only one shetland sheepdog litter with 7 puppies was registered. The other 3 shelties which has been registered in the same year were imported from Hungary, Austria and Czech Republic.

In 2005 for the first time Special British Sheepdog Show was organized. 13 shelties were entered, mostly from abroad.

In January 2006 the second Special British Sheepdog Show was organized. 16 shelties participated. On this event the title Top Winning Slovenian Sheltie of the year 2005 was awarded. The title went to the bitch Black Yvette of Silver-Shadow, owned by Sandra and Rihard Lebar (Sheltiko kennel).

Greetings from Slovenia  
Sandra & Rihard Lebar  
Sheltiko Kennel



*Black Yvette of Silver Shadow*



**June 12, 1925** The Shetland Sheepdog type (to the Editor of "Our Dogs".)

Sir-The wholesale condemnation of the present day winning Shetland Sheepdog, meted out by "Cross Bred Puzzle" in his letter, appears to me to be quite undeserved. I cannot claim to be one of the experts whose opinion he solicits, but as an admirer of the breed and the possessor of an eye equally inexperienced as that of "Cross Bred Puzzle," I flatly contradict his statement that dogs showing "weak points, mangy coats, etc. etc.," are given preference over better or more healthy-looking specimens.

Are not Shelties judged on Collie points? - and usually at championship shows, by judges, with deserved reputations as Collie judges? And has "Cross Bred Puzzle" ever seen a Collie win a prize showing the deformities he avers the winning Shelties possess?

May I ask your correspondent what our vets are doing to pass, as fit for exhibition, dogs with "mangy coats," whatever they may be? I always understood that "mange" was a skin disease-and that the sufferer had no coat. Surely no exhibitors in their right senses would think of showing, or attempting to show, a dog suffering from mange.



Again "Cross Bred Puzzle's" inexperienced eye leads him to conclude that a small Sheltie cannot possibly possess stamina. Does he think that the possession of bulk indicates the possession of stamina? I know where to find several recent winners of challenge certificates, and little "uns at that" which I will back to accompany "Cross Bred Puzzle" for seven days a week, on foot, cycle, or horseback and tire him out every day, whether he possess the endurance of only one, or forty "spavined lambs."

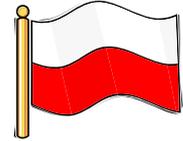
In a long experience of soldiering in many countries, I have learned to distrust appearances as a guide to stamina, and have found invariably that it's the big man who cracks up on a forced march, and the little wiry fellow who gets there.

I think I was present at the show to which your correspondent refers in the latter part of his letter, and while admitting the difference in size of the two challenge certificate winners, I fail to see how the judge could have put anything over either of them. Yours, etc.,  
**NEITHER CROSS NOR PUZZLED."**

July 8, Montrose Dog Show, Mr. Robert Tait Judge.

"Shetland Sheepdogs were a feature of the show. Farburn Captain, high-quality sable and white, profuse coat, splendid head and ears, and good sized bone; a showy dog. Roy of Fettle, well-made body of good size, nice head; just wants black and white coat. Chestnut Magnet, beautifully marked tricolour, splendid size, good coat; her head is well made and of length, neat bone and shows well; she was pressed by her litter sister, Chestnut Blossom, rare tricolour, grand coat, a really good bitch all over. Tibby, trifle heavy and wide in ears, but excels in size, coat, and front; good lengthy well-made head. Chestnut Bud, classical-cut, long, clean head neat ears and rarely coupled in body, he was in splendid coat, form and showed well. Bobby Dazzler, good-sized and fair-coated tricolour, all right for head and length, well-made body, nice tail carriage. Fresta, nice dark sable, and white, good head, neat ears and fine for body size, a little bit shy"

## Rescue Sheltie in Poland



### “SHAGGY” – SHELTYE SEARCH AND RESCUE DOG

- *SHAGGY SHARK from Beardkowo z Szetlandu is probably the only Shetland Sheepdog in Poland which has passed the exam for rescue dogs. It is the First Class Examination for Field Search and Rescue Dogs of the State Fire Service. How did it happen, that Shaggy came to be a rescue dog? How did it happen that you become interested in this issue?*

In 2003 a group of volunteers formed the Search and Rescue Section as a part of Fire & Rescue Unit of the State Fire Service in Siechnice, near Wrocław. The main task of the section was to help victims of building catastrophes or missing and lost persons. Some time later the section was transformed into the Search and Rescue Team which in their actions relies on the abilities of well-trained dogs and special equipment while searching and helping people. The team was formed thanks to people committed to search and rescue who wanted to make use of their knowledge and experience. Dogs play the main role in the functioning of such a team and they are very efficient in their work. In many situations these dogs are just indispensable.

