



The NLRC was organized in 1996 with the idea of creating a national club that would preserve and promote the Labrador Retriever. Everyone in the Labrador community is welcome...from pet owners to old timers.

We are a National Lab Club formed by the members, for the members, working together for the preservation, betterment and service to the Labrador Retriever.

From our Education Director...Pocket Full of “Buttons”

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“This is the Virginia Beach Animal Care and Adoption Shelter calling to tell you that we have a dog traced back to your kennel”. This has always been one of my greatest fears, “How could this possibly happen?” “I’ve taken every precaution and have always been so careful to insure a puppy or dog never does shelter time?”

Buttons, apparently tired of being inside for snow days, decided it was time to break out for a stroll and enjoy the sun, only to find himself face to face with the Animal Control Officer. The officer called Avid Lost and Found, gave the microchip number on January 4th, 2011 and was told the chip had not been registered. Buttons was then transferred to the Virginia Beach Animal Care and Adoption Shelter on January 5th where he would remain in the “stray hold” area for the mandatory, ten (10) full 24 hour periods (first day doesn’t count) or until claimed by his owner. This particular mandatory period applies only if the dog is identifiable with microchip or a collar. The hold period is less if not identified. The animal shelter staff made further attempts to contact AVID Lost and Found and because there was no registration information on the microchip, they were referred to the distributor in Folsom, LA where I purchased the microchips. The distributor traced that particular lot of microchips registered to me at point of purchase; therefore, the shelter was able to make contact with me on January 14th to tell me they were holding Buttons.

Many breeders have a written contractual agreement in place that defines the care and management of a puppy or adult in the event the owner cannot keep the dog. I have an adoption agreement that is very specific with reference to AKC and microchip registration of the puppy, health history etc., and a very specific clause on the return event of the puppy:

Buyer agrees that, at any time or for any reason, the Buyer cannot keep Buttons, Breeder, (Jane Doe, “Lessons Learned” Labrador retrievers) will be notified and Buttons will be returned to the Breeder.”

Buttons’ owner followed the agreement and contacted me mid June to say they had a new born daughter who was extremely allergic to the dog and that they may need to return the dog to me. They promised this was a very difficult decision as they loved Buttons; he was the best dog and a wonderful companion. They arranged for Buttons to stay with parents for a while to see if their daughter’s allergies subsided before making a final decision to return Buttons to me. Another possibility was placing Buttons with a very nice family in the neighborhood who expressed an interest in adopting Buttons if the breeder agreed. The interested family of two children in elementary school and a small breed dog often came for play dates with Buttons and seemed the perfect home.

Following an auto accident, and months of therapy, I finally realized that even I am not invincible and the only way to fix my hand was “deconstructive” surgery. I was confident that my physical limitations might prevent me from providing the attention Buttons would need during the transition from one family to another so it seemed best for Buttons to be adopted by the neighborhood family and I was agreeable to this arrangement. After all, Buttons’ first (continued page 6)

Technology Booms for Pets—Laparoscopic Spay

Because you want the best care available for your pet

by: Dr. Jane Barber DVM, MS, DACT Veterinary Specialties Hospital at the Lake

What is Laparoscopy? Endoscopy is a minimally invasive technique for performing procedures through either natural openings in the body (eg. mouth or nose) or through one or more tiny (1 cm) holes rather than through large incisions. In human medicine, laparoscopy is used with endoscopy. Why be cut from “stem to stern” when a procedure can be performed through a tiny opening? There are many types of endoscopic procedures; they are named for the body part that is being scoped: rhinoscopy (nose), pharyngoscopy (throat), gastroscopy (stomach), bronchoscopy (airways), colonoscopy (colon) to name but a few. In veterinary medicine, endoscopy was predominately used as a diagnostic tool. As the benefits were proven, its applications were expanded to include such things as the removal of foreign bodies, arthroscopic surgery and most recently laparoscopy and laparoscopic surgery.

Laparoscopy is the type of endoscopy used for viewing the internal structures of the abdominal cavity. It involves the use of a laparoscope (camera) inserted through a small 1 cm opening into the abdomen. This allows the veterinarian to use a minimally invasive technology to view abdominal organs magnified on a monitor. Applications are as numerous (continued next page)



Laparoscopy, (continued from previous page)

in veterinary medicine as they are in human medicine. The most common application of laparoscopy is for biopsy of abdominal organs (liver, spleen, etc.). Recently, laparoscopic techniques for performing an ovariectomy/ovariohysterectomy (spay) or cryptorchidectomy (retained testicle neuter) have been developed. Veterinary endoscopy and laparoscopy in particular, require specialized training, equipment and surgical expertise.

What is the difference between laparoscopic and traditional spay?

In a laparoscopic procedure, 1 to 3 small holes are made through skin and abdomen which allow for the insertion of a fiber optic camera. These holes depend on the size of your pet but are often 3-10mm (roughly 1/8-1/2 inch). The reproductive structures are identified and controlled cuts in the tissues are made.

In a traditional spay, a 2-6 inch incision is made in the skin and muscle just below the belly button. The ovarian ligament is torn from its fan-shaped attachment on the abdominal wall. This tearing causes significant pain and may result in hemorrhage and bruising of the abdominal wall.

Why choose a laparoscopic spay?

- The entire surgery is performed through 1 to 3 tiny incisions rather than a larger abdominal opening. Small incision size minimizes tissue trauma and pain.
- The ovarian ligament is carefully cut and cauterized, rather than torn. This further minimizes tissue trauma and PAIN.
- Internal structures are magnified 60x; better visualization allows for greater surgical precision. This equals fewer mistakes and minimal complications.
- No sutures are used inside the abdomen of the patient. No sutures eliminates the potential complication of adhesion formation in the abdomen as a result of suture reactions.
- No increase in surgical time compared to traditional procedure.
- Your pet is back to normal much more quickly. (continued next page)



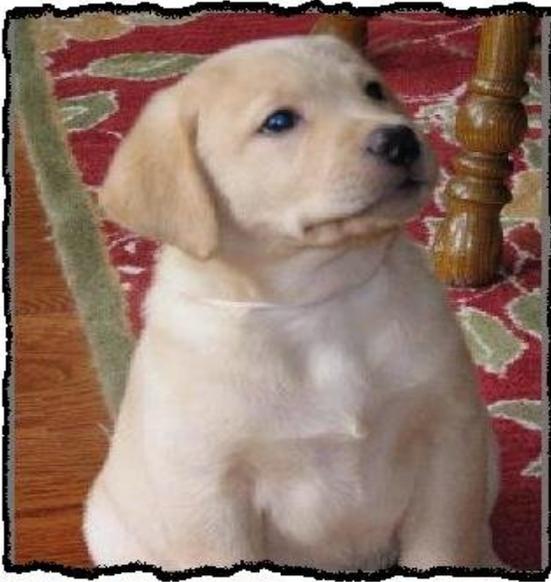
Laparoscopy, (continued from previous page)

What are the disadvantages?

Laparoscopic surgeries cost a little more due to the additional training required by the surgeon and the significant investment in equipment including the scopes, video monitors, ports, specially designed laparoscopic instruments and vessel sealing devices.

The bottom line

The use of laparoscopy in small animal spay/neuter procedures is quickly becoming the preferred surgical option among pet owners. Once available only for people, animals are now benefiting from the many advantages of these techniques. The bottom line is that a laparoscopic spay offers a safer and less painful surgical experience for your pet.



Doesn't she deserve a less painful spay?

"Laparoscopic spays caused less surgical stress and up to 65% less postoperative pain than a traditional surgical spay."

—*Journal of the American Veterinary Medical Association, 2005*

Just a few examples of surgical procedures that can be performed laparoscopically are: ovariohysterectomy (spay), ovariectomy (ovary removal), cryptorchidectomy (removal of retained testicle), cystotomy (bladder stone removal) and organ biopsy of the liver, spleen, pancreas, etc.

Photos provided by: Margo Carter (McNeil Labradors) our NLRC Education Director

Article by: Dr. Jane Barber DVM, MS, DACT Veterinary Specialties Hospital At The Lake, telephone: 828-478-3500 Sherrills Ford, North Carolina 28673

Dr. Jane currently serves on the Board of Directors for the Society for Theriogenology, she is a reviewer for the Journal of the American Veterinary Medical Association, a member of the American Veterinary Medical Association, a member of the North Carolina Veterinary Medical Association, a member of the North Carolina Academy for Small Animal Practice, a member of the Society for Theriogenology and a diplomate in the American College of Theriogenologists

Meet Dr. Jane at: <http://www.veterinaryspecialtiesatthelake.com/ourdoctor.html>

CANINE HEALTH CLINIC - SUNDAY MARCH 13, 2011

OFA Cardiac Testing (auscultation & Echocardiogram with Doppler)

CERF Eye Exam

Microchips or Tattoos

Optigen DNA Testing

Dr. Nancy M. Bromberg, VMD, MS, DACVO

Dr. Luis Braz-Ruivo, DVM, DVSc, DACVIM

Dr. Risa Roland, DVM, DACVIM

Appointments Required:

Belquest Kennels

<http://www.belquest.com/news.html>



Please feel
free to forward
our
newsletter to
interested
family and
friends

NLRC Membership -- Open Enrollment

Membership in the National Labrador Retriever Club, Inc. is open to all Labrador enthusiasts; however, to join you must be in good standing with the American Kennel Club, Inc. and should consider the guidelines set forth in the NLRC Code of Ethics when engaged in any activities involving the breeding, exhibiting and selling of Labrador Retrievers.

Two types of annual individual memberships are offered:

Full (voting member)	\$30
Associate (non-voting)	\$20

Click the below links for NLRC Membership forms:

[NLRC Membership Application Form \(that can be printed and mailed in with your membership fee\)](#)

Or to both apply and pay online

[NLRC Membership Application](#)

Are you listed in our [NLRC Breeders Directory](#)?

NLRC Members with full membership rights can apply to participate on the NLRC website Breeder Directory by completing the applicable section on the PDF membership application and submitting a \$10 fee.

Any questions? Contact our Membership Chair:

Deb Arnold 262-849-0962
twin_cedars@prodigy.net



Support TVD Research!

Visit the [National Labrador Retriever Club Website](#) for more info!

Buttons ... continued from page 1

owner provided a great level of comfort prior to adopting Buttons, met all expectations I wanted in a family adopting one of my puppies – outstanding personal as well as veterinary references, wonderful adoption application and several extended visits with me prior to the time when Buttons was 9 weeks of age and ready to go to his new home. I was quite confident and very comfortable that they would take great care placing Buttons with the best family.



The “disconnect” really started when the microchip wasn’t registered by the original owner but it continued after Buttons went to his second home. The original owner of Buttons didn’t provide information to me regarding transfer to the new owner and because I was so encumbered with surgery and rehabilitation, I failed to follow-up which created a further “disconnect”.

Shortly after I received the call that Buttons was being held in the shelter and given the microchip number, I pulled up my breeder files and called the first owners of Buttons. When I wasn’t able to reach them, I sent an email then I called the AKC to find that Buttons was in fact still registered to the first owners. I called Companion Animal Recovery (CAR) as defined in the contractual agreement for registration of the microchip and was told that there was no record of the microchip. The original owner claims that he registered the chip but not only was the chip not registered, he gave the registration paperwork to the current owner and thought that’s all there was to transferring a dog. He never gave a second thought to having a written agreement of any sort, a verbal, “If it doesn’t work out” was the agreement. There is no blame; the first owner simply didn’t understand that there are channels to be followed with registration when a dog transfers from one person to another. Follow-up could have prevented this from happening - *should have, could have, if only, hind sight sparkles!* The second owner therefore didn’t know there was anything he had to do in order to register the dog, and I’m not sure he actually understood what microchip is or how the lost and found process works.



To make matters more interesting, the new owner no longer lived in the neighborhood; they moved, so I could only assume that since the shelter was in Virginia Beach, hopefully that’s where the new owner lived. I did at least have the name of the new owner so I was hopeful that an “online person search” would produce results.

I have to admit, my nose was a bit out of joint when I was told I couldn’t come and pick up Buttons or send someone to pick him up. I simply didn’t understand why, if the microchip was still registered to me, no one claimed the dog by this time, and I was willing to drive six hours to the shelter, why couldn’t I have *my* dog?

I couldn’t claim the dog because there are policies mandated by each state that serve as guidelines for shelters and care facilities. There are also county policies that periodically change. Virginia’s state mandated policy is to hold a dog in stray hold status for ten (10) full 24 hour periods, if the dog is identified by microchip or collar. According to shelter staff, every attempt possible is made to find the owner of the dog. After the stray hold period expires and the dog hasn’t been claimed by the owner, the dog is then available for adoption. Realizing Buttons could very well be available for adoption before I could make the drive or find the owner I made arrangements with a friend living in Virginia Beach to pick up Buttons on Sunday afternoon.



Many state and county policies vary from 72 hours to a period of not (continued next page)

Buttons ... continued from previous page



less than five days. After the required hold period, animals are transferred to the spay/neuter clinic then available for adoption or, evaluated for adoption, euthanasia or transfer to rescue groups. Some of the shelters I researched will hold abandoned or stray animals as long as space is available. Another shelter I researched takes in 1500 strays and *unwanted* animals per month, simply astonishing!!

By the time I narrowed my search to three people who might be Buttons' owner, it was almost midnight Saturday so I decided to take a leap of faith and get an early start Sunday morning January 16th. I called the first person at 8 am. I'd apologize for calling so early and hope I didn't get hung up on. With any luck, the person on the other end would be an animal lover and completely understand why I was calling before most people enjoyed their first cup of coffee. I was in luck!! The lovely woman who answered was the owner's mother. She indicated that her son posted fliers, posted to Craig's list, and had actually called the shelter, all to no avail. They were heartbroken!

Buttons, now known as Duke, was reunited with his owner on Sunday afternoon, January 16th. I spoke to the owner that afternoon – "He's happy to be home and he's asleep on my feet."

It's important to remember that people working in a shelter are busy and there are often different volunteers on staff who might not be familiar with the animals that come and go. It's a good idea if possible to go to the shelter and have a look for yourself.

The Virginia Beach shelter has a website with pictures posted but when I looked for Buttons myself, he wasn't there. Shelters can be very transient and I believe for the most part, people who work in a shelter have an animal loving heart and they really try to reunite four legged with two legged friend.

I don't have experience with shelters and I hope I don't have occasion for another but if I do, I hope it is as positive and helpful. There was a lot of effort and kindness put forth in finding the owner of "the microchip" and a lot of patience with the incessant phone calls. These people have a big job!!

I'm sure everyone was very happy when they arrived for work on Monday morning and found empty, the kennel run that housed the well behaved black Labrador retriever, McNeil's Pocket Full of Buttons!

Photos and Article Submitted by: Margo Carter (McNeil Labradors)



The Labrador Retriever Club of the Potomac

36th Annual Spring Specialty Show

4 Obedience and 4 Rally Trials

April 12-15th, 2011

Holiday Inn Conference Center at Francis Scott Key Mall

Frederick, Maryland 21703

Sunday, April 10th, 2011 will be Working Certificate Testing

Monday, April 11th, 2011 will be a Fun Match for Puppies 6-18 months

Collections of Studs for frozen semen available. Visit www.LRCP.com for more info

Cornell University - Health Screenings

Cornell University College of Veterinary Medicine is looking for healthy Labrador Retrievers for genetic mapping studies. Eligible dogs must be at least 8 years of age, be AKC registered (or have a pedigree available), be available to spend the day at the Cornell University Hospital, and have been certified as healthy by their regular veterinarian.

The health screening (of no cost to the client) will include a general physical

examination, behavioral assessment, body measurements, complete blood count and chemistry panel, urinalysis, nutritional consultation, environmental factor screening for conditions that predispose to cancer, as well as orthopedic, oncological, ophthalmological, neurological, and cardiological examinations.

For more information on your dogs eligibility for this study, please email

Cornell University at:
dnabank@cornell.edu

Submitted by Gail Cayce-Adams
(IvySpringLabs)



Canine Good Citizen & Therapy Dog International Testing at the Potomac - Wednesday April 13, 2011

Here's a summary of test requirements...

DEMONSTRATING CONFIDENCE AND CONTROL, THE DOG MUST COMPLETE THESE 15 STEPS OF THE AKC/CGC TEST® AND THE ADDITIONAL TDI REQUIREMENTS.

(Note: At check-in, before beginning Test 1, the owner must present a current rabies certificate and any other state or locally required inoculation certificates and licenses.)

TDI additions to the AKC-CGC Test are in italics and printed in red.

TEST 1: ACCEPTING A FRIENDLY STRANGER

This test demonstrates that the dog will allow a friendly stranger to approach it and speak to the handler in a natural, everyday situation. The Evaluator and handler shake hands and exchange pleasantries. The dog must show no sign of resentment or shyness, and must not break position or try to go to the Evaluator.

TEST 2: SITTING POLITELY FOR PETTING

This test demonstrates that the dog will allow a friendly stranger to touch it while it is out with its handler. The dog should sit at the handler's side as the Evaluator approaches and begins to pet the dog on the head and body only. The dog may stand in place to accept petting. The dog must not show shyness or resentment.

TEST 3: APPEARANCE AND GROOMING

This practical test demonstrates that the dog will welcome being groomed and examined and will permit a stranger, such as a veterinarian, groomer, or friend of the owner, to do so. It also demonstrates the owner's care, concern, and sense of responsibility. The Evaluator inspects the dog, then combs or brushes the dog, and lightly examines the ears and each front foot.

TEST 4: OUT FOR A WALK (WALKING ON A LOOSE LEASH) This test demonstrates that the handler is in control of the dog. The dog can be on either side of the handler, whichever the handler prefers. There must be a left turn, a right turn, and an about turn, with at least one stop in between and another at the end. The dog need not be perfectly aligned with the handler and need not sit when the handler stops.

TEST 5: WALKING THROUGH A CROWD

This test demonstrates that the dog can move about politely in pedestrian traffic and is under control in public places. The dog and handler walk around and pass close to several people (at least three). The dog may show some interest in the strangers, without appearing over exuberant, shy, or resentful. The handler may talk to the dog and encourage or praise the dog throughout the test. The dog should not be straining at the leash.

TEST 6: SIT AND DOWN ON COMMAND/STAYING IN PLACE This test demonstrates that the dog has training, will respond to the handler's command to sit and down, and will remain in the place commanded by the handler (sit or down position, whichever the handler prefers). The handler may take a reasonable amount of time and use more than one command to make the dog sit and then down. When instructed by the Evaluator, the handler tells the dog to stay and walks forward the length of a 20-foot line. The dog must remain in place, but may change position. (continued next page)



*CH Goldenmoon's Sunny
Coreopsis, CGC, WC at Westminster 2010*



Agility at 11wks old



The Golden Moon Gang

Canine Good Citizen & Therapy Dog International Testing at the Potomac - Wednesday April 13, 2011 (continued from previous page)



STAR Puppy & CGC titles at 5 months old



TEST 7: COMING WHEN CALLED

This test demonstrates that the dog will come when called by the handler. The handler will walk 10 feet from the dog, turn to face the dog, and call the dog. The handler may use encouragement to get the dog to come. Handlers may choose to tell the dog to "stay" or "wait," or they may simply walk away, giving no instructions to the dog as the Evaluator provides mild distraction (e.g., petting).

TEST 8: REACTION TO ANOTHER DOG

This test demonstrates that the dog can behave politely around other dogs. Two handlers and their dogs approach each other from a distance of about 10 yards, stop, shake hands and exchange pleasantries, and continue on for about 5 yards. The dogs should show no more than a casual interest in each other.

TEST 9: REACTIONS TO DISTRACTIONS

This test demonstrates that the dog is confident at all times when faced with common distracting situations, such as the dropping of a large book or a jogger running in front of the dog. The dog may express a natural interest and curiosity and/or appear slightly startled, but should not panic, try to run away, show aggressiveness, or bark.

TEST 10: REACTION TO MEDICAL EQUIPMENT

The dog must be tested around medical equipment (such as wheelchairs, crutches, canes, walkers, or other devices which would ordinarily be found in a facility) to judge the dog's reactions to common health care equipment.

TEST 11: LEAVE-IT

The handler with the dog on a loose leash walks past food on the ground (placed within a distance of three feet) and, upon command, the dog should ignore the food.

TEST 12: ACCLIMATION TO INFIRMITIES

This test demonstrates the dog's confidence when exposed to people walking with an uneven gait, shuffling, breathing heavily, coughing, wheezing, or other distractions which may be encountered in a facility.

TEST 13: SUPERVISED SEPARATION

This test demonstrates that a dog can be left with a trusted person, if necessary, and will maintain its training and good manners. Evaluators are encouraged to say something like, "Would you like me to watch your dog?" and then take hold of the dog's leash. The owner will go out of sight for three minutes. The dog does not have to stay in position but should not continually bark, whine or pace unnecessarily, or show anything stronger than mild agitation or nervousness.

TEST 14: SAY HELLO

The TDI Certified Evaluator will test the willingness of each dog to visit a person and that the dog can be made readily accessible for petting (i.e., small dogs can be placed on a person's lap or can be held; medium and larger dogs can sit on a chair or stand close to the patient to be easily reached.)

(continued next page)

Canine Good Citizen & Therapy Dog International Testing at the Potomac - Wednesday April 13, 2011 (continued from previous page)

TEST 15: REACTION TO CHILDREN

The dog must be able to work well around all types of populations, including children. The dog's behavior around children must be evaluated during testing. It is important that during the testing the potential Therapy Dog and the children are not in direct contact. This means the dog can only be observed for a reaction toward children playing, running, or present in general at the testing site. Any negative reaction by the dog will result in automatic failure. Negative reaction means a dog showing signs of aggression.

ADDITIONAL RULES FOR TDI TESTING

1. Dogs must be tested on a plain buckle collar or harness. Training collars, training harnesses, halties, or any other corrective training devices are not permitted during testing or visiting as a TDI-registered Therapy Dog.
2. Dogs must be a minimum of one year old to be tested.
3. Handlers under 18 years of age must have a parent/legal guardian present.
4. Greyhounds are not required to sit for TDI Testing.

Source: TDI website "Testing Requirements Brochure" www.tdi-dog.org

Testing for Canine Good Citizen & Therapy Dog International Certifications

CGC and TDI Testing ~ Wed. April 13, 2011 FSK Holiday Inn

All testing will be done indoors (room ?) by preregistration only. Closes April 6th

Limit of 20 Labradors only. 10AM until 2PM

CGC only \$15 ~ A rosette will be awarded to each passing team

More information can be found at www.akc.org

Brochure for CGC available at <http://www.akc.org/pdfs/cgc/GK9GC1.pdf>

TDI only \$10 ~ A rosette will be awarded to each passing team

More information can be found on TDI's web site, www.tdi-dog.org

Brochure for TDI available at <http://www.tdi-dog.org/images/TestingBrochure.pdf>

Both CGC and TDI individual certification for the same team \$20

(This gives the option for CGC certificate from AKC along with awards for both levels)

CGC Evaluators: Ellen Moon, Debby Kay & Sam Cochran

TDI Evaluator: Lisa Serfass

*** Rosettes will be awarded to qualifying teams ***

All accompanying Photos and Article submitted by: Ellen Moon (Golden Moon Labradors)



CGC Test, Frostburg Dog Park Oct 3, 2010



Check it out!

LabraData 3.0

- New! Add up to 4 Photos
- New! 4 New Pedigree formats
Ready to print, save, share
- Improved! Trial pedigree now in .pdf
Ready to print, save, share
- Coming Soon! Stud Finder
Multiple Search Criteria



LabraData The International Open Labrador Database

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Dog Data Display

Done With This Record

Registered Name	CH IB, ENG SH CH, AM CH, FR CH, UCHL CH, ND CH OLE, JH, TR			Sex	Male	Dog ID	606
Call Name	OLE			Whelp Date	Jul 24, 1998	Litter ID	651 View
Registration	SR22297081 (AKC)			Coat Color	Black (B/E) Byc	Eye Color	Brown
Markings				Missing Teeth		At Stud	
Height	23.5"	Weight	90 lbs	Bite	Scissor	Death Date	Frozen
Cause of Death				Death Date			
Last Updated	7/30/2008 12:48:00 PM			Data Source	Registry		

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Preserving the Past

Planning the Present

Protecting the Future



LabraData The International Open Database
www.labradata.org



AM CH GATEWAY'S NOTHIN' BUT TROUBLE – "TROUBLE"

Vicky Creamer's (Belquest Kennel) AM CH Gateway's Nothin' But Trouble - "Trouble"

10/18/10 WD BOW Maryland Kennel Club, Judge Mr. Robert H. McKowen 2 pts.

10/29/10 - 1st Stud Dog LRC of the Potomac, Judge Debra McKinley (Fantasy Labradors)

10/30/10 Best of Breed Middleburg KC=LRC of the Potomac Supported Entry, Judge Judy Heim (Hyspire Labradors)

12/4/10 FIRST AOM/JAM AKC/Eukanaba National Championship, Judge Dan Ericsson Sweden



UKC CH ANNUAL'S NOSTALGIC AT HILLDREAMS – "SPENCER"

Vicky Creamer's (Belquest Kennel) UKC CH Annual's Nostalgic At Hilldreams - "Spencer"

10/18/10 WD BOW Maryland Kennel Club, Judge Mr. Robert H. McKowen. 2pts.



CAN CH HIGHCALIBER LABRA DALE EXPRESSO – “EXPRESSO”

Vicky Creamer's (Belquest Kennel) Can CH Highcaliber Labradale Expresso - "Expresso"

10/15/10 WD BOW Catonsville Kennel Club, Judge Mrs. Carole Beattie. 2 pts.



UKC CH BELQUEST NOTHIN' BUT THE FACTS – “UNO”

Vicky Creamer's (Belquest Kennel) UKC CH Belquest Nothin' But The Facts - "Uno"

10/18/10 WB Maryland Kennel Club, Judge Mr. Robert H. McKowen. 2 pts.

11/06/10 BOB, BOW, WB Virginia Beach Kennel Club, Judge Mr. Tom Hale. 1pt.

11/11/10 WB/BW/BOS Decatur Alabama Kennel Club, Judge Mrs. Wendy G. Willhauck. 1 pt.

11/12/10 WB/BOB Decatur Alabama Kennel Club, Judge Mrs. Gloria L. Geringer. 1 pt.

11/13/10 WB/BOB Huntsville Kennel Club, Judge Ms. Peggy Beisel-McIlwaine. 1 pt.

12/04/10 WB/BOS Beaufort Kennel Club, Judge Mrs. Barbara Dempsey Alderman. 3 pts.

12/12/10 WB Forsyth Kennel Club, Judge Mr. Kenneth A. Buxton. 3 pts.



UKC CH BELQUEST PEEK-A-BOO I SEE YOU – “BOO”

Vicky Creamer's (Belquest Kennel) UKC CH Belquest Peek-a-boo I See You - "Boo"

10/2/10 1st open Kanadasaga KC, Judge Jean Louis Blais (Chablais Labradors)

11828/10 WB/BOS Upper Marlboro Kennel Club, Judge, Mr. James E. Noe. 3 pts.



WATERBERRY DOUBLE STUF BELQUEST – “COOKIE”

Vicky Creamer's (Belquest Kennel) Waterberry Doublestuf Belquest - "Cookie"

9/30/10 WB/BBE Elmira Kennel Club, Judge Anna Savory Bolus. 3 pts.

10/31/10 1st Bred-By Middleburg KC-LRC of the Potomac Supported Entry, Judge Claire White Peterson
(Stonecrest Labradors)



STORMY C's BLACK RAIN – "RAIN"

Christina Trojak's (Stormy C Labradors) Stormy C's Black Rain – "Rain" (UKC GRCH Enterprise' Great Adventure x UKC CH Casbar's Red Hot Chili Pepper, RN) owned and bred by Christina and Steve Trojak, went Best Puppy and Puppy Sporting Group 1 at the Ramapo KC show 10/17/10. The following weekend "Rain" went Best Puppy/Winners Bitch/Best of Winners at the Gloucester County KC shows 10/23 and Winners Bitch/Best of Winners at the South Jersey KC shows 10/24 from the 6–9 month class picking up her first points! Also on October 31st, Rain obtained her UKC CH title at the ULRA Labrador Specialty in Conover, N.C.



EARTHSEA ARE YOU SIRIUS – “STELLA”

Cathy Montgomery's (EarthseaLabradors) Earthsea Are You Sirius - "Stella"

Cathy would like you to meet their new baby! Stella's sire is BISS CH Gleneries Great Hunter Orion with Dam, Keepsake's Ida Rather Been Blue



LUGGER'S BIG BEN – “Ben”

Bonnie Hall's ([Lugger Labradors](#)) Lugger's Big Ben received his International Champion title in 3 shows going BOB, then Group 3, Group 2 and Group 1. He also received his UKC Champion in 4 shows. He is also AKC pointed from the Bred By Class. He is OFA Hips Good, Elbows Normal, Heart cleared by echo, eyes cert, Optigen normal by parentage. Ben won the Bred By class at the Winter Florida Classic 2 days.



“Bunny . . . Doing what Labs do best! LOL!”

Julie Brady's (SunCountryLabs) “Bunny”



National Labrador Retriever Club, Inc.

Board of Directors Contact Information

President: Sue Willumsen Willcare@comcast.net

Vice President: Rebecca Bailey - TarrahLabs@gmail.com

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The National Labrador Retriever Club, Inc. exists for the protection and betterment of the breed, to encourage education of the general public who may want to add a Labrador to their family and to meet a social responsibility to its members, the general public, and the Labrador world in particular. To this end, we adopted a [Code of Ethics](#) to serve as a guide.

Our Newsletter, The Labrador Connection, is published by the club periodically when sufficient material is received. The Labrador Connection's newest electronic issue is emailed to members when it is published and all issues may be viewed online at any time.

Visit our website online at www.NationalLabradorRetrieverClub.com



The National Labrador Retriever Club, Inc. Membership list is viewable online from our website [MEMBERS](#) link. The NLRC membership list is intended for viewing by fellow NLRC members only. To access the membership list, please enter the user name: *nlrc* and then the password: *in08doNATE2tvd*
Once the login window is displayed, enter the password *overview* to view the membership list.