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* Links to AKC Parent Clubs appear following Secretary’s Pages *
This fall the American Kennel Club will host two AKC Meet the Breeds® events, and we’re pleased to share that we’re expecting both to be bigger and better than ever.

The third annual AKC Meet the Breeds in New York City later this month has been expanded to 160,000 square feet of space, which will allow for enhanced breed booths and more room for our parent-club volunteers, dogs, cats, and spectators. More than 160 dog breeds will be available for the public to meet and greet. We are delighted that 110 elected officials will serve as honorary chairs.

In December, the AKC will host its first AKC Meet the Breeds in Orlando since 2002. We’ve been overwhelmed by the enthusiastic response from the parent clubs who have signed up to participate, and the event is shaping up to be one of our largest yet, to be held in conjunction with the AKC/Eukanuba National Championship.

One of the most important parts of educating the public about responsible dog ownership is letting them meet our well-behaved, healthy, beautiful dogs up close and giving prospective owners the opportunity to talk to breeders, owners, and exhibitors who know what it is like to live with a certain breed.

We always receive so many wonderful comments about how people look forward to the different AKC Meet the Breeds year after year, that they’ve found the perfect breed for their family or that they were able to meet breeds they’ve only read about.

I’d like to thank our parent clubs for all of the volunteer work and creativity that goes into making these events successful. We know the time and effort it takes to spend the weekend greeting the public with your dogs and to create the elaborate and educational breed booths you do. Your hard work helps to develop more responsible dog owners and bring them into the AKC family!

Sincerely,

Dennis B. Sprung
President and CEO
The AKC has announced the winners of 2012 AKC Lifetime Achievement Awards: Jean Fournier (Conformation), of Calhoun, Georgia; Patricia Scully (Companion Events), of Suffern, New York; and Robert Fleury (Performance), of North Stonington, Connecticut.

The recipients will receive engraved Revere bowls on Friday, December 16, at the AKC Delegate luncheon held in conjunction with the AKC/Eukanuba National Championship. A sterling-silver Tiffany bowl, engraved with the names of all recipients past and present, is on permanent display at AKC headquarters in New York City.

The awards honor individuals who have made outstanding contributions to the sport of purebred dogs on a national level and are selected by votes cast by AKC member clubs.

Birthday Girl Takes the Cake

Out of a field of 82 competitors from 36 countries, AKC/USA Agility World Team members Ashley Deacon and female Pyrenean Shepherd NAC/MACH3 Luka de La Brise, XF, took an individual gold medal (Medium Dog) at the FCI Agility World Championship in Lieven, France, October 7–9.

Ashley and Luka’s amazing dash to the gold began Friday, Luka’s ninth birthday, and continued on all four challenging courses they ran during the weekend. Besides taking the gold, they also placed first in the Individual Agility Round.

“Congratulations to Ashley and Luka, the new reigning world champions in the Medium Dog class,” AKC Agility Director Carrie DeYoung says. “In addition, the rest of the U.S. team brought back wonderful individual placements on very tough courses.”

Nineteen-year-old Tori Self and Border Collie NAC MACH Sagehill’s Change the World, OF, won the Large Dog Team Jumping class in a field of 93 teams, placing over many former world champions.

Team sponsors included Agility Vision, Clean Run, and Max 200.

See the Agility pages at akc.org for all the final placements.
AKC Companion Animal Recovery (AKC CAR) recently awarded $340,000 to organizations in 36 states through its Canine Support and Relief Fund. A majority of the more than 100 grants were earmarked for K-9 search-and-rescue teams. I’m pleased to share with you the activities of several of these groups.

Connecticut Canine Search & Rescue has used the AKC CAR grant to enrich its Alzheimer’s Initiative. The grant has allowed the organization’s members to experience a specialty “train the trainer” Alzheimer’s search seminar with expert Robert Koester, of Virginia, and a tracking seminar given by Chris Weeks. As part of its Alzheimer’s Initiative, CCSAR has performed demonstrations for staff at a facility for Alzheimer’s patients and provided information to police departments in North Central Connecticut on conducting a search for a missing patient.

Emergency K-9 Operations, Inc., Search and Rescue now has the opportunity to send its K-9s Hawk and Strider to the Texas Engineering Extension Service’s disaster training in Texas next month. The courses will include Passenger Rail Rescue and Disaster City, where search-and-rescue dogs and handlers can train in simulated disaster situations.

Jefferson County Search Dog Association, near Louisville, Kentucky, is using the AKC CAR funds in many different areas: public education, training for dogs and handlers, and to improve operations in the field.

The education program is geared primarily toward kids. JCSDA distributes patches, activity books, and safety tubes through the “Hunter program.” The website of Hunter, the group’s cartoon K-9 mascot, gets hundreds of worldwide hits a day from kids looking to learn more about search-and-rescue dogs.

The grant has also allowed the association’s dogs and handlers to receive advanced medical training. In the past, JCSDA has hosted many classes for its members and other nearby agencies on scent work, K-9 first-aid, water search and recovery, crime scenes, and lost-person behavior.

Regarding operations in the field, AKC grants have allowed JCSDA to purchase radios to communicate within the group and with other agencies. They also now have a tracking system that allows JCSDA, three neighboring agencies, and the Emergency Management Agency to track search dogs in the field from an Emergency Operations Command post. The grants also provided cooling vests that enable dogs to work in temperatures of more than 95 degrees for up to two hours longer than their current capacity.

Other K-9 SAR teams are using their grants for GPS Units, collars, and laptops to track man-trailing canines during searches; boat supplies for underwater-detection training; and training seminars for wilderness and urban tracking, air-scent and human-remains detection, and much more.

I hope you’ll join me in celebrating the wonderful work AKC CAR does through its Canine Support and Relief Fund. The Fund has donated more than $4 million to SAR teams and to organizations supporting companion-animal relief during natural disasters since its creation shortly after 9/11.

See the full list of 2011 AKC CAR grant recipients, learn more, and show your support at akccar.org/givingback/.

Sincerely,

Ron Menaker
Chairman
RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA—The eighth annual AKC Responsible Dog Ownership Day flagship event was held at the North Carolina State Fairgrounds on Saturday, September 24. Motel 6 and The Hartford auto and home insurance sponsored the afternoon of demonstrations, giveaways, games, and education.

R-D-Oh, What a Day!
Champagne and Kibble
AKC staff welcomed top writers, editors, and executives from the New York literary world when publisher Simon & Schuster played host to a champagne reception for Susan Orlean’s new bestseller *Rin Tin Tin: The Life and the Legend* at AKC headquarters on the evening of October 5. The event coincided with the publication of an excerpt from the book in AKC FAMILY DOG magazine.

Orlean is a *New Yorker* staff writer best known for her 1998 book *The Orchid Thief*, which inspired the Oscar-winning film *Adaptation*. She says, “When by chance I learned that *Rin Tin Tin* was a real dog, not just a television character—a real dog with a real life that was extraordinary—I was drawn into the story and eventually to the idea of writing this book.”

To read the excerpt in *FAMILY DOG*, see the November/December issue at akc.org/pubs/index.cfm.

Connick Headlines Benefit

The annual theater benefit in support of the AKC Humane Fund, Inc., will be held on February 10, 2012. The gala evening will feature a performance of the 1965 musical *On a Clear Day You Can See Forever*, starring Harry Connick Jr., followed by supper at the “21” Club.

“Thanks to the generosity of Pet Partners, Inc., 100 percent of the proceeds of this year’s benefit will support the AKC Humane Fund,” AKC Chairman Ron Menaker says. “By underwriting this event, Pet Partners shows its support for responsible ownership education, and we are grateful for their support.” The AKC Humane Fund promotes responsible dog ownership with educational programs and grants to rescue organizations and domestic-abuse shelters.

Substantially updated for its first-ever Broadway revival, *On a Clear Day* boasts songs by the powerhouse team of Burton Lane (*Finian’s Rainbow*) and Alan Jay Lerner (*My Fair Lady*). Connick—a three-time Grammy winner, film star, and top concert attraction—will belt out such Lane and Lerner classics as “Come Back to Me” and the show’s famous title tune. To reserve tickets with a donation to the AKC Humane Fund, search “theater benefit” at akc.org.

Contact: Joyce Kampin (212-696-8203; jvk@akc.org)

Bebout Awards Announced

HOWELL, MICHIGAN—The AKC has given Walter Bebout Memorial Awards for Leadership in Canine Legislation to Al W. Stinson, DVM, and the Michigan Association for Pure Bred Dogs. The Bebout Award recognizes those who educate legislators about responsible dog ownership and work to preserve the rights of responsible owners and breeders.

The Michigan Association for Pure Bred Dogs (MAPBD) is a volunteer organization that has promoted responsible dog ownership for more than 45 years. Its membership includes 151 dog clubs, as well as individual members.

“MAPBD would like to single out the 30-plus years of contributions and leadership in the area of canine legislation by Dr. Al Stinson,” past MAPBD president and director Jim Irvine says. “There is no finer example of effective, consistent, tireless volunteer advocacy leadership for animal welfare in general, and purebred dogs in particular.”

Stinson, the longtime MAPBD director of legislative affairs, has worked to defeat many bills that would have restricted the rights of responsible dog owners.

Recipients of the quarterly Bebout Award receive a $1,000 donation to help offset the costs associated with their legislative efforts.

To learn more about the award, and to download a nomination form, visit the Canine Legislation pages at akc.org.

Viva la Frenchie!

ST. LOUIS—A special exhibition of the French Bulldog in art will open in the AKC Museum of the Dog’s Sally Johnson Spillane Special Exhibit Gallery, beginning with an opening reception on Saturday, February 18, 2012. The show will present both commercial and fine-art representations of the Frenchie in bronze, porcelain, paintings, and jewelry.
times past

The book party for Susan Orlean’s best-selling *Rin Tin Tin* (see page 6) gave New York’s literary crowd a chance to explore AKC headquarters. Among the artifacts on display was a selection of vintage German Shepherd Dog photos taken during Rin Tin Tin’s mid-20th-century heyday.

Here are just a few of those images, including a *Gazette* archive shot (above, left) of Rinty and owner-trainer Lee Duncan that delighted Orlean. The author, who spent years researching her subject, had never seen this exceedingly rare photo. — Bud Boccone; bjb@akc.org

Rin Tin’s Kin

*AKC PHOTO ARCHIVE*
Sandra Goose Allen

elegant adj. 1. Characterized by or exhibiting refined, tasteful beauty of manner, form, or style. —American Heritage Dictionary
Afghan Hounds
An Officer and a Gentleman

Some called him Ed, but those who knew him called him Ned. Either way, Edmund Jamison Kauffman Jr. epitomized the phrase “an officer and a gentleman.”

Ned was born in Ohio on June 12, 1915, and left us at age 95 on April 8 of this year. In those years he lived a charmed life, contributing much to many on multiple levels. The Afghan Hound Club of America is fortunate that one of his contributions was to the Afghan Hound.

Ned was a delightful person and always a joy to be with. His natural grace was undoubtedly enhanced in his early years, as he attended Phillips Exeter Academy and went on to Princeton, graduating in 1938. As the United States became involved in World War II, Ned joined the Air Force, becoming an officer and a radar navigator on B-17s. While on his final mission over Europe his plane was shot down, and he spent six months as a German captive.

As the war ended, Captain Kauffman was repatriated, returning to Ohio to head his own company. His success in business would be mirrored by his success in Afghan Hounds, as he and his wife, Sue, established their Holly Hill Kennels.

Holly Hill’s success began with an amazing bitch, Samaris of Moornistan, who finished her championship very quickly. Whelped in 1957 and bred by Dr. William Moore, she was a lovely, heavily coated, unmasked golden girl, full sister to the BIS-winning Ch. Hassan Ben of Moornistan. Though a lovely showgirl, her strength lay in the whelping box.

Under the guidance of the Kauffmans, Samaris was bred several times, and for many years she held the record as the top-producing Afghan Hound dam of all time, with 17 champion offspring. Among these were dogs who highly influenced the direction of the breed and served as the basis for other kennels. Her son Ch. Holly Hill Desert Wind was the top all-breed Best in Show–winning Afghan Hound in those years, with 39 BIS. Another of her famous sons was the BIS– and specialty–winning Ch. Holly Hill Draco.

Pups from Samaris and Holly Hill provided foundation stock for other kennels, most notably Ammon Hall, whose BIS–winning Ch. Ammon Hall Nomad was a Samaris grandson. Her daughter Holly Hill Indus was almost as great a producer as her mother, with 16 champion offspring. The lightly campaigned, brindle Samaris son Ch. Holly Hill Black Magic was the sire of 22 champions when used by various influential kennels.

As kennel activities were phased out, both became highly respected judges, and in 1972 they retired to the Sarasota area of Florida. Ned became an officer of the Afghan Hound Club of America, serving several terms on the board of directors and contributing much to the club. As Sue’s health deteriorated, Ned judged somewhat less, but he main-
Basenjis

Our guest columnist this time is Julie Leicht.

In 2007, Basenji breeders rejoiced over the first predictive DNA marker test for Fanconi syndrome, an often-fatal kidney disease. Work continues to identify the actual gene; therefore diagnoses are prefaced with “probably.”

Fanconi Testing and the Problem with “Probably”: Diamond’s Story

September 2007: Good news! Diamond tested “Probably Carrier” for Fanconi—he won’t get that awful disease.

January 2011: Diamond was 6 years old, happy, and healthy. He finished his Grand Championship at the Portland Rose City Classic, going Best of Opposite Sex out of an entry of 39, for his fifth major.

Two weeks after the show, Diamond had diarrhea. He was prescribed metronidazole and improved quickly. I noticed he drank more water, and I suspected dehydration.

After a few days, when his drinking hadn’t returned to normal, and he had his first-ever accidents while I was at work, I took him to the clinic, thinking he had a urinary tract infection.

Valentine’s Day: A new vet (my regular vet was on vacation) said it didn’t look like Diamond had a UTI and thought perhaps he had leptospirosis. She wasn’t confident about this possibility, however, and neither was I. Then, almost as an afterthought, she said, “He had a lot of glucose in his urine.” My stomach clenched. I blurted “Oh my God, he has Fanconi.” My world turned upside down.

I took Diamond to the veterinary specialty center to run blood tests. The vet I worked with specialized in internal medicine and had treated several other Basenjis for Fanconi.

The results showed Diamond’s levels were all out of whack, and he was in three-quarter kidney failure. We started him on the protocol: 22 pills a day. I changed his food to a renal-failure formula and restricted the type of treats he received.

I couldn’t stop crying.

When I realized that my grief added to Diamond’s stress from all the sudden changes, I tried to make the pilling sessions a pleasant occasion. I adopted a positive attitude, a cheerful voice, and repeated, “Good boy!” We got through the first month, and all his blood levels came back into normal ranges.

Unfortunately, however, the kidney failure was not reversible.

I contacted the university that performed the original Fanconi test and requested a kit for a retest, which I mailed back the next morning. Two weeks later I got the diagnosis: “Probably Affected.” The original test results were erroneous.

Diamond is out of my first litter, born one year before the test release. I was ecstatic when none of the litter tested as affected the following year. Because the sire and dam had tested as “Probably Carrier,” the odds were high that one of the puppies would be affected. I thought I dodged a bullet.

The moral of Diamond’s story: Use glucose test-strips on your dogs’ urine as a backup to the DNA-linked marker test. It’s easy, inexpensive, and you could save or lengthen your dog’s life by catching the disease early. I love my four dogs, but Diamond (GCh. TailWind DP Rockets Red Glare, SC, CGC, MAOM) is my heart dog, and I feel like I failed him. I have a lot of guilt for not using test strips that could have led to an early diagnosis.

In light of a very few recent cases like Diamond’s, the BCBOA recommends that all owners do periodic strip testing of a dog’s urine.

Update: Really big news! On September 12, Dr. Gary Johnson announced that he had identified the mutation responsible for Fanconi syndrome, and that a direct gene test is now available. See basenji.org for details.

—Marcia Woodard; marcia@barkless.com

Basset Hounds

77 Minutes

Not long ago, Nelson Mandela celebrated his 93rd birthday. On this occasion he announced that he hoped admirers would honor his life by contributing 93 minutes to public service—93 minutes to doing something for others. What a wonderful idea from one of the great moral leaders and most honored men of our time. Those inspired by the challenge were not directed toward any particular recipient, cause, or organization, but free to make their own choices regarding their service toward the good of mankind. This challenge is certainly achievable by any individual, yet the power of the challenge is in its freedom of choice and collective effect.

With your having turned to this column, I am assuming you share a love and appreciation for the Basset Hound. What if this inspiring idea were to be carried forward and applied to our favorite breed? Founded in 1935, the Basset Hound Club of America will celebrate its 77th birthday as steward of the breed in America. Think about the collective good for the benefit of our breed if each of us were to make a parallel effort in 2012 to contribute 77 minutes for the good of our breed and its parent organization.

What if this coming year we committed ourselves to a personal 77-minute campaign? Do you think each of us could find approximately an hour and a quarter out of our schedules to do some additional thing for the good for the Basset Hound? Even if those 77 minutes were spent on studying the standard, the outcome would enhance our collective understanding of this
versatile hound.

What about 77 minutes spent toward enriching the lives of hounds and the people who love them through rescue or therapy? Seventy-seven minutes could be invested in mentoring youth, judges, legislators, and the public.

Kindly offered encouragement and knowledgeable advice could support our breed all the way from home to ringside to local shelters, schools and libraries, youth, senior and health-care facilities, the state legislature, the AKC headquarters, and the BHCA’s presence on the World Wide Web.

Twenty-four parent-club committees await additional support offering activity in a variety of interesting possibilities. Explore something new. Try reaching out in some new direction with your talents and your hounds.

Ours is a versatile breed. There is someone in our parent club active in most any field of interest you would like to consider. Seventy-seven minutes donated to the sport and to the breed that has shaped your life’s interests and your lifestyle will contribute to making 2012 a stellar year for yourself, your breed and your people, not isolation in a kennel. Their lifespan is 8 to 10 years. They are also big, clumsy, sloppy, independent, and stubborn. They require exercise and a large, securely fenced area. Adults need to be fed twice daily, with fresh water always available. Although they have a short coat, religious care is needed for their eyes, ears, toenails, and all that skin. Bloodhounds want the company of their people, not isolation in a kennel.

In the second place, why a Bloodhound? They are affectionate, comical, and charismatic, all wrinkles, droopy ears, and big feet. They are also big, clumsy, sloppy, independent, and stubborn. They require exercise and a large, securely fenced area. Adults need to be fed twice daily, with fresh water always available. Although they have a short coat, religious care is needed for their eyes, ears, toenails, and all that skin. Bloodhounds want the company of their people, not isolation in a kennel.

On the down side, their lifespan is 8 to 10 years, the main causes of death being bloat, accidents, and cancer.

In the second place, why a puppy? Bloodhound puppies grow astronomically, and the cute, cuddly baby becomes a huge, slobbery weapon of mass destruction, a danger to himself and your property. If you work eight hours plus a commute, someone needs to come in during the day to tend to the pup. They need quality food served
G7 BREED COLUMNS

BREED COLUMNS

several times a day, fresh water always available, and inoculations, protection against parasites, and regular vet care. You must let Bloodhounds know you are boss—the puppies are so cute that owners sometimes find it difficult to discipline them. Perhaps you should consider adopting an adult dog.

How do you find information about Bloodhounds and good Bloodhound breeders? Start with the American Bloodhound Club website, bloodhounds.org.

The best book on the breed is The New Complete Bloodhound, by Brey and Reed, available from Amazon.com. To see the real thing, look for a dog show near you and try to visit kennels where you can see adult hounds and talk with their owners.

If you decide on a Bloodhound, your best bet is to contact a breeder who is a member of the American Bloodhound Club and has signed its code of ethics. Those who are truly dedicated to the breed will belong to this network.

Searching for a purebred dog is like working your way through a minefield of backyard breeders, commercial breeders, and—let us hope—experienced, responsible, and dedicated breeders.

The breeder you want has experience in the breed, knows the breed standard, and screens for hereditary problems prevalent in the breed. You must understand that breeders cannot guarantee that your puppy will be problem-free because there are no perfect dogs, just as there are no perfect people. Because breeding, whelping, and raising puppies is so demanding, the breeder you want will probably not have puppies available at all times, much less the exact age you want, both sexes, and all three colors.

The right breeders will ask you a barrage of questions, perhaps in the form of a questionnaire because they want to place dogs in the right home, whether show dogs, breeding stock, working dogs, or healthy and good-tempered companions.

When the right breeder entrusts you with a puppy or adult, expect a contract, a pedigree, registration papers, a health certificate and record of worming and inoculations, care and feeding instructions, and willingness to be available about problems and concerns for the life of the dog and to take the dog back at any point in its lifetime. —Anne L. Legge; annelegge@comcast.net

Borzoi

Size Matters

What is the correct size for a Borzoi? Most owners would tell you that a Borzoi should be tall enough to clean off the counters with all four feet on the ground but small enough to recline comfortably in a midsize station wagon. The standard is a little more specific, saying: Mature males should be at least 28 inches at the withers and mature bitches at least 26 inches. There is no upper limit.

The largest wolf ever caught in Alberta, Canada, was reportedly placed at 235 pounds, and the largest wolf killed in the Kobelyakski area in the Ukrainian SSR was 190 pounds. Considering those sizes, it is highly unlikely that any one Borzoi could take down an animal of that size and mass. The Borzoi standard specifies the range in weight of males between 75 to 105 pounds, with bitches 15 to 20 pounds less. It was never the intent that the wolf would be taken down by the leg or neck. The hounds would work in pairs, darting in and out to subdue the wolf from different angles with fast reflexes and tremendous courage.

Historical footage of live hunts from 1910 Russia can be seen on YouTube, and these are worth viewing, although not for the faint of heart.

Today we seldom see dogs in the show ring at 28 inches, nor bitches at 26 inches; more the norm are 28 inches to 30 inches for a bitch, and 30 inches to 33 inches for a male. Hounds outside of those ranges look either extremely large or way too small, although certainly acceptable by our standard.

There are measurements from the kennels of Perchino, Orseroff, Boldareff, and Tschelischtscheff and Gejeroff from before the 1900s that place those dogs in size from 33 to 30½ inches, with some kennels preferring larger, and others trending toward 30 inches.

The Borzoi standard continues, Dogs and bitches below these respective limits should be severely penalized; above the respective limits should not be penalized as long as extra size is not acquired at the expense of symmetry, speed and staying quality.

“Balance and symmetry”—this is not the first time I have written about those qualities. Many key elements of the Borzoi come back to balance and symmetry, from size to angles to movement to outline. All the moving parts must come together to make a quality Borzoi who is functional, sound, swift, and elegant.

When it comes to the size of a Borzoi, one should see a large but not lumbering sighthound who is light on his feet yet substantial enough to hunt in the field without injury. He must possess sufficient bone and muscle but be agile and fast, with athleticism and endurance. Combine those qualities in a size needed to take down a wolf while working paired with another hound and following a long-distance run, and you have the ideal called for in the standard.

In my home, the perfect-size Borzoi is one whose nose is just tall enough to knock my coffee cup out of my hand when I least expect it. —Jon Steele; auroral@tm.net

Dachshunds

Canine Intervertebral Disk Disease PART TWO

The experience of my standard smooth Dachshund, Libby, who was suffering from the effects of canine intervertebral disk disease, prompted a discussion of this condition. Briefly, this condition involves the intervertebral disks that provide cushioning between the bones that make up the spinal column. The rupture of any one of these disks causes pressure on the spinal cord, which produces pain, weakness, and, in severe cases, paralysis.

One morning in February, I was not awakened by the sound of Libby bark-
BREED COLUMNS

ing. I knew that something was amiss because she barks first thing every morning to let me know that she is awake and that it is time for me to get up as well.

When I got to the area where Libby and Johann, my male Dachshund, stay for the night, I saw that Libby was not sitting up, nor did she bark to tell me to hurry with her breakfast. As I put her bowl of food into her crate, she yelped in pain when she tried to raise her head. She tried again and was able to eat her food very slowly. When she would not come out of her crate, I gently tried to help her. Again she screamed in pain.

Thankfully, I was able to get her to the vet without causing her severe discomfort. The vet examined her and confirmed what I already knew: Libby was suffering from intervertebral disk disease. The vet gave her an injection of muscle relaxant and pain medication. She then prescribed Dermalax, a non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug (NSAID) to control pain and inflammation; Robaxin, a muscle relaxant; and Tramadol, for pain.

I knew the rest of the drill: strict crate rest. This was a challenge because Libby and Johann are inseparable. It became a game of musical crates as I would confine one of them while the other was free. Johann seemed to sense that something was wrong and never complained when he had to be crated while Libby had her time out.

Fortunately, Libby was able to walk, albeit very slowly and laboriously. She was also able to relieve herself and have regular bowel movements throughout her recovery period.

The regimen of care went on for many weeks. I kept a daily chart of the times that Libby was given her various medications.

Libby steadily improved. After about a month, she was getting around relatively well, but I still saw an overall body stiffness and a lack of freedom in her movement. I had heard that chiropractic treatment could be helpful for dogs who were experiencing spinal problems, and I made an appointment with a chiropractor who treated dogs. After several treatments, Libby was her old self again.

There are other medications that can be prescribed for disk disease. Veterinarians often prescribe steroids to combat inflammation rather than an NSAID; the choice depends upon the individual dog and what other medications he may be taking. Adequan, a medication that was first used for horses but now has a canine version, seems to help the disks to heal faster. Libby continues to do well.

With proper care and medication when needed, disk disease can be treated successfully. —Ann Gordon; angora119@aol.com

Ibizan Hounds

The Color of Lion

There has always been much confusion over the lion color mentioned in the various Ibizan Hound standards over the years. Far too many people think that the beautiful, lighter golden-reds are the lion color.

The rich chestnut-reds and lighter reds are not lion. Actually, I have never seen a true lion-color Ibizan Hound in the United States. The true lion color is seen in some of the other Podenco breeds, usually accompanied by a black nose and eye rims. You will see this color in some of the mixed Ibizans in the Balearics, usually with the dark noses and eyes.

One has only to examine a lion—albeit carefully—to see that this animal’s coat is a sandy brown, not reddish.

It must be clear that the Ibizan is red, not brown. In the past most Ibizan Hound standards called for red, or lion, or white in any combination, of red and white, lion and white or white predominant. Even allowing for solid colors. But the standards always had the disclaimer that red was preferred to lion. In the late eighties their was an unfortunate move to simplify all AKC standards. Several important specific breed traits were deleted or changed.

Even though I have been deeply involved in Ibizans since 1973 I was incapacitated due to health reasons during these changes. The standard now reads that no preference is given to red over lion. I don’t believe anyone is purposefully breeding for true lion color.

The current FCI standard for the Ibizan Hound actually states that lion is barely acceptable in the wire coat and unacceptable in the smooth. Perhaps this is a non-issue since we do not seem to have lion color in the United States, except that fanciers keep referring to their lighter-red dogs as lion.

They perhaps believe these dogs would be unacceptable in Spain. This is not the case, as these dogs are shades of red.

There should be no other preference in color; darker red is not necessarily more valued that lighter red. No specific markings or lack thereof are given preference. The wire coat reflects light differently; making wires sometimes look lighter in color.

I do think it would be inadvisable to keep breeding extremely pale reds to each other, as we are already working with a recessive color. I certainly would not throw out the pale-red dogs just because of color. There was a famous imported dog from England named Tawny Lion; he was a chestnut red. —Nan Kilgore; NanKilgore@amberlithe.com

Norwegian Elkhounds

The National Dog of Norway

The Norwegian Elkhound, like the Scandinavians he accompanied throughout their history, survived the ruggedness of the north country. His role in the colorful sagas of time, whether real or make-believe, earned him the title of national dog of Norway. He has retained his purpose as a hunting dog, a valuable asset in tracking the moose and holding it at bay while the hunters catch up for the kill. The meat of the moose is a food staple in many Norwegian households.

The kennels in Norway, where the Elkhound is used for hunting, are typically small, averaging two bitches for...
breeding purposes. In the United States, Canada, and England where the breed is used as a companion, obedience, and show dog, as well as for hunting, the kennels are larger.

The first American kennel was Vindslval, started in 1924 by Bayard Boyesen in Winchester, New Hampshire, with dogs imported from Glitre Kennel in Norway. Other early American kennels were Stonewall, owned by Barbara Thayer Hall; Pitch Road, owned by A. Wells Peck; Narvikwood, owned by F. Wood and V. Hubbard; Bjorn-Lass, owned by Edith S. Kozak; and Stonylea, owned by L. F. Smith.

The Norwegian Elkhound continues to thrive in and out of his native Scandinavia. Even though the United States, England, and Canada have their own written standards for the breed, the standards are based on the original Norwegian standard for the Gray Elkhound. A sharing of the gene pool among breeders in many countries reflects an effort to retain positive breed characteristics.

Occasionally, a Norwegian Elkhound earns championship titles in several countries other than the one in which he was bred. However, kennels are not as identifiable by specific marks as they once were. As long as breeders use the accepted breed standard for their particular country, and the melding of the pedigrees fosters the desired breed characteristics, the breed will maintain its soundness and functionality for the hunt.

There are valid reasons to breed Norwegian Elkhounds, and more reasons for not breeding. The purpose is to improve breed quality. Under no circumstances should breeding be done for moneymaking purposes. Socialization is just as important to a puppy as nutrition; both provide the necessary nourishment to help the puppy develop into a mature example of the breed. Breeders can predict and control the outcomes of their breeding programs through selective breeding. The breed is relatively free from hereditary disease. It will stay that way with cooperation among breeders, using sound breeding practices. A goal for breeders may well be conceding problems, not concealing them.

A Norwegian Elkhound will give 13 to 15 years of devotion to a family who provides him with tender, loving care. He can alert them when the doorbell rings, but he cannot tell them who is ringing it. He will shed all over the floor, but he cannot run the vacuum cleaner. He can tell them when he is hungry, but he cannot prepare his own meal. He needs a caretaker who understands his needs and is willing to care for him in return for his untiring devotion. —Dr. Nina P. Ross; ninaross@bellsouth.net

Otterhounds

Swan Song

This will be my final column for the Gazette. After 25 years, it seems way past due to turn the keyboard over to another O'Hound devotee.

In a last-ditch effort I will touch on a touchy subject. There was a gathering of Otterhound breeders at the Louisville shows this year to discuss the breed and the effect our very small gene pool plays in its survival, and how we might increase numbers without losing the important qualities of the breed and retaining good temperament and of course good health.

Those present were asked to name in one word three characteristics that spelled out “Otterhound” to them.

Head was primary for many, being further described as majestic or noble. Strength, powerful, and athletic were also mentioned.

Coat was on everyone’s list. The Otterhound standard describes the coat as an essential feature of the breed. Coat texture and quality are more important than length. The outer coat is dense, rough, coarse, and crisp, of broken appearance. A water-resistant undercoat of short, woolly, slightly oily hair is essential. The Otterhound is shown in a natural coat, with no sculpting or shaping. Faults: A soft outer coat is a very serious fault, as is a woody textured outer coat. Lack of undercoat is a serious fault. An outer coat much longer than six inches becomes heavy when wet and is a fault. Any evidence of stripping or scissoring of coat to shape or stylize should be strongly penalized as a fault.

The only mention of faults in our standard pertain to coat. I’ve been a presenter at many OHound judge and breed seminars, and great emphasis is given to proper coat in the breed and why it is so important. The outer coat is harsh and crisp so that with a quick shake or two, a roll in the grass the water is dispelled. The woolly, slightly oily undercoat keeps the water from penetrating to the skin, thus keeps the hound warm in the cold waters they hunt.

We always have a number of our hounds present at these events so we can demonstrate what a proper OHound jacket feels like. During ringside mentoring coats are always discussed, and quite often exhibitors standing around are open to letting the prospective breed judges feel their hound’s coat.

Grooming for shows has evolved into a true art form. It has always been thus for most terriers and for Poodles, but now it seems every breed is presented with not a hair out of place. Many coats are blown, giving the impression there is more substance and body. One of the things that attracted me to the Otterhound breed back in the ’60s was the nondescript, casual appearance. I got along quite well with a slicker brush and Greyhound comb. Bath consisted of a quick rinse with the garden hose—no soap, except head and legs. Never used a dryer; left that to Mother Nature. Use of a blower over an extended time can destroy what once was a properly textured coat, leaving no sign of the called-for “broken appearance.”

Our breed is not the only one battling the grooming trend. In the Leonberger column earlier this year the subject of over-grooming was addressed, the writer imploring that judges penalize entries showing evidence of the practice. A letter was written as well to judges by members of the judges’ education committee for the Beardie breed, asking that the trend be stopped.
before it was too late. The PBGVCA is asking members to review possible change to standard that would read, “Dogs whose coat has been altered by excessive grooming, sculpting, clipping, or by artificial means shall be so severely penalized as to be effectively eliminated from competition.” But will the judges listen?

In reality the simplest solution is actually solely in the hands of the owner-exhibitor. Do not do not do any of the aforementioned practices, nor allow those procedures to be used on your Otterhound. You are the one who is calling the shots. The standard says the coat is an essential feature of the breed. Send your hound into the ring dressed in clean working clothes—not outfitted as though he was going to the president’s ball. It is up to you. —Louise C DeShon; follyhoun373@msn.com

Petits Bassets Griffons Vendéens

Our appreciation to Susan Smyth, PBGV hunt-test and conformation judge, for this month’s column. A licensed educational diagnostician, Sue has been heavily involved with PBGV health and rescue and both the PBGV and Basset Hound judges’ education committees and is a life member of the BHCA.

2011 Vendéen Hound National in Nantes, France

The Petit Basset Griffon Vendéen, at approximately 25–35 pounds and 13 to 15 inches at maturity, is one of four Vendéen hounds. The Grand Basset Griffon Vendéen is 40–44 pounds, 15 to 16½ ½ inches; the Briquet Griffon Vendéen is 35–53 pounds, 20–22 inches; and the Grand Griffon Vendéen is 66–77 pounds, with a minimum height of 23½ inches, taller preferred. (Specifications according to the FCI standards.)

The Petit was recognized by the AKC in 1991, and the Grand is listed in FSS, seeking eventual AKC recognition. There are 110 Grands currently in FSS; 150 are required.

I accompanied a past PBGVCA president and her handler to France for the 2011 Vendéen national. We boarded an evening Air France flight in Newark. I was advised to come well-rested because we were going to hit the ground running when we landed. Landing at 8 A.M., we dropped our bags at our hotel and started the climb to the basilica at Montmartre. Stopping at an outdoor café along the way, we sampled escargot and enjoyed stunning views of the city!

While in Paris we took a tram tour, a bus tour, a river tour on the Seine, a private tour at the Louvre, window shopping at Printemps, and a multicourse French dinner near Notre Dame cathedral. On the third day we rented a van and drove 10 hours south to Nantes, on back roads, through quaint towns with castles and chateaus.

Arriving a day early at the show site gave us time to greet incoming foreign exhibitors, to sample champagne, and to pick up the first of our four-legged, return-trip companions. Nearby we met Dutch exhibitors (who had traveled 13 hours) to acquire Spring, a lovely female Grand puppy. We examined all of their beautiful Grands. We also met with the past president of the Griffon Vendéen Hound Club to acquire an adult PB male and two PB puppies. Finally we met with the French breeder of our Grand male puppy, also visiting with his dam and sister.

The French Vendéen national was different from any conformation show in the U.S. French exhibitors bring numerous dogs, all of which are housed in a single pen (with one large pen per kennel). The dogs did not appear to have been bathed or groomed.

Showing is very casual; exhibitors smoke, drink champagne, and socialize in the ring while waiting for the judge to examine their entry.

Following individual and pack judging, a total of 407 entries (52 Grand Griffon Vendéens, 76 Briquets, 99 GBGV and 127 PBGVs), the final competition was between Best Dog and Best Bitch representing each of the four Vendéen breeds. A lovely older-style French PBGV bitch, exuding breed type with a small, compact frame with a tousled appearance, won Best in Specialty Show; Reserve went to a stunning male Grand.

The day concluded with observing many more pens filled with FCI breeds, hounds that I have only seen in books! Touring Paris and the rest of France was wonderful; attending the national in my breed’s country of origin was priceless! —S.S.

Thank you, Susan! —Kitty Steidel; ksteidel@aol.com

Pharaoh Hounds

Interview with a PHCA Mentor

Since I was unable to attend this year’s PHCA national, I thought I would interview Sheila Hoffman, longtime successful Pharaoh Hound breeder-exhibitor, fellow member of the PHCA judges’ education committee, and ringside tutor for judges at the national.

Looking at the specials class, what struck you as the overall best qualities there?

Overall, showmanship was good. Heads were generally good.

I have just reviewed the films taken at last year’s national. Given that last year’s specials class at the national had more than a few Pharaohs who were straight in shoulder and overangulated in the rear, what were the most prevalent faults this year?

That fault continues to be prevalent. In addition, I saw dogs who measured 24 to 25 inches high at the withers, which looked small when compared with some others in the ring. The standard calls for 23 to 25 inches for dogs, and 21 to 24 inches for bitches as recommended height.

I also observed what appeared to be too much length of body versus height, resulting in soft and bouncy toplines. The standard reads, “Length of body from haunch to breastbone slightly longer than height of withers to ground.”

What were the best qualities in the class dogs and bitches?

Most had clean front movement, as opposed to flipping pasterns and
Hounds are a medium-sized breed, and cannot move with feet and legs in line with the body. They move incorrectly because of this angulation and lack overall balance. They are extremly in rear much tuck-up. They are extremely in rear much depth of brisket, along with too much tuck-up. They are extreme in rear poorly for showing in the group standard, it could very quickly have a negative impact on our gene pool.

You have given us much to think about. Thank you, Sheila, for your insight. —Rita Laventhal Sacks; llaventhal@aol.com

Salukis Creative Care for the Geriatric Saluki

I look into Patissa’s clouded eyes as she comes up and silently asks me for the third time if she can have her dinner. She was fed an hour earlier, but being a little senile at age 13, she has forgotten already. An interm cookie will make her happy until her usual bedtime cookie. I look at her and wonder if when I get to be her relative age, will someone be kind to me with cookies?

Extra measures of patience and creativity are necessary at the beginning and end of a dog’s life, and for the geriatric Saluki, sometimes “thinking outside the box” can help you care for them and reduce worries.

As eyesight fades, be mindful of surprising the senior dog. We had a nearly blind Saluki called L.B., and for the geriatric Saluki, sometimes “thinking outside the box” can help you care for them and reduce worries. As eyesight fades, be mindful of surprising the senior dog. We had a nearly blind Saluki called L.B., and sometimes thinking outside the box can help you care for them and reduce worries.

He knew our paddock well enough to trot spryly around but would run into the moveable 18-inch-tall sprinklers. After we applied strips of white vinyl tape to the vertical pipes, L.B. could see them enough to avoid collisions while romping.

Salukis always affect deafness when it suits them, but genuine hearing loss can mean your oldie won’t hear your voice or movement about the house, or even danger sounds. Patissa gets gently touched on the rump or thigh to let her know we are approaching from behind. She seems to watch us a lot these days and exaggerated hand signals can take the place of voice commands.

Our sudden appearance in the room can startle Patissa in the mornings (she sleeps very deeply and we are not sure just how much she hears), so flicking the light switch on and off gets her attention where our voices wouldn’t get through.

Dogs are extremely tactile and even if they can’t hear or see you, we’ve found that our oldies respond positively to a comforting touch. Gentle pressure on their collar gets them moving in the right direction and Patissa likes having an escort these days. As they become more delicate and possibly isolated from the rest of their pack, reassuring strokes and skin contact become even more important to the oldies’ well being as touch is usually one of the last senses to go.

Frail Salukis begin to have difficulty keeping their footing on smooth floors and can benefit from carpet runners or rubber-backed bathroom rugs to help navigation around the house.

This can also work in the opposite manner. We have friends whose old Salukis will not walk on wooden floors for fear of slipping, so at bedtime the carpets are taken up around the oldies’ couch so that they will settle and not wander at night.

Thank heavens old age creeps up on all of us gradually and we have plenty of time to try and adapt to it—and stock up on cookies for both dogs and humans. Our 13-year-old is getting used to the changes in her lifestyle, but just to remind us that we don’t know everything, every so often, Patissa will race around the house and ricochet off the couch like a wild puppy. —Brian Patrick Duggan; kyzylkum@jps.net

Scottish Deerhounds Scottish Deerhound Breeders Panel 26

Here is another set of responses for the Breeders Panel, this from Marylane Brett of Windmoor Deerhounds, who lives in Coventryville, Pennsylvania.

When and where did you see your first Deerhound? Who was it?

I saw my first Deerhounds in late 1980 or early 1981, when I visited Norah Haines’ kennel (Fairyfort) to actually look at Borzois. Norah had quite a few Deerhounds at that time.
**When and where did you get your first Deerhound? Who was it?**

I got my first Deerhound from Melvin Kangas, of Algonkian Deerhounds, in 1982. It was Ch. Neils Llyne Algonkian (5/6/82, Ch. Lehigh Innes O’Dhu Mohr x Ch. Agnes Lynn Algonkian).

**What attracted you to Deerhounds?**

Their looks, and after reading and talking with breeders, they fit the bill for us. They’re good with kids, have a calm personality, love to run, and they look like a Greyhound, a sleek shape I love.

**When did you whelp your first litter? Who were sire and dam?**

First litter whelped was 1993. Ch. Dhu Mohr Alden of Windm oor x Ch. Windm oor Faraday of Vale Vue (5/5/93).

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

I’ve bred nine litters as of 2011 and co-bred a couple. I don’t breed a lot.

**When did you whelp your most recent litter? Who were the sire and dam?**

September 24, 2010; sire Ch. Bracken shire Scotch N Ice, dam Windm oor Sunbeam Livestrong.

**What’s the largest number of Deerhounds you’ve had at home on a semipermanent basis?**

Eleven.

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

I think five is a nice number.

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

I have 11 at this writing, two of them 11-year-olds.

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

DC Windm oor Dragon Whiskers, SC, FCh.; Ch. Windm oor Solway Firth, FCh.; and DC Windm oor Forever Emma Peel, SC, FCh. All of these have been excellent coursing dogs, not only pretty in the ring but pretty in the field, too. I feel strongly that Deerhounds should be able to run. I don’t discount the ones who won’t lure course, I’ve had some of those myself, but all should be fit enough. It takes dedication to put together a dual champion.

**Follow-up questions:**

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

1. Whatever that particular bitch needs—for example, more neck or better coat.
2. The health of the sire, and the health in his pedigree.
3. The sire’s temperament and movement.

**What have been your priorities in conformation?**

(Name three qualities you value most, and three attributes you find most displeasing.)

Most valued: (1) Type. By type, I like to see a lovely S curve in the silhouette of the dog, a nice long neck set into a beautiful shoulder, correct topline over the loin, with a good bend of stifle. With that goes the coat, along with being hard, neither too long nor not enough. To me if there is too much coat you can’t see the dog’s silhouette. 2) Movement. 3) Balance.

Most displeasing: 1) Weak fronts. 2) No conditioning. 3) High tail carriage.

Thank you, Maryland. —Joan Shagan; jubalhil@yahoo.com

**Whippets**

**Early History and Development**

I recently attended a dog show where the sponsoring kennel club was celebrating its 50th anniversary. As part of the celebration, the club had on display photo albums and archives from its 50 years. Looking through the photos of the people and dogs from the past was a walk down memory lane. These photos were more than just fun to look at; they were and are a link to the history and development of each breed depicted.

Whippets are fortunate in that the breed has a fairly extensive archive tracing the modern evolution of the breed. Although its earliest origin is somewhat speculative, the Whippet of the late 19th and through the 20th century has been well documented in its native England and here in the U.S. Much of this history is readily accessible through the website of the American Whippet Club, americanwhippetclub.net. In addition, Mr. Bo Bengtson, AWC archivist, has a fascinating PowerPoint presentation outlining the history and development of the breed from the earliest registered dogs of the late 1800s through the present. This presentation has been well attended every time he has given it, and it has been well received internationally. This presentation should be seen by any serious student of the breed.

Studying the history of a breed is essential to understanding it. I fear that too many newcomers to the Whippet are more concerned with flash and glamour and the desire for instant success in the show ring than with truly grasping the integral elements of the breed. The emphasis of some newcomers on color and showmanship alone are indicative of a lack of appreciation of what makes a correct Whippet.

Flashy color and presentation are the frosting, not the cake. According to the Whippet standard, color is immaterial, and showmanship is not mentioned. And yet too many new exhibitors and judges seem to fall back on the superficial aspects of the generic show dog, which are the least important features of a good Whippet.

The earliest Whippets were moderate and plain, with emphasis on function and purpose. Make and shape, form and fitness are and have always been the hallmarks of the breed. One only has to study the early dogs and their initial purpose to understand where the requisites should be.

For those of us who have been devoted to Whippets for decades, remembering the pillars of our breed is more than a pleasant stroll down memory lane. It is a means by which we can measure our progress, or lack thereof. And for the newer enthusiasts it is essential to study and appreciate the Whippet’s history and foundation in order to do the breed justice. Newer is only better if it complements, improves upon, and respects the past. —Phoebe J. Booth; Shamasan@aol.com
American Staffordshire Terriers
Choosing a Good Breeder

Assuming you have done your homework and know positively that you want to spend the next 16 years with an AmStaf, here are some general guidelines for buying the right new puppy.

Instead of buying the first pup you find available (especially today, via the Internet), it would be better to find a breeder of the type of puppy you are looking for—one who can help direct you to the best puppy he has that fills your needs. If you want to show your pup, look at breeders who show. If you want a dog for dog sports, try to find a breeder with experience in dog sports, or at least one who has bred pups that are successful in such competitions.

So, basically, you are choosing a breeder before you are choosing a puppy. The best breeders can and should be a valuable resource for owners for the entire lifetime of the dogs they place. A good breeder will have done her best to provide you with a healthy, well-socialized puppy who suits your goals for him as well as your lifestyle. She will stand ready to advise or assist you with problems later in the dog’s life. She should be a person of good reputation in the breed and a person whom you can trust. This should be an ongoing relationship.

The breeder should be able to provide you with proof of the dog’s AKC registration, of any titles claimed on the dam, and of necessary health testing performed on the sire and dam (with desirable results). She should be able to explain the test results to you. You may or may not be able to see the sire, as the sire is often not on the premises, but you should be able to visit with the dam. Remember that she will have vast influence on the temperament of each puppy, from both her genetics and her postnatal influence.

The best breeders will have enough experience and knowledge of their breed to guide you toward the puppies that are suited to your own needs. Not everyone wants the same thing in a dog.

Getting the first pick doesn’t mean that you are getting the best dog, nor does taking the last one mean that it isn’t. By the same token, a more expensive puppy isn’t always better than a moderate-priced one. However, be very cautious when taking a “free” or under-priced puppy. Be sure you know exactly why that puppy is so priced.

All pups considered should be clean, social, and healthy and should show proper temperment for the breed. However, some are more suitable for particular lifestyles, such as being a great home companion or competing in conformation or other dog sports.

Hopefully you have found a breeder who not only health-tests his breeding stock but also evaluates her puppies for structure and tests their temperament. She will be able to advise you against a puppy unsuited for your future plans. She may also give you advice on future socialization and training of your puppy to help bring to reality the promise the puppy shows.

Now it will be up to you to nurture and train that nice puppy to meet his potential. —Sara Nugent; saranugent@comcast.net

Australian Terriers
Coat and Color

When judging the Australian Terrier, before looking at the color of the dog, he should be judged for type, structure, and movement. Structure and movement are tied to each other. Without good structure, good movement is not likely. A dog who looks great standing but can’t move cleanly definitely does not have good structure. Remember, however, that even with excellent structure and movement, if there isn’t type, the dog cannot be considered as an Australian Terrier. If all the dogs in the ring are relatively equal in type, structure, and movement then and only then should they be judged in terms of the more “cosmetic” portions of the standard. If a dog has a fantastic coat with both beautiful color and superb texture but no structure or type underneath, he should not be considered a good Australian Terrier specimen.

The coat should have a harsh, straight, dense, weather-resistant topcoat with a short, soft, dense undercoat. The topcoat is not as dense, nor the texture as harsh, as those of a Cairn or a West Highland White Terrier. The Aussie comes from a totally different climate than that of these breeds and would be very uncomfortable in the outback of Australia with such coats. The texture should be more that of coarse human hair and should be harsh enough that it does not knot or mat. When the dog is in perfect coat, the undercoat can be so dense that when the topcoat is parted the skin cannot be seen. The top-knot should be soft and silky, and there should be a distinct ruff of longer hair around the neck, extending to an apron to the breastbone. The front legs are slightly feathered to the knee.

The breed standard states that the acceptable Australian Terrier colors are blue and tan, solid sandy, and solid red. Among these, no one color is more desirable than the other. The blue in the blue tan coat can be dark blue, steel blue, dark gray-blue or silver blue. In 1985 Mrs. Joyce Edworthy, of South Australia, described the blue coat as “a mixture of whole black hairs and a sprinkling of grey-blue and black tipped hairs.” The more black-tipped hairs, the darker the blue appears. Coats that are all black, with no blue variations, should be faulted.

The tan should be as rich as possible—not red, sandy, or wheaten. The richer the color and more clearly defined (the less “creep” of tan into the blue), the better. The tan should cover the face, ears, underbody, lower legs and feet, and around the vent. Puppies will typically have little blue and less tan. They will develop more as they mature.

For the sandy or red Aussie, the color can range from the palest of sandy to the deepest of rich red. The color should be clear; the less shading in color, the better. Yet it is not unusual to see furnishings a shade lighter in color than the jacket. The topknot should be blue (in the blue/tans only), silver, or a lighter shade than the head color.

Tan smut in the blue, whole black hairs or dark smut in the sandy/reds,
Bedlington Terriers Do-It-Yourself

I was given a collection of old Bedlington Terrier manuals from a long-ago breeder who knew I would appreciate their historical content. What I found in The Manual of The Bedlington Terrier Club of America, Edition of 1950, was a great article titled “How to Enter Your Dog and the Judging Procedure at American Kennel Club Licensed Dog Shows” (author unknown). Within the article was a do-it-yourself chapter on “The Dog in the Show Ring,” a summary on how to show and handle your Bedlington Terrier at a conformation event.

What was written back in 1950 is still true today. The fundamentals have not changed. Listed below, within quotation marks, are the recommendations from the 1950 article.

1. You must have complete knowledge of the Bedlington Terrier standard. “The sole interest of the Judge is how closely the dog approximates the Standard in relation to other dogs in the ring. The duty of the exhibitor is to present the dog so that his good points are clearly manifest to the Judge at all times.”

2. Your Bedlington must be able to work well on a lead and respond to your instructions. “This requires intensive home training, and once learned is of great value to the exhibitor in gaiting a dog in the ring.”

3. You must learn how to stack or pose your Bedlington for the judge. “This again requires home practice based on observation from the ringside of experienced exhibitors and handlers, any of whom will be ready and willing to show you the technique of proper posing.”

The article goes on to explain how a Bedlington should be stacked on the table:

“In posing the Bedlington, the points to be kept in mind are: to see that the dog is well up on his toes and the forelegs straight; the hindquarters given an easy and natural spread to support his body evenly; a light upward tug on the leash to keep his head and neck in good position; the arch or roach, characteristic of the breed accentuated by the flat of the hand on the under line of the belly or ‘tuck up,’ and the tail carried at a graceful curve, but not over his back, also by the use of the flat of the hand. In posing a dog it is frequently necessary to lift his hindquarters once or twice until he almost automatically assumes the correct pose to distribute his weight equally between fore and hind quarters.”

4. You must be a good sportsman. “In posing the dog do not crowd your competitor but allow a fair amount of space so that you can work freely. There is ample room in the judging ring for all competitors.” This recommendation also reminds us not to run up on the competitor in front of you when gaiting your Bedlington.

5. The focus should always be on your Bedlington. “Do not hurry; it is the dog and not the handler who is on exhibition. Self-confidence and self-effacement are two indispensable qualifications in the show ring.”

6. The last recommendation is to the novice who may consider hiring a professional handler until she learns to do it herself, yet strongly reminding the reader: “The greatest thrill in the dog show game belongs to the owner-handler, and the art of handling can be readily acquired by persevering on your own home grounds.” —Laurie Friesen; bedlingtonlover@hotmail.com

Border Terriers Husbands: The True Winners

My husband never saw it coming. First one Border Terrier, then another, and before he knew it, his wife had, “gone to the dogs”—dog shows, that is.

Most breeders own between five and nine dogs at a time, producing one to three litters a year. Calculate this out to the many puppy puddles and poops, chewed belongings, scratched door-facings, and gobs of dog hair over the years, and we realize our husbands endure a lot from this warm-and-fuzzy hobby.

I remember living in our old farmhouse and thinking, “We never use the dining room, and I really need a dog room.” Methodically, I removed the first table-leaf and a dining-room chair and snuck them into the basement. A month later, the second leaf and two more chairs joined the others into hiding. My farmer husband didn’t seem to notice. And so it went, until the entire dining-room set had disappeared and was replaced with dog crates, grooming table, and feeding station. Several months later, my husband, Rudy, peered into the dog room and with astonishment asked, “Where in the [bleep] is the table?”

Small cars are replaced by large minivans, yards become fenced in with multiple partitions, garages become indoor-outdoor kennels, crates and whelping pens corner every room in the house, offices are stuffed with pedigrees, and health records push essential bills out of the way. Wardrobes are bought with only bait-pockets in mind. All the while, husbands try their best to turn a blind eye (complaining gets them nowhere!), as long as they can still see the big-screen TV and find the remote.

The farmer’s wife traditionally remains at home. No canning beans or freezing corn for this bride! Jolly Green Giant in the can will have to do, for I have one more championship to earn, one more dog to groom, and one more litter to watch for that next special Border Terrier show prospect!

Today my husband invites company into our home by saying, “Come on in! If you pee on the floor and howl at the moon, Lynn will take good care of you!”

Most likely husbands of dog-show wives initially believed they would come before the dogs and that their
meals would be painstakingly prepared and their laundry always done—never a missing sock or undie. For most of us wives (and in our defense), this hobby is an unexpected pleasure. We didn’t plan to hug six dogs hello before acknowledging our hubbies! We never intended to scoop yards, launder dog-bedding, and train, groom, and cuddle the dogs before stopping to say, “Oh, and how was your day?”

To all the husbands who have stubbed their toes on knucklebones in the middle of the night on the way to the bathroom, screamed obscenities when realizing they’ve stepped into poo (again!), and gritted their teeth in frustration when finding the shoelaces were just chewed off their only work boots or when they’ve just fallen off into a deep sleep on their favorite recliner only to be shocked back awake by an exuberant puppy on their chest licking “hello”: You are the true first-prize winners in the hearts of your dog-show wives—our true Best in Show!

Time to go pack the van.

Hugs to yours! —Lynn Looper; llooper@msn.com

Bull Terriers
Bites That, Well, “Bite”

This column and the next are about analyzing and prioritizing conformation faults. Dental occlusion needs to be discussed, because some judges see an undershot bite and tend to automatically use that as the principal criteria in evaluating the dog. Our breed’s AKC standard specifically calls for a level or scissors bite, additionally recommending that the teeth “should be sound, strong and perfectly regular.” There is no disqualification for bite abnormality, and most Bull Terriers do not have perfect bites. Do we want them to have perfect bites? Of course! Do good breeders care more about temperaments, health, and breed type than perfect bites? Yes, and so should judges.

Generally, breed standards no longer include a point system, but even if the BT’s still did and didn’t give a high number of points to occlusion, most of us fear that some judges would still hang much of their judging on incisor location. This narrow judging is unfair, because judges are distorting the value of bite in the overall context of the dog. Worse, they often are not checking for “in-standing canines,” which is a real health issue. In-standing canines worry good breeders and knowledgeable judges far more than an undershot bite.

Most good breeders are trying to breed quality Bull Terriers with correct bites while maintaining important characteristics like good temperament, handsome heads, and well-made bodies. Judges should look for handsome, curved, filled-up heads that are to standard, and strong healthy bodies on dogs who are happy, confident examples of our breed, and then deal with the bite.

Judges and breeders who truly understand BT breed type will consider faults like undershot bites, wry bites, gay tails, small coat ticks, and so on in the context of overall breed quality. Bull Terriers are far from the most difficult breed to judge, but the combination of “terrier” and “bull” do not make them the easiest, either. Judges who want to make a statement or who are unsure of their command of BT breed type often seem to put up a correct bite, no matter how poor the quality the rest of the dog represents. This is an issue that irritates Bull Terrier people and drives them from showing to all-rounders.

The important first paragraph of the BT standard calls for a dog who is "strongly built, muscular, symmetrical and active, with a keen determined and intelligent expression, full of fire but of sweet disposition and amenable to discipline." Surprisingly, this initial reference to the head only describes expression, but when we say the BT is a "head breed," we are looking for that egg-shaped head that is the hallmark of our breed. We want good occlusion, but that is not as important as the head, body make and shape, and temperament.

Continuing to work toward improving bites is an important goal and is surprisingly difficult. We need better bites. However, the point for judges is that a mouth fault is not a DQ and not the worst fault. Mouth faults are simply faults.

In general, judges should be concerned about bites, especially when canines are perforating the roof of the mouth, which is a serious health issue. Concern about incisor occlusion should be kept in perspective to the overall dog and not be the major component of the decision on placement. A judge may have to evaluate an otherwise beautifully made BT with great breed type and an undershot bite against a long BT with a poor topline and mediocre head. Does poor spinal alignment and lack of breed type make a better BT than one with an off bite? No!

Undershot bites, dropped incisors, and other bite variations are just faults. Please judge them first in relation to the whole dog and secondly in relation to the severity of the fault. —Carolyn Alexander; brigadoonbt@aol.com

Cairn Terriers
Changes and Challenges

If you are reading this column, you are doing so on your PC, Mac, smartphone, or tablet. Yes, the GAZETTE has gone “virtual.” The magazine’s print edition is no longer being published, and its content is now available to the fancy and the public on the AKC website. It is, I think, a timely and well-considered decision.

As the archivist for the history committee of the Cairn Terrier Club of America (CTCA), I am the current guardian of several boxes of club yearbooks, newsletters, premium books, booklets, media, and so on that have been collected and handed down for safekeeping through the years.

The CTCA membership may well be largely unaware of this archive and that it contains a copy of each CTCA yearbook going back to the mid-1920s. In years past, many will remember the “flea market” at the national specialty as a prime source for copies of rare vintage yearbooks. These increasingly hard-to-find volumes were both a welcome source of income for the club and a wealth of information for those who wished to know more about the history of our breed through the photos and
pedigrees to be found in them. Such sources of information, images, and so much more could well be lost with the passage of time and the changing seasons of loss and renewal, even as new chapters are being written and illustrated. The question of how and where to store and protect this type of often-irreplaceable material is an ongoing consideration for the history committees of regional and national breed clubs.

In an effort aimed primarily at preservation against the ravages of time and unforeseen events, yearbooks from 1925 through 1982 have been scanned and stored in PDF format. This project is not only a safeguard; it has the potential to organize and catalog this information and make it easily and instantly available.

Today, thanks to the Internet, Cairn Terrier fanciers from all over the world share information and images via e-mail, websites, and social networks. Intangible as it may all seem, this digital discourse is a “self-creating instant archive,” one with infinite storage capability and instantly accessible.

In addition, there are a number of dedicated individuals who tirelessly collect and compile pedigree databases, as well as networking groups engaged in dialogues (often lively) and posting photos (beware the pitfalls of “public domain”) of well-known and not so well-known Ca irns of generations past that have become an invaluable reference resource for today’s breeders.

The history of the Cairn Terrier—of purebred dogs—in America is a rich and vibrant one. No matter our differences of opinion or personal preferences about how to interpret the past, we all agree we would do well to preserve it. To do this, we must adapt to the changing times, embrace their challenges, and make the fullest use of the tools they bring. —Karen Filippi; kafko2008@gmail.com

**Smooth Fox Terriers**

**Disaster Preparedness**

If you have read any newspapers or watched any news programs on television, you know we are having disasters all around us and to us. There are earthquakes, tornadoes, fire, hurricanes, floods, and more—not counting illnesses and personal tragedies.

The thing is, are you prepared? Do you have one or more Smooth Fox Terriers? If so, you should have a plan to take care of them for a few days in the case of emergency, even up to a week.

First, they will definitely need water. This is in addition to what you need for yourself or family. A friend of mine who lives in a rural area has no power after a hurricane, and therefore her pump doesn’t work. She does have an old-fashioned hand-pump in the barn, so she is able to keep her dogs supplied with plenty of water, even though she has to haul it. It is definitely worth it.

We always keep gallon jugs full of water at the ready. They are used every day and refilled. We live in a zone of high fire risk, and I want to be ready, just in case. We have dog crates in our van so that at a moment’s notice we can load our terriers in, even doubling up if we don’t have enough.

Many years ago a famous breeder of German Shepherd Dogs was loading dogs into the camper canopy area of her pick-up truck. She was putting several of them in loose together, and I asked, “What if they fought?” Her response was that if they don’t have enough room, they won’t fight. Interesting, isn’t it? I never forgot this observation, and I keep it in mind in case of a disaster.

Feeding your animals would hopefully not be too big a problem. If you can find a store open, it will usually have dog food, and even if it isn’t the brand you normally feed, it’ll do.

Medications that some of the dogs might need should be in a spot easy to grab, along with a couple of leads. A portable metal file box is pretty handy for this. We have the same thing for our important papers. Also, a metal file box for checks is good for carrying your registration papers in.

Your dogs are, hopefully, tattooed or microchipped for identification should one of them escape. Occasionally these things can happen.

If due to illness or you are called away for an emergency, is there anyone who would be willing to step in to take care of your pets? You never know what might suddenly happen, and if you are the sole provider for your Smoothies, this may be important to consider.

Now that I have warned of doom and gloom, let’s hope that all of our Smooth Fox Terrier people are already prepared for any disaster and end up having none at all.—Billie Lou Robison; Raybillfox@aol.com

**Wire Fox Terriers**

**Friends or Enemies?**

Most of the dog fancy, and especially Wire Fox Terrier exhibitors, are aware that show entries over the last couple of years have taken a nosedive. At many events there is not even one Wire entered, and if there is it will be a special and professionally handled. If you are lucky enough to live in an area that boasts a Fox Terrier specialty club, you may be able to hope for some majors or at least points.

The key to this is just how well you get along with your fellow Wire exhibitors. It is easy to be a good loser; we have all been there and done that many times.

In the dog game, we have learned that a good dog will probably win three out of five times in the ring. An average dog will probably be able to finish in 20 or 25 shows. So you see, losing is the norm, and we have all practiced being gracious and congratulating the winner with a smile.

But what happens behind the scenes? Downplaying or frankly criticizing the winner’s dog seems to be happening all the time. Guess what? One way or another, the winner’s owner or handler will hear about it, and it will hurt. You certainly do not have to praise the winner, but if you look hard enough, I bet you can find something good to say about him before you make a snide remark or two.

Being a gracious winner can be even more important. One of the prerequisites for success in the dog ring is a competitive spirit—and even more importantly, a thick skin. Those of you on the
threshold of success must remember that for someone to win, there must be someone to lose, and there will come a time when you will lose momentum and backslide a bit.

Few breeders can enjoy success without ruffling a few feathers along the way. It behooves you to mentor the newcomers, to give advice on grooming or handling and to help others as much as possible. Of course it might mean you will lose to a dog whom you just helped to groom. If a simple thing like pulling a few hairs means that a dog wins, then it must have been a pretty good dog to start with.

In an area where most of the breeders are bringing good dogs into the ring, those wins will be spread around. In that case, you will not see too many absences, and your fellow exhibitors will be more likely to be friends and not only competitors. Majors will be more easily found, and your fellow exhibitors will be more likely to enter puppies for the experience, if the dogs that are being entered are competitive.

I do think a good rule is to never make a major for any particular dog; all dogs entered must be competitive. Even if it is a puppy, it must be a quality puppy. You know there are times those puppies win.

It is much more sensible to be a friend to your competition and to mentor and help others over the rough spots than to go around complaining about how such an awful dog could win and that it must have been political, or maybe the judge didn’t have a clue. — Virginia Matanic; briarlea@citlink.net

Glen of Imaal Terriers

Extremism

W e can be extremists, we dog fanciers, going to extreme lengths for our beloved dogs. We can be equally extreme in our pursuits in the sport of dogs. We intrepidly forge on, despite satiric depictions of our “extreme” behavior on television reality shows and Hollywood movies. At times we even laugh at ourselves along with everyone else.

There is one area of our endeavors, however, for which extremism should play no part, and that is in the interpretation of our breed standard. This is true regarding all breed standards but especially true of ours, where there is the temptation to overemphasize the breed’s unique features—to prefer them in the extreme. It is an easy trap to stumble into, and it is almost understandable that one would trip up here. If a breed has a unique feature, then the more obvious or extreme that feature is, the more recognizable and easier to identify it becomes. This is a disservice to the breed, whether committed by judge or fancier.

Our standard cautions against this repeatedly. The modifying words slight, slightly, moderate, and medium appear over a dozen times in the standard, along with other cautionary phrases designed to guide us to what is correct rather than what is extreme. The examples are many.

In past columns we discussed this regarding the unique topline of our breed as well as the unconventional front assembly of a correct Glen. In both instances our standard calls for moderation, employing the word slightly. The topline should be straight but rise slightly. The dog should not be roached or swaybacked, which would be an extreme and incorrect expression of the trait.

Similarly, for the front assembly, the forearm should curve slightly around the chest, with feet turning out “slightly but perceptibly.” The extreme expression of these traits would be a classic dished-front, which would be incorrect. As a result of the unique forequarters, the chest should drop to “below the elbows.” The standard uses the elbow as the marker and certainly does not say that the chest should nearly touch the ground.

A Glen with that deep a chest, more like a Dandie Dinmont Terrier’s than a Glen’s, invariably has an incorrect front. Specifically, such a Glen almost always has too short a humerus, causing the chest to drop farther than it should. It isn’t that the chest is exceptionally developed and “impressive” but rather that the forequarters on the dog are too short, causing the chest to drop too low. This is extreme and incorrect.

The standard also cautions against considering the Glen as a “head breed.” It acknowledges that the head should be impressive in size but cautions that it be “yet in balance with, and in proportion to, the size and symmetry of the dog” and that it shows “no signs of coarseness.” It also says the skull should be—here’s that word again—slightly domed.

And the list goes on. The breed should be medium sized. The coat should be of moderate length. Substance should be impressive for size of dog. The neck should be of moderate length—and so on.

Yes, Glens possess unique features. But for a Glen to be correct, each of these features must appear in moderation and in balance with each other. None should appear in the extreme. — Bruce Susman; bluekafka@aol.com

Irish Terriers

Idle Hands—The (Dare)Devil’s Workshop?

L ong before the advent of dog shows, the Irish Terrier was integral to the agrarian life in both northern and southern Ireland. While there were some differences in appearance between the two regions, breeding the very best farm dog fixed the type and formed the character that we still aspire to today.

The Irish had to be the all-purpose dog to win favor with people of limited financial means. He was expected to guard, hunt, and serve as a steadfast family companion.

He was ferocious when required to be and fierce in battle. He was to be equally at home after rabbit or fox on land, badger and otter in the water, and rats anywhere. It was vital that he could differentiate these from the animals found on the farm. In the field he protected crops and not just potatoes! He was agile enough to dispatch even birds intent on doing damage to tender fruit-bushes and trees. He was to possess remarkable stamina, quickness, keen awareness, good humor, and abundant intelligence. He was to be comforting,
makes them happy, and that’s what the original breeders had in mind. Our job now is to keep it going! —Marianne Kehoe; m_dkehoe@verizon.net

Kerry Blue Terriers

This week’s guest columnist is Maggie Hall, who has been competing in agility for 11 years. Her Kerries have qualified for the AKC Agility Invitational since the event began in 2006. Maggie’s Kerry, Riley, was number one in agility for 2008 and 2009, and Birdie had that honor in 2011. Hopefully, her experiences will motivate others to participate in the sport.

The Road to Agility

Driving home with my first Kerry, Riley, I entertained him by telling him about my plans for us. Agility was at the top of the list, but I had no idea of how to begin. On television, I noticed that most of the agility dogs were herding breeds. I didn’t know how a Kerry would do at agility, but I wanted to find out.

Basic obedience training came first. We began working with a trainer on sit, down, stay and the very important recall. Agility is an off-leash sport, so it was important to have reliable control of your dog. Six months later we were signed up for an agility workshop. We did some jumping and started training behaviors for the contact obstacles—the A-frame, dog walk, and teeter-totter. We worked on weave-poles, with fencing down the side to guide the dog’s path. Riley was always eager and focused on the job.

A year and a half later, I started to think about entering a trial. However, after switching to a new agility trainer, I quickly found out how much we didn’t know. We failed most of the tasks assigned us in our first evaluation. Riley couldn’t weave without the fences to guide him, and I had no idea how to handle anything but a simple curve of obstacles.

I knew we had to practice at home if we were to succeed. A few jumps, and some “stick in the ground” weave-poles helped. Sessions were kept to between 5 and 10 minutes since I didn’t want Riley to lose interest.

At a trial in August of 2000, I was thrilled to qualify on one of our two runs and to finally compete. Riley was still focused on me and on what I was asking him to do—even with distractions. The weave-poles continued to be a challenge for us, and his performance on the contact obstacles was not reliable. I now knew that it is important to find a good agility instructor from the start.

In 2003, I brought home Riley’s niece, Birdie. She received a much better foundation in agility, and Riley’s performance improved as well. I developed Birdie’s drive for toys and food, two very strong rewards.

It may take two years to start a dog in agility. Contacts, weave-poles, a start-line stay, and sequencing skills take time to develop. Going to the ring before you are ready can reinforce bad habits, making them harder to correct.

Eleven years later, Birdie and I spent three to four weekends a month at agility trials. Riley retired in 2010 and passed away last April.

Every dog has different strengths and weaknesses and different lessons to teach us. Herding breeds, which still dominate agility, I think of as “employees.” Most spend the majority of their time trying to figure out what their handlers want. I think of Kerries as “independent contractors.” Very intelligent, they are always looking for another angle. They may start exhibiting behaviors that are more rewarding for them but not conducive to success in the ring.

As I contemplate a third Kerry, I am grateful for all that Riley and Birdie have taught me along the way. —M.H.

Thank you, Maggie. —Carol Kearney; heritagekerry@optonline.net

Lakeland Terriers

So, You Want Your Cake and Eat It, Too Part Two

In my last article I covered a proposed pre-whelping timeline for conditioning your Lakeland diva through maternity leave to bring her back into the show ring better than ever. Now I will carry description of the program to
fruition.

If you have followed the steps up to your bitch’s due date, she will be in her “underwear,” with new furnishings ready to emerge. (Just a note here: I’ve not noticed a difference in outcome between free-whelping and cesarian. Likewise, litter size is not a huge factor. I’ve utilized the program effectively with litters ranging from two to five puppies.)

For this program to be effective, careful attention must be paid to nutrition. The amount of food will be dictated by litter size, of course. It is important to feed a premium diet with high-quality protein, fats, and carbohydrates to support lactation, with plenty left over to maintain condition in your bitch.

When the pups are about 2 weeks old, I give mom another bath and begin brushing the body coat every day with a soft natural-bristle brush. She will thoroughly enjoy the massage and a little break from her family. I begin to use a light conditioner on her furnishings once a week. Don’t use too much, and brush it in well.

Between 2 and 4 weeks, start trimming mom’s jacket. These sessions should be brief, no more than a half-hour, and should end with the aforementioned brushing. This will begin to get flat-work (head, ears, shoulders, and butt) rolling again and remove any leftovers on her body coat as her new jacket begins to emerge.

When you are brushing furnishings, begin thinking “shape.” The new coat on legs and face will be coming through by now, and it is important to pay attention. Even though grooming sessions are short, they are very important because you are in dress rehearsal for her re-entry to the show ring.

Now let’s get back to the puppies. You might think it necessary to wean them early, but I’ve not found this to be true. I introduce liquefied puppy food at about 4 weeks. If your showgirl is into motherhood, trust her instincts. She can decide how much time she wants to spend with her babies. Let her weight and condition and that of the puppies dictate how much to feed. Begin to encourage exercise outside the nursery at this point.

Between 5–6 weeks, start to pay attention to the interaction between mom and pups, and watch for roughhousing in which the pups, with their emerging teeth, are chewing and/or pulling on furnishings. The foreface and hocks are favorite targets. If and when you see this kind of activity, you will need to restrict or closely monitor playtime.

Normally a bitch will begin to limit access to her milk supply between 4–6 weeks. That’s fine. The litter is essentially weaned by 6 weeks, and I only allow supervised interaction at this time, but I let them nurse briefly two or three times a day. The pups are very efficient and will drain her in a minute or two; that’s enough. Monitor her milk production, and let Mother Nature dictate when she is done.

By the time the litter is 6 weeks old, with the exception of the supervised visitation, we are ready to think “show dog,” and you can start reviewing judging panels and work into your normal grooming and exercise schedule.

Good luck. You can have your cake and eat it, too!

After more than 20 years as Lakeland columnist, divided into two tours of duty, I’m stepping down. It has been an honor.

—Patricia Peters;
cheriopete@comcast.net

Manchester Terriers
Questions and Answers

If you are thinking of getting a new dog or adding another dog to your pack, if you are thinking of downsizing, or if you are over “the hair bit” and the grooming it entails, think Manchester.

And so, the questions: Is a good puppy hard to find? Do they get along with other animals? Are they hard to train? Are they a healthy breed? Do they like kids? Do they bite? Manchester Terriers are “a fancier’s breed,” rarely found in puppy mills and pet shops, meaning there are more quality litters and quality pups. Both standard and toy litters are of a decent size (four or more pups), so they’re not a rare breed nor a difficult one to find.

Manchester Terriers aren’t a feisty, sparring breed of terrier and are rather good in groups of other dogs, providing they have been properly and well socialized as pups. However, if provoked they will stand up for themselves and what they deem as theirs. My Manchester Terriers are respectful of my cats but will dispatch rabbits, squirrels, and rats enthusiastically.

Because Manchesters are so food driven, they can be taught to do almost anything, provided you’re clever enough yourself to make the task understandable and worth their while. They do not live to please.

Manchesters are a healthy breed and are long lived because of that. The most common health problem in the breed is vWD, a bleeding disorder. Fortunately, a genetic marker for the disease has been located and can be easily and relatively inexpensively tested for. Responsible breeders are reducing the incidence of the disease with every litter.

Manchesters are great with children—respectful children, that is. They’re not keen on being poked, pulled, and teased, but because they love to play they make wonderful playmates for said respectful kids, fetching a ball and learning cute tricks. They have a high energy level without being hyperactive, making them ready for any game, and their size makes them good cuddle-companions when watching DVDs or taking a nap.

Do they bite? Any dog will bite if provoked. I rate Manchesters as somewhere in the middle of provokability.

Manchester Fun Police

Most breeds have individuals who are self-appointed fun police, whose job is to quell unscripted play and joyous nonsense. You know you have one if the boisterous play of pack mates is rudely interrupted by a snarling and barking oldster who wants the fun stopped—now! Xina the Manchester Girl is my fun police and seriously dedicated tattletale. Her self-imposed duty is to report the misdeeds of her pack mates.

She came to me in the kitchen the other night while I was fixing dinner, poked me in the leg with her nose, stepped back, then poked me again. I wiped my hands and followed her through the house to the dog room, where she pointed out with her pointy
nose the puppy boy in her crate, methodically disemboweling her most favorite squeaky pig. She stood there, waiting and wagging her tail, until the piggy was rescued, then trotted off to finish her rounds as Security Xina.

More on Xina

Xina loves Stafford ears. She’ll cruise around until she finds a snoozing Stafford, carefully insinuate herself alongside, gather one of the Stafford’s ears in her mouth, blissfully close her eyes, and gently roll, chew, and savor said ear until she falls asleep.

Xina now has back-to-back High in Trial wins in obedience—truly a versatile Manchester who wears many collars. —Virginia Antia; inkwood@aol.com

Miniature Schnauzers

Our guest columnist this month is Celeste Abell.

Fido’s Fitness—A New Year’s Resolution

According to the New York Times, battling the midline bulge and finding time for fitness training are among the top five resolutions made for the start of 2011. Both are worthy goals, given that 66 percent of Americans are overweight or obese.

In dogs, the numbers are not far behind, with 45 percent of dogs being equally overweight, based on a recent report by the Association for Pet Obesity Prevention (APOP).

In Miniature Schnauzers, carrying excess weight over a long period of time can predispose our dogs to diabetes and ongoing battles with pancreatitis—none of which we want for our four-footed friends. So here’s a thought: Add Fido’s fitness goals to your own, and see where it takes both of you.

Assessing Fido’s weight. The first step in any weight management program is to assess your Miniature Schnauzer’s weight. When your dog is at a healthy weight, you can readily feel their ribs without too much trouble, and you can see a bit of a waist. This rule applies from the time they are puppies to when they become senior members of the pack. If they have a waist but have a roll of fat by their shoulders or in front of their tail, they are overweight. If your mini is starting to resemble a hot dog (with or without a bun), he is obese; when you can visibly see his ribs or spine, he is underweight.

Taking the weight off. Whether your dog is overweight or obese, a healthy weight-loss goal is one pound per month. This is comparable to a person taking off about two pounds per week—a rate that moves you in the right direction while still providing plenty of nutrients for normal brain, organ, and muscle function and rebuilding.

From a caloric standpoint, this means reducing your dog’s food by 100 kcals/day or upping his exercise by an equal amount, or some combination thereof. Given that an average good-quality dog food provides about 500 calories per cup, you can adjust your portions accordingly, and be sure to count the calories in the treats you give.

The following tips will also help manage your pet’s weight loss.

1. Use a measuring cup. Once you decide how much food to feed per meal, use a measuring cup to keep the portions consistent. A half-cup of food means a measured half-cup, not a heaping half-cup or a mug full of food.

2. Feed meals twice a day. Just as eating small meals more often helps people manage food intake, dogs who eat twice versus once daily make better use of the calories consumed and maintain a more steady stream of the hormones that regulate digestion and hunger.

3. Give calorie-/fat-reduced treats. Considering chews and treats can be a real factor for dogs who need to shed some pounds—especially treats that contain fat or are high in calories, such as peanut butter or cheese. Opt for those treats that are low in both fat and calories such as green beans, carrots, or smaller chews.

4. Exercise before the evening meal. After a good long walk or run, your dog will want to drink lots of water. Water has a wonderful capacity to rehydrate but also to expand kibble eaten shortly thereafter, causing your dog to feel more full and stimulate the hormone Leptin, which causes the brain to think the stomach is full and happy even when the actual food content is slightly smaller than normal. (If for some reason you cannot exercise that day, you can always soak kibble in warm water to get the same effect).

5. Set a distance and duration goal. If you have ever thought about walking for a cure or to raise money for a local shelter, set that distance and time as your goal. Each month, increase your daily walks by 10 minutes until you are out for 30 minutes and twice a week double your normal routine to help increase endurance and tone.

Monitoring Fido’s progress. There are lots of ways to monitor your dog’s weight loss, but the best ones are the simplest. Before you change his diet, get his starting weight on the scale you will use throughout the weight-loss program. Next, feel his ribs and give them a “body condition score” of 1 to 9 using the Purina chart, which can be found at purina.com/dog/weight-and-exercise/body-condition.aspx. A 4 to 6 score is considered healthy; at more than 6, the dog is overweight, and a dog scoring 8 is obese. Less than 4 is underweight.

Every other week, weigh your Miniature Schnauzer and assess how readily you can feel his ribs and waist. These two measurements together will help you gauge how well your new food-and-exercise plan is working.

Once your dog has reached an ideal weight, small adjustments to food and exercise will help him to stay at that level. —C.A.

Thank you, Celeste. —Carma Ewer; carmelma@comcast.net

Miniature Bull Terriers

Breeder Musings

The summer crop of puppies is growing up, and late fall and winter months give a breeder time to evaluate their breeding program and contemplate their next breeding. The questions come: How did breeding X to Y turn out—are the offspring healthy? Do they have stable temperaments? How is their conformation?

If the answers are all positive, then congratulations are in order! Usually,
however, there are traits that crop up that we would prefer not to see. Can you see where they came from? How can you improve on these?

While health and disposition issues may not be apparent until the puppies grow up and mature, many of the conformation concerns are apparent from a very early age. Some of these may lessen as adult teeth appear, muscles strengthen, and bodies begin to mature. The waiting game is one all breeders are familiar with.

As you begin the health-testing recommended for your breed, part of the picture begins to fall into place. In MBTs, the BAER hearing test can be done anytime after 6 weeks. The test for PLL (primary lens luxation) can be done with a cheek swab very early in life.

The rest of the testing comes between the ages of 1 year and 2½ years. These include (at least for MBTs) a cardiac Doppler test and a U/PC test (an analysis of the ratio of protein to creatine in the urine). Heart and kidney checks are required before breeding, as is the PLL test.

Last but certainly not least is assessment of the temperament of your pups. While not all may have that show-dog attitude, they need to be able to do well in the environment in which you have placed them. All need to be companions to their owners. This is the main reason dogs are held with such high esteem in the eyes of the public—the dog is, of course, “man’s best friend.”

In MBTs, we are dealing with a very small gene pool. According to the AKC statistics for the past 10 years (2001–2010), the most litters registered in a year was 78, for a total of 236 puppies. In half of these years, fewer than 175 puppies were registered. These numbers tell me that the average litter consists of from two to three pups.

Looking at these numbers is daunting. Our breed’s gene pool is small, and our number of breeders is also small. If many of our litters are bred using the same stud dog, our gene pool becomes smaller. The balancing act for breeders of MBTs is even more difficult due to this issue.

As more knowledge of canine and breed genetics becomes available, we need to use these resources as an integral part of our decision-making process. Our breeders need to speak candidly to each other about test results and issues that have arisen in our breeding programs.

A huge step has been taken by the MBTCA board in requiring all entries at the van Hildenhusen Trophy Show to have health-test results sent in with the entry. This says to all MBT owners that health is important.

Breed responsibly! Last year was the first time health-test results were required of dogs entering the vHT show. Some worried that our numbers would be low due to this requirement; but, our members came through, and we had a very large entry! I see this as a good sign that the MBT breeders do want to do the best for our breed.

Happy winter musings on your next litter! —Kathy Brosnan; kmbrosnan@earthlink.net

Norfolk Terriers
History, Health, and Husbandry

The Norfolk and Norwich Terriers started out as one breed, as the history books tell us: the Norwich prick-ear and the Norwich drop-ear. Separation of the breeds occurred first in the land of origin—England—and eventually here in the States, in January 1979. Forever after we are now known as the Norfolk Terrier and the Norwich Terrier. The dedication of each breed’s owners, breeders, and club members eventually led to the vote in favor of the two breed clubs we are today.

Developing a breed doesn’t begin at the onset of new clubs; it begins, as they say, in the beginning. In the beginning, breeders did what came naturally—they bred a sire to a dam and hoped for the best. For the most part, a lot of luck was thrown in, and the Norfolk breed began to develop its “look.”

The early breeders took pains seeing to it that as keepers of the breed they gave their full attention to the Norfolk’s development. In the beginning no one knew much about proper nutrition, coat care, health testing, and the myriad incidental that can play a role in the animal’s well-being. It was hit or miss, and fortunately for all breeds there were more hits than misses.

The world has changed, not only for the human species but for canines as well. We are a much more sophisticated society today, with research occurring in just about every field possible.

We know that in order to breed a better Norfolk we need to health screen. Most breeders take very little for granted today. Many require testing be a part of the equation of putting sire to dam. The Norfolk Terrier Club participates in the CHIC (Canine Health Information Center) program, specifying that eyes, heart, and patella should be tested in the breed, and the results presented to the respective organizations for certification. When all three tests have been recorded, CHIC will list the Norfolk on its website for all to see. This is an open registry and important to breeders.

Knowing the background and health status of sires and dams will help to eliminate serious health problems in the breed. The Norfolk Terrier Club continues to encourage its members to health-test. Encourage is the key word, as it cannot be demanded of our members. Testing is costly but in the long run worth it, not only for one’s breeding program, but when offering a sire at stud or selling a puppy.

Conditioning of a bitch is most important before, during, and after breeding. The Norfolk is a true chowhound by nature. I’ve never seen one turn his nose up at a good meal. Nutrition of the highest quality is important for the Norfolk to produce a sound, healthy litter. The breed’s litters are small, numbering between one to three pups on average, and the health of the dam will reflect on that of the whelps. Should the dam not be fed a well-rounded diet, with attention paid to protein, the pups in turn will suffer.

Some females will refuse to eat after whelping. This is probably the only time I’ve ever noticed a Norfolk turn her nose up at food. Try a good piece of rare
roast beef cut up in small pieces, some delicious-smelling chicken soup, possibly a hard-boiled egg, and maybe some cottage cheese fed by hand if she’s refusing her dish. All meals will have to be brought to the mom, as she won’t leave her babies. After a few days of encouraging her, she’ll probably return to her chow-hound ways and eat you out of house and home.

A Norfolk should be fed well year-round, not just when bred. As our Norfolk age, however, there is the tendency for them to gain weight. They should not be allowed to become obese; there is no excuse for this. Overweight dogs not only have stress on their limbs but their hearts as well. In the good old days, many of our breed lived on farms, and exercise was the key of the day. Today, for the most part, Norfolks live a more sedate life as house pets.

Recently I took a Norfolk male back into my fold due to divorce of his owners. The little guy arrived totally overweight; his coat was dull and his body lacked tone. He could hardly chase a ball he was so overweight. Given time and a good diet, however, he is back to being a Norfolk of proper weight, with a shiny coat and great body-tone.

Good nutrition must be a way of life for our Norfolks, as it will help defray arthritis, heart and lung problems, and diabetes. Remember that excess weight can compromise a Norfolk’s health.

Today we know much more because of research into many fields of canine husbandry. We’re far more fortunate than the breeders of yesteryear; we know more and we dedicate ourselves by incorporating the knowledge we now have into producing Norfolks of quality. —Barbara Miller; bmiller63@optimum.net

Norwich Terriers

These terms are written in all-caps for clarity.

Pedigree Tools

The traditional pedigree containing solely names and titles is limited, to say the least. It has forced breeders to rely on haphazard systems: three-ring binders filled with pedigrees, with notes scribbled in the white space; ads clipped from magazines; and saved e-mail comments (and hearsay) about particular dogs. Infrequently, publications like Norwich and Norfolk Pedigrees Plus would appear, containing photographs of dogs accompanied by informative captions. Today, computer-based pedigree tools such as Breeders Assistant, Man’s Best Friend, and The Breeder’s Standard (among others) have come to the rescue, going back many more generations as well as providing information such as inbreeding coefficients. Still, even these don’t address the strengths and weaknesses of individual dogs.

Visualized pedigrees with three or more generations of photographs can now be generated at home and are increasingly the norm. This helps to jog the memory regarding phenotype—as the old published pedigree books did, but in a more comprehensive manner. Joan Read would have been thrilled.

Still, these have drawbacks as well. Each individual is generally seen in a show pose. No information is given on temperament, movement, health, or faults. It is general information—better than names on a page, but still generalized.

Then how to keep track of the individual characteristics of any particular Norwich Terrier? Start with your own. Perhaps your foundation bitch was wide in front but had terrific dentition and type; another favorite may have a soft coat but a dark oval eye. Another may have large ears but a lovely level topline. Each has pluses and minuses—no dog is perfect. Neither are our memories.

Two more tools that might help are the “prism pedigree” and the Stick Dog Color Chart Pedigree. These allow rankings by color codes representing the quality of various physical traits. The prism pedigree is based on a five-color scoring system that ranges from blue (excellent) to brown (very poor). The various body parts are colored—in according to how good or bad the breeder assesses each feature. The Prism chart recommends 14 traits, including movement, which is indicated by “key” symbols on the page.

The Stick Dog Chart uses a similar system dividing up a “stick-dog” into seven conformational traits: head, ears, neck, front, rear, trunk, and tail. Again, each trait is ranked by color—blue for best, red for second, yellow (third), and black (poor).

Dr. Carmen Battaglia advocates systems like these. He explains: “For example, if the ears on a sire were coded blue and those on the dam were coded black, the breeder would know that the sire’s ears were correct but the ears on the dam were not correct and lacking in some way. Thus, the color-coding of each ancestor identifies their qualities along with their specific strengths and weaknesses.

“The color codes also show if there are trends or problems and whether they are on the sire or dam’s side of the pedigree.”

Once you have completed a chart of this type for a particular dog, you can decide on the traits you wish to improve. Some, of course, are more difficult than others to breed out, and doing so may mean removing some individuals altogether from your breeding program.

A breeding axiom to remember is “A bitch of superior overall quality with one major fault is a better breeding prospect than a mediocre specimen who possesses a lot of minor faults” (The Joy of Breeding Your Own Show Dog, A. Serranne, 1980).

Keep track of siblings and offspring, even those who go to pet homes. This is important for a fourth type of pedigree: the symbols pedigree. This type of pedigree codes for health and temperament traits. Information is collected on littermates and coded. Individuals are represented by sex, either a square or a circle. Names and titles are secondary. Colors represent specific inherited traits—in the Norwich, perhaps ELS, epilepsy, allergies, missing teeth, or slipping patellae would be represented.

This kind of pedigree is wider rather than long. The underlying factor is that information about affected littermates is key to understanding genetic trends. The repetition of a color shows immediately and graphically issues that need to be addressed in order to make improvement.

Battaglia notes, “Those who do not collect and code information about the
ancestors and their littermates usually rely on ‘type breeding,’ or breeding according to appearance rather than on traits observed in their offspring. In practice, these breedings fail to take advantage of what the science of genetics has taught us about inheritance.”

Visualized, prism/stick dog, and symbols pedigrees take more time to understand but are important adjuncts to type breeding and rely exclusively on “names and titles” pedigrees.

Next time, more breeding practices: the importance of the maternal grandsire and genetic diversity. —Leandra Little; little9@earthlink.net

Sealyham Terriers
A California Sealy “Fix” for Summer 2011

On June 24, the Sealyham Terrier Club of Southern California successfully hosted their annual specialty; on June 25 and 26, Sealyhams again appeared at the Great Western Terrier Association shows, all at the absolutely wonderful Queen Mary Events Park in Long Beach, California. With the Pacific Ocean, the city’s skyline, and the retired Queen Mary ocean liner serving as backdrops, the show rings and hospitality tents were spotlighted as can only occur in California.

Raymond and I were delighted to be invited to judge the Friday specialty and sweepstakes, and we appreciated the entry of six in sweepstakes and 19 in the regular classes. Best in sweep was Slyfox Fly N High at Fanfare, owned by her breeders, the Taggarts, and L. Prather. Best of Opposite in Sweeps was the Polish import again, Dragon of My Dream Od Bobika. Clay Coady awarded BB to Ch. Cepage C’est la Vie de Dunville.

On Sunday, Mrs. Bobbi Davis, Sealyham breeder, judged the second sweepstakes competition of the weekend and awarded Best to breeder-owner H. Sutliff’s bitch Sutliff’s Ventana. Best of Opposite in Sweeps was the Polish import again, Dragon of My Dream Od Bobika. Clay Coady awarded BB to Ch. Cepage C’est la Vie de Dunville and BOS to Ch.Slyfox Ferrari Red at Fanfare.

Named “Select” dog all three days was GCh. Cepage Catch Me IfYou Can, owned by S.Powell, M. McBlane, and K. Montgomery.

Karen Montgomery had the great challenge of showing a brace on Saturday and Sunday. After admitting that the feat “took a lot of practice,” her brace placed fourth in the group on Saturday and then won Best in Show Brace on Sunday. Her two home-breds looked like mirror-image Sealys as they went around the big ring in a nearly perfect performance.

I recall the last time I saw a brace of Sealyhams: Breeder Judy Thill managed a pair of young dogs who placed in the brace groups at both Montgomery and Great Western shows in the mid-1990s. A brace of Sealyhams is a rare sight, and Sealyham exhibitors must admire the skill and persistence of the owner who undertakes such an endeavor. As Karen said, it takes a lot of practice.

We all have an important date to look forward to: At the 2012 Great Western Terrier shows, the parent club has agreed to conduct a roving specialty—the first in a number of years. The event will provide the opportunity for exhibiting at two specialty shows, as well as encourage entries from exhibitors who may not always consider the West Coast in their travel plans. We will hear more about the plans soon.

Sealyham Terriers forever! —Karen Bay; raymondbay@comcast.net

Skye Terriers
Fun Days PART ONE

Much has been written on how to invigorate the purebred-dog game, both at the breed and organizational levels. I can barely keep track of the articles I have filed away on the topics of genetics, gamesmanship, and breed health. Likewise, rarely a month goes by without new AKC initiatives, calls from the dog press for better judging and fewer shows, and editorials glorifying the good old days.

As a national and regional breed-club officer, I often feel overwhelmed by the obligation to do something to “save our breed and the sport,” so frequent are the doomsday reports. In this two-part column, I will discuss the limitations of competition, advocate for the value of fun in building our dog community, and present a model for such community building.

For those of us most committed to the purebred game, competitions and competing seem to be the stars around which our satellites revolve—and most our efforts seem geared towards shows and show dogs. Entry sizes, judging quality, show calendars, titles, and top-10 lists are still the way we keep score.

In all of the political machinations, budget concerns, and commitment to competition, I wonder if we frequently overlook what may be the most basic answer to our concerns—fun?

I mean real fun. Not just competition dressed up as fun.

We dog-show people love our competitions. Even our “fun” activities become “events.” We have show rings and titles for agility, flyball, obedience, earthdog trials, lure coursing, and so on. Though some of these may only require competing with ourselves, it is difficult to escape the culture of competition.

I do not mean to devalue the importance of competition—I will be the first to admit that I enjoy a little head-to-head every now and then. Indeed, most of my work colleagues and dog-show friends would probably use “competitive” as a primary descriptor for me. And I recognize the value of competition in reinforcing excellence and
maintaining high standards for human and doggie competitors. There are many good things that come of it—and more than a few downsides.

I think there is real value in convening as a “dog community” outside of the show ring. By definition, competition, whether with others or with ourselves, demands that we remain vigilant to threats, minimize or obscure flaws, and retain a competitive advantage. Though helpful in winning inside the ring, these demands undermine what is essential to the ongoing viability of our breeds and the dog community as a whole. There must be spaces where breeders, owners, handlers, judges, and friends come together to discuss challenges, limitations, vulnerabilities, and life outside of the show ring. Only through such open and safe conversation will the collaboration, respect, and honesty required for the dog world to remain resilient emerge.

Yesterday I encountered such a space. In my next column, I will share more details about the first-ever Gleneagle Farm Dachshund Fun Day and why I think such gatherings may hold the key to the longevity and renewed vigor of both the dog community and even our beloved competitions. — Travis Wright; traviswright@yahoo.com

**Soft Coated Wheaten Terriers**

**Breeding to the Standard**

I hope everyone had a chance to read Pat Trotter’s “Better Breeding” column in the August GAZETTE, titled “Looking Forward.” It was her farewell column, and we will miss her insight and her courage to say it as it is.

Pat’s concern for all breeds is loss of type and the consequent acceptance of the “generic” dog. I too hope that if you breed, you constantly refresh your knowledge of our breed standard, as well as its amplification in the superb Illustrated Standard, to reinforce your mind’s eye picture of true breed type.

In the article she stressed the importance of “collectively appreciating all those traits that contribute to breed type … the original type or form that evolved to best allow a given breed to perform its job.”

Very few of our dogs are now employed as “all-purpose farm dogs,” but when breeding, we must always keep in mind our commitment to preserve those characteristics. The breed’s recent admission to herding trials reminds us that proper structure maximizes endurance and the ability to turn on a dime. Never underestimate the pure pleasure of seeing a properly made Wheaten running in the backyard, as it deals with its “day job” as a loving companion.

I quote directly from our standard:

“General Appearance. The soft Coated Wheaten Terrier is a medium sized, hardy, well-balanced sporting terrier, square in outline. He is distinguished by his soft, silky, gently waving coat of warm wheaten color and his particularly steady disposition. The breed requires moderation both in structure and presentation, and any exaggerations are to be shunned. He should present the overall appearance of an alert and happy animal, graceful, strong and well coordinated.”

The amplification continues:

“… well balanced. A sturdy dog, well boned but never over-boned lest he appear coarse. Moderate is not to be confused with ‘common,’ nor imply lack of elegance. This is the ‘essence of type.’ The dog must be square, short of loin, with length situated in a rib cage that allows adequate space required for lung and heart capacity. Coupled with short hocks, and balanced angulation, this structure makes possible a dog capable of both quick change of direction and endurance to last out a working day.”

Balance and moderation are terms frequently repeated in our standard. Head and foreface are of equal length, the head is flat and clean between the ears. Cheekbones are not prominent. The resulting rectangle is in proportion to the rest of the dog.

The medium-sized eyes are dark reddish brown or brown, never approaching yellow.

Ears are small to medium in size, breaking level with the skull, and dropping forward, the inside edge lying close to the cheek and pointing to the ground. This ear-set is so vital to the expression we seek.

The soft-textured, silky blond coat with a gentle wave or loose curl is, as the dog’s name implies, a hallmark of the breed; but, as the amplification exhorts, preference should not be given to coat at the expense of overall superiority.

So often neglected or misunderstood is the paragraph on “Gait”:

“Gait is free, graceful and lively, with good reach in front and strong drive behind. Front and rear feet turn neither in nor out. Dogs who fail to keep their tails erect when moving should be severely penalized.”

The amplification continues:

“The Wheaten must be able to cover ground in an efficient and graceful fashion, indicating strength and endurance and maintain a strong, level topline when moving.”

This efficient and graceful movement is the true test of structure. It is terrier movement, and never exaggerated.

In addition, the caring breeder must always keep in mind the issue of temperament. The standard deals with this as an aspect of the show dog:

“The Wheaten is a happy, steady dog and shows itself gaily, with an air of self-confidence. He is alert and exhibits interest in his surroundings, exhibits less aggressiveness than is sometimes encouraged in other terriers.”

The breeder must keep in mind that all dogs eventually should be placed in a happy home environment, acknowledging today’s often challenging lifestyle. Most prospective owners mean well and love their dogs but are not experts in the canine-behavior field. It is the happy, steady dog who has endeared our breed to the public. Those qualities must never be overlooked when planning a breeding.

Because I started in 1968, I have seen many of the original dogs that provided the stock the American dogs were bred from. A few were excellent specimens of the breed who would compete in today’s show ring. Some were faulty, and some dogs were a bit sharper.

It is the personal responsibility of the breeder to create the matings that will be faithful to the strictures of the stan-


**BREED COLUMNS**

dard, to preserve that image of the perfect Wheaten. The task will be easier when you have the genetic tools to intelligently keep health as a consideration, without jeopardizing the progress we have made in temperament and structure. —Jacqueline Gottlieb; jgott@ese-dona.net

**Staffordshire Bull Terriers**

**Staffordshire Bull Terriers Need Grooming, Too!**

When I’m preparing my Staffords at a show, friends poke fun at my “grooming” time. See, the Stafford is by far the easiest of breeds to maintain. There’s no chalking, hairspray, shaving, stripping, trimming, scissors, or blow-drying. We are the premier wash-‘n’-wear breed.

Staffords need only be washed once a month. I love Redken All-Soft shampoo and the TrueBlue pet-product line. The baths take about five minutes; a quick toweling, and then air-dry. My spoiled pups don’t take kindly to the hose; they prefer the bathtub and happily jump in to prove the point.

Ears should be maintained weekly, as the ear canal can harbor dirty yeast and bacteria. I suggest K9 Ear Solution. I had dogs with extreme ear infections years ago and have done the vet-prescribed medications, antibiotics, flushes, and so on and never had a product actually clear up the issue and maintain the ear. K9 Ear Solution does. Once a week, just squirt it in each of the dog’s ears, massage, and let him shake out the remaining. I require all my pup owners to do this.

Nails should be trimmed weekly. A quick guillotine-clip of the tip and a softening-up of the edge with a metal nail file, and nails are done! Start them as new borns on weekly nail maintenance to develop trust. I find that standing above them and lifting each foot like you would to clean out a horse hoof works as adults. Some breeders remove dewclaws; I do not. As I always felt the Stafford’s dewclaws were thumbs to hold onto things and push away from. Don’t forget to clip your dog’s dewclaws!

Weekly teeth-cleaning is imperative. The long toothbrush with a small and large brush at each end is my favorite at the moment. Follow with raw marrow bones to gnaw on (the enzymes naturally whiten), and a Nylabone, rope, or Kong to work on. Teeth are important to the Stafford, and there is no reason they should be cruddy! You can get a scraper to scale your own dog’s teeth. It’s easy, inexpensive, and saves on those pesky vet bills.

During this weekly regimen, take time to go over your dog entirely to make sure there is nothing amiss. Check eyes, belly, in between toes (top and bottom), and the tail, and make sure there are no bumps, bruises, or cuts. Some Staffords lick their feet. The pad of the Stafford has thick skin and muscle, and with perspiration it can become yeasty as well. Squirt K9 Ear Solution in between the pads. I would not suggest cleaning anal glands more than every other week, or at least once a month, when they are given their baths. The bath should also be followed up with a squirt in each ear of K9 Ear Solution.

I will let everyone in on my secret coat-maintenance solution: Playtex dishwashing gloves. Yes, trust me. I don’t brush or strip my Stafford coats. I start mine on the gloves when they reach 9 months, as that’s usually when they blow their puppy coat. (And yes, Staffords do blow coat—just not in the typical way that dogs with longer coats do.) The coat will look choppy the first time you strip; this is the best way to pull the dead hair out and bring forward that beautiful tight, short, smooth, and shiny coat. The gloves give access to hocks, feet, legs and the head, unlike a brush or stripper. A Stafford’s coat should feel prickly going backwards toward the neck, and smooth going down towards the tail.

Staffords should not be trimmed or dewhispered, and their tail should come to a point naturally. Grooming with the glove quickly cleans up bushy tails. The tail will be smooth and whiplike after a few days by tugging from the tail-base down, gripping the tail in your hand all the way around each time you pull. Do not use a stripper, Furminator, or clippers on your Stafford. These will ruin the coat.

Lastly, to be ring ready, find a rinseless shampoo (I use Chris Christensen’s Show Off), and clean up your dog the night before the show. The day of, use a latex glove (like at the doctor’s office) to smooth away unwanted hairs, then spritz with the rinseless shampoo and do a quick towel-dry to remove any dirt or debris. I use my favorite personal product, Moroccan Oil, to give a last-minute shine, or when they’re a little dandruffy after a bath, to moisturize the coat and skin. I’ve found this to be best for the red and black dogs.

Listerine also works beautifully on the black coats to remove dust and dandruff and for a deep shine. For your pies, they have more coat to shed (as do the reds’ and black’s white collars), so keep up on your white Staffords coat, which may require biweekly maintenance, as opposed to the typical weekly gloving.

—Kristina Estlund; Kristina_estlund@yahoo.com

**Welsh Terriers**

Our guest columnist is Nancy Evans, a longtime Welsh Terrier Club of America member.

A Spectator at Montgomery

October 9 will mark my 18th consecutive Montgomery County Kennel Club show, all but one as a spectator. Competing as an exhibitor is a thrill, but showing leaves little time for other pleasures of the weekend. I look forward to Montgomery weekend all year, for many reasons.

Arriving at early dawn on Sunday morning, I pick a spot by the Welsh ring. From this vantage point, I can watch some of the best Welsh Terriers in the country and spot many of my Welsh-owning friends, some of whom I only get to see at this show. Sitting ringside, chatting with breeders and owners, I always learn more about my favorite breed. Invariably, I see friends with entries. It’s wonderful to share
their excitement of a win. More important, though, is supporting all Welsh entries. No matter which dogs come away with ribbons, each entry is important; each represents part of the future of the breed.

I’ve also had the opportunity to educate other spectators about Welshies and to learn about other terrier breeds. Every year, I talk with at least one family interested in welcoming a Welsh into the family. Helping to educate others about my breed is satisfying, particularly when I can help potential owners get past the charming outer package and have a better understanding of my breed’s particular personality, the importance of dealing with a reputable breeder, and explaining the pluses and minuses of bringing a rescue Welsh into your household.

The impressive trophies, imaginative ring decorations, and abundance of fall flowers exemplify the magnitude of this show. It provides a wonderful opportunity to learn about other terrier breeds. Rarely seen terrier breeds are seldom at all-terrier shows. If any all-terrier show is most likely to have every member of the Terrier Group represented, it is Montgomery. If you’ve never met a Sealyham, a Bedlington, or a Norfolk, seeing an entire ring of the best of their kinds is a thrill.

An all-terrier show is the best place to meet breeds that are new to the AKC, such as the newly approved Cesky Terrier. Spectators at other breed rings love to share their knowledge about everything from correct conformation to personality and entertaining stories about their breeds.

Another great pleasure at the MCKC show is shopping! These days, I start the Montgomery experience a few days early at my club’s host hotel, not wanting to miss any “treasures” offered at my breed club’s boutique. When I attended my first show in 1983, shortly after getting my first Welsh Terrier, I was starved for any item featuring a depiction of a Welsh. Owners of less-popular breeds understand this frustration.

At that first show, I bought a mug; every time I use it, I remember how happy that mug made me. Each year there are longtime vendors and new ones, with everything from improved grooming tools, to antique books, jewelry, and clever T-shirts. Of course, there’s also the “Big Red Book”—the show catalog, which becomes my chief reference for the year in terriers.

Someday I’ll have an entry at Montgomery. Until then, I’ll continue to enjoy the fellowship of thousands of terrier aficionados … and, we always hope, lovely October weather. —N.E.O.

Thank you, Nancy. —Diane H. Orange; DianeOrange1@cs.com

West Highland White Terriers

The Westie Standard of 1909

I recently contacted AKC Archivist Craig Savino in order to obtain a copy of the original breed standard for the West Highland White Terrier. After not finding the original on file, Craig eventually located an actual show catalog from 1910.

This catalog was for the West Highland White Terrier specialty show, held on the estate of George Lauder Jr., Esq., at Greenwich, Connecticut, on Saturday, May 28, 1910. In the front of the catalog was the original breed standard, along with the following introduction:

“At a meeting of the West Highland White Terrier Club of America, held on December 21, 1909, it was resolved to adopt the Standard of the West Highland White Terrier Club of England. The following interpretation of that standard was resolved upon: 1. That the dog should be shown strictly in the natural condition of the coat, no stripping or trimming whatever being allowed; 2. That emphasis be laid on the fact that the dog is a distinct breed, and not a white Scottish Terrier; 3. The photograph of the Champion Morven shown here is printed as a guide for judges, being considered by the Governors to exemplify the adopted standard.”

The picture of Champion Morven that was printed in the catalog is quite different from the Westies of today, although I suspect it is mainly a cosmetic difference. Morven is shown with no hair on his ears, skimpy furnishings on his legs, and an overall scruffy appearance.

In the 102 years since the standard was adopted, the Westie has certainly undergone a major metamorphosis of his grooming regime. We have changed his show appearance from an unstripped, scruffy dog to one of the most stylized of the terrier breeds.

Today, putting a show finish on a Westie requires an exhibitor to be both a hair stylist and an artist. We strip, we pluck, we scissor, we chalk, and we back-comb. And then there are the “products” that we slather and spray: styling gels, chalk, and hair spray (we are always searching for that perfect hair spray) so that a hurricane-force wind cannot move the headpiece.

Anyone who has been showing Westies for a while will recall breeder-judge Joan Graber. You did not dare bring a Westie to her ring with its head teased. I recall the panic that ensued the last time that Joan judged the national when everyone was trying to figure out how to make their Westie’s head look “normal” without back-combing and hair spray.

Other changes from the original standard include size. The current standard specifies 10 inches for bitches, and 11 inches for dogs. In 1909, not only was the height specified, but also the weight:

“Dogs weight from 14 to 18 pounds, and bitches from 12 to 16 pounds, and measure from 8 to 12 inches at the shoulder.”

I feel that today’s height requirement is more realistic. Most 10-inch bitches, for example, will weigh around 14½ to 15 pounds, and history has shown when our Westies start getting way from the 10 to 11 inches, breeders will start correcting the height with future breedings.

It was very interesting to read the original standard and see how some points have changed significantly and others are just the same today. —Nancy Staab; gaelforcewesties@frontier.com
Attention Delegates

Notice of Meeting

The next meeting of the Delegates will be held at the Rosen Center Hotel, Orlando, FL, on Friday December 16, 2011. It will begin no earlier than 10:00 am, and will follow the 8:30 a.m. Delegate Forum.

Membership Application

Leonberger Club of America

Delegates Credentials

Margaret Doster, Hamburg, NY, Kennel Club of Buffalo
Jacquelyn Fogel, West Bend, WI, Kettle Moraine Kennel Club
H. Geoff Geoffre, Deland, FL, West Volusia Kennel Club
Robert W. Gilmour, Limerick, PA, Penn Treaty Kennel Club
Anne Midgarden, D.V.M., Wapakoneta, OH, Lima Kennel Club
JD Rowell, Highland Park, TX, Trinity Valley Kennel Club
Susan D. Sholar, Valley Center, GA, Black Russian Terrier Club of America
G. Robert Stevens, Hancock, NH, Cheshire Kennel Club
Carolyn Vack, Gordonville, PA, Lancaster Kennel Club

Notice

Mr. Vladimir Goldin (Sylvania, OH) Action was taken by the Ann Arbor Kennel Club for conduct in connection with its July 10, 2011 event. Mr. Goldin was charged with disruptive behavior at an event. The Staff Event Committee reviewed the committee’s report, found it to be in order and set the penalty at a three-month event suspension and a $300 fine, effective August 4, 2011. (Black Russian Terrier)

Notice

Mr. James Chiddister (Wolcottville, IN) Action was taken by the Cardigan Welsh Corgi Club for conduct in connection with its August 13, 2011 event. Mr. Chiddister was charged with physical altercation, disruptive behavior, and abusive or foul language/verbal altercation. The Staff Event Committee reviewed the committee's report, found it to be in order, and set the penalty at a six-month event suspension and $500 fine, effective August 13, 2011. (Glen of Imaal Terrier)

Notice

Ms. Ava Tyree (Marietta, GA) Action was taken by the Griffin Georgia Kennel Club for conduct in connection with its August 25, 2011 event. Ms. Tyree was charged with disruptive behavior at an event. The Staff Event Committee reviewed the committee’s report, found it to be in order, and set the penalty at a three-month event suspension and a $300 fine, effective August 25, 2011. (Multiple Breeds)

Notice

The AKC’s Management Disciplinary Committee has suspended Ms. Julie Johns (Rochester, MN) from AKC registration privileges for six months and imposed a $500 fine, effective October 10, 2011, for submission of a false complaint. (German Wirehaired Pointer)

Notice

The AKC’s Management Disciplinary Committee has suspended Mrs. Melissa
Keshlear (Austin, TX) from AKC registration privileges for six months and imposed a $500 fine, effective October 10, 2011, for her submission of an online litter registration application and Full Litter - Offspring Registration form containing the false certification as to the signature of the co-owner of the dam and sire owner. (Dachshund)

Notice
The AKC’s Management Disciplinary Committee has reprimanded Mrs. Bonnie Money (New Palestine, IN) for signing an AKC document on behalf of another without filing a properly completed Power of Attorney form. (Cardigan Welsh Corgi, German Shepherd Dog)

Notice
The AKC’s Management Disciplinary Committee has suspended Ms. Carolyn Moore (Castle Rock, WA) from all AKC privileges for ten years and imposed a $2000 fine, effective October 10, 2011, for conduct prejudicial to purebred dogs, purebred dog events, or to the best interests of the American Kennel Club based on her violation of the AKC’s Judicial or Administrative Determination of Inappropriate Treatment Policy. (Multiple Breeds)

Notice
The AKC’s Management Disciplinary Committee has suspended Mr. Paul Ebersole from all AKC privileges for ten years and imposed a $2000 fine, effective September 12, 2011, for conduct prejudicial to purebred dogs, purebred dog events, or to the best interests of the American Kennel Club based on his violation of the AKC’s Judicial or Administrative Determination of Inappropriate Treatment Policy. (Multiple Breeds)

NOTICE

REPRIMANDS AND FINES

Notification of reprimands and/or fines imposed on clubs for late submission of applications.

Chapter 2, Section 4 & 9.

Jersey Shore German Shepherd Dog Club
$100.00

Greater Hickory Kennel Club
$130.00

Mayflower German Shorthaired Pointer Club
$50.00

New England Chow Chow Club
$50.00

German Shepherd Dog Club of Hawaii
$50.00

Irish Setter Club of Fort Worth (4 events X $50.00) $200.00

Greater Detroit Afghan Hound Club (2 events X $90.00) $180.00

Notification of reprimands and fines imposed on clubs for late submission of judges’ panel, Rules Applying to Dog Shows Chapter 4, Section 1.

Windward Hawaiian Dog Fanciers Association (2 events X $100.00) $200.00

Jersey Shore German Shepherd Dog Club $100.00

German Shepherd Dog Club of Hawaii
$50.00

Irish Setter Club of Fort Worth (4 events X $50.00) $200.00

Notification of fines imposed on clubs and/or AKC Licensed Agility Secretary for failure to comply with Agility Regulations Chapter 1, Section 13, Assigned judge more than allowed by regulations, Flat Coated Retriever Society of America, event date July 28, 2011.

Lynda Tjarks (AKC Licensed Agility Secretary) $1,000.00

Notification of fines imposed on clubs and/or AKC Licensed Agility Secretary for failure to comply with Agility Regulations Chapter 1, Section 28, failure to maintain records as outlined in the regulations, reference Mattaponi Kennel Club Agility Trial, June 19, 2011.

Jean Conroy (AKC Licensed Agility Secretary) $1,000.00

Notification of reprimands and fines imposed on Club for violation of Rules Applying to Dog Shows Chapter 9, Section 10, Failed to comply with the rules in connection with a hearing they conducted in conjunction with their event. Failed to comply with the rules set forth in Dealing With Misconduct.

Section V, Section II in connection with a hearing they conducted in conjunction with their event.

Oklahoma City Kennel Club, Inc (date July 1, 2011) $500.00

Mid-Del Tinker Kennel Club, Inc (date July 2, 2011) $500.00

Notification of reprimands and fines imposed on Club for violation of Rules Applying to Dog Shows Chapter 9, Section 10, Failed to print the correct closing date and entry fees in the premium as submitted to the AKC and approved as such.

Greater Detroit Afghan Hound Club $250.00

Notification of reprimands and fines imposed on Club for violation of Rules Applying to Dog Shows Chapter 9, Section 10, Failure to properly list trophies in premium list.

Golden Gate Labrador Retriever Club

Proposed Amendment to Rules Applying to Dog Shows

The Board of Directors has not approved the following amendment to Chapter 7, Section 1, of the Rules Applying to Dog Shows, but it is going forward for a vote based upon the request of the Southern Colorado Kennel Club, at the December 16, 2011 Delegates Meeting.

Chapter 7

SECTION 1. Any reputable person who is in good standing with The American Kennel Club may apply for approval to judge any AKC recognized breed or breeds of purebred dogs, which in his or her opinion he or she is qualified by training and experience to pass upon, with the following exceptions:

Persons connected with any publication in the capacity of solicitor for kennel advertisements, persons connected with dog food, dog remedy, or kennel supply companies in the capacity of solicitor or advertisement; persons who buy, sell and in any way trade in or traffic in dogs as a means of livelihood in whole or in part, professional show superin-
tendents and their employees, and persons who show dogs for others will not be approved if still engaged in such activities. No Judge shall be granted a license to be a licensed superintendent. No person shall be eligible for approval to judge if he or she resides in the same household with a professional handler or licensed superintendent. No Judge may accept an assignment nor officiate at any event where a member of his or her household is involved to the extent that there might exist an actual conflict of interest or the reasonable appearance of a conflict of interest.

PROPOSED TIBETAN MASTIFF BREED STANDARD

GENERAL APPEARANCE
Noble and impressive: a large, but not a giant breed. An athletic and substantial dog, of solemn but kindly appearance. The Tibetan Mastiff stands well up on the pasterns, with strong, tight, cat feet, giving an alert appearance. The body is slightly longer than tall. The hallmarks of the breed are the head and the tail. The head is broad and impressive, with substantial back skull, the eyes deep-set and almond shaped, slightly slanted, the muzzle broad and well-padded, giving a square appearance. The typical expression of the breed is one of watchfulness. The tail and bitches are well feathered and the tail is carried over the back in a single curl falling over the loin, balancing the head. The coat and heavy mane is thick, with coarse guard hair and a wooly undercoat.

The Tibetan Mastiff has been used primarily as a family and property guardian for many millennia. The Tibetan Mastiff is aloof and watchful of strangers, and highly protective of its people and property.

SIZE, PROPORTION, SUBSTANCE
Size: Dogs – preferred range of 26 inches – 29 inches at the withers. Bitches – preferred range of 24 inches – 27 inches at the withers. Dogs and bitches that are 18 months or older and that are less than 25 inches at the withers in the case of dogs or 23 inches at the withers in the case of bitches to be disqualified. All dogs and bitches within the preferred range for height are to be judged equally, with no preference to be given to the taller dog. Proportion: Slightly longer than tall (10-9), (i.e., the length to height, measured from sternum to ischium should be slightly greater than the distance from withers to ground). Substance: The Tibetan Mastiff should have impressive substance for its size, both in bone, body and muscle.

HEAD
Broad, strong with heavy brow ridges. Heavy wrinkling to be severely faulted; however a single fold extending from above the eyes down to the corner of the mouth acceptable at maturity. A correct head and expression is essential to the breed. Expression: Noble, intelligent, watchful and aloof. Eyes: Very expressive, medium size, any shade of brown. Rims to be black except in blue/grey and blue/grey and tan dogs, the darkest possible shade of grey. Eyes deep-set, well apart, almond-shaped, and slightly slanting, with tightly fitting eye rims at maturity. Any other color or shape to be severely faulted since it detracts from the typical expression. Ears: Medium size, V-shaped, pendant, set-on high, dropping forward and hanging close to head. Raised when alert, level with the top of the skull. The ear leather is thick, covered with soft short hair, and when measured, should reach the inner corner of the eye. Longer muzzles of rib. Brisket reaching to just below elbows. Underline with pronounced (but not exaggerated) tuck-up. The back is muscular with firmly muscled loin. There is no slope or angle to the croup. Tail: Well feathered, medium to long, not reaching below the hock, set high on line with the back. When alert or in motion, the tail is always carried curled over the back, may be carried down when dog is relaxed. Faults: Double curl, incomplete curl, uncurled or straight tail. Severe faults: Tail not carried in the proper position as set forth above.

FOREQUARTERS
Shoulders: Well laid back, muscular, strongly boned, with moderate angulation to match the rear angulation. Legs: Straight, with substantial bone and muscle, well covered with short, coarse hair, feathering on the back, and with strong pasterns that have a slight slope. Feet: Cat feet. Fairly large, strong, compact, may have feathering between toes. Nails may be either black and/or white, regardless of coat color. A single dewclaw may be present on the front feet.

HINDQUARTERS
Hindquarters: Powerful, muscular, with all parts being moderately angulated. Seen from behind, the hind legs and stifle are parallel. The hocks are strong, approximately one-third the overall length of the leg, and perpendicular. Feet: A single or double dewclaw may be present on the rear feet. Removal of rear dewclaws, if present, optional.

COAT
In general, dogs carry noticeably more coat than bitches. The quality of the coat is of...
greater importance than length. Double-coated, with fairly long, thick coarse guard hair, with heavy soft undercoat in cold weather which becomes rather sparse in warmer months. Hair is fine but hard, straight and stand-off; never silky, curly or wavy. Heavy undercoat, when present, rather woolly. Neck and shoulders heavily coated, especially in dogs, giving mane-like appearance. Tail and britches densely coated and heavily feathered. The Tibetan Mastiff is shown naturally. Trimming is not acceptable except to provide a clean cut appearance of feet and hocks. Dogs are not to be penalized if shown with a summer coat.

COLOR
Black, brown, and blue/grey, all with or without tan markings ranging from a light silver to a rich mahogany; also gold, with shades ranging from a pure golden to a rich red gold. White markings on chest and feet acceptable. Tan markings may appear at any or all of the following areas: above eyes as spots, around eyes (including spectacle markings), on each side of the muzzle, on throat, on lower part of front forelegs and extending up the inside of the forelegs, on inside of rear legs showing down the front of the stifle and broadening out to the front of the rear legs from hock to toes, on breeches, and underside of tail. Undercoat, as well as furnishings on breeches and underside of tail, may be lighter shades of the dominant color. The undercoat on black and tan dogs also may be grey or tan. Sabling, other than wolf sable and sabling in a particolors) and markings other than those specifically described.

GAIT
The gait of a Tibetan Mastiff is athletic, powerful, steady and balanced, yet at the same time, light-footed and agile. When viewed from the side, reach and drive should indicate maximum use of the dog's moderate angulation. At increased speed, the dog will tend to single-track. Back remains level and firm. Sound and powerful movement more important than speed.

TEMPERAMENT
The Tibetan Mastiff is a highly intelligent, independent, strong willed and rather reserved dog. He is aloof with strangers and highly protective of his charges and his property. In the ring he may exhibit reserve or lack of enthusiasm, but any sign of shyness is unacceptable and must be severely faulted as inappropriate for a guardian breed.

FAULTS
The preceding description is that of the ideal Tibetan Mastiff. Any deviation from the above described dog must be penalized to the extent of the deviation.

DISQUALIFICATIONS
Dogs under 25 inches (and 18 months or older). Bitches under 23 inches (and 18 months or older).
Undershoot or overshoot bite.
All other coat colors (e.g., white, cream, wolf sable, brindle and particolors) and markings other than those specifically described.

APPROVED JAPANESE CHIN STANDARD

GENERAL APPEARANCE
The Japanese Chin is a small, well balanced, lively, aristocratic toy dog with a distinctive Oriental expression. It is light and stylish in action. The plumed tail is carried over the back, curving to either side. The coat is profuse, silky, soft and straight. The dog's outline presents a square appearance.

SIZE, PROPORTION, SUBSTANCE
Size - Ideal size is 8 inches to 11 inches at the highest point of the withers. Proportion - Length between the sternum and the buttock is equal to the height at the withers. Substance - Solidly built, compact, yet refined. Carrying good weight in proportion to height and body build.

HEAD
Expression - bright, inquisitive, alert, and intelligent. The distinctive Oriental expression is characterized by the large broad head, large wide-set eyes, short broad muzzle, ear feathering, and the evenly patterned facial markings. Eyes - set wide apart, large, round, dark in color, and lustrous. A small amount of white showing in the inner corners of the eyes is a breed characteristic that gives the dog a look of astonishment. Ears - hanging, small, V-shaped, wide apart, set slightly below the crown of the skull. When alert, the ears are carried forward and downward. The ears are well feathered and fit into the rounded contour of the head. Skull - large, broad, slightly rounded between the ears but not domed. Forehead is prominent, rounding toward the nose. Wide across the level of the eyes. In profile, the forehead and muzzle touch on the same vertical plane of a right angle whose horizontal plane is the top of the skull. Stop - deep. Muzzle - short and broad with well-cushioned cheeks and rounded upper lips that cover the teeth. Nose - very short with wide, open nostrils. Set on a level with the middle of the eyes and upturned. 

NECK, TOPLINE, BODY
Neck - moderate in length and thickness. Well set on the shoulders enabling the dog to carry its head up proudly. Topline - level. Body - square, moderately wide in the chest with rounded ribs. Depth of rib extends to the elbow. Tail - set on high, carried arched up over the back and flowing to either side of the body.

FOREQUARTERS
Legs - straight, and fine boned, with the elbows set close to the body. Removal of dewclaws is optional. Feet - hare-shaped with feathering on the ends of the toes in the mature dog. Point straight ahead or very slightly outward.

HINDQUARTERS
Legs - straight as viewed from the rear and fine boned. Moderate bend of stifle. Removal of dewclaws is optional. Feet - hare-shaped with feathering on the ends of the toes in the mature dog. Point straight ahead.

COAT
Abundant, straight, single, and silky. Has a resilient texture and a tendency to stand out from the body, especially on neck, shoulders,
and chest areas where the hair forms a thick mane or ruff. The tail is profusely coated and forms a plume. The rump area is heavily coated and forms culottes or pants. The head and muzzle are covered with short hair except for the heavily feathered ears. The forelegs have short hair blending into profuse feathering on the backs of the legs. The rear legs have the previously described culottes, and in mature dogs, light feathering from hock joint to the foot.

COLOR
Either black and white, red and white, or black and white with tan points. The term tan points shall include tan or red spots over each eye, inside the ears, on both cheeks, and at the anal vent area if displaying any black. The term red shall include all shades of red, orange, and lemon, and sable, which includes any aforementioned shade intermingled or overlaid with black. Among the allowed colors there shall be no preference when judging. A clearly defined white muzzle and blaze are preferable to a solidly marked head. Symmetry of facial markings is preferable. The size, shape, placement or number of body patches is not of great importance. The white is clear of excessive ticking. Disqualification – any color not listed.

GAIT
Stylish and lively in movement. Moves straight with front and rear legs following in the same plane.

TEMPERAMENT
A sensitive and intelligent dog whose only purpose is to serve man as a companion. Responsive and affectionate with those it knows and loves but reserved with strangers or in new situations.

DISQUALIFICATIONS
Any color not listed.
Approved October 11, 2011
Effective November 30, 2011

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

REGISTERED HANDLERS
The following persons have submitted an application for the Registered Handler Program.
Page Conrad
- 403 Day Lily Circle
- Hoboken, GA 31542
- Jason Starr
- 403 Day Lily Circle
- Hoboken, GA 31542

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 provisional judge.

Letters concerning judges and provisional 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.

PROVISIONAL JUDGES
The following persons have been approved on a Provisional 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
Dr. Larry W. Dosier (94177) VA
- (202) 720-1048
- boxers4eears@cs.com
- Boxers

Mr. Colin A. “Skip” Greaney (94137) FL
- (813) 996-3210
- auburnnts@aol.com
- Bull Terriers, Miniature Bull Terriers

Mrs. (Mary) Ellen Hardin (93991) WI
- (715) 592-4618
- ariell@wi-net.com
- Golden Retrievers, JS-Limited

Ms. Cynthia L. Pagurski (93923) IL
- (773) 463-4923
- di_amores@att.net
- Boston Terriers

Mr. Thomas W. Schulz (94217) WI
- (920) 867-4960
- cedargolden@centurytel.net
- Golden Retrievers

Ms. Mary Weir (63813) NM
- (505) 280-8748
- mweir13@aol.com
- Briards

Ms. Deborah A. Wyman (92452) NY
- (716) 940-6549
- debbiewyman614@gmail.com
- Shetland Sheepdogs

Mr. Dermott Young (94183) TX
- (403) 975-3376
- klaar@klaar.us
- Belgian Malinois, Belgian Sheepdogs, Belgian Tervuren

APPROVED BREED JUDGES
Ms. Beverly Andersen (66209) AZ
- (480) 991-7485
- beverlyrh@cox.net
- German Shorthaired Pointers, Golden Retrievers, Cocker Spaniels, Vizslas
Mrs. Deborah L. Anthony (25446) PA  
(814) 490-2968  
dragonpatch@gmail.com  
Balance of Herding Group (Beaucerons, Belgian Malinois, Belgian Tervuren, Bouviers des Flandres, Canaan Dogs, Finnish Lapphunds, Icelandic Sheepdogs, Norwegian Buhunds, Swedish Vallhund)  

Mrs. Nancy E. Barrett (64537) MA  
(508) 758-2558  
magisdobes2@hotmail.com  
Samoyeds  

Ms. Joy S. Brewster (5904) CT  
(203) 426-6586  
joybrewster@earthlink.net  
Italian Greyhounds, Miniature Pinschers, Papillons, Pomeranians, Poodles, Pugs, Australian Cattle Dogs, Belgian Sheepdogs, Belgian Tervuren, Briards  

Ms. Alice W. Brock (90437) GA  
(770) 297-7772  
alice.brock@ mindspring.com  
Australian Cattle Dogs  

Ms. Beverly Capstick (2868) MN  
(763) 295-6206  
bcapstick@tds.net  
Balance of Toy Group (Brussels Griffons, Chinese Cresteds, English Toy Spaniels, Japanese Chin, Maltese, Pekingese, Silky Terriers, Toy Fox Terriers, Yorkshire Terriers)  

Ms. Bonnie L. Clarke (3735) NC  
(919) 567-2103  
b0824@aol.com  
Balance of Toy Group (Affenpinschers, English Toy Spaniels, Havanes, Maltese, Manchester Terriers, Pekingese, Shih Tzu, Silky Terriers, Toy Fox Terriers, Yorkshire Terriers)  

Mr. Bill R. W. Edwards (6636) CA  
(818) 856-1170  
btrain2@earthlink.net  
Belgian Malinois, Belgian Sheepdogs, Belgian Tervuren, Border Collies, Bouviers des Flandres, Briards, Cardigan Welsh Corgis  

Mrs. Mary Alice Eschweiler (15639) WI  
(262) 367-6564  
sheppatch@aol.com  
Alaskan Malamutes  

Mrs. Stephanie S. Hedgepath (5138) SC  
(803) 755-1757  
jamie@welshcorgi.com  
Cavalier King Charles Spaniels, Chinese Cresteds, Italian Greyhounds, Japanese Chin, Maltese, Miniature Pinschers, Papillons, Pekingese, Poodles, Shih Tzu, Yorkshire Terriers  

Mrs. Suzanne D. Hemminger (15146) IL  
(815) 478-0131  
goldens21@hotmail.com  
Chesapeake Bay Retrievers, Flat Coated Retrievers  

Ms. Sandra Pretari Hickson (50017) CA  
(650) 737-0719  
sandra.pretarihickson@gmail.com  
Boxers, Bullmastiffs, Portuguese Water Dogs, Saint Bernards  

Ms. Prudence G. Hlatky (66486) NY  
(845) 726-3437  
impyrial@aol.com  
Newfoundlands  

Mr. John J. Killeen (74254) CA  
(310) 897-8124  
john@frenchpark.com  
Smooth Fox Terriers  

Mr. Michael Koss (4527) GA  
(770) 205-6052  
janetrr@aol.com  
American Staffordshire Terriers, Australian Terriers, Border Terriers, Cairn Terriers, Dandie Dinmont Terriers, Manchester Terriers, Parson Russell Terriers, Soft Coated Wheaten Terriers, West Highland White Terriers  

Mrs. Tammy K. Lago-Jackson (19114) MA  
(413) 219-3895  
tklago@aol.com  
Balance of Toy Group (Brussels Griffons, Italian Greyhounds, Manchester Terriers, Poodles, Silky Terriers)  

Mr. Richard LeBeau (90760) PA  
(412) 741-4969  
beauxrix@comcast.net  
Cavalier King Charles Spaniels  

Mr. Neil T. McDevitt (91600) OH  
(937) 371-8249  
mcdevitt1@woh.rr.com  
Whippets  

Ms. Edweena (Teddy) McDowell (17411) KS  
(913) 780-5393  
mcmerle@aol.com  
Labrador Retrievers, Weimaraners, Soft Coated Wheaten Terriers  

Ms. Cathleen A. Rubens (45591) NC  
(919) 362-4738  
cathy@silverhillrottweilers.com  
Akita, Bernese Mountain Dogs, Bullmastiffs, Newfoundland, Portuguese Water Dogs, Saint Bernards, Samoyeds, Standard Schnauzers  

Mrs. Sheila Smith (18648) AL  
(256) 757-1105  
lthrwrd@aol.com  
Balance of Sporting Group (Boykin Spaniels, Sussex Spaniels, Spinoni Italiani), Black and Tan Coonhounds, Bluetick Coonhounds, Dachshunds, Ibizaan Hounds, Otterhounds, Redbone Coonhounds  

Mr. Paul (Pogo) A. Thomann (4486)  
(636) 225-7282  
pathomann@aol.com  
Balance of Toy Group (Affenpinschers, English Toy Spaniels, Japanese Chin, Maltese, Pekingese, Shih Tzu, Silky Terriers, Toy Fox Terriers, Yorkshire Terriers)  

Ms. Mimi Winkler (65274) NY  
(914) 617-9414  
tanjudgeschoice@aol.com  
Chow Chows  

Ms. Mary L. Wuest (5692) OH  
(513) 398-0206  
mwuest1@cincrr.com  
Balance of Non-Sporting Group (Lhasa Apso, Apsos, Lowchen, Norwegian Lundehunds, Poodles, Tibetan Terriers, Xoloitzcuintli)  

Mrs. Ruth H. Zimmerman (4353) DE  
(302) 478-6752  
k9r@comcast.net  
Pointers, German Wirehaired Pointers, Chesapeake Bay Retrievers, Flat Coated Retrievers, Gordon Setters, Clumber Spaniels, Field Spaniels, Welsh Springer Spaniels  

ADJUNCT JUDGES  

Ms. Marjorie A. Tuff (5346) NJ  
(732) 780-0942  
mntuff24942@aol.com  
Cesky Terriers  

Ms. Mimi Winkler (65274) NY  
(914) 617-9414  
tanjudgeschoice@aol.com  
Cane Corsos  

Ms. Mary L. Zingler (3219) NJ  
(973) 831-0131  
sham977484@aol.com  
Cesky Terriers
JUNIOR SHOWMANSHIP JUDGES

Mr. Clay Coady (17439) AZ
(480) 390-6870
claycoady@cox.net
JS-Limited

Mrs. Judi Hallbeck (82517) MN
(763) 631-2121
judihallbeck@yahoo.com
JS-Limited

Ms. Lisa Rose Toth (94231) MO
(816) 588-5424
sibeshovr@hotmail.com
JS

PROVISIONAL ASSIGNMENTS COMPLETED

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

NEW BREED JUDGES

Dr. Robert C. (“Bo”) G loster, M.D. (92308) WA
(206) 364-8276
bogloster@aol.com
Golden Retrievers, Samoyeds

Mr. William E. Gray (59237) CA
(909) 985-9842
wegray@verizon.net
Bulldogs

Mrs. Kathleen Rae Moore (90766) CA
(530) 205-7317
kathy@kabree.com
English Cocker Spaniels

Mrs. Frances T. Roush (90935) TX
(682) 518-9830
jeroush@flash.net
Dachshunds

Mr. Terry A. Sigler (92654) KS
(913) 649-5282
keales@sbcglobal.net
Siberian Huskies

APPROVED BREED JUDGES

Mr. Howard Atlee (2835) MD
(410) 825-5866
atleeb@aol.com
Bernese Mountain Dogs, Boxers, Cane Corsos, Dogue de Bordeaux, German Pinschers, Mastiffs, Neapolitan Mastiffs, Samoyeds, Tibetan Mastiffs, Pyrenean Shepherds

Mr. Larry Berg (15640) NY
(516) 735-3049
larrybergsdogpro@aol.com
Curly-Coated Retrievers, Flat Coated Retrievers, Nova Scotia Duck Tolling Retrievers, Irish Red and White Setters, American Water Spaniels, Clumber Spaniels, Field Spaniels, Irish Water Spaniels, Spinoni Italiani

Ms. Rita J. Biddle, Esq. (6268) MI
(517) 626-6844
ritabiddle@aol.com
American Eskimo Dogs, Boston Terriers, Bulldogs, Chow Chows, Finnish Spitz, French Bulldogs, Poodles, Schipperkes, Shiba Inu, Tibetan Terriers

Mr. John F. Booth (6914) TX
(210) 487-0805
dbboxer@aol.com
Australian Cattle Dogs, Belgian Tervuren, Cardigan Welsh Corgis, Collies, Pembroke Welsh Corgis, Shetland Sheepdogs

Mrs. Charlotte I. Borghardt (52711) AZ
(520) 378-6354
teckelhokaz@yahoo.com
Rhodesian Ridgebacks

Mrs. Susan M. Carr (7112) CT
(860) 872-2210
carrrt@aol.com
Balance of Hound Group (American English Coonhounds, American Foxhounds, Bluetick Coonhounds, English Foxhounds, Harriers, Norwegian Elkhounds, Otterhounds, Plott, Redbone Coonhounds, Treeing Walker Coonhounds), Doberman Pinschers

Mr. Larry J. Chu (25445) TX
(281) 341-1926
chupak@sbcglobal.net
Bull mastiffs, Giant Schnauzers, Great Pyrenees, Greater Swiss Mountain Dogs, Komondorok, Mastiffs, Saint Bernards

Mr. Troy Clifford Dargin (15445) MO
(402) 415-5651
troydargin@yahoo.com
Cavalier King Charles Spaniels, Chinese Cresteds, Miniature Pinschers, Pomeranians, Poodles, Pugs

Mr. Bud DiDonato (3190) PA
(215) 321-6942
camillo.didonato@opd.state.nj.us
English Setters, Gordon Setters, Irish Setters

Ms. Rita J. Biddle, Esq. (6268) MI
(517) 626-6844
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American Eskimo Dogs, Boston Terriers, Bulldogs, Chow Chows, Finnish Spitz, French Bulldogs, Poodles, Schipperkes, Shiba Inu, Tibetan Terriers

Mr. Larry Berg (15640) NY
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larrybergsdogpro@aol.com
Curly-Coated Retrievers, Flat Coated Retrievers, Nova Scotia Duck Tolling Retrievers, Irish Red and White Setters, American Water Spaniels, Clumber Spaniels, Field Spaniels, Irish Water Spaniels, Spinoni Italiani

Mr. James A. Fehring (90519) OK
(918) 366-1096
jimfehring@olp.net
Papillons

Mrs. Anne P. Foreman (15136) AL
(256) 75-0598
saranac_shelties@charter.net
Cardigan Welsh Corgis, Pembroke Welsh Corgis

Mr. Bernhard L. (Ben) Helfrich (22608) PA
(215) 680-4564
bglollipop@comcast.net
Balance of Toy Group (Affenpinschers, Chihuahuas, English Toy Spaniels, Havanese, Italian Greyhounds, Papillons, Pekingese, Shih Tzu, Silky Terriers, Toy Fox Terriers)

Ms. Shelley S. Hennessy (6224) OH
(419) 473-8817
chapparraldogs@yahoo.com
Brussels Griffons, Japanese Chin, Maltese, Manchester Terriers, Pugs, Shih Tzu, Silky Terriers, Toy Fox Terriers, Yorkshire Terriers

Mrs. Paige (Penny) Hirstein (19718) IL
(309) 745-8530
penfile@aol.com
Balance of Terrier Group (Bedlington Terriers, Bull Terriers, Cesky Terriers, Dandie Dinmont Terriers, Glen of Imaal Terriers, Miniature Bull Terriers, Skye Terriers, Staffordshire Bull Terriers)

Mrs. Penelope C. Inan (25622) CA
(661) 274-0358
jatocrest@earthlink.net
Papillons, Pugs

Mrs. Kathleen B. Kolbert (3196) CT
(203) 720-2240
kathleenkolbert@sbcglobal.net
Balance of Non-Sporting Group (Finnish Spitz, Lowchen, Norwegian Lundehunds, Xoloitzcuintli)

Ms. Joanne (Jan) N. Paulk (7477) NM
(505) 820-6408
janpaulk@aol.com
Akita, Alaskan Malamutes, Boxers, Bull mastiffs, Doberman Pinschers, Giant Schnauzers, Great Danes, Great Pyrenees, Kuvaszok, Mastiffs, Portuguese Water Dogs, Samoyeds, Siberian Huskies, Tibetan Mastiffs
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Mr. William Petterson (34836) CA
(707) 321-6757
sonomabill51@gmail.com
Pembroke Welsh Corgis

Mr. Stephen P. Regan (22219) NJ
(732) 814-8741
sxonpoodles@verizon.net
Italian Greyhounds, Manchester Terriers, Miniature Pinschers, Papillons, Pomeranians, Yorkshire Terriers, Bulldogs

Mr. Harry H (Butch) Schulman (59014) KY
(502) 643-2278
hhschu01@louisville.edu
Great Danes, Samoyeds, Pembroke Welsh Corgis, Shetland Sheepdogs

Mrs. Lisa Warren (6013) PA
(610) 285-6425
lwdox@ptd.net

Mrs. Melanie D. Williams (6705) FL
(352) 324-2105
sheltiejudge@aol.com
Brussels Griffons, Cavalier King Charles Spaniels, Havanese, Papillons, Pomeranians, Yorkshire Terriers

Mrs. Ann F. Yuhasz (5019) OH
(440) 564-5989
enganett@windstream.net
Smooth Fox Terriers, Wire Fox Terriers, Australian Shepherds, Belgian Malinois, Belgian Sheepadogs, Belgian Tervuren, Collies, Old English Sheepdogs, Shetland Sheepdogs

**BEST IN SHOW**

The following person, having successfully completed the required Group Assignments in the first Variety Group for which she is approved, has been added to the list of judges eligible for approval to judge Best In Show.

Dr. Anne P. Gallant (7047) TN
(615) 384-1315
breawyn@gmail.com

**EMERITUS JUDGES**

Mr. Reed J. Keffer
Ms. Betsey A. Leedy
Mr. Ralph S. Roberts
Ms. Jane F. Wiedel

**RESIGNED JUDGES**

Mrs. Sue Barlow
Mrs. Susan Cascio

**DECEASED JUDGE**

Mr. Richard M. Chashoudian

**APPLICATION FOR BREED-SPECIFIC REGISTERED NAME**

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.

PRESTWYCK – Labrador Retrievers – Janice Chadwick
SUN RUNNER – Golden Retrievers – Lei Taft
AMASHUTU – Rhodesian Ridgebacks – Barbara L. McVilly
PAINTED-S – Boston Terriers – Sherri L. Brett
KITZUNE – Pembroke Welsh Corgis – Kelly K. & Benjamin J. Meyer
AB-SO-LUTE – Bulldogs – Anne Poekert
AURORA CANIS – Irish Water Spaniels – Russell B. Nelson
SINDAR – Weimaraners – Melissa R. Hartley
WEXFORD – Tibetan Spaniels – Dianne Tyree
YON-DELL – Shetland Sheepdogs & Japanese Chins – Carol Esther Smale
CLASSEA – Portuguese Water Dogs – Tabitha Thompson
VOM BERGLAND – German Shorthaired Pointers – Richard L. Ray
KATS A – Pekingese – Thomas F. Jenkins & Vincent J. Hedrick
GARNETMINE – Golden Retrievers – Robin E. Montesi
MOONMAGIC – Samoyeds – Kimberly F. & Eric C. Johnson
BREATHTAKING – Bulldogs – Jackie Basagotia

**REGISTERED NAME PREFIXES GRANTED**

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

COCCOLARE – Italian Greyhounds - Linda S. Kennedy
GARDEN COURT – Dachshunds – M’Liss Rae Hawley
CADNOCLUN – Cardigan Welsh Corgis – Elizabeth Hillebrand

Jeanne Ramirez (81817) KS
913-533-2627
Allcreaturessah@sbglobal.net
Tracking Dog

Barbara Witzke (82066) CA
209-522-8574
K9barkatme@yahoo.com
Rally All

**REGISTERED NAM E PREFIXES GRANTED**

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D & D – Weimaraner - Daniel J. & Doreen R. Cleary
CARAWAY – Soft Coated Wheaten Terriers – Beth Werner & Betty Chapman
RENEFIELD – Pembroke Welsh Corgis – Linda Canfield
SAKARI – Norwegian Lundehunds & Italian Greyhounds – Tracy L. & Peter L. Rousseau
SUNGOLD – Chihuahuas – Leah A. Zacha
HARBOR – Greyhounds – Connie K. Field
BON IDEE – Bouvier des Flandres – Angela Motta & Dayle Sullivan
SILVER MEADOWS – Kuvasz – Jeri S. Crawford
AOLANI – Australian Shepherds - Lisa Parker
FAIR HILL – Poodles - Nancy Murray
KATEGORE V – Bull Terriers – Agustin A. Pena
KAYNDEE – English Springer Spaniels & Dachshunds – Deborah Kirk & Patrick J. Kirk

BOARD OF DIRECTORS
October 10 - 11, 2011

The Board convened on Monday October 10, 2011 at 8:00 a.m. All Directors were present, as were the Executive Secretary, the Chief Operating Officer and the Assistant Executive Secretary. Copies of the August 2011 minutes were made available to all Directors. The Board reviewed the minutes of the August 8 – 9, 2011 meeting. It was pointed out that the definition of “good standing” adopted at the August 2011, meeting implied that anyone who ever had any privileges suspended, would never again be in good standing. Following a motion by Dr. Garvin, seconded by Dr. Battaglia, it was VOTED (unanimously) to modify the definition of “good standing” to read “a person who does not have any AKC privileges suspended at this time.” Upon a motion by Dr. Smith, seconded by Dr. Davies, the August 2011 Board minutes were unanimously adopted as amended.

PRESIDENT’S REPORT
Board Action Items
Mr. Sprung gave a status report on previous action items assigned to the Staff.

Events and Entries Update
Mr. Sprung reported that for the first eight months of 2011 aggregate Entries were up by 2.88% and Events were up by 1.70% compared to the same period in the previous year.

EXECUTIVE SESSION
There was an Executive Session to discuss personnel matters and the protocol for Board discussion.

MARKETING AND COMMUNICATIONS
Lisa Gonzalez, David Roberts, Mark Dunn, and Michelle Barker, participated in this portion of the meeting.

Lisa Gonzalez gave an update on AKC’s Marketing and Communications initiatives. Mark Dunn gave an update on the AKC Canine Partners Program.

Registration Revenue Analysis
Lisa Gonzalez, David Roberts, Mark Dunn, and Michelle Barker, participated in this portion of the meeting.

Staff presented its pricing strategy for 2012 and a projection of revenues.

There was a discussion on registration fees, which were last raised in 2007. Following a motion by Dr. Garvin, seconded by Mr. Ashby, it was VOTED (unanimously) to implement the following, effective January 1, 2012:

• A price increase of $10.00 from $20.00 to $30.00 for dog registration and transfer fees.
• The fee for the silver and gold packages will be maintained at the current price.
• The price printed on existing forms will be honored until April 30, 2012 for dog registrations only. The grandfathering will not apply to transfers.

Cost of Co-Ownership Analysis
Lisa Gonzalez, David Roberts, Mark Dunn, and Michelle Baker, AKC Staff, participated in this portion of the meeting via video conference. Staff presented an analysis of co-ownerships based on prevalence and impact that disputes have on AKC resources. An analysis of co-owned dogs states that non-fanciers represent 80% of all dog co-ownerships, indicating that the Fancy will not be burdened by this fee. More than 35% of registrations and transfers have two or more owners. 14% of AKC Compliance cases are related to co-owner disputes. Following discussion, there was a motion by Dr. Garvin, seconded by Dr. Davies, and it was VOTED (unanimously) to implement a $10 fee for each additional owner added to the dog during the original registration of the dog and any subsequent transfers, effective January 1, 2012. A dog may be registered with one Primary Owner at no additional cost. Co-owned dam owners registering members of the litter to the litter owners will be exempt from this additional fee. Each additional owner will receive an e-mail copy of the AKC registration certificate. The copy will be clearly marked COPY, will not display the certificate issue date, and will not have the transfer form on the back. Old applications will be grandfathered until April 30, 2012.

Signature Requirements on Litter Registrations
Margaret Poindexter, AKC Staff, was present during this portion of the meeting. Charles Kneifel and David Roberts, AKC Staff, participated in this portion of the meeting via video conference. There was a discussion on possibly amending the current Board policy which requires the signature of all dam owners to register a litter. Staff will address the Board policy being in conflict with Chapter 3, Section 6 of The Rules Applying to Registration. This policy will be discussed further in the November meeting.

LEGAL REPORT
Margaret Poindexter, General Counsel, participated in this portion of the meeting. She presented a status report on pending litigation and other activities during the months of August and September 2011.

FINANCIAL REPORT
Jim Stevens, Chief Financial Officer, participated in this portion of the meeting. Total revenues in the month of September 2011 were 10% lower than the prior year. The month’s total operating expenses were 1% less than 2010. Our investments absorbed an unrealized loss during the month due to the poor performance of the stock markets.

CONSENT AGENDA
Following discussion, there was a motion by Dr. Smith, seconded by Ms. Scully, and it was VOTED (unanimously) to approve the following Consent Agenda Items:

Delegates
The following Delegate was approved:
Dr. Lisa Boyer, Loomis, CA
To represent American Wirehaired Pointing
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Griffon Association
Juxi Burr, Albuquerque, NM
To represent Rio Grande Kennel Club
Kimberly Demchak, Mayer, AZ
To represent Giant Schnauzer Club of America
Raymond P. Harrington, Venetia, PA
To represent South Hills Kennel Club
Stephen Owens, Cumberland, RI
To represent Providence County Kennel Club
Shirley Ray, Corpus Christi, TX
To represent Corpus Christi Kennel Club
Cathleen Rubens, Apex, NC
To represent Fayetteville Kennel Club

American Whippet Club Election-Related Dispute
The Board VOTED to officially reprimand The American Whippet Club for failure to completely comply with Article IV, Section 3 of its bylaws in conducting its annual election and for not retaining the ballots for a period of time, such as that are identified in Robert’s Rules of Order, Newly Revised.

National Specialty Catalog Sales
The Board VOTED to amend its policy regarding catalog sales. The following policy changes are effective immediately
1. A club holding back-to-back-shows, clubs holding consecutive days of AKC events, or different clubs in a cluster may use a combined catalog if the same secretary/superintendent is used.
2. Event Catalogs may not go on sale until one hour prior to judging the first AKC event.
3. When a combined catalog is used, a separate copy with all placements and absences marked must be sent to AKC for each of the events.

Japanese Chin - Proposed Breed Standard Revision
The Board VOTED to approve breed standard changes to the Japanese Chin breed standard as proposed and voted on by the membership of the Japanese Chin Club of America, Inc. with an effective date of November 30, 2011.

Miniature American Shepherd - Advance to Miscellaneous
The Board VOTED to approve a request from the Miniature American Shepherd Club of the USA, to move the Miniature American Shepherd into the Miscellaneous Class effective June 27, 2012.

Conditionally Registered Dogs - Eligibility to Compete in Field Trials
The Board VOTED to make dogs with conditional registration ineligible to participate in AKC field events where prefix titles are earned. This is effective November 1, 2011.

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY’S REPORT

Dalmatian Registration Procedures
Following a motion by Dr. Davies, seconded by Dr. Battaglia, it was VOTED (unanimously) to adopt the following procedures to be used for registration of Dalmatians descended from “Stocklore Stipples” known as LUA (low uric acid) Dalmatians, effective November 1, 2011.

REGISTRATION PROCEDURES:
1) An Open Registration application is required:
   a) Include pedigree for the dog. While application only calls for a three-generation pedigree, the pedigree in this case must go back to and to document that the dog in questions is a descendant of Stocklore Stipples, NS 601000. All dogs in the pedigree must be AKC registered or AKC registrable.
   b) Include photographs of the dog, as required as part of the Open Registration process.
2) Application is reviewed and pedigree researched by AKC staff.
3) The dog must be tested for the normal SLC2A9 gene.
4) Only dogs tested as homozygous or heterozygous for the normal SLC2A9 gene will be registered under this program (see 6 below). The test results will be recorded by OFA, with OFA covering the cost of this recording for one year, and the DCA covering the next two years. The results must accompany the Open Registration application.
5) Applicants that qualify will be registered with an “NY” prefix. The same “NY” would also appear as a registration prefix for all of their descendants.
6) Any descendants of Stocklore Stipples that do not test as homozygous or heterozygous for the normal SLC2A9 gene would not be eligible under this program to receive the “NY” prefix directly as the whole purpose of the Open Registration was to introduce the normal gene into breeding programs at the option of the breeders. Such dogs, which only carry the same mutated gene as in presently registered Dalmatians, would be eligible to apply for AKC registration, which would include the NY designation, provided both parents are AKC registered dogs, at least one of which carries the NY designation. Such registration of these dogs during the Open Registration period can only be accomplished as a member of a registrable litter.
7) If it comes to AKC’s attention that any imported dog is a descendant of Stocklore Stipples, that dog would receive the “NY” prefix. Each application is researched and handled on a case-by-case basis.
8) The Open Registration period will be for three years (November 1, 2011 through November 1, 2014). However, the policy on imported dog will remain in effect indefinitely.
9) Frozen Semen may be registered only if the dog that produced it is deceased, and if it meets the requirements above. Any living dog must meet the Open Registration procedure, after which its frozen semen may be used to produce an AKC registrable litter.
10) Once a dog is registered under this procedure, any descendants may be registered under regular AKC registration procedures. This would include any litter whelped prior to the dog’s registration. As prior registrations of such litters was previously prohibited by AKC, any late penalty would be waived.

Asociacion Canofilia Salvadoreña (ACANSAL)
Following a motion by Dr. Davies, seconded by Dr. Smith, it was VOTED (unanimously) to add Asociacion Canofilia Salvadoreña (ACANSAL), the national registry in El Salvador, to the list of foreign registries with
pedigrees acceptable for AKC registration.

**Proposed Standard Schnauzer Breed Standard Revision**

Following a motion by Dr. Smith, seconded by Ms. Scully, it was VOTED (unanimously) to permit the Standard Schnauzer Club of America to ballot its membership regarding proposed revisions to the Tail section of the breed standard, in accordance with the club’s constitution and bylaws.

**Proposed Rottweiler Breed Standard Revision**

Following a motion by Mr. Gladstone, seconded by Dr. Davies, it was VOTED (unanimously) to advise the American Rottweiler Club that it would have to select one rather than multiple versions of a proposed standard revision regarding the tail before the Board would approve a ballot by the club’s membership.

**Proposed Old English Sheepdog Breed Standard Revision**

Following a motion by Dr. Davies, seconded by Mr. Goodman, it was VOTED (unanimously) to advise the Old English Sheepdog Club of America of questions the Board needed answered before it could ballot its membership on proposed revisions to the breed standard, in accordance with the club’s constitution and bylaws.

**Proposed Komondor Breed Standard Revision**

Following a motion by Dr. Davies, seconded by Mr. Goodman, it was VOTED (unanimously) to permit the Komondor Club of America to ballot its membership on proposed revisions to the Bite section of the breed standard, in accordance with the club’s constitution and bylaws, provided the club removed questionable verbiage, specified by the AKC Board.

**Imporred Portuguese Water Dogs**

The Board reviewed a request from the Portuguese Water Dog Club of America to only permit Portuguese Water Dogs imported from Clube Portugues de Canicultura (CPC), to be accepted for AKC registration if the import pedigree shows at least five generations of complete LOP dogs with no RI dogs in these five generations. This will be discussed further at the November meeting.

**Proposed Tibetan Mastiff Breed Standard Revision Ballot Results**

The Board reviewed the results of a ballot submitted to the American Tibetan Mastiff Association membership regarding revisions to the breed standard. The proposed revisions will be published in the November Secretary’s page.

**FSS Breed Parent Club Determination**

There was a motion by Dr. Davies, seconded by Dr. Battaglia, and it was VOTED (affirmative: Dr. Davies, Mr. Menaker, Mr. Goodman, Ms. Scully, Dr. Smith, Dr. Battaglia, Mr. Ashby, Mr. Kalter, Dr. Garvin, Mr. Amen, Dr. Newman, Dr. Smith; abstaining Mr. Gladstone) to consider the matter at this meeting, waiving the usual advance notice requirement.

Following a motion by Dr. Davies, seconded by Dr. Newman, it was VOTED (affirmative: Dr. Davies, Mr. Menaker, Mr. Goodman, Mr. Arnold, Ms. Scully, Dr. Smith, Dr. Battaglia, Mr. Ashby, Mr. Kalter, Dr. Garvin, Mr. Amen, Dr. Newman, abstaining Mr. Gladstone) to approve the Berger Picard Club of America as the Parent Club to represent the breed and the Lagotto Club of America as the parent club to represent the Lagotto Romagnolo.

**Proposal to Reduce Number of Delegate Meetings**

The Board reviewed a proposal, from the Delegate Advocacy and Advancement Committee, to reduce the number of Delegate meetings from four to three per year. The proposal suggests that two of these meetings be expanded from two days to three days in order to enable increased attendance at the various Delegate committee meetings. The Board had reservations on these provisions and wished to see the specific language of the proposed Bylaw change.

**Breed Standards for Docked Breeds**

Based on a Board request, Staff presented its guidelines for description of the tail and dewclaws in the standard of a new breed. Staff also explained how it will handle any future breed standard revisions to the ear and tail sections of a breed standard if those sections are being revised. There will be the following two-step approach:

1. Discuss with the club the feasibility of revising the description of the ear and tail to include a description of the natural ear and tail if these sections are being revised.
2. The most severe language that may be used is to severely penalize natural ears or tail with the understanding that it is the judge’s discretion to interpret the standard.

**New Breeds for Foundation Stock Service®**

- **American Hairless Terrier and Deutscher Wachtelhund**

Staff advised the Board that the Foundation Stock Service (FSS) Committee has accepted the American Hairless Terrier and the Deutscher Wachtelhund (German Spaniel) into the AKC FSS program.

**Group Designation Change for Czechoslovakian Vlcak Dog**

The Board reviewed a request from the Czechoslovakian Vlcak Club of America to change the group designation for this breed from Herding to Working based upon the function of the breed. At the direction of the Board, Staff will convert the Czechoslovakian Vlcak Group designation to Working. There was no objection.

**Group Designation Change for Spanish Water Dog**

The Board reviewed a request from the Spanish Water Dog Club to covert the breed to a Herding group designation. At the direction of the Board, Staff will convert the Spanish Water Dog group designation to Herding. There was no objection.

**Meeting adjourned on Monday October 10, 2011 at 5:40 pm**

**Meeting reconvened on Tuesday October 11, 2011 at 8:00 am. All Directors were present, as were the Executive Secretary, the Chief Operating Officer and the Assistant Executive Secretary.**

**PERFORMANCE EVENTS**

Doug Ljungren, AKC Staff, participated in this portion of the meeting via video conference.

**Revisions to Hunting Test Regulations**

The Board reviewed six minor housecleaning changes to the Hunting Test Regulations. Most notable changes allow clubs to offer lower entry fees for junior handlers and allow dogs to enter lower level tests after having titled at a higher level. This would be strictly for the pleasure of the dog and handler and will be most used by owners with elderly dogs. This will be discussed further at the November meeting.
**Allowing Judges to Use 4-Wheelers in Pointing Breed Hunting Tests**

The Board reviewed a proposal to change the Regulations for AKC Hunting Tests for Pointing Breeds to permit Pointing Breed Hunt Test Judges to use 4-Wheelers. This would provide an option to host clubs if the test site allows 4-wheelers and the nature of the ground/cover makes it a viable alternative. This option provides a potential cost savings to clubs and will enlarge the potential number of judges. This will be discussed further at the November meeting.

**Pointing Breed Hunting Tests "Advanced" Titles**

The Board reviewed a proposal to amend the Regulations for AKC Hunting Tests for Pointing Breeds to provide for additional advanced titles to each of the three existing examples – Junior Hunter Advanced. A dog must have previously earned the base level title before earning legs towards advanced titles. A dog earns the Advanced title by, on five occasions, achieving higher scores than required in the current classes. It is also suggested that clubs be allowed to hold up to 6 events per year (current limit is 4). This will be discussed further at the November meeting.

**Herding "Master" Titles**

The Board reviewed a recommendation to add a Master (M) designation to each of the current Herding Trial titles if a dog passes a class (level – course – stock) eight additional times after earning its initial title in that class. A further recommendation is to allow clubs to hold up to 10 herding trials per calendar year (current limit is 8). This will be discussed further at the November meeting.

**Technical Modifications to the Herding Regulations**

The Board reviewed a recommendation to make two technical modifications to the Herding Regulations. (1) The first pertains to the length of Drive legs on Course B. Allow clubs the option to make the “drive” section of the course an isosceles triangle rather than an equilateral triangle. This will save the host club having to move gates 16 feet as they transition from the Intermediate to the Advanced level and it will allow clubs to use narrower fields for course B, which will help at some herding facilities. (2) Clarify when the handler can leash the dog at the completion of Course A. The recommendation is to specify that the leash is placed on the dog just prior to opening the exit gate to leave the arena. This will be discussed further at the November meeting.

**Beagle Grand Field Champion**

The Board reviewed a recommendation to add a new Beagle Field Trial title called the Grand Field Champion (GFC). A dog must have previously been awarded a Field Champion title to earn the GFC title. To be recorded, a GFC a dog must win two first places and 90 points under the existing point system at AKC approved Brace and Gundog Federation Championship trials or the AKC National Beagle Championship trial for Brace, Gundog Brace, Small Pack Option or Large Pack Beagles. This is a prefix title that would appear in addition to the Field Championship title. This will be discussed further at the November meeting.

**Beagle Field Trial Technical Recommendations**

The Board reviewed a request from the Beagle Field Trial Advisory Committee regarding two technical refinements to the Beagle Field Trial Standard Procedures. (1) Allow the judges, while in the field, to move up a dog that they have determined to be the Next Best Qualifier (NBQ) if one of the hounds that remain under judgment commits an action so faulty as to not warrant a placement. (2) Clarify that in traditional brace/trio trials, the hounds in the first series shall be laid on the line in the order drawn. Currently if the hounds are handled by the same person, the hound changes place with the next hound not handled by that person. This will be discussed further at the November meeting.

**Retriever Hunting Test Advisory Committee Recommendations**

The Board reviewed a request from the Retriever Hunt Test Advisory Committee for six modifications to the Retriever Hunt Test Regulations. Three recommendations are meant to clarify existing Regulations, the fourth recommendation will make the Master level test slightly more difficult, the fifth is meant to attract new participants by allowing clubs to hold more Junior/Senior level tests, and the sixth will increase the judging eligibility requirements. The Performance events department agrees with and has approved these recommendations. This will be discussed further at the November meeting.

**Flat-Coated & Curly-Coated Retrievers Eligible to Participate in Upland Hunting Tests**

The Board reviewed a recommendation for the Curly-Coated Retriever and the Flat-Coated Retriever to be eligible to enter the Upland (Spaniel) Hunting Test program. Titles earned by these breeds in Upland Hunting Tests will be designated with an “U” to differentiate the title from those earned in Retriever Breed Hunting Tests (example: JHU). The proposal permits Specialty clubs from these breeds to apply to become licensed to hold Upland Hunting Tests one year following their eligibility to participate. This has been requested by both Parent Clubs. This will be discussed further at the November meeting.

**Boykin Spaniels Eligible for Retriever Hunting Tests**

The Board reviewed a recommendation to permit the Boykin Spaniel to be eligible to participate in the Retriever Hunting Test program. Titles earned by Boykin Spaniels in Retriever Hunting Tests will be designated with an “R” to differentiate the title from those earned in the Spaniel Hunting Test (example: JHR). If approved, this recommendation would become effective December 1, 2011. This will be discussed further at the November meeting.

**GWP Field Trial Water Test Requirements**

The Board reviewed a request from the German Wirehaired Pointer Club of America (GWPCA) to permit a “pass” by a German Wirehaired Pointer in a pointing breed water test to count toward both the FC or AFC title regardless whether a professional or amateur handles the dog. This will be discussed further at the November meeting.

**Portuguese Podengo Pequenos Eligible to Participate in AKC Lure Coursing Events**

The Board reviewed a request from the Portuguese Podengo Pequenos of America. They request to allow the Portuguese Podengo Pequenos to be eligible to participate in AKC Lure Coursing events; however, they do not want the breed to be allowed to compete for Best in Field, due to its small size. The Performance Events Department agrees with this recommen-
Boxers Eligible to Participate in AKC Herding Events
The Board reviewed a request from the American Boxer Club to permit the breed to compete in AKC Herding events. If approved the recommendation would become effective January 1, 2012. This will be discussed further at the November meeting.

CONFORMATION
Robin Stansell, Mari-Beth O’Neill, Bobby Birdsong, and Bri Tesarz, AKC Staff, participated in this portion of the meeting via video conference.

Request from Catonsville Kennel Club
The Board reviewed a request, from the Catonsville Kennel Club, for an exception to the Board Policy which mandates that all-breed dog shows, held on the same date, must be at least 200 miles away from each other. For many years there have been competing clusters in Maryland and New Jersey within the 200 mile conflict distance. All of the participating clubs were in favor of the arrangement and the AKC Board did eventually approve it. The participants in the cluster have now changed and they wish to continue the arrangement. Following a motion by Dr. Smith, seconded by Ms. Scully, it was VOTED (unanimously) to approve these two clusters subject to all parties agreeing to the conflict.

4-to-6 Month Beginner Puppy Competition
Following a motion by Dr. Davies, seconded by Mr. Goodman, it was VOTED (affirmative: Mr. Goodman, Dr. Davies, Mr. Kalter, Mr. Ashby, Ms. Scully, Mr. Gladstone, Dr. Newman, Dr. Battaglia, Mr. Menaker, Mr. Arnold) to approve the Regulations for the 4 to 6 Month Beginner Puppy Class Competition with an effective date of July 1, 2012. Complete Regulations appear as Attachment A.

Open Show
Following a motion by Mr. Goodman, seconded by Dr. Newman, it was VOTED (unanimously) to approve the Regulations for the Open Show with an effective date of July 1, 2012. Complete Regulations appear as Attachment B.

AKC Owner/Handler Series
Based on a request from The Board Events and Entry Committee. Staff developed an Owner/Handler Series of shows to showcase the owner handled dogs in which professional handlers may not participate. The Owner/Handler series will be offered at well attended dog shows geographically distributed across the country. Following a motion by Mr. Goodman, seconded by Dr. Davies, it was VOTED (affirmative: Mr. Goodman, Dr. Davies, Mr. Kalter, Mr. Ashby, Ms. Scully, Dr. Newman, Dr. Battaglia, Mr. Menaker, Mr. Arnold; opposed: Mr. Gladstone) to consider the matter at this meeting, waiving the usual notice requirement. Following a motion by Dr. Davies, seconded by Mr. Kalter, it was VOTED (unanimously) to approve the AKC Owner/Handler Series, effective January 1, 2012. The Procedure Guide appears as Attachment C.

Rules Applying to Dog Shows Chapter 1, Section 3
The Board reviewed a proposal from the Dog Show Rules Committee to remove Chapter 1, Section 3 from the Rules Applying to Dog Shows, as the type of event it references is no longer relevant, i.e., a show restricted to puppies and dogs that have previously placed at a show. The DSR C also recommends the renumbering of all subsequent sections. This will be discussed further at the November meeting.

Removing Limited Breed Clubs from Moratorium
Sanctioned Limited Breed (Group) Clubs are currently restricted from advancing to licensed club status by the moratorium imposed by the Board of Directors. The Board reviewed a proposal to permit these clubs to advance to licensed status with restrictions similar to those approved by the Board for specialty clubs to advance. There was a motion by Mr. Arnold, seconded by Dr. Smith to consider the matter at this meeting, waiving the usual notice requirement. This motion failed with the VOTE (affirmative: Mr. Arnold, Dr. Smith; opposed: Mr. Menaker, Dr. Davies, Mr. Goodman, Mr. Ashby, Mr. Gladstone, Ms. Scully, Mr. Kalter, Dr. Garvin, Dr. Battaglia, Dr. Newman, Mr. Amen). This will be discussed further at the November meeting after receiving data next month which will enable the Board to make a decision.

Points for Reserve at a National
The Board reviewed a proposal from the Progressive Dog Club to amend remove Chapter 16, Section 1 of the Rules Applying to Dog Shows, to create a new three-point major for the Dog designated Reserve Winners Dog and the Bitch designated Reserve Winners Bitch at one National Specialty each year, specified by the AKC Breed Parent Club. The three points may only be awarded to the RWD or RWB, if the class competition in that sex is double the number required for a five point major. This will be discussed further at the November meeting when the Board will be presented with a statistical report on the subject.

Explore AKC Global Service Opportunities
Staff presented a report on potential opportunities for expanding AKC Global services.

Judging Operations
Darrell Hayes, Tim Thomas, Curt Curtis, and Pamela Manaton, AKC Staff, participated in this portion of the meeting via video conference.

Judging Listing Fees
Based on a request from the Board, Staff instructed Judging Operations to include with its annual update for the Judges Directory the opportunity for judges to include their judging fee. Judging Operations was to include with this request the option to include a fee, a statement that any fees provided would only be listed on the AKC online Judges Directory. Judging Operations was also instructed to report to the Board of Directors at its October 2011 meeting a summation to include the number of letters sent, number of responses received and those responses received that requested to have their fees listed on the AKC website.
Result of mailings as of end of business on September 26, 2011:

- Number of responses received – 792
- Number indicating fee – 99
- Number indicating fee listing “no fee”, “delegate” or similar language – 39
- Number indicating fee listing from delegate – 19
- Number of delegate judges – 198

Staff will report on the cost to list the fees of the 99 judges.

**Board Appeals Committee**

Dr. Newman gave the report for the Board Appeals committee (Dr. Newman, Chair, Mr. Arnold, Ms. Scully). The committee reviewed an appeal from Karen Arends to the AKC Staff committee decision to approve her for nine additional breeds, as opposed to the thirteen (plus two adjunct breeds she would receive by completing a group) for which she had applied.

It was VOTED to deny the appeal and to uphold the Staff decision.

**Judging Approval Procedure**

Dr. Smith made a motion to approve the Revised Judging Approval process proposed by the Ad Hoc Committee appointed by the Board, to have the committee remain active as long as needed to consider and analyze all of the input received on the procedure, submitting any proposed changes to the procedure it considers appropriate by the end of the year. This motion was seconded by Dr. Davies.

Following a motion by Mr. Gladstone, seconded by Dr. Garvin, it was VOTED (unanimously) to change the composition of the Judges Review Committee to: three senior judges appointed by the AKC Board annually (at least 20 years judging experience and 3 groups) one of whom shall be the Chair, the AKC Vice President of Judging Operations, and one additional member of AKC Senior Staff appointed by the President. No judge member of the committee may serve more than two consecutive years or four years cumulatively.

There was a motion by Mr. Gladstone, seconded by Mr. Ashby, and it was VOTED (unanimously) to apply the revised procedure when implemented, as much as practical, to all pending applications and all judges currently on Provisional status for any breed.

The main motion, approving the proposed conformation judging approval procedure as amended was then approved (unanimously) with the effective date to be determined by the end of 2011. The Procedure is the same as was posted on the AKC website, with the two changes indicated above.

The Board unanimously wished to express their appreciation to the Ad Hoc Committee for its dedication and for the excellent proposal that it presented to the Board.

**Financial Reporting**

James Stevens, AKC Staff, was present for this portion of the meeting via video conference.

**Agility Trial Application Due Date**

The Board reviewed a request to reduce the time required for clubs to submit their Agility trial application from 24 weeks prior to the closing date to 18 weeks prior to the closing date of the trial. This change will bring the Agility trial application process in line with the recent Board approved change to the Conformation and other Companion Events application requirements.

Following a motion by Ms. Scully, seconded by Dr. Battaglia, it was VOTED (unanimously) to consider the matter at this meeting, waiving the usual prior notice requirement.

Following a motion by Ms. Scully, seconded by Dr. Smith, it was VOTED (unanimously) to adopt this amendment, effective January 1, 2012.

**Obedience Regulations - Jump Height Change**

The Dandie Dinmont Terrier Club of America, the Norwich Terrier Club of America and the American Shih Tzu Club, Inc. have requested lowering their breeds’ jump height requirement in AKC Obedience to three-quarters of the height of their breed at the withers. (A dog measured at 20 inches at the withers would jump a 16-inch high jump.)

The new three-quarters jump height would still follow current regulations with jumps being set at the nearest 2 inches. This will be discussed further at the November meeting.

**2012 to 2016 Business Plan**

The Board reviewed a plan submitted by the Companion Events department which outlines the direction of the AKC Companion Events Department, for the years of 2012 to 2016. This business plan outlines proposed changes to all Companion Event sport areas, with the intent of increasing sport revenue through increased event numbers, and exhibitor participation. This will be discussed further at the November meeting.

**Rally Advisory Committee Recommendations**

The Board reviewed the Rally Advisory Committee’s recommended regulation changes for the sport of Rally. The proposal includes the future development of a national competition which will recognize the top rally novice dog, top rally advanced dog and the top rally excellent dog annually. This will be discussed further at the November meeting.

**Basset Hound Club of America – Lower Jump Height in Agility**

The Board considered a request from the Basset Hound Club of America to lower the jump heights for the breed in Agility. Currently, lower jump heights in Agility are only available in the Preferred Titling Program. The issue of jump heights in Companion Events is being studied by a sub-committee of the Delegate Committee for Obedience, Tracking and Agility. Following a motion by Mr. Gladstone, seconded by Dr. Davies, it was VOTED (unanimously) to deny this request.

**CLUBS**

**Clubs for Low Entry Breeds**

Staff discussed the criteria for approving clubs representing low entry breeds. Staff will continue to be flexible with the accreditation and advancement of new specialty clubs for rare breeds.

**NEW BUSINESS**

**AKC Canine Health Foundation**

Lee Arnold reported on the status of the Canine Health Foundation, including personnel changes, relocation of the office space and grants.

**AKC CAR**

Tom Sharp gave a status report on AKC CAR, including personnel changes.
**Group Realignment**

Dr. Davies indicated that the Realignment Committee’s proposal would be submitted to the Board for review at the November 2011 meeting.

It was VOTED to adjourn Tuesday, August 9, 2011 at 11:00 a.m.

Adjoined

Attest:

James P. Crowley, Executive Secretary

**ATTACHMENT A**

**Sanctioned Four-to-Six Month (Beginner Puppy) Competition Regulations**

**Section 1 – Classifications**

The Four-to-Six Month Puppy competition shall be for dogs that are four months of age and over but under six months on the day of the event. Classes will be offered for breeds and varieties and divided into Groups as described in Chapter 3, Section 1 of the Rules Applying to Dog Shows and the Miscellaneous Class breeds as listed in Chapter 3, Section 23. The Miscellaneous class competition will be the equivalent of Group competition and the winner will be eligible to compete in Best Four-to-Six Month Puppy in Show. The FSS competition will be the equivalent of Group competition and the winner will be eligible to compete in Best Four-to-Six Month Puppy in Show.

**Section 2 – Entry and Eligibility**

Entry and eligibility requirements include:

- The Four-to-Six Month Puppy event may be offered at licensed or member dog shows at the option of the show giving club.
- Four-to-Six Month Puppy Competition must be listed in the premium list, entry form and judging schedule, if offered.
- AKC registration number or an AKC litter number will be required for entries of an AKC recognized breed as listed in Chapter 3, Section 1 of the Rules Applying to Dog Shows.
- A foreign born dog may enter this class if they are registered in the country of origin.
- FSS number or FSS registered litter number will be required for Miscellaneous and FSS breed entries.
- All entrants are to be vaccinated (including rabies) in accordance with their veterinarian’s protocol.
- Professional handlers are not permitted to exhibit in this class. Professional handlers are defined as any person who belongs or has belonged to a professional handlers’ organization, distributed rate cards, or otherwise advertised or represented themselves as handling dogs for pay.

**Section 3 – Titles**

The Certificate of Merit (CM) title is an introductory title to AKC conformation events. Entrants in each breed shall compete for Best of Breed and Best of Opposite Sex to Best of Breed. Winners of the Best of Breed in each of the individual breeds or varieties will be awarded points toward the CM title based on the number of dogs defeated in their breed or variety. Winners of Best of Opposite Sex to Best of Breed in each of the individual breeds or varieties will be awarded points toward the CM title based on the number of dogs defeated in their sex. Group winners will be eligible for the highest number of points earned by any breed within that Group. Best Four-to-Six Puppy in Show will be eligible for the highest number of points earned by any breed entered.

The Certificate of Merit requires 15 points awarded in accordance with the following points structure.

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<th>Dogs Competing</th>
<th>Points</th>
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**Section 4 – Ribbons**

Ribbons for Groups and Best Four to Six Puppy in Show will be as follows:

- Best of Breed – Orange
- Best of Opposite Sex – Lavender
- Group 1 – Rose
- Group 2 – Brown
- Group 2 – Light Green
- Group 4 – Gray
- Best Four-to-Six Month Puppy in Show – Pink & Green

**Section 5 – Administration**

Four-to-Six Month Puppy competition will be offered in a separate ring(s) from the regular class judging in order to avoid delays in the judging of regular classes. Classes will not be divided by sex in this competition.

Entry fees will be determined by the show-giving club. The show results and event service fee of $2.00 per entry must be submitted to AKC Event Operations within seven (7) days of the event (electronic results submissions are preferred).

Clubs holding Four-to-Six Month Puppy competition will receive credit for completing both a Major Activity as well as an Additional Activity for judges gaining experience on their unapproved breeds by judging at the event.

Dealing with Misconduct will be applicable to any person and dog entered at this competition. All applicable rules found in Rules Applying to Dog Shows will govern the conduct of this competition unless these regulations state otherwise.

**Section 6 – Judging**

- Individuals that have an AKC judge’s number are the required judges for the Four-to-Six Month Puppy competition. Judges assigned regular classes may not judge the Four-to-Six Month Puppy competition if it interferes or delays the judging of regular classes, Groups or Best in Show. The judging conflict requirements of 30 days and 200 mile between assignments will not apply to the Four-to-Six Month Puppy competition. A change in the listed judge due to an overload will not result in a return in the entry fee.
- Judges will be credited with an enriching component for breeds judged in the 4- to-6 Month Puppy competition.
- Judges of this competition must follow the policy for sweepstakes/futurity judges outlined in the Rules, Policies and Guidelines for Conformation Dog Show Judges. “Effective January 1, 2009 Sweepstake/Futurity judges may not exhibit on day(s) they judge. Sweepstake/Futurity judges will continue to be allowed to exhibit the day before and the day after the event they judge. A multi-day specialty is considered one event, and the restriction will apply for the duration of the event.”
- Exhibitors should open their dog’s mouth for examination. If the judge
finds it necessary to open the mouth they should disinfect their hands prior to examining other dogs. Judges will comply with the Rules, Policies and Guidelines for Conformation Judges except the speed of judging may be reduced to 20 dogs an hour.

- Male puppies without 2 fully descended testicles need not be disqualified or excused but the judge's book must describe the condition and Certificate of Merit points must be withheld.
- Dogs with breed standard disqualifications should not be excused but may not receive placements. However, dogs with age related disqualifications such as color (as related to age), height, teeth etc. are permitted to receive awards in the 4- to-6 Month Puppy classes.
- Dogs must be excused for attacking a person or other dogs.
- No dog is to be judged if it is brought into the ring bandaged, taped, glued or stitched anywhere including ears or tail. These dogs must be excused from judging but, at the judge's discretion, may return to be judged after the tape or bandage is removed.

ATTACHMENT B

AKC OPEN SHOW REGULATIONS

CHAPTER 1, GENERAL EXPLANATIONS

SECTION 1, OPEN SHOWS
An Open Show is an informal American Kennel Club sanctioned conformation event at which Championship points are not earned but rather Certificate of Merit (CM) points are awarded to this introductory AKC conformation suffix title. The Open Shows are events at which dog clubs, judges, stewards, and exhibitors and their dogs gain experience needed for licensed events.

SECTION 2, RULES APPLYING TO DOG SHOWS
All of the Rules Applying to Dog Shows will apply to sanctioned Open Shows, except where otherwise stated in these Regulations which are subject to amendment by the AKC Board of Directors.

SECTION 3, ELIGIBILITY OF CLUBS TO HOLD OPEN SHOWS

The Board of Directors of The American Kennel Club may, at its discretion, grant permission to dog clubs to hold sanctioned Open Shows which shall be governed by these Regulations. Any dog club approved to hold a licensed or member dog show is eligible to hold an AKC Sanctioned Open Show. Any inquiries regarding a club's eligibility should be directed to The American Kennel Club, Attention: Club Relations.

SECTION 4, CONFLICT DISTANCE

Open Shows will not be approved within 100 miles of a previously approved Open Show on the same date. Sanctioned Open Shows will not be considered to be in distance conflict with championship shows but clubs are urged to consider the impact of shows in their area when scheduling these events.

SECTION 5, MAKING APPLICATION

An eligible club may hold an Open Show by making application, along with the appropriate application fee, the judging panel and the disaster & emergency plan to The American Kennel Club on a form supplied by AKC. Applications for an Open Show must be submitted to the AKC at least 90 days prior to the date of the event.

CHAPTER 2, GENERAL INFORMATION

SECTION 1, OPEN SHOW ENTRY REQUIREMENTS

All-Breed clubs must offer classes for all registerable breeds and varieties and for purebred dogs of any breed eligible for entry in the Miscellaneous Class and all FSS recordable breeds.

- Dogs must be at least 4 months of age on the date of the event.
- Group and Specialty clubs must restrict their competition to the breeds they were formed to serve except Miscellaneous Class breeds may also offer classes for all FSS breeds.

Clubs may elect to divide or combine classes by sex. Division of sexes will be uniformly applied to all breeds and shall be published in the premium list and Open Show invitations or announcements.

- Miscellaneous breeds will be considered equivalent to a Group.
- The Miscellaneous Class winner will compete with the Group winners for Best in Show.
- FSS breeds will be considered equivalent to a Group.
- The Best FSS winner will compete with the Group winners for Best in Show.

SECTION 3, CLOSING OF ENTRIES

Entries may close at any time prior to the show or on the day of the show and shall be published in the premium list and Open Show invitations or announcements. Under no circumstances may entries be accepted after the specified closing date and time.

SECTION 4, OPEN SHOW ENTRY RESTRICTIONS

- Dogs less than 4 months of age are ineligible to be on the grounds of licensed or member shows during AKC licensed or member events.
- Dogs are required to be vaccinated in accordance with their veterinarian’s protocol (including rabies vaccination) in order to avoid inadvertent transmission of illness by/to puppies not yet fully immunized.
- No dog that is an AKC Champion of Record may compete in an Open Show.
- Professional handlers are not permitted to exhibit in Open Shows. Professional handlers are defined as any person who belongs or has belonged to a professional handlers’ organization, distributed rate cards, or otherwise advertised or represented themselves as handling dogs for pay.
- Any person acting in the capacity of Show Secretary at an Open Show, or any member of his immediate household or immediate family (as defined in Chapter 11, Section 13 of the Rules Applying to Dog Shows), shall not exhibit, act as agent or handler at the event, and dogs owned wholly or in part by the show secretary or by any member of their
immediate household or immediate family shall be ineligible to be entered at that show.

• No judge or any person residing in the same household with a judge shall exhibit or act as agent or handler at an Open Show at which they are officiating as judge and dogs owned wholly or in part by such judge or any member of their household shall be ineligible to be entered at the show. Subject to the foregoing, members of a judge’s immediate family who no longer reside in the same household may enter or handle a dog at a show if the judge is not officiating over any competition, including a group class or best in show, for which the dog is entered or may become eligible.

• No dog is to be judged if it is brought into the ring bandaged, taped, glued or stitched anywhere including ears or tail. These dogs must be excused from judging but, at the judge’s discretion, may return to be judged after the tape or bandage is removed.

SECTION 5, SHOW CHAIR & EVENT ADMINISTRATION

• Licensed and member clubs may hold two sanctioned Open Shows each year in addition to their two championship shows.

• The show chair is required to be a member of the show-giving club.

• A premium list flier must be published and submitted to AKC Event Operations at least 30 days prior to the event. (Electronic submission is acceptable)

• The show results and event service fee of $2.00 per entry must be submitted to AKC Event Operations within seven (7) days of the event. (Electronic results submission is preferable)

• Dealing with Misconduct will be applicable to any person and dog entered in this competition.

• Clubs that hold an Open Show within 10 miles of their club’s territory will receive credit for completing a Major Activity for holding the event, as well as credit for an Additional Activity for providing an educational opportunity for AKC judges gaining experience on their unapproved breeds.

• The club must have coordinated veterinarian service to be available throughout the show hours. The services may be provided by an emergency veterinary clinic and written instructions to the veterinary facility must be readily available to exhibitors.

Section 6, Judges

• Open shows must be judged by judges that have an AKC judges number. (Individuals that have successfully completed the Open show application process including the anatomy exam, procedural exam, wicket and scales test will be issued a judges number.)

• KC approved judges need not be approved for the breeds they are to judge at the Open Show. Open Show judging assignments may qualify as educational or enriching components for additional breed or initial judging approval.

• Judges will be credited with an enriching component for breeds judged in the Open Show.

• The 30 day 200 mile judging conflict criteria will not apply to Open Show judging.

• Judges are expected to comply with Rules Applying to Dog Shows and Rules, Policies, and Guidelines for Conformation Dog Show Judges except as follows:

  • Breed standard disqualifications (i.e. color, height, full dentition, etc.) need not be considered in the 4-to-6 Month Puppy classes and male puppies without 2 fully descended testicles need not be disqualified or excused in the 4-to-6 Month Puppy class but the judge’s book must describe the condition.

  • In all other classes, male puppies without 2 fully descended testicles need not be disqualified but should be excused and the judge’s book must describe the condition and Certificate of Merit points withheld.

  • The speed of judging expectation is reduced to 20 dogs per hour in order to accommodate puppies and inexperienced exhibitors. Judges should interact and encourage exhibitors in order to make their exhibiting a positive experience.

• Judges may ask exhibitors if they prefer to open their dog’s mouth for examination. However judges have the authority to personally open the dog’s • No protests against dogs for height, weight or any other breed specific disqualification may be entertained at Open Shows.

• A dog with a disqualifying condition or behavior shall not be disqualified but shall simply be excused for the day. The judge may only disqualify dogs for attacking the judge in the ring.

CHAPTER 3, AWARDS

SECTION 1, RIBBONS AND TROPHIES

Each ribbon or rosette shall be at least 2 inches wide, and approximately 8 inches long and bear on its face a facsimile of the seal of The American Kennel Club, the placement, and the name of the show-giving club. Ribbons for classes, Groups and Best in Show will be as follows:

• First Prize – Rose

• Second Prize – Brown

• Third Prize – Light Green

• Fourth Prize – Gray

• Best of Breed – Orange

• Best of Opposite Sex to Best of Breed – Lavender

• Best in Show – Pink & Green

All trophies or prizes offered must be awarded for outright award to the owner of the dog.

SECTION 2, CERTIFICATE OF MERIT

The Certificate of Merit (CM) title is an introductory title to AKC conformation events. Entrants in each breed shall compete for Best of Breed and Best of Opposite Sex to Best of Breed. Winners of the Best of Breed in each of the individual breeds or varieties will be awarded points toward the CM title based on the number of dogs defeated in their breed or variety. Winners of Best of Opposite Sex to Best of Breed in each of the individual breeds or varieties will be awarded points towards the Certificate of Merit (CM) title based on the number of dogs defeated in their sex. Group winners will be eligible for the highest number of points earned by any breed within that Group. Best in Show will be

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eligible for the highest number of points earned by any breed entered.

The Certificate of Merit requires 15 points awarded in accordance with the following points structure.

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Certificate of Merit points may also be earned in the FSS class, Miscellaneous Class or the 4-to-6 Month class held in conjunction with Championship dog shows.

**CHAPTER 4, EMERGENCY PREPARATION**

**SECTION 1, OPEN SHOW CHECKLIST**

There are many small details that go into the conduct of a well-run show. In planning such an event, it is easy to overlook some of these details. Depending on the club’s circumstances, particular details, such as grounds or building rental/use, local ordinances, permits, will vary from club to club and it is not possible to list them all here. There are, however, certain things in common to all AKC events. In an attempt to assist clubs with their preparation, this checklist has been prepared. It lists some of the more common, overlooked items. Reviewing the checklist before the day of the club’s Show should help prevent overlooking some of the details that are so important for holding a well-organized, well-run event.

**PERSONNEL**

Traffic directors
Set-up and clean-up personnel
Entry takers to accept entries and to prepare Judges Books
Stewards

**RING EQUIPMENT**

- Ring Dividers
- Placement Markers
- Mats, if necessary
- Judging Tables
- Chairs
- Arm bands, include extra blanks and a felt tip marker.
- Rubber Bands
- Poster boards marking ring assignments
- Cash box and change
- Tape Measure
- Placement Ribbons
- Judges Books

**MISCELLANEOUS EQUIPMENT**

- Potable Water
- Sanitation Facilities (Animal and Human)
- Designated Exercise pens
- Clean-up Equipment
- Tables and Chairs for entry takers
- Trash Receptacles
- Identification Badges for Event/Club Officials
- Food Concession (if duration is more than a few hours)

**PUBLICATIONS**

(Part Numbers for ordering are in parentheses)

- Show/Trial Manual (PBSHW1)
- Rules Applying to Dog Shows (RREGS3)
- Open Show Regulations
- AKC Breed Standards
- FSS Breed Standards
- Dealing with Misconduct (RDMSC4)

All of the above publications may be ordered from the AKC’s Website at www.akc.org or you may contact Customer Service at (919) 233-9767.

**EMERGENCY PREPARATION**

- Closest available veterinarian or 24-hour veterinary clinic
- Closest hospital and telephone numbers for ambulance service, police and fire departments
- First-Aid Kits for animals and humans

For weekend AKC assistance contact the Weekend Club Hotline (800) 252-7894 and leave a message for the appropriate department.

**ATTACHMENT C**

**AKC OWNER HANDLER SERIES**

**COMPETITION PROCEDURE GUIDE**

The Owner/Handler competition is conducted following Best of Breed judging in each breed ring. Dogs handled by professional handlers are not eligible to compete. Eligible dogs that are entered in BOB competition are identified by an asterisks (*) in the stewards book and the catalog.

**JUDGE AND RING STEWARD PROCEDURAL GUIDE (FOLLOW PUBLISHED ORDER)**

1. All dogs in the BOB competition (including WD & WB) are to stay in the ring after the judge makes their placements in BOB competition.
2. The ring steward asks all professional handlers to leave the ring.
3. The ring steward confirms the dogs remaining in the ring are eligible using the steward’s book or catalog markings.
4. The judge is to then select the Best Owner Handler (BOH).

a. If the BOB is eligible they are automatically BOH.
b. If BOB is ineligible and BOS is eligible, excuse all dogs of the same sex as BOS and choose BOH from the remaining dogs.
c. If both BOB & BOS are ineligible and Select Dog & Select Bitch are both eligible, the judge is to choose BOH from the Selects and eligible WD or WB.
d. If one of the Selects is eligible excuse all dogs of the same sex and the judge chooses BOH from the remaining dogs of the opposite sex including the eligible WD or WB.
e. If BOB, BOS, SD and SB are not eligible the judge may choose any eligible dog remaining in the ring including WD & WB as BOH.
Parent Club Links

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

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Parent Club Links

- Airedale Terrier
- American Staffordshire Terrier
- Australian Terrier
- Bedlington Terrier
- Border Terrier
- Bull Terrier
- Cairn Terrier
- Cesky Terrier
- Dandie Dinmont Terrier
- Fox Terrier (Smooth)
- Glen of Imaal Terrier
- Irish Terrier
- Kerry Blue Terrier
- Lakeland Terrier
- Manchester Terrier
- Miniature Bull Terrier
- Miniature Schnauzer
- Norfolk Terrier
- Norwich Terrier
- Parson Russell Terrier
- Scottish Terrier
- Sealyham Terrier
- Skye Terrier
- Soft Coated Wheaten Terrier
- Staffordshire Bull Terrier
- Welsh Terrier
- West Highland White Terrier
Parent Club Links

Affenpinscher  Brussels Griffon  Cavalier King Charles Spaniel  Chihuahua  Chinese Crested

English Toy Spaniel  Havanese  Italian Greyhound  Japanese Chin  Maltese

Manchester Terrier (Toy)  Miniature Pinscher  Papillon  Pekingese  Pomeranian

Poodle (Toy)  Pug  Shih Tzu  Silky Terrier  Toy Fox Terrier

Yorkshire Terrier
Parent Club Links

Non-Sporting

American Eskimo Dog
Bichon Frise
Boston Terrier
Bulldog
Chinese Shar-Pei

Chow Chow
Dalmatian
Finnish Spitz
French Bulldog
Keeshond

Lhasa Apso
Löwchen
Norwegian Lundehund
Poodle (Miniature)
Schipperke

Poodle (Standard)
Shiba Inu
Tibetan Spaniel
Tibetan Terrier
Xoloitzcuintli
Parent Club Links

Herding

Australian Cattle Dog  Australian Shepherd  Bearded Collie  Beauceron  Belgian Malinois

Belgian Sheepdog  Belgian Tervuren  Border Collie  Bouvier des Flandres  Briard

Canaan Dog  Cardigan Welsh Corgi  Collie (Rough)  Collie (Smooth)  Entlebucher Mountain Dog

Finnish Lapphund  German Shepherd Dog  Icelandic Sheepdog  Norwegian Buhund  Old English Sheepdog

Pembroke Welsh Corgi  Polish Lowland Sheepdog  Puli  Pyrenean Shepherd  Shetland Sheepdog

Swedish Vallhund
AKC REGISTERED HANDLERS

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

For additional information concerning the Registered Handlers Program, click here:
http://www.akc.org/handlers/

To view the AKC Registered Handlers Membership list, click here:
www.akc.org/handlers/states/allstates.cfm

For information on upcoming RHP Handling Clinics:
http://www.akc.org/handlers/jr_clinics.cfm
http://www.akc.org/handlers/adult_clinics.cfm