My husband Piotr and his Labrador Leo were the first to join the team. And as I also got involved in their training I started to wish to have my own dog with whom I could work and help people. In my case Labrador was out of the question because it was a heavy dog and I would have a lot of problems with lifting him and in some situations you have to do it. I realized that, when one of our Labradors got wounded during the training and there was a need of carrying him out of the ruins. So we started to look for a light and intelligent dog. First we took into account such breeds, as: Nova Scotia Duck Tolling Retriever, Border Collie and different types of terriers. Sheltie was considered as the last one. The breeder, Iwona Milewicz, knew the destiny of the puppy, so she started to socialize him from the first moments of his life. Shaggy got acquainted with numerous new people and all domestic “risks” such as a vacuum cleaner or washing machine.

- *What does the work of a rescue dog look like? How is such a dog trained?*

The dogs are trained to search and find people alive by using their noses and unlike police dogs they use only “human scent” and not the smell of the objects which belong to people. They have to find a person in the area and ignore all the objects or traces such a person left.

When they reach a simulating casualty they indicate the location until a handler comes to them.



In an open ground a well-trained dog can replace tens of people, searching an area much faster and with much more precision. In the field operation a dog is much faster and more efficient than many advanced location technology tools. In urban disaster areas the dog's task is much more difficult because of very unfavorable operational conditions.

The training of a rescue dog is a long-lasting and complicated job. As a rule the training lasts for at least two years but in fact it never ends. A dog acquires the ability to localize human scent, that means, he has to recognize the scent and head for its source, then he has to mark the place of a survived person. He has to learn discipline and obedience and how to overcome physical obstacles. The last stage of the training includes combining all these elements into one strategy. In course of time the dog has to master its search and rescue abilities, get experience and choose the best strategy in different situations, and learn to search systematically all parts of complicated building structures.



How do we achieve such effects? It seems very easy and at the same time very attractive for a dog. We create our rescue dog starting with socialization and raising his interest in strangers. What does it look like? We try to motivate the dog to be eager to meet strangers; and we try to teach him through play. And here lies the crux of the matter. The better a man pretending to be injured plays with the dog the better results are and the dog is more willing to socialize with such a simulating person. The point of the training is to convince the dog that a stranger is the best and unique source of game and fun.



At the beginning a dog is looking for one person, then we increase the difficulty by hiding more: two, five or even eight people. The dog, despite tiredness and harsh conditions he has to overcome, demands some play and fun from each of simulating casualties.

At first the training takes place twice a week, at different hours and in different places. We also have to change very often simulating persons.



*- Is any dog predisposed to be a rescuer? What features should a dog rescuer possess?*

Such work is suitable for dogs which like their contact with people and easily cooperate with a man. We also have to take into account the height and weight of a dog, because it affects his moves in areas or in ruins that are difficult of access. The most popular breeds are: Labrador retriever, Golden retriever, German sheepdog, Belgian sheepdog and Border collie. In Poland we also train the representatives of such breeds as: Boxer, Amstaff, Flat coated retriever, Airedale terrier, Pasron terrier, Appenzeller, German pointer, Weimar pointer, Doberman pinscher and Briard.

*- Is it very difficult to pass the exam? What does such exam look like?*

The agility exercises are conducted on a specially-built obstacle course, containing movable footbridges, diagonal and horizontal footbridges and horizontal and diagonal ladders. All passages are rather narrow and slippery; the whole structure has three levels, the last one is placed 3 m above the ground. During the agility test the dog works alone. Every element has to be passed twice. On every level the dog should obey the following commands: sit, heel, stop and back (meaning 'come back').

The dogs are rated for precision, agility and confidence of movements when passing the footbridges; the obedience of the dog and the ability to guide the dog from the distance are also scored.

Just before the search test the dog and his handler have to pass 2 km walk and run course in the forest. Then the handler leads the dog into the search ground and sends him to search the victims.

The handler can choose the search method and after taking off the lead he can let the dog to search the ground independently. The handler may follow the dog if the ground configuration permits the access or the dog is on leash and stays under the direct control of the handler.

During the whole exam the handler and the dog are observed by the judges who evaluate their work.

The only permitted ways of indicating a found person, are: barking, retrieving the marker or leading the handler to the marked place. The location of a simulating person must be clearly indicated by the dog to the handler and the evaluating judge. The ground meant for the search test of the first or second class is the 8 ha natural forest. The ground configuration must allow for the simulating casualties to hide properly.

In case of the urban disaster test all procedures are almost the same but the size of the ground is much smaller than in case of the open space test.

*- I've heard different opinions about usefulness of some breeds in rescuing. How such a small dog as a Sheltie copes with a training?*

Many people doubted if a small Sheltie can cope with such a hard work but he passed the field test in 12 minutes. He found two simulating people and searched 8 ha forest. Shaggy's achievements induced other Polish rescue teams to start training of small and light search dogs. At the moment Shaggy is the smallest dog which passed the State Fire Service examination and the only Shetland Shepherd which works as a rescue dog. This year we are going to take the urban disaster test. And this is what my Sheltie is really qualified and cut out for.



*- Aren't you afraid your dog may get hurt one day?*

It is very hard and risky work for a dog. Besides many bruises, both during the training and real actions, mortal accidents happen as well. This is the high price the dogs pay for helping people. But Shelties, thanks to their small weight and almost catlike moves, can manage very well even in the harshest environment. Till nowadays Shaggy, unlike other heavier dogs, suffered no contusions.

*- You and Shaggy took part in Frisbee competition in Chybie. How did he manage there? Do you and Shaggy go in for other sports as well?*



In Chybie we started as a team for the first time and it was me and my stress to be blamed for our poor results. We did much better in Wrocław where we were fourth and qualified for the finals in Warsaw. Shaggy is really good in flyball. In 2005 he made his debut as a member of the WOOF team and they were third. This year the result was even better and they were first and gained the title of the fastest team in Poland. Shaggy runs as a first dog in the team. Both these disciplines give him a lot of satisfaction and bring us closer to each other.



- I know you have a small child in your family. What is Shaggy's attitude towards a new member of the family? What is he like in everyday life?

Apart from Shaggy we have also 4 year-old Labrador Leo and 2 year-old Border Collie Gremi. All of them welcomed the new member of our family very well and accepted her as a part of their pack. But it is Shaggy that is interested most in our small child and has a lot of patience with her. She crawls and follows him all over the house, catching and pulling his fur.



fot: Joanna Klecha

In everyday life Shaggy causes no problems. He is very fond of me and follows me everywhere. He does not like to be separated even for a while, nevertheless it is really charming.

- Thank you a lot for this nice conversation.

HELENA KABAŁA WAS TALKING WITH IZABELA POLEWSKA

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***I would like to correct some information included in my previous report:***

*The archive photos which accompanied the paper came from the private collection of Ms Joanna Adamowska.*

*The last picture illustrating the story showed Int.Ch. SHOW ON Casidi – the dog owned by Monika Tuliszewska.*



***Just because.....***

© Lynda Bernier



*July 10, 1925,*

### Shetland Sheepdog Shearings

“Seven classes and twenty specials are the tempting attractions at Musselburgh Show, for which entries close to-day, the 10th. The Socttish, the British, and the Aberdeen and district clubs are responsible for the section, which provides another decided draw in its judge-Mr. Archie Watt.

One of the new and greatly promising kennels is that formed by Mrs. Campbell at Farnham, in Surrey. A bitch of exceptional merit, and a promising dog, by Ch. Larkbear Rusk, are among the foundation stock.

Another new stud is Miss Angela Henderson's in London, where Sheltie ancestry goes direct to stock from Shetland. Miss Henderson looks forward to having a representative kennel in time, and she finds that the little Northerners do very well in town.

Miss J. K. Milen-Home has taken up Sheltie, while her sister has gone in for Chows, and as both have achieved that good beginning which is half-way to success, the ambitious ideas of the Berwick owners should not tarry in their materializing. One of Miss Milen-Home's Shelties is Joanna of Paxton, who was in the money at Ranelagh.

Richmond Show this week struck a bad patch so far as Sheltie numbers were concerned, but it was only another instance of the best-laid plans going agley. Amongst the exhibitors who were prevented from supporting the show as they had intended were Miss Thynne, whose exhibition bitches are all in season; Miss Humphries, who had nothing in form; and Miss Vidal and Mrs. Scrutton, whose stock are either breeding or dead out of coat. Richmond was not a Sheltie slump, but simply a Sheltie accident.

When Mr. Cyril Pierce disposed of Farburn Advance to the American fancier he wrote to Mr. W. M. Saunders to ask if that Aberdonian devotee had anything to take the place of the exported. The result is that a 7 1/2 months tricolour has left the Aberdeen kennels for the Eltham Park Stud, which made her debut at Eltham Park Show last week, where she took seven 1 st's in Variety classes, and then secured the Non-Sporting Cup and the cup for best off all breeds at the show.

A Sheltie puppy that Mrs. Goldsmith sold recently has delighted her new owner, and gained credit for remarkable intelligence, by howling to call the attention of the family to the telephone bell, an invalid in the room when it rang being unable to attend to it. Mrs. Goldsmith has added to her kennel a nice sable and white dog from Shetland, and has acquired Viola of Greyhill from Mrs. Hunt, who is going abroad, but intends to take up Shelties again on her return.



I am told that a Sheltie has this last month flown to Paris to join his ship to America.

In the list of club trophies recently sent out the Pixhall Cup is represented as being offered by Miss Wilkinson (Mrs. Warren) and Miss Dawson (Mrs. Ogilvie). This, it appears, is incorrect, as this cup was won outright by Miss E. E. P. Humphries, and then returned to the club, so that the latter lady is now the donor. The two small cups offered by Miss Humphries, on certain conditions, are omitted from the list. They are to be offered at every show at which the English Shetland Sheepdog Club guarantees classes. They were omitted from the schedule of the L.K.A. show.”

## FROM THE NETHERLANDS



On the 21st of October the annual Dutch Sheltie Club Championship Show was held. There were 201 Shelties entered so quite a task for the judges! The dogs (except puppies) were judged by Mrs. K. Hateley (Mohnesee). Bitches (open, junior and bred by exhibitor classes) were judged by Mrs. D. Greenhill (Mohnesee). Miss D. Bartholomew judged the puppies and some of the bitch classes (intermediate, champions and veterans).

All photos below were kindly submitted by ©Dorina Lampe

Here are the main results:



Best Puppy Dog  
**Dino Marino De Casa Wolveson**

Comedy's Exception  
x  
Ch. Wendisle Tudor's Crown  
Jewel

Best Bitch Puppy &  
Best Puppy in Show

**Skeldale Lumi Love in the Snow**

Ch. Faradale Frisbee for  
Grandgables  
x  
Skeldale Klownish Disguise





Best Dog CAC  
**Busterbo ten Wijngaard**

Unit ten Wijngaard  
 x  
 Once in My Life of Blue Tails

Reserve Best Dog res. CAC  
**Heavently Blue Z Dablovy  
 Studanky**

Ch. Lundecock's Scarface  
 x  
 Ch. Carmen Merrydor



Best Bitch CAC &  
 Best In Show  
 Clubwinner 2006  
**Dawnville All That and More**

Ch. Grandgables Dressed to  
 Impress  
 x  
 Ch. Dawnville Naughty by Nature

Reserve Best Bitch res.CAC  
**Ch. Wendisle Tudor's Crown  
Jewel**

Ch. Cresteak Tudor Crown at  
Wendisle  
x  
Wendisle Cinderella Chimes



Jacco and Bianca Heideveld  
Kennel "Skeldale", The Netherlands  
<http://www.skeldale.demon.nl/>





## July 23, 1925 Shetland Sheepdogs

“Mr. Blair Smith is a welcome recruit who is likely to do the breed a lot of good. He has purchased a very nice tricolour dog from Mr. Yule, of Aberdeen, and has since secured that excellent bitch, Ashbank Mizpah from Mr. Graham Clark. Mr. Blair Smith intends to keep a select kennel of Shelties, and we wish him every success.

Their many friends will extend their sympathy to Mr. And Mrs. W. M. Saunders on the death of Mrs. Saunders' father.

Mr. Graham Clark has been on the outlook for some time for a dog to take the place of Ashbank Zev and has procured a very nice sable and white, sired by Ch. Nettle of Mountfort. He has placed this dog at stud in our advertising column.

Mr. Wm. Watt, of Prestonkirk, has sold a very nice dog to a breeder in the North, and a bitch by Rip of Mountfort has gone to a new fancier.

Mr. David Parker has been appointed secretary of the Dundee C.C. and as he has still the interests of the Sheltie well at heart we may look for a good classification for our breed at Dundee in September.

Dundee was well represented at the recent Perth Show. Among others, we noticed Mr. Parker, Mr. L& Mrs. Ramsay and Mr. Keith. We understand that Mrs. Ramsay and Mr. Keith are again to take up the breed in earnest and in partnership. This will revive the pre-war famous combination of Keith and Ramsay.

A brother and sister out of the same litter as Chestnut Bud, beautiful tri colours, have been bought from Mr. G. B. Caird by Mr. MacGregor, Edinburgh, on behalf of a client, at a high figure.

Mr. W. M. Saunders has sold Farburn Eleanor to Mrs. Middleton.

The entry at Perth was very disappointing, and with several absentees made matters worse. Mr. Yule's Bobbie Dazzler won in dogs and shared the numerous trophies with Mrs. Ramsay's Fresta, a nice little tri color bitch by Forward.

I am sorry to lean that Redbraes Revival, the bonny little Sheltie from the Pilrig Kennel, which got adrift in a motor smash on the way to Ayr Show in April last, has not yet been recovered. He has been frequently seen in the neighborhood of Kilmarnock, but has defied all attempts of strangers to capture him, so he is still at large. His mistress has now gone to make an efforts, which I hope will prove successful and bring the truant home.



The following instance of the hardihood and stamina of the Shetland Sheepdog is of considerable interest in view of many comments recently made alleging the reverse. Eleven weeks ago Redbraes Revival, a brother to Ch. Specks of Mountfort, was lost in a motor smash on the road to Ayr, and ever since has been running wild about the countryside, defying every effort to capture him. It was discovered he used a regular track covering twelve miles of country each day, and many times he was chased by local Whippet men and their dogs in the hope of effecting a capture,

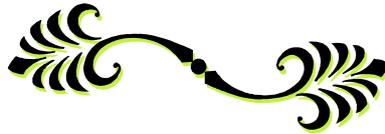
but he always eluded them. However, a farmer's son found him last Thursday, tired out and asleep, and made him a prisoner pending the arrival of Mrs. MacGregor. In spite of his wild, free life, Revival was in excellent condition, and had evidently fared well. Needless to say, he had a royal welcome on his return to the Redbraes Kennel, whose list of stud dogs he joins.



Montrose attracted a splendid entry for Mr. R. Tait to judge. Our breed was undoubtedly the feature of the show and attracted a huge ringside crowd. So far as quality was concerned they were the best lot we have seen out, and the type was very even throughout; and it would appear that fanciers are breeding with one purpose in view, that is to produce a real Collie in miniature.

Mr. W. M. Saunders' Farburn Mavis was an absentee from Montrose, although entered, the reason being that she has been sold to Mr. E. C. Pierce, of the Eltham Park Kennel.

The Rev. James Rae, of the famous Dondy Kennel was at Montrose dogless. He judges our breed at the S.K.C. Show in October.”



## **PRA – the hidden fear and what do we really know?**

*By Arnhild Carlsen, Kennel Croft*



PRA in shelties is nothing new. I will try to tell something about the experiences in Norway in the recent past, and in my own breeding.

It is approximately 7-8 years since we started to talk open about PRA in Norway, where I have my prefix registered. In the beginning it was a very secret and silent discussion, based on rumours from the past, and lately detected PRA-cases. As a result of nowadays very clever veterinarians and eye-specialists, and a long program in Norway and Sweden and other countries, checking shelties eyes on a high level.

PRA was not the issue when the eye-program started, here in the late 70-ties, beginning of the 80-ties, but more to detect CEA and Coloboma.

Sweden discovered PRA in some dogs about 5-6 years ago, and since we have an official system, all results were sent to the clubs and by this made official for the public.

When the first official cases showed up, it was basically in certain lines. When a “new” disease is detected, it is normal in the beginning to check more on dogs from the affected lines, than all others. This is often how a health-program starts. Since PRA is known to be a recessive disease, we assume that the dogs breeding a PRA case, is what we call certain carriers.

It is always very sad times for the involved breeders in PRA cases, a lot of lovely breeding-material built up during years and generations, shows to be doomed. Some breeders started all over again, selecting away the known affected lines totally. Some chose to go on with the less risky ones. Others closed down their breeding-program, and never managed to start up again on a bigger scale. The most unlucky ones needed to select away both one and two times. That is the scary thing with recessive diseases; you never know what will show up tomorrow. What we believe is correct today, can be a total failure in short term.

What struck most was the which-hunt that started in some environments. This is of course a result of competition between breeders, curiosity and a sad side of human attitude. The positive thing by this was that breeders started to do a lot of research in pedigrees and names. A lot of breeders collected their own database for possible and certain carriers. After some years these databases become quite helpful to understand many of the new cases that suddenly showed up.

It is never to blame any single breeder when it comes to diseases. Each breeder has their own experience, knowledge and reason for doing what they decide to do in difficult times. I believe in kindness to each other and believe that every breeder tries to do the best they can always. It is the collective digging and talking behind backs I can not manage to accept. This makes it so much more difficult to treat the sorrows for the people that are just the unlucky ones breeding something unhealthy at that moment. From the very same lines as most of us work with in our lovely breed.

During a certain period the list for PRA cases grew longer and longer.

The Norwegian Shetland Sheepdog Club decided together with Norwegian breeders to try to do something for PRA. A fund was raised for collecting money to a research, trying to find the DNA-key for the PRA-gene, to be able to test for PRA affected and possible carriers. It

was a narrow start, with many discussions and it was not easy to find an acceptable way how and where to do the research. The money started to flow in to the trust, and many clubs, legates and breeders abroad also contributed. It was a need for about 13.000 euros (around 1 mill. NOK) and in a few years the goal was reached, it was enough money to start the project at New Year 2005/6.

In the meantime a committee, leaded by Ingrid Myklebostad, worked night and day to collect blood-samples from individuals and families that were affected. The problem was to reach all the owners of relatives to the affected dogs, spread all over Scandinavia and the continent. Most sold as pets and not easy to track. It has been a continuously contact between the committee and the Norwegian Veterinarian High School, which will do the research here in Norway, in cooperation with UK.

During the years that have passed, we have seen that other countries have worked for the same, and many PRA DNA-keys are now found in other breeds. Most by laboratories and veterinarians/scientists in England and USA. Especially Optigen in USA has researched on a lot of breeds, with success. Fast and without any research-costs for the breeders and the clubs. Things changes quickly in our modern world, and we all learn from the veterinarians and from each others experiences.

We visited the Norwegian Veterinarian High School recently, to do eye-checks on our puppy-litters. The veterinarian told us news about the PRA-project going in Norway, and that he was asked to join the research together with Frode Lingaas. He also told us that it was discovered in Sweden that around 10 of the PRA cases on our listing, are not PRA, but Retinopathy. This is connected to diabetes, probably recessive heritable, and has nothing to do with PRA. But it gives blindness in the same way, and the two diseases are very difficult to split from each other in an ordinary eye-check.

This new detection must have caused a lot of problems for the research-program, when many of the families collected blood-samples from, are probably now of no use for the PRA research. I suppose it will come more information about this from the Norwegian Shetland Sheepdog Club, and if it is needed to do a re-check on all the affected cases.

This brings me to my own experience with PRA.....Sheltibo`s Blue Silver.

## **A breeder's nightmare.....**



## *Sheltibo`s Blue Silver*

Born 21.st.of April 1996. Blue Merle bitch. Reg.number 10579/96.  
HD: A-clear. Eyes: CEA ua - PRA detected 2.nd.of April 2002

Pedigree:

+--Ch. Haytimer of Hanburyhill at Hartmere 1303BM CH  
+--N Uch Philhope Shoestring  
| +-- Philhope Vanity Fayre  
+--N Uch Here Comes Mr Wondfull  
| | +-- Skerrywood Black Chance  
| +-- Good Looking Girl in Black  
| +-- A Little Aeme in Black  
**+--N Uch Titt-Fram's Rambling Man**  
| | +Int Nord Ch Deloraine Dogstar  
| | +--Ch. Shelgate Double Diamond  
| | +Int Nord Ch Parrock Pearly Gates  
| +--Int N S Uch Titt-Fram's Happy Day  
| | +--Ch. Deloraine Dog Star  
| +-- Tim-Tim's Tarina  
| +--N Uch Craytarn Lady's Double  
**+--Nor CH Sheltiebakken's Blue Star**  
| | +--OS CH Riverhill Ricotta 1664 BG  
| | +--Ch. Haytimer of Hanburyhill at Hartmere 1303BM CH  
| | +-- Hanburyhill Honeysuckle  
| | +--N Uch Philhope Shoestring  
| | | +-- Javarm Scarborough Fair  
| | | +-- Philhope Vanity Fayre  
| | | +-- Philhope Sweet 'N' Special  
| +-- **Joyfull Times With Annie**  
| | +-- Skerrywood Suede in Black  
| | +-- Skerrywood Black Chance  
| | +-- Skerrywood Samantha  
| +-- Good Looking Girl in Black  
| | +--N Uch Liberty of Lysebourne  
| +-- A Little Aeme in Black  
| +-- Tim-Tim's Underwood  
**+-- Sheltibo's Blue Silver**  
| +--OS CH Rodhill Burnt Sugar  
| +--OS CH Riverhill Ricotta 1664 BG  
| | +-- Riverhill Rash Clatter  
| +--Ch. Haytimer of Hanburyhill at Hartmere 1303BM CH  
| | +-- Hanburyhill Hal O' The Wind  
| | +-- Hanburyhill Honeysuckle  
| | +-- Heathlow Leticia  
| +--N Uch **Philhope Shoestring**  
| | +-- Kyleburn Gay Gordon



- | | | +-- Javarm Scarborough Fair
- | | | | +-- Allanvail Gold Request
- | | +-- Philhope Vanity Fayre
- | | | +--CH Rhinog The Gay Lancer
- | | | +-- Philhope Sweet 'N' Special
- | | | +-- Philhope Harvest Moon
- +-- **Sheltibo's Satin Shoeshette**
  - | +--ENG CH Greenscreens Nobleman
  - | +--CH Snabswood Slainthe 3494BL
  - | | +-- Snabswood Sally Anne
  - | +--N Uch Lythwood Stiletto
  - | | | +--Ch. Lythwood Sky Master KCSB 634BS
  - | | +-- Lythwood Sarah Jane
  - | | | +-- Lythwood Sugar Plum of Heathlow
- +-- **Golden Country Star**
  - | +--Ch. Francehill Andy Pandy
  - | +--Int Nord Uch NordV-84 Mondurle's Bannock
  - | | +-- Stationhill Yolanda
  - +-- Bonny Kvicky
    - | +--Int Nord Uch Heathlow Martext of Lythwood
    - +-- My Lady
      - +-- Norsheep's Vignette

**The blue name is the diagnosed bitch, the red her parents, the green her grandparents.**

Golden Country Star was my first bitch, born in 1985. I wanted to build a bitch line from her when I started my own breeding-program. She was a beautiful dark shaded mahogany. At the age of 14 she was almost tricolour, with the most wonderful coat, construction and type. She could have been a bit sturdier, so I looked for a mating for her that had what she lacked.



*Golden Country Star over  
Sheltibo's Satin Shoeshette to the right*



My choice fell on a nice, tricolour male imported from UK to Norway, Nuch Philhope Shoestring. Golden Country Star got 3 tricolour puppies with him in 1990. 2 were same type in sturdiness as the mother, but one little girl had it all. I kept Sheltibo`s Satin Shoeshette for further breeding, and to be very honest, I never regretted it ever.



*Sheltibo`s Satin Shoeshette 6 years*



*Sheltibo`s Satin Shoeshette 13 years old*

She gave me some really nice daughters to work further with, and in her last two litters I picked a male for her Nuch Sheltibakken`s Blue Star, to have a possible blue bitch from her before she was retired. She got only one puppy with him, Sheltibo`s Black Velvet, a tricolour of same type as the mother. This was a planned line-breeding on type I knew well, so no big surprises. Velvet from the first litter grew up to be a healthy and sound female. I sold her as a pet because she was tricolour. When she was 2 years of age the owner was not able to keep her anymore, so I took her back and placed her with a good friend of mine, co-owned with me.



*Sheltibo`s Black Velvet to the right. To the left Sheltibo`s Truck Stop. A Grand-daughter of Shoeshette and litter sister to Sheltibo`s Truck Driver.*

Shoeshette could have one more litter after Velvet, and I used the same male again since their first daughter had such nice type. This neat type I wanted on the blues also.

In their second litter they got 3 girls more. Shoeshette had almost only girls in her litters.

This time one tricolour and two blue merles. The tricolour bitch I sold to a breeder in Denmark, one blue girl with the best type, size and markings Sheltibo's Blue Pearl, I kept at home. The second blue bitch I gave to the owner of the male on breeding-terms.

Sheltibo's Blue Silver, placed out on breeding-terms, developed well. She had too big ears, typical for the blues, and she could have been smaller. She stopped on 38 cm as a grown up. Her markings could also been better; she was a medium good bitch in total. I decided to let her have one litter to keep the bitch-line going, and I mated her to Nuch Bermark's Honeydew from Sweden. She was empty after the first mating, and we tried the same combination some months later. She got 4 puppies, all wonderful blue merles. 2 boys and 2 girls. She had a good, stabile home with the owner, living together with only another sable boy. The litter were born in her home, so she was in quiet and familiar environments under the delivery. She acted much stressed after birth though; she held her puppies in her mouth all the time and seemed very unhappy. After two days all the puppies were dead. We don't know why they died. She also ate them all afterwards, a typical nature behaviour, but not understandable for us humans. It was a horrible experience both for me and for the owner. We were in total frustration, and tried to find an explanation why it went like this.

Afterwards we did not want to mate her ever again, and she stayed with the owner as a pet until she died 9,5 years of age. We have asked ourselves if Trulte knew more than us at this already early stage.

It showed up later that this combination between Shoeshette and the blue boy was not a success. Shoeshette's other litters with different males, were extremely healthy and became very old, so it must have been something in this special combination.

The bitch from the first litter, Velvet, got nice and healthy litters and I decided to bring the bitch-line further through her, and not through the last litter with the blue ones. 3 generations later, Velvets off springs and grandchildren shows to be very nice and healthy dogs.

When Shoeshette's and BlueStar's last litter was 2 years old, I got the message from the breeder in Denmark that her tricolour girls passed away because of an extremely diabetes. She developed it in short time, and it was so bad already at young age, so they needed to put her to sleep. The blue bitch I kept at home also started to get ill at the age of 2, and after several of periods at Norwegian Veterinarian High School, they found out she had something with her bi-kidneys.

The thought it could be Alopesi-X, but this is a disease never seen in shelties earlier, so they were not sure. Sheltibo's Blue Pearl became 7 years of age and was of course never mated. She lived with me as a pet. She was a beautiful girl, and did very well at shows until she became ill, after that I never showed her again.



Time went on, and one day I had a telephone call from the owner of Sheltibo's Blue Silver. She had lost her sable boy a couple of weeks earlier, and after that Trulte acted so un-normal. She went into things and behaved like she was totally blind. She took her to an eye-specialist near by, and he confirmed her totally blind of PRA. I could not believe it, and wanted to take her to the NVHS for a second opinion. They gave us the same result, she was blind of PRA. She must have been blind for quite some time, but dogs are extremely clever to hide such as long as they live in good and safe surroundings. She had probably followed the old sable male in the daily, and when he was not there anymore she was helpless. This was in 2002, and she was then 8 years old. The owner chose to keep Trulte as long as she was not nervous or unhappy, and she did for one and a half year. Then she decided to put her to sleep because she would move to a new house, and Charles brought Trulte to NVHS just before Christmas in 2004. She became 9,5 years old.

The day I received the telephone call about Trulte's blindness, my whole breeding and happiness fell to pieces. We had followed the PRA closely already for some years, and I knew about the reactions and circumstances hitting the other breeders already experienced the same as me. What first came into my mind was that this was totally other dogs and lines than the other cases. They had been very much influenced by the Rockaround-lines, and some other common dogs in their pedigrees. My lines were totally different, and I could not understand which dogs could cause the PRA at all.

The owner of Trulte called me on a Thursday, and I had an appointment to mate two bitches on Friday and the coming week after. I had also planned another litter some weeks later. 8 years is a long time in breeding, and after some outcrosses I had planed to mate a dog and a bitch from my common bitch-line to each other that Friday. It was a blue merle Great grandson and a tricolour Grand-daughter of Shoeshette. I was so happy that I did not reach to do that mating, before I got the news about Trulte. It was no mating that spring at all; I sat by the kitchen-table for 2 months crying and pulling the hair of my head. When I came to common sense, I started to take my hands into things again. First I asked myself if I wanted to continue breeding at all. The second question was if I could give up my bitch-line containing 5 and 6 generations. If I decided to continue, and buy in only new breeding-material, what would I get then? When you have worked so long with the same lines, you are able to see the total and you learn to know a lot about both type and health, even if it can come to surprises anyway. The third thing coming into my mind was to start to study the pedigrees, which dogs could be the carriers of the disease, and which dogs I had doubled up on. The possibility to get help from other breeders in the same boat as me, and also the clubs, comforted me also a lot. They knew a lot already,

I needed to start with something, and I started to contact breeders and clubs. The clubs were not able to give me any information at all because their duty of silence. The breeders did not want to talk very much about PRA at all, because they were so sick and tired of it. They were already far away into new breeding-programmes, and they had put all the sad things behind them. Also because it was so difficult to tell exact who were the certain carriers in 3<sup>rd</sup> generation. I can understand now afterwards, but it left me in a total vacuum for a very long time. I was so lonely and isolated with the problems, and I suppose all other breeders have felt something similar. PRA was not accepted in UK, it was far concerned a Scandinavian problem. All the talking about C-PRA and G-PRA did not make it simpler. Today I have in some way accepted that too. We live in another time, where everything is more in reach, we are able to find defects and diseases on an earlier stage, and have learned to speak more open about things. The most hurting thing after all, was that our modern time and knowledge not prevented me from having a big, red cross behind my old breed-prefix and bitch-line.

After studying my pedigrees up and down, I came to certain conclusions. Still, after 4 years, I am not convinced where the PRA case came from. After some time it became less and less interesting to look back, I was more obsessed about looking at the future.

I took the hard decision to go on with my lovely, healthy bitch-line. I refused to throw away 16 years of hard work breeding as healthy and well-typed shelties as possible, also with a very good temper and nerves. I was lucky in it all to be able to bring all my living dogs to NVHS full eye-checks after the PRA case. I have also had many off-springs living until very high age without blindness. Our breed-stock is checked both with ERG and regularly for PRA in the ordinary way every second year. I feel that I have done what is expected from a serious breeder. Some chances we need to take in between, otherwise we never come further in anything. This must be acceptable.

With the PRA in the suitcase I started to plan outcrosses as nicely as possible. I was already 4 generations away from Shoeshette; she died some days after the PRA news at the age of 13. The drawback is that you never know what will show up on the outcrosses lines in a day or a year....If you do not know about PRA in your own breed-stock, then you have usually two chances to avoid it. If you have PRA in your lines, you have only one chance not to double up. It has since Trulte been a balance on a tight line, to try to do the best. After the new information recently I have also started to think into new patterns. Trulte is dead. Her eyes and blood-samples are donated to the NVHS project for further research, so it is still maybe possible to find out if she had Retinopathy after all.... ....Her litter-sister died from the heavy diabetes, her blue litter-sister suffered something unanswered. Retinopathy we do not know everything about yet. Hopefully the new information will give us more answers about the PRA and Retinopathy in shelties. Also give the vets more experience and learn better what to look for.

And I am happy today that I went further on with my lines and not selected them away. We do not know about the future, but one thing is for sure, all things are not discovered yet. We have still many, many questions unanswered when it comes to breeding living creatures.



*3-4-5 generations further on!*

