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\* Links to AKC Parent Clubs appear following Secretary's Pages \*

#### 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

**T**hank you to the fanciers and AKC clubs that reached out to us last month with good wishes and offers of help after Hurricane Sandy. I'm pleased to report that the AKC, AKC CAR, and the AKC Humane Fund have been able to help many pet owners affected by the super storm.

The AKC Humane Fund created the "Sandy Fund" with \$20,000 in seed money from the Westminster Kennel Club and the Humane Fund. The Sandy Fund allows us to reach out hyper locally by supplying AKC clubs and dog organizations with funds to assist pet owners affected by disaster in their own communities. Several area clubs and organizations have received Sandy Fund grants so far. I encourage you to consider the Sandy Fund in your holiday giving plans this year. You can make a donation at [classic.akc.org/humane\\_fund/donations/index.cfm](http://classic.akc.org/humane_fund/donations/index.cfm) (designate Sandy Fund). All funds raised will go to Hurricane Sandy recovery and any future natural-disaster relief efforts. (See the "AKC Updates" item on page 6 for more on the Sandy Fund.)

The AKC also had the opportunity to help in the New York Yankees hurricane relief distribution efforts after the Yankees reached out for assistance. We contacted Eukanuba, whose executive Jason Taylor agreed to donate two truckloads of pet food—44 tons in all—to Yankee Stadium. I appreciate the efforts of everyone involved after the hurricane to support those with dogs in need.

Please also save the date for two additional AKC Humane Fund events: the Theater Benefit and Barkfest at Bonhams.

Theatergoers will see the Gershwin musical *Nice Work If You Can Get It* and enjoy an after-show dinner at The "21" Club on Friday, February 8, 2013. To reserve tickets, write to Aliza Burns at [aeb@akc.org](mailto:aeb@akc.org). Thank you to PetPartners, Inc., whose support allows 100 percent of ticket sales to benefit the AKC Humane Fund.

On Sunday, February 10, the AKC Humane Fund will hold its annual Barkfest at Bonhams preview of the "Dogs in Show & Field" art auction. Come and enjoy a light brunch and view some wonderful canine artwork — and bring your dog! Again, all proceeds benefit the Humane Fund. Reserve your spot at [classic.akc.org/humane\\_fund/donate.html](http://classic.akc.org/humane_fund/donate.html).

Sincerely,



Dennis B. Sprung  
President and CEO



We'd love to hear from you about what you think about our organization and our staff. Please contact us at [feedback@akc.org](mailto:feedback@akc.org). We're listening.

EDITED BY BUD BOCCONE

## AKC People >>

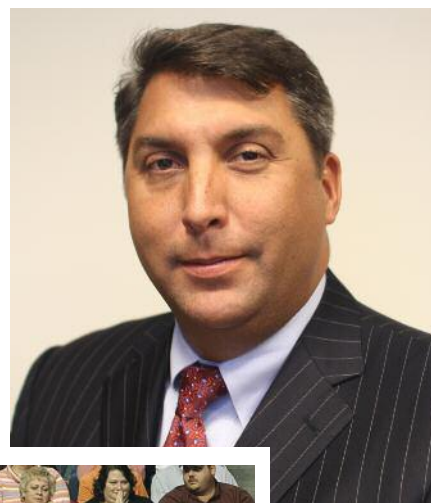
# Hendricks Named COO; D'Andrea New Field Rep

The AKC has announced that **Daryl Hendricks** has been named chief operating officer. He succeeds John Lyons, who is retiring. The move is effective January 5, 2013.

Hendricks comes to the AKC from Iron Mountain Corporation, an information-management services company, where he most recently served as senior vice president. He was a strategic operational and customer-relationship leader, with six territories ranging from North Dakota to the Caribbean, and also oversaw the global subsidiary Intellectual Property Management, Inc.

Hendricks has held leadership positions at Aramark Corporation, Kellogg's Snacks Division, the Wackenhut Corporation, and Professional Asset Management Group. He earned an MBA from Wilmington University and served as a Delaware state trooper.

Hendricks and his wife, Michelle, own English Cocker Spaniels, including an AKC conformation champion. They will relocate to Raleigh from Mundelein, Illinois.



**Sandra D'Andrea** has joined the Executive Field Staff as a conformation representative. She will be based in the Buffalo area and cover shows in New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Michigan.

A 30-year veteran of the sport, D'Andrea's breeder-owned Nanuke Alaskan Malamutes include Tyler, the breed's all-time top winner. In January 2006, she handled Tyler's son Costello to both Best in Show and Best Bred-by-Exhibitor in Show at the AKC/Eukanuba National Championship.

D'Andrea, the breeder of over 70 champions, was the 2006 AKC Working Group Breeder of the Year. A top professional handler for 20 years, she won Group I's in all seven groups.

D'Andrea is a member of the Alaskan Malamute Club of America and the Daughters of the American Revolution, and has served as co-chair for the Kennel Club of Niagara Falls show.



## Owner-Handler Rankings Available

The AKC has released the 2012 top-dog rankings for the inaugural year of the AKC National Owner-Handler Series (NOHS). Owner-handlers can search for their dog's ranking at [akc.org/ohs](http://akc.org/ohs). Rankings are compiled based on the AKC national Owner-Handler Series point schedule for Best of Breed, group, and Best in Show placements. Current 2013 rankings are also available.

Dogs finishing in the top 10 (plus ties) for their breed in the 2012 or 2013 qualifying years will be invited to the AKC National Owner-Handler Series year-end competition, at the 2013 AKC/Eukanuba National Championship in Orlando, Florida. The 2012 qualifying year ended October 10, 2012.

The qualifying period for 2013 began October 11, 2012, and runs through October 9, 2013.

FROM TOP: KATE MCCROARY ©AKC; MARY BLOOM ©AKC

## FROM THE CHAIRMAN

**M**ickey Rooney and Judy Garland made four very successful movies together from 1939 to 1942.

Interestingly, each movie—starting with *Babes in Arms*—followed pretty much the same overarching story line. In order to put a spotlight on some worthy cause, the young stars and their friends would follow Mickey’s rousing and motivating call to action: “*Hey, kids, let’s put on a show!*”

In October the AKC put on a show, with the spotlight on purebred dogs, at AKC Meet the Breeds. The “Broadway” version of the show took place in New York and was an enormous success.

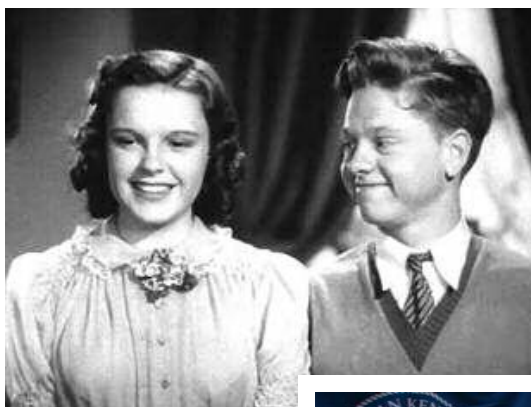
That very same weekend, a little more than 100 miles away in Hartford, Connecticut, a similar event took place. This ‘Showcase of AKC Breeds’ was a rousing success in educating the public about purebred dogs. The annual event was born 20 years ago, when the South Windsor Kennel Club and its president, Peggy Wampold, probably had the same epiphany as Mickey Rooney.

This year, 14 AKC clubs, the Connecticut Dog Federation, and the Massachusetts Federation of Dog Clubs joined the chorus of “*Hey kids, let’s put on a show!*” and delivered almost every recognized breed plus a few in the FSS, hundreds of knowledgeable dog people, and some 30,000 spectators who learned about purebred dogs.

### Grassroots Efforts

Unlike almost all other organizations, we have more than 5,000 clubs capable of effective grassroots efforts. In our mission to educate the public about purebred dogs and responsible ownership—and the necessity to educate and build relationships with legislators—the passionate, knowledgeable, and dedicated fancy is the ultimate persuader. Through informed interaction and positive experiences the public will fully understand the important role purebred dogs play in our lives—and why having one is so desirable.

The AKC recognizes these critical



*Judy and Mickey and Peggy: “Hey, kids, let’s put on a show!”*

grassroots efforts as extraordinary contributions to dogs. The AKC Community Achievement Awards support the outstanding public-education and legislative efforts of AKC-affiliated clubs, AKC-recognized federations, and their members. Honorees receive a certificate of recognition, and their club or federation receives \$1,000 to further public education and strengthen government-relations efforts within their community.

The awards are given four times a year. The third-quarter 2012 winners are the Lehigh Valley Kennel Club, for their two-day AKC Canine Learning Experience, and the Obedience Training Club of Wichita Falls, for their many educational events year-round.

### Four Cornerstones

What does it take to accomplish success like that?

Eddie Rickenbacker, the World War I flying ace and founder of Eastern Airlines, gave probably the best answer to that question. His thoughts on character serve as an excellent description of the people behind the work that goes into the AKC Community Achievement Awards: “The four cornerstones of character,” said the Medal of Honor winner, “are initiative, imagination, individuality and independence.”



Interestingly, those appear to be words that aptly describe the fancy.

As we each consider the challenges we face from those who do not share our passion for purebred dogs, who would eliminate our right to breed, and even our right to own our dogs, it is important to remember that the will of an educated public is our path to winning. Bringing our knowledge and passion to them starts with each of us at the grassroots level possessing the indomitable spirit portrayed in the movies by Mickey Rooney. And in life by Peggy Wampold and her hardworking associates.

As always, your comments are welcome [atk@akc.org](mailto:atk@akc.org).

Sincerely,

Alan Kalter  
Chairman



# New Gundog Championship, Titles Enhance Trials

AKC Performance Events is expanding the pointing-breed field-trial program with an AKC Walking Gun Dog Championship and two new titles: Grand Field Champion and Grand Amateur Field Champion.



## New Event

Walking field-trial stakes, where the handler is on foot instead of horseback, is an easy way to get involved in pointing-breed trials.

More than 20 percent of AKC's gundog stakes are now walking events, a fourfold increase over the past 10 years. Walking stakes have encouraged owners of Master Hunter dogs to try walking field trials.

To acknowledge and promote this growth, the AKC has created the AKC Walking Gun Dog Championship. The inaugural event will be held at the Mingo Sportsman Club near Bloomingdale, Ohio, starting April 27, 2013. All dogs that have earned a placement in any AKC gundog stake or have been awarded the Master Hunter title may enter.

The winner of this annual event will be crowned National Walking Gun Dog Champion (NWGDC).



## New Titles

The new field titles for pointing breeds—Grand Field Champion (GFC) and Grand Amateur Field Champion (GAFC)—will allow owners who have put in the time and effort to develop a fully trained field-trial dog the opportunity to continue working toward a goal and participating in trials.

To earn points toward Grand titles, a dog must already possess a Field Champion or Amateur Field Champion title. Points toward the Grand titles must be earned in one-hour-or-longer stakes called Grand stakes.

To win a Grand title, a dog must earn 6 points under the existing point system in Grand stakes, including one 3-point-or-greater win. Beginning in July 2013, clubs may apply for Grand stakes offered at trials held after January 1, 2014.

Clubs without the resources to offer Grand stakes may continue to run trials as they always have.

To learn more about the Grand titles or the new championship event, visit [akc.org](http://akc.org) or write to [PerformanceEvents@akc.org](mailto:PerformanceEvents@akc.org).



**American Kennel Clips >>>**

**DSSA Makes Super Donation**

The Dog Show Superintendents Association has donated \$5,000 to the AKC Canine Legislation Support Fund to help protect the rights of responsible dog owners.

"The DSSA shares a mutual interest with all dog fanciers, clubs, and the AKC that any legislation enacted about dogs be reasonable and enforceable," Bob Christiansen, the organization's president, says. "We are pleased to be able to help protect the right to own and enjoy dogs throughout the United States."

Founded in 2002, the DSSA represents professional AKC-licensed supers in important dealings with the dog fancy. "The association fully supports all efforts for good legislation and the election of dog-friendly officials in state and federal governments," Christiansen says.

The AKC Canine Legislation Support Fund was established to fight legislation that infringes on the rights of responsible dog owners, and to support legislation that protects the right to own and enjoy dogs.

**Sandy Relief Update**

With the Northeast still reeling from the unprecedented destruction of Hurricane Sandy, the AKC reminds clubs that the AKC Humane Fund's "Sandy Fund" can help them in their outreach to dogs and owners in affected parts of the New York tristate area.

The "Sandy Fund" was set up to help AKC clubs and affiliated organizations provide services and support to dogs and owners in devastated communities.

"The AKC Humane Fund is deeply concerned about the damage Sandy has caused," AKC Humane Fund Secretary Daphna Straus says. "Through the Sandy Fund, we're helping communities achieve relief efforts for dogs and owners, now and in the future."

Clubs and organizations to receive Sandy Fund grants include the Nutmeg Border Collie Club, Mohawk Valley Kennel Club, New England Saint Bernard Club, New Jersey Federation of Dog Clubs, Staten Island Companion Dog Training Club, and Northern New Jersey Great Dane Club, the Humane Society of New York, and Last Hope Animal Rescue.

**Contacts** If your club or organizations would like to apply for a grant to assist in Sandy-related outreach, send a request to [dxs@akc.org](mailto:dxs@akc.org).

To make a donation to the Sandy Fund, visit [akc.org](http://akc.org) and search "Humane Fund."



*Edgar, a Sandy victim rescued by the Humane Society of New York, is among thousands of pets displaced or injured by the hurricane.*

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# Mick Stallion on the Lead

**T**en years ago this month, Kerry Blue Terrier Ch. Torums Scarf Michael went Best in Show at the AKC/Eukanuba National Championship. We remember the mighty Mick with this thumbnail portrait.

**born** May 1, 1996, in Liverpool, England

**died** October 3, 2011, in Acampo, California

**owner** Marilu Hansen

**handlers** Geoff Corish and Michael Coad (United Kingdom); Bill McFadden (United States)

**career highlights** Top U.K. Terrier 1999; Crufts BIS 2000; Morris & Essex BIS (from the Open class) 2000; Montgomery County Best Terrier in Show 2000 and 2001; Top U.S. Dog, All Breeds, 2001; AKC/Eukanuba National Championship BIS 2002; Westminster BIS 2003 (group wins 2001 and 2002); lifetime 113 all-breed BIS.

**press clips** “The hottest British import since the Beatles.”—*USA Today*

“He is the most influential Kerry blue alive, the producer of 61 champions and maybe more

in the future, if his sperm, frozen for artificial insemination, yields puppies that meet the standards of the breed as closely as he does.”—*New York Times* 2008

**a favorite moment** “My personal favorite moment in Mick’s career out of so many was his first weekend out, at Great Western Terrier Association. I had been walking him two miles a day since I got him, just to get used to having a stallion on the lead. As we entered the group ring, under Ken McDermott, I was acutely aware of both the entire ringside and everyone inside the ring falling under his spell.

“He won Group I and BIS from the Open Dog class. He followed this the next day under Lydia Coleman Hutchinson, who was equally smitten. I still remember the way it felt—and I do not have a good memory. It will always be my favorite moment in dogs because having judges fall in love at first sight is such an incredible thing!

“For me personally, Mick was a game changer, a once-in-a-lifetime dog. The gift and good luck of having him is something I am reminded of daily.”—Bill McFadden

MARY BLOOM ©AKC



# Tom Glassford

*In Memoriam—esteemed co-worker, mentor, fancier, and friend*



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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.*

## toys

### Affenpinschers Living With an Affenpinscher

Affens are unique to dogdom. As the daughter and sister of veterinarians, I have always had dogs—small, medium, and large. The Affen is my favorite.

The Affen is small but truly believes he is two feet tall. He is often referred to as a “no fear” pup. An Affen's personality reflects his terrier heritage. The “no fear” can be dangerous, however, because most Affens will rush up to any dog, and if that dog is not friendly, the Affen could get hurt. Affens do, however, know that their security is their owner, and they retreat to the safety of their owner when they feel insecure.

Their size makes them very portable. When I go to a dog show, their show equipment is tiny compared to what I had to bring when I showed larger dogs. I especially love being in the Affen ring when the judge says, “Take the little dog halfway down and back,” instead of “Take them around twice,” as is usual in the ring with sporting breeds.

They love to travel, whether by tote bag, car, or plane. They are easy to carry with you. For the apartment dweller, Affens are easily trained to use a piddlepad or newspaper. Though they love to go for a walk and to be outside, they can get plenty of exercise playing and running around the apartment.

Ever active, curious, and busy, Affens are always a joy to live with. They use eye contact to get and keep your attention. They are quick to fit into your household and daily routine.

Although my Affens love my grandchildren, I do not recommend the breed to families with small children. Affens break! On a lap or chair, an Affen puppy does not “jump down”—it launches its little body into space, often with disastrous results.

Affens are endearing—that monkey face makes people smile. As an Affen-owner friend said, “You are living with a celebrity. People may not remember your name, but they'll remember your dog's. They'll call out her name wherever you are. Just like Madonna's manager, you know who's the star—and it's not you!”

—Nancy Baybutt;  
[siennagoldaffens@comcast.com](mailto:siennagoldaffens@comcast.com)

Affenpinscher Club of America website: [affenpinscher.org](http://affenpinscher.org)

### Brussels Griffons The Essence of the Brussels Griffon

Breed type is generally at the center of all discussions when it comes to delineating those features that make a breed identifiable.

Type is defined as a set of characteristics that allows individuals (in this case dogs of a breed) to be regarded as a group. The very pared-down features of purebred type are generally accepted to be head, silhouette, coat, gait, and temperament. These landmarks are subjective and easily defined and can be clearly illustrated.

Judges are more recently being asked to discuss the “essence of the breed.”

The dictionary defines *essence* as “the basic, real, invariable nature of a thing or its significant individual features.”

Significant individual features revert back to type: the domed head; the large, round eyes; the layback of nose; the pout; the bone; the cobby, square body; the wiry or short, smooth coat; and the intelligence and alert sensitivity that, along with their sense of self-importance, make up their personality.

While type can be learned at seminars, in videos, and by observation, the other part of *essence*, the *real and invariable nature* of the Brussels Griffon, can only be gleaned by living with them.

Observing the breed ringside and attending seminars cannot give the entire picture. *Intelligent and alert* equates to tremendous powers of observation. The breed will never willingly let their person out of sight, while continually monitoring the environs. They excel at devising programs, based on their observations and constant vigilance, to get what they want. Usually what they want is to be with their person.

Their sensitive nature is evidenced in the consequences of not getting what they want. Easily offended, they hold a grudge. Most professional handlers dealing with the breed have assistants do the flatwork and ring preparation so that the Griff will not associate the handler with the process and therefore seek to embarrass him in the ring, a skill so perfected by the breed as to possibly be considered as part of the essence.

Owner-handlers have ample time at home to thwart this behavior by paying ransom—a walk in the park, sleeping in the bed, a favorite treat, or a ride in the car. Griffs are especially thrilled to be singled out for these favors so that they can lord it over the rest of the pack, because they are, as stated in the standard, self-important.

Watching the breed ringside, attending seminars, reading the standard, and watching the video will not convey these nuances, so the right mentor is crucial. Choose a mentor who has lived with, bred, and successfully shown

Brussels Griffons for many years. The essence of the breed cannot be experienced by meeting one or two specimens, as each are unique individuals with very different personalities that figure into but cannot define the essence of the Brussels Griffon.

Variations exist as well between rough- and smooth-coat, generally (or jokingly) explained by those of us who've lived with both in saying the smooth is “more”—more sensitive, more observant, more vindictive, and more self-important.

And there are misconceptions. Just because they have a terrierlike coat does not mean they have a terrierlike personality. Just because they are a toy breed does not mean they are “yappy.” To be able to articulate the essence of a breed takes a concerted effort to talk to breeders, meet their dogs, and ask the right questions.

—Anne Catterson,  
[annecatt@gmail.com](mailto:annecatt@gmail.com)

American Brussels Griffon  
Association website: [brussels-griffon.info](http://brussels-griffon.info)

## Cavalier King Charles Spaniels

### A Matter of Control

Owners of Cavalier stud dogs often require bitch owners who use their dog to sign a stud contract. This is pretty standard procedure in most breeds, with the contract typically specifying names, dates, fees or other arrangements, what constitutes a litter, and when a “free” return breeding may be provided.

Cavalier stud-dog owners often go further, however, requiring that prospective bitch owners who use their dogs sign a statement that all puppies they choose not to keep are to be spayed or neutered and must be sold as pets. Therefore, the stud-dog owner, who is not the breeder of the litter but nonetheless owns the dog who contributes half the genes to the resulting puppies, exercises control over the eventual placement of those puppies.

Is this practice motivated by a conscientious desire to protect the breed,

or by something less appetizing?

I have spoken to several stud-dog owners who employ such contracts. They tell me in all sincerity that they do not want “their” stud dog’s genes to be imparted to dogs or bitches who might fall into the “wrong hands.” In one instance, a notorious puppy-miller had been trying to acquire a certain bloodline, and the fear existed that he might get one through the “back door,” so to speak. In another instance, a U.K. stud owner who had leased a dog to the United States had a list of certain individuals whom the person did not want to use the dog in question—because of either a personal dislike, or a fear that the puppies might not be responsibly placed.

I have no problem with the philosophy behind either refusal. We all have a right as stud-dog owners to turn down anyone for really any reason we deem appropriate. It is a personal decision.

However, what I do question is the stud-dog owner who willingly breeds to someone’s health-tested bitch, has no qualms about the owner, and still wishes to exercise control over the litter resulting. To me, that is solely the province of the breeder, the bitch owner alone. I do not want a stud-dog owner telling me what to do with my puppies. My answer to such a request would be to say, “Why would you breed my bitch in the first place, if you do not trust me to place my puppies responsibly?”

Practically speaking, in any given litter there is not a multiplicity of show prospects. The breeder may easily keep one and place the rest, willingly complying with the stud contract. But what about the bonanza of a litter where there *is* more than one fine prospect? If I only keep one for myself and have to neuter the rest, I could easily be depriving the breed of the best of the best. I might have kept the wrong puppy—who among us has not made choices we regretted with the benefit of hindsight? And then of course, who, unless he is already an “approved” member of the Cavalier establishment,

will ever get a well-bred puppy with which to start a serious breeding program?

These sorts of stud contracts are one of the reasons that serious enthusiasts complain that it takes them years before someone will part with a bona fide show and breeding prospect. And what about all the scientific research that is revealing the fourfold increase in prostate cancers in neutered males? Not every breeder believes it is in the best health interest to neuter pet males. And they point out that they would never sell such a pet to anyone with an intent to breed it, and only let it go with restricted (non breeding) registration. If even the show-quality male pups we do not keep must be neutered, where are all the fine stud dogs going to be when we need them? Many Cavalier breeders choose not to keep males—even the very best ones. Are they all to be lost to the show and breeding world?

Interviews of stud owners often reveal a less magnanimous motivation behind restrictive stud contracts. I have had people tell me they “do not want” others to have the benefit of *their* expertise, *their* expense in importing, breeding, and raising generations of fine dogs to produce the stud in question.

The cynic in me thinks that perhaps they do not want to lose their fat stud fees to a younger male sired by their own dog. To me, that philosophy is the very antithesis of what it means to be a conscientious breeder of purebred dogs. Stud dogs come and go; they flourish and age, and eventually they leave us. And in the meantime, many of us enjoy the opportunity to mentor and teach the newer converts to the fancy who are thrilled to finish a lovely young dog. And yes—of *course* the newcomer benefits from what has gone before—all the mistakes and triumphs, the emotional and monetary investments we *all* make as breeders.

I think it behooves all of us to examine our stud contracts and our own motivations behind what we put into them. And simply to think twice about why we deny anyone who might not

be willing to sign one that included the control provisions. If you are willing to breed the bitch and deposit the check, why are you not willing to trust the person who wrote it?

—Stephanie Abraham,  
[landmarks.properties@snet.net](mailto:landmarks.properties@snet.net)

American Cavalier King Charles  
Spaniel Club website: [ackcsc.org](http://ackcsc.org)

## Chihuahuas Brains and Brawn: Rally and Obedience

Ever wonder what's inside those great big heads on such little dogs? Well it's a very large brain. For their size, the Chihuahua's brain is huge. They may be small in stature, but they are not small in their ability to think and learn. Anyone who owns a Chihuahua knows just how smart these little dogs are. I'm convinced they can do just about anything.

A Chihuahua is a sturdy little dog with few health issues. They are agile, swift, and quick to grasp the task at hand. With a heart as big as their brain, they bond so closely with their owners that their desire to please is extreme. So when their “leader” asks them to perform, they will do their best. These little dogs truly believe they can do anything a bigger dog can do. Well, guess what? They *can*.

I recently have had the pleasure of learning just how competitive our Chihuahuas can be at obedience and rally events. Having placed a sweet little pet in a wonderful home, her new owner wanted to try rally and obedience. This was a new thing for both owner and dog. What excitement I felt when I was notified that at just 8 months of age, little Izzy won first in her obedience trial, after having a run-off with a Rottweiler. I only wish I could have been there to see this David-and-Goliath challenge. Once again, David won!

Rally is a fun and exciting team sport for dogs and their handlers. There are no physical limitations, and all dogs, purebred and mixed, can participate. In rally the dog-handler team move

through a course with 10 to 20 signs indicating specific exercises. The team must complete the prescribed set of exercises and are scored on their performance of them. This sport is less rigorous than traditional obedience and gives participants a chance to show off great teamwork. Rally is a friendly event, with a sense of camaraderie among competitors, so it's just a fun-based team sport for those wanting to share some quality time and a lot of fun with their dogs. To learn more about rally events, you can visit the Association of Pet Dog Trainers website at [apdt.com/APDRally](http://apdt.com/APDRally).

In traditional obedience competition accuracy and precision are essential, but the natural movement of the handler and the willingness and enjoyment of the dog are very important as well. The training for this challenging sport helps to correct bad behaviors, deepen the bond between man and dog, and ensure safety, as well as nurture friendships with the fun and excitement of competing in AKC events.

To compete in obedience, the dog must be AKC registered, or in the AKC Purebred Alternative Listing (PAL) or AKC Canine Partners programs. To find out more about participation in AKC events, visit [akc.org](http://akc.org).

Don't let the size of your dog limit the things you can do together. Get out there, get active, and have fun together. Be a great leader of your pack!

—Virginia (Jenny) Hauber, [wynjynchis@yahoo.com](mailto:wynjynchis@yahoo.com)

Chihuahua Club of America website:  
[chihuahuclubofamerica.com](http://chihuahuclubofamerica.com)

## Chinese Cresteds Back to the Standard

Breed standards are written to be subject to interpretation. They are not written to describe any particular actual dog, but rather to describe characteristics of that mythical perfect dog who we know will never walk on this earth. As judges, then, we have a huge responsibility to interpret those standards as best we can, to choose those dogs who best represent what has



been written by the parent clubs.

Where to start? Many standards, that of the Chinese Crested included, leave the judge a lot of room for creativity when evaluating dogs. This is not always a bad thing, but there are limits.

Let's start with something easy. The Chinese Crested is a dog who moves. A judge who is familiar with sound movement can apply what he already knows about movement to our breed. Anything "funny" coming and going would be a red flag. Lack of reach and drive probably means that the dog is faulty structurally. Stilted or hackneyed gait is not correct here. Sound, fluid movement is essential in a Chinese Crested.

Here is the function. This dog is an athlete. Obedience, rally, agility, and therapy are right up his alley.

The other side of the coin, of course, is form. The dog must look like a Chinese Crested. All would-be judges should spend time with a variety of people who are knowledgeable about the breed before they take on the task of judging. A lot of time with one person is not as good as a little less time with many people. We are all biased in some ways, and we can't help passing on those biases when we teach people. Our interpretations of the standard are just that: our interpretations. If you pick the brains of five different breed mentors, you will come away with five slightly different pictures of a Chinese Crested in your head. Not until you have reconciled those different views and come up with your own vision of the perfect Crested are you ready to judge them.

Regardless of what your mentors teach you, the standard is always your only guide. Over the years, some well-known breeders have, unwittingly I prefer to think, spread some false ideas about our breed that many people believed because they came from a reliable source. For instance: "Only dark-colored dogs should win, and light-colored dogs are genetically inferior." This is so not true. Another one: "Dogs with pointy ears are not purebred

Cresteds—they are mixed with Yorkies." Really? Our standard says nothing about the shape of the ears, only saying that they are "uncropped, large and erect."

The list goes on and on. Listen to everything. Learn as much as you possibly can. Go to the excellent judges' education seminars that the national club presents. Read and digest the information that those seminars will provide you. It is all based on the standard. Then evaluate everything for yourself according to the standard.

—Sue Klinckhardt-Gardner,

*Tamoshire@Qnet.com*

American Chinese Crested Club  
website: *chinese Crested club.info*

## English Toy Spaniels Final Gift

It is never easy losing our beloved English Toy Spaniels. It is even harder when we lose them unexpectedly in the prime of their lives. Over the years I have heard of several people losing dogs out of the blue, and I myself have said goodbye to a companion in what should have been the prime of her life. What is happening to these dogs? Sometimes it is known, and often it remains a mystery.

I would like to suggest that our final gift to each other should be to pursue the causes of any untimely deaths. Maybe by doing so we can hope to prevent the early loss of other dogs so that instead they will live long, healthy lives.

Even though it is hard to think clearly at your time of loss, a necropsy should always be a strong consideration when there has been an early death. Whether the animal is part of a breeding program is irrelevant.

I myself regret that I did not pursue this avenue, even though the veterinarians seemed very sure of a diagnosis at the time. What if they were wrong? In any event I would feel more at peace knowing every amount of information that could have been available. At the time I was distraught and was not thinking long term. Also after several

days at the university hospital, my finances were challenged, and it seemed an unnecessary additional expense. Again, after grief passed, it was a decision I regretted.

The first step if an animal dies at home is refrigeration, unless you can get the body in for the necropsy right away. (Do not freeze!) If a university is not available, your local veterinarian can be a starting point. Many things can be seen on gross examination. If something does not jump out on your local vet's necropsy, then samples should be supplied to the nearest university lab. The entire brain or other organs can be sent, as well as different tissue samples. My veterinarian charges \$92 for a necropsy, and another \$120 for sending out samples. Obviously these charges will vary, and it can get more expensive, depending on the tissues to be tested.

We are making great strides with the health testing that is being suggested with our breed, but is it enough? Every young dog who dies is holding a wealth of information for all of those who come after them. We owe it to those new puppies to leave no stone unturned when it comes to the health of our breed. Make a plan now for what you would do in the case of a sudden loss.

I never thought it would happen to me, and I was not prepared to make the right decision. I am prepared now, and maybe that was my girl's final gift.

—Janelle Smedley, *jsmeds@cheqnet.net*

English Toy Spaniel Club of America  
website: *englishtoyspanielclubofamerica.org*

## Havanese Havanese Are Good Company

Each Havanese is a distinct personality. They are all sweet, happy, and affectionate, but each has traits of his or her own. They are very entertaining and can be a challenge. The problem is of course that, like potato chips, you can't have just one.

I have had a dog who did backward somersaults to express joy—something I tried to discourage in the ring!

I have had one (mercifully only one) who could climb like a monkey; when left in an ex-pen, he could beat me to the door.

Most love to shred paper. One owner says, "Havanese have a very unusual relationship with paper." I heard about one who would race her owner to the printer. Snatching the paper as it came out seemed like a game created just for her.

Another waited patiently for the mail to drop through the slot like it was a special delivery for him. (His owners got a basket for the mail to fall into.)

Of course, who hasn't had toilet paper pulled out and made into confetti? Wastebaskets can be tipped over, too. This is often a team effort.

One of my puppy buyers said, "I knew he was beautiful, and sensitive, and smart; I never knew he would make me laugh out loud every day."

They watch you. It means they can be real escape artists! They know how to open a zipper—they watched you do it! I have one who at 6 months figured out the swinging door to the dining room. Easy: *Push with front feet, wait until it moves back, push harder, swing wider ... one more time, and scoot out.* We have a gate there now!

One Havanese watched a Golden Retriever unscrew the top on a bottle of water, then did it himself.

They say one of the early Havanese, Tigre Luna, didn't like to be left at home when his owner went out. So he hid the car keys—and the only way she could find them was to ask, "Want to go for a ride, Tig?"

I have one who talks. Believe me, you know exactly what she is saying! She has quite a range. If I say, "*Shhh!*" she continues soundlessly, with her jaws clicking, to finish her lecture. She has provided a lot of stories here.

She hates to be wet and in the bath can produce bloodcurdling screams. When this happens, people visiting drop everything and run to help. It is a surprise to find a small, mad, wet dog making that noise! She was once so angry in her bath she kicked out the

stopper in the sink and got two toes stuck in the cross-bar. What could I do? I couldn't free her. I called 911, and three huge firemen showed up to dismantle the sink and unhook her tiny toes. Embarrassing? Well, I give to the fireman's fund every year now.

Some of our dogs are so sensitive they comfort their owners. One tells me if she is sad, hers will jump into her lap and put his head on her shoulder. This happens even if it is just a sad movie. Needless to say, many Havanese are wonderful therapy dogs.

Life is never boring if you have Havanese. After all, they have been entertaining families for many years!

—Joan Ambrose,

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Havanese Club of America website:  
[havanese.org](http://havanese.org)

## Italian Greyhounds PePa: Renewing Optimism for the Sport

Anyone who has been in this dog sport for any length of time has been in the situation in which I found myself a few months ago, or a similar one. To make a long story short, my great hope for the show ring—my *only* hope at the time—broke her leg.

After over 45 years in the breed, it had come to this. Because of our age and my husband's health, we had made the decision to downsize our numbers and breeding program. My 3½-month-old puppy had crashed into a corner of the coffee table and had broken her right front leg at so young an age that, in spite of a good "fix" on the part of the orthopedic veterinarian, the leg failed to develop completely. I had reached a point in life where starting over simply wasn't an option. As far as the dog-show world was concerned, I was ready to crawl into the woodwork and never emerge again.

At that point an e-mail arrived from Elias P. Duarte Jr., my Brazilian computer-guru friend. Elias had acquired his first IG from me in 2000, a dog who had gotten him started on a dedicated path of exhibiting, breeding, and

eventually judging.

"I finally have a girl that I really want you to have," his e-mail proclaimed proudly. He included several photos of Peonya do BR Reino, and I saw the quality immediately. He was scheduled to come to the United States the following month for a computer conference, and he would route his trip through Southern California if I wanted PePa.

If I wanted her! Of course I did.

PePa, as she was called informally, was going to be a lifesaver.

PePa immediately lived up to her promise and finished her AKC championship quickly, even before her transfer to AKC registration was completed. She also thoroughly wormed her way into our hearts.

No, it isn't my intention to turn this article into a brag, although it may sound that way. The reason I chose to write about PePa is because recently there has been a great deal of negativity regarding the dog sport, even among its followers. Entry numbers in many events have fallen—as have registrations and, to some extent, the number of litters being bred. Some of this has been engendered by the animal-rights people with their anti-breeding rhetoric and efforts to promote legislation against breeders and animal-related activities, along with rising costs and the faltering economy, but much is also due to naysayers in our sport itself. There has been an increasingly pervasive feeling of doom and gloom, pessimism, and prediction of bad things to come.

So, what does that have to do with PePa? Well, I don't think that PePa and her appreciative, upbeat, and very generous breeder are unique in the world of purebred dogs. There are other PePas and Eliases in the fancy, and not just a few of them. They may not be actual beacons, but they certainly are rays of light that I am convinced will help to penetrate the darkness and bring our beloved sport back into what it has been—and, with a little help from all of us, will be again.

—Lilian S. Barber,

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Italian Greyhound Club of America  
website: [italiangreyhound.org](http://italiangreyhound.org)

## Japanese Chin

Following is an excellent column from a past issue with helpful guidelines for those considering bringing a Japanese Chin into their lives.

### Guidelines for Prospective Owners

The prospective buyer had chosen the breed, and a responsible breeder, and now the breeder contacts her to say that a litter is available. Several things may happen next. Depending on what criteria the buyer has relayed to the breeder, the breeder may pick the puppy for the person based on those criteria, she may let the person pick a puppy from a series of pictures, or she may invite the buyer to come and see the litter in person and choose a puppy. All of these things are acceptable in the dog world and entail rapport and understanding between the breeder and the prospective buyer.

The experienced breeder should explain to the prospective owner that often she can tell right away which puppies are going to be pets, either by markings or sex. She may simply have too many boys and not need a boy, for example. The buyer should trust that the breeder understands what she wants and should not be offended or upset if she chooses the puppy. The breeder can also explain that with a breed like Chin, where symmetrical markings on the head and face and certain body spots or even color are some of the most important things needed in a show dog, a puppy may be deemed “pet quality” simply because of having a mismark or being of a less-desirable color. One thing is for sure: The puppy’s health and well-being are of utmost importance to both the breeder and the prospective buyer.

Those who are lucky enough to be able to choose a puppy in person should remember one thing: You are in the life of that puppy for the first time, for a

brief moment. The age of the puppies at the time you are looking at them plays a huge part in the way they act toward people and each other, and even toward other dogs. The breeder may also allow the prospective buyer to come and see the puppies at different stages of growth. If the buyer lives nearby, this can be both a wonderful experience for her and a great opportunity for the breeder to see the puppies reacting to changing situations. An in-person visit also gives the buyer the opportunity to see the parents of the litter, the condition of how they are kept, and the quality of the breeder’s Japanese Chin.

Some breeders are very cautious about allowing outsiders to come into their “safe” space while puppies are growing, only out of fear of anyone bringing something in, such as illness that the litter may not have been exposed to normally. Chin breeders are very protective of their homes while having a litter, as the puppies are very susceptible (as young puppies are) to all sorts of things, and they can be several weeks behind in development as compared to other toy breeds.

Also, reputable and honest breeders make sure that their puppies have a full series of puppy shots and worming and are vet checked before they go anywhere. Therefore, 16 to 18 weeks is typically the age range where the breeder allows a Chin pup to go to a new home.

The prospective buyer should have all of these details worked out in preparation for getting a pup. Patience and understanding will be rewarded over and over when snuggling with that new Japanese Chin puppy.

—Carla Jo Ryan, [carlaryan@bellsouth.net](mailto:carlaryan@bellsouth.net)

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## Maltese

### A Discussion About Type

Recently I had a phone call from an established breeder with a question about type. With the conversation we had, I felt it would make an

excellent topic for this month’s column.

The discussion was on confirming what type is. Interestingly, in one of our dog magazines the same discussion was brought up at around the same time.

Many people confuse type with fashion or their own preferences in what they want to see in a dog. Type in a breed is *set and defined* by the *standard*. The description of breed character and correct silhouette, head, movement, coat, and overall balance is told to the breeders by the AKC standard for our breed. The standard is what breeders should be trying to replicate to create our ideal Maltese. The standard is the keeper of our breed. It is written to set the bar and describe what makes our breed specific and different from other breeds!

At one of our national specialties, Mr. Richard Beauchamp gave one of his famous and informative programs about the “five elements of type,” and a breeder stood up and said they liked the baby-doll heads and the big eyes. Mr. Beauchamp’s polite response was, “Then you need to breed another breed, as you are not breeding what your standard calls for in a Maltese.” That was so well said.

The standard calls for type in its description of an ideal Maltese. When people say there are different types in various parts of the country, they are referring to *styles*. These terms should not be interchanged. Just because one part of the country may have dogs who are little and small boned, and in other areas the dogs may be bigger, with different heads or coats, that is not referring to type. Yes, there is a range within our standard; that does not make one style right or wrong, providing it is still within what the standard calls for.

Proper balance is very important, as our standard states in many places that everything is medium, with neither extreme.

There are people who talk about “angles,” but our standard never mentions angles—or planes, or other terms written in other standards.

It is also interesting to note the styles



of topknots used by those who are trying to create round heads and short noses. Again, this is not what our standard calls for. Unfortunately, many of the new beauty aids, like hair straighteners and other new products, have been used to change what our dogs look like, and many coats are not what they actually appear. Any breeders who rely on such products are only fooling themselves to the detriment of their breeding programs by creating coat qualities that the dog does not have naturally.

Even though different breeders like different styles of dogs, they all should be breeding sound dogs who are of the same type as described by our AKC Maltese standard.

Please join us at Meet the Breeds on December 15 and 16, at the AKC/Eukanuba National Championship in Orlando. Our booth this year is going to be a standout!

I hope everyone has great holidays and a great new year! Also, please keep thinking of those who were affected by Hurricane Sandy, and hope they recover from the storm!

—Daryl Martin, [daryldmartin@sbc-global.net](mailto:daryldmartin@sbc-global.net)

American Maltese Association website: [Americanmaltese.org](http://Americanmaltese.org)

## Miniature Pinschers Healthy Possibilities

**N**atural, organic, grain-free, and fresh ... all terms promising a better diet for our dogs. The question is, what do they mean? There are many websites and books to help you decide the direction you wish to go with feeding.

The USDA determines the percentages of ingredients that determine what is called what in food. One percent variation of an ingredient in animal feed can change that food from “organic” to “natural.”

So, are you getting what you are paying for in the dog foods you buy?

For some folks, feeding natural and raw is the answer. But for most of us, this approach may not be realistic. There is the time and expense of shop-

ping for the best raw meats and fresh vegetables, and safety, preparation time, and storage of these foods must be taken into consideration. If you travel, you should be prepared to package the food and keep it in a cooler or refrigerator. Feeding raw meat on occasion could certainly be beneficial.

Being wise, educated, and creative will enable you to feed in a healthy and economical manner that is good for your dog and kind to your pocketbook. Feeding your Min Pins in a healthy manner will help their bodies to deal with aging and their activity levels.

Standing rule: Don't let yourself get scammed into buying a certain food with all the bells and whistles. Research, research, research!

There are many alternatives to treating medical issues. Again, *research, research, research*. For natural treatments go to your garden, a local co-op, the Internet, a health supplement store, or find a distributor for oils and herbs. Make sure to check products for purity, as this is an essential part of treatment.

Here are a few general natural treatments for specific conditions: milk thistle for the liver; dandelion for the kidneys, urinary system, and bladder stones; tea-tree oil (*Melaleuca*) for treatment of external fungus, bacteria, bug bits, skin irritations, ear infections, and mites; *Arnica Montana* for pain and inflammation; and diatomaceous earth for fleas, worms, and bugs (both internally and externally taken). A very well-written and informative herb book is *Herbs for Dogs*, by Wulff, Tilford, and Tilford. On the web, [1800homeopathy.com](http://1800homeopathy.com) is good for research and asking questions. They have a most helpful and informed staff.

Alternative treatments for pain, stiffness, pulled muscles, and general well-being are acupressure, chiropractics, acupuncture, muscle manipulation, physical therapy, T-Touch, energy work (such as Reiki), and magnet therapy. These treatments not only work for humans but are extremely beneficial to our dogs. You may be surprised to find out that folks and their dogs joining

you at the dog park or show are wearing magnets or have just come from the acupuncturist.

On another note, there is a new record in our Miniature Pinscher breed. GCh. Marlex Classic Red Glare (Classie) has accumulated 47 AKC all-breed Bests in Show, to pass the 35-year-old record set by Ch. Jay-Mac's Impossible Dream (Impy). Miniature Pinschers are doing things and surpassing records!

—Kim Byrd, [kimbyrd90@gmail.com](mailto:kimbyrd90@gmail.com)

Miniature Pinscher Club of America website: [minpin.org](http://minpin.org)

## Papillons How to Condition a Papillon for Conformation PART TWO

**G**ood grooming enhances conditioning and is crucial to show success. It includes coat brushing, dental care, shampooing, nail-clipping, trimming, and the cleansing of eyes and ears. However, without the knowledge of how to properly care for and groom a Papillon's coat, all the effort, work, and time spent to condition their body and mind will have been done in vain.

Coat care begins with brushing several times a week and bathing at least weekly. The tools of the trade include a pin brush, a natural bristle brush, and a variety of metal combs, including a fine-toothed comb for finishing. You'll also need a good hair-dryer—my preference is a hand-held type with ionizing, which gives me more options while brushing.

The Papillon is known for being a “wash and wear” breed and should have a silky coat. With this attribute, a high-quality shampoo that does not dry out the coat, along with a good cream rinse, should suffice. However, not all Papillons are blessed with good genetics, and you will need to experiment way in advance of the show to see which brand and type works best for your dog. You may have to use several types of shampoos in different areas of their body, such as a blue shampoo on a bib that needs whitening, to achieve the look you want.

Sometimes just the speed of hair-dryer used can change the look of a Papillon's coat. You do not want to make your dog's coat look puffy by using the dryer on high speed or the high temperature setting; it's always best to dry on a low setting. Towel-dry well and let the coat air-dry a while before using the hair-dryer. This will cut down in grooming time and help preserve the coat. You never want to dry out the coat, so less is more.

The white on a Papillon's coat should be white—not yellow, grey, or pink! Therefore, be extra careful to supervise playtime, and it is better to not even expose young puppies to your show prospect. You would not want them to destroy the coat, as playful puppies can easily pull out coat, break ear-fringes, stain bibs with their saliva, and subsequently turn a white coat pink. You may even have toe-suckers who love to lick their toes and end up with pink feet. A bar of soap rubbed on their feet will do the trick, rather than using bitter sprays that might irritate eyes.

Also, be mindful of shedding. We know bitches are more difficult to keep in condition because they come in heat and shed more often than males. However, all dogs will blow their coats due to the change in seasons. Also, young Papillon males are notorious for having their 18-month-old coat shed just when they are maturing into a beautiful adult.

Hot weather is harmful and will dry out the oil content in their coats and skin. Also, frequent and dramatic changes in temperature, such as going from a cool air-conditioned home to the heat outdoors, will easily cause the coat to shed.

Along with success in the show ring, you will be personally rewarded for all your time and effort spent in conditioning your dog—with rewards ranging from positive feedback from judges and other exhibitors, to your dogs' happy wagging tails!

—Roseann Fucillo,  
cilloette@yahoo.com

Papillon Club of America website:  
[papillonclub.org/](http://papillonclub.org/)

## Pekingese

Guest columnist Pamela Winters, of Draco Pekingese in Vista, California, concludes an in-depth look at the breed begun in the September issue. Her e-mail address is [pamela.winters1@cox.net](mailto:pamela.winters1@cox.net).

### The Study of the Pekingese PART TWO

The roll is unique to the breed and comes from the pivoting of the front part of the Pekingese while the hind portion is driving strong. I have listened to breeders arguing that a Peke they were observing had a correct roll (or not), when in fact the dog was lurching from side to side, not rolling smoothly.

Upon examination, the Peke with a proper front carriage—where the elbows fit well into the rib cage and the chest is thrust forward of the front legs, rather than level across the chest from leg to leg—will have a smooth, correct roll. Those with a chest that has not come forward (caused by incorrect shoulder-angulation) usually walk with their front legs too close together, and their gait is more like a Pomeranian's.

The elbows properly set into a wide rib area will cause the front toes to point slightly outward, and this causes the “rock and roll” motion desired. Imagine your elbows against your ribs, and your hands and fingers slightly pointed outward. If you were to “walk” with your arms kept against your ribs, you would have to kind of roll along. Now point those hands straight forward, keeping your elbows close to the ribs, and imagine walking on them this way. The roll disappears, and you get a forward-reaching motion, with your arms closer together. Now, imagine your elbows pointed slightly out, no longer touching your ribs. Your hands almost have to be pointed inward rather than the desired outward look. To “walk” in this manner, your shoulders sling side to side in a pronounced “roll” that is not correct but an exaggerated

motion required to move an incorrect front end.

Temperament is obvious. If they're just stubborn, that's OK, as long as you take the effort to train them to behave properly in a ring. But if they're shy, you have a problem. Avoid the shy ones. A beautiful one will break your heart by refusing to show. And if you breed it, chances are at least half of its puppies will be too shy, if this were caused by a genetic trait.

However, shyness isn't always genetic. Proper socialization between the ages of 4 weeks old and 12 weeks old is essential. Dr. Carmen Battaglia wrote a great article in the July 2012 *Canine Chronicle* (“The Owner/Handler Issue”) where he explores much of the past research about proper raising of puppies. This article is very much worth any breeder's time to read.

Any size under 14 pounds is allowable, but you rarely see a Peke under seven pounds who is built properly, carries a large-enough head, and can beat those who are eight pounds and over. I'm not saying all little ones are incorrect, for I have seen some outstanding “minis.” Some Pekes have so much bone and muscle yet have nice, short legs and short backs that they actually appear smallish to medium sized. Yet if weighed they might be a good 13½ pounds or even more. Strangely enough, this substance *is* what we want in a Peke. They should surprise you with how heavy they are when you lift them.

There is *so much* to get right, and so much that can go wrong in any breeding. All you can do is choose to breed two beautiful dogs with no glaring faults, and the faults they each have *not* being the same as each other's. Then hope that they boys have both testicles. And none of the puppies have roach backs or high rear ends. And you're praying for a pretty, correct head, with a slightly undershot jaw so it doesn't appear lippy or weak-jawed. And those front feet point slightly outward, and the shoulders are tight. And a color you like. And a texture that's right. And on

and on. It's a crap-shoot!

Imagine two bowls full of marbles, several of every color you can imagine. Reach in and pick out a handful of marbles from each bowl, and put the handful into an empty bowl. You can't predict how many reds, yellows, purples, and so on you will get. Maybe somehow most of them are shades of green. That's sort of how a gene pool works.

Years ago I bred a nice bitch to a very nice male and got four puppies who all finished championships. So I repeated the breeding. I got three of the *ugliest* puppies I have ever produced.

All you can do is give it your best shot. But there's *so much* that can go wrong, why not *use the best females bred to the best males you can afford and find*? This is why novices are encouraged not to own or keep males. There are only a few really top studs out there who should be used—not just the male in your household, or down the street, or owned by your friend.

Serious breeders of cattle and horses are quick to neuter the males who don't stand up to the qualities that will enhance their herd. Only *one bull* is needed. Long ago, when Bedouins lived in tents in the desert and rode horses, they considered their Arabian mares more valuable than gold. They would even bring the mare into their tent to protect her from thieves and sandstorms. Without a mare, offspring cannot happen, no matter how many males are available. You only need one superior male to keep a herd strong.

Work on a strong bitch line, and identify the males you should send them to who will enhance your stock.

I will end this study of the breed with something Nigel Aubrey-Jones told me years ago when I was asking his help to get a good start in breeding Pekingese. He said, "You only need *one good bitch*. Send her to excellent studs for her breedings, and keep the best."

Of course I didn't fully follow his advice, but over the years I saw the value in his statement and continue to

pass this little nugget of knowledge on to others. —P.W.

Thank you, Pamela.

—Jacqueline Ragland, [jaling60@hotmail.com](mailto:jaling60@hotmail.com)

Pekingese Club of America website: [thepekingeseclubofamerica.com](http://thepekingeseclubofamerica.com)

## Pugs Training Your Pug

Training a Pug? Let's dispense with the biggest myths that exist about our breed. Pugs are not untrainable. They are not dumb. They are not stubborn. I like to say that they are creative and independent. However, they are in fact very trainable—and in my opinion, they are scary smart.

The difference between training a Pug and a Golden Retriever or Border Collie is that some breeds have a work ethic. Most Pugs do not. While there are exceptions to every rule, for the most part a Pug wants to know "What's in it for me?" when it comes to learning.

Pugs have a play ethic. If you keep these two things in mind as you embark on training your Pug to compete in the AKC companion events or just to become a solid little citizen around the house, you will both enjoy the experience. You might even be very surprised by your results.

The first and most important thing to remember is that dogs respond to positive, reward-based training much better than correction-based training (so do people, for that matter). We all learn better by being told what we are doing right, not what we are doing wrong. This is especially essential when it comes to training a Pug. The days of jerk-and-release training collars are over. Jerking up on a choke-chain or pushing down on a dog's butt in the effort to teach it to sit are not nearly as effective as rewarding him for the correct behavior with a tasty bit of chicken.

In fact, most Pugs will resent your pushing his hind end into position, and they will stiffen their back legs so much in the effort to resist your efforts that

you might be convinced they are made of two rigid pieces of steel. However, if you "capture" a sit and reward it with a treat, I can pretty much guarantee that your Pug will not only make the connection between that sit and the treat in short order, but he will never forget it—and, lo and behold, your training relationship begins.

So how to we get to the point where the dog actually gives us the behavior we want so that we *can* reward it?

There are several ways. You can lure the dog into position by holding the treat over his head and moving your hand backward. As he watches, his little curly tail will end up on the floor, and you pop the treat into his mouth. Or you can "capture" the sit, taking advantage of a natural behavior and reward it. Or you can "shape" the behavior you want by rewarding small steps along the way to the finished product.

In my opinion, shaping the behavior is by far the most effective method of training. In order to shape behaviors, I use a clicker paired with a treat in order to help my dog understand what I want. The click immediately marks what I am looking for, and the treat is the reward. By rewarding these small, incremental steps toward the finished product, your Pug has to think and figure out what it is that is getting him that click/treat. In figuring this out for himself, the behavior becomes solid.

This is an incredibly simplistic, introductory explanation of shaping and clicker training. If you are interested in learning more, you can visit [clickertraining.com](http://clickertraining.com), where you can find articles and supplies to get you started.

While clicker training isn't for everyone, its basic foundation of positive, reward-based training must be the foundation of your training if you want to have success with your Pugs. Keep it fun, and your Pugs will clamor for their training sessions.

When I get out the clicker, my dogs start to frantically offer behaviors in the hopes that the game will start immediately. Nothing gets more excitement out of them than the words "Let's go



train!"

You can never start too early—and yes, old dogs can learn new tricks, and they love doing so. In the end, Pugs love three things most: food, play, and you. They get excited when they figure out what you want. So get out there and start training your Pug. Whether you just learn new tricks together or start competing in canine performance sports, I can guarantee that training can only strengthen your relationship, and the two of you will have a ball together.

—Ashley B.L. Fischer,

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Pug Dog Club of America website:

[pugs.org](http://pugs.org)

## Shih Tzu

### Encourage the Newcomer

Fewer and fewer people today are involved in the sport of showing dogs, in conformation at least. In part, this is because fewer people seem to have the time and emotional and physical energy to learn what they need to succeed, both in the ring and in the whelping box.

We often get buyers who expect to win instantly if they have paid a lot of money for a purebred dog, and even more so if they have also hired a handler. This is particularly true with a coated breed like the Shih Tzu, where increasingly elaborate grooming techniques are hard to master and often not freely shared.

Dog shows have become more expensive at a time when the economy is in a rough patch, making it harder for many to accept the fact that perhaps a better dog won, despite the hours and money they spent preparing their entry. Restrictions introduced by animal-rights extremists who would like to end pet ownership altogether have also made it more difficult to carry on a responsible home-breeding program.

For these and a variety of other reasons, conformation entries are declining, along with the market for well-bred purebred dogs.

Nevertheless, some of the responsibility for the drop-off in newcomers to

our sport rests with those of us already actively involved in it. We need to think more about how we became interested in showing dogs, and try to emulate the people who helped us along the way.

Of course, all of us have been burned by someone claiming to want to show a dog who just wanted to breed to make money, or who lost interest once they found out how much hard work the show ring involved. Yet we may want to reconsider policies such as restrictions on breeding and on placement of show prospects. Do you never sell a show prospect to anyone who has not already been showing dogs for years, or do you refuse to breed to a quality bitch if the owner isn't part of your tight little circle? Why must newcomers be forced to hire a handler rather than show their dogs themselves? Must contracts impose such onerous terms that they reduce the new owner to tears when their implications become clear? Does it matter how long it takes for a dog you sold to finish, so long as the novice is trying and learning and having fun doing so? Maybe your dog won't earn the record as that year's top producer, or its offspring's faults won't be camouflaged in the ring by skillful handling. What's more important than having a novice experience the same the joy you did when you owner-handled your first Shih Tzu to his title?

Newcomers who genuinely care about our breed and enjoy our sport ought to be encouraged, not bad-mouthed. Too often, exhibitors stand at ringside criticizing the novice and his or her dog, rather than trying to be welcoming and helpful. Of course, if a dedicated newcomer learns the ropes, it means more competition. Yet all of us were once beginners, even if it was decades ago.

If we don't practice good sportsmanship and mentor newcomers, one day the sport we love so much will die of old age, and it will be in large part our own fault.

—Jo Ann White, [joawhite@juno.com](mailto:joawhite@juno.com)

American Shih Tzu Club website:

[americanshihtzuclub.org](http://americanshihtzuclub.org)

## Toy Fox Terriers

### It's in the Genes!

Why do Toy Fox Terriers (TFTs) have colored heads and white bodies? Why does their size vary, and why do some have tiny, tight feet, and others have big, splayed feet? Science will tell you that it's all in the genes. But how do those genes work?

Genes control every trait in all living things. We learned from Gregor Mendel's work with plants that traits can be manipulated by selective breeding. The genes that code for specific traits come in two modes: dominant (traits that appear most frequently) and recessive (can be "hidden" and appear less frequently).

Genes are located on structures called chromosomes. Dogs have 78 chromosomes per cell, arranged in corresponding pairs. So a sire's sperm cell provides 39 chromosomes to each puppy, and these are matched by 39 corresponding chromosomes from the dam's egg—with each chromosome having corresponding traits that are the same or different.

The entire array of dog genes—the canine *genome*—has been "mapped" such that the location of each gene on each chromosome is known. We now have genetic tests available that show us many "hidden" traits that appear and that can frustrate selective breeding.

The National Human Genome Research Institute and several universities are collaborating in the CanMap Project to study canine inheritance. They have shown that inheritance can be simultaneously simple and complicated.

For instance, with simple inheritance, if at least one parent donates the dominant trait for prick ears to each puppy in a litter, the puppies will all have prick ears. If the other parent donates the gene for drop ears to each puppy, all will still have prick ears, but each will "carry" the gene for drop ears. If both prick-eared parents donate a trait for drop ears, at least some (about 50 percent) of the pups will have drop ears, proving each parent "carried" the recessive

sive trait for ears—even though they both had prick ears.

However, inheritance can be much more complicated. More than one gene may switch “on” or “off” for each trait, but some don’t switch *entirely* “on,” and thus they control the expression of that trait *incompletely*—causing, for example, the varied colors and possibly the premature graying often seen in TFTs.

Additionally, one gene may affect the function of cells controlled by other genes. For example, the merle color in some breeds is caused by a gene for coat pattern; when this coloration occurs with white ears, this is often linked with deafness in many dog breeds. The genes

resulting in there being white color over the dog’s ear region thus negatively affect the cells of the eardrum.

So, to revisit the questions above, *Why do TFTs have colored heads and white bodies?* In the TFT body coat, white spotting is the result of a string of recessive mutational chromosomal insertions for that trait, while the head color remains pigmented, which is controlled by other sets of genes. *Why does their size vary, and why do some have tiny, tight feet, and others have big, splayed feet?* Multiple genes for leg and body length and short or longer backs cause varied TFT shape and size. CanMap has shown that there are as many as eight regions

in the canine chromosomes that control the circumference of a dog’s foot.

For more dog genetics, search the Internet on the CanMap Project.

The trick is to breed dogs with sets of genes that act together for desirable versus undesirable traits, and these may occur as mostly dominant or recessive traits, controlled by one or many genes.

When you think of it, it would be a miracle to have all of these combinations produce the perfect TFT but we keep trying!

—Beverly E. Stanley, [beverlystanley6@gmail.com](mailto:beverlystanley6@gmail.com)

American Toy Fox Terrier Club website: [atffc.com](http://atffc.com)

## non-sporting Bichons Frises

### Natural Rearing: Avoiding Unnecessary Vaccinations

The subject of “natural rearing” became highly interesting to me when I first started raising Bichons. In the beginning, I wasn’t much more educated than any other good veterinarian-abiding pet owner. However, as I researched the best way to care for my first dogs and talked to breeders of many different breeds, I ran across more and more information about natural and healthy alternatives to the traditional “pet and vet” mentality.

The bottom line that evolved for me was that in order to have as a successful breeding program as possible, not only do your dogs have to strong genetically, they should be super healthy. No different than for humans, that boils down to eating right, getting exercise and fresh air and sunshine, and avoiding medications and toxins as much as possible.

The information on natural rearing is vast, and there are many different degrees of intensity. I think it is a fascinating study. In the interest of space, in this issue I will focus on vaccinations and how we administer them here at Bella.

The bottom line to me is, why are we vaccinating against any condition

that if caught, won’t kill our dogs? Here at Bella we only vaccinate against the primaries—rabies, parvovirus, and distemper—and we primarily follow Jean Dodd’s vaccination protocol.

(For information, visit [itsfortheanimals.com/Dodds-chg-vacc-protocols.htm](http://itsfortheanimals.com/Dodds-chg-vacc-protocols.htm).)

When we have neonates and young puppies, we try to keep them solely on our premises and have our other household dogs on “lockdown,” keeping them from going to dog shows, parks, vets offices, and so on. We spray entryways and shoe soles with a 1:4 bleach-to-water solution after we’ve been out.

After doing the initial two rounds of parvo and distemper shots, we titer-test at 16 weeks before determining if the third shot is even needed. I withhold the rabies vaccine until as late as possible, under the vet’s advice. (There is a homeopathy treatment available from [naturalrearing.com](http://naturalrearing.com) that will help support the dog’s immune system when you do give the rabies shot.)

We avoid the first-year boosters for parvo and distemper, vaccinating once more at 2 years old and titer testing annually after that. At this time, most states won’t recognize titer testing for rabies, and the vaccine is required because of the public-health importance of rabies prevention. If titer test-

ing for rabies is not an option in your state, have your dog receive the three-year (rather than one-year) rabies booster, and never vaccinate at the same time for rabies and parvo/distemper. Spread out the shots if possible, at least a month apart.

If your vet discourages you from running titers rather than automatically vaccinating your dogs, find another vet; they are either uninformed or just don’t have your animal’s best interest at heart.

Next time, I’ll share tips on controlling and treating for fleas, ticks, and heartworms.

—Stephanie Uva, [bellabichons@gmail.com](mailto:bellabichons@gmail.com)

Bichon Frise Club of America website: [bichon.org](http://bichon.org)

## Boston Terriers

### Preparing a Boston for Showing

To succeed in showing, not only do you need to obtain a good show-quality Boston, but knowing how to groom him can make all the difference in winning. Other things also have to be considered, such as the way he shows on the table, how he moves around the ring, his animation, his condition, and how the handler

presents the dog. Keeping his toenails short helps, too.

Most judges can look at a dog and can tell if a lot of effort was taken in training and preparation. Fanciers are always quick to justify reasons why professional handlers beat them—they may say the judge “doesn’t know the breed” or “likes PHA handlers better.” Bostons love to please their owners, and if presented properly by the owner they can do well in competition. When the Westminster Kennel Club show is aired on TV, often the announcer will say that a dog is “asking for the win.” I’ll never forget a judge saying to one dissatisfied exhibitor, “It is a dog show, and the dog is supposed to *show*.”

It costs a lot to go the dog shows, so give yourself a winning chance by working hard weeks ahead to prepare. Don’t wait until the day of the show to groom and train.

First, know if the dog is worthy to be exhibited. Try to have him evaluated by one or more knowledgeable breeders, ideally Boston Terrier Breeders of Merit, to see if he fits the standard closely enough to become a champion. Listen and learn from the experiences of others who have already made all the mistakes—it will save you thousands of dollars.

The worst thing is to show under an unknowledgeable judge who puts up a bad-quality Boston for Best of Breed—this gives false hope, and the winner loses. Many people don’t realize that their dog is not suited to be shown as a “special,” and after a fluke win, they throw away thousands of dollars they don’t have on a false dream.

When a bad call is made, talk nicely to the judge the next day and ask what he liked about the dogs he put up. This would simply be to try to see if he saw something you didn’t; if that doesn’t seem to be the case, help to educate him on our standard. Never ask why your dog wasn’t put up, because you should know.

The late Andy Turner (of the Tops Again bloodline, breeder of more than 100 champions) would take a copy of

the Boston Terrier standard rolled up with a rubber band to the dog shows. If a judge didn’t seem to understand how to judge our breed, after their assignment was over he would walk over to that person’s ring and hand them the Boston Terrier standard. If a judge asked what Andy was giving him, he would say, “If there are any questions, I’ll be around to answer them later.” The old-timers went to any length to educate. Andy laughed and said, “At least it made them think, and I always saw it being read.” Knowledge is a wonderful thing to share. He was one of my mentors.

Remember, the Boston Terrier was the first American breed of non-sporting dog registered with the AKC, and in the early 1900s, the breed won group placements at Westminster Kennel Club shows. With hard work and good breeding, we can make the legacy go on.

Patricia S. Johnson,  
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Boston Terrier Club of America  
website: *bostonterrierclubofamerica.org*

## Bulldogs Christmas Puppy

It is hard to believe that by the time this column is read, we will be in the holiday season and looking forward to a new year.

As we look ahead to 2013, let me reiterate that our club’s success depends on the efforts and support of our members. A special thanks to all who work quietly behind the scene to make things run smoothly. It takes time and effort to do the jobs that have to be done.

If Christmas is to mean something, let it mean more than giving material gifts. Let us give of ourselves and our time and consideration to all. Consideration for others, including our dogs, will make for a better world.

With every holiday season come inquiries from people wanting to get a Christmas puppy. It is important to impress on prospective owners that a puppy is a living thing and a gift that

will be around for a while. Encourage the buyer to take the pup before or after Christmas. Under the tree could be dog toys, biscuits, a leash and collar, and so on. To bring a puppy into the confusion and excitement of Christmas morning as his first initiation into his new family is unfair.

It is important to impress on the new owners that having a puppy is a privilege and a big responsibility. A pup has to have love, the kind of love that can forgive and forget a mistake the pup may make, the kind of love that gives, not only takes. It is unconditional love. The puppy needs that in order to grow up to his full potential.

The pup will be a positive addition to your family. Treat him with kindness and patience as he goes through puppyhood, and you will be rewarded with his love and devotion.

I hope that your puppies are making life merry for many new families the year around. I wish for these families the good experience that owning a dog can bring. I think about the companionship that the dogs have given us through the years and how different life would be without them. I will always be grateful to them for the happiness they have brought into our lives these many years, and for the good friends that we have made because of them.

As we look forward to a new year, I wish you all good health and prosperity, and remember to enjoy your dogs.

—Amelia Averill,  
*BoatswainA@aol.com*

Bulldog Club of America website:  
*bulldogclubofamerica.org*

## Chinese Shar-Pei The Importance of Judges’ Education

Greetings! I am pleased to begin my stint as the Chinese Shar-Pei Club of America’s breed columnist. I have served as a guest writer of several past columns and have written occasionally in the CSPCA’s publication. I have been a Chinese Shar-Pei breeder-exhibitor since the 1980s and also have experience in parent-club governance,



most recently serving multiple terms as president of the CSPCA. In my new role as the breed columnist, I hope to highlight some of the great things taking place in the club.

One area to highlight is our judges' education. The judges' education committee is an important part of each parent club; it is here where the club decides what information should be shared and emphasized and how this information should be disseminated to aspiring judges.

As a licensed judge, I understand how much parent-club judges' education materials are valued by those hoping to become proficient in new breeds. Clubs that have a breadth of educational materials give aspiring judges more "tools" as they work to improve their skill and their understanding. Good judge-education materials help to ensure that a breed will be judged as the parent club recommends.

The CSPCA's judges' education committee is led by chair Cate Stewart. The CSPCA has an e-mail list of the approved mentors, and interesting discussions on trends, concerns, and observations have been shared. The e-mail list is also a convenient place to bring up mentoring needs and mentoring requests, and to make sure that seminar presenters have needed resources.

Recently a new PowerPoint presentation was developed for Chinese Shar-Pei judges' education. A list of all judges of the breed was acquired from the AKC, and a DVD of the presentation was mailed to each person. Also included was a short note developed by the mentor group with further clarification on specific breed characteristics. The CSPCA's materials will continue to be updated, tweaked, and shared as needed.

Discussions have taken place to help seminar presenters deliver a uniform product to prospective judges. The proactive steps taken by the committee have been met with a positive response.

For information on the DVD, contact Cate Stewart, [nordicstarcsp@yahoo.com](mailto:nordicstarcsp@yahoo.com).

—Grace Fritz, [fritzgm77@gmail.com](mailto:fritzgm77@gmail.com)  
Chinese Shar-Pei Club of America  
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## Chow Chows It's Time to Measure Our Chows Again

Having recently enjoyed attending a number of regional specialty shows and a fabulous national specialty, I feel that we as breeders need to dust off our yardsticks, calipers, and other measuring devices. We also need some good educational presentations focusing on the technique for measuring our Chows. Our new fanciers have probably not had the opportunity to attend a measurement clinic, and everyone can always benefit from a refresher class.

Our AKC standard states that the average height of adult specimens is 17 to 20 inches at the withers, but in every case consideration of overall proportions and type should take precedence over size. The Chow Chow is to be square in profile and close coupled. The distance from forechest to point of buttocks equals height at the highest points of the withers. The distance from tip of elbow to ground is half the height at the withers, and the floor of the chest is level with the tips of elbows. The width viewed from the front and rear is the same and must be broad. It is these proportions that are essential to true Chow type. In puppies, no allowance should be made for their failure to conform to these proportions.

The muzzle is short in comparison to the length of the top skull, but never less than one-third of the head length. The muzzle is broad and well filled out under the eyes; its width and depth are equal, and both dimensions should appear to be the same from its base to its tip.

The body is short, compact, close coupled, strongly muscled, broad, deep, and well let down in the flank. The body, back, coupling, and croup must all be short to give the required square build. The chest is broad, deep, and muscular, never narrow or slab-sided.

The shoulders are strong and well muscled, with the tips of the shoulder blades moderately close together; the spine of the shoulder forms an angle approximately 55 degrees with the horizontal and forms an angle with the upper arm of approximately 110 degrees. The length of the upper arm is never less than the length of the shoulder blade. Viewed from the front, the forelegs are parallel and widely spaced, commensurate with the broad chest. The pasterns are short and upright.

Each of these required characteristics of the Chow Chow are measurable. As breeders, we look at pedigrees, health certifications, show records, progeny charts, and other resources pertaining to a dog or bitch before a breeding. Why aren't we measuring?

—Love Banghart,  
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Chow Chow Club, Inc., website:  
[chowclub.org](http://chowclub.org)

## Dalmatians To the Rescue

Suddenly there seems to be an alarming rise in rescue candidates, keeping the angels of the rescue world very busy. Recently we've seen 50 Dalmatians of varying ages from a puppy mill in Texas, including several bitches in whelp, and then 15 Dals up for auction when a similar operation in Missouri went out of business due to the failing health and advancing age of its owner.

It is difficult enough to find foster homes when one rescue of such magnitude happens, let alone two of them so close together in time. These two incidences happened within a six-week period, leaving rescue workers scrambling for foster homes across the country.

Many volunteers stepped up to provide transportation to distant locations. These people were willing to go the extra mile to give these Dalmatians a chance at life, instead of seeing the dogs euthanized when no one would bid five dollars on them.

During what we in the breed affec-

tionately refer to as “the Disney years,” rescue organizations were kept busy with dogs who were purchased from pet stores and backyard breeders by unsuspecting buyers who thought a Dalmatian would act like the adorable ones in the movie. When owners found out they aren’t really like that, the dogs were dumped in shelters all over the country. It was actually during that time that Dalmatian rescue really got off the ground.

We are suffering under no such movie craze now. While having the aforementioned two big rescue cases happen at once was unusual, there still remain dozens of Dalmatians found every day in kill shelters all across the country, and they need help, too. The task seems overwhelming.

Many responsible breeders curtailed their breeding efforts during the Disney years because of the many calls from unsuitable prospective owners and the difficulty in finding the kinds of good homes our Dalmatians need. However, indications are that breeding has resumed. Does this mean we will be seeing many more dogs in need of rescue? Not because we real breeders are not placing our puppies well, but because irresponsible individuals see the market improving and gear up their breeding efforts, too. And they don’t use the same criteria for placing a Dalmatian puppy as do those of us who are acutely aware of what kind of home is needed; cash or check is the only criteria they use. In addition, there will always be those who can fool even careful, responsible breeders into thinking they are good homes, as well as people who change their minds a little while after bringing home that spotted bundle of energy.

A recent discussion with a fellow breeder revealed that she microchips all of her puppies before they leave her possession. She further makes it a habit to call owners and check on her puppies on a regular basis. Practices such as these, together with very careful screening and placement, seem to be the best course in making sure our

well-bred dogs don’t find themselves in need of rescue.

—Sharon Boyd, [Cotndale@aol.com](mailto:Cotndale@aol.com)

Dalmatian Club of America website: [thedca.org](http://thedca.org)

## Finnish Spitz

Our guest columnist is Ms. Diana Urbauer ([durbauer@comcast.net](mailto:durbauer@comcast.net)), who has enjoyed great success in working with the Finnish Spitz in agility. I have invited her to share her thinking regarding the breed’s innate inclination toward the complexities of this activity.

## Spitz Temperament in Agility Training

The Finnish Spitz has been bred for hundreds of years to work independently at a distance from the human he hunts with, so training a Finnish Spitz to work at a distance in a fast-paced setting while taking direction from his handler can be a challenge. This difficulty is further compounded when you add the Finnish Spitz’s sensitive personality to the mix.

It is important to develop a bond with the dog so that he looks to you for his guidance on the agility course rather than making his own decisions. The best way to build this bond is to work with the dog off the agility course as much as possible and to use positive reinforcement, as appropriate, during training sessions.

I make my dogs work for their dinner. The tasks are simple: I have them practice basic manners, like “leave it”; basic obedience (“sit,” “come,” and so on); tricks, such as tight, 360-degree turns; and focus games. Not only does doing this build a bond wherein the dog learns that you are the source of all good things, but the learning experience will be play for him and not work. It sets the ground for a fun, mutually beneficial partnership in which the dog *wants* to do those things that will make you happy. Impromptu training sessions can be held throughout the day—during commercial breaks, in quick, five-minute breaks from computer sessions,

and so on.

My current girl in training is very headstrong, so we began her training the first week I got her, when she was 9 weeks old. I would recommend working on this foundation as early as possible and before beginning formal agility training.

Training for agility should be positive, but this begs the questions of what is positive and what is negative. My first agility dog was very proud of himself when he understood weave poles, so the simple act of having him restart the weaves at one show when he made a bad entry (my fault) was enough to create a problem with him in the form of weave-pole stress issues.

My current girl in training is not introspective at all, so if she does not get a treat when in her mind she finishes the weave-poles (she begins them, she ends them—between is hit-or-miss), she shuts down a little. In one class, when she repeated this behavior a couple times, after she finally exerted herself and completed all but the last pair of weaves, I gave her one treat to reward her effort. Conventional training wisdom says I should not do this, because I would be teaching her that it is not necessary to complete all the weaves—but I only gave her one treat, as opposed to the many she usually gets, and it was enough to give her the incentive to try again. She then did the weaves correctly on her next four of four attempts.

This last part is the trickier part of training a Finnish Spitz: knowing what will de-motivate your dog, and knowing when to deviate from conventional training wisdom. It is made more complicated because often a Finnish Spitz will assume a false air of bravado.

Mistakes will be made along the way. With luck, patience and a good sense of humor, you and your dog will forgive each other and continue working together to become a superb team. —D.U.

Thank you, Diana, for these insights on training the breed.

—Dr. Tom T. Walker,

tommnmarg@gmail.com

Finnish Spitz Club of America website: [finnishspitzclub.org](http://finnishspitzclub.org)

## French Bulldogs Lessons Learned by a Club President

As president of the FBDCA for six years, I've learned a lot about both the challenges and the rewards of the job. I ran initially thinking it would be for a single two-year term, with a lot of goals I naively thought could be accomplished in that time. Six years later, I feel those goals have largely been met, and I am proud of and grateful to our boards and members for pitching in as needed in our dash to catch up to the 21st century.

The big issue underlying and forcing nearly everything we have done is that of change. Moreover, *accelerating* change. In my 28 years as a member, we have gone from doing everything by phone, mail, and in-person meetings (I predate even the fax and teleconferencing) to having a membership mostly online, with a powerful CMS website that expedites all aspects of club management, a members chat-list, a Facebook and Twitter presence, a very informative monthly e-newsletter with useful live links, and the enormous power (both constructive and destructive) of the Internet underlying all. We have no idea what technology-propelled changes we will confront in future years (who could have foreseen 28 years ago what we have today?), so we have created a "Board Policies and Procedures" manual to allow future boards to adapt as needed. Adaptability is key.

Our club's concerns and challenges are universal in the dog club world—and perhaps in society in general. When club presidents at the Parent Club Conference were asked what their club's biggest problem is, nearly all answered "interpersonal conflicts." Conflicts are exacerbated by the speed of electronic communications, as e-mails and text messages lack the subtle cues of an actual conversation (such as intonation and facial expression) and are often mis-

understood. We need to be aware that what we are hearing may not be what the e-mailer thinks she is communicating. If a comment in an e-mail or other electronic message seems objectionable in some way, it's always good to wait 24 hours before responding—or better yet, pick up the phone. And don't take the fight to a chat list or Facebook page.

A big challenge is transparency. On our website, we post board minutes, our policies and procedures, our by laws, our e-newsletters, and information about committee activities, as well as a "What's New This Month" on our home page. We send out e-mail blasts to keep members up to date. Yet members still complain about lack of transparency. And we often hear, "The board should do this and so." Much of what the board "should do" has been done, and much of what is suggested is not doable according to our by-laws or AKC rules and regulations. However, it never hurts to call or e-mail a board member for information you haven't been able to find or to make a suggestion. Hint: Suggestions that require work should be accompanied by a willingness to volunteer.

The boards with which I have worked have included people in all facets of the fancy—breeders, conformation exhibitors, participants in companion events, and pet owners. We need these groups represented in our decision-making body, because no one group's interests could possibly meet the challenges of the future.

Working together, we can be as successful in meeting the needs and promoting the interests of our breed as we have been in the past.

—Jan Grebe, [greebeez@aol.com](mailto:greebeez@aol.com)

French Bull Dog Club of America  
website: [frenchbulldogclub.org](http://frenchbulldogclub.org)

## Keeshonden The Rules of the Game

Sometimes I ask for ideas about a column. The theme of this column, manners and etiquette in the dog world, emerged from recent conversations along these lines.

We can break the subject of dog-

related etiquette into different areas, but let's discuss the show ring.

Everyone likes to win, but the fact is that at every show there are usually over 1,000 dogs competing, and only one dog and one handler will go home not having lost that day—the Best in Show dog and his handler. So it behooves all of us, early in the sport, to learn how to lose graciously. When the judge points to you, accept your placement and your ribbon with a smile, thank the judge, and congratulate the winner. It is not always easy, and sometimes a loss goes down very hard, but it is important to behave in a sportsman-like manner.

Very importantly, never let your dog feel your disappointment. It just takes a few times for your dog to observe your attitude, and he begins to think this "show thing" is not that much fun after all.

Also important is your behavior before and during the show. Do you know people who belittle their competition or make it known beforehand that they have an "in" with the judge? Do you see people use unfair ring tactics? Does a handler push her dog out of line toward the center of the ring? Hopefully the judge will notice such unsportsmanlike behavior and correct the person. The same applies when an exhibitor throws bait on the floor to upset the competition or backs into the entry behind them in line, leaving them little room to show. All of this is unsportsmanlike and will be noticed, and sooner or later it will come back to haunt the person doing it.

An increasing phenomenon seems to be judge intimidation, such as an exhibitor walking up to confront the judge after what the person feels is an unfair decision. Some are even bold enough to do it in the ring, and some even feel free to loudly criticize the winner in front of the judge and the other competition.

Judges can help here by drawing a bright line around such behavior whenever it is encountered. They should call out these exhibitors on their

behavior and if necessary report it to a bench committee.

If you are old enough to remember tennis star Jimmy Connors, you might recall that at the time he was competing, tennis tournaments were rife with bad behavior. Players threw racquets, cursed at judges, and were generally out of control. This all occurred when my husband was first teaching me to golf. I asked him why you didn't see this behavior from golf professionals, as that sport was also being widely televised. He said, "As you learn to play, you will learn that the rules of golf are very strict, and they are strictly enforced. No one would think of doing these things—and if they did, the consequences would be immediate and severe."

By overlooking poor sportsmanship, we enable more of these incidents to occur. Worse yet, our novices are also in the ring, and this presents them with an unfavorable impression. They may see this and quit the sport, or they may think that this behavior is the way to succeed and emulate it. Either way, the sport of dogs is the ultimate loser.

*Breeder appreciation.* On a positive note, here is a lovely way to thank your breeder for a wonderful dog. Recently a friend of mine had a litter celebrate a birthday. She posted the pictures of the flowers sent to her by one of her puppies, and another puppy sent a basket of fruit! Breeders appreciate photos of their dogs and little notes on their progress. They also like being the first to learn of a win, qualifying score, or other achievement by their little ones. Being kind to your breeder, listening to their advice, and communicating with your breeder and others in your breed and in the sport will be fun for you, and it will help you build a community of friends both in and out of your breed.

The essence of manners is treating others as you would like to be treated, and looking for ways to show your thoughtfulness and gratitude.

Happy New Year to you and your dog family!

—Debbie Lynch,  
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Keeshond Club of America website:  
[keeshond.org](http://keeshond.org)

## Lhasa Apsos

Guest columnist Susan Whitakerhill, DQO, breeds and shows Lhasa Apsos and is an emergency room physician. She coauthored a paper with Dr. Catherine Marley on treating fading puppy syndrome, scheduled for publication in 2013.

## Treating Fading Puppy Complex

Fifty percent of all newborn deaths in dogs have been attributed to "fading puppy complex," where an apparently normal newborn puppy in the first two weeks of life fails to thrive and dies without apparent cause. Initially the puppy will fail to gain weight at the same rate as its siblings. This rapidly progresses to decreased activity, inability or refusal to suckle, a high-pitched cry, then lethargy, trouble breathing, and death. This will occur despite treatment with warming, fluids, glucose, and antibiotics.

This developed in one of my newborn male Lhasa Apso puppies at 5 days of age. He had failed to gain any weight over the previous 24 hours, and by 10 P.M. that night he was in obvious distress—not moving much, not nursing, and breathing much too rapidly.

I had been in contact with my friend and mentor Dr. Catherine Marley all day. During my last call, she suggested I try a dose of dexamethasone (a synthetic cortisone) as a last-ditch effort. I gave the drug.

Six hours later the puppy was nursing. He was placed on a decreasing dose over the next 10 days, and he rapidly caught up with his littermates in weight. Today he is a vibrant, beautiful dog, co-owned by a friend and me.

The cost of the drug today would be about \$2.50!

Puppies are neurologically immature at birth. They can only crawl. They cannot see or hear. The organ that controls the release of cortisone is the part of the

brain called the hypothalamus. When a mammal is stressed, the hypothalamus sends out the signal that eventually tells the adrenal glands to secrete cortisone.

There has been quite a bit of research into this pathway in newborn puppies. Several studies done anywhere from 10 to 70 years ago have determined that newborn puppies do not increase their cortisone levels under various types of stresses. Unless given cortisone, the puppy can rapidly develop shock and die. In a newborn puppy this stressor can be minor birth trauma, perhaps mild hypothermia, or something more severe, such as overwhelming infection or a severe birth defect.

It is Dr. Marley's and my theory that fading puppy complex is an adrenal crisis in a puppy which can be easily and inexpensively treated by giving dexamethasone over a period of seven to 10 days. It can be administered just once a day by any route, including subcutaneously and orally, because it is absorbed by the mucous membranes of the mouth and throat. The onset of action is four to eight hours.

Some stressors will be too overwhelming. However, for the puppy with only a mild stressor, the drug could be lifesaving. In the last year there have been two Briard puppies with fading puppy syndrome who were successfully treated with dexamethasone.

Our proposed treatment for fading puppy complex is warming, fluids, glucose if needed, and a seven- to 10-day course of dexamethasone in decreasing doses. —S.W.

Thank you, Dr. Whitakerhill.

—Cassandra de la Rosa,  
[dlrcas@msn.com](mailto:dlrcas@msn.com)

The American Lhasa Apso Club  
website: [lhasaapso.org](http://lhasaapso.org)

## Löwchen The High Road

It always amazes me the many things I can learn from my dogs, if I just take the time to pay attention. Whether they show it or not, dogs *always* pay attention—to us, to their surroundings, to the good as well as to the not-so-



good. It is just part of their essence, part of what makes them tick.

But let's face it, we humans don't always pay attention to what we are doing, let alone to what's going on around us. And because of our inattention we tend to lose sight of the simple things in life that can make or break our day.

Case in point: My Joanie has an absolutely endearing way about her. While not often underfoot, Joanie, typical of a Löwchen, always wants to be in the same room as I am, and I wouldn't have it any other way. However, as she escorts me throughout the house, she rarely simply walks anywhere if an elevated option presents itself. Any path that elevates her, both physically and mentally, she will take. Said route could include the high antique bed, the top edge of the couch and love seat, and up and over any upholstered chair in her way—heck, even the barstools and kitchen counters are not off limits!

Over the years, I have dubbed this behavior as “taking the high road.” It is so entertaining to try to figure out how she will traverse a room and then to watch her as she literally goes by leaps and bounds, up and down, around and around, and gets to her destination (which is, of course, the same as mine) seconds before I do.

Quite frankly, it is like she is one of the little kids in the comic strip *Family Circus*, where a dashed line would indicate the child's meandering path. I can almost see all of the little dashes she leaves in her wake as she goes merrily on her way!

But just paws (sorry, I couldn't resist) for a moment, and think of it: What a wonderful way to go through life, always making a concerted effort to find and take “the high road”—head up, tail up, always looking forward and upward, reward or not. Climbing, reaching, trying to experience life from a pinnacle ... this is how our Löwchen address life.

All in all, the “high road” sounds like a pretty good place to be—and this admission comes from someone with a

lifelong fear of heights!

I have been very fortunate in that Joanie has been an excellent teacher. Through her tutelage, I've discovered that there is a “high road” for us silly humans as well (without the dashes, of course). We just need to pay attention to our “Little Lions” (and Lionesses) as they show us the way.

On this cheerful note, I wish you all a very, very happy holiday, and a “roaringly” grand new year!

—Dana Read, [otakalhasas@aol.com](mailto:otakalhasas@aol.com)

Lowchen Club of America website:  
[thelowchenclubofamerica.org](http://thelowchenclubofamerica.org)

## Schipperkes New Columnist

I'll never forget the day I saw my first Schipperke. It was in January 1991. I was flipping the TV channels, looking for news, when I came upon a replay of Westminster. Small black dogs were trotting around the ring, and the announcer identified them as Schipperkes.

My husband and I had been researching dog breeds for several months, having made the big decision to get a dog. Initially we wanted a Bull Terrier, but we concluded this would be too much dog for our New York City apartment. The Schipperke looked just right. I visited the AKC library and read about them. Shortly afterward, I saw an ad in the *New York Times*: SCHIPPERKE PUPPY FOR SALE. The breeder was an hour's drive away. That afternoon we came home with 3-month-old Mercury.

At our country place we knew a couple who showed Otterhounds. They took one look at Mercury and suggested we show him.

I knew nothing about dog shows or handling, but I figured I'd give it a try. I entered him in a match. The judges loved him and urged me to enter him in their point show that summer. I did, but at the show I was rebuked by the judge for my amateurish handling. In time I found a handler, and Mercury finished.

When he died tragically, I bought a

female Schip out of his dam, whom we named Monkey. I planned to show her. She was undershot, however, and her bite never improved. The breeder said I could return her—but who in their right mind would ever give back one of these cute little creatures? I started her in obedience, and in time she earned her CD, as well as her Novice Agility title. We joined the SCA.

Then we bought Argo from the same breeder. He, too, was related to Mercury. I sent him out with a handler who finished him. All along, I was learning about showing and about different breeders and breeding. I went to the specialty in Carlisle, Pennsylvania. I met Schipperke people. I studied their dogs, how they moved, how they stacked. Though I had no interest in becoming a breeder, I was in love with this breed. When an editor from Barron's called and asked me to write a pet manual on Schipperkes, I readily accepted.

I showed Argo myself at Westminster in 1998 and won an Award of Merit. I'd gone as far as I felt I could go in showing without becoming a breeder, so I retired him. My husband and I enjoyed Monkey and Argo's company for many happy years, until they, too, died tragically. I bought Marlena to help heal our hearts. We adopted a pit mix, Zorra, and soon added Mozart, an 11-year-old Schip, whose owner was moving.

I helped update and edit *The New Complete Schipperke*, which can be ordered from the SCA website. I've written articles for the *Bulletin*, and I wrote a “doggy” memoir that I self-published. And now I am your GAZETTE columnist. I'm no stranger to this publication. In 1995, the GAZETTE published my short story “Take Your Chances,” featuring a Schipperke. I'd also interviewed AKC Field Reps for a GAZETTE column I wrote in the mid-1990s.

I look forward to this new assignment and invite readers to share ideas for future columns.

—Melanie Coronetz,  
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Schipperke Club of America website:  
[schipperkeclub-usa.org](http://schipperkeclub-usa.org)

## Tibetan Terriers Body Styles

During the summer Olympics there was a clever app posted on media sites called “Your Olympic Body Match.” Users entered their weight and height, and it would match their proportions to those of an actual participating Olympian. Discovering that a Turkish basketball athlete was exactly your size or that your friend was a match with a Brazilian volleyball player proved entertaining. Repeated entries would bring up different but same-sized athletes, so that with the next entry you’d find your match running the marathon for Serbia and your friend a throwing the discus for Great Britain.

The programmer behind the “Olympic Body Match” app would have a ready database from which to design “Your Dog’s Best Event” app. The range of body types in contemporary purebred dogs is breathtaking in scope and diversity. Dog owners could input their pets’ height, weight, and length to discover compatible activities based on distinct body type/function data for specific dog breeds.

For example, an owner might learn that her mixed-breed matches a Bouvier in body type, and that might encourage her to try cart pulling with her dog rather than distance running.

Tibetan Terriers can vary rather widely in height and weight, with the breed ranging from 14 to 17 inches tall and from 18 to 30 pounds. TTs at each

end of this spectrum have slightly different athletic abilities. The geographic diversity of Tibet as well as the distinct breeding programs of Buddhist monasteries and the frequent exchange of dogs between the locals and monks contributed to the diversity in TT sizes. Dogs who were small and somewhat delicate were given to the monks, while the monks gave to the locals the larger, heavier dogs better suited for herding.

The larger TTs had an obvious advantage in navigating deep snow while traveling with their nomadic caravans. Their well-muscled hindquarters, capable of great strength, could drive up snowy, steep terrain. They jumped about the mountains with feline precision, keeping together herds of sheep or goats. Though TT *type* characteristics remain the same, this *style* in the breed is referred to as “herding style.”

TTs in other regions of the Himalayas found their lives had purpose in the monasteries and homes—alerting their people to strangers or any odd disturbance, and finding a roost in advantageous lookout posts to serve as sentry for their human pack-members. They were more compact in size, shorter, lighter in bone, and very agile. This TT *style* is known as “monastery style.”

I would propose that many TTs seen today are not going to fit so cleanly if sorted into either herding or monastery styles, and it is likely there always was some overlap. It may be useful to see herding/monastery style as a continuum where there are some clear exam-

ples of both styles but with most TTs are hybrids falling somewhere in the middle.

It has been a fun pastime to observe how my TTs use themselves in various mountain conditions. I have seen masterful acrobatic moves around large boulders, 180-degree turns in mid-air, and high leaps and broad jumps executed with flair by all TTs here.

I can confirm that lighter-boned, more compact monastery-style TTs can outmaneuver by the smallest margin (but Olympic events are also won or lost by nanoseconds) their larger, heavier counterparts.

Add a foot of snow to that same environment, and the heavier, more muscled, herding-style TTs possess the advantage conferred by longer leg and greater ground-clearance, with turbo-boost abilities that overpower by a smidge their lighter pack members.

On the flats—as in a straight-out sprint to the property perimeter to chase approaching deer—it’s going to be anybody’s race between these two styles. I find the winner in this instance is determined not so much by subtle body type differences but more by what lies in between their ears. Indeed, this mental component is the essence of all great sport.

—Andrea Reiman,  
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Tibetan Terrier Club of America  
website: [ttca-online.org](http://ttca-online.org)

## Australian Cattle Dogs

### The ACD Plan to Lose Weight and Feel Better PART TWO

Start slow. On the first day, plan to spend five minutes during the dog’s morning walk. You will forgo just opening the door and turning him out to do his own thing. Take enough treats so that you can reward each correct command.

In the beginning, reward every correct response, but later, as the training sets, go to variable rewards. Open with a “Find it/Here” recall exercise, ending with him sticking his neck into the collar with leash already attached. Do a quick “nose-lift” sit, then start with a “Let’s go.”

Keeping him on a loose lead, walk about three minutes. During that time he should finish his morning business. (Don’t forget to take a pickup bag with you. Being a good citizen starts with you

and works its way down the lead to the dog.)

Continue the walk until you have used up four minutes, then return to the house. End with a sit, remove the collar (or the lead, if you will leave the collar on the dog), and continue on with your day.

If you have another five minutes before you go to work, do “Find it/Here” a few times to set your recall, and maybe another sit with an added

stand. Use any time left to play a little ball or toy-tug.

Dogs need something to do during the day, so arrange for him to have sufficient room to move around, in an area that is safe for him. Leaving a dog loose and unsupervised in a house before he is completely trained is like leaving a 3-year-old unsupervised in the house while you go to the store.

When you come home after work, try to take him out for another five-minute walk before settling down for the evening. A Flexi-lead is great for this time. Have him do "Find it/Here" several times before you start your walk, and a sit before you start to walk. Let him have as much running room as is safe within the confines of the Flexi-lead for about three minutes, then stop and do a recall, followed by a sit and a stand. You have two more minutes to get back to the house. Remember, you can always take a few extra minutes if you have time.

Before going to bed, repeat the regular five-minute walk, and then walk an additional five minutes, again using the same commands. You will be amazed how fast the dog learns them over just a few days.

As your routine becomes established, you will add more commands and exercises until your dog has mastered the basic obedience commands, and you will find that you are walking farther and feeling better each week.

If you have a secure area to work your dog off lead, you can give him a few minutes of playing with a ball or throw-toy. Most ACDs love the game, and it burns off loads of steam for them while giving you a good upper-body workout.

Exercise together and live long, happy, healthy lives.

—Dr. Mary Belle Adelman,  
*maryba@toast.net*

Australian Cattle Dog Club of  
America website: *acdca.org*

## Bearded Collies

### Are You Honestly Faking?

Several years ago, or maybe more, a Beardie breeder and exhibitor (let's

call him Jeff) went to England and visited several Beardie kennels. At one kennel, a handsome brown Beardie male caught his eye, but the breeder wasn't about to part with the promising pup. However, she promised Jeff that if she ever let Wexford go, she'd give him first chance to buy him.

Fate has a way of playing games, and some months later, the breeder found it necessary to pare down her crew. She notified Jeff, and shortly thereafter Wexford headed across the Atlantic to his new home.

Jeff was pleased with his new dog ... except for one small thing. Make that four small things. Wexford's paws were stained a tannish color, instead of the pearly white paws usually found on Beardies. Wexford endured a thorough bath, but the shampoo failed to lighten the paws, so Jeff turned to whitening shampoo. That too failed to remove the stains. Consulting with owners of white-coated breeds, he tried a few other whitening shampoos they suggested. No luck.

Conferring with a hairdresser, he attacked the paws with the preparation used to remove every trace of yellow from the silvery locks of senior citizens. The results were somewhat better, but the paws were still not truly white. In desperation, Jeff bought creme bleach, along with some other secret ingredients to intensify the action—and at long last, Wexford's feet were snowy white!

In time, Wexford's breeder made a visit to North America and went to see Jeff and Wexford. She wrinkled her brows as Jeff explained what he had to do to get Wexford's feet white again, and then exclaimed, "But Jeff, Wexford never had white feet!"

Jeff looked surprised for a moment and then shrugged. "He does now," he said.

While we'd all like to believe our dogs are naturally beautiful and could walk into a show ring with nothing more than a quick brush-up, it only takes a trek through the grooming area to realize how many aids are employed.

Now here's the big question: Which ones are legal, and which ones constitute pure fakery?

Looking at the above scenario, let's suppose Wexford's paws really were originally white. We know Beardie paws can become stained for any number of reasons. So, at what point did Jeff's efforts progress from grooming to faking? You might reason that since Jeff was only trying to restore the paws to (what he thought was) the original color, it wasn't faking. Or was it? What about black dogs whose coats have become sunburned to a reddish brown? Isn't using black dye just restoring the coat to its original color? Or is it faking?

Walk past the vendors at a dog show, and see how many coat products are offered. Is there any difference between the color-highlighting shampoos and the color-enhancing sprays? Is there a difference between using chalk and cornstarch? Is a rinse acceptable, but dye forbidden? Where do you draw the line? Where does grooming change to falsifying?

A judge once told the tale of judging Best in Show at an outdoor event when a rain shower struck. That's when the coat coloring on the dog who had gone Best in Show at the previous day's event began to drip off, leaving the coat on the dog's back several shades lighter than the rest of it. And the exhibitor's face several shades redder.

Here's another true story, where only the names have been changed to protect the guilty. A young lady we'll call Jean had two Beardies entered in a show. The younger female was in the midst of a coat change, with the front half black and the rear mostly grey. Jean despaired that it made the dog look like two different Beardies joined in the middle. She began to wonder if a little black dye combed discreetly across the back might make the dog look more "together." So, working in her grooming area the night before the show, she carefully blended some black coloring in over the grey.

Pleased with the natural-looking results, she tucked the dog away for the

night and loaded her into her van the next day in the pre-dawn hours along with her other entry. At the show, Jean groomed the artistically tinted Bearded Collie first, working in the shade of a tent set up across the rear of her van. She was about to brush up the other dog when a friend came by and told her they were getting ready to start.

"I'll take this one to ringside while you finish up that one," the friend said, and taking the lead, off she went.

As she glanced at her friend walking away with the dog, it was then that Jean saw her creation in full sunlight for the first time. The dye job that had looked so natural in artificial light and in the shade took on a different hue in the bright light of day. The rear end of the dog was a brilliant, gleaming purple where the dye had been administered.

Snapping a lead on her other dog, she chased after her friend. "Gimme that one, take this one," she wheezed, switching dogs and heading back to the van with her purple pooch.

"She's limping," she said by way of explanation as she told the steward to mark her dog absent.

An exhibitor once told of darkening her dog's light brown coat with tea (skipping the milk and sugar) and felt it was acceptable because it was a natural product. Does natural make it legal?

Somewhere there's a line between grooming and cheating, but perhaps it only exists in an exhibitor's conscience.

—Alice Bixler, [alicejb@att.net](mailto:alicejb@att.net)

Bearded Collie Club of America website: [bccca.us](http://bccca.us)

## Beaucerons

### Color and the Beauceron

Today, there are two recognized coat colors for the Beauceron: the black and the harlequin.

The harlequin coat is bicolor, with an even blend of grey and black; it does not include any white. (White patches can easily be overlooked, however, especially on and under the chest.) A well-marked harlequin Beauceron is a handsome animal. Unfortunately, this coloring is not always stable. Many harlequins lose the

striking marbling of grey and black they show when young, and mature into black and rust dogs. Upon close examination of these dogs it is possible to see lighter flecks in the coat; the black will not be pure and deep.

The Beauceron's markings of a deep rust color contrast nicely with the dog's coat—either the deep, pure black or the harlequin's evenly marbled grey and black. On the muzzle, the rust color must blend in gradually and not appear painted on and encroaching on the cheeks so as to give the dog a strange, made-up look. On the chest, the markings are distinct and also blend into the coat.

In the past, Beaucerons came in many other colors. In 1911, there were six coat colors listed among the "most liked" in the 1896 statutes of the *Club du Chien de Berger Français* (Club of the French Shepherd). These were black; black and rust; grey and fawn; tawny; tawny with charcoal wash; and grey with black patches. Yet show catalogs and LOF entries indicate that about 10 colors were seen in the show ring between 1896 and 1920. In 1923, the revised standard limited these colors to the six preferred colors.

In the 1960s, Harloup du Val Redon and Dorette de l'Etoile des Neiges, both grey, became champions and transmitted the grey recessive gene through a large progeny well-represented in most established French kennels, consequently infiltrating the breed's U.S. gene pool. The 1969 standard reduced the coat colors to the black and rust and harlequin, as the rarer mouse-grey and brown colors were eliminated.

Gone are the days of multiple colors—today two coat colors remain, the black and the harlequin.

—Claude Batson, [Claudia.batson@hotmail.com](mailto:Claudia.batson@hotmail.com)

American Beauceron Club website: [beauce.org](http://beauce.org)

## Belgian Malinois

### Rescue Transport

As a member of the "adopted Mal" e-mail discussion list, I frequently

see requests posted to help out with the transport of a rescue dog from one area of the country to another. Now and then, one of the "legs" will be a stretch of highway relatively near where I live, and I'll volunteer to take that leg.

Doing this is a lot of fun, because you get to have about one hour's worth of "new dog" fun and excitement without actually taking in a new dog.

Beyond confirming when and where I'm supposed to pick up the dog and when and where I'm supposed to meet the next driver, I've never really thought much about the logistics behind arranging these runs. However, I recently spoke with Lin Karrels, transport coordinator for Belgian Malinois rescue, who gave me a small window into the world of cross-continental rescue runs.

What I learned absolutely amazed me. I had no idea what an enormous national network exists to facilitate the transport of rescue dogs across America.

Ten or so years ago, a situation came up outside of Chicago in which 40-plus Malinois were found living in deplorable conditions and were removed by the county. Lin stepped in to volunteer to foster two puppies. That worked so well that when five dogs came into rescue together a while later, she again volunteered to foster one. The problem was, the dogs were in a boarding kennel on the East Coast, and there was no way to get them out to the Chicagoland area where she lived.

At the time transport was not the highly organized team effort it is today. When the transport did happen, it was strictly on a one-off basis of "Let's see if we can figure out a way to get this dog out here."

Lin and others throughout the country figured there had to be a better way. After all, dog people are among the most mobile group in the country; every weekend, they travel significant distances, often in vans, to shows and performance events around the country. And even those who aren't on the road might be willing to provide a "leg up" at least part of the way to a dog in need



of relocation.

Today, thanks to the efforts of Lin and others, rescue runs are coordinated and scheduled with almost the precision of commercial air traffic. Rescue coordinators post requests for transport on Yahoo boards, where there are lists for every major interstate, and these. Lin uses software to decide what the route is going to be and how to run it. The software will suggest a meeting site for a transfer of the dog from one driver to another, but Lin will research each proposed site using Google maps (satellite view) to make sure that the stop is in a safe area, with good parking and other requirements that will ensure a safe and simple transfer of the dog from one driver to another.

Drivers are often not specifically Malinois people, but just dog folks willing to lend a hand, in the hope that someone will do the same for them some day.

It took Lin almost five years, working by herself, to get the whole process down to a science. Lin handles four to six Malinois runs nearly every week. She posts her “run requests” starting on the Monday before the weekend that the run is to take place. Some of the runs extend to two days, requiring an overnight stay for one of the drivers. Typically she won’t have every leg filled until Friday.

Lin’s weekend often starts at 5 A.M. She has to monitor the run as it is taking place, exchanging e-mails or calls back and forth with drivers to confirm that they are on time to pick up and then drop off the dog.

The need for help with rescue runs, both in coordinating and actually participating, is enormous. If you want to help rescue but are unable to make the commitment to foster, helping with rescue runs may be a perfect way for you. Anyone interested in helping with evaluating dogs, making home visits, or transport should contact Lin at [Linkarrelstc@gmail.com](mailto:Linkarrelstc@gmail.com).

And, as always, please visit [malinoisrescue.org](http://malinoisrescue.org) if you’d like to contribute to the wonderful work done by Malinois

Rescue, or you think there might be a place in your home for one of these deserving dogs.

—Nancy Bennett, [nancyb@ignnet.com](mailto:nancyb@ignnet.com)  
American Belgian Malinois Club  
website: [malinoisclub.com](http://malinoisclub.com).

## Belgian Sheepdogs Just What the Doctor Ordered!

Whether it is for your pet’s annual checkup or an unexpected vet visit, the veterinarian usually provides post-visit care instructions. These notes could be about diet, giving a prescribed medication, changing bandages, or restricting your dog’s activity while he recovers from surgery or injury.

It’s great to be given this information, but what really happens when you get home? Do you follow the vet’s instructions to the letter, or only to a certain degree? Or do you just decide that your years of pet ownership provide you with enough information, and you totally disregard any post-visit instructions?

*Nonadherence* is the term used when a person fails to abide the doctor’s orders. In humans, almost one-quarter of all hospital and nursing home admissions are a result of nonadherence. In a recent study, medical students were prescribed a regimen of Tic Tacs—yet less than 50 percent of the students followed the instructions fully, even though they knew it was candy and that the study was designed to teach them about nonadherence.

Nonadherence can also apply to how well (or not) we follow our vet’s instructions. We all have missed an antibiotic or stopped before the pills were finished. For example, if your pet needs a pill twice a day, do you space the pills apart by 12 hours, give the pills during breakfast and dinner, or just when you have a chance? We all have been late with the tick/flea preventative or heartworm medicine, but how does this really affect our beloved pet? When the vet prescribes crate rest for your dog, how do you interpret that? Does that mean 100 percent of the time, or

“I will keep them in one room of the house,” or “He’ll just stay in the kennel, and I won’t let him play with the other pets”?

If nonadherence is responsible for almost 25 percent of hospital and nursing home admissions, how many extra visits does that translate to for our pets?

I asked one of the local veterinarians the question “How many clients follow your post-care orders?”

“I deal with this every day,” she answered. “That is why I write all of my post-care instructions on the discharge papers that the client receives when they check out.”

I then asked if she would estimate how many clients comply with the post-care instructions. She replied, “Probably between 10 and 25 percent.” She said that it is extremely frustrating, and that many of her patients come back into the clinic due to nonadherence.

An open dialog with your veterinarian may help you to follow the post-care instructions. Communication is important and will help you understand why the care is prescribed. For example, speak to the vet if the medicine schedule does not work for you, or discuss different ways that you can modify or restrict your pet’s activity. Your vet wants your pet to get well as much as you do.

Remember, have fun, hug your dog, and smile.

—Andrae Kippin Acera,  
[gmfarm8858@yahoo.com](mailto:gmfarm8858@yahoo.com)

Belgian Sheepdog Club of America  
website: [bsca.info](http://bsca.info)

## Belgian Tervuren

Our guest columnist is Joan Steiner, with an uplifting story to share.

### A Wonderful Start

I wanted to write this column to let everyone know you can show your own dog and have a great time doing it. Go out there and give it a try! Here is our story.

My world started crashing in when my only sister passed away in 2009, fol-

lowed soon after by the loss of my aunt and my first Terv. Though my family historically had many canine family members, including an Afghan Hound from Sonny Shay's Ch. Shirkhan of Grandeur (Westminster BIS winner in 1957), we had never entered the show ring.

Then I met my Terv boy Rio. He joined our family in 2010, and it was love at first sight. I had been to dog shows as a spectator, and I started thinking that getting out, learning new things, and meeting new people might be just what I needed at this difficult time.

Rio has a very outgoing personality, with a silly side that is quite endearing. All I needed was the courage to go out there and show him. Rio certainly was willing and able.

I am fortunate to live near a very reputable dog-training facility, and I signed us up for beginning handling classes. We started training and making friends. For my homework, I read and still re-read every show-handling book I could find (my favorite is Peter Green's book). I watched the online videos of the Belgians at Westminster over and over again. I bought Terv national-specialty DVDs and studied them to learn what I thought looked best. I practiced each day to apply what I learned at handling class.

Things unknown to us became familiar with training, daily practice, and studying the pros. We worked to learn the finer points of stacking, gaiting, and general ring procedure.

After a few months I felt that Rio and I had progressed to the point where we could enter some shows. Several shows later, we were surprised to win our class over a current grand champion. It was motivating to receive compliments from spectators, competitors, and judges alike: "Nice topline!" "Great movement!" "What a handsome man!" "How good natured!" "Wonderful personality!" Many spectators wanted "a dog exactly like him." Others said, "We picked him—he should have won!"

I too thought Rio was a winner, and I grew more committed to the sport. After some constructive comments from a spectator at a show, I learned that my grooming efforts could use improvement. One of my most important purchases has been the grooming video from the American Belgian Tervuren Club store. I love to shop and quickly became one of the show vendors' best customers as I searched for the perfect brushes, collars and leads, shampoos and conditioners, carry bag, baiting treats (still looking), Terv pins, rain jackets, and so on. I began to relax and to really enjoy the dog show scene.

Then my sister's Aussie we'd adopted passed away, followed by my dear Mom, then my sister's mixed breed. The sadness was overwhelming. Rio's charming antics, humor, joy, and never-ending love and attention inspired me, as did family and friends. My newly acquired dog-show friends were especially encouraging.

Weeks after Mom's passing, Rio won his first major. When the judge selected Rio, a loud cheer from friends and competitors resonated across the ring. I was stunned—moments before, I had given my fellow exhibitors a humble speech about how maybe we'd start winning when Rio's coat fills out, so please don't expect anything from us now. Weeks later, Rio went BW, a three-point major. We ended 2011 with another major and a two-point minor, totaling 11 points.

I'm thrilled to have three majors with my first show dog. I know this isn't always possible. Though we're still new to this and perhaps rushing things, I hope Rio finishes soon. Regardless, Rio will always be my Best in Show, and I wouldn't trade him for any other dog. Like many other Belgian owners, we've started adding titles at the other end of his name, with his first title, Rally Novice. I'm grateful to all who have welcomed us into this wonderful dog show community. Their support and encouragement helps keep me going during these sad times.

I feel that we have a lot more train-

ing adventures in our future. With my newly acquired skills and my very best friend, Rio, I know we are up to the task. Our "cheering section" wouldn't have it any other way!

*News flash:*

Joan and Rio earned their final points in grand style over a cluster weekend by winning WD the first two days and then on Sunday going Best of Breed over two specials, to finish! Joan is beyond thrilled with her very first champion.

American Belgian Tervuren Club website: [abt.org](http://abt.org)

## Border Collies The Gift That Keeps on Giving

Wondering what to give that special someone who is passionate about Border Collies? There are boundless opportunities at all levels, and none of them involves giving someone an actual puppy! Trust me, a person passionate about dogs is a person who wants to choose her own puppy, spending months or years researching, making connections, and settling on exactly the right one. Besides, think of the lifelong message you send someone when you facilitate the arrival of a treasured dog in wondrous ways but leave the actual choosing up to the person, believing in the particular power of choosing.

For a first-time owner, you can imagine a baby-shower basket filled with essentials that only passionate dog nerds would think of: a handsome leather leash (woven, not stitched), a retractable leash that is a must for adolescent Border Collies, an adjustable metal baby gate that swings open using one hand, a collapsible wire crate for a full-grown Border Collie, gallon bottles of high-quality dog shampoo and conditioner, and DVDs that serious dog trainers buy for their respective sports.

For the frugal-minded shopper on a budget, you can interview knowledgeable people in your friend's own town and make a list: Who is the most helpful trainer? Where are the most pleasant

hiking trails? Who is the most responsive vet on a Sunday afternoon? Who has the best selection of online products? What are 10 of the most helpful videos on YouTube? Who has excellent classes in agility, obedience, tracking, or herding?

I keep stacks of my favorite pet-products catalogs on hand and present expectant owners with a stack wrapped in a bright ribbon. Sometimes the gift of your time and effort is especially meaningful, particularly when someone will be new to owning a dog.

For your well-established Border Collie fanatic friends, you have direction for your gift-giving, based on what they love to do with their dogs. Even someone who appears well-equipped will be touched by thoughtful or practical ideas: a gift certificate for a portrait of her "heart dog," a personalized plaque or crate plate, a handsome duffel with kennel name or dogs' titles, special wool socks for herding without getting cold, specialty items that acknowledge serious accomplishment in herding, obedience, agility, or tracking, DVDs the professionals use to improve performance and training, monogrammed fleece vests or jackets, a gift certificate for a logo design by a graphic artist, or website assistance from a designer.

I like to celebrate my older dogs with new collars with their name and my cell phone number embroidered on them and an orthopedic bed to honor their efforts on my behalf. A group of us exchange new DVDs and thus grow our own extended lending library.

As your friends and family plan for holidays with beloved Border Collies, it is a wonderful time to share what you've learned from experience. Welcome a new puppy by celebrating deliberate care and selection, and celebrate treasured and familiar friends with gifts that mark their journey with a particular dog.

—Mary Fish Arango,  
*Mary\_Arango@cate.org*

Border Collie Society of America  
website: *bordercolliesociety.com*

## Bouvier des Flandres Timesavers

Often small changes make big impacts. Early in my professional career, an operations manager in the middle of a big budget cut advised that there are only a few big budget items to cut, and then you have to start looking at the pennies. It is the same with time. Often it's finding the few seconds here and there that can add up to a considerable amount of time. Finding an hour is almost impossible. So look around, and see where you can be more efficient.

Here are some of my favorite dog-related timesavers gathered over the years. I may forget who first shared each one with me but still appreciate the tip. A few I had forgotten and recently starting using again.

To trim ear edges, moisten the hair on the edges of the ears to spike it. It will stand away from the ear edge so you can neatly trim the ear with scissors.

Use small scissors to trim ear-edges, and move them backward rather than forward. This way, you will reduce the risk of cutting the ear.

If you have the space, keep a grooming table set up. Whenever you have a few spare minutes, put a dog up and groom a bit. This is easier for you and the dog and will keep the coat up.

Do you have multiple dogs and use plain metal bowls? Do you put special diets or supplements in certain bowls, and forget which one? Use a colored elastic band snapped on the bowl. All you have to do is remember which color is assigned to which dog.

Years ago a plastic used in some dog bowls caused loss of pigment. Metal bowls last and are easy to clean.

Alberto VO5 Silver applied to the beard will help avoid chin mats. Teaching your dogs to drink from a Lixit bottle will also help minimize beard mats.

If you grind nails, the last thing you need is leg-furnishings getting caught in the grinder. To avoid this, pull a nylon stocking over the paw so that the nails come through the nylon. Or cut

the sock end off an old tube sock, and use the elastic cuff to hold the leg furnishings up and away from the paw.

Open-pattern tiles used for kennel floors make great tub mats. They snap together so you can customize the size. Placed in the bottom of the bathtub, they give a non-slip surface and will prevent the dog from standing in soapy water.

Close crate doors or remove them to avoid a curious puppy getting her head stuck between the side of the crate and the door.

Use bubble-wrap and a fabric sleeve over the pig rails in the whelping box to cushion the puppies' heads if they hit the bars as they start to move around more. It is also easier to wash the sleeves than to scrub the rails.

What to do with all that time you have accumulated? Play with your dog. And remember to let them win. Recent findings show that when dogs win at games, they remain engaged in bringing the toy back to you and want to be with you. If you always win, they give up and keep the toy. (Don't worry—you will still be alpha.)

—Jeannette Nieder, *airdrie@myfairpoint.net*

American Bouvier des Flandres Club  
website: *bouvier.org*

## Briards Something Special About a Specialty

I'll break a leg. Or perhaps an arm. I will be hospitalized with pneumonia or some disease so rare it will take a committee of specialists to diagnose it and someone from Mensa to spell it.

Of course it's possible. When I was 12, I was the only person in the entire city of Baltimore to come down with spinal meningitis. Could I be struck down with Alzheimer's and forget the breed standard? Let's see: four legs, one in each corner plus a head and a tail, preferably at opposite ends. Or maybe I'll just stay healthy and well, but a hurricane will run rampant and disrupt transportation all over the Eastern U.S.

Whatever. I just know I won't make

it to Pittsburgh for the BCA specialty. When some club members approached me about putting my name up to judge the 2012 specialty, I said, "Forget it." Not that I didn't want the assignment; I definitely did. But I was confident that out of six names put forward, I'd come in seventh. I didn't need a blow to my fragile ego. I'm not exactly memorable, being the sort of person who can go unnoticed in a crowd of two—so who'd vote for me? But these nice people kept after me, and I finally told them "OK."

So I sent off the requested bio and put it out of my mind. *If I don't think about it, if I don't hope, then I won't be disappointed.* There was the voting, the counting.

And then came the official word: "You've won!"

You're kidding, right? *Me?* Be serious. But they were right. And that's when I began to worry that broken limbs or natural disasters would keep me from Pittsburgh at the appointed time. Of course, in the interim, there were the usual, everyday disasters like an influx of ticks, the skylight in the bathroom leaking every time it rained, and both magazines for which I wrote ceasing publication.

It seemed like months to go before the specialty, and then all at once it was only weeks away.

Omigosh, what to wear? My wardrobe is primarily jeans and T-shirts. Off to search the stores for something spectacular. Ha! Apparently clothing manufacturers have decided small women no longer exist. The selection is decidedly sparse. I settle for a leather jacket and the only pair of dress slacks in my size. Not what I had in mind. I had hoped for glamour.

As the fateful date approaches, I try to get everything organized at my place—a task equalled only by the cleansing of the Augean stables—and write volumes of instructions for the dog-sitter. My van goes to the mechanic's just to make sure it will survive the two-hour trip to the airport, and I leave some \$800 poorer. I break

fingerprints and a front tooth, and the latter can't be fixed till after the specialty. I'll smile with my mouth closed.

At last I'm on my way as I relax into my seat on the plane and open the book I brought along—only to discover I've already read it.

Finally the plane touches down in Pittsburgh. Claiming my bag, I trundle outside, and when a Doubletree shuttle pulls up, I hop aboard. When I try to check in, I find I'm at the wrong Doubletree, and the nice people at the desk call for another shuttle to take me to the right hotel. The pleasant part of my mistake was that I got three hot chocolate-chip cookies while waiting.

It finally hit me. I was in Pittsburgh, in the right hotel, and all in one piece. I had made it. And all I had to worry about, beside judging, was whether the dewclaws would be my "un-dewing." That's a lot of stooping and/or bending.

The first day was given over to class dogs and bitches. Walking into the "dome," I was in awe. It had to be the world's biggest dog-show ring, and all covered in artificial turf. Beautiful trophies, amiable exhibitors, familiar faces, the assistance of super steward Ruth Anderson, and dozens of beautiful, elegant, wonderful Briards—what more could I ask?

Don't tell anyone I said this, but the best part of judging is the opportunity to play with the puppies, to interact with the adults, to look into their eyes and learn what they're thinking, to scratch behind the ears and feel them relax, to touch the crispness of the coat and discern the muscle and bone beneath. That's what makes it all worthwhile.

Conversely, the worst part of judging is when I have to send some truly lovely dogs from the ring because I only have four ribbons to bestow.

Well, that and having my picture taken.

The following day's judging was devoted to sorting out the specials for Best of Breed and all the other awards offered. And yes, my legs were letting me know what they thought of all the

stooping of the previous day. But it was a small price to pay for the privilege of going over the creme of Briardom. Not only were there dozens of handsome dogs, but they all exhibited superb temperaments. (Breeders, take a bow.) It was truly an unforgettable experience.

Time and time again, I was asked variations of the same question: *What's it like to judge the specialty? Did you have fun? Did you enjoy judging all those Briards?*

That's why I've written this column, to relate how I felt. The answer is an unqualified "Yes!" It was fun and incredibly enjoyable. I was also both honored and humbled that so many members voted to entrust me with this demanding and prestigious assignment. OK, I'll even admit to being grateful to the folks who insisted on putting my name up to judge.

When it comes to dog show memories, this experience goes right to the top of the list.

—Alice Bixler, [alicejb@att.net](mailto:alicejb@att.net)

Briard Club of America website: [briardclubofamerica.org](http://briardclubofamerica.org)

## Canaan Dogs

### From Breed Ring to Herding Pen: The CDCA Herding Instinct Tests

The Canaan Dog Club of America (CDCA) works to preserve the herding instinct of the breed and certifies dogs who demonstrate herding talent. Whenever possible, the club holds an instinct test during its annual national specialty week.

The test is usually held the day after the last conformation supported entry show for several reasons. One, it allows the exhibitors and dogs to relax and enjoy some fun after a mentally and physically strenuous week. Second, being an outdoor sport, herding can yield dirty, smelly dogs at the end of the day, and re-bathing a conformation dog in the middle of an important show week is not high on anyone's list. Finally, herding can be physically demanding, and there's always the possibility of injury to dog or exhibitor. It's



far better to heal strained muscles on the way home rather than be excused for lameness in the next day's breed ring.

Boldness and presence in the breed ring do not always transfer to the herding pen. I've seen a class bitch of reserved temperament work sheep with more enthusiasm than an outgoing breed grand champion. A dog familiar with the routine of the ring may be baffled by a flock of sheep, especially if one of them takes advantage of the dog's uncertainty and starts to signify a challenge by stamping hooves and lowering its head in an attitude of defiance. If the owner-handler is not experienced with sheep, the evaluator will most often offer advice or change out the problem animal to allow the dog the best possible chance to succeed.

The CDCA herding instinct tests allow for a maximum of 10 minutes test time per dog, but rarely is the full amount of time used. Once the dog clearly indicates herding instinct or lack thereof, the dog is stopped, praised, and taken from the test ring. In the former case, this technique leaves the dog wanting more of this "fun playtime." In the latter, it stops the futility of trying to get the dog to work the sheep and ends any frustration for both handler and dog.

There are numerous reasons why a Canaan, whether breed champion or pet dog, won't demonstrate herding instinct. These can include lack of the needed physical condition, unfavorable ambient temperature, too many distractions, hormone cycle for bitches or the presence of bitches in heat for dogs, or simply the universal excuse of "a bad hair day."

The average test pass rate is 70–80 percent, though the 2011 herding instinct test yielded an unprecedented low of 18.7 percent because of extreme heat and uncooperative goats. The following year's test with sheep was 77.8 percent, even with shrieking peacocks nearby. Owners of dogs who do not pass the instinct test are encouraged to try again on another day, whether at a

local farm with an instructor or at a CDCA- or AKC-sanctioned herding instinct test.

The herding instinct test not only allows the breed-ring Canaan Dog to expand his talents to another venue, but it also allows breeders to add another facet to their breeding program by considering the merits of herding ability in future generations. The Canaan Dog was never nor will ever be selectively bred for herding as are breeds such as the Border Collie. However, Canaans do herd, as evidenced by sanctioned tests and trials, and conformation judges should keep those herding qualities in mind when they have a Canaan in their ring.

—Denise A. Gordon, *desertstarcanaans@yahoo.com*

Canaan Dog Club of America website: [cdca.org](http://cdca.org)

## Cardigan Welsh Corgis

### "Back to the Future" Continues!

This month we bring you a second chapter from the history of the early Cardigan, as related by W. Lloyd-Thomas in 1935.

Mr. Lloyd-Thomas traced the history of the Cardigan, described as the Bronant Corgi, back to the mid-1800s and the last dogs living in the vicinity of Bronant in mid-Wales. He lamented the loss of the Welsh Hillmen and their accumulated knowledge of the prototypical Cardiganshire Corgi—information which by 1935 was already disappearing into the mists of time.

More than 75 years later, while researching Mr. Lloyd-Thomas only minimal information could be found about the man himself and the dogs he loved, with the exception of his two articles in the GAZETTE. Locally he was remembered as a staunch churchgoer, an avid golfer, and the descendant of a family that often held the post of Cardiganshire High Sheriff. He is known to have lived in Mabws Hall, an estate dating from the 1600s, but the few remaining records tell us very little

about the man and nothing of his dogs.

Perhaps this should serve as a reminder to dog lovers everywhere that those people who have spent many years (and sometimes their entire lives) gleaned and preserving information about a breed are unique, and their knowledge should be preserved. If such resources are allowed to quietly fade away, the following generations will find it much more difficult to go "back to the future."

*What the Modern Corgi Owes to Its Cardigan Ancestors (Second Part)*

By W. Lloyd-Thomas.

Founded on the corgi's inborn instinct to "heel," the method by which these dogs were brought into action against "trespassing" cattle was both simple and effective. At the first hint that a neighbor's stock was about to invade his self-apportioned territory the crofter, calling his dog, would harry forth, and take his stand usually close to his own gate and seldom less than 500 yards from the trespassers. There was no need to go closer because the corgi could be depended upon, if necessary, to work, effectively, a mile or more from its handler. From the chosen post, the cattle might be well in sight of the man, but, owing to the dog's low build and the gentle rolling nature of the land, to the corgi in most cases, at this stage, the beasts would be invisible. Accordingly, it was necessary for the master to give his dog its direction by facing it the way it was to head. This done, the crofter would commence to softly whistle, alternating over and over again, the same two notes: one high, one low. Off the corgi would canter, with his characteristic hopping gait. So long as that whistle could reach his amazingly sensitive ears, the corgi would continue to run as straight as a die in the set direction. Presently, this would bring the trespassers within his view immediately ahead. Just for a second, the dog would check and crouch as though to gather himself for together for the onslaught. [W.L.-T.]

(Excerpted from the AMERICAN KENNEL GAZETTE, November 1935. To

view the full article on the Cardigan Welsh Corgi Club of America website, please visit [cardigancorgis.com/AKCGazette.asp](http://cardigancorgis.com/AKCGazette.asp))

Columnists Jeff Welch and Cynthia Smith live on a small tree farm and wildlife refuge in rural North Carolina and are members of the Cardigan Welsh Corgi Club of America.

—Cynthia Smith and Jeff Welch, [CymbrogiCardigans@msn.com](mailto:CymbrogiCardigans@msn.com)

Cardigan Welsh Corgi Club of America website: [cardigancorgis.com](http://cardigancorgis.com)

## Collies

### A New Look at Temperament

Ask most Collie people what their dog's temperament is like, and you'll commonly hear, "Oh, he has a wonderful temperament." Pressed for an explanation, they'll say he's "sweet," or "smart," or "He loves people."

We use the word *temperament* as a broad description, but it's fraught with different interpretations. Specialists in childhood behavior and early development have sought to provide clear definitions in the field in order to evaluate and measure human temperament, and fortunately we can also apply many of these to our dogs. By understanding temperament, which reflects inherent, biological traits, we can then evaluate our dogs and determine what environmental and genetic influences can be used to encourage desired characteristics.

Temperament is the reaction to the world, the "hard wiring." Since it is inherent, we can never take it for granted or make excuses for poor temperament.

Temperament testing is a yardstick to help us evaluate individuals. Test the puppies at approximately 7 weeks, with an objective, unbiased tester who administers the test to the puppies in a consistent manner. The tester can be encouraging but should not react positively or negatively, or demonstrate a bias toward a certain outcome.

Breeders often say they know the temperament of their puppies, but separated from littermates and a new environment might provide surprising

results.

The following characteristics can present themselves in varying degrees, and all of them can be observed in a temperament test or in real-time situations: Awareness of activity level, reactivity, emotionality, and sociability gives us a better picture of temperament.

We can also look at older dogs and apply these same measures; however, it will be more difficult to assess if behavior reflects "temperament" or the result of environmental factors.

In this column I'll begin by listing the first four aspects of temperament to be assessed, and in the next column I'll include the last three.

1. *Activity level.* What is the intensity or frequency of motion? Some Collies, especially in their first three years, can be very active, while others tend to be more laid back. This is important to know for future placement of the dog.

2. *Reactivity.* When confronted with a new situation, does the dog approach or withdraw, and how long does he stay interested? If our dogs are going to be show or performance dogs, how quickly they adjust and either approach or withdraw when in a new or different situation can be important.

3. *Emotionality.* The degree to which positive or negative emotions are expressed. For example, shyness or fear as a negative emotion. We naturally want to see happy, wagging tails, but if tails are tucked to the belly or puppies are shaking, we know we must get to work on socializing that puppy to overcome his fear.

4. *Sociability.* In canines, we measure this in pack drive: Does the dog come to people and look for attention, or is he more independent-minded? Using the test, if a stranger calls the puppy, does he immediately come to the tester, hesitate, or not come at all? While typically people oriented, Collies can also range from very high pack-drive to more independent nature. A puppy with high sociability may not thrive if all family members work or he is kept in a kennel. A more independent-natured dog, on the other hand, might

do just fine.

The other characteristics are *adaptability*, *distractibility*, and *persistence*. These, along with intelligence, will be discussed in the next column.

—Marianne Sullivan, [millknock@embarqmail.com](mailto:millknock@embarqmail.com)

Collie Club of America website: [collielclubofamerica.org](http://collielclubofamerica.org)

## Entlebucher Mountain Dogs

### Welcome Home, Soldier

For eight years my Entlebachers Greta, Bronte, and Tess (and I) have worked with a therapist who specializes in profoundly traumatized and abused children. Over the years I have had a ringside seat while I watched my dogs help heal unbearably wounded spirits and bring peace, innocence, and joy back into children's lives.

A few weeks ago we got a phone call from the mom of one of our "wounded warriors." She explained that her strong, handsome Marine son came home minus his left leg, blind in one eye, and recovering from terrible burns on the rest of his face, arm, and chest. She explained that he adamantly wouldn't accept visitors and only felt safe in a quiet, darkened room. She said that if he spoke to her at all, it was to say, "Mom, why couldn't I have just died?"

Through sobs she shared her love, fears, and hope for him, and asked, "Will you please come?"

I told her we were used to working under the direction of a gifted therapist, and if Tess were to "break through" his *no visitors* rule, we would need some professional direction to be of any real assistance. She promised that if we would please just try, she would talk to his doctors and get them on board.

The next day we knocked on the door of a cute bungalow and were greeted by fresh peanut-butter cookies, flowers, and a sweet, hopeful mom. We shared cookies while we looked through the family photo albums and got to know Daniel through his mother's eyes.

Then I handed Tess her favorite tug,

and she walked with Dan's mom down the hall to his bedroom door. A soft knock, a quiet, "You have a special visitor," the door was cracked open, and Tess went in, while I stayed in the hall.

(Tess was used to working without me, as many times the children we worked with were terrified of adults, and I was after all an unknown adult.)

After 15 or 20 minutes of tense, hopeful quiet, Dan's mom went in with a handful of cookies and a glass of milk. She found the tug on the floor, Tess on the bed in Dan's arms, and both sound asleep.

Tess woke right up and wagged her tail at the sight of cookies. She lavishly licked Daniel awake amid grumblings of "Dumb, sloppy dog—yeah, yeah, you get half the cookies!"

Dan's mom enlisted help from the veteran's hospital after that, and we went to visit every day. I didn't get to meet Dan for almost three weeks, but one morning when we pulled up to the front of the house, he was sitting on the porch. Tess proudly performed introductions. Dan told us he was checking into the vet hospital for PT, fitting for his new leg, additional surgery for his burns, and talk with the "shrink"!

His mom radiated joy, while Dan explained, "Tess licked every inch of me that was hurt and then laid in my arms. She licked away my tears while I unloaded and then asked me to play. She doesn't care how ugly or screwed up I am, she treats me like I'm her best friend. Every visit she showed me, 'Welcome home, Soldier!'"

—Jan Vincent, [bvincent@xmission.com](mailto:bvincent@xmission.com)

National Entlebucher Mountain Dog website: [nemda.org](http://nemda.org)

## German Shepherd Dogs

### German Shepherd Dog Coat

The following is from the breed's AKC standard:

"The ideal dog has a double coat of medium length. The outer coat should be as dense as possible, hair straight, harsh and lying close to the body. A

slightly wavy outer coat, often of wiry texture is permissible. The head including the inner ear and foreface, and the legs and paws are covered with short hair, and the neck with longer thicker hair. The rear of the forelegs and hind legs has somewhat longer hair extending to the pastern and hock respectively. Faults of coat include soft, silky, too long outer coat, woolly, curly and open coat."

Of what importance is the correct coat of the German Shepherd Dog? Here are several reasons why the correct coat is vital:

1. To provide protection against the elements.
2. Dense coats make it difficult for fleas and ticks to penetrate to the skin.
3. Hot spots are less prevalent in correct coat.
4. The correct coat allows the GSD to work in less than optimum conditions (such as snow or freezing rain) when herding sheep.

Inheritance of the long-coat gene is a simple recessive pattern. Many people brag about their dogs being "coat free." Many spay and neuter long-coat puppies. Several other top breeders have kept their long-coated puppies and bred them to dogs who do not carry the long-coat recessive, resulting in a litter with beautiful furnishings.

Judges often overlook a dog with a long coat, when it is only a simple fault—no greater than any of the other minor faults listed in the standard. This is wrong and must be brought to the attention of all who judge our wonderful breed.

The SV, located in Augsburg, Germany, the parent organization of the German Shepherd in the world, has recently approved classes for all ages of the *Long Hair* German Shepherd Dog. This dog *must* have a dense undercoat.

It has often been noted that long-coats have a smoother disposition and appear to be mellower. In Germany, at the last Sieger show, however, many of the top protection dogs that were exhibited, on Friday, were Long Hair German Shepherds. One of the reasons

for this could be that more attention was paid to working the dog for performance titles than for conformation.

We are always looking for ways to increase entries in the AKC ring. Why not encourage the AKC and GSDCA to develop a separate class or classes (6–12 Months and 12 Months+) for the long-coated dogs with dense undercoat?

I often wonder what will happen if we continually breed coat-free German Shepherds to coat-free German Shepherds. Will we get what the old-timers used to call "seal coats"? *Have you noticed a higher incidence of skin problems when this practice is followed? This is food for thought.*

—Helen Gleason, GSDCA  
Education co-chair,  
[helengleasonus@yahoo.com](mailto:helengleasonus@yahoo.com)

German Shepherd Dog Club of America website: [gsdca.org](http://gsdca.org)

## Icelandic Sheepdogs

This article was originally written for the ISIC by Wilma Roem, Drs., of the Netherlands, and can be read in its entirety on the Icelandic Sheepdog Association of America (ISAA) website at [icelanddogs.com](http://icelanddogs.com).

The ISAA is a full participant with the ISIC partner clubs worldwide since 2008 and is the AKC parent club for the Icelandic Sheepdog.

### Breeding the Icelandic Sheepdog in 2012

Iceland is a small, isolated country. This has had big implications for the only dog breed that originates from this country—the Icelandic Sheepdog (ISD).

As a result of the isolation, the population of ISDs remained pure. Utilizing records from the start of the official registration of pedigrees for ISDs in 1967, we can identify approximately 20 foundation ISDs. According to the research of Pieter Oliehoek (1999), most of today's ISDs descended from only three of these founders.

In a relatively short breeding period, the number of ISDs worldwide has greatly *increased*. However, the genetic

variation in the breed has *decreased* alarmingly. Sadly, this situation has remained unchanged in 2012. While many breeders have improved their breeding habits, the fact of the matter is that genes now lost from the population cannot be recovered. Genetic variation is directly related to the health of the breed. The more closely related, the higher their vulnerability for the development of diseases.

The Icelandic Sheepdog International Cooperation (ISIC) has been working to ensure the future of the breed since 1997 and strives to do this together with all the ISD breed clubs in the world. Naturally, one of the main topics addressed by the ISIC is maintenance of genetic variation. This breed can only survive when decreasing genetic variation is slowed down as much as possible. For the sake of the health of the breed, all associated breed clubs are convinced that maintaining genetic variation is a top priority, as reflected in their breeding guidelines.

Several experts in canine genetics have assisted ISIC with calculations for our current population of ISDs. The result of the calculations is formulated in recommendations for breeders worldwide who want to contribute to the future health of the breed:

One stud should not sire more than eight litters or 35 puppies, whichever is less. His “grandchildren” should not exceed 70 puppies.

One dam should not have more than five litters or 25 puppies, whichever is less. Her “grandchildren” should not exceed 70 puppies.

We are happy that the ISD population is large enough today when we consider the breed as one population worldwide and exchange genes internationally. For this reason the cooperation between the AKC and FCI breed clubs in ISIC is critical, as we can only realize a large population by working together.

Finally, with the future of our breed in mind, it is undesirable to breed for one color only. Independent of the inclination one can have to prefer one

color above others, good breeding practice includes the use of breeding stock with various coat colors.

Maintaining genetic variation is necessary to reach ISIC's ultimate goal: securing a healthy future for the Icelandic Sheepdog. Won't you help us in this regard? —W.R.

—Donna R. McDermott, MPPA,  
eyjahunda@gmail.com

Icelandic Sheepdog Association of America website: [icelanddogs.com](http://icelanddogs.com)

## Norwegian Buhunds What Is It Like to Live with a Buhund?

I often get calls and e-mails from people who are interested in getting a Norwegian Buhund puppy and want to know what this breed is like to live with. I love Buhunds, and they have so many loveable traits. However, not everyone might enjoy the same things that I do, so I tell them the following.

*They are excellent family dogs.* Buhunds are excellent family pets. They get along with all family members and are real “people dogs” who enjoy any activity with the family. They are affectionate toward children and gentle with the elderly. Many Buhunds are “cuddlers” and love nothing more than to curl up with you on the couch or in your bed. But they are not kennel dogs—they need to be with people all the time.

*They are working dogs.* Buhunds have been bred to work and herd for hours at a time. This can result in very energetic dogs who need vigorous exercise (that allows them to run fast) twice a day for optimum physical and mental health. These dogs love to run with a bicycle, retrieve balls, or go for long, all-day hikes. After vigorous exercise, Buhunds are content and pleased to be lying at your feet at the end of the day.

*They are watch dogs.* Buhunds love to bark—some might say they live to bark. These are very vocal dogs who bark often, can continue barking for hours, and have a strong and intense bark that travels long distances. There is a reason for their barking; while herding in

Norway, their high-pitched bark would carry through the mountains, alerting the shepherd and other dogs to their position. Although Buhunds do not bark without cause, their idea of what is a cause differs from ours, and they can find a lot to bark about. Training them to moderate their barking is essential for every owner. Because of their barking, they are usually not suitable for living in apartments.

*They are independent dogs.* Buhunds have been bred to be independent thinkers. They are intelligent but also independent, and they can be headstrong and stubborn at times. Because Buhunds are motivated to work, training them can be enjoyable, especially if you use the right techniques. They are sensitive and do not respond well to training methods such as collar-snaps but require positive training techniques. They also get bored with too many repetitions, so it is important to keep training sessions short and varied.

*They are easy-care dogs.* Buhunds are easy to groom, although they do shed year-round. They are naturally clean and basically odorless dogs, even when wet. The coat sheds most foreign substances with ease and dries itself after a bath. Like other double-coated dogs, Buhunds blow their undercoats once or twice a year.

All in all, Norwegian Buhunds are wonderful companions for the right owners.

—Jasmine Tata, [Jtata2@yahoo.com](mailto:Jtata2@yahoo.com)  
Norwegian Buhund Club of America website: [buhund.org](http://buhund.org)

## Old English Sheepdogs Can My Dog Herd?

Statistics provide some interesting insights into what's happening in a breed. In 2011 there were 719 Old English Sheepdog registrations. Add in total registrations for 2007 to 2010, and there is a pool of about 4,600 dogs aged 1 to 5. These are the ones likely to be competing in conformation shows and various performance events.

Looking at titles awarded in 2011,



there were 93 champions and 29 grand champions, indicating that conformation is the most popular event. Turning to performance, agility and rally are the most popular, with 33 and 32 titles, respectively. Regular obedience is a distant fourth, with just 13 titles.

There was but a single AKC herding title awarded to an Old English Sheepdog in 2011, making this truly the “forgotten” performance event for the breed. This is sad, as we are talking about a breed that was developed to move and control livestock.

Perhaps you have wondered if your Old English still has these herding instincts, but are unsure how to check. If so, read on, as this column should answer your question.

If you are a typical urban or suburban owner, chances are your dog has never even seen live sheep or cattle. Your first task then is to find a venue that runs instinct tests. In this electronic era, that’s fairly easy. If you go to the [akc.org](http://akc.org) you can navigate to the herding section, and then to AKC-affiliated clubs in your state or area that include herding. Here you may be better off with a multi-breed club rather than a breed-specific club.

If you contact a club and find that it doesn’t do instinct testing, they can likely steer you to one that does. And don’t overlook other resources, such as the American Herding Breeds Association ([ahbaherding.com](http://ahbaherding.com)) or [herdingtontheweb.com](http://herdingtontheweb.com). These also list clubs and events.

Once you find a venue for instinct testing, you simply have to show up at the appointed time. No special training is required. However, some rudimentary obedience training is helpful, especially if you hope to move on to the first level in herding trials. You should have a command that will stop the dog, another for a stay, and a recall.

There is no way to know how a dog will react to livestock until he is in the arena and nose-to-nose with the animals. A dog who “herds” the kids or cat at home may simply “melt” when he goes into the arena and head for the

gate. He might also prove to be more interested in what the sheep leave behind (euphemistically, “sheep caviar”) than in the sheep themselves. Conversely, a dog who exhibits little interest outside the arena may “turn on” and show real instinct for working stock.

If your dog failed his instinct test but showed some interest, you can try again. Sometimes it takes two or three exposures before the drive kicks in.

If your dog does have the instinct, try your hand at the first two levels in the AKC herding program, Herding Tested (HT) and Pre-trial Tested (PT). These will be covered in detail in the next OES column.

*Thanks to Amy Howard, OET editor, for providing the statistics. Thanks also to Debbie Pollard of Herding4Ewe for her useful comments and review.*

—Joe Schlitt, [wylecotejs@earthlink.net](mailto:wylecotejs@earthlink.net)  
Old English Sheepdog Club of America website: [oldenglishsheepdogclubofamerica.org](http://oldenglishsheepdogclubofamerica.org)

## Pembroke Welsh Corgis

Guest columnist Leanne Capozzi has trained three Obedience Trial Champion Pembroke Welsh Corgis. In the following she shares her training tips for the most frequently failed exercise in Open.

### Drop on Recall (DOR)

I start training a dog to drop by command at a very early age, using games. I don’t incorporate it into a formal recall exercise until my dog drops quickly with the “drop” games. Later, for formal recalls I don’t ask for a DOR until he is 100-percent successful with the Novice recall.

DOR failures in the show ring can be attributed to the following:

1. The dog confuses it with the Novice recall.
2. Your command in the ring is not exactly the same as what you use in training.
3. You proof it too early or too heavily. Prior to showing in Open, make sure

that your dog clearly understands when to drop and when *not* to drop during the recall. I use different words and body language. For the Novice recall, when I leave my dog and walk to the end of the ring, I turn at look directly at my dog. My command is “Front.”

For the Drop on Recall exercise, when I get to the end of the ring, I turn and look at my feet first, and then I look at my dog and give the command “Come.” I’ve already given him two cues that he will be expected to drop: the glance at my feet, and “Come” instead of “Front.”

I use a verbal command for the recall and the drop. I feel that how fast I give the command determines the speed at which he drops. I use my dog’s name followed by the command “Down,” and I say it really fast. If you say your dog’s name, and then pause, and then say “Down,” your command was too slow, thereby risking a slow drop. If he is allowed slow drops in training, you can count on them being even slower in the show ring, or him not even dropping at all.

When I train, I sometimes ask for a Novice recall, and sometimes for a DOR. This prevents anticipation of the drop.

I do *not* proof my dog’s drop during the teaching stage. I feel that it will only make my dog distrust the exercise and make him worry about it. When my dog is 100-percent reliable on the drop, I still won’t proof it until he fails it a couple of times at trials. First, I evaluate why I think he failed it at the trial. If I can rule out my handling, then I will introduce some light proofing in training, creating proofs that encourage his confidence that he can do the drop on recall with different distractions that I set up for proofing. I *do not* proof to make him fail so I can correct him. I do easy proofs to ensure success, and I reward him for those successes. I slowly increase the proofing, but I may make the exercise easier so he will be successful.

When your dog gives you a nice DOR, be sure to smile to convey to him, “Yes, you did a good job!”

Hold that smile when you call him to front and finish! —L.C.

Thank you, Leanne!

—Lynda McKee,

*TifflynLDM@aol.com*

Pembroke Welsh Corgi Club of America website: *pembrokecorgi.org*

## Polish Lowland Sheepdogs Hospice

There are certain things I just wish I never knew about. Tops on the list right now are (1) that the veterinary teaching hospital at Michigan State University has an oncology center, and (2) that they offer in-home hospice and palliative care.

Shasta, our 5-year-old PON bitch, had always had irregular heat cycles, and she recently experienced what seemed like a second false pregnancy. Her one litter was 17 months old, and we decided to spay her for the sake of domestic tranquility of both dog and people.

The procedure was far from uneventful. Our vet said the right ovary, which should have been as large as the tip of her finger, was closer to the size of the palm of her hand. The pathology report came back with every word I had ever heard for “cancer,” and a few new ones, to boot.

Hysterical person that I am, I had Shasta dead and buried on the spot and called her co-breeders, puppy owners, and all kinds of dog friends.

A week later, with calmer heads prevailing, we found ourselves at MSU waiting for a consultation with an oncology specialist. While there, we were approached by a volunteer who gave us a flyer titled “Compassionate Care for End-of-Life Decisions.”

Like a lot of good ideas, this hospice program was born out of personal experiences, in this case those of the program’s veterinarian-director following the death of her own dog. At that time, she found that many of the friends she had expected to be sympathetic to her situation just didn’t understand what she was going through.

As a result, through this program in-home palliative care is now available for both pets and their families as they deal with a range of canine medical issues that go well beyond cancer and its treatment and side effects. The vet and licensed tech team have clients with degenerative conditions like arthritis, chronic kidney problems, cognitive dysfunction, ulcers and their hygiene consequences, and normal old-age changes. They travel all over the state and also offer 24-hour phone consultation. Completing the concept of the service is a free-of-charge companion animal Loss Support Group, which meets twice a month in East Lansing.

Since the initial consultation visit is a long one, I had an opportunity to talk to a number of owners and their pets while in the waiting room. One elderly woman, there with her ancient and obviously well-loved dog awaiting his chemo treatment, told me how, like the founding vet, people were chastising her with “It’s only a dog—get over it.” What a comfort for her to be with people who understand!

The web address for the program is *cvm.msu.edu/hospice*, and the phone number is 517-719-6200.

Shasta’s was the typical good news/bad news prognosis. Approximately half of malignant ovarian cancers will metastasize. The chest X-ray and abdominal ultrasound were negative for now. We go back for a recheck in three months.

—Louise Cohen, *cachetpons@comcast.net*

The American Polish Lowland Sheepdog Club website: *aponc.org*

## Pyrenean Shepherds To Cord or Not To Cord

The question of coat care has gotten a lot of attention in the past several months on some of the Pyrenean Shepherd online discussion groups. Because the breed’s coat variations are surprising to the casual observer—some people are amazed when I tell them that my smooth-faced, blue merle boy is the same breed as his more

commonly seen rough-faced housemate—it’s understandable that the topic keeps coming up.

While there is little choice about what to do with a smooth-faced dog’s shorter coat, the rough-faced individuals can have longer coats that, left to their own devices, are capable of cording similarly to a Puli or Komondor’s coat. Unlike those breeds, however, the Pyrenean Shepherd’s cording occurs mostly on the rear half of the dog’s body, with additional cords on the front legs.

While corded dogs are fairly common in France, the breed’s country of origin, not many have been shown in the breed ring in this country since full AKC recognition in 2009. Typically, rough-faced agility dogs are not corded, either, so most people have not had an opportunity to see a corded Pyr Shep.

Some devotees among the fancy prefer the corded coat as a matter of tradition, just as many continue to dock tails and crop ears in the style of the breed’s lengthy past as mountain sheepdogs. However, there is no preference in the breed standard for corded coats, just as there is none for altered or natural tails (some Pyr Sheps are born with only stubs as tails) and ears.

Cording devotees say that if a dog’s coat will cord, it should be encouraged to do so, while other fanciers either don’t like the look of cords or have concerns about coat cleanliness or the length of time it can take for cords to dry after bathing, a swim, or a walk in the rain. The latter simply brush or comb out their rough-faced dogs’ coats before mats can form.

The management of cords is fairly simple, according to aficionados who use the method. As mats begin to form in the rough-faced puppy’s changing coat, they are separated into smaller clumps of fur from the skin outward, so that they form cords rather than thick mats. That process continues as the pup grows and sheds. The cords are washed as a sweater would be, with soapy water squeezed through them, and they are rinsed in the same way.

No matter how the people who groom them decide to handle coat care for their rough-faced dogs, the rustic little fellows are supposed to be minimally groomed for the show ring (some exhibitors do not bathe their dogs, in order to preserve proper coat texture), and they are to be trimmed only to neaten the feet. In fact, the standard states in bold letters that no ribbon shall be awarded to any dog whose coat has been scissored, except on the feet.

—Kathleen Monje,

*cognitivedog@epud.net*

Pyrenean Shepherd Club of America  
website: [pyrshepclub.com/index.html](http://pyrshepclub.com/index.html)

## Swedish Vallhunds Use of Frozen Semen in Breeding

I recently bred a litter using frozen semen, and following is based on my personal experiences and research. (Remember to of course consult your own veterinarian for further information; this is not veterinary advice.)

The use of frozen semen can open up a whole range of possibilities for the dog breeder, as it allows you to use dogs who are deceased, neutered, or geographically inaccessible.

When considering breeding a litter with frozen semen, in addition to the usual considerations, you must also take into account the quality of the semen. The stud owner should be able to supply you with a copy of the semen evaluation done at the time of collection. The general rule with frozen semen is that the

younger the dog is when collected, the better the quality.

If you do not own the stud, you must arrange to purchase the semen and arrange for shipping when you are ready to use it. Contracts, other paperwork, and logistics are best done ahead of time, so that when the time comes you just need to make one phone call to have the semen shipped.

Per the advice of my reproductive vet, I started progesterone-testing my bitch five to six days after the first day of her heat (the day that blood is visible). I learned that you cannot predict ovulation by a bitch's behavior, nor can you predict it in terms of what day she ovulated during previous heats; the same bitch can have markedly different ovulation days from heat to heat.

Given the time-sensitive nature of breeding using frozen semen, if you want puppies, you should test!

I tested every other day until the progesterone level hit 5 ng/mL—indicating that ovulation had occurred. The lifespan of frozen semen is very limited once it is unfrozen (a matter of hours), so the timing of the insemination must be very precise. Normally the insemination is performed about 72 hours after the progesterone hits 5 ng/mL, to allow the eggs to fully ripen.

Statistically, the best chance of success with a frozen-semen breeding is through surgical artificial insemination (AI). A veterinarian with good surgical technique, using appropriate anesthetic technique and monitoring, will minimize surgical risk.

My bitch reached 5 ng/mL on a Saturday, and the insemination was performed the following Tuesday morning. The entire procedure was very quick—the induction of anesthesia and surgical prep took longer than the surgery itself. The semen was thawed and evaluated, a very small incision was made in my bitch's abdomen (two inches or so), and the veterinarian inspected the uterus and ovaries for any abnormalities (uterine cysts can cause problems and can be broken down manually by the vet during a surgical AI) then injected the thawed semen into each horn of the uterus. The incision was closed, and my girl was allowed to wake up.

We arrived at the hospital at 9 A.M., had a progesterone test drawn to make sure her levels were still good, went into surgery around 10:30 A.M., and were in the car on our way home before noon. My bitch was on antibiotics for 14 days after the insemination, since this has practice been shown to somewhat increase successful implantation rates.

Dogs generally whelp on the 63rd day after ovulation, plus or minus a day. On Day 64, we welcomed five healthy puppies, which is within the normal litter-size range for Vallhunds.

Using frozen semen can be an expensive hassle, but in my experience, it can also be very rewarding!

—Amanda Lowery,

*amanda@alkemi.org*

Swedish Vallhund Club of America  
website: [swedishvallhund.com](http://swedishvallhund.com)



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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 Rosen Center Hotel, Orlando, FL, on Friday December 14, 2012, immediately following the 9:00 a.m.-10:30 a.m. Delegates Forum.

### Delegates Credentials

**Dian Albright**, Tucson, AZ, Tucson Kennel Club

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**Theodore C. Hollander, Jr.**, Sherman, CT, Eastern Dog Club

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**Barry A. Hoovis**, Fallsburg, NY, Monticello New York Kennel Club

**Fred T. Kampo**, Lane-Oshkosh, WI, Labrador Retriever Club

**Linda King**, Earlysville, VA, Charlottesville-Albermarle Kennel Club

**Robert Lachman**, Norwalk, CT, Norfolk Terrier Club

**Virginia Rowland**, Templeton, MA, Wachusett Kennel Club

### Notice

As a result of a Trial Board determination the following individual stands 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:

William Hahn (Franklinville, NC)

### Notice

Mr. Dewayne Padgett (Orangeburg, SC) Action was taken by the Millwood Farm Coon Club for conduct during its June 29, 2012, event. Mr. Padgett was charged with physical altercation in connection with an event. The Staff Event Committee reviewed the committee's report and set the penalty at a one year event suspension and a \$1000 fine, effective June 30, 2012. (Labrador Retriever and Treeing Walker Coonhound)

### Notice

Ms. Nannette Walker (San Antonio, TX) Action was taken by the Heart of the Plains Kennel Club for conduct at its September 30, 2012, event. Ms. Walker was charged with refusal or throwing down a ribbon. The Staff Event Committee reviewed the committee's report and set the penalty at a one month event suspension and a \$500 fine, effective November 1, 2012. (Pomeranian)

### Notice

The AKC's Management Disciplinary Committee has suspended Ms. Merlie Perks (Magnolia, TX) from all AKC privileges for six months and imposed a \$500 fine, effective October 22, 2012, for refusal to make her dogs and records available for inspection when requested. (Havanese)

### Notice

The AKC's Management Disciplinary Committee has suspended Ms. Nancy Champagne (Wilton, ME) from all AKC privileges for five years and imposed a \$1000 fine, effective November 13, 2012, for refusal to make her dogs and records available for inspection when requested. (Multiple Breeds)

### Notice

The AKC's Management Disciplinary Committee has suspended Ms. Amy Hall (Munford, TN) from AKC registration privileges for one year and imposed a \$1000 fine, effective November 13, 2012, for submitting a false complaint concerning the certification of a litter registration application. (Yorkshire Terrier and Bulldog)

### Notice

The AKC's Management Disciplinary Committee has suspended Ms. Suezanne Woods (Meridian, MS) from AKC registration privileges for one year and imposed a \$1000 fine, effective November 13, 2012, for submission of two litter registration applications containing a false certification as to the signature of the sire owner. (Dachshund and Rottweiler)





## Notice

The AKC's Management Disciplinary Committee has suspended Ms. Erin Hines (Banning, CA) from AKC registration privileges for three months and imposed a \$500 fine, effective October 17, 2012, for signing three registration certificates of transfer, and ten dog registration applications that have been submitted to the AKC; on behalf of another without filing a properly completed Power of Attorney form. (Multiple Breeds)

## Notice

The AKC's Management Disciplinary Committee has suspended the following individuals from all AKC privileges for ten years and imposed a \$2000 fine, for conduct prejudicial to purebred dogs, purebred dog events, or to the best interests of the American Kennel Club based on their violation of the AKC's Judicial or Administrative Determination of Inappropriate Treatment Policy:

Effective November 13, 2012

Ms. Allyson Williams (Brodhead, WI)  
Great Dane and Brussels Griffon  
Mr. Donovan Williams (Brodhead, WI)  
Brussels Griffon  
Mr. Ronald Williams (Wildwood, NJ)

## PROPOSED KOMONDOR STANDARD FOR COMMENT:

In accordance with the Guidelines for Breed Standard Revisions this is being published to receive any comments prior to the balloting of the club membership. Any comments may be forwarded directly to:

Mari-Beth O'Neill  
AVP Sport Services  
mbo@akc.org

## GENERAL APPEARANCE

The Komondor is characterized by imposing strength, dignity, courageous demeanor, and pleasing conformation. He is a large, muscular dog with plenty of bone and substance, covered with an unusual, heavy coat of white cords. The working Komondor lives during the greater part of the year in the open, and his coat serves to help him blend in with his flock and to protect him from

extremes of weather and beasts of prey. *Nature and Characteristics:* The Komondor is a flock guardian, not a herder.

Originally developed in Hungary to guard large herds of animals on the open plains, the Komondor was charged with protecting the herd by himself, with no assistance and no commands from his master. The mature, experienced dog tends to stay close to his charges, whether a flock or family; he is unlikely to be drawn away from them in chase, and typically doesn't wander far. Though very sensitive to the desires of his master, heavy-handed training will produce a stubborn, unhappy Komondor. While reserved with strangers, the Komondor is demonstrative with those he loves, selflessly devoted to his family and his charges, and will defend them against any attack. The combination of this devotion to all things dear to him and the desire to take responsibility for them produces an excellent guardian of herds or home, vigilant, courageous, and very faithful.

## SIZE, PROPORTION, SUBSTANCE

Dogs 27½ inches and up at the withers; bitches 25½ inches and up at the withers. Dogs are approximately 100 pounds and up, bitches, approximately 80 pounds and up at maturity, with plenty of bone and substance. While large size is important, type, character, symmetry, movement and ruggedness are of the greatest importance and are on no account to be sacrificed for size alone. The body is slightly longer than the height at the withers. Height below the minimum is a fault.

## HEAD

The head is large. The length of the head from occiput to tip of nose is approximately 2/5 the height of the dog at the withers. The skin around the eyes and on the muzzle is dark.

*Eyes:* Medium-sized and almond-shaped, not too deeply set. The iris of the eye is dark brown. Edges of the eyelids are gray or black. Light eyes are a fault. Blue eyes are a disqualification. *Ears:* In shape the ear is an elongated triangle with a slightly rounded tip. Medium-set and hanging and long enough to reach to the inner corner of the eye on the opposite side of the head. Erect ears or ears that move toward an erect position are a fault. *Skull:* The skull is broad with

well-developed arches over the eyes. The occiput is fairly well-developed and the stop is moderate. *Muzzle:* The muzzle is wide, coarse, and truncated. Measured from inner corner of the eye to tip of nose the muzzle is 2/5 of the total length of the head. The top of the muzzle is straight and is parallel to the top of the skull. Underjaw is well-developed and broad. Lips are tight and are black in color. Ideally gums and palate are dark or black. *Nose:* Nose is wide and the front of the nose forms a right angle with the top of the muzzle. The nostrils are wide. The nose is black. A dark gray or dark brown nose is not desirable but is acceptable. A flesh-colored nose is a disqualification.

*Bite:* Bite is scissors; a level bite is acceptable. A distinctly undershot or overshot bite is a fault. Dropped lower incisors, in an otherwise normal bite, are not indicative of a skeletal malocclusion and should be considered as only a minor deviation. Full dentition preferred.

## NECK

Muscular, of medium length, moderately arched, with no dewlap. The head erect.

## TOPLINE

The back is level and strong.

## BODY

Characterized by a powerful, deep chest, which is muscular and proportionately wide. The breast is broad and well-muscled. The belly is somewhat drawn up at the rear. The rump is wide, muscular, and slopes slightly towards the root of the tail. Softness or lack of good muscle tone is a fault.

## TAIL

A continuation of the rump line, hanging, and long enough to reach the hocks. Slightly curved upwards and/or to one side at its end. Even when the dog is moving or excited, the greater part of the tail is raised no higher than the level of the back. A short or curly tail is a fault.

## FOREQUARTERS

Shoulders are well laid back. Forelegs straight, well-boned, and muscular. Viewed from any side, the legs are like vertical columns. The upper arms are carried close to the body, without loose elbows.

## FEET

Strong, rather large, and with close, well-arched toes. Pads are hard, elastic, and black or gray. Ideally, nails are black or gray, although light nails are acceptable.

## HINDQUARTERS

The steely, strong bone structure is covered with highly-developed muscles. The legs are straight as viewed from the rear. Stifles are well-bent. Rear dewclaws must be removed.

## COAT

Characteristic of the breed is the dense, protective coat. The puppy coat is relatively soft, but it shows a tendency to fall into cord-like curls. The young adult coat, or intermediate coat, consists of very short cords next to the skin which may be obscured by the sometimes lumpy looking fluff on the outer ends of the cords. The mature coat consists of a dense, soft, woolly undercoat much like the puppy coat, and a coarser outer coat that is wavy or curly. The coarser hairs of the outer coat trap the softer undercoat, forming permanent, strong cords that are felt-like to the touch. A grown dog is entirely covered with a heavy coat of these tassel-like cords, which form naturally. It must be remembered that the length of the Komondor's coat is a function of age, and a younger dog must never be penalized for having a shorter coat. Straight or silky coat is a fault. Failure of the coat to cord by two years of age is a disqualification. Short, smooth coat on both head and legs is a disqualification.

## COLOR

Color of the coat is white, but not always the pure white of a brushed coat. A small amount of cream or buff shading is sometimes seen in puppies, but fades with maturity. In the ideal specimen the skin is gray. Pink skin is not desirable but is acceptable. Color other than white, with the exception of small amounts of cream or buff in puppies, is a disqualification.

## GAIT

Light, leisurely and balanced. The Komondor takes long strides, is very agile and light on his feet. The head is carried slightly forward when the dog trots.

*The foregoing is a description of the ideal*

*Komondor. Any deviation should be penalized in direct proportion to the extent of that deviation. Extreme deviation in any part should be penalized to the extent that the dog is effectively eliminated from competition.*

## DISQUALIFICATIONS

*Blue eyes.*

*Flesh-colored nose.*

*Failure of the coat to cord by two years of age.*

*Short, smooth coat on both head and legs.*

*Color other than white, with the exception of small amounts of cream or buff in puppies.*

## 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](mailto:handlers@akc.org)

## NEW REGISTERED HANDLER APPLICANTS

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

**Ms. Dana A. Bryson-Benn**  
7067 Russell Cave Road  
Georgetown, KY 40324

## CONFORMATION 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](mailto: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

**Ms. S. Marie (Miki) Cooney (15638) MA**

(508) 248-7409  
[miki@kreedphoto.com](mailto:miki@kreedphoto.com)  
Irish Terriers, Lhasa Apsos

**Mr. Vern L. Hoppman (95641) WI**  
(920) 921-5507

[cookiebubbles@sbcglobal.net](mailto:cookiebubbles@sbcglobal.net)  
Bulldogs

**Ms. Dana Lodge (95549) TX**  
(817) 504-8120

[dlodge@airmail.net](mailto:dlodge@airmail.net)  
English Springer Spaniels, JS-Limited

**Ms. Ruth Sampson (95555) CA**  
(650) 572-2575

[silveroakeskies@yahoo.com](mailto:silveroakeskies@yahoo.com)  
American Eskimo Dogs

**Mrs. Cathie A. Turner (95598) CA**  
(818) 837-7712

[cathieturner@me.com](mailto:cathieturner@me.com)  
Golden Retrievers

**Ms. Judith A. White (95513) OH**  
(330) 854-0354  
jubillhill@sssnet.com  
West Highland White Terriers

#### APPROVED BREED JUDGES

**Mrs. Eva E. Berg (5646) CA**  
(925) 376-0136  
eeberg@fire-eng.net  
American English Coonhounds,  
Beagles, Black and Tan Coonhounds,  
Bluetick Coonhounds, Ibizan Hounds,  
Otterhounds, Plotts, Redbone  
Coonhounds, Treeing Walker  
Coonhounds

**Mr. Kenneth E. Berg (6162) CA**  
(925) 376-0136  
keberg@fire-eng.net  
Border Terriers, Sealyham Terriers,  
Skye Terriers  
9@judn:Mr. David Bolus (35586) TN  
(423) 344-6125  
dabolus@aol.com  
Afghan Hounds, American  
Foxhounds, Black and Tan  
Coonhounds, Bluetick Coonhounds,  
Borzis, English Foxhounds, Harriers,  
Irish Wolfhounds, Norwegian  
Elkhounds, Otterhounds, Petits Bassets  
Griffons Vendeens, Redbone  
Coonhounds, Salukis, Scottish  
Deerhounds, Whippets

**Mrs. Janie M. Bousek (7252) WI**  
(715) 799-4360  
wbousek@frontiernet.net  
Affenpinschers, Chinese Cresteds,  
English Toy Spaniels, Havanese, Italian  
Greyhounds, Japanese Chin, Poodles

**Mr. Clay Coady (17439) AZ**  
(480) 390-6870  
claycoady@cox.net  
Balance of Sporting Group (Brittanys,  
Pointers, German Wirehaired Pointers,  
Chesapeake Bay Retrievers, Curly-  
Coated Retrievers, Flat Coated  
Retrievers, Nova Scotia Duck Tolling  
Retrievers, English Setters, Gordon  
Setters, Irish Red and White Setters,  
American Water Spaniels, Boykin  
Spaniels, Clumber Spaniels, English  
Cocker Spaniels, Field Spaniels, Irish  
Water Spaniels, Sussex Spaniels, Welsh  
Springer Spaniels, Spinoni Italiani,  
Vizslas, Wirehaired Pointing Griffons),  
Basenjis, Basset Hounds,  
Bloodhounds, Greyhounds,  
Norwegian Elkhounds, Petits Bassets  
Griffons Vendeens, Rhodesian  
Ridgebacks, Salukis

**Mrs. Nancy Cowley (7131) CT**  
(860) 928-2626  
nancycowley@charter.net  
Cavalier King Charles Spaniels  
**Dr. Joyce Dandridge (62237) DC**  
(202) 726-91550  
justuschows@verizon.net  
Finnish Spitz, Schipperkes, Tibetan  
Spaniels

**Mrs. Nena Dee (22682) VA**  
(703) 777-6559  
ndeedogs@gmail.com  
Brittanys, Pointers, German  
Shorthaired Pointers, Gordon Setters,  
Irish Red and White Setters, Irish  
Water Spaniels, Sussex Spaniels

**Mr. James A. Fehring (90519) OK**  
(918) 366-1096  
jimfehring@olp.net  
German Shorthaired Pointers, Golden  
Retrievers, Irish Setters, Clumber  
Spaniels

**Mr. Alfred J. Ferruggiaro (7410) MD**  
(301) 421-1930  
alferrug@gmail.com  
Finnish Spitz, Keeshonden, Tibetan  
Spaniels, Tibetan Terriers,  
Xoloitzcuintli

**Mr. Peter A. Gaeta (90490) NC**  
(917) 209-1937  
pgaeta88@yahoo.com  
German Shorthaired Pointers, Golden  
Retrievers, Clumber Spaniels, Cocker  
Spaniels, English Cocker Spaniels,  
Sussex Spaniels, Welsh Springer  
Spaniels, Pharaoh Hounds, Rhodesian  
Ridgebacks, Whippets, Bedlington  
Terriers, Miniature Pinschers, Pugs,  
Dalmatians, Shiba Inu

**Mr. Jamie Lee Hubbard (80432) IN**  
(812) 332-5923  
ozjamiehubbard@gmail.com  
Balance of Sporting Group (Brittanys,  
German Shorthaired Pointers,  
German Wirehaired Pointers,  
Chesapeake Bay Retrievers, Curly-  
Coated Retrievers, Flat-Coated  
Retrievers, Golden Retrievers,  
Labrador Retrievers, Irish Red and  
White Setters, American Water  
Spaniels, Boykin Spaniels, English  
Cocker Spaniels, English Springer  
Spaniels, Field Spaniels, Irish Water  
Spaniels, Sussex Spaniels, Welsh  
Springer Spaniels, Spinone Italiani,  
Vizslas, Wirehaired Pointing Griffons),  
Basenjis, Beagles, Borzois, Rhodesian  
Ridgebacks, Salukis, Scottish  
Deerhounds, Whippets, Australian

Cattle Dogs, Border Collies  
**Dr. Steve Keating (6065) TX**  
(214) 946-1040  
suke19@airmail.net  
Australian Cattle Dogs, Belgian  
Malinois, Belgian Sheepdogs, Belgian  
Tervuren, Collies  
**Mr. Kenneth M. McDermott (1396) NY**  
(845) 564-0132  
terreign1@verizon.net  
Basenjis, Beagles, Borzois,  
Greyhounds, Irish Wolfhounds,  
Otterhounds, Petits Bassets Griffons  
Vendeens, Giant Schnauzers, Siberian  
Huskies, Standard Schnauzers, Bichons  
Frises, Bulldogs, Schipperkes, Shiba  
Inu, Tibetan Spaniels, Tibetan Terriers  
**Mr. Thomas J. Nuss (93619) NJ**  
(856) 467-1814  
nusstj@comcast.net  
French Bulldogs

**Ms. Louise Palarik (6054) IL**  
(847) 487-5677  
colliejudge@juno.com  
Balance of Herding Group  
(Entlebucher Mountain Dogs, Finnish  
Lapphounds, Icelandic Sheepdogs,  
Norwegian Buhunds, Pyrenean  
Shepherds, Swedish Vallhunds),  
Whippets

**Mrs. Jacqueline M. Rayner (19275) NJ**  
(609) 587-2586  
jaken5995@aol.com  
Black Russian Terriers, Cane Corsos,  
Dogues de Bordeaux, Great Pyrenees,  
Greater Swiss Mountain Dogs,  
Komondorok, Kuvaszok, Leonbergers

**Mrs. Dana B. Read (16874) FL**  
(352) 589-1078  
otakalhasas@aol.com  
American Eskimo Dogs, Finnish Spitz,  
Norwegian Lundehunds, Schipperkes

#### JUNIOR SHOWMANSHIP JUDGES

**Mr. Timothy R. Childers (95223) IL**  
(217) 546-6193  
timothy.childers@comcast.net  
JS

**Mr. Ronald P. Steen (27763) MO**  
(573) 874-0928  
ronpsteen@yahoo.com  
JS-Limited

#### PERMIT ASSIGNMENTS COMPLETED

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

## NEW BREED JUDGES

### Dr. Frederic B. Askin (93643) MD

(410) 435-7804  
faskin@jhmi.edu  
West Highland White Terriers

### Mrs. Barbara Steinbacher Dalane (93679) NJ

(973) 600-0333  
bdalane@embarqmail.com  
Great Danes, Border Terriers

### Ms. Karen Mounts (78204) TX

(972) 524-6522  
karen@leilandobermans.com  
Irish Wolfhounds, Doberman Pinschers, German Pinschers

### Mrs. JoAnn B. Pape (93921) CA

(707) 528-9446  
jbrussopape@aol.com  
Cardigan Welsh Corgis

### Mr. Jeffrey Silverman Presley (90010) NY

(773) 263-7225  
jeffreypresley@aol.com  
Collies

### Mrs. Vonnice Russell (91876) CA

(209) 667-8927  
hyspire@aol.com  
Labrador Retrievers

### Mr. Jeffrey P. Ryman (93219) WA

(360) 568-5525  
rotor8@aol.com  
Bulldogs

### Mr. Chester Spraski Jr. (65172) CT

(860) 889-6227  
cspraski@snet.net  
Boxers

### Ms. Christine Tye (93657) CA

(707) 695-6447  
christinetie@vom.com  
Labrador Retrievers

## APPROVED BREED JUDGES

### Mrs. Carole A. Beattie (5912) FL

(941) 780-9666  
sunspryte@mindspring.com  
Chow Chows

### Mr. Bo N. Bengtson (4166) CA

(805) 646-3151  
bobengtson@impulse.net  
Golden Retrievers, Basenjis, Dachshunds, Ibizan Hounds, Pharaoh Hounds, Rhodesian Ridgebacks

### Mr. Thomas W. Coen (18507) MA

(413) 528-6933  
macdega1@aol.com  
Balance of Hearing Group (Beaucerons, Canaan Dogs, Entlebucher Mountain Dogs, Finnish Lapphunds, Icelandic Sheepdogs,

Norwegian Buhunds, Polish Lowland Sheepdogs, Pulik, Pyrenean Shepherds, Swedish Vallhunds)

### Mr. Troy Clifford Dargin (15445) MO

(402) 415-5651  
troydargin@yahoo.com  
Balance of Toy Group (Affenpinschers, Brussels Griffons, English Toy Spaniels, Italian Greyhounds, Japanese Chin, Maltese, Manchester Terriers, Silky Terriers, Toy Fox Terriers)

### Ms. Denise Dean (7044) AZ

(928) 635-2931  
dean7044@gmail.com  
Great Danes

### Mrs. Terry M. DePietro (4708) NJ

(732) 462-6816  
jsunfarmskennel@gmail.com  
Giant Schnauzers

### Ms. Kathleen J. Ferris (47953) PA

(215) 680-1012  
kajalene@verizon.net  
Balance of Terrier Group (Cesky Terriers, Dandie Dinmont Terriers, Smooth Fox Terriers, Glen of Imaal Terriers, Lakeland Terriers, Manchester Terriers, Parson Russell Terriers, Russell Terriers, Skye Terriers)

### Ms. Celeste M. Gonzalez (7249) NC

(336) 474-1646  
jollytimehounds@yahoo.com  
Balance of Hound Group (Plotts, Portuguese Podengo Pequeno)

### Mr. Robert E. Hall (6377) LA

(504) 458-7827  
roberthall65@aol.com  
Balance of Toy Group (Italian Greyhounds, Miniature Pinschers, Pekingese)

### Mr. Homer Russell Hastings III (50295) PA

(814) 628-2707  
hrh3judge@verizon.net  
Borzoi, Dachshunds

### Mr. Steve Hayden (6674) IL

(217) 725-3647  
hybrk1@comcast.net  
Cairn Terriers, Smooth Fox Terriers, Norwich Terriers

### Ms. Nancy G. Johnson (44816) MA

(508) 291-0679  
manarjdobes@gmail.com  
Bullmastiffs, Great Danes, Siberian Huskies, Pugs

### Dr. Andrew A. Kramer (24604) VA

(703) 779-2299  
mercator@springmail.com  
Airedale Terriers, Bedlington Terriers, Border Terriers, Wire Fox Terriers, Lakelands Terriers, Parson Russell Terriers

### Mrs. Rosalind Kramer (37191) VA

(703) 779-2299  
rlkramer1@gmail.com  
Balance of Terrier Group (Bull Terriers, Cesky Terriers, Dandie Dinmont Terriers, Glen of Imaal Terriers, Miniature Bull Terriers, Russell Terriers, Skye Terriers, Staffordshire Bull Terriers) Affenpinschers, Japanese Chin, Pekingese, Pugs, Shih Tzu, Silky Terriers, Yorkshire Terriers

### Miss Joan E. Luna (6515) TX

(281) 239-0905  
joanluna@hotmail.com  
Australian Cattle Dogs, Border Collies, Collies, German Shepherd Dogs, Pembroke Welsh Corgis, Shetland Sheepdogs

### Ms. Audrey Lyan (5788) GA

(678) 432-4932  
winterway@bellsouth.net  
Cavalier King Charles Spaniels

### Mr. Sidney L. Marx (1470) CO

(719) 495-6625  
sidlegion1@msn.com  
Balance of Hound Group (American English Coonhounds, American Foxhounds, Bloodhounds, Bluetick Coonhounds, English Foxhounds, Harriers, Norwegian Elkhounds, Plotts, Portuguese Podengo Pequeno, Redbone Coonhounds, Treeing Walker Coonhounds)

### Mr. Charley McMaster (66329) OH

(937) 947-2059  
clcmaster75@hotmail.com  
German Shorthaired Pointers, Golden Retrievers, Labrador Retrievers

### Mrs. Janet Narushka (38766) FL

(386) 672-8410  
shenandoahjs@bellsouth.net  
Labrador Retrievers

### Ms. Marilyn M. O'Cuilinn (7019) TX

(940) 328-4474  
marilyn@skybeammmail.com  
Bearded Collies, Cardigan Welsh Corgis, Shetland Sheepdogs



**Mr. Steve Reale (66434) NY**  
(585) 738-1837  
limahl01@aol.com  
Whippets

**Ms. Beth Riley (59562) TX**  
(832) 443-8774  
briarwild@comcast.net  
Akitas, Siberian Huskies

**Mr. Robert L. Robinson (6039) AZ**  
(602) 253-6260  
brobinson4@cox.net  
Basenjis, Black and Tan Coonhounds,  
Borzis, Greyhounds, Scottish  
Deerhounds

**Mr. Fredrick R. Stephens (2156) OR**  
(503) 632-6075  
fncstephen@bctonline.com  
Chinese Cresteds, Miniature  
Pinschers, Papillons, Pomeranians,  
Silky Terriers, Yorkshire Terriers

**Ms. Deborah Thornton (18837) VA**  
(434) 286-9504  
cypressbaydlr@gmail.com  
Basenjis, Bluetick Coonhounds,  
English Foxhounds, Plotts

#### ADJUNCT BREED JUDGE

**Mr. Ronald H. Menaker (6380) FL**  
(561) 910-1361  
rmenrmen@aol.com  
Xoloitzcuintli

**Mr. Ronald Pock (2621) NJ**  
(609) 332-6720  
rpconsolidated@aol.com  
Cane Corsos, Leonbergers

**Mrs. Lisa Warren (6013) PA**  
(610) 285-6425  
lwdox@ptd.net  
Cane Corsos

#### JUNIOR SHOWMANSHIP JUDGES

**Mrs. Gael Lewis Damron (91880) OH**  
(740) 632-7140  
corcragael@aol.com

**Mr. Robert Damron (91878) OH**  
(740) 632-9023  
corcragael@aol.com

#### RESIGNED CONFORMATION JUDGES

Mr. Donald M. Booxbaum  
Ms. Treasure Hayer-Wylie  
Dr. Lee Anthony Reasin

#### EMERITUS CONFORMATION JUDGE

Mr. J. Donald Jones

#### DECEASED CONFORMATION JUDGES

Mr. Byron W. Elder  
Mr. Mark S. Milligan  
Ms. Jane Roppolo

#### 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.

**Anita Eisthen 92984 (OH)**  
513-235-9399  
amangold0@gmail.com  
Rally - All

**Carla Ogert 95493 (IL)**  
630-844-0695  
Kellysridgefarms@sbcglobal.net  
Tracking Dog

#### 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**.

**Ms. Ronnie Bizer 17778(IL)**  
815-899-4335  
Kanosak@hughes.net  
Rally - All

**Kathleen Cook 37193 (OH)**  
513-724-2569  
Kath@obeydog.com  
Obedience - Utility

**Charlene Dunn 46316 (TX)**  
817-846-5222  
Crdslabs@yahoo.com  
Variable Surface Tracking

**James Hallett 64037 (WA)**  
509-458-0565  
JimHallett@msn.com  
Tracking Dog Excellent

**Ronald Horn 65755 (CO)**  
303-797-8642  
vnnewf@gmail.com  
Rally - All

**Rebecca Johnson 39791 (MN)**  
763-786-3108  
johnsonbecky@comcast.net  
Tracking Dog Excellent

**Loretta Lazzara 90526 (IL)**  
630-762-1772  
driftwoodsheltys@aol.com  
Obedience - Novice

**Sandra McMillan 29584 (IL)**  
217-741-3166  
dutchhollowlabs@sbcglobal.net  
Tracking Dog Excellent

**Charlotte Mielziner 43992 (MO)**  
636-441-8399  
sidebysideK9@yahoo.com  
Rally - All

**Barbara Wedekind-Selton 90892 (MN)**  
952-893-1493  
Baw4305@aol.com  
Rally - All

**Carla Wolter 91476 (IL)**  
815-751-3258  
Ctterr9@aol.com  
Tracking Dog

#### 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:  
HEAVEN SENT'S - Chinese Crested - Traci L. Ingle & Stan M. Ingle  
BLUANARCHIA - Neapolitan Mastiffs - Tabitha L. Ames  
CARA-MIA - Maltese - Judy M. Pondo  
STERLINGHALL - Labrador Retrievers - Penny L. Higginbottom  
DIG'N - Lagotto Romagnolo - Robin L. Moorehouse  
SORELLA - Cavalier King Charles Spaniels - Donna M. Savage & Susan Savage Green  
KELL'S - Cavalier King Charles Spaniels - Michelle L. Alameda-Wilkinson  
YUKI OOKAMI - Siberian Huskies & Schipperkes - Amanda A. Matthew  
TIERAH - Vizslas - Jill L. Brennan  
HAV DEGRACE - Havanese - Deborah S. Heydt & Edward E. Heydt  
BRICRIU - Yorkshire Terriers - Jennifer White  
SHEROC - Poodles - Sheryl D. Pyle  
TROPICALS - English Springer Spaniels - Susan R. Schrank & Edward L. Schrank  
VKVARIAN - German Shepherd Dogs & Labrador Retrievers - Patricia K. Varian  
MOONRIVER - Great Danes - T. Lynn Adams  
ZHEN'S - Chinese Crested - Carol L. Clouse

#### Registered Name Prefixes Granted

The following applications for a breed-specific Registered Name Prefix have been granted:  
COUNTRY-SIDE - Golden Retrievers & Labrador Retrievers - Bernadette M. Petersen  
ANAMACARA - Irish Setters - Tamara D. Jackson

NATELSONG – Chihuahuas – Michelle  
L. Natelborg  
CARLA-JOHAUS – Rottweilers –  
Carla Jo Gloger  
EBB'NE – Boxers – Sylvia I. Soules  
IRONGATE – Australian Shepherds –  
Paula M. & Dewayne C. Thetford  
JAMBOLOU – Doberman Pinschers –  
Andrea L. Smeltzer  
HOLLOW CREEK – Boykin Spaniels –  
Patricia L. Watts  
C-MAKS – Cocker Spaniels – April  
Moore  
WHITE WAVE – Poodles – Jennifer A.  
Satur  
CAMPO – Cane Corso – Richard  
Hudgens  
FENDANE – Great Danes – Kathleen J.  
Fennell  
MONTWOOD – Doberman Pinschers  
– Angela E. Monteleon  
WYLDWOOD – English Springer  
Spaniels – Kim D. & Greg J. Mitchell  
PENDRAGON – Shiba Inu – Lori B.  
Pendergast  
GLENFORREST – Labrador  
Retrievers – Cynthia D. Abbott  
ARBROATH – West Highland White  
Terriers – John Low, MD & William J.  
Matthews, MD  
SNOW COUNTRY – Akitas – Melissa  
M. Losh  
SILVERSMITH – Weimaraners – Elena  
Smith Lamberson  
BLISSFIELD – Labrador Retrievers –  
Jolene K Holtz

# Parent Club Links

## Sporting



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

## Terrier



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](http://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/jr_clinics.cfm)

[http://www.akc.org/handlers/adult\\_clinics.cfm](http://www.akc.org/handlers/adult_clinics.cfm)