## Breed Columns

### Hounds
- Basenjis
- Basset Hounds
- Beagles
- Bloodhounds
- Borzoi
- Dachshunds
- English Foxhounds
- Ibizan Hounds
- Otterhounds
- Petits Bassets Griffons Vendéens
- Pharaoh Hounds
- Salukis
- Scottish Deerhounds
- Whippets

### Terriers
- Airedales
- Australian Terriers
- Bedlington Terriers
- Border Terriers
- Bull Terriers
- Cairn Terriers
- Dandie Dinmont Terriers
- Smooth Fox Terriers
- Wire Fox Terriers
- Glen of Imaal Terriers
- Irish Terriers
- Kerry Blue Terriers
- Lakeland Terriers
- Manchester Terriers
- Norfolk Terriers
- Norwich Terriers
- Parson Russell Terriers
- Scottish Terriers
- Sealyham Terriers
- Skye Terriers
- Soft Coated Wheaten Terriers
- Staffordshire Bull Terriers
- Welsh Terriers

* Links to AKC Parent Clubs appear following Secretary’s Pages *

## BREED COLUMNS SCHEDULE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sporting and Working</th>
<th>Hound and Terrier</th>
<th>Toy, Non-Sporting, and Herding</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>January, April, July, and October</td>
<td>February, May, August, and November</td>
<td>March, June, September, and December</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The 12th AKC/Eukanuba National Championship returns to Orlando on the 15th and 16th of next month, and for the first time since the 125th anniversary event, the show will be open to all dogs.

We’re still celebrating dogs that qualified for the event, however, with the new AKC/Eukanuba National Championship Honor Roll. You can view the dogs on the Honor Roll at akc.org/invitational.

In honor of their accomplishments, these dogs will receive special recognition over the weekend, including a commemorative pin acknowledging them as a 2012 AKC/Eukanuba National Championship Honoree (exclusively for dogs that have qualified and are competing at the event), a personalized “Certificate of Achievement” as a 2012 Honor Roll qualifier, special designation in the event catalog as an honoree for that year, one complimentary photograph of the honoree in the online catalog archived on the AKC website, and a special discount for pre- or post-show advertising in an AKC Weekly Winners Gallery that will feature the honorees and the AENC winners.

In addition to the AKC/Eukanuba National Championship, the AKC National Obedience Invitational and AKC Agility Invitational will also take place over the weekend. The country’s top companion dogs have qualified for these events, so make sure to stop by and see these talented dogs run. More than 100 junior handlers will be competing with their dogs in the second annual competitions for juniors.

Other activities include the Eukanuba World Challenge, returning for the sixth year, with preliminaries during the day and the finals at night. Ch. Jaset’s Satisfaction (London), last year’s National Champion, will represent the United States in this competition among dogs from more than 40 countries.

The weekend will also feature AKC Meet the Breeds® (staffed by our wonderful parent-club volunteers), special Eukanuba demonstrations, and the presentations of the AKC Breeder of the Year Award and AKC Humane Fund Awards for Canine Excellence (ACE). I hope you don’t miss the event, whether you attend as a competitor or spectator. Tickets are on sale at akc.org. See you there!

Sincerely,

Dennis B. Sprung
President and CEO
Sandy Aftermath

AKC and Friends Pitch In

NEW YORK—The AKC Humane Fund and the Westminster Kennel Club have each donated $10,000 to the Humane Fund’s newly created “Sandy Fund,” in support of the people and their pets affected by Hurricane Sandy. The new fund’s first donation was made to the Staten Island Companion Dog Training Club in mid-November.

Another good neighbor, the New York Yankees, offered support to the region’s companion animals. The AKC contacted its associates at Eukanuba, who were also eager to help. Eukanuba arranged for two truckloads of pet food—44 tons in all—to be delivered to Yankee Stadium to assist in relief efforts.

Yankees president Randy Levine says, “The New York Yankees salute Dennis and Susan Sprung and the AKC for their extraordinary generosity in providing much-needed pet food and supplies to the New York Yankees hurricane-relief distribution effort.”

At our publication deadline, the AKC and AKC CAR had disbursed $17,000 in funds and supplies.

Walkin’ the Dogs

RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA—The AKC Canine Partners department partnered with the Wake County branch of the American Cancer Society on its 2012 Wake Walk-n-Wag on Sunday, October 28, at Koka Booth Amphitheater park.

Hundreds of dogs and owners walked around the lake to raise money for the American Cancer Society while enjoying demonstrations of several dog sports and police K-9 work. Walkers took advantage of free AKC Canine Good Citizen® testing, and they tried agility and rally at the AKC “My Dog Can Do That!” attraction.

Walk-n-Wag raised nearly $12,000 for cancer research. The AKC was the top fund-raising team, fetching $1,874.

SANDY FUND CONTACTS

Clubs interested in applying for a grant to assist local disaster relief can send a request to dxs@akc.org. To donate to the Sandy Fund, visit akchumane-fund.org; mark your donation “Sandy Fund.” Send checks or money orders to The American Kennel Club Humane Fund, Inc. (Attn: Daphna Straus), 260 Madison Avenue, New York, NY 10016.
In describing his 1889 trip to Idaho, Theodore Roosevelt noted a “certain half melancholy feeling as I gazed on these bison, themselves part of the last remnant of a doomed and nearly vanished race. Few, indeed, are the men who now have, or evermore shall have, the chance of seeing the mightiest of American beasts.”

