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BREED COLUMNS SCHEDULE

Sporting and Working
January, April, July,
and October

Hound and Terrier
February, May, August,
and November

Toy, Non-Sporting,
and Herding
March, June, September,
and December

AKC Meet the Breeds® is quickly approaching in New York City and Orlando. The host cities will literally “go to the dogs” (and cats, in the case of AKC Meet the Breeds in New York), on October 20 and 21, and December 15 and 16, respectively.

The expertise of parent-club volunteers is what makes events like these work, and I thank you for your continuing support of AKC Meet the Breeds year after year.

We're always amazed at what you come up with to illustrate the history, function, and fun of your breed. Last year in New York, the Salukis took Best Booth in Show for their re-creation of an ancient Egyptian setting with booth volunteers dressed in traditional Arabian clothing. In Orlando, the Old English Sheepdogs took top prize with their *Harry Potter* wizard theme. We look forward to seeing what you do with this year's booths.

If you have not already returned your club's volunteer form, we hope you'll make plans to attend in both cities as well as encourage your club and fellow fanciers to become involved, as you and your dogs *are* the event. Please contact Gina DiNardo at gml@akc.org to confirm your attendance for New York and Orlando. I look forward to seeing everyone.



For the New York event, we have launched the official AKC Meet the Breeds blog located at meetthebreeds.wordpress.com. Leading up to October, we'll be posting photos, videos, and profiles from past Meet the Breeds events to show the public the fun they'll have at the Javits Center. If you have anything you'd like to display, e-mail communications@akc.org.

For both the New York and Orlando events, we encourage you to share photos and videos you take of your booth or the crowds on your own Facebook pages, as well as the AKC Facebook timeline. We'd also love to post your videos on the AKC YouTube channel.

The great experiences you capture and share with friends and followers through social media at AKC Meet the Breeds is just one more thing that will help spread the word about the great work parent clubs are doing for their breeds and dogs in general.

Sincerely,

Dennis B. Sprung
President and CEO

EDITED BY BUD BOCCONE

Farnsworth New CFO; Adams Promoted to AVP

The AKC board of directors has elected Peter Farnsworth as chief financial officer, following last month's retirement of James T. Stevens.

Farnsworth (pictured, left) has served as CFO for a number of organizations, including Amnesty International, where he oversaw the finance, human-resources, information-technology, legal, risk and facilities-management departments nationwide.

Farnsworth was previously employed by the AmeriCares Foundation, Inc., where he was CFO for five diverse businesses. He received his MBA in finance and accounting from Columbia University.

William Adams has been promoted to assistant vice president of the Computer Operations department. Adams joined the AKC in 1996 with 20 years' experience in information technology. His specialties include data-center design, strategic planning, database architecture, storage migration and implementation. He manages staff members in the Raleigh and New York offices.



JUDGES INSTITUTES ANNOUNCED

The Judging Operations department has released a long-range schedule of AKC Advanced Judging Institutes.

One Advanced Institute will be held each year in conjunction with the AKC/Eukanuba National Championship in Orlando, Florida. A second institute will be held annually, with locations and dates to be determined.

Additionally, the AKC will continue to offer aspiring and newly approved judges a minimum of six Basic Judging Institutes each year.

Advanced Institutes

August 2012 Sporting Group; Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

December 2012 Terrier Group; Orlando

2013 Working Group; TBD

December 2013 Non-Sporting Group; Orlando

2014 Herding Group; TBD

December 2014 Hound Group; Orlando

2015 Toy Group; TBD

December 2015 Sporting Group; Orlando



TOP: AKC FILE PHOTOS; BOTTOM: WIRE FOX TERRIER/LISA CROFT-ELLIOTT ©AKC

FROM THE CHAIRMAN

In his insightful and highly acclaimed biography of Steve Jobs, Walter Isaacson chose to capture a defining characteristic of Jobs by giving him the last word on his own life. Jobs, who proved to be a good student of singer-songwriter Bob Dylan's philosophical insights, used a Dylan lyric to explain his belief in personal growth.

"You always have to keep pushing to innovate. Dylan could have sung protest songs forever and probably made a lot of money, but he didn't. The Beatles were the same way: They kept evolving, moving, refining their art. That's what I've always tried to do—keep moving. Otherwise, as Dylan says, *if you're not busy being born, you're busy dying.*"

That philosophy is one that most certainly drives our best breeders in their determined quest for constantly improving their lines, and subsequently, their breeds. Like those breeders, the American Kennel Club is on a determined quest to improve events, and subsequently, our sport.

The last two years have seen relentless positive action delivering new programs, new events, new outreach, and a new system to help clubs manage all the change, including:

- Grand Champion program: a continuation of competition for champions of record with a new title, new achievement levels, and a new ranking system.
- National Owner-Handler Series: recognizing and showcasing the quality dogs being exhibited by owner-handlers and a venue for owner-handlers to compete against their peers.
- 4-6 Month Beginner Puppy competition: providing the opportunity for training, socialization, and competition leading to a Certificate of Merit suffix title.
- Open shows: informal, sanctioned conformation events at which dogs, exhibitors, stewards, judges, and clubs gain experience needed for licensed events. Certificate of Merit points are

awarded.

- Junior Showmanship Master class: a new class for the most competitive participants.

- First-ever Junior competition at both the Obedience and Agility Invationals.

- Beginner Novice optional titling class: very popular combination of basic obedience and rally.

- Starting in 2013, "Companion Events Extravaganza," a multi-day event featuring championship events for obedience and agility, and a new national competition for rally.

- Time 2 Beat agility class: A unique, "hybrid" titling class.

- Coursing Ability Test: a fun and healthful event modeled after lure coursing that is open to all adult dogs.

- My Dog Can Do That! Experience: an exciting new outreach program for new owners and their dogs to try different companion events.

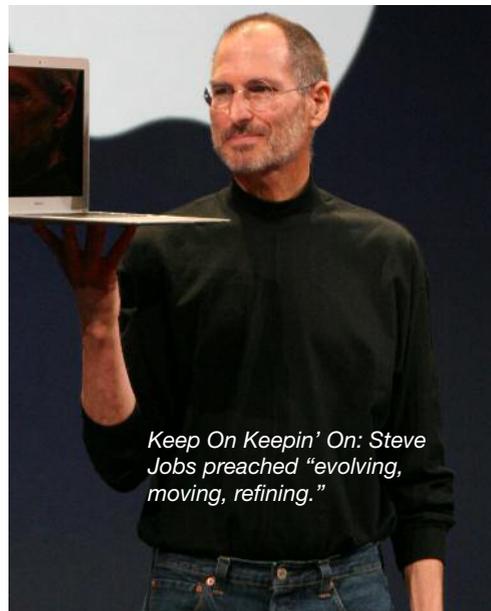
- Online Competition Management System: a new way for clubs to manage event details and judging assignments that provides simple, real-time management of the most complex events.

Relentless Positive Action

Each and every one of these innovative initiatives was borne out of an understanding of customer needs and desires. AKC Staff is focused on leveraging those insights about every aspect of our sport into desirable programs that engage, excite, and expand participation in the AKC world of dogs and sport.

Jobs said, "Some people say, 'Give the customers what they want.' But that's not my approach. Our job is to figure out what they want before they do." And that is exactly the approach we at the AKC have used so successfully.

Our focus on "relentless positive action" continues daily. Will all the programs be as successful as these? Maybe not. But another Dylan lyric—"Keep on keepin' on"—guided Jobs in this exact



Keep On Keepin' On: Steve Jobs preached "evolving, moving, refining."

challenge. Whether we have a success or a failure, we must keep moving forward—we are, and we won't stop.

You can help, too. Since we all participate in our sport, we all have insights into our participants' needs and desires. A simple, yet powerful example is the insight that led to the Grand Champion program. By understanding the desire many exhibitors have to continue to compete in a meaningful way after achieving a conformation championship, we were able to develop a complete program that engaged and excited participants and expanded the timeframe for their competition, yielding increased entries.

We're always looking for good insights that might lead to an innovation in our sport. If you have one, please send it to me at atk@akc.org.

For as the Beatles, another favorite music icon of Jobs, reminded us, "Tomorrow never knows."

Sincerely,

Obedience:

New Event Gets Newer

Classic Introduces Masters Class; Eligibility Criteria Revised

A Masters class added to the inaugural AKC Obedience Classic, slated for December 2013 in Orlando, Florida, as well as revised eligibility for the Novice, Open and Utility classes, will give more obedience exhibitors a chance to compete.

“With the eligibility criteria as it was originally established, we determined that there would be a large group of Obedience Trial Champions that would not be eligible to enter the 2013 Obedience Classic, and also would not be ranked high enough within their breed to be invited to the 2013 National Obedience Championship,” says AKC Director of Obedience, Rally, and Tracking Pamela Manaton. “As a result, we created a new Masters class that will allow OTCH-titled dogs to enter and compete if they meet the eligibility.”

The AKC Obedience Classic will offer four class levels: Novice, Open, Utility, and Masters, open to all dogs who meet the qualification criteria during the period beginning July 1, 2012, and running through June 30, 2013.

For the revised AKC Obedience Classic eligibility requirements, see the Obedience pages at akc.org.



Pointing Toward Nebraska

LINCOLN, NEBRASKA— On March 16, 2013, the 20th running of the AKC Pointing Breed Gundog Championship will kick off at the Branched Oak Field Trial Grounds, near Lincoln. As part of the 20th-anniversary celebration, a single-series Open Derby Stake will be run during the multi-day trial. A portion of the event's proceeds will help the Nebraska Field Trial Association with maintenance and improvements to the trial grounds. Sponsors include Cabela's, Eukanuba, Purina, SportDOG, and Tri-Tronics, Inc.



RDO Day Are You Ready?

September is nearly upon us, and that means AKC Responsible Dog Ownership Days are on the way. Throughout September, hundreds of AKC clubs and allied groups will hold public events promoting responsible dog ownership.

The AKC will be hosting its own RDO Day in Raleigh, on Saturday, September 22, at the North Carolina State Fairgrounds. This flagship event will highlight the AKC programs and services that support responsible dog ownership. It will also publicize to the media and dog lovers everywhere that organizations such as yours are holding events coast to coast.

TOP: DACHSHUND/COURTESY THE HUNGRY DOG; BOTTOM: ©AKC

CHF Launches Canine Athlete Initiative

The popularity of dog sports is on the rise, and so too are canine sports-related injuries. Understanding the proper conditioning, nutrition, training, and rehabilitation specific to canine athletes is the focus of the Canine Athlete Initiative, a major AKC Canine Health Foundation fund-raising and public-awareness campaign launched in July.

“Whether your dog joins you on your morning run, or participates in weekend agility competitions, all dogs are canine athletes,” AKC/CHF Chief Scientific Officer Dr. Shila Nordone says. “Canine sports medicine and the specific health care of athletes are of growing importance, and the AKC/CHF is committed to being on the forefront, providing grants for cutting-edge research.” This includes the study of nutrition, conditioning, and rehabilitation techniques so that dogs can achieve maximum performance while preventing injury. “CHF will also support research into those areas that are critical after injury occurs, including orthopedics, osteoarthritis and pain management,” Nordone says.

Through the initiative, the AKC/CHF is raising money to fund grants to researchers working in this emerging field. The initiative also has a major public-awareness component, promoting dog sports and the value of preventive examinations and good nutrition to keep dogs at the top of their game.

For more on the Canine Athlete Initiative, including a series of free podcasts conducted by the nation’s leading practitioners of veterinary sports medicine, and to make a donation, visit akchf.org.



Check Your In-Box for Economic Impact Survey

In the coming months, entrants at selected dog shows will receive e-mailed surveys to collect information on their travel and expenditures at that specific show. If you receive a survey, the AKC Government Relations department urges you to reply.

The results of these surveys will be used to update data found in the “Economic Benefits of AKC Dog Shows” brochure. The AKC and its clubs will use this information to demonstrate that dog shows make major economic contributions to their host communities.

If you have questions about the survey, contact Patty Van Sicklen at pvs@akc.org.

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From the Library of Congress; the original 1920 caption reads: "Seventh annual Dog Show of the Washington Kennel Club. Assistant Secretary of War Franklin Roosevelt, and his little daughter, Anna, carried away first prize in the shepherd dog class with Chief of the Mohawk."

America's Photo Album

As regular "Times Past" readers know, the AKC maintains a historical photo archive. It's a substantial collection, housing images that go back to the very beginnings of the sport of dogs. But even with access to such a treasure trove, our editors and designers sometimes must look outside the collection to find just the right vintage photo.

Among our favorite go-to sources is the Prints and Photographs Online Catalog of the U.S. Library of Congress. "We're one of the greatest visual resources in the world, with 14,000,000 pictures," says Helena Zinkham, chief of the library's Prints and Photographs division. "If you spent one minute with each photo in the Library of Congress, it would take you 24 years to see them all."

The entirety of this vast collection—a collection of collections, really—has yet to be digitized and made available online, but they're working on it. So

far, well over a million photographs have been made available at the library's website. Most are in public domain, so the acquisition of online images is a free service supported by your tax dollars. Whether you're a club-newsletter editor or book author looking for an economical way to illustrate your work, or just a history buff who loves looking at old pictures, you will want to bookmark the Library of Congress online archive.

"Research libraries are often stereotyped as vaults, a Fort Knox of knowledge," Zinkham says. "But the whole purpose of acquiring, maintaining, and preserving is to get the information back out to the people, to encourage research, to encourage exploration of the past. It's meant to be used—it's a working collection."

Visit the archive at loc.gov/pictures/. For a video tour of the Library of Congress and the fascinating history behind it, visit collectionc-span.org/loc/.



Lee Arnold

Imagine a radio station that played only dog songs—"Bird Dog," "Hound Dog," "Who Let the Dogs Out?," and so on. In this fantasy world, the number-one DJ would be AKC board member Lee Arnold. The noted Chinese Shar-Pei fancier has had a long, successful career behind the mike. In fact, years before I knew a Shar-Pei from a Shih Tsu, I was a fan of Arnold's when he was spinning pop standards—Frank Sinatra, Lena Horne, Mel Torme—for WQEW in New York. —**Bud Boccone**

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ABOUT THE BREED COLUMNS

The breed columns are a time-honored feature of the AKC GAZETTE. Each columnist is appointed by a breed's national parent club, which preserves the breed's standard and helps to educate breeders, judges, and the public about the breed's history, function, and possible health issues. A national parent club comprises dedicated breeders and fanciers, and it represents many years of collective experience in the breed. Columnists are asked to write about topics of interest to the fancy in general as well as those of specific interest to judges and devotees of the breed. The breed columns rotate by group so that each breed's column can appear four times a year.

Information and opinions expressed in the breed columns represent the views of their authors, not necessarily those of the breed's parent club or the AKC.

hounds

Afghan Hounds "Wears Its Coat Well"

Several years ago, the now-legendary and iconic Afghan Hound breeder Jay Ammon (of Ammon Hall fame) said, "A great dog wears its coat well." Living with these dogs, we know this to be true. How does the person on the outside find this?

For a little while, the Afghan Hound puppy is easy to see, as the soft, fine hair is just short enough to follow the lines of the body so that the shape of the dog, the length of the bones, and the degree of angulation is rather visible. The "bottle brush" legs and the spiked-style topknot are enjoyed at this time.

Then suddenly the incredible journey of metamorphosis from puppyhood to adulthood begins. With a wide range of coat production and distribution, some puppies even develop hair on their faces, over their backs, and on their tails, falling into a complete masquerade. With added coat colorations, we sometimes have a complete clown.

This goes on for a while (and for the caretaker, seemingly forever), and then between 1 year to a year and a half of age (this varies as well), we become hopeful as we notice a very gradual change. The soft hair on the back seems to come out easier as it is replaced by a short, harder hair-strand. The "monkey whiskers" on the face start thinning out. As the body hair lengthens, we notice the hair take on a silkier quality. Who would have ever thought?

The coat pattern of the adult Afghan Hound is not trimmed in. It is actually a

display of the two different hair types that cover these dogs. The Afghan Hound is a hunting dog, and this should always be held in mind. Blatant trimming of the hair, especially to shorten the hair on the neck or back, is a travesty of the Afghan Hound's essence.

There is no question that when this coat is regularly washed and blown-dry and kept mat-free, this cultivation over a period of time will create a look of "pretty perfect." Even so, the coat may disguise the actual structure of the dog. The standard actually claims that the profuse trousering on the back legs visually creates an exaggeration of the bend in stifle.

As for any breed of dog that is covered in hair, inclusion of manual examination in the assessment is of utmost importance. The judge must remember what he or she has felt when going on with the evaluation of the dog. When watching the breed gait, it takes experience and a trained eye to get past the distractions of hair and colors flying to see the legs and how they move. If there is any question, the judge should always go back to the hands-on portion.

It is up to the judges to let these dogs "wear their coats well." —Harry Bennett, Harryonly@aol.com; Afghan Hound Club of America website: afghanhoundclubofamerica.org

Basenjis We're Talking Rally

On the certificate of achievement that Kona (my 8-year-old male)

and I received at the end of our first “Rally Fundamentals” course, the name of the course was simplified to reflect our lack of skills: “Class” was all it said. No modifier. That was it. Just “Class.” They didn’t know how to label us. Kona and I continued to push on for the last four months with the goal of making our debut at the Evergreen Basenji Club Rally Specialty on June 9.

I had written about rally back in 2004, and I recently looked up that column because I wondered if current in-the-trenches-and-can’t-remember-right-foot-from-left-nor-count-to-three me would agree with former objective-journalist me. As I reflected on some of the comments in the past column, I found it necessary to give former me a hard time:

1. *The first level is on-lead. This offers a good chance for you and your dog to be successful.*

Response: Since half of my life has been spent at one end of a lead with a Basenji pulling on the other, I thought I had this covered, but a loose lead felt foreign and useless.

Scene in our first class: heeling practice.

Instructor: “Hold the lead in your right hand, keep that hand against your stomach, and maintain a loose lead.”

Already confused, I looked at Kona, said “Let’s go,” and hoped for magic.

Kona charged and hit the end of the leash. I didn’t even take a full step.

Instructor: “Let’s try that again.”

2. *Unlimited communication from the handler to the dog is encouraged. Positive hand signals, praise, cajoling, pleading, and even singing are fine.*

Response: Like a professional auctioneer, I’ve learned to passionately hawk the rally course to Kona using a soprano sing-song delivery and all of my bodily functions—but I haven’t gone as far as the guy who assumed the “down” position to get his Basenji to follow suit. It didn’t work.

3. *An opportunity to demonstrate a partnership with your dog that allows for creativity. You can discover, and work with, your dog’s style.*

Response: Kona’s style is to avoid

looking at me directly, because that would acknowledge his loss of free will. “Watch me” is our creative shorthand for “Please glance at me out of the corner of your eye.”

4. *Basenjis are able to “demonstrate willingness and enjoyment while they are working” in this fun setting.*

Response: *W-o-r-k* is never said. Because as long as nothing more interesting is going on for a Basenji than working at obedience, with no bait ... well, you see the potential problem.

5. *There is more variety in rally courses as opposed to traditional obedience. Basenjis bore easily—better to surprise them.*

Response: I have watched the development of my bored Basenji’s decision to ignore me: the glance at the ceiling, the 360-degree head-roll, and finally the prey-stalking stare at anybody or anything. It’s hilarious if it’s not your dog doing it.

6. *[Rally is] more fast-paced than traditional obedience, which makes for fewer Basenji sniffing opportunities.*

Response: “Fast-paced” seems like a good thing, until you complete three spiraling laps around cones, eject out of the last turn, and look up to find you’re so dizzy that the rest of the course has become a sobriety test.

7. *70 out of 100 is a qualifying score.*

Response: *Oh, God, I hope we get a 70. Please.*

Update, June 9: We got a 75! —Marcia Woodard, marcia@barkless.com; Basenji Club of America website: basenji.org

Basset Hounds In Defense of Well-bred Dogs: Create an Elevator Speech

Last week a father and his children saw me walking a Basset puppy at the dog show. After the kids spent some time with the puppy, the father asked questions about the show and the different breeds. Then he asked, “What’s the difference between a shelter dog and these dogs?”

I had a long answer, but I started to realize that breeders need a 30-second “elevator speech” ready to answer this

question. The general public doesn’t know the real answer, and right now the HSUS is providing the popular answer.

One difference is predictability. Buyers get to see their puppy and many of the puppy’s relatives. Buyers have immediate access to all of the breeder’s knowledge and experience. The breeder becomes a ready reference for dog-related questions ranging from health issues to vaccine protocols and flea and tick control products. If the puppy is not right for the buyer, a responsible breeder will take it back without question.

Dogs have lived with humans for tens of thousands of years. During this time humans have bred dogs to perform tasks that helped in day-to-day life. Dogs were bred to hunt on command or to kill vermin. Some were bred to guard livestock, and others to move a flock. Some were bred to turn a spit, some to retrieve in water, and others to be cute lap-warmers. Purebred dogs were bred for a purpose, and they maintain much of the original instinct to do the jobs for which they were originally bred.

Take Bassets, for example. They were bred to hunt in packs independent of human command. That explains a lot about life with a Basset. Bassets are stubbornly independent and capable of amusing themselves. Training is a challenge because the breed doesn’t look to humans for commands or praise. Bassets are not stupid, but they are easily bored by human games. They understand pack behavior even if their owners do not. They were not bred to kill, and they get along with everyone. Because they are scenthounds, they will find exactly where the dog cookies are hidden.

Hobby breeders are the keepers of a living museum. We keep alive standards that were in many cases first written hundreds of years ago. We work to produce healthy, well-adjusted puppies because these puppies become the foundation for our next generation. Though most of our puppies are sold as companions only, they carry the same

genetics as our show dogs. Dog shows are not beauty pageants; they are tests of breeding stock judged by knowledgeable people who study breed standards and understand each breed's function.

Pressures on hobby breeders are enormous. The USDA wants to pass oppressive rules, and fewer people want to take on the challenges of learning a trade. Kids have very short attention spans, and it takes real skill to properly groom terriers and many other coated breeds. Producers of mixed-breeds and "designer breeds" don't fund research to identify and cure canine diseases; hobby breeders do. Hobby breeders breed not for monetary gain but for the love of dogs in general, and their specific breed in particular.

If current trends continue, in the future there may be no reason to ask what the difference is between a purebred and rescue, there may be only "rescues"—dogs produced by large-scale commercial breeders and then dumped into the rescue/shelter system.

Predictability, health, history, an experienced and knowledgeable support system, and a lifetime return policy are all available only through hobby breeders. That should be enough to get everyone started on their own elevator speech to explain why purebred matters. —Jacquelyn Fogel, ccpetresort@aol.com; Basset Hound Club of America website: basset-bhca.com

Beagles Scenting and Voice

The Beagle is a scenthound. The little hound follows his prey by the foot-scent left behind on the ground and/or the body-scent left hanging in the air. Accompanying the chase is the expected melodic voice praised by thousands of owners. The voice may be a "chop," with the nose held close to the ground while tracking, or it may be a drawn-out "bawl," with the head held high in the air during the chase. The chop voice probably allows for more accuracy; however, the bawl is generally considered more heartwarming.

The quarry is almost always the cot-

ontail rabbit and the hare.

The topic of scent is difficult for humans to describe or understand. Charles Needham of Kaneville, Illinois, witnessed the work of one of the best field-trial Beagles ever. Needham observed Pete Peterson's Uncle Sam at a field trial and thereby described body scent as simply and as well as could ever be accomplished. The Needham story follows:

"I remember Uncle Sam leading a pack on a rabbit that came directly toward me in the woods, where I was standing by a tree. The rabbit saw me and cut off at a sharp right angle. I stood still, and along came Uncle Sam, with several other good hounds. Sam was four to five feet to one side of the trail carrying that scent, never putting his nose to the ground. When he reached the turn he never stopped or lowered his nose but made the turn just exactly as the rabbit had.

"That impressed me and converted me to beagling for all time, but I have never had the time I would like for them.

"Uncle Sam's voice was really something to hear. I never heard its equal—[its] musical, bell-like tone sent a thrill up and down your body. Afterward, you just hoped sometime to hear its equal." —Charles Kitchell, Ph.D., CHARDONBGL@aol.com; National Beagle Club of America website: clubs.akc.org/NBC

Black and Tan Coonhounds A History Lesson

About 26 years ago, the American Kennel Club acquired the American Coon Hunters Association. As a Black and Tan owner at the time, I jumped with joy. Our Black and Tan and the other five coonhound breeds were going to be recognized by the world's largest kennel registry. Wow, we were going to be seen around the world! The ACHA owned some 45,000–50,000 registration records at the time of purchase.

I mistakenly assumed that our many

Black and Tans registered with ACHA, a credible registry, would soon move into full recognition by the AKC. We had paid for our dogs to be registered with the ACHA. I soon began to hear, however, that we would have to pay for our ACHA-registered dogs to be then registered with the AKC but they would not enjoy all the privileges of other breeds registered with the AKC. These dogs would become FSS registered and would have to go through a program before becoming fully recognized by the AKC. Not only could we not enter events that the other breed owners could enjoy, but we had to again pay to register our dogs, and at the same price that the fully recognized breeds were paying. Wow.

The ACHA also held the world's most prestigious coonhound championships. Again I mistakenly assumed that the AKC would continue with the format of the ACHA. The hunt management was discarded, however, and something else was put in its place. The hunt numbers went down, and it soon was considered by most coon hunters to be a waste of money to register their hounds with the AKC.

This trend continued until about 2004 or 2005, when the AKC developed a program that would be of benefit to coonhound breeders and hired Mr. Steve Fielder. This was a good move, as he was a person who was well known to the coon hunters. Mr. Fielder was respected and understood the coon hunters' requirements when it came to the hunts and registration. The AKC began to try to correct the mistakes made with the past merger with the ACHA. Free registration was offered to all coonhound breeds, and the AKC began a hunt program with rules that were second to none in the coonhound world.

Mr. Fielder is a very positive person. His cup is never half empty; it is half full. I was always uplifted when I visited with him. He could make you look at the bright side of a dark issue. In terms of getting the coon hunters to forgive the AKC for the past mistakes, over the

past six years I sometimes wished he did not present such a rosy picture. We are getting there, but there are still some sore areas. Twenty-six years have passed since the purchase. Lots of water has gone under the bridge. So much time has been wasted. What we as coon hunters must realize is that the AKC is still the world's largest kennel registry. The AKC is very committed to having a viable coon-hunting program and top coonhound registry.

I had a conversation with staff at the AKC and was assured that the organization was committed and has made a large investment to make that happen. After this year, all the coonhound breeds will enjoy full recognition by the AKC. The AKC can and will present our coonhound breeds around the world. They are beginning to put together a youth program that I hope will help grow our sport.

As a Black and Tan breeder, I began to push the AKC to recognize our FSS dogs in 1996, but for the most part I was met with "We have a Black and Tan breed" (referring to the Black and Tan Coonhounds recognized by the AKC since 1945). I came back with, "What can we do to attain full recognition?" This continued into 2003, when I began to work with a lady who was in charge of the FSS program. We attempted to attain full recognition by changing the name of our Black and Tans. That proved to be a mistake. The Black and Tan breeders did not like to give up the name of their Black and Tan Coonhounds. This lady passed away, and I again had to start over. About this time Mr. Fielder was hired by the AKC. With his help, and the help of many people from both the Black and Tan Coonhound Club and people from the FSS side, we began to work toward a solution. Mr. Roger Seabrook became a friend and a person with ideas for the solution to our problem.

This is where the HP and HX prefixes began to enter into our conversations. This approach was a way to include both the longtime breeders whose dogs were recognized by the

AKC and the FSS breeders, who could enter into full recognition. It was simple: The HP prefix would precede the registration number of the dogs that were recognized, and the HX prefix would precede the registration number of the Black and Tans newly entering the AKC registry. Any time a HP dog was bred to a HX dog, the resulting litter would all be registered HX. Simple, yet it was hard to arrive at the solution.

Thanks to Mr. Roger Seabrook for making it happen. Mr. Seabrook passed away before he could enjoy his accomplishment, but we owe him a debt of gratitude for his work and ideas to arrive at the solution. We can now participate with our Black and Tan in all AKC events.

The Black and Tan Coonhound Club would like to hear from the Black and Tan breeders. We are interested in your ideas and in your becoming members in the club. If you are interested in becoming a member, please contact me for the forms that are required. Members in good standing will have to sponsor your membership, but I can get sponsors for you. Also let me hear from you, both HP breeders and HX breeders. I love a good story—whether it about a show or a coon hunt, if there is a Black and Tan involved, it's got to be good. —Kenwood Maeker, kmaeker@yahoo.com; American Black and Tan Coonhound Club website: abtcc.com

Bloodhounds

Caveat Emptor—"Let the Buyer Beware"

As the parent club's Breed Referral Coordinator for the Northeast, I field inquiries from people looking for a Bloodhound. Some want a show dog or breeding stock, and some want a working hound for law enforcement or search-and-rescue, but most want a healthy and good-tempered family pet. I always suggest they consider adopting a hound who needs to be re-homed, and that they consider an adult instead of a puppy.

Many who inquire do not really

know much about the breed, and I answer their questions and encourage them to go to shows or contact Bloodhound owners in their area. My list of responsible breeders consists of American Bloodhound Club members in the Northeast (plus a few other likely prospects farther afield), all of whom have signed the parent club's code of ethics. This code could be stronger, but it does provide some protection for puppy buyers and promotes the welfare of the breed.

I have the names of 18 breeders on my list, and only a few have puppies right now. Prospective Bloodhound owners can get frustrated at having to wait and so they go online, using Google to find a Bloodhound puppy or following up an advertisement. They find dozens of websites listing Bloodhound puppies for sale, at all kinds of prices and with all sorts of claims.

Are these puppies AKC registered? Many are. In 2011, the AKC registered 777 Bloodhound litters, consisting of 2,034 dogs. And these are the lowest numbers in the past 10 years, with 2007 being the year with the highest numbers, with 1,164 litters and 3,324 dogs.

Who are these breeders with all these litters? I don't know them, and I have been active in the breed for 35 years. They are outside the radar of our parent club.

The AKC is the most prestigious and active purebred-dog registry in North America, but it is by no means the only one. There are two other large registries, the United Kennel Club (UKC) and the Canadian Kennel Club (CKC). All three organizations promote the health and welfare of purebred dogs, hold shows and trials with approved judges, and maintain a meaningful registration program.

When you get away from the Big Three, however, it's a jungle! A few of the other, lesser registries include APR (America's Pet Registry), ACA (American Canine Association), UKCI (Universal Kennel Club International), DRA (Dog Registry of America), APR

(American Purebred Registry), CKC (Continental Kennel Club), and USKC (United States Kennel Club). Note that the names are crafted to be confused with the major registries.

For prospective owners looking at a pup registered with one of these entities, there's a strong chance that the pup will have been bred by an irresponsible breeder. Some registries require only a signature to register a dog. Some require a picture of your dog, and some ask only that you submit an online registration form.

It is important to understand what a registry—any registry—is, and what it is not. At best, registration is evidence that a registered puppy was born to registered, purebred parents. The best registries list the breeders and at least one stud owner and make available a pedigree showing several generations. However, registration is not a guarantee of quality, temperament, or health, although the AKC includes some health information in its pedigrees. No one from a registry examines the puppies or their parents.

Bottom line: How should you proceed to shop for a puppy? Choose a breeder who has a commitment to a parent or regional breed club. Stick to the Big Three registries. Be patient, do your homework, ask lots of questions—and *caveat emptor!* —Anne L. Legge; annelegge@comcast.net; American Bloodhound Club website: bloodhounds.org

Borzoi

The Finer Points of Judging Borzoi

Recently I had the opportunity to judge a very high-quality entry at a specialty here in the United States.

While I was judging, I was sure people were thinking, *What the heck is this judge looking at, when he put up all different styles of Borzoi for his final winners?*

This certainly must have seemed true from outside the ring, but under my hands the finer points of our breed were what determined who won the classes, no matter what style the dogs were.

Beyond the general aspects of type that make a great Borzoi a Borzoi—the silhouette, head, coat, movement, and breed character—there are several things that should be rewarded when you find them in your ring.

Silhouette, of course, is evident from outside the ring. There should always be a smooth outline that doesn't change shape whether the dog is standing or moving—a flexible topline, with shoulders and hips neither sloping like that of a German Shepherd nor high in the rear. Tail-carriage should be an extension of the outline, with flowing lines from the tip of the nose to the tip of the tail.

Up close and personal, the head should have a dark eye with an almond shape, soft in expression and not staring, bulging, or light in color. Teeth are large and strong, and there is a “U” rather than a “V” shape to the under-jaw. The ears should be fine and held back in a rose—not heavy or coarse to the touch, but small and flexible and with a true rose shape. Ear shape can be hidden by coat or a clever handler who holds the ears back; if while assessing a dog you are unsure, ask the handler to let go of the ears to see their shape and how they lie on the back of head. They should not be low and heavy.

One thing not always evident from outside the ring is the prosternum, which should be in front of the point of shoulder, not sunken or “cathedral.” Shoulders should be well laid back, not high on the neck, splayed, or rotated down around the rib cage. A general rule is two or three fingers between the withers; anything more should give you pause.

Brisket should be deep, to the elbow, accompanied by well-sprung ribs and a gradual and evident tuck-up to the loin. Stifles are well bent, but not overly so. A dog sinking in the rear or one who cannot stand with his hocks perpendicular to the ground is not what our standard expects. Hocks should be low! Not simply trimmed to appear short. High hocks and weak pasterns are both undesirable, and both are par-

ticularly detrimental to function in the field.

The tail should reach to the hock, and preferably well beyond. A short tail is incorrect just as much as a curl or kink. Foot timing, which I have mentioned in previous columns, is all part of what balance should be in a good-moving Borzoi.

When you see the finer things in the breed, reward those traits regardless of what style the dog appears to be. Use your hands, not just your eyes. A good Borzoi should feel as good as they look—and sometimes even better, as happened to me at this very assignment.

From outside the ring, just what was I doing with all those different styles? If only your eyes could see what my hands could feel! —Jon Steele, jonauro-ral@gmail.com; Borzoi Club of America website: borzoiclubofamerica.org

Dachshunds

Four Fundamentals Revisited

While perusing through the fourth revision of *The Complete Dachshund*, by Milo Denlinger, I chanced upon a short article titled “Four Fundamentals,” written by Albert E. Van Court. This revision was done in the late 1950s and reflects Van Court's observations of the change of emphasis on various aspects of the Dachshund by the breeders in his day.

He felt that by attempting to produce a larger dog, a smaller dog, a better front, a better head, or a better whatever, breeders sometimes forgot four basic fundamentals that are necessary to have a quality dog.

Some may have attained their desired goal in improving one particular part of the dog but, in so doing, had lost basic fundamentals which he identified as *type, balance, temperament, and condition*.

The opinions expressed by Van Court contained valuable information for those involved in breeding and showing in his day and are still valid today. He stated that type is an attribute difficult to define exactly, just as the words *beauty* and *elegance* are hard to explain.

It appears that not much has changed over the years, for type is still not an easy concept to explain or to understand. Van Court felt that for a Dachshund to have type, he must be endowed with a proper head, neck, backline, body, and outline, which classifies him *immediately* as the correct example of what the experienced breeder demands as a correct specimen.

If the head is not correct, if the neck is too short, if the backline is not level, if the body is not developed and of sufficient length, if angulation (front and rear) is lacking, then the whole dog loses that eye-filling appeal which perfect type demands. It is hard for a Dachshund to have good type without a good head and a true Dachshund expression. A short neck, shelly middle-piece, or improper angulation also removes that dog from being classed as typical.

A Dachshund must have *balance*. One part should not be overdeveloped to a point where the symmetry of the whole is destroyed. An example might be that if a well-developed forechest with properly angulated shoulders are paired with underdeveloped, poorly angulated hindquarters, the desired balance is lost. All parts should form a symmetrical whole.

Another basic fundamentals is a good *temperament*. A Dachshund who is timid, irritable, or snappy or who is not alert should be penalized. Van Court cites that the line in the standard that says that a Dachshund should be clever, lively, and courageous to the point of rashness is too often forgotten. The real Dachshund is joyful, happy, and alert. He is not a plodder or a dullard.

Condition was also important to Van Court. He observed that a dog in full bloom is in good health, and the dog's nobility and elegance are enhanced if the dog is exhibited with a shiny, well-conditioned, radiant coat that covers firm muscles and flesh.

VanCourt noted that movement is a great exposé of virtues and faults. Poor angulation prevents good movement. His method for studying a Dachshund

was that he preferred to study a Dachshund more from the viewpoint of virtues than faults. He said that he did not mean that serious faults should be overlooked; he acknowledged that most dogs have a few faults, but some have so much type and quality that the virtues overshadow the faults. Conversely, a dog with only negligible faults may never be a top dog because it lacks type, balance, or elegance. The dog who does not rise above mediocrity can usually blame his plight not so much on his faults, but more on his lack of virtues.

The article ends with the statement, "The perfect dog does not exist, but a great dog, if shown fearlessly under many judges, will find his proper place at the top, and you will always find this great dog having type, balance, and sound temperament."

In his closing statement he omitted condition, which he had stated as one of the basic fundamentals. He would agree that condition is a very important factor that goes into the making of a top winner.

There is really nothing new or earth-shattering about the basics that were presented in this article, yet it is always helpful to review these principles. Often it is easy to become so caught up in our own showing agenda and breeding program that we lose sight of the important guidelines that should be followed in order to produce Dachshunds as consistently as possible who are fine examples of the breed. —Ann Gordon, angora119@aol.com; Dachshund Club of America website: dachshund-dca.org

American Foxhounds Socialization, Socialization, Socialization

Whether home companion, show dog or performance dog, early socialization and mental conditioning is a must for American Foxhound puppies.

Socialization methods and advice abound in books and on the Internet. Many studies have shown that it is critical to handle puppies regularly from

the earliest age. Once their eyes are open, an easy and fun socialization exercise is simply to get down on the floor and play with the puppies. My husband is great about letting the babies crawl all over him. It's something both he and the puppies enjoy—although he's gotten a few "pierced ears" in the process.

And I know that I'm not the only one who sings to my puppies. I even make up special lyrics to familiar songs for my entertainment as much as theirs.

Tiny ones can be started on the grooming table as soon as their eyes are open. I keep in the puppy room a ring-side table used for toy breeds, so it is easy to pop each baby on the table a few times a day for a few seconds at a time. Once they are eating solid food, a tasty treat, such as a little piece of cheese—and a big helping of praise—can help to instill positive memories of the table that may help make future grooming times more pleasant for all.

We host "meet the puppies" parties for each litter, inviting friends and family to come and greet the new arrivals. Since we don't have children at home, young guests are particularly welcome. We hold the party when the puppies are between 6 and 8 weeks old. There is always an ex-pen with shelter available so the puppies can have frequent breaks between play and affection sessions. Of course, we keep a close eye on both human and canine little ones to ensure that everyone is "playing nice."

Long walks, runs, or any type of forced activity isn't recommended for growing bones. However, a short stroll around the neighborhood or at the park is another good way for puppies to make new friends. I know many people who also like to take their puppies to pet supply stores that welcome four-legged customers. This is another good way to meet new people—all undertaken once the appropriate vaccinations have been administered.

What about timid puppies? Some American Foxhound puppies can be intimidated by new situations, and all puppies can go through a fear period,

so we are careful to treat these babies especially gently and encourage rather than force them to experience—and ultimately enjoy—new situations. Taking time to learn what your puppy loves and using that as a reward is a time-proven method of reinforcing “brave” behavior.

Of course, taking show prospects to handling classes as soon as they are old enough is important. However, if you don't have a class nearby, playing dog show with a friend or family member to act as “judge” is effective when coupled with other activities where your puppy can encounter strange people and dogs.

Whatever the method you choose, early and regular socialization—along with teaching of basic manners—will help your American Foxhound grow into a stable and happy companion. —Julie Lux, deluxehounds@centurylink.net; American Foxhound Club website: americanfoxhoundclub.org

English Foxhounds A Rare Treasure

Have you ever found a needle in a haystack? Maybe looked down into a patch of grass, to find a four-leaf clover staring back at you? Rarities in life are a treasured find. I consider my house an abundance of treasures; I live with rarities, the English Foxhound.

The English Foxhound has been last on the list of popularity, or registration numbers, for the AKC—in 2006, the breed was 155th of 155 breeds; and in 2010, 167th of 167 registered breeds. In 2011 the breed was ranked 171st of 173 AKC breeds.

Even the newly adopted rare breeds to the AKC rank farther up the list of registration statistics than the English Foxhound. An AKC all-breed conformation show may average 1,200 or more entries, with an occasional one or handful of English Foxhounds in attendance. The English Foxhound Club of America national specialty may have 15 to 30 entries at its annual show. However on a positive note, the Masters of Foxhounds Association of

America will average 90 to 100 English Foxhounds with recognized packs in attendance at the organization's annual Virginia Foxhound show.

Members of the breed's AKC parent club are often questioned about the breed's rarity and low registration numbers. There are mixed concerns and feelings among the small population regarding the breed's popularity and future. Although rare in the AKC, the English Foxhound retains a strong presence in the Master of the Foxhound Association, MFHA. There remain a few full English Foxhound hunting packs within the United States, and they are also seen hunting mixed within many American and Crossbred packs.

Having traveled around the East Coast with English Foxhounds, their rare numbers remain a mystery to me. The breed stands out in a crowd with a beautiful, regal appearance that demands attention. People approach the hounds amazed and taken back to learn they are English Foxhounds, exclaiming that they are beautiful dogs and had never seen one before. More than the breed as defined, every English Foxhound has individual characteristics and behaviors that will help make him a successful companion—and they are also characteristics that can make him a challenge to live with or to train for a particular performance venue.

Through the domestic dog's development with man the species has shown more behavioral and morphological variation than any other land mammal. The English Foxhound, having been bred to hunt by scent in packs, will make working with the breed a challenge. Paired with the right owner and training method, the English Foxhound has been successful in agility, obedience, rally obedience, and tracking as well as the conformation ring. With their teddy-bear personalities, the breed can excel as therapy dogs and as house companions.

Even with strong instincts to follow their noses, in the long run the English Foxhound is a dog—*Canis lupus famil-*

iaris—with the same characteristics of most dogs in terms of needing to be loved and craving human companionship. While attending a canine event, if you meet an English Foxhound among the many entries, revel in the moment of your treasured find, and get to know an English Foxhound. —Kris Eckard, gspointer@hotmail.com; English Foxhound Club of America: akc.org/breeds/english_foxhound

Ibizan Hounds A Lifetime in Ibizans

When I was young, in 1973, and looking for the perfect dog for myself, I narrowed it down to either an Ibizan Hound—a very rare breed at the time—or a white Bull Terrier.

Well, I wrote to one of the few breeders of Ibizans, Mrs. Bobbee Preu in Maine, and to a Bull Terrier breeder in Pennsylvania. I did not hear back from the Ibizan inquiry, but I did from the Bull Terrier breeder. I bought a lovely little white Bull Terrier bitch and thought myself lucky. I was looking for a pet. No thoughts on breeding, and I had never seen a dog show.

When all seemed settled, I got a letter from a nephew of Mrs. Preu. She had died and left him with 20-some Ibizans. He offered one to me for free. I just had to pay shipping, which at that time was about 30 dollars.

The little pinto bitch arrived, pretty but a bit frightened. I had never seen a sighthound before. This bitch Amber gave her name to what would become my bloodline.

I had a list of dogs and new owners from the estate of Mrs. Preu. I contacted the owners and the Ibizan Hound club. I was invited to a club meeting and a match. The first Ibizan Hound Club of the U.S. met in my living room.

This was a bright new world for me. I have always loved dogs. Long story short, I became a member of the club and starting showing my dog in the AKC Miscellaneous class. There were also rare-breed shows I attended with the other Ibizan owners. These were

the frontier days.

When I realized that Amber was breed-worthy, I went in search for the more angular Mallorcan type of Ibizan that so moved me. I found the last Belmonte male and have linebred on him ever since. I have bred conservatively about once in every five years. I am currently retired from breeding.

I enjoyed all the shows, loved meeting all the dog people, and especially loved the lure coursing. What keeps me in Ibizans, however, is their unique qualities. Their effervescent beauty that must be seen in action. There is nothing that moves me or moves quite like an Ibizan. The magical floating movement, the awe-inspiring leaps. The airs above ground! They leap so effortlessly and appear to hover. They are also loving (if somewhat distracted) companions. They make wonderful housedogs if given plenty of time to exercise in a large, safe space.

Ibizans get along with other dogs in general, but particularly they love each other. I generally keep five or more at any time. They play nicely with my Pugs, as with my large hound-Shepherd mix. They love people, sometimes too much!

I am not the best of trainers. Ibizans can be naughty, especially when young, but they are generally so good-spirited about it that you cannot get angry.

It takes a special kind of person to live with the sighthounds, especially Ibizans. They consider themselves your equals. There is never a dull moment with them around.

I cannot imagine life without an Ibizan Hound. —Nan Kilgore Little, NanKilgore@amberlithe.com; Ibizan Hound of the United States website: ihcus.org

Irish Wolfhounds

This month we revisit the following column on the importance to the breeder of establishing an excellent female line.

*Beginner's Luck

"You should really give some thought to adding compost mix and

making the holes larger," I advised my neighbor, who had bare-root roses still in their colorful boxes strategically placed up and down her driveway. "Oh, I only have an hour before I leave for an engagement," she replied, as she proceeded to drop each rose, box and all, into its hole. Imagine my surprise next spring to look out my kitchen window and see a display to rival the famous Huntington Gardens.

Most of us who have been in dogs for any length of time can tell a similar story of the novice breeder who manages to come up with the coveted Best in Show dog in their first litter. Upon careful study, however, it becomes apparent that their success is due not to beginner's luck, but to the work of those who have gone before them—no different than my neighbor, who just happened by chance to select plants from one of the great nurseries.

When pursuing success in breeding dogs, there is no substitute for hard work, and there is nothing more necessary in that endeavor than establishing a great female line. "Great bitches come from other great bitches" was the advice of my mentor, Alma J. Starbuck. And she knew of what she spoke, having produced one famous brood bitch after another that left an enviable record for Ambleside, both in the show ring and whelping box.

Mrs. Florence Nagle, of England, whose Sulhamstead Irish Wolfhounds held a unique place in the Wolfhound world, had this to say in an article on breeding:

"Having obtained a well-made bitch, absolutely sound, with good powerful hindquarters, whose dam and grand-dam are, if possible, the same, mate her to the best dog you can find who is particularly good in any points in which your bitch is a bit weak. I like to line-breed to any really good hounds, as a violent outcross is not so likely to be satisfactory, as one brings in unknown factors. In my opinion, the bitch is by far the more important, though one does get some outstanding sires that produce good stock from almost any

bitch. However, if your bitch comes from a good line of first-class hounds, you cannot go far wrong."

In the selection of a foundation bitch, it is better to take a companion puppy from an outstanding, established line than a show prospect with a pedigree containing nothing but a mix of unrelated individuals. To do so allows the amateur, with limited resources, to profit from the arduous study and research already done by the breeder of that line, whose intimate knowledge of the ancestors and family characteristics allows him or her to make skilled decisions in the selection of breeding stock. For the novice to be able to build upon such a breeding program leaves little to chance in his first generation.

Dr. Braxton B. Sawyer, in his seminars, always suggested careful selection when choosing a brood bitch, and listed three points of investigation: the individual herself, her pedigree, and the progeny (this is where the "horizontal pedigree" of siblings, aunts and uncles gains importance). Because the brood bitch's window of opportunity to demonstrate what her bank of genes will produce is so much more limited by the number of offspring as compared to the stud dog, great care should be taken in her selection.

A great brood bitch becomes the jewel in your crown. She carries your hopes for the future, nourishes and cares for the puppies upon their arrival, and during those early, critical weeks she imprints them for a lifetime as she teaches them how to live in the world they will inhabit. The dam may only contribute one-half of the chromosomes, but her influence is far more reaching when you consider that she helps shape the puppies' character. This is why it is so critical to breed only from bitches with solid temperaments, as the puppies take their cues from their mother as she interacts with humans.

Down through history, great importance has been laid on the selection of the bitch. Over 100 years ago, the "father of the breed," Captain Graham, said much the same in *The Kennel*

Encyclopedia, when he wrote:

“In the breeding of Irish Wolfhounds, the same principles apply as in the breeding of all other dogs, namely, only to breed from the best possible strain available, and from only the soundest of the breed. As regards the bitch, the writer is strongly of opinion that only bitches of well-matured age should be used, as Wolfhounds do not reach maturity till two years old; also they should only be bred from once in the year, and, for choice, a spring litter should be aimed at, so that the whelps may have all the summer before them, to enable them to get through all their puppy ailments with everything in their favor; as once over the first six months they are strong and hardy and better able to withstand any disease such as distemper.”

Regarding the choice of the bitch, he continues:

“The writer believes, with Colonel Garnier, that the following rules are the correct ones to recognize, that quality (nervous development, vigour, energy and character) is very much more dependent on the dam than on the sire. Bone or size, on the contrary, is far more dependent on the sire.”

After listing color and coat under the sire’s influence, Captain Graham concludes: “Muscular development and general form is chiefly dependent on the dam.”

After observing the resulting progeny from hundreds of matings in the past 60 years, I would acknowledge that the “rules” set forth are surprisingly accurate more times than not. Great size and bone will be found carried down in a strong tail-male line of ancestors with great size and substance, while outstanding-quality puppies are sure to have behind them a tail-female line of grand, first-rate bitches. —Lois J. Thomasson, LJTroses@aol.com; Irish Wolfhound Club of America website: iwclubofamerica.org

Norwegian Elkhounds Best Friends

A man named Baldr and his best friend, Takki, were hiking in the

beautiful mountains of Norway. Takki, a Norwegian *elghund*, occasionally raised his head, sensing an *elg* nearby. The dog’s outstanding hunting instinct was apparent, but so was his dedication to his beloved master.

All of a sudden it occurred to Baldr that he had died, and that Takki had been dead as well for several years. However, he had no choice but to keep on trekking. As he and his dog reached a clearing in the forest, he saw a building, all aglow with shining lights and glitter. A man dressed for battle was standing in front of the building.

“We’re lost,” Baldr said to the man. “Where are we?”

“This is *Valhalla*,” said the man. “Come on in and rest. But leave your dog outside.”

As tired as they were, Baldr was not going anywhere without Takki. So he nodded to the man, and he and Takki continued their hike up the mountain.

Just when Baldr thought he could not take another step, the most beautiful building he had ever seen came into view. A beautiful tree, *Glasis*, revered among gods and man, stood alone in front of the edifice. The roof of the building was tiled with gilded shields. The inside was ornately decorated with shields and an unbelievable wainscoting made of spears. Shining swords provided a golden light for the banquets held in honor of the fallen heroes in their afterlife.

There were 540 doors, each one wide enough for 800 heroes to march through—something they did each morning, reliving their heroic battles. After a hardy breakfast, the heroes trained until midday and then returned to the building to rest.

As Baldr stood gazing at the beautiful building, a man came running, apologizing for not being outside to greet Baldr and Takki when they first arrived.

“We’re lost,” said Baldr. “Where are we?”

“This is *Valhalla*,” said the man. “Odin is inside, leading us in our daily sword practice. We’re almost finished.”

Baldr was confused. “But on our way

up here, we passed another building that a man said was *Valhalla*.”

“Oh,” said the man. “That wasn’t *Valhalla*. That’s where Odin sends those warriors who died but who had not lived according to the word of Thor. Some call it *Helvete*.”

“My name is Baldr, and my best friend here is Takki,” began Baldr, with his dog sitting obediently beside him. “We’re tired, and we need something to eat and drink.”

The man motioned for one of the *valkyries* to tend to the needs of Baldr and his dog. After they ate, drank, and rested a bit, Baldr went out to thank the man who was so kind to them.

“Excuse me!” he called to the man. “Doesn’t it upset you when those people down there use the name *Valhalla* when they are really living in *Helvete*?”

“No,” said the gatekeeper. “Actually, Odin is very pleased, because it helps us when they detain those folks who would leave their best friends behind.”

Farvel. —Dr. Nina P. Ross, ninaross@bellsouth.net; Norwegian Elkhound Association of America website: neaa.net

Otterhounds

In the guest column that follows, Reed Pomeroy describes a census project for the breed. Reed may be reached via e-mail at reed50p@gmail.com.

Something Wiki’d This Way Comes

Around the time of the 2012 Westminster Kennel Club dog show, the online Otterhound community was in the midst of discussing the endangered status of the breed. This became further discussed after the broadcast, when the Otterhound’s scarcity was mentioned during on-air commentary.

One of the questions central to the discussion was, “Just how many Otterhounds are there?”

The Otterhound Club of America (OHCA) maintains on its website (clubs.akc.org/ohca) a pretty good database of past and present hounds. But

the database is somewhat cumbersome to utilize as a census of living members of the breed.

It occurred to me that in a breed such as this one, the collective knowledge of the Otterhound breeders and owners could be tapped to produce a census or snapshot of the breed as it exists at present.

My general knowledge told me that a *wiki* is a website that can be edited or contributed to by a wide range of individuals. With nothing much more than a general idea, I searched for and arrived at *Wikispaces.com*.

After some education on the subject, I felt that it was exactly the thing I had in mind. I obtained a (free) license to create a wiki, named it *otterhounds.wikispaces.com*, and started to envision how to make use of this concept to tally Otterhounds.

My first thought was to obtain and insert a map of some sort where each contributor could graphically locate known Otterhounds with an electronic pushpin. Perhaps a map such as the type used by Google or another web search tool could be inserted.

The more I considered the idea, however, the less ideal it seemed. Sure, it would provide an accurate picture of where dogs were living, but perhaps too accurate a picture. In today's world, many dog owners have developed a heightened sense of security regarding their dogs. A map would also tend to represent clusters of dogs as an unreadable clump while also leaving vast stretches of the graphic unoccupied—not necessarily a bad thing in presenting data, but perhaps not the most user friendly.

I settled on a simple text document. Obtaining an alphabetical list of the U.S. states, under "Wisconsin" I inserted my Otterhound's call name, registered name, and my community's name.

I then posted on Otterhound e-mail lists regarding my "census project" and appealed to the fancy to identify known living North American Otterhounds. I also suggested that since the site was open to all, its flexibility could be useful for others.

Otterhound folk began listing dogs and

spreading the news. As of this writing, the community has identified 311 Otterhounds within North America. The international community has added to the project, and at present we have identified 80 Otterhounds in 10 additional countries. Contributors are still identifying a few (as of yet) unlisted hounds, and there are several litters recently born. Their respective breeders have mentioned intentions of following up listing individual puppies as they leave for permanent homes.

All in all, I'd have to say that this has been a very interesting and eye-opening experience for me, and I believe for the Otterhound world as a whole. —R.P.

Many thanks, Reed—not only for writing this interesting column, but also for initiating this census project. As we struggle with the future of our breed, it's tremendously helpful to know how many hounds we have living today. —Becky Van Houten, peeble@att.net; Otterhound Club of America website: clubs.akc.org/ohca

Petits Bassets Griffons Vendéens

Megan Esherick, our guest columnist, has had PBGVs since 1990. Her dogs have proven their versatility, earning conformation championships, MACHs, Versatile Companion Dog titles, and parent-club Master Hunter titles. Megan works as the program director at Canine Partners for Life, a nonprofit service-dog organization.

The Versatile PBGV

At the 2012 PBGVCA national specialty, PBGVs and their owners competed not only in conformation, but also in agility, obedience, and rally. Two days of specialty trials were offered for each of these activities.

The week began with agility, which was held at a local training facility. Ten dogs were entered, with a total of 26 runs each day. Despite some weather-related challenges, there were 13 total qualifying runs. High in Trial each day was MACH Clancy's Capsaicin Rush,

VCD2, RAE, OF PCMH.

At the host hotel, obedience and rally classes were offered for two days as well. Unfortunately there were no qualifiers in the regular obedience classes, resulting in no High in Trial award. However, there were qualifying scores earned in the optional titling obedience classes and most of the rally entries qualified.

PBGVs are not often thought of as the first choice for a serious performance competitor. In fact, at past nationals the companion-event classes have often been viewed as less important or serious than the conformation classes and seemingly were sometimes entered with little or no advance preparation. I am pleased to report that this is no longer the case. It was evident that every performance dog and handler team competing this year had put a great deal of time into preparing for the event, and on a given day I believe that any of the dogs entered could have qualified in their respective classes. It is also interesting to note that many of the same dogs competed in multiple events over the course of the national specialty, and that a high percentage of the dogs entered in the companion events were also titled in conformation and hunt tests.

For a dog to successfully compete in multiple activities with different physical and mental requirements over the course of just a few days, a great deal of preparation must occur first. This preparation begins with the breeder. Selecting a puppy for agility or obedience training is not all that different from selecting a show prospect. In fact, a puppy with structural faults that make him unsuitable for the show ring is likely to be at increased risk of injury or fatigue in the performance ring as well. The book *Structure in Action: The Making of a Durable Dog*, by Pat Hastings, gives many examples of the effect of conformation on a dog's ability to perform. Along with excellent conformation, the ideal performance dog should be kept at a high level of physical fitness in order to meet the

demands of each sport.

Temperament is another important factor to consider when choosing a dog for performance events. Scenthounds were bred to work somewhat independently in the hunting field, but the most useful hunting dog is also cooperative with his pack and handler. This sense of cooperation is an important quality for an enjoyable working relationship with a PBGV. —M.E.

Thank you, Megan, for your insight and expertise. —Kitty Steidel, ksteidel@aol.com; Petit Basset Griffon Vendéen Club of America website: PBGVCA.com

Pharaoh Hounds Breeding Requires a Depth of Knowledge

Recently I was contacted by a person who had bought a puppy from me in the past. I will call him Mr. X. His puppy is now full grown, and he wants an additional Pharaoh Hound. This situation is quite common, because with Pharaohs, like potato chips, one is never enough.

What did surprise me was that he asked if I had a puppy bitch available, and if so, whether she would be of the “right” bloodlines for breeding to his dog.

Red flags went up in my mind immediately. This man wanted to start breeding Pharaohs. Other than owning and loving his dog and giving him an excellent home, Mr. X has no background in Pharaohs, except perhaps having read some literature about the breed. He has never shown any interest in showing his dog, although he has a very good specimen. He did not wish to join the Pharaoh Hound Club of America, which could offer him some education regarding the breed and the standard, but he was not inclined to go further. My daughter and I encouraged him to show the dog and offered to help him start training and exhibiting the dog, but that did not seem to be on his agenda. I was disappointed, but after all, the dog has a wonderful home, and that is foremost.

When he called we had a lengthy conversation, during which I emphasized the importance of having a depth of knowledge of a breed before even considering breeding. If Mr. X cannot evaluate his own dog, how can he think of breeding a bitch, just because he thinks her pedigree is “right”? I told him that first he must learn and understand the breed’s standard and how to apply it in assessing any Pharaoh Hound. How can he breed correct dogs (to the standard) if he doesn’t understand what he is looking at?

Had Mr. X wanted to become a member of the Pharaoh Hound Club of America, he would have had to sign the PHCA Code of Ethics in order to join. Just as the breed’s standard is a blueprint for the ideal Pharaoh Hound, the PHCA Code of Ethics is a blueprint for the ideal ethical behavior of club members in all aspects of owning, breeding, showing, and selling Pharaoh Hounds.

The Code of Ethics would have shown Mr. X that there are requirements that breeders must meet and that by adhering to the Code he could have made an excellent program for intelligent and humane breeding practices and sales of puppies.

I hope that my conversation with him did not fall on deaf ears. It is extremely important to the welfare and future of our breed that serious breeders discourage from breeding those prospective breeders who though well meaning are lacking in knowledge. These people can do great damage to our breed, from producing poor specimens to selling Pharaoh puppies to homes that are not appropriate the breed. This last can lead to Pharaohs losing their homes and ending up in shelters or worse, unless they are fortunate enough to come to the attention of Pharaoh Hound Club of America Rescue. It can be a long, sad story for Pharaoh Hounds produced by uninformed breeders.

To serious breeders: Have you checked with the owners of your grown puppies lately? You might find

some surprises. —Mrs. Rita Laventhall Sacks, llaventhal@aol.com; Pharaoh Hound Club of America website: ph-club.org

Salukis Tail Injuries: The Bandage Battle

The wagging tail—the visible barometer of a dog’s emotions—can be as hard to bandage and heal as it is to prevent it from moving.

When Naseem’s owner, Brenda Johansson, discovered a small, grayish lump near his tail-tip, her years of doggy experience and nursing background told her it might just be an old-age cyst or the result of roughhousing, Naseem being a very active Saluki at 9½ years. She carefully made note of the lump’s dimensions.

One week later, it had quadrupled in size and was now wine-colored. The vet confirmed what Brenda had suspected: The mass had to be removed immediately.

To prevent metastasis, three to four inches of tail would have to be amputated. The next day, Naseem was admitted for surgery, and by then the mass had doubled and was bleeding. Sad that Naseem would lose part of his beautiful tail, Brenda and her husband, Len, were glad that their worry would be over. Or so they thought.

The surgery went well, and Naseem went home with the remaining two-thirds of his tail in a pressure dressing. While he wore a stiff collar to prevent chewing, that first bandage lasted only four hours, and Naseem’s unauthorized removal of it began a marathon of rebandaging with different techniques and materials to find something that would stay. Brenda and Len never could find the torn-off bandages but were determined to be more stubborn than Naseem.

The lab results came back as feared: The lump was a cutaneous hemangiosarcoma. The loss of a couple inches of tail and their growing bandage budget seemed a fair trade for stopping the cancer.

The bandage battle continued. Suture removal was eight days post-op, and Brenda and Len congratulated themselves on making it to this point and relaxed—until hours later, when Naseem licked open the wound and exposed the white tip of the bone.

Tails are difficult to heal, as they are at the extreme end of the circulatory system and do not get the same amount of nutrients, oxygen, and metabolic waste removal as the rest of the body. Their options were to let the tail try to heal as is, with increased scarring and great risk of infection, or it could be amputated further. Given Naseem's tenacity at wound-licking, neither choice was hopeful.

Suggestions poured in from friends:

"Use a plastic hair-curler to shield the tail-tip while allowing air circulation." (This wasn't a bad idea.)

"Keep him dopey with tranquilizers so that he won't bother the tail." (This was hardly practical for two weeks.)

"Have you tried a honey dressing?"

Wait a minute ... what was that last one?

Treating wounds with simple honey goes back to antiquity, but modern research has demonstrated that honey can have an antimicrobial effect against bacteria and fungi. Some studies suggest that honey also invigorates immune-cell activity. It was certainly easy to apply and inexpensive. With Brenda's nursing experience, all this made good sense—and their vet approved of the treatment.

A dog's body has amazing recuperative powers if given the right circumstances. Within two days of the honey treatments (which were very messy), the open wound was closing, and Naseem became more comfortable with his bandage. Two weeks later, his tail was completely healed, and there were no more surgeries.

Naseem outlived his tail cancer but sadly died later that year—leaving an unusual legacy for his owners. Brenda tells me that she and Len smile when they discover Naseem's missing tail bandages hidden in unusual places on

their property. —Brian Patrick Duggan, kyzylkum@djps.net; Saluki Club of America website: salukiclub.org

Scottish Deerhounds Breeders Panel 28

Following is another set of responses for the Breeders Panel, this from Margaret Sudekum, of Fitzhugh Deerhounds in Ada, Michigan.

1. *When and where did you see your first Deerhound?*

The first Deerhound I ever saw was the photo in the AKC breed book in 1974. It took me another year to find a real Deerhound, at a dog show in Grand Rapids, where Tom and Marie Smythe had two of their Utkinton Deerhounds.

2. *When and where did you get your first Deerhound?*

I got my first Deerhound from Fran Smith and Wendy Fast, in 1981, from the Dhu Mohr "L" litter, but I wasn't able to keep her. Then in 1982 I took in Dufault Trellyn for two months until I found her a home. At last, in the fall of 1982 I got my first all-my-very-own deerhound, Dhu Mohr Nevin Algonkian (whelped 5/6/82, Ch. Lehigh Innes O'Dhu Mohr x Ch. Agnes Lynn Algonkian, bred by Melvin Kangas of Algonkian Deerhounds).

3. *What attracted you to Deerhounds?*

I have often said, "past-life memories" ... I'm not sure, but I was always looking for them! I was looking for a tall dog that was athletic. Wolfhounds were too heavy. I wanted elegance.

4. *When did you whelp your first litter, and who were sire and dam?*

7/26/1985. The dam was my Ch. Pibroch Victoria of Fitzhugh, CD, FCh, and the sire was Ch. Lehigh Hawthorn of Whitegate.

5. *How many Deerhound litters have you bred?*

Nine litters.

6. *When did you whelp your most recent litter, and who were the sire and dam?*

8/25/2006. The sire was DC Utkinton Fitzhugh Talon, SC, and the dam was Ch. Pennant's Portia at Witsend.

7. *What's the largest number of*

Deerhounds you've had at home on a semi-permanent basis?

Seven adults.

What number of Deerhounds do you usually have at home or prefer to have at home?

I prefer to have at least four. I often have six.

9. *How many Deerhounds do you have at home right now?*

Today, five adults. Next week, five adults and two pups (one to grow out the pup I will keep).

10. *Which of your Deerhounds would you consider the most famous or best known of those you have bred?*

DC Utkinton Fitzhugh Tiarnan, SC (whelped 4/29/01, Ch. Utkinton Oban x Fitzhugh Gwyneth, SC). Tiarnan's wins include Winners Dog at the 2002 national specialty; ASFA lure-coursing Best in Field at the 2003 national specialty; Award of Merit at the 2005 national specialty; Award of Merit at the 2006 national specialty; ASFA lure coursing Field Champion Stake winner at the 2007 national specialty; Best Veteran Dog at the 2009 national specialty; and ASFA and AKC lure-coursing Veteran Stake winner at the 2010 national specialty and winner of the 9-plus years Veteran Dog class.

Follow-up questions:

1. *What have been your priorities when planning a breeding? (name three, in order of importance to you)*

Conformation; temperament; and hunting keenness.

2. *What have been your priorities in conformation? (name the three qualities you value most, and the three attributes you find most unpleasing)*

The three qualities I value most are overall body outline—must have good shoulder layback, topline, and bend of stifle; good substance (the ability to carry good weight and have good bone); and dark coat—not overcoated (as many of the pale grays are).

I dislike hockiness; poor, timid temperament (I know it's not conformation, but it is so important to me); and straight shoulders and/or stifles.

Thank you, Margaret. —Joan Shagan,

jubalhil@yahoo.com; Scottish Deerhound Club of America website: deerhound.org

Whippets A Great National-Specialty Show Site

Finding a suitable show site anywhere in the country that can accommodate a large national specialty is a daunting task. The American Whippet Club regional chairperson Mrs. Judy Lowther found a gem when she secured the Sawmill Creek Resort in Huron, Ohio, for our 2012 national events. Held in April, the specialty was a smashing success due in no small part to the accommodations.

This resort had been used in 2011 for the English Cocker Spaniel national, and then, after the Whippets, it hosted the Cardigan Welsh Corgi and the Vizsla nationals. Show chairs would be well advised to consider this location for their club's event.

The easily accessible Sawmill Creek Resort comprises 236 acres of waterfront property on the shores of Lake Erie. The property includes a full-service hotel with 240 beautiful rooms

and suites in an upscale but casual lodge theme. It features an 18-hole Tom Fazio-designed golf course, indoor and outdoor pools, tennis and volleyball courts, and several restaurants and shops, and the entire campus sits next to a 500-acre nature preserve.

In addition to golfing, for those in the family who might be seeking non-doggy activities there are also beaches, bike and kayak rentals, sport fishing on Lake Erie, jet skiing, and winery tours, and Cedar Point Amusement Park is less than five miles away.

The amenities this site offers for a national specialty are just as impressive. The acreage is flat, open, and green and can be used for outdoor activities such as agility, hunt tests, and tracking, and for any breed that prefers an outdoor competition under a tent.

The hotel even provided two large paddock areas constructed of snow fencing for trustworthy dogs to be turned out to run and play. For Whippets and other breeds who prefer their conformation competition indoors, the meeting and conference area offers 50,000 square feet of flexible space with a

ballroom/exhibition hall that is expandable up to 16,000 square feet, with high ceilings, folding walls, windows, and natural lighting. These facilities are so huge that it was suggested to me that smaller national clubs could even share the site to reduce costs.

Best of all, the resort is very animal friendly, a rarity in these times. This is probably because the owner and CEO, Mr. Greg Hill, is an animal lover himself, owner of 25 championship-level cutting and reining horses, and he is the retired executive director of the National Reining Horse Association. Hill loves animals and loves competing with them at the highest level, so he "gets" us. This translated to the entire staff, which welcomed us with warm hospitality.

If you are looking for a great place to hold a national or any other large specialty, consider the Sawmill Creek Resort—the American Whippet Club did, and it was one of our best nationals ever. —Phoebe J. Booth, Shamasan@aol.com; American Whippet Club website: americanwhippetclub.net

Airedales Airedales in Film and News

There is so much legislation and a great deal of important health news being reported on in most Airedale newsletters, I thought it might be fun to just report on something in a lighter vein here this month.

Most of you are aware of the famous Airedales who were owned by U.S. presidents—the Airedales of Woodrow Wilson, Calvin Coolidge, Warren Harding, and Theodore Roosevelt. Then there were those owned by celebrities, such as Edgar Rice Burroughs's Tarzan, John Wayne's Little Duke, Bo Derek's Harum Scarum, and John Jacob Astor's Kitty (who went down with the *Titanic*—a second Airedale also drowned that night, but the name is unknown.)

And an Airedale named Jack was

awarded the Victoria Cross for "Gallantry in the Field" during World War I. I'm sure there have been many more Airedales who exhibited strength, courage, and devotion who have been unsung heroes as well.

But how many Airedales in the movies can you think of? Whenever I see an Airedale in an old black-and-white film or any of the more recent ones, I grab the phone and call my friends to tell them, "Watch, quick!"

Here is a list of movies with Airedales in them that I have seen (I'm sure there are more):

The Ballad of Hector, *101 Dalmatians*, *Mixed Nuts* (with Steve Martin), *The Bear*, *The Million Dollar Collar*, *Jack Frost*, *Mrs. Parker and the Vicious Circle*, *Butterfield 8* (with Elizabeth Taylor), *Big Trouble*, *A Stolen Life* (with Bette Davis), and last but not least, the independent film *5/25/77*, soon to be released. (You

can see a trailer of the movie by going to heartsofdorkness.com)

I'm sure many of you could add more to this list, and it would be fun to hear from you.

I will try to get back to more serious information in the future. If you have any requests of topics you are interested in, please send me an e-mail, and I will look into your suggestions.

I hope you are all keeping cool—and I hope we get beautiful autumn weather for the great Montgomery weekend. —Janet Johnson Framke, Gma16300@aol.com; Airedale Terrier Club of America website: airedale.org

American Staffordshire Terriers Mentors and Being Mentored

All breeds within the AKC have A new exhibitors who may eventually become breeders. These

people could be their breed's future, making mentoring so important. Old-time breeders should find the time to help mentor these newcomers—and at the same time, these newcomers should be open to being mentored by people who have years of experience in breeding and exhibiting the breed.

Many new dog-show exhibitors do not even make it to breeder status, or else they have a litter or two and find it more difficult and frustrating than expected to produce good stock, place puppies, or just raise puppies in general. The average new exhibitor/breeder is not in their chosen breed for more than five years—that's really not that long!

The American Staffordshire Terrier is my breed of choice and has been for 15 years. There is a lot of room for interpretation of our breed standard, which has never been revised since acceptance in 1936. This makes for quite a large variety of styles and type within the breed. If one can read between the lines of the breed standard written by dog men so long ago, one can understand what the true meaning of what an AmStaff should be.

The dog men who wrote the standard were also horsemen. Everyone knew horses and horse lingo back then, so certain terminology was used in many breed standards that the average person knew because they knew horses. These people didn't take into account that in the future most of us wouldn't know horses and horse terminology.

This brings me to research and raises a need to learn more about dogs and ask questions of others. I recommend that the interested dog person read books and attend seminars on canine structure, movement, and breeding. These are wonderful tools that can teach any future breeder what it's all about. Understanding the fundamentals of structure and movement will help anyone understand their chosen breed better.

AmStaffs have what I call "common" dog structure overall. Within that common structure, there are certain things you need to tweak to make it an

AmStaff—for example, the standard calls for an upright pastern, which will make the upper arm a little shorter than the shoulder blade to keep static balance; and the croup of an AmStaff is steeper than that of many breeds. To really make a dog an AmStaff, however, he must have the bone and substance to create the impression of "great strength for his size" and correct head size, proportions, and planes to give him proper breed type within that structure.

I feel that to excel in any breeding program, one should not only understand their breed of choice but also should learn about other breeds and speak with people in those breeds. The more knowledge one has, the higher the chances of success as an exhibitor and breeder.

When approaching someone for mentoring, it's best to keep an open mind and to ask many questions. Let that "old-timer" do all the talking. Absorb as much as you can. Ask questions about dogs from the past in your pedigrees who you can only see in pictures. Find out what was good and bad about those dogs; keep that knowledge in the back of your brain for when you're pairing up dogs, in order to better know what traits can show up in a litter. Ask multiple people their opinion; not everyone is going to remember a dog the same way, and the more information one can get, the better.

As a mentor, be patient with those asking for help in learning about your breed and breeding dogs, and help them learn to become good breeders with the knowledge you have obtained over the years. Remember, you were in their shoes once. —Karen Thomason, alpineast@aol.com; Staffordshire Terrier Club of America website: amstaff.org

Australian Terriers How Many Is Too Many?

Dogs are like potato chips—you can't have just one. A plaque with this saying was given to me a couple years ago, and it describes exactly how I feel. However I often ask myself, how many is too many?

My significant other says I should keep no more than a "six-pack." It's an arbitrary number, but how close is it to a true measure of my household maximum density of dogs?

From experience I would say it totally depends on breed choice and your energy level. As an adult, my first breed was the Australian Shepherd. Three of them were all I could handle. Too big, and too much hair! I swept up enough hair each week to stuff a life-sized Australian Terrier doll—although, to be honest, a good-quality dog food would have reduced the hair-loss significantly. They were very high energy and needed to be worked almost constantly. To keep them content I needed to practice agility, obedience, or herding, or take them trail riding on a daily basis. At the time I loved them and the lifestyle, but it definitely was a lifestyle for (my) youth.

My next breed was a much-smaller Jack Russell Terrier. I got the Jack Russell bug one day after visiting a friend's house. Her house was total chaos, and then she yelled "Sit!", and a dozen little white butts hit the ground at once! I was so impressed that I had to have one. OK, so chaos is the norm for this breed. But I did discover that if you cover my Jack with a blanket, he won't move—perfect when it's time to settle down for the night. One of this breed is enough for me. Even though his hair loss didn't match the volume lost by the shepherds, those little white hairs tend to weave themselves into any type of fabric they come in contact with. His hair was minimal, however, compared to that left behind by the pack of hunting Beagles that once lived with me, inside my house, for about six years. They were cute, and one at a time easy to handle, but overall not my breed of choice. Nine of them were definitely too many! If they were not run on a regular basis then they would do some real damage.

Toward the end of the Beagle-pack residency I got my first Australian Terrier. I had found my perfect breed! The Aussie has coarse hair with little-

to—no shedding; sturdy, compact size without being too small; and beautiful, expressive eyes.

After the Beagle pack left with my ex-husband, I got my second Aussie. He is the dog of my heart. He is so responsive he seems to read my mind. Within a few more years I got a bitch with a wiggle-butt and a true Aussie smile.

Counting two of their puppies, I now have five Aussies, the Jack, and a Pomeranian my daughter talked me into giving her. The Pom is more like a cat in a dog's body, so he doesn't count! So I now have the specified "six-pack." My backyard might look like a war zone from the six-pack endlessly hunting moles—but I think I could handle a couple more.

Who knows ... maybe they are "cheaper by the dozen." —Grace Cartwright, gracec@vims.edu; Australian Terrier Club of America website: australianterrier.org

Bedlington Terriers

"You Ain't Nothin' But a Hound Dog ..."

Most people are surprised to learn that the Bedlington Terrier breed was developed using a combination of terrier and hound. Some so-called experts will have you believe the Whippet, a hound, was used to engender the Bedlington Terrier. This is only theory at best. There are no archives or manuscripts to support this theory. Regardless of their unsourced assumptions, so-called experts continue to write and record the introduction of Whippet as factual Bedlington Terrier history.

No one really knows if the founders added the "poor man's racehorse," or Whippet, into the breeding of the "poor man's working terrier," or Bedlington. The similar structures of the two breeds could have simply been based on separate selective breeding practices. It is quite possible that the architects of the Bedlington Terrier selected dogs with longer legs, roached toplines, and lighter bone because they

were faster at catching prey than the dogs with shorter legs, flat toplines, and heavier bone. It is also possible they found the same to be true of dogs with steeper shoulders, deeper briskets, and defined tuck-ups. These desirable attributes were most likely added to the breeding program. Back in the day, the manner of procreating a breed with specific purpose by selective breeding was commonsense. This origin seems more likely than the theory that a breed not fully developed until the mid-19th century was used to develop a breed that was more or less established around 1825.

Surprisingly, we do know that the Otterhound was intentionally crossed into the Bedlington Terrier. A little-known draft letter written in 1878 by John Stoker (son of Edward Stoker, of Bedlington, England) to Mr. I. Oliver was discovered and supports this assertion. In the letter, John Stoker described the crosses used to develop the Bedlington Terrier. Mr. Stoker wrote:

"As I promise to give you a little account of the Bedlington Terrier, I now fulfil my promise in the plainest possible way."

His letter is a reflection of memories of a 10-year-old boy. Mr. Stoker wrote 56 years later that he recollected perfectly the names, colors, and qualities of the dogs used in establishing the Bedlington Terrier. He went on to state that the early development of the Bedlington Terrier is indebted to the Dandie Dinmont and the Otterhound.

Hints of Otterhound can still be seen in today's Bedlington Terrier. The Bedlington coat color can be blue, blue/tan, liver, liver/tan, sandy, or sandy/tan. As puppies these colors are evident, but as adults the colors mature to blue, liver, or sandy. The tan fades away. Otterhounds have an outer coat of coarse, crisp hair, with softer hair on the head and legs. The Bedlington's coat is also described as soft and linty, with harsher hairs crisp to the touch. Like the Otterhound, the Bedlington should also have softer hair over the head (lighter in color) and legs.

Bedlingtons and Otterhounds have other similar structures like narrow heads, low-set ears hanging close to the cheek, large noses, and sloping shoulders. The two breeds also share an effortless gait.

John Stoker also writes of "Two dogs who were quite exceptional as they were large as an Otterhound." It is important to note that at the time the Otterhound was crossed into the Bedlington, the Otterhound was a smaller dog, around 20 inches. This may be one reason why the Bedlington has an inherent tendency to increase in height if not properly managed.

It is crucial to remember that even with Otterhound in its genetic background, the Bedlington is still a *terrier*. Today's breeders need to be diligent with their breeding programs when houndlike features begin to surface. Houndlike features might include heavy bone; low leg; long bodies; heavy, thick ears; throatiness or hanging dewlap; pointy back-skulls or occipital bones; high-set tails; broad loins lacking tuck-up; and large, thick feet. These features are undesirable and should be eliminated. When overlooked by current-day breeders, a Bedlington Terrier of wrong breed type results. If any of these features were redeemable or necessary for the purpose of being a beloved game terrier, they would have been incorporated into the dog and included in the breed standard.

(Note: A copy of the original draft letter written by Mr. John Stoker, dated November 16, 1878, is the property of BTCA past president and current BTCA History Committee member, Ray Herman) —Laurie Friesen, bedlingtonlover@hotmail.com; Bedlington Terrier Club of America website: bedlingtonamerica.com

Border Terriers Debatable

There are several attributes that are very significant to the Border Terrier. These set them apart from any other terrier breed. Discussing these at length can sometimes create lively

debates—ones that are warranted and valuable to breeders and judges alike.

The headpiece of the Border Terrier should look like that of an otter. When judging, lay your hand under the jaw of the dog. A strong, full, short muzzle should fill your palm. Large teeth and a scissors bite are required. With a moderately broad and flat skull, the BT has a slight stop and plenty of width between the eyes and ears.

The ears should not break above the level of the skull. Eyes should be dark hazel, with an intelligent expression. Since the otter-type head is so exclusive to the Border Terrier, some believe it should be more important than other considerations, such as movement or size. This topic is debatable.

Size, proportion and substance may be the biggest issues of conversation when discussing the BT standard. Some feel the recommended weights of 13 to 15½ pounds for dogs and 11½ to 14 pounds for bitches may be misleading, since the added words “in hard-working condition” can go unnoticed. Although the standard stresses that this is a working terrier of size to go to ground and able to follow a horse, there is no height requirement. This can also be cause for debate.

When measuring the Border Terrier, the standard says, “the proportions should be that the height at the withers is slightly greater than the distance from the withers to the tail, i.e., by possibly 1-1½ inches in a 14-pound dog.”

Many interpreters believe this makes the Border Terrier almost square. Others however, argue that it depends on the shoulder angulation, and that a properly structured BT will appear slightly longer in body.

The standard further states the body is “deep, fairly narrow and of sufficient length to avoid any suggestions of lack of range and agility.” This description is debatable too.

Another unique part of the Border Terrier that judges should make sure to examine is the rib cage. The ribs should be deep, carried well back and not oversprung. The underline should be

fairly straight, unlike that of most other terrier breeds.

Spanning the Border Terrier is essential when going over your entry as he stands on the table. Keep in mind, the standard says the dog should be measured by a “man’s hands behind the shoulder.” This is a perfect time to check for double coat and lift the dog’s pelt with both hands across his back. A loose, thick pelt on the Border is essential to ward off enemies while hunting. The importance of proper ribs versus the importance of other aspects of proper body structure is a subject of debate too.

The gait of the Border Terrier should be “straight and rhythmical before and behind, with good length of stride and flexing of stifle and hock.” The dog’s ability to cover ground enough to keep up with the horses should be important to judges critiquing this breed.

Interpreting the Border Terrier standard can be the source of diverse discussion and debate. But one thing is for certain: The Border Terrier is a breed that is easily adored. Hard as nails on the hunt, yet sweet as sugar in the home is a good description of this terrier. And this is *not* debatable!

Hugs to yours! —Lynn Looper, llooper1@msn.com; Border Terrier Club of America website: btcoa.org

Bull Terriers Our Collective and Individual Responsibility

Responsible Dog Ownership (RDO) offers us an opportunity to showcase our Bull Terriers as good citizens and ourselves as caring owners who work with and train our dogs. The AKC website has an amazing amount of information and useful suggestions to help introduce families and especially children to the potential of sharing their lives with dogs.

Most of us know that Responsible Dog Ownership Day is an annual activity promoted and supported by the AKC. However, perhaps not everyone recognizes the value in participating in and promoting responsible owner-

ship/breeding programs. This is an effort that puts purebred dogs in a good light and differentiates us from backyard breeders and irresponsible owners.

As long as organizations and individuals continue to assault our right to breed and own quality purebred dogs, and as long as we struggle with breed-specific legislation, we need to be a real part of the effort to introduce our dogs, their good behavior, and our dedication to quality breeding and honorable ownership to everyone, and especially those who are looking at buying a purebred dog.

We need to stand out and away from those who ignorantly breed dogs and sell them to whoever has the money without regard to the appropriateness of the situation. We need to do everything we can to help people understand that we are not the ones who fill up shelters. Instead, we are the ones who are rescuing dogs because others are irresponsible.

We must pay serious attention to our image as breeders and breed representatives. We have individual responsibility for the dogs we breed and for how they are homed and trained. As breed-club members, we have collective responsibility for our breed’s image, and as kennel club members, we are responsible for our canine family image in our communities.

Bull Terrier club members support rescue with their time and monies, although 99.9 percent of the BTs who come into rescue are from backyard breeders who do nothing to support the breed or even the puppies they produce.

Our clubs, particularly our bull-breeds clubs, need to support these worthwhile AKC programs and come up with our own innovative, worthwhile methods for introducing our breeds and our caring programs to the public.

Critical planning is needed in reaching out to children and influencing what schools and youth organizations are teaching about dogs. Active outreach to young people will help pre-

pare them to safely meet and enjoy being around dogs. Invite teachers and students to bring field trips to dog shows and performance events. Include instructional information and demonstrations. Offer to take companion dogs who support special needs to schools to meet children and explain their roles in making lives happier and safer. Get creative! Talk to teachers, coaches, and administrators about how to best be involved.

The bottom line is that almost all really good-quality Bull Terrier breeders are responsible in terms of promoting reliable temperaments and good health and supporting the overall welfare and well-being of our breed. Kudos to all who participate in the RDO programs of local kennel and breed clubs.

We may never be able to fully demonstrate to the satisfaction of every member of the public that we really do care about dogs as much as or more than the animal-rightists do, but we have to try. —Carolyn Alexander, brigadoonbt@aol.com; Bull Terrier Club of America website: btca.com

Cairn Terriers

The Cairn Terrier Breed Standard

At the time of this writing (the GAZETTE breed columns have a submission deadline a few months prior to the issue in which they will appear), the Cairn Terrier Club of America and its membership are considering proposed changes to the current Cairn Terrier standard, which was approved by the CTCA in 1937 and adopted by the American Kennel Club in 1938.

A vote on these changes by the CTCA membership had been placed on hold until the AKC completed its consideration of new procedures for approving breed standards. This was accomplished and approved in February, and per CTCA president Jack Smith (as reported in the CTCA Summer 2012 Newsletter), ballots on the proposed standard amendments should be in the mail to members by late now.

While the outcome of the balloting on the proposed changes may be known by the time this piece appears in print, I thought it would be fun to pass the time and see how the “current” standard might fare in rhyme.

The Cairn is a small, working, terrier breed—

Healthy, hardy, game, active, his movement very free.

Short-legged, medium Body—big, in spirit and heart.

Hard of Coat; Head, broad, in proportion to its parts.

Eyes, dark, rather sunken, medium in size;

'Neath shaggy eyebrows, keen wit, courage, and humor abide.

Ears, small, pointed, always erect, are wide-apart set.

Teeth, large, not under or over—scissors bite's best.

Tail, set level at the back, carried “gaily” should be.

'Twixt eleven, twelve, one—not at two, and never three.

Body, well muscled—not heavy, but strong.

Ribs, well-sprung and deep; Back level, not long.

Shoulders, smooth, sloping; Forelegs, perfectly straight.

Forefeet may turn out slightly—tho not when he gaits.

Coat, double, hard, and resistant to weather.

Outer, harsh, profuse; under, close, and soft as a feather.

Color may vary: brindles, wheatens, red-golden, bright,

With dark points desired. A Cairn is not white.

Bitches, thirteen pounds, nine-point-five inches at withers in Height.

Dogs, fourteen pounds and ten inches the standard deems right.

Length from prosternum to back of hindquarters should be seen:

Fourteen and one-quarter inches, not more than fifteen.

All proportions must be balanced, neither too leggy, low, short, or too long,

With no impression of weakness—a small dog who's strong.

From the top of his tail to the tip of his black Nose

A Cairn meets life fearless, standing “well up on his toes.”

Multum in parvo (a lot in a little),

Get to know them and you'll see,

The only thing bettr'n one Cairn is two, or possibly, three ...

Tinker and Indi

In closing, on a personal note, readers may recall a column titled “Ready and Waiting” that appeared in the November 2010 issue and mentioned two of our senior Cairns, Tinker and Indi. On June 6, 2011, Tinker, with grace and great dignity, went peacefully to a much-deserved rest with both Bill and I beside her. On February 9 of this year, Lochreggand Indiko, Indi, our “little man,” slipped quietly away in Bill's arms. Indi was such a jaunty fellow, with an imp of mischief in his bright, black eyes, and supremely confident of his place in the world.

We are proud and privileged to have shared their lives and laughter.

Safe journey, Tink and Indi. —Karen Ann Filippi, kajko2008@gmail.com; Cairn Terrier Club of America website: cairnterrier.org

Dandie Dinmont Terriers

The Almighty Microchip

Do you love your dog? Is he microchipped? If not, why not? I thought you said you loved your dog!

I work at an animal shelter. We have many stray dogs brought to us by the

Good Samaritans who found them, asking to have the dogs scanned for a microchip. The chipped dogs are usually home the same day. The dogs who are not, however, are likely to languish in the kennel for days, in the hopes their owners will find them.

As a breeder I feel ultimately responsible for all the dogs I bring into this world for their lifetime. Each puppy is microchipped, and that chip is registered to the new owners and me as the alternate contact. If the dog is lost and the owners are out of reach, I would be there to rescue my dog.

It has only happened once in all these years. I received a call from an animal shelter in Green Bay, Wisconsin; they had a dog bred by me. I knew exactly who this dog belonged to. I provided the alternate phone numbers, and he was quickly claimed by his owners and was home the next day.

I am an AKC Breeder of Merit. This is a great program, but I think it falls short in one respect: Every AKC Breeder of Merit should be required to microchip every puppy they breed, and when that puppy is registered, that microchip should be tied to that breeder for life. At present, a new owner can change the alternate contact on a microchip, but if it's part of the AKC registration, then the breeder is always tied to the dog.

There are people who don't microchip puppies because they believe the chip can migrate from where it was implanted under the dog's skin and cause problems.

Perhaps in the early days of the procedure there might have been a case or two of this, but considering the millions of successfully implanted microchips today, this concern seems irrelevant. Wouldn't the peace of mind of knowing that you are forever your dogs' safety net be worth it?

We bring them into this world, and we are ultimately responsible for them all of their lives. —Betty-Anne Stenmark, ba@kingsmtdandies.com; Dandie Dinmont Terrier Club of America website: ddtca.org

Smooth Fox Terriers Consistency

We had what I considered a compliment the other day. It was "The litter is very consistent."

When you think about it, consistency as a breeder might be good or bad. Consistent breeding of dogs takes some pedigree study, knowledge of the backgrounds, and a bit of luck. Some people are very lucky from the beginning and have dogs who consistently produce nice-quality dogs. If you see a fault coming along far too often in your litters, it might be time to try and correct it.

Therein lies the problem. If you try to breed to a dog who is known for having a clean record in producing litters without that particular fault, you just might pick up another problem, or you risk losing one of your virtues. The whole process of breeding can become a scavenger hunt. There is no such thing, in my opinion, as a perfect Smooth Fox Terrier. I have seen a few who are pretty close, but not perfect.

Some faults are really very hard to eliminate. They have been around forever, and as a breeder you must ask yourself, is it serious enough for me to try to change, or might that just make matters worse? Only you as a breeder can make that choice. The challenge is probably what keeps us going, and often the best-laid plans go astray, as there are so many genes that perhaps have their own ideas. It is a conundrum.

On to another subject, I've also noticed lately that a lot of breeders and exhibitors are starting to enter specialties only. I believe this is due to lower entries overall and the rising costs of showing. These costs include entry fees, gasoline, time, lodging, and parking. It is a lot when you get to the shows and only one or two competitors show up, if you're lucky. At least at specialties, usually there are majors in Smooth Fox Terriers. Even with the lower entry numbers required for points, which of course is due to the smaller entries, it is

really difficult to make majors. There is hardly an area in the U.S. where there are several breeders or exhibitors in close-enough proximity so that majors come around ever so often, unless someone wants to build a major of their own. Again, it is very costly, and many do not have enough showable dogs of their own to do this. In the current economy, people are watching their pennies. Therefore, Fox Terrier specialties, here we come.

Hopefully I will have more to talk about in the next column. Hope you're having a Smooth summer. —Billie Lou Robison, Raybillfox@aol.com; American Fox Terrier Club website: aftc.org

Wire Fox Terriers Sell With a Contract!

As responsible breeders, we take care to do all possible to ensure that the puppies we sell end up in good forever homes. However, in this world of recession, foreclosure, divorce, and even death, we know that anything can happen.

I read a recent article in the local paper concerning the increasing number of dogs that have been turned into the humane society since the economic turndown. In these days of hard times and divorce, at times pets are considered disposable. Both purebreds and mixed-breeds are in the same boat when their families cannot afford to feed them. Hopefully, these poor pets end up in no-kill shelters, where they have a decent chance of finding another good home.

A contract would ensure that the owner knew the breeder, who may have the contacts to find a good placement, would accept the dog back. About 40 percent of households have pets, and since approximately 50 percent of marriages end in divorce, pet custody is potentially an issue in a good number of cases.

In the last decade, the status of pets in the family has risen, and they have become part of the inner circle. Like children, there can be complications over who gets custody when a couple

splits. An amicable divorce will end with the pet in a good home. However, pet custody can also be a tug of heart-strings versus purse-strings. If one spouse knows the other wants the dog, the pet gets to be a bargaining chip, and the dog can end up bearing the brunt of the parties' anger. If the couple cannot agree on who gets the dog, or if one is out for revenge, having a neutral place such as the breeder's home for the pet to go is essential.

There are several ways to prevent a pup you bred from ending up homeless, but one of the best is to sell the dog under contract. Yes, I know that many contracts are not legally enforceable, but they do let the buyer know that you value this dog and want him to have a long, happy life. They ensure that the owner knows what you consider important in the care of this dog.

Contracts can and should include more than just the price of the dog and a neuter or spay agreement. Since I tend to be a bit of a fussy budget, my contracts also include a health guarantee not only on immediate health, but for serious inheritable problems that could cause death or prevent a dog from living a normal life with a reasonable expenditure of funds. I advocate limited registrations and give advice on feeding, behavior, and the importance of continuing the training and development of temperament and personality. Most importantly it includes my phone number, so they can call for advice.

I also require that the dog be returned to me if the owners for various reasons are unable to care for it. It still was a bit of a surprise one day when a young man came to my door with a rather familiar-looking Wire. His comment was, "My dad died, and no one in the family can take the dog. His will says you get him back." Of course, the dog came back—who could refuse him—and seriously, as a breeder, you do have the responsibility to see to the care of the ones you've bred from cradle to grave.

Even if a contract is not strictly legal, it gives you a good talking point if you

should ever have a conflict with a buyer and end up in court. It could save a dog's life. —Virginia Matanic, Briarlea@citlink.net; American Fox Terrier Club website: aftc.org

Glen of Imaal Terriers Attention Must Be Paid

The above title quotes the iconic line from Arthur Miller's masterpiece *Death of a Salesman*, a highly acclaimed revival of which is currently gracing the boards on Broadway. In the play, the line references the life led by its lead character. I use it here to reference the passing of three extraordinary Glens in the past few months, each of whom lived long, influential lives that spanned the most eventful years of our breed's history in America.

Ch. Coleraine's Little Man Tate recently left us in his 17th year. Bred by Maura High and co-owned by her with Peg Carty, with whom he lived, Tate was an exemplary ambassador for the breed. One of our favorite dogs to use at judges' education seminars, he was also supremely photogenic. His photos graced numerous publications, including the AKC's "Meet the Breeds" brochure. In those pre-AKC recognition days, Tate won a record-setting four national specialties, becoming the first Glen to retire the club's challenge trophy. When AKC recognition finally arrived, he became the breed's third AKC champion, finishing on the second weekend after recognition. Upon his passing, Peg was inundated with messages from around the globe, all pretty much saying the same thing: "We got into the breed because of your wonderful Tate."

Not a show dog, but a diva nonetheless, was Tate's daughter, Emma (Rainbow Springs Irish Rose, ME, CG), who recently passed away just shy of her 15th birthday. Bred by Peg and owned by Les and Monique Anthony, Emma was a working girl. In 2000, the American Working Terrier Association recognized Glens, and Emma quickly earned a Certificate of Gameness. She

remains the only Glen with that title from the AWTA. When Glens were approved to compete in AKC earthdog events, she instantly earned her AKC Junior Earthdog title, the first Glen to do so. She then became the first Glen to earn a Senior Earthdog title. Still not satisfied, Emma went on to be the first Glen (and the only one to date) to earn a Master Earthdog title. When she was not getting down and dirty, she had another favorite pastime. She liked to sing opera. Don't take my word for it; visit YouTube and enter "Emma the Glen sings opera" in the search field. Then prepare to shout, "Brava!"

And finally, there was our own Kafka, whom we recently lost after 15 and one-half glorious years. Though achieving great success back in the days of rare-breeds shows, including a climactic Best in Specialty Show at our national specialty, Kafka's main claim to fame was as a stud dog. When he arrived in America—we imported him from Fiona and Roy Kelly, of Wales—he was the darkest and clearest blue-brindle any of us had ever seen. He turned out to be prepotent for the trait, passing on his gorgeous color and pigment to all 37 of his puppies. One of them, our India, became the breed's first AKC champion as well as the first, and only to date, AKC all-breed Best in Show winner. Well-named, he was a deep thinker. We often wondered if he could read. And if by chance he's reading this, I know he would want me to mention his proudest achievement: he was housebroken in 24 hours. —Bruce Sussman, BLUEKAFKA@aol.com; Glen of Imaal Terrier Club of America website: glens.org

Irish Terriers

Welcome to our guest columnist, Dale Gordon, an Irish Terrier breeder-owner and experienced competition obedience instructor.

Temperament Testing, PART TWO: The Test Itself

This is the test I have used for many years to help students pick a competi-

tion prospect and to help evaluate Irish Terrier puppies prior to placement in homes.

Some basics:

—Arrange the time of the test so that the puppies are fed, exercised, and rested before being taken to the test site (usually in a crate in a car—possibly their first car ride).

—The test site can be outdoors or indoors—it should be clean, safe, and free from major distractions.

—Present can be the breeder, a tester, a helper, a video-camera operator, and a few guests (instructed to stay seated and quiet).

—Puppies are brought in by the breeder one at a time for testing. An ex-pen has been set up in the middle of the area, and the puppy to be tested is placed in it and left there alone.

The Test

1. Observe the puppy's reaction when:

(a) placed alone in ex-pen in a strange place

(b) the tester comes up and walks around the ex-pen and stands silently looking at the puppy

(c) the tester talks to the puppy
(*This will indicate degree of self-confidence, dominance vs. submissiveness, and degree of social interaction.*)

2. Observe the puppy's reaction when:

(a) a plastic bag attached to a wooden stake is dropped into the pen

(b) a container filled with small rocks or coins dropped in or near the pen (away from the pup while he is not looking)

(c) a referee's whistle is blown
(*This will test degree of sight and sound sensitivity and the ability to hear and locate sound.*)

3. Tester removes the puppy from ex-pen and cradles him upside-down in their arms. Observe puppy's reaction.
(*Tests degree of dominance, independence, and social attraction.*)

4. Helper holds puppy, and tester (from 15–20 feet away) calls puppy. Observe puppy's reaction.

5. Tester walks off, talking to puppy and encouraging him to follow. Observe puppy's reaction.

(*The two exercises above test the puppy's degree of social attraction vs. his independence.*)

6. Tester supports the puppy underneath the belly and elevates him about 1½ inches above the floor, holding that position for about 30–60 seconds. Observe puppy's reaction.

7. Tester places puppy on his back on the floor and holds him there for about 30–60 seconds. Observe puppy's reaction.

(*The two exercises above test the puppy's degree of dominance and reaction to restraint.*)

8. Tester holds the puppy in arms and then gently pinches the webbing between the toes of one foot. Tester counts until there is a reaction from the puppy (e.g., a yelp or pulling foot away) and then stops pinching. (*This tests the puppy's pain tolerance.*)

9. Tester cradles puppy and sees if the puppy shows forgiveness (e.g., licks tester's face or hands) afterward.
(*Exercises 6, 7, and 8 are all relatively unpleasant.*)

10. Tester throws a variety of toys (two or three) and encourages puppy to retrieve.

11. Tester tries to engage the puppy in a tug-of-war with a suitable toy.

12. Tester simulates a prey object by moving a piece of towel tied with a string along the ground and around in a circle.

(*Exercises 10, 11, and 12 test whether the puppy is a natural retriever or not (10), how dominant the puppy is (11), and how much prey-drive the puppy has (12).*)

13. Tester offers a bit of food—something the puppy has not had before.
(*This tests the level of food drive.*)

When all the puppies have been tested individually and the results noted, I then get all the puppies and let them run around together and play with the new toys. —D.G.

Thank you, Dale, for sharing all this great information! Next time: Conclusions we can draw—and act on.

—Marianne Kehoe, m_dkehoe@verizon.net; Irish Terrier Club of America website: itca.info

Kerry Blue Terriers

Our guest columnist is Lisa Frankland.

The Allure of Lure Coursing

Imagine taking your Kerry to a wide-open field, removing his leash and collar, and allowing him to chase things to his heart's content—without any concerns about running afoul of leash laws, property owners, other loose dogs, or cars. Now imagine earning qualifying ribbons and titles if your dog is good at doing this, with no formal training required. That's the allure of lure coursing!

Lure coursing is primarily a sport for sighthounds—such as Greyhounds, Salukis, and Whippets—who were bred for and are still used to run down game. Beginning in the late 1800s, coursing began to evolve from a practical application to a competitive sport, first in enclosed areas with live game and then, starting in the 1920s, with a circular racetrack and mechanical rabbit.

In the 1970s, a California breeder, Lyle Gillette, came up with the idea of running a mechanical lure in an open field, using pulleys and string to pull an artificial lure around a course. This system allowed operators to vary the distance and design of the courses, and to simulate the sudden twists and turns of live prey. Thus modern lure coursing was born. It was approved as an AKC performance event in 1991, with participation and titles limited only to breeds classified as sighthounds.

The AKC launched the Coursing Ability Test (CAT), as a titling event for all dogs, in February of 2011. By the end of the year, 412 dogs from 90 breeds (including two Kerry Blue Terriers) and mixes earned the basic Coursing Ability title (CA, awarded for successfully completing three runs), along with 25 Coursing Ability Advanced titles (CAA, 10 runs), and one Coursing Ability Excellent title

(CAX, 25 runs).

My first experience with lure coursing was this past January. Remi, my Kerry, and my daughter's Papillon, Ripley, tried a "Lure for a Cure" fun course that was set up at a Paws for Wishes event. The short rectangular course had a series of three "jump bumps" and a low tire jump. It looked like a lot of fun, and since the proceeds were going to canine cancer research, I purchased tickets.

To my amazement, both boys went absolutely berserk when they saw the lure (a piece of rabbit fur) moving. They lunged and screamed like a pair of teenage girls catching sight of Justin Bieber! The spectators enjoyed themselves as much as the dogs, laughing and cheering at the dogs' attempts to get the lure.

An AKC coursing test in March required the qualifying dogs to chase the lure (three highly visible plastic garbage bags fastened to the line) continuously, and finish the 600-yard course in two minutes or less (1.5 minutes for the 300-yard course). Competitors are required to check in before each test so that all the dogs can be examined—both to determine that they are fit to run, and that there are no bitches in season.

A trial worker told me that terriers tend to do very well at lure coursing, since they are the only dogs besides sighthounds who were bred to go after game and actually dispatch it. A Sealyham Terrier and a Wire Fox Terrier ran the most like sighthounds—intently focused on the lure itself, running the same path as the lure. The herding breeds ran much wider and cut the corners, like they were trying to head off or "gather" the lure. A friend's Beagle easily passed his runs but stopped partway to follow an interesting scent, while two Samoyeds qualified with lackluster runs.

The best part about lure coursing for me was seeing how much fun the dogs were having. There's no training required for dogs who have the instinct. A fit dog is a must, as is some basic off-

lead control. Lure coursing is an event that allows a dog to just enjoy being a dog. Treat your dog to an occasional weekend where he can bark his head off and run flat out. You all have *got* to try this!

(For more information on the AKC coursing ability test, including video and a list of upcoming events, visit the AKC website at akc.org/events/coursing_ability_test.) — L.F.

Thank you, Lisa. —Carol Kearney, heritagekerry@optonline.net; United States Kerry Blue Terrier Club website: uskbtc.com

Lakeland Terriers Solution for Falling Entry Numbers: Critiques

Three decades ago I wrote a breed column for the *GAZETTE* proposing written critiques of each dog-show entry. I received more feedback on that article than most anything I have written before or since—all positive from exhibitors, all negative from judges. I think it is time to revisit the concept.

Rising costs to put on shows are driving up entry fees, and gas prices are through the roof, resulting in an expanding segment of the population realizing that they can no longer afford to exhibit, or cannot afford to begin exhibiting.

There is not much that we can do about fuel costs, or building rents. The gas crisis during the Carter administration spawned the many dog-show clusters that exist; we can't cluster shows any further to save any additional money for exhibitors that way, so what can we do?

We can give exhibitors more value for their money. A brief, written checklist-style critique of each dog in the regular classes can be handed out. A standard format can be used, with slight variations to suit the needs of each breed. (For instance, the critique form for Boston Terriers would have a section for markings, which are very important in that breed and specifically

described in the standard; the critique forms for self-colored breeds and breeds in which all kinds of markings are allowable would not include that category.)

The total number of categories could be limited to about 16–18, requiring parent clubs to determine what traits are most important to include, and categories could be updated if needed every 10 years or so.

Use of a simple visual continuum for marking the evaluation would avoid nitpicking about variations that any numerical system or use of terms such as "poor," "fair," "good," and "excellent" would engender. For example:

Feet [—————x—————]
Coat [—x—————]
[etc.]

The utility of these critiques would be that each and every exhibitor would leave the ring with an educational tool. Show your dog (who you think is wonderful) 10 times and don't get a point? The novice and experienced exhibitor alike would come away from the events with something far more useful than ribbons; those 10 critiques would constitute a blueprint for breeding a better dog. Rather than quit the sport in a huff because of inexplicable placements that the ringside is always ready to second-guess, new exhibitors will always get something for their entry money.

Granted, no matter how streamlined, critiques would take more time, and time is money. I'm not advocating critiques of the Best of Breed competition for that reason. Personally, however, if I have to pay \$30 for class entry at a show, I'd rather pay \$32 and receive a critique.

As with anything new, a method for easing into the process would need to be implemented. The easy thing would be to start with specialties. These events are touted as being "special," offering the best judges and the best competition. Wouldn't you be more likely to go to the effort and expense of taking that promising youngster to a specialty to show under that breeder-judge or for-

eign judge if you knew you would receive a written critique or your entry—not a generalized after-the-event report on the winners and the weather?

After the bugs were ironed out from a few years' use of the critiques at specialties, then supported shows could be included, and ultimately all conformation shows.

The written critique may also be the way in which the AR-istas are headed off at the pass. If parent clubs include evaluation for an unsoundnesses that a breed is prone to, there would be no need for hostile takeovers such as the Crufts debacle. Critiques are the surest way to elevate conformation showing back to the level of livestock judging (as compared to a beauty contest). There could be no better route to educating the public that purebred dogs are superior to randomly mated crossbreds and mutts.

Provided the time element is worked out, there should be no objection from the judges (and if there is, maybe those judges should retire) and the critique form might actually be helpful, reminding judges of important aspects of type emphasized in the breed standards. For instance, a category for size might be printed with the recommended or required sizes called for in the standard. Parent clubs could specify that notation if there is a current problem with size in the breed.

A three-part form on carbonless paper can be marked off in little more time than it takes to evaluate each entry, with a copy for the exhibitor, the judge and the AKC. Instead of removing the examination table from the ring when non-table breeds are judged, it could be left in place, and the judge would have a handy place to put down his clipboard while examining each class exhibit.

I know a lot of exhibitors who are paying to attend some international-style dog shows where individual critiques are provided. We need to keep that money in the AKC events. It is time for the AKC to get away from the

image of dog shows equating to glitz and glamour and bring the focus to the serious business of evaluating breeding stock. —Pat Rock, hollybriar@widomaker.com; United States Lakeland Terrier Club website: uslakelandterrier.org

Manchester Terriers The Pack

For the first time in my 30-plus years of breeding and showing purebred dogs, I have a pack.

For those of you who are old hands at managing multiple dogs together, please forgive my newness and wonder. Previously I ran two, sometimes three, rarely four terriers together. A dropped potato chip, a duck unobtainable on the other side of the fence, or a butt-block often precipitated a scrap—sometimes an all-out war.

I can separate two scrappers, it's really difficult to disengage three ... more than that, forget it! So I lived with gated doorways, careful crating, and the memory-sharpening game of who was where, why, and when.

My current pack has seven members—two Australian Shepherds, two Staffordshire Bull Terriers, two Standard Manchester Terriers, and a Border Collie—and easily accommodates a new Manchester puppy as well now and again. All are neutered save the youngest, a Manchester boy. All are loose in the house or out in the yard together when I'm home.

I'm seeing a side of my dogs that I've never seen before, dogs who modify their behavior based on that of their pack-mates, on their own, to meet each situation, singularly or as a group, without any input from me.

They seem to defer to each other according to rank. For instance, Xina the snarky Manchester girl guards her place on the sofa, refusing access to the elder Staff Bull and the Border Collie—denial they dutifully accept. She relinquishes her position without protest to the Staff Bull girl and allows the youngest Manchester boy to come aboard after he has properly requested permission by pulling his lips back and

sliding his head along the sofa cushion. (Aussies don't do sofas.)

Hunting has become a community effort, no longer a standoff with a slavering Manchester guarding her kill. The Aussie girl circles the yard, snuffing through the dense plantings beneath the oak trees, looking for possum, rats, and rabbits concealed in the foliage. Should she catch scent of a critter, she barks for backup (barking only—no critter shall ever soil her lips) until the Manchesters arrive. Teamwork brings down the game, which is proudly carried across the yard to the back door by captor and crew, instead of the previous macabre game of tug-of-war leaving small animal bits strewn about the yard.

The pack patiently waits in turn for a dog biscuit (showing enormous restraint on the part of the food-driven Manchesters) and shares chew-toys and tug-toys (also showing restraint on the part of the toy-possessive Manchesters). The pack members seem calmer and more self possessed individually than dogs from the past.

Do I trust them completely? No; I may be new to dog packs, but not to dogs. I've broken up way too many dogfights to believe it can't happen again—but in the meantime, each day gives me more doggy insight, and you can't beat that.

Rescue

I temporarily filled in for our rescue chair, Kristina Pearce, who took a short sabbatical. Let me tell you, she earned it. The job is simply overwhelming. Give the world access to a computer and your e-mail address, and you are bombarded with info about homeless, about to be put down and/or injured Manchesters and Manchester wannabes requiring your immediate attention.

While rescue can never have enough money, more precious than money are volunteers, the good people who travel to identify a dog, who transport, who take ailing dogs to the vet at their own expense (AMTC does reimburse), and who foster the little guys until a home

can be found—and most precious of all, our rescue chair who coordinates the whole thing. —Virginia Antia, inkwood@aol.com; American Manchester Terrier Club website: americanmanchester.org

Miniature Bull Terriers

A Big Job

The sad news that club historian Phyllis Killcullen had died left those who knew her saddened by the news. Phyllis was not only an active supporter of Minis but also a good friend to those who knew her. The loss of Phyllis also left the job of club historian empty. I have undertaken the task of performing this particular role. I hope I can fill her shoes.

The job of club historian, as I see it, is to record not only the current history of our breed but also the past history of Minis in the U.S. Future MBT enthusiasts will need to see where we were to appreciate where we are today and provide direction for the future.

To relate the past history of our breed, I will use club documents and written and oral recollections from people who were active in the breed prior to AKC acceptance. I've also asked them to recall any Mini Bull milestones from those earlier years.

I have on loan a privately published book written in the early 1970s by Jackie McArthur. She imported many Minis from England and bred extensively. Included in her book are pedigrees with pictures of the dogs in the pedigrees. These should prove very informative for all breed enthusiasts.

I have asked the keeper of the records for AKC to share these vital pieces of club history with me, and I now have these records.

I have asked current members to share their remembrances, memorabilia of their mentors, and anything else they care to share.

Brief biographies of some of the influential personalities in the breed, both human and animal, will help us to see how their spirited love of life has

caused our Minis to endure and strengthen.

Pedigrees of influential Minis would be invaluable to breeders of today. They will be able to see how particular breedings developed the best dogs. They will see how breeders set breed type and dealt with health issues. They will see what worked (and what failed) in producing quality, healthy Minis.

The current health concerns and how they have changed over time as breeders have become more aware of various health issues offer insight as to how we need to proceed today. The great strides to wipe out PLL (primary lens luxation) after finding the genetic marker is a tribute to the dedication of today's breeders.

The Minis have only been out of the Miscellaneous classes since 1992. So much has happened in those 20 years! I only hope the next 20 will be as exciting for our breed.

If anyone has any ideas on how to manage this huge undertaking, please contact me. I'm feeling a bit overwhelmed but am excited as well. I hope to share some of my findings in future columns. —Kathy Brosnan, kmbrosnan@earthlink.net; Miniature Bull Terrier Club of America website: minibull.org

Norfolk Terriers

Spay/Neuter Contracts

For years, we as breeders have advocated the spay/neuter concept. It became the rule of thumb: Sell a puppy with a spay/neuter contract. Some breeders even have gone so far as having the puppy neutered before it left home. To me, however, it seems senseless to neuter at such a young age as 3 months.

I've spoken with veterinarians about early neutering. Actually in some cases it's been an argument. Neutering does one thing: It sterilizes. Will it stop a male from "marking"? I seriously doubt it. In order to housebreak a Norfolk, you have to instill good household manners, whether your little 12-pound package is male or female.

My contracts call for a spay/neuter agreement, but it is one I fully discuss with the new owner. I prefer allowing the puppy to grow up, to use the hormones his parents gave to him. Take those hormones away too early, and you might have a stunted or very leggy Norfolk.

There's also the other side of the coin, and that's breeding. Most people purchase a Norfolk as a pet with no desire to enter the show ring. In that case, more than likely they will neuter the puppy, and hopefully they will take my suggestion—and not do so before he is a year old. This gives the little guy time to grow up, time to use his hormones to develop sound muscles and bones.

Once in a while, you'll get a buyer who honestly admits they don't want to show the dog but they'd like a litter. As the breeder, what do you do? The choice is yours: Do you keep your name on the puppy as co-owner? Do you not sell the puppy if it's a bitch? Do you sell the puppy outright? Do we as breeders have the right to tell a new buyer what they can and cannot do with the puppy?

From my point of view, the first obligation I have is to the puppy. I make certain all paperwork is properly tended to before he or she leaves my home. The AKC registration form is signed and an envelope properly addressed to the AKC. From time to time I've registered the puppy in my name and that of Susie Kipp, my partner in Max-Well Norfolk. That being done, it's just a matter of transfer to the new owner. If I feel a puppy is going to make it in the show ring, it isn't available for sale, but as a breeder you can't keep everything.

My conscience tells me the new buyer has every right to breed their dog, but the other side of my brain says, "Wait a minute: Does this person know what it takes to be a breeder?"

It takes starting with the best bitch you can buy. Know your pedigrees. Attend dog shows where Norfolks are present in sufficient numbers so that you can evaluate what you see. Talk to

breeders, asking a zillion questions about the breed. Understand the structure of the breed. Know where the hock should be in relationship to the tail-set. Look at the head: Are the ears properly placed? In other words, carry a copy of the breed's *Illustrated Standard* with you, and use it as your guide. Speak to as many breeders as possible, and feel more than comfortable with the breeder you're planning on contacting for that puppy bitch. I don't demand it, but I will encourage a new owner to exhibit their Norfolk if I feel the dog is worthy.

Our breed has small litters; usually one to three is the average, which accounts for the small number registered yearly. I've always said breeding is sometimes an art, a bit of science, and a lot of luck.

So the decision is yours as a breeder regarding whether you sell your bitch with no strings attached or you keep your name on her. Whatever you do, remember that the well-being of the Norfolk you sell is your responsibility until the day the dog leaves this world. —Barbara Miller, bmiller63@optimum.net; Norfolk Terrier Club website: norfolkterrierclub.org

Norwich Terriers

The Front Assembly PART TWO

The first Norwich Terrier came to this country with Robert E. Strawbridge in 1915. As depicted in his portrait "Willum Jones," by George F. Morris, this founding father of Norwichdom was rather long-legged, with cropped ears and a white-tipped tail. Yet when the first standard was written in 1932, the ideal Norwich stood on legs "short, powerful, as straight as consistent with the short legs at which we aim." The Norwich Standards Committee had changed the game—or at least, tried to clarify the game.

Both here and in the U.K., the Norwich's legs are still described in the standard as "Short, powerful ... as straight as is consistent with a digging

terrier." *Short* is a very relative word, however. What was the thinking of the framers who wrote the standard? "Short" in comparison to what? To an Airedale? To a Kerry Blue?

There are long-legged terriers and short-legged terriers. The latter could be grouped this way: Cairns, Westies, Norwich, Norfolk, Aussies, Dandie Dinmonts, Sealyham, Skye, Glen of Imaals, and Scotties. Thus "short" refers to a rather broad group classification. The Norwich Terrier's leg is not then necessarily short in relation to the body. The Norwich should appear square and be at the same time short-backed—height and length measured from the withers, approximately the same.

Does it follow then that Norwich Terriers and other "short-legged" terrier breeds might be considered chondrodysplastic dwarves, like the Corgi? The surprising answer is yes! A study conducted by the Cancer Genetics Branch of the National Human Genome Research Institute, NIH, has confirmed this. Norwich carry the genetic code for dwarfism along with Cairns, Glens, PBGVs, Scotties, and Westies, among many other short-legged breeds.

NIH scientist Dr. Heidi Parker notes, "The Norwich was not among the first breeds that we chose as dwarfs for the study because they don't completely fit the criteria. It was only after the new [fgf4] retrogene was identified in the obvious breeds like Dachshunds ... Corgis and such that we looked for it in 68 different breeds with a wide range of sizes and shapes. We found the retrogene in all of the short-legged terrier breeds that we tested."

What is chondrodysplasia? *Chondro* means "cartilage." The term refers to any growth-plate disturbance resulting in canine dwarfism. Dwarfism almost automatically comes with bowed legs like the Dachshund or Corgi. Since our standard tells us the legs must be as "straight" as possible, we have been going against the genetic program. Years of selection for a straighter leg has been to the benefit of our breeds, which

have what is called a "nonpathologic" form of chondrodysplasia. But the selection for short-leggedness can well impair movement.

Lesley Crawley notes: "Norwich were always bred to be virtually the smallest of the terriers in order to be able to do their work in their home county of Norfolk. Here they had to be small enough to get down the narrowest of land drains in order to seek out vermin that destroyed and consumed farmers' crops."

The shorter leg facilitated the crouching and crawling necessary to going-to-ground. Is a shorter upper arm (humerus) therefore correct in Norwich? This common structural fault, because that is what it is considered in most breeds, can result in less reach when moving.

Robert Cole writes in *An Eye For a Dog*, regarding Fox Terriers (also a "digging terrier"):

"The Fox Terrier's upper arm differs from the norm in that it is both shorter and has a steeper angle. This shortness and steepness of the upper arm positions the foreleg forward on the body and reduces the degree of forechest, changes the location of the elbow and forces the front pastern to position vertical so that the front foot is more under the center of forequarter support. This shortening and steepening of the upper arm permits the arc of the elbow to move forward and back above the brisket line, a distinct advantage when the dog goes to ground to bolt the fox."

But many would disagree that this thinking applies to Norwich. After all, our dogs do not spend much time in drainpipes, and they were bred to be ratters as well as fox-bolters.

M. Christine Zink, DVM, Ph.D., DACVP, DACVSMR, says:

"While the Norwich is a terrier, it has to be able to move around most efficiently in life. Giving it a short upper arm that might benefit digging, though I am not convinced it does while penalizing it for everyday life, is not appropriate. Much of a Norwich's time ... is spent in pursuit, not just in

digging. ... further, I am not convinced that a short upper arm helps digging, because dogs with shorter upper arms have reduced muscle."

Crawley agrees. Movement trumps a short upper arm. "The better the conformation all through the dog, the less effort is used to get from A to B, and the fitter the dog will be." She also notes, however, that trends in breed type can wax and wane, and that where one judge may put up a more limited mover because he fits their ideal of type and outline, another will demand a better, more efficient mover.

Homework: View a Norwich exhibit's side-gait. Look at his topline. Now look at leg-length to see how much space there is between the body and the ground. How much daylight do you see? Is it less than 50 percent? More than 50 percent? What should it be?

Unfortunately space does not permit a discussion of the correct degree of angle in shoulder layback and in the upper arm ... or the answer to this 50-percent question. Keep your eyes peeled until next time! —Leandra Little, llittle9@earthlink.net; Norwich Terrier Club of America website: norwichterrierclub.org

Parson Russell Terriers

Skeeter Makes a Wonderful Bed-Bug Detector

Skeeter, the Parson, had belonged to Elizabeth Claridge and was the product of her breeding program, which stressed working instinct and drive as well as proper structure for soundness in any working or performance pursuit.

When Elizabeth died last year, Catherine Tebbs took him home with her and made him a member of the family. She was able to finish the title of Senior Earthdog that Elizabeth had started with him, but this dog's high drive would demand something else to do in addition.

Being a Parson with boundless energy, Skeeter was soon enrolled in an

intense course for bed-bug detection work lasting three months. A Parson like Skeeter is perfect for this type of work, as the size is good for searching in small spaces, and he has a good, harsh coat that prevents abundant shedding. His prey drive shifted to seeking out bed bugs, and that same prey drive would make Skeeter determined to find the little devils. He showed that he was every bit as keen on bed bugs as he was on rats or other quarry.

After completion of the training course, Skeeter was ready to prove his newly acquired skills. With infestations of bed bugs on the rise, Skeeter has been to various hotels, apartment complexes, private homes, and college campuses. He searches, and too many times he will find that the dreaded pests are in residence. It's not exactly the news someone might want to hear, but that's why Skeeter is there in the first place.

Skeeter has truly proved to be a first-class bed bug detection dog, and we all know Elizabeth would be so proud of him.

Many thanks to Catherine for offering this wonderful little white dog the opportunity to prove himself so valuable in these endeavors. —Sally Yancey, scyancey@aol.com; Parson Russell Terrier Association of America website: prtaa.org

Scottish Terriers

Judging Sweepstakes

After many years in the breed, you have received an invitation to judge a sweepstakes. Consider this honor the opportunity to better understand our breed and the judging process. The assignment comes with great responsibility.

Judging may not be as simple as you first envisioned. I strongly suggest that you read and reread the standard as well as available articles on judging in general. One important document is the AKC booklet "Guidelines for Conformation Dog Show Judges," which you can find online.

Watch the AKC breed video for the Scottish Terrier. I suggest viewing it for

the first time without the sound, and then again with the descriptions. Did you notice the same breed characteristics and faults?

Study the illustrated standard, and watch large classes at a show, focusing on what you see about the dogs and the judging process. Know the essentials of the breed that separate it from all others and make it a true Scot. Plan to prize the characteristics of type that are hard to breed for.

Having the proper ring procedure is a must. Watch and talk to experienced judges. Never do a hands-on examination of our breed on the ground, especially with puppies. If this is your first assignment, ask for an experienced ring steward. As a judge you cannot look at the catalog to determine trophies, so ask the steward to lay out ribbons and trophies.

Arrive well before judging and decide where you want the dogs to line up, where you want the table, and where you will gait the dogs. Look at your judge's book; find the spaces for all your markings. Turn off your phone.

I have always found it useful to let entries gait around before going to the table. They can peruse the area and calm themselves.

You should approach each pup gently. Gait and examine all exhibits individually the same way; on the same surface, with the same care and detail, and with the exact same courtesy.

In your judging selections, stick to your informed vision and ideal of our breed standard. Plan to be decisive so you can stay on time. Trust your instincts and impressions and judge dogs on their virtues. Most of all, select the best *whole dog!* Piecemeal judging is often fault judging. You will be far happier when the class winners enter the ring for Best in Sweepstakes if you have judged for virtues and the whole dog.

Get first in each class right. Put the dogs in order before pointing to a placement to avoid confusion.

The judge should deeply know, understand and appreciate the essence of the breed, inside and out. Reflect on

what you know and what you do not. When you realize what you don't know, you will continue to learn. Too many spend more time on what they are going to wear than on what they need to know, both in content and process.

Study and restudy our breed its history, standard, anatomy, and purpose. Finally, remember to enjoy the day and the breed. May the best dog win! — Kathi Brown, Kmbrownsience@verizon.net; Scottish Terrier Club of America website: stca.biz

Sealyham Terriers American Sealyham Terrier Club Honorary Member Maurice Sendak, 1928–2012

Reviews of 45-year-old books may not be great reading, but Maurice Sendak wrote and illustrated a most charming book inspired by his Sealyham Terrier, Jennie, titled *Higglety Pigglety Pop!* or *There Must Be More To Life*.

Sendak was famous for a great number of books intended to entertain “children of all ages,” and his works won top honors in the world of literature. In 1963, *Where the Wild Things Are* was published and appeared in countless school libraries and became a favorite of children worldwide. In it was a Sendak illustration of the main character, a boy named Max, chasing a Sealyham Terrier down the stairs in his home. Behold, the Sealyham Terrier was thus introduced in Sendak's work.

In 1967, Sendak wrote and illustrated a story of Jennie, who was obviously a namesake of his own Sealy, and then dedicated the book, “For Jennie.” The plot features Jennie running away from home, packing her comb, brush, two different bottles of pills, eye-drops, eardrops, a thermometer, and her red wool sweater. In order to become a worthy candidate as the leading lady for the World Mother Goose Theatre, Jennie seeks experience.

As only a Sealyham Terrier would be able to achieve, her experiences are

always accompanied by food, and her diet includes anchovy and egg on toast, liverwurst on white bread, buttermilk pancakes with syrup, and vanilla pudding. Her adventures unfold until at last she has reached the end of her journey and is deemed experienced enough to perform as the leading lady in the theatre production of *Higglety Pigglety Pop!*

Enough of the plot; suffice it to say that the stage play allows Jennie to eat salami in performances every day of the week, and twice on Saturday.

The reason that Sendak was named an ASTC honorary member, of course, is that the character of Jennie so captures the qualities and disposition of a Sealyham that the reader realizes quickly that no matter what Jennie is experiencing, she is portrayed not as a fictional dog but clearly as a Sealyham. Sendak must have not only dearly loved his pet but must have appreciated all the distinguishing features of our breed.

Finally, the illustrations he provided to us are endearing and yet portray the Sealy with a validity that is amazing. Somehow he has combined the physical aspects of the breed with humanlike expressions and positions that make Jennie and her pretend story a little believable and a little plausible.

Find a copy of *Higglety Pigglety Pop!* and add it to your own bookshelf. The slim little volume will fit in nicely with your other favorite canine fiction. The story and drawings will be enjoyed by every member of a household, including “children of all ages.”

Maurice Sendak has been listed as an honorary member of the American Sealyham Terrier Club membership roster for probably about 45 years.

See *the Sealys by the sea*. In just a few weeks I'll be sitting ringside watching the specialty entry hosted by the Sealyham Terrier Club of Southern California, and

later, on the same day the American Sealyham Terrier Club will sponsor a roving specialty show—the first one away from Montgomery County KC in a good number of years. The two events will precede the Great Western

Terrier Specialties on Saturday and Sunday, and I am anticipating a good entry of highly competitive dogs in the Sealyham ring.

More later. Sealyham Terriers forever! —Karen Bay, raymondbay@comcast.net; American Sealyham Terrier Club website: clubs.akc.org/sealy

Soft Coated Wheaten Terriers Time to Retire?

There comes a time in every life that calls for reevaluation. One phase of life must be abandoned and hopefully another, as rewarding, must take its place. The demands of age, finance, or health often dictate change.

Involvement in the sport of purebred dogs is so total that leaving it seems devastating. There are different ways to cope: downsizing your breed, applying for a judge's license, or just getting back into family and community activities. It is not an easy move after many years of total immersion, but a reality check tells the story. Yes, many club and educational activities can continue, but breeding and showing make huge demands on time, energy, and finances. If you can't do it right, why do it?

Is it time? Obvious are the physical limitations of encroaching age. Of course friends rush to help with crate loading and unloading. If finances permit, a handler can be employed, but otherwise, unless you live in a metropolitan area, those long car-trips to events can be a challenge.

The actual breeding and proper care of puppies present even more challenges. Can you really still do the job if your back aches and every chore takes three times as long as it did 20 years ago? As a responsible breeder, you stand behind your puppies for a lifetime. Look at the calendar; how far into the future can you extrapolate?

In addition, the financial costs of breeding have escalated with the need for expensive testing. Vet rates have skyrocketed, but their services remain a necessity. Obviously, one needs a source of income in order to breed. It is

unfortunate that there are elitist implications here, but the welfare of the dogs, and indeed, the breed, dictate the ability to deal with the costs of breeding and the possibility of unexpected complications.

In the larger world of work, we are all aware of the need to eventually prepare to retire. Law and custom dictate the terms of engagement. Most working people look forward to that “gold watch ceremony,” often because it frees the way to participate in a hobby, like breeding and exhibiting dogs. But how do you deal with retiring from this life-consuming hobby?

Now my time has come, and I don’t have a ready answer. I can walk my dogs, still in show trim, in the tourist area of the little town, but that won’t afford the adrenaline rush that presents itself when the little guy on the end of the lead turns on and “asks for it.” The happy little community offers friendships, but not of the overwhelming kinship that comes from devotion to a breed of dogs. Lunch and playing bridge seem very superficial things.

What now? How to get painlessly into the next phase of life? You can sell all the equipment and trade in the minivan for the sports car you always dreamed of, but you can’t remove your name from the superintendents’ lists. You might want to at least sit ringside at an upcoming show. You can continue to support the club, financially (if able) and with “work from home.” If time and energy permit, I understand that rally is an easy and fun activity. You can worry who will replace the longtime breeders who have to bow out, but you can always look for an opportunity to encourage new, younger blood.

Activity in the Pacific Northwest is very encouraging. The geographic center of Wheaten activity may change, but we are all fortunate that we have vital means of “keeping in touch” and sharing some of that hard-won experience. SCWTC Discuss and our breeder’s list, plus Facebook and our fabulous club website, can keep a retiree “in the loop.” It’s not the equivalent of the thrill of

whelping the next great one, or the fun and camaraderie of the ring, but the sport of dogs can continue to enrich.

Nominations are now being accepted for The Wheaten Ambassador Award, to be presented at Montgomery weekend for the Wheaten with outstanding community service. Deadline is September 1. For more information, please e-mail Dorice Stancher at caninescandome.com.

—Jackie Gottlieb, jgott@esedona.net; Soft Coated Wheaten Terrier Club of America website: scwtca.org

Staffordshire Bull Terriers

Assisting at Any Age

When I was 11 or 12, I worked for one of the well-known West Coast terrier handlers. I was intimidated, awed, quiet, self-conscious, and lacking confidence. But it was so much fun! As an adult I was given the opportunity again, and I loved it!

I have a wash-n-wear breed, and do not own a force-dryer, clippers, or strippers—not even scissors! Add to that being a low-volume breeder (a litter every four to five years), and an owner-handler, with a handful of personal dogs, not a kennel, who loves dog shows.

How else can one be involved? Why not couple that with assisting a handler, much the same as you see juniors do? Assisting is an educational eye-opener of hands-on involvement into the professional dog world, no matter your age. It’s an introduction into the grooming, washing, blowing, chalking, walking, and playing of show dogs. If you are dedicated, have fun showing and avoid the inner-dramas of the dog show world, go for it!

There is a plethora of handlers who have a dozen or so class dogs and a special or two—rather than the pressure of a stable of BIS winners—to learn from and experience the inner workings of dog shows. There’s clients, the client’s dogs, ring conflicts, grooming, bathing, walking, ex-penning ... plenty to learn and to do. Add to that having the free-

dom to show your dog(s), and it’s the perfect filler for show days.

Most handlers will pay you a daily rate as well as your gas and/or hotel room. Doing this for clusters helps cover the costs, and (in my example) gave me more shots at points in markets with smaller entries needed for majors.

Be forewarned, assisting is *not* for lollygaggers. You’re up at 5 a.m., onto the show grounds by 6. Bathing, blowing, grooming, and ring prep by 6:30. Make sure you have a cooler full of munchies and drinks for the day ahead of you, as there isn’t much time to stand in line for the local food vendor.

If there’s a passel of class dogs, your day is a whirlwind till noon, and then you can relax and play with dogs, chat with friends, reflect, and enjoy the day. The day ends late, after all dogs are tucked out, cleaned, fed, and bedded down. Nothing is more important than the dogs. Nothing.

The assistant’s responsibility is to make the handler’s job worry-free. You need to be on top of the day’s schedule and anticipate issues, conflicts, and the dogs’ needs. Keep the area/set-up, dog crates, ex-pens, and grooming areas clean and organized; know the ring times and conflicts, have dogs ready, bring them ringside, returning with the last class dogs. Make sure the dogs are completely comfortable, happy, clean, excited to show, readied, and praised. Have bait, combs, tools, a towel, and water with you ringside at all times.

The little things are appreciated by the handler—especially when they do not have to worry about anything except the judge they’re showing to and the dog they are presenting. Most handlers already live with the dogs and know them inside and out. Your job is to support that relationship on show days.

Another upside is that you learn about breeds you’d never be interested in. You will fall in love with some, enjoy others, and realize several are just not your type. You are introduced to other breeds’ judging, presentation,

grooming, coats, structure, faults, virtues, temperaments, and diets—a paid instruction.

You may not have aspirations to be a handler, but the education is invaluable. If given the chance, give it a shot. — Kristina Estlund, *Gazette@SBTCA.com*; Staffordshire Bull Terrier Club of America website: *sbtca.com*

Welsh Terriers 8–12

The Functional Welsh Terrier

PART ONE

Most breeds of dog were originally developed to perform a function. The structure, size, and coat were selected for long before standards were written to describe the preferred features of a type of dog. Early breeders chose the dogs who were most able to do a specific function, suitability for that purpose being the prime requirement. The animals were selectively bred for many generations, and people who established a breed discussed and described the animals most fit for the work they were intended to do long before written standards were produced.

With few exceptions these early dog breeders developed breeds, including the Welsh Terrier, by selecting their breeding stock in this fashion. To better understand the standard, it is necessary to understand the requirements of the job the Welsh was intended to do.

The Welsh was developed to go to ground after woodchuck, dig badgers out of their dens, and get foxes out of their lairs. They were also required to

kill rats and mice. These jobs required characteristics that must always be considered of prime importance whether judging Welsh in the ring or selecting breeding stock. A close examination of the standard from this frame of reference should establish those features that are of utmost importance because they affect the dog's ability to do his job.

The standard says, *Males are about 15 inches at the withers, with an acceptable range between 15 and 15½. Bitches may be proportionally smaller.* The dog must be small enough to go to ground and drag out a woodchuck to kill it. *Both dog and bitch appear solid and of good substance.* The Welsh must be strong enough to kill his quarry once he has removed the animal from the den.

Length of leg is important in a digging terrier. Welsh are long-legged terriers, with the distance from elbow to withers about the same as the distance from elbow to ground. That is the most efficient balance for a long-legged terrier. Short-legged terriers, such as the Sealyham and Scottish, have an entirely different front assembly, with the upper arm at an angle that puts the front leg further under the dog. Since the Welsh has a shorter upper arm with less return, he needs the length of leg to get power while digging.

In addition to strong bone, powerful muscles are required for digging. The size, muscle tone, and correct front assembly all work together to make an efficient digger. A greatly oversize animal or one with weak and fragile bone would be useless in the field. Good

substance does not mean coarse or cloddy, however. Agility is required to get out of the way of teeth and claws, as woodchuck and badger are formidable animals when cornered.

A fine-boned, lightly muscled Welsh is not likely to have the staying power to complete a day's work, while a coarse, cloddy animal is more likely to lack necessary agility, and an oversize dog will have problems going to ground in the first place.

Balance is the key word, and the standard puts emphasis on this requirement. *Moderate* is a frequently used expression throughout the Welsh standard. Keep that in mind during your evaluation.

In keeping with the function of a Welsh Terrier, the feet must be tight, round and catlike, with strong nails for digging and thick pads to prevent damage to the feet. Weak, splayed feet with thin, fragile nails are the worst possible construction on a working terrier. An earth dog must be able to, and driven to dig. Powerfully built hindquarters with strong second thigh muscles and hocks that are well let down are other essentials to the working terrier. He has to be able to get to the quarry without tiring, and he uses his hind legs as support while using his front legs to dig.

We will explore the standard further in the next article. —Diane Orange, *diane@counselorwelshterriers.com*; Welsh Terrier Club of America website: *clubs.akc.org/wtca*



AMERICAN KENNEL CLUB

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MISSION STATEMENT:

The American Kennel Club is dedicated to upholding the integrity of its Registry, promoting the sport of purebred dogs and breeding for type and function. Founded in 1884, the AKC and its affiliated organizations advocate for the purebred dog as a family companion, advance canine health and well-being, work to protect the rights of all dog owners and promote responsible dog ownership.

Attention Delegates

Notice of Meeting

The next meeting of the Delegates will be held at the Doubletree (formerly Sheraton) Newark Airport Hotel on Tuesday, September 11, immediately following the 9:00 a.m.-10:00 a.m. Delegates Forum.

Nominating Committee

The following Delegates have been appointed to a Nominating Committee to submit nominations for such vacancies on the Board of Directors as are to be filled at the annual meeting of AKC on March 12, 2013

Gretchen Bernardi, Chair

Karolynne McAteer

Patricia A. Sample

Patti L. Strand

Alternates:

Dominic P. Carota

Membership Application

Salisbury North Carolina Kennel Club

Delegates Credentials

Roger M. Arbuthnot, Mesa, AZ,

Superstition Kennel Club

Jeffrey David Ball, Ridgewood, NJ,

Ramapo Kennel Club

John Barnes, Marietta, GA

American Maltese Association

Tarianne Gallegos, Albuquerque, NM,

Silky Terrier Club of America

Richard E. Grant, Foster, RI,

Providence County Kennel Club

Andrew I. Kalmanash, Stamford, CT,

Saw Mill River Kennel Club

Adele Keyfel, Yakima, WA,

Yakima Valley Kennel Club

Richard Rohrbacher, Sparta, NJ,

Welsh Springer Spaniel Club of America

Michael Sosne, Attica, MI,

Oakland County Kennel Club

Constance D. Townsend, Farmington,

MN, Kuvasz Club of America

Letisha Wubble, Mohnton, PA

Affenpinscher Club of America

Notice

As a result of an Event Committee

determination the following individuals stand suspended of AKC privileges. It should be noted that this determination may still be appealed and may be reversed. Upon expiration of the appeal process, an appropriate notice describing the status of the individual's suspension, if any, will appear in this column:

Mr. Harry Snow (Rome, NY)

Mr. Donavon Thompson (Ajo, AZ)

Notice

Mr. Warren Teitelman (Monte Sereno, CA) Action was taken by the Staffordshire Terrier Club of America for conduct in connection with its April 28, 2012, event. Mr. Warren Teitelman was charged with failure to properly control a dog at an event. The Staff Event Committee reviewed the committee's report, found it in order and set the penalty at a reprimand and \$200 fine. (Australian Shepherd)

Notice

The AKC's Management Disciplinary Committee has suspended Ms. Lisa Bowman (Sandersville, GA) from AKC registration privileges for six months, effective June 18, 2012, for submission of an online litter registration application and four dog applications containing a false certification as to the signature of the co-owner of the dam. (Multiple Breeds)

Notice

The AKC's Management Disciplinary Committee has suspended Ms. Melisa Peacock (Homestead, FL) from AKC registration privileges for six months and imposed a \$500 fine, effective June 18, 2012, for submission of an online litter registration application containing a false certification as to the signature of the co-owner of the dam. (Multiple Breeds)

Notice

The AKC's Management Disciplinary Committee has suspended Ms. Patricia LaCour (Alpine, CA) from all AKC privileges for five years and imposed a \$2000 fine, effective July 9, 2012, for violating the AKC's Unauthorized Use of Club Funds Policy. (Doberman Pincher)

Notice

The AKC's Management Disciplinary Committee has suspended Ms. Mary Ann O'Brien (Medina, OH) from all AKC privileges for ten years and imposed a \$2000 fine, effective July 9, 2012, for conduct prejudicial to purebred dogs, purebred dog events, or to the best interests of the American Kennel Club based on her violation of the AKC's Judicial or Administrative Determination of Inappropriate Treatment Policy. (Cocker Spaniel)

Proposed Amendment to Rules Applying to Dog Shows

The Suffolk County Kennel Club has proposed the following amendment to Chapter 2, Section 3, of the *Rules Applying to Dog Shows*, to be voted on at the September 11, 2012, Delegates Meeting. The Board of Directors does not recommend approval of the proposed new last sentence, and would only recommend approval if that sentence is deleted.

**Chapter 2
Section 3**

Each member club or association not a specialty club which shall hold a show within their territory at least once in every two consecutive calendar years shall have the sole show privilege in the city, town or district which has been assigned to it as its show territory. Clubs that have not held a show in their territory within two consecutive calendar years will be granted the exclusive privilege of their territory one year after the next date they hold a show in their territory.

Proposed Amendment to Rules Applying to Dog Shows - Ribbons, Prizes and Trophies

The Board of Directors has approved the following amendment to **Chapter 5, Sections 6-8**, of the *Rules Applying to Dog Shows*, to be voted on at the September 11, 2012, Delegates Meeting.

**Chapter 5
Section 6**

All prizes offered in a premium list of a show must be offered to be awarded in a regular procedure of judging and in accordance with Sections 7 through 12 of this Chapter to the owner and/or

breeder of the dog, but any prizes or trophies not listed in the premium list may be awarded with the permission of the Event Committee and the reason for the exception included in the show report.

Section 7. Prizes may be offered in accordance with Sections 7 through 12 of this Chapter at a show for the following placings:

First, Second, Third, Fourth in the Puppy, Twelve-to-Eighteen Month, Novice, Amateur Owner Handler, Bred-by-Exhibitor, American-bred or Open Classes, or in any division of these designated in the Classification. First, Second, Third, Fourth in any additional class which the show-giving club may offer in accord with the provisions of Chapter 3, Section 13, and in the Miscellaneous Class (at all-breed shows only).
Winners, Reserve Winners, Best of Winners, Select, Best of Breed or Variety, Best of Opposite Sex to Best of Breed or Variety.

At all-breed shows only: First, Second, Third, Fourth in a Group Class and for Best in Show, Reserve Best in Show, Best Brace in Show and Best Team in Show.

Section 8. At any specialty show, prizes may also be offered in accordance with Sections 7 through 12 of this Chapter for: Best in Puppy Classes, Best in Twelve-to-Eighteen Month Classes, Best in Novice Classes, Best in Amateur Owner Handler, Best in Bred-by-Exhibitor Classes, Best in American-bred Classes, Best in Open Classes, Best in any additional classes which the show-giving club may offer in accord with the provisions of Chapter 3, Section 13, in which the sexes are divided.

(In breeds in which there are varieties, a prize may be offered for Best in any of the above classes within the variety.)

In shows held by breed Specialty clubs, awards for Best in Puppy, Twelve-to-Eighteen Month, Novice, Amateur Owner Handler, Bred-by-Exhibitor, American-bred, and Open Classes, Best in any additional classes which the show-giving club may offer in accord with the provisions of Chapter 3, Section 13, in which the sexes are divided, may also be awarded on a three-time win basis provided permanent possession goes to the owner and/or breeder winning the

award three times, not necessarily with the same dog, provided such prizes are offered by the show-giving specialty club itself or through it for competition at its shows.

Proposed Amendment to Rules Applying to Dog Shows

The following amendment to **Chapter 16, Section 1, New Sixth Paragraph**, of the *Rules Applying to Dog Shows*, is to be voted on at the September 11, 2012, Delegates Meeting. The Board has not made a recommendation.

**Chapter 16
Section 1** (new sixth paragraph)

Each AKC Breed Parent Specialty Club shall have one designated Parent Club National Specialty show per year. All others shall be termed a Parent Club Specialty show.

Unless the Parent Club, in its Application to the AKC to hold its National Specialty, chooses to exclude the following award: At the National Specialty the dog designated Reserve Winners Dog and the bitch designated Reserve Winners Bitch will be awarded a three-point major, provided that the number of dogs competing in the regular classes of the Reserve Winner's sex totals at least twice the number required for a five point major, in the region in which the event is held.

No major for Reserve Winners shall be given based upon an award of Best of Winners. In counting the number of eligible dogs in competition, a dog that is disqualified, or that is dismissed, excused or ordered from the ring by the judge, or from which all awards are withheld, shall not be included.

REGISTERED HANDLERS

Letters concerning registered handlers and handler applicants should be addressed to the Handlers Department at 8051 Arco Corporate Drive, Raleigh, NC 27617.

The American Kennel Club will at the request of a registered handler applicant, provide that individual with copies of letters received regarding their handling qualifications. As a result, it should be understood that any such correspondence will be made available upon request, to the registered handler or handler applicant.

It is the responsibility of all registered handlers to notify the Handlers Department of any changes or corrections to their address, phone, fax or emails. These changes are very important because they affect your handlers record, the Web site and the Handlers Directory. Please notify the Handlers Department at (919) 816 - 3884 or Email handlers@akc.org

NEW REGISTERED HANDLER APPLICANTS

The following persons **have submitted an application** for the Registered Handler Program.

Ms. Kerry Boyd
8 Sanderson Street
Medway, MA 02053

JUDGES

As a result of the October 2010 Board Meeting, publication notice in the Gazette was combined into one notice, therefore the judging approval process continues to include an opportunity for the fancy to respond to each permit judge.

Letters concerning judges and permit judges should be addressed to the Judging Operations Department at PO Box 900062, Raleigh, NC 27675-9062. Letters concerning Agility, Obedience, Rally, Tracking, and VST applicants should be addressed to the Companion Events Department in North Carolina.

The American Kennel Club will, at the request of a judge or judge applicant, provide that individual with copies of letters received by AKC concerning their qualifications. As a result, it should be understood that any such correspondence will be made available, upon request, to the judge.

It is the responsibility of all Conformation and JS judges to notify the Judging Operations Department of any changes or corrections to their address, phone, fax or emails. These changes are very important because they affect your judges' record, the web site and the Judges Directory. Please notify Judging Operations at (919) 816-3593 or email, judgingops@akc.org.

PERMIT JUDGES

The following persons have been approved on a **Permit** basis for the designated breeds in accordance with the current judging approval process. **They may now accept assignments** and the fancy may still offer comments to Judging Operations.

NEW BREED JUDGES

Mr. Lloyd J. Amodei (95053) PA

(215) 438-6034
ljamodei@msn.com
Boston Terriers

Mr. Jerry Cerasini (95059) GA

(770) 475-3152
ponyguru@aol.com
Dachshunds, JS-L

Mrs. Christiaan P. Curtis (95127) AK

(907) 373-5517
stormwatch@mtaonline.net
Siberian Huskies

Mr. Kevin M. Riley (95065) OK

(405) 361-3529
bulldoggerok@yahoo.com
Bulldogs

Ms. Patrice Tinsley (95061) TX

(713) 202-5993
reorules@gmail.com
Bulldogs

Mr. Wendell H. Tinsley (95047) TX

(713) 202-9918
tinsleywh@yahoo.com
Bulldogs

APPROVED BREED JUDGES

Mrs. Kathy L. Beliew (18970) CA

(909) 792-2122
bischows@imaginechows.com
Basset Hounds, Beagles, Bloodhounds, Ibizan Hounds, Irish Wolfhounds, Norwegian Elkhounds, Otterhounds, Petits Bassets Griffons Vendeens, Pharaoh Hounds, Scottish Deerhounds

Mrs. Judi Bendt (37568) SD

(605) 787-5431
all4moriah@aol.com
Balance of Herding Group (Canaan Dogs, Entlebucher Mountain Dogs, Finnish Lapphunds, Icelandic Sheepdogs, Norwegian Buhunds, Polish Lowland Sheepdogs, Pulik, Pyrenean Shepherds, Swedish Vallhund), Boston Terriers, Bulldogs, Chow Chows, Poodles, Shiba Inu

Mr. Danny J. Bussard (38416) TX

(210) 863-9588
dbboxer@aol.com
Balance of Toy Group (Affenpinschers, English Toy Spaniels, Havanese, Manchester Terriers, Pekingese), Boxers

Mr. Paul Campanella (48571) NY

(631) 786-7720
orchardcreek@optonline.net
Labrador Retrievers, Nova Scotia Duck Tolling Retrievers, Weimaraners

Mrs. Susan M. Carr (7112) C T

(860) 872-2210
carrstt@aol.com
Akitas, Alaskan Malamutes, Bernese Mountain Dogs, Boxers, Great Danes, Greater Swiss Mountain Dogs, Samoyeds, Siberian Huskies

Ms. Kathryn A. Cowsert (17121) CA

(925) 672-1765
kcowsert@hotmail.com
Balance of Sporting Group (Irish Red & White Setters, American Water Spaniels, Boykin Spaniels), Afghan Hounds, Basenjis, Black and Tan Coonhounds, Harriers, Redbone Coonhounds, Salukis, Treeing Walker Coonhounds

Mrs. Janet L. Fink (6374) CA

(909) 307-9778
janetfink@verizon.net
Australian Cattle Dogs, Belgian Malinois, Belgian Sheepdogs, Belgian Tervuren, Finnish Lapphunds, Old English Sheepdogs, Swedish Vallhunds

Mr. Philip Kempler Freilich (16669) CA

(925) 229-8040
freilance1@aol.com
Akitas, Alaskan Malamutes, Anatolian Shepherds, Bernese Mountain Dogs, Bullmastiffs, Giant Schnauzers, Kuvaszok, Portuguese Water Dogs, Saint Bernards, Siberian Huskies, Standard Schnauzers, Tibetan Mastiffs

Mr. Jamie Lee Hubbard (80432) IN

(812) 332-5923
ozjamiehubbard@gmail.com
Brittanys, German Shorthaired Pointers, Chesapeake Bay Retrievers, Curly-Coated Retrievers, Flat Coated Retrievers, Golden Retrievers, Labrador Retrievers, English Cocker Spaniels, English Springer Spaniels, Field Spaniels, Irish Water Spaniels, Sussex Spaniels, Welsh Springer Spaniels, Vizslas

Mrs. Marianne C. Klinkowski (7135) CA
 (408) 446-0604
 naharin@comcast.net
 Afghan Hounds, Greyhounds, Irish Wolfhounds, Rhodesian Ridgebacks, Scottish Deerhounds, Italian Greyhounds

Mr. Richard V. Miller (5872) IL
 (217) 659-7955
 mrichchi@winco.net
 Balance of Terrier Group (Australian Terriers, Cesky Terriers, Dandie Dinmont Terriers, Glen of Imaal Terriers, Lakeland Terriers, Russell Terriers, Sealyham Terriers, Skye Terriers, Staffordshire Bull Terriers, Welsh Terriers)

Mr. Dennis Morgan (5462) WA
 (360) 757-6568
 ringsideboxers@comcast.net
 Balance of Working Group (Chinook, Komondorok, Neapolitan Mastiffs)

Mrs. Carol Jean Nelson (17019) TX
 (903) 684-3120
 lovemybear2899@aol.com
 Nova Scotia Duck Tolling Retrievers, Irish Red & White Setters

Mr. Allen L. Odom (5448) CO
 (303) 371-9512
 backglen@aol.com
 Balance of Hound Group (American Foxhounds, American English Coonhounds, Basset Hounds, Beagles, Black and Tan Coonhounds, Bloodhounds, Bluetick Coonhounds, Dachshunds, English Foxhounds, Greyhounds, Harriers, Ibizan Hounds, Irish Wolfhounds, Norwegian Elkhounds, Otterhounds, Petits Bassets Griffons Vendeens, Pharaoh Hounds, Plotts, Portuguese Podengo Pequeno, Redbone Coonhounds, Rhodesian Ridgebacks, Salukis, Scottish Deerhounds, Treeing Walker Coonhounds), Miniature Pinschers, Boston Terriers, Bulldogs, Pembroke Welsh Corgis, Shetland Sheepdogs

Mr. Stephen P. Regan (22219) NJ
 (732) 814-8741
 saxonpoodles@verizon.net
 Affenpinschers, English Toy Spaniels

Mrs. Knowlton A. Reynders (15203) NH
 (603) 938-5885
 norwiches@aol.com
 American Staffordshire Terriers, Irish Terriers, Manchester Terriers, Staffordshire Bull Terriers

Mr. Johnny R. Shoemaker (19267) NV
 (702) 834-6557
 dssup@cs.com
 Balance of Toy Group (Affenpinschers, English Toy Spaniels, Japanese Chin, Maltese, Manchester Terriers, Miniature Pinschers, Shih Tzu)

Mrs. Cindy Stansell (44666) NC
 (919) 359-1150
 rocyn@embarqmail.com
 Akitas, Alaskan Malamutes, Great Danes, Samoyeds, Bulldogs, Dalmatians, French Bulldogs, Keeshonden, Shiba Inu, Briards

Mr. Merle Taylor (17377) IL
 (217) 262-3266
 jbrwk1@prairieinet.net
 Balance of Herding Group (Finnish Lapphounds, Pyrenean Shepherds, Swedish Vallhund), Affenpinschers, Brussels Griffons, Chihuahuas

Mrs. Judith Voran (21971) AZ
 (928) 476-3972
 bjvoran@gmail.com
 Alaskan Malamutes, Anatolian Shepherds, Bernese Mountain Dogs, Cane Corsos, German Pinschers, Giant Schnauzers, Greater Swiss Mountain Dogs, Komondorok, Saint Bernards, Siberian Huskies, Standard Schnauzers

APPROVED BREED ADJUNCT JUDGE

Mrs. Sally Yancey (17981) NC
 (336) 282-5733
 scyancey@aol.com
 Russell Terrier

PERMIT ASSIGNMENTS COMPLETED

The following persons have **completed** their Permit Judging assignments in the breeds listed, and their names have been added to the list of regular **approved** judges.

NEW BREED JUDGES

Mrs. Estelle Corr (94545) NY
 (631) 451-7337
 kaloradobes@optonline.net
 Doberman Pinschers

Mrs. Barbara J. Dillon (92372) OH
 (440) 365-7814
 btdillon@ix.netcom.com
 Great Pyrenees

Mr. Greg Garrity (70279) CA
 (909) 277-8633
 ggarrity@llu.edu
 Schipperkes, Belgian Malinois, Belgian Sheepdogs, Belgian Tervurens

Mr. Jeffrey Langevin (93425) NH
 (207) 735-5004
 jeffreylangevin@hotmail.com
 Great Danes, Dalmatians, Junior Showmanship

Mrs. Cynthia M. Savioli (93349) NJ
 (973) 632-9259
 aubreycorgis@gmail.com
 Cardigan Welsh Corgis, Pembroke Welsh Corgis

Mr. Vincent J. Savioli (93351) NJ
 (973) 632-9259
 aubreycorgis@gmail.com
 Cardigan Welsh Corgis, Pembroke Welsh Corgis

Mr. Stephen Siegel (90307) MS
 (443) 822-9346
 harborwestweims@gmail.com
 Weimaraners

APPROVED BREED JUDGES

Dr. Klaus Anselm (4091) VA
 (434) 202-0473
 kjanselm@aol.com
 Irish Wolfhounds

Mr. David Bolus (35586) TN
 (423) 344-6125
 dabolus@aol.com
 Balance of Working Group (Anatolian Shepherds, Cane Corsos, Chinooks, Komondorok, Kuvaszok, Leonbergers, Neapolitan Mastiffs), Basenjis, Basset Hounds, Beagles, Bloodhounds, Dachshunds, Rhodesian Ridgebacks

Ms. Patricia Leakey Brenner (4729) WI
 (920) 922-2859
 plbren@hotmail.com
 Balance of Hound Group (American English Coonhounds, American Foxhounds, Bluetick Coonhounds, English Foxhounds, Harriers, Plotts, Redbone Coonhounds)

Mrs. Danelle M. Brown (7231) TX
 (512) 863-4341
 nomadcorgis@att.net
 Bearded Collies, Beaucerons, Bouviers des Flandres, Briards, Entlebucher Mountain Dogs, Icelandic Sheepdogs, Polish Lowland Sheepdogs, Pulik, Swedish Vallhund

Ms. Frandel Brown (7565) CA
 (559) 903-3305
 seaberdale@aol.com
 Scottish Terriers

Mrs. Maralyn K. Busse (6549) AL
 (205) 629-6741
 abusse775@aol.com
 Balance of Non-Sporting Group (Bichons Frises, Finnish Spitz, Keeshonden, Lhasa Apsos, Lowchen,

Norwegian Lundehunds, Shiba Inu, Tibetan Spaniels, Tibetan Terriers, Xoloitzcuintli), Great Danes

Mrs. Monica Canestrini (5166) CO
 (303) 423-0698
 canestrini@comcast.net
 Akita, Alaskan Malamutes, Samoyeds, Siberian Huskies, Chinese Cresteds, Italian Greyhounds, Pomeranians, Shih Tzu, Toy Fox Terriers

Mr. David Chan (53836) MD
 (410) 268-3896
 chrott888@yahoo.com
 Alaskan Malamutes, Bernese Mountain Dogs, Great Pyrenees, Greater Swiss Mountain Dogs

Mr. Kenneth W. Clemons (6798) AZ
 (928) 636-7938
 snomel@commspeed.net
 Dachshunds, Harriers, Ibizan Hounds, Rhodesian Ridgebacks

Mrs. Susan L. Clemons (28806) AZ
 (928) 636-7938
 snomel@commspeed.net
 Curly-Coated Retrievers, Gordon Setters, Irish Setters, Vizslas

Mrs. Terry M. DePietro (4708) NJ
 (732) 462-6816
 jsunfarmskennel@gmail.com
 Cane Corsos

Ms. Cathy Dugan (80405) CA
 (530) 676-7860
 cathydugan@comcast.net
 Boxers, JS

Mr. Rory Friedow D.V.M. (53161) IA
 (641) 762-3792
 anduin@comm1net.net
 Collies, JS

Ms. Grace M. Fritz (21887) KS
 (913) 706-5365
 fritzgm77@gmail.com
 Balance of Non-Sporting Group (American Eskimo Dogs, Bichons Frises, Finnish Spitz, Lhasa Apsos, Lowchen, Norwegian Lundehunds, Schipperkes, Shiba Inu, Tibetan Spaniels, Tibetan Terriers, Xoloitzcuintli)

Mrs. Honey Anne Glendinning (6773) CN
 (604) 943-4313
 honeyanne@fantail-englishsetters.com
 Belgian Sheepdogs, Border Collies, Briards

Mrs. Dennis (Mary Lou) Kniola (17466) OH
 (740) 362-7071
 shalreign@aol.com
 Balance of Terrier Group (Staffordshire Bull Terriers)

Dr. Eric Liebes (6051) TX
 (281) 239-0905
 ericliebes@earthlink.net
 Brittanys, Belgian Malinois, Belgian Sheepdogs, Belgian Tervuren, Bouviers des Flandres, Cardigan Welsh Corgis, Old English Sheepdogs, Pembroke Welsh Corgis, Shetland Sheepdogs

Mrs. Nancy Liebes (5170) PA
 (713) 254-8106
 ragmop@earthlink.net
 Affenpinschers, Brussels Griffons, Chihuahuas, Italian Greyhounds, Japanese Chin, Manchester Terriers, Pomeranians, Poodles, Shih Tzu

Mr. John J. Madieros (4263) FL
 (352) 249-0843
 marmich@tampabay.rr.com
 Akitas, Boxers, Doberman Pinschers, Samoyeds

Ms. Karen Martin (59015) MO
 (636) 477-3263
 danemarkdanes@swbell.net
 Golden Retrievers, Boxers, Doberman Pinschers, Mastiffs

Dr. Dana Ann Smith Massey (15361) Tx
 (254) 934-2179
 winweim@gmail.com
 Rhodesian Ridgebacks, Anatolian Shepherds, Bullmastiffs, Cane Corsos, Dogues de Bordeaux, Great Danes, Mastiffs, Rottweilers, Australian Shepherds

Mr. Ronald H. Menaker (6380) FL
 (561) 910-1361
 rmenrmen@aol.com
 Afghan Hounds, Cavalier King Charles Spaniels, Pugs, Bichons Frises, Chinese Shar-Pei, Dalmatians, French Bulldogs, Shiba Inu, Shetland Sheepdogs

Ms. Lew Olson (24173) TX
 (713) 303-5639
 lewolson@earthlink.net
 Anatolian Shepherds, Cane Corsos, Dogues de Bordeaux, German Pinschers, Giant Schnauzers, Great Pyrenees, Newfoundlands, Portuguese Water Dogs, Standard Schnauzers

Miss Cindy L. Partridge (91552) VA
 (703) 794-0417
 cpartridge@geico.com
 Labrador Retrievers

Mr. David J. Peat (6909) AZ
 (480) 473-4776
 davepeat@cox.net
 Balance of Hound Group (American English Coonhounds, Black and Tan Coonhounds, Bluetick Coonhounds, Borzois, English Foxhounds, Norwegian Elkhounds, Otterhounds, Plotts, Redbone Coonhounds, Treeing Walker Coonhounds)

Ms. Deirdre Petrie (63937) PA
 (610) 763-8976
 deirdrepetrie@yahoo.com
 Irish Wolfhounds, Salukis, JS

Mrs. Sheila Polk (17200) CA
 (925) 228-3069
 spolkaussi@aol.com
 Brittanys, German Shorthaired Pointers, Curly-Coated Retrievers, Flat Coated Retrievers, English Setters, Irish Setters, Cocker Spaniels, Vizslas, Weimaraners

Mrs. Murrel Purkhiser (7496) TX
 (210) 497-0759
 murrel@me.com
 Australian Cattle Dogs, Australian Shepherds, Belgian Malinois, Belgian Sheepdogs, Belgian Tervuren, Bouviers des Flandres, Cardigan Welsh Corgis, Pembroke Welsh Corgis

Mrs. Nancy D. Simmons (6369) TX
 (972) 355-8580
 nansimmons@yahoo.com
 Poodles

Dr. Ronald I Spritzer (3822) OH
 (513) 769-4873
 spritzdds@fuse.net
 Boston Terriers, Bulldogs

Mr. E. A. (Skip) Thielen (34041) OH
 (937) 324-2014
 skip.thielen@earthlink.net
 Salukis, Scottish Deerhounds, Bullmastiffs, Giant Schnauzers, Mastiffs, Portuguese Water Dogs, Rottweilers, Saint Bernards, Standard Schnauzers

Ms. Penny L. Urban (6408) IL
 (815) 727-7927
 Boxers, Giant Schnauzers, Great Pyrenees, Greater Swiss Mountain Dogs, Portuguese Water Dogs, Manchester Terriers, Papillons

Ms. Pamela Wilson (64914) TX
 (512) 280-3103
 wilscot@sbcglobal.net
 West Highland White Terriers

APPROVED BREED ADJUNCT JUDGE
Mrs. Gayle Bontecou (0174) NY
 (845) 868-1975
 jgbontecou@aol.com
 Parson Russell Terriers

Mrs. Pat Putman (34310) WA
 (509) 884-8258
 patputman@charter.net
 Leonbergers, Icelandic Sheepdogs

Ms. Mary Ann Ruggiero-Smith (92424) ID
 (208) 553-9234
 leosforu@yahoo.com
 Leonbergers

JUNIOR SHOWMANSHIP JUDGES
Mr. John Marinos (57063) NY
 (631) 549-1093
 jm5478@optonline.net

Miss Alicia Reed (34485) PA
 (610) 457-4814
 dralionigs@hotmail.com

Ms. Denise D. Simenauer (90287) FL
 (269) 352-4011
 diorbriards@gmail.com

Mr. Michael L. Van Tassell (38468) UT
 (801) 942-1682
 cobblecreek@comcast.net

BEST IN SHOW

The following persons, having successfully **completed** the required Group Assignments in the first Variety Group for which they are **approved**, have been added to the list of judges eligible for approval to judge Best In Show.

Mrs. Jean (Norman A.) Austin (7606) OR
 (404) 502-9008
 jeana5776@aol.com

Mr. Jeffery M. Bazell (5777) OH
 (614) 570-0404
 bazell1@aol.com

Mr. James M. Brown (27333) OH
 (513) 932-5264
 susanstjohnbrown@aol.com

Ms. Melinda L. Lyon (5917) KY
 (502) 244-8094
 lairolyon@insightbb.com

RESIGNED JUDGES

Mr. Louis Auslander
 Mrs. Amber Shields-Turner
 Mrs. Sue Weiss

EMERITUS JUDGES

Mrs. Mary E. Diesem-Soto
 Mrs. Joan Frailey
 Mr. Richard Tang

DECEASED JUDGES

Mr. Donald F. Carmody
 Mr. Gregg D. Caliendo
 Ms. Margaret M. Douglas

PROVISIONAL

OBEDIENCE/RALLY/TRACKING JUDGES

The following persons have been approved as a judge on a Provisional basis for the class/test indicated in accordance with the Provisional judging system. They may now accept assignments.

Shannon Jones 95361 (NC)
 919-462-6321
 jessie_uggie@mindspring.com
 Rally - All

Kathy Sweet 92976 (MI)
 734-660-1898
 ksweetbrit@gmail.com
 Rally - All

PROVISIONAL OBEDIENCE/RALLY/TRACKING JUDGES COMPLETED

The following persons have completed their Provisional Judging assignments and their names have been added to the list of regular approved judges.

Cathleen Caballero 93112 (TX)
 817-346-2842
 cjcaballero@sbcglobal.net
 Rally - All

Cathleen Caballero 93112 (TX)
 817-346-2842
 cjcaballero@sbcglobal.net
 Obedience - Novice

Celeste Meade-Maurer 44066 (NH)
 603-644-5919
 Cmeadezoomer@aol.com
 Obedience - Utility

Jean Nocilly 75179 (DE)
 315-246-1813
 jnocilly@gmail.com
 Obedience - Open

Nancy Watson 26243 (FL)
 813-503-9464
 nwatson194@gmail.com
 Rally - All

Elmer Willems 5117 (WI)
 920-487-3382
 Ejwillems@yahoo.com
 Rally - All

APPROVED MINIATURE SCHNAUZER STANDARD

GENERAL APPEARANCE

The Miniature Schnauzer is a robust, active dog of terrier type, resembling his larger cousin, the Standard Schnauzer, in general appearance, and of an alert, active disposition. Faults - Type - Toyishness, ranginess or coarseness.

SIZE, PROPORTION, SUBSTANCE

Size - From 12 to 14 inches. He is sturdily built, nearly square in *proportion* of body length to height with plenty of bone, and without any suggestion of toyishness. Disqualifications - Dogs or bitches under 12 inches or over 14 inches.

HEAD

Eyes - Small, dark brown and deep-set. They are oval in appearance and keen in *expression*. Faults - Eyes light and/or large and prominent in appearance. *Ears* - When cropped, the ears are identical in shape and length, with pointed tips. They are in balance with the head and not exaggerated in length. They are set high on the skull and carried perpendicularly at the inner edges, with as little bell as possible along the outer edges. When uncropped, the ears are small and V-shaped, folding close to the skull. *Head* - strong and rectangular, its width diminishing slightly from ears to eyes, and again to the tip of the nose. The forehead is unwrinkled. The *topskull* is flat and fairly long. The foreface is parallel to the topskull, with a slight stop, and it is at least as long as the topskull. The *muzzle* is strong in proportion to the skull; it ends in a moderately blunt manner, with thick whiskers which accentuate the rectangular shape of the head. Faults - Head coarse and cheeky. The teeth meet in a scissors *bite*. That is, the upper front teeth overlap the lower front teeth in such a manner that the inner surface of the upper incisors barely touches the outer surface of the lower incisors when the mouth is closed. Faults - Bite - Undershot or overshot jaw. Level bite.

NECK, TOPLINE, BODY

Neck - Strong and well arched, blending into the shoulders, and with the skin fitting tightly at the throat.

Body - Short and deep, with the brisket extending at least to the elbows. Ribs are well sprung and deep, extending well back to a short loin. The underbody does not present a tucked up appearance at the flank. The *backline* is straight; it declines slightly from the withers to the base of the tail. The withers form the highest point of the body. The overall length from chest to buttock appears to equal the height at the withers. Faults - Chest too broad or shallow in brisket. Hollow or roach back. Tail - set high and carried erect. It is docked only long enough to be clearly visible over the backline of the body when the dog is in proper length of coat. A properly presented Miniature Schnauzer will have a docked tail as described; all others should be severely penalized.

Fault: Tail set too low.

FOREQUARTERS

Forelegs are straight and parallel when viewed from all sides. They have strong pasterns and good bone. They are separated by a fairly deep brisket which precludes a pinched front. The elbows are close, and the ribs spread gradually from the first rib so as to allow space for the elbows to move close to the body. Fault - Loose elbows. The sloping shoulders are muscled, yet flat and clean. They are well laid back, so that from the side the tips of the shoulder blades are in a nearly vertical line above the elbow. The tips of the blades are placed closely together. They slope forward and downward at an angulation which permits the maximum forward extension of the forelegs without binding or effort. Both the shoulder blades and upper arms are long, permitting depth of chest at the brisket. Feet short and round (cat feet) with thick, black pads. The toes are arched and compact.

HINDQUARTERS

The hindquarters have strong-muscled, slanting thighs. They are well bent at the stifles. There is sufficient angulation so that, in stance, the hocks extend beyond the tail. The hindquarters never appear overbuilt or higher than the shoulders. The rear pasterns are short and, in stance, perpendicular to the ground and, when

viewed from the rear, are parallel to each other. Faults - Sickie hocks, cow hocks, open hocks or bowed hindquarters.

COAT

Double, with hard, wiry, outer coat and close undercoat. The head, neck, ears, chest, tail, and body coat must be plucked. When in show condition, the body coat should be of sufficient length to determine texture. Close covering on neck, ears and skull. Furnishings are fairly thick but not silky. Faults - Coat too soft or too smooth and slick in appearance.

COLOR

Allowed colors: salt and pepper, black and silver and solid black. All colors have uniform skin pigmentation, i.e. no white or pink skin patches shall appear anywhere on the dog and the nose must be solid black.

Salt and Pepper - The typical salt and pepper color of the topcoat results from the combination of black and white banded hairs and solid black and white unbanded hairs, with the banded hairs predominating. Acceptable are all shades of salt and pepper, from the light to dark mixtures with tan shadings permissible in the banded or unbanded hair of the topcoat. In salt and pepper dogs, the salt and pepper mixture fades out to light gray or silver white in the eyebrows, whiskers, cheeks, under throat, inside ears, across chest, under tail, leg furnishings, and inside hind legs. It may or may not also fade out on the underbody. However, if so, the lighter underbody hair is not to rise higher on the sides of the body than the front elbows.

Black and Silver - The black and silver generally follows the same pattern as the salt and pepper. The entire salt and pepper section must be black. The black color in the topcoat of the black and silver is a true rich color with black undercoat. The stripped portion is free from any fading or brown tinge and the underbody should be dark.

Black - Black is the only solid color allowed. Ideally, the black color in the topcoat is a true rich glossy color with the undercoat being less intense, a soft matting shade of black. This is natural and should not be penalized in any way. The stripped portion is free from any fading or brown tinge. The scissored and

clipped areas have lighter shades of black. A small white spot on the chest is permitted, as is an occasional single white hair elsewhere on the body.

Disqualifications: Dogs not of an allowed color or white striping, patching, or spotting on the colored areas of the dog, except for the small white spot permitted on the chest of the black. The body coat color in salt and pepper and black and silver dogs fades out to light gray or silver white under the throat and across the chest. Between them there exists a natural body coat color. Any irregular or connecting blaze or white mark in this section is considered a white patch on the body, which is also a disqualification. Nose any color other than solid black.

GAIT

The trot is the gait at which movement is judged. When approaching, the forelegs, with elbows close to the body, move straight forward, neither too close nor too far apart. Going away, the hind legs are straight and travel in the same planes as the forelegs. Note - It is generally accepted that when a full trot is achieved, the rear legs continue to move in the same planes as the forelegs, but a very slight inward inclination will occur. It begins at the point of the shoulder in front and at the hip joint in the rear. Viewed from the front or rear, the legs are straight from these points to the pads. The degree of inward inclination is almost imperceptible in a Miniature Schnauzer that has correct movement. It does not justify moving close, toeing in, crossing, or moving out at the elbows. Viewed from the side, the forelegs have good reach, while the hind legs have strong drive, with good pickup of hocks. The feet turn neither inward nor outward. Faults - Single tracking, sidegaiting, paddling in front, or hackney action. Weak rear action.

TEMPERAMENT

The typical Miniature Schnauzer is alert and spirited, yet obedient to command. He is friendly, intelligent and willing to please. He should never be overaggressive or timid.

DISQUALIFICATIONS

Dogs or bitches under 12 inches or over 14 inches.

Dogs not of an allowed color or white striping, patching, or spotting on the colored areas of the dog, except for the small white spot permitted on the chest of the black. The body coat color in salt and pepper and black and silver fades out to light gray or silver white under the throat and across the chest. Between them there exists a natural body coat color. Any irregular or connecting blaze or white mark in this section is considered a white patch on the body, which is also a disqualification.

Nose any color other than solid black.

Approved July 10, 2012

Effective September 04, 2012

Application for Breed-Specific Registered Name Prefix

The following applications for a breed-specific Registered Name Prefix have been submitted to The American Kennel Club. Letters in regard to these applications should be addressed to James P. Crowley, Executive Secretary:

- WINSAIL – Labrador Retrievers – Jennifer J. Ison
- BLACK STARS – Doberman Pinschers – Fabian D'Allesandro
- KYLEAKIN – West Highland White Terriers – Sharon S. Newsom
- BAUHAUS – Affenpinschers – Camala C. & Randy D. Bailey
- FIRE STAR – Irish Terriers – Jo A. Manes
- AYEHLI – Bernese Mountain Dogs – Fara G. Bushnell
- LITTLEFIELD – Norwich Terriers – Leandra M. Little
- STEINBACH - Rottweilers – Tammy L. & James D. Oswald

Registered Name Prefixes Granted

The following applications for a breed-specific Registered Name Prefix have been granted:

- FINNGAEL – Irish Terriers – Robert A. Schmelzlen
- CARLINS – Pembroke Welsh Corgis – Judith A. Bolin
- BERIBBONED – Bichon Frise – Stepheni C. Scott
- CASTLEHILL – Irish Water Spaniels – Susan Tapp
- KORVETTE – Boxers – K. Page Conrad
- SUTHERN – Golden Retrievers – Pamela J. Jaecksch
- DRAGONPATCH – Cardigan Welsh Corgis – David L. & Deborah L. Anthony

- TRIPLE T – Mastiffs – Anna G. May
- MAJESTICAL – Bull Terriers – Jose L. Mateo-Cortes
- DEL ADORA – Havanese – Rita I. Marsh
- WILL-CM – Chihuahuas – Curtis F. Williams & Michael D. Dunnington
- WILD MTS – Beagles – Andrew M. & Margaret C. Pfendler
- PCH – Great Danes – Suzzane M. Kelleher-Duckett
- BELLISSIMA – Cane Corso – Stephanie L. Simpson
- KRISMA – Kerry Blue – Lois J. & Ted A. Grier
- ADALWINE – German Shorthaired Pointers – Michael C. McQuaid, SR & Stacie R. McQuaid
- BELLEBRAE – Shetland Sheepdogs – Dr. Craig E. & Cailyn E. Bowen
- LONGTREE – Australian Shepherds – Jeri L. Long
- BANYAN – French Bulldogs – Barbara McCarthy
- SOLANA – Skye Terriers – Michelle M. Shiue
- FORJOY – French Bulldogs – Sheila J. Holton
- BAJORON – Bouvier des Flanders – Lynn L. & Greg N. Vellios
- BLU PARAGON – Yorkshire Terriers – Pamala D. Kech
- DOGWOOD HILLS – German Shorthaired Pointers – Cathy M. Lewis
- PATRIOT – Portuguese Water Dogs – Kathy M. Maguire



American
Water Spaniel



Boykin Spaniel



Brittany



Chesapeake Bay
Retriever



Clumber
Spaniel



Cocker Spaniel



Curly-Coated
Retriever



English Cocker
Spaniel



English Setter



English Springer
Spaniel



Field Spaniel



Flat-Coated
Retriever



German Shorthaired
Pointer



German
Wirehaired Pointer



Golden
Retriever



Gordon Setter



Irish Red &
White Setter



Irish Setter



Irish Water
Spaniel



Labrador
Retriever



Nova Scotia Duck
Tolling Retriever



Pointer



Spinone
Italiano



Sussex Spaniel



Vizsla



Weimaraner



Welsh Springer
Spaniel



Wirehaired
Pointing Griffon

Parent Club Links

Hound



Afghan Hound



American English
Coonhound



American
Foxhound



Basenji



Basset Hound



Beagle



Black and Tan
Coonhound



Bloodhound



Bluetick
Coonhound



Borzoi



Dachshund



English
Foxhound



Greyhound



Harrier



Ibizan Hound



Irish
Wolfhound



Norwegian
Elkhound



Otterhound



Petit Basset
Griffon Vendéen



Pharaoh Hound



Plott



Redbone
Coonhound



Rhodesian
Ridgeback



Saluki



Scottish
Deerhound



Whippet

Parent Club Links

Working



Akita



Alaskan
Malamute



Anatolian
Shepherd Dog



Bernese
Mountain Dog



Black Russian
Terrier



Boxer



Bullmastiff



Cane Corso



Doberman
Pinscher



Dogue de
Bordeaux



German
Pinscher



Giant
Schnauzer



Great Dane



Great Pyrenees



Greater Swiss
Mountain Dog



Komondor



Leonberger



Kuvasz



Mastiff



Neapolitan
Mastiff



Newfoundland



Portuguese
Water Dog



Rottweiler



Saint Bernard



Samoyed



Siberian Husky



Standard
Schnauzer



Tibetan Mastiff

Parent Club Links



Airedale
Terrier



American
Staffordshire Terrier



Australian
Terrier



Bedlington
Terrier



Border Terrier



Bull Terrier



Cairn Terrier



Cesky Terrier



Dandie
Dinmont Terrier



Fox Terrier
(Smooth)



Glen of Imaal
Terrier



Irish Terrier



Kerry Blue
Terrier



Lakeland Terrier



Manchester Terrier



Miniature Bull
Terrier



Miniature
Schnauzer



Norfolk Terrier



Norwich
Terrier



Parson Russell
Terrier



Scottish Terrier



Sealyham Terrier



Skye Terrier



Soft Coated
Wheaten Terrier



Staffordshire
Bull Terrier



Welsh Terrier



West Highland
White Terrier



Wire Fox
Terrier

Parent Club Links

Toy



Affenpinscher



Brussels
Griffon



Cavalier King
Charles Spaniel



Chihuahua



Chinese
Crested



English Toy
Spaniel



Havanese



Italian
Greyhound



Japanese Chin



Maltese



Manchester
Terrier (Toy)



Miniature
Pinscher



Papillon



Pekingese



Pomeranian



Poodle (Toy)



Pug



Shih Tzu



Silky Terrier



Toy Fox Terrier



Yorkshire Terrier

Parent Club Links

Non-Sporting



American
Eskimo Dog



Bichon Frise



Boston Terrier



Bulldog



Chinese
Shar-Pei



Chow Chow



Dalmatian



Finnish Spitz



French Bulldog



Keeshond



Lhasa Apso



Löwchen



Norwegian
Lundehund



Poodle
(Miniature)



Schipperke



Poodle
(Standard)



Shiba Inu



Tibetan
Spaniel



Tibetan Terrier



Xoloitzcuintli

Parent Club Links

Herding



Australian
Cattle Dog



Australian
Shepherd



Bearded Collie



Beauceron



Belgian
Malinois



Belgian
Sheepdog



Belgian
Tervuren



Border Collie



Bouvier des
Flandres



Briard



Canaan Dog



Cardigan Welsh
Corgi



Collie (Rough)



Collie (Smooth)



Entlebucher
Mountain Dog



Finnish
Lapphund



German
Shepherd Dog



Icelandic
Sheepdog



Norwegian
Buhund



Old English
Sheepdog



Pembroke
Welsh Corgi



Polish Lowland
Sheepdog



Puli



Pyrenean
Shepherd



Shetland
Sheepdog



Swedish
Vallhund



AKC REGISTERED HANDLERS

The American Kennel Club Registered Handlers Program establishes criteria and standards for responsible, knowledgeable professional handlers. All handlers enrolled in the Program have met these criteria and made the commitment to follow the guidelines and Code of Ethics as set forth by the AKC.

For additional information concerning the Registered Handlers Program, click here:

<http://www.akc.org/handlers/>

To view the AKC Registered Handlers Membership list, click here:

www.akc.org/handlers/states/allstates.cfm

For information on upcoming RHP Handling Clinics:

http://www.akc.org/handlers/jr_clinics.cfm

http://www.akc.org/handlers/adult_clinics.cfm