Roosevelt’s observation was prescient. By 1905, the number of bison in the United States had dropped from some 60,000,000 to a mere 1,000 in less than two centuries.

Seeing clearly that bison were on the verge of extinction, Roosevelt—by then the 26th president of the United States—decided to do something about it. To ensure the bison’s survival, he and William Hornaday founded the American Bison Society at the Bronx Zoo.

The effort began with 15 bison sent by train to Oklahoma’s Wichita Mountains Wildlife Preserve. Today, with some 500,000 bison in the United States, they are no longer threatened by extinction.

AKC breeders mirror Roosevelt’s preservationist instincts. Today, there are 187 recognized breeds and varieties actively protected and preserved by AKC breeders. In addition, there are approximately two to three additional breeds being brought into the protective fold of the AKC each year. There have been instances where, like Roosevelt’s bison, a breed was on the verge of extinction. Fortunately, AKC breeders took action to change the breed’s destiny and bring it back from the brink.

“Work Worth Doing”

Today, most breeds require protection for the future. The AKC, and its breeders and parent clubs, have worked together to pursue solutions in the best interest of the dogs. The opening of the AKC Stud Book to Native Stock Basenjis is a good example. The original request from the Basenji Club noted:

“Our club and our breed are in a unique position. We have access to Basenjis living in their native land, as they have for centuries, still working with hunters using only spears and nets and their extraordinary dogs. That these dogs continue to thrive, living in a part of the world suffering the devastating effects of poverty and war, speaks to their vigor and health as well as their great character. These dogs represent a living history of our ancient breed. We cannot afford to lose them.

And they didn’t. In 1990, the Stud Book was opened to include 14 Native Stock Basenjis.

Without the commitment of dedicated AKC breeders, the number of breeds would be in severe decline. And the world would be diminished by that loss. Fortunately, AKC breeders will never let that happen. Their goal is to protect and preserve the type, temperament, and individual characteristics of each breed.

The most visible and engaging representation of the determination of our AKC breeders to ensure the future of their breeds was the AKC Meet the Breeds event that took place last month in New York. Some 30,000 dog-lovers came to the Javits Center to interact with 160 dog breeds, including some of the rare breeds people have only read about. The commitment of our breeders and responsible owners includes their desire to educate the public about each breed’s history and unique attributes—something true preservationists innately understand.

The preservation efforts started by Roosevelt 100 years ago saved the bison from extinction. AKC breeders know exactly what Roosevelt meant when he said, “Far and away, the best prize that life has to offer is the chance to work hard at work worth doing.”

As always, I appreciate your comments. Please contact me at atk@akc.org.

Sincerely,

Alan Kalter
Chairman
It’s Showtime!

An all-star lineup of the world’s greatest dogs, judges, and handlers; three national championship events under one roof; demos, expos, parties, awards, and other celebrations of purebred dogs and the people who love them: It can only be the AKC/Eukanuba National Championship.

Where Orange County Convention Center, Orlando, Florida
When 7:00 A.M. to 11:00 P.M., Saturday, December 15, and Sunday, December 16. (Taped by ABC for broadcast on Saturday, February 2, 2013; consult local listings for times.)

December 12: Space Coast Kennel Club of Palm Bay Dog Show
December 13: Brevard Kennel Club Dog Show
December 14: Central Florida Kennel Club Dog Show
December 12–14: Orlando Dog Training Club Obedience Trial

Judges

Best in Show
Edd Bivin
Best Bred-by-Exhibitor in Show
Patricia Craig Trotter
Groups

Sporting
Terry Stacy
Hound
Carla Molinari
Working
Norman Kenney
Terrier
Peggy Beisel-McIlwaine
Toy
Virginia Lyne
Non-Sporting
Gene Mills
Herding
James Frederiksen
Bred-by-Exhibitor Groups
Sporting
Sheila DiNardo
Hound
Dana Cline
Working
Patricia Laurans
Terrier
Rosalind Kramer
Toy
Timothy Catterson
Non-Sporting
Carl Gomes
Herding
Sheila Polk

World Challenge Winner
Miguel Teixeira

Best Junior Handler
William Shelton

Cash Prizes
Best in Show: $50,000; Best in Show Breeder: $15,000; Group I: $1,500; Group II: $1,000; Group III: $750; Group IV: $500.
Best Bred-by-Exhibitor in Show: $15,000; Bred-by-Exhibitor Group I: $1,500; Bred-by-Exhibitor Group II: $1,000; Bred-by-Exhibitor Group III: $750; Bred-by-Exhibitor Group IV: $500.
Best of Breed/Variety: $200; Best Bred-by-Exhibitor in Breed: $200; Best of Opposite Sex to Best of Breed/Variety: $100.

But wait! There’s more …
At the Convention Center, December 15 and 16:

The AKC National Obedience Invitational

The AKC Agility Invitational
Judges: Linda Robertson, John Barry Hall, Alan Arthur, Sašo Novak (Slovenia)

What’s New
The AKC/Eukanuba National Championship has a new format: It’s an “open show,” awarding Championship and Grand Championship points. The top 25 dogs from each breed as well as Bred-by-Exhibitor champions and other special qualifiers were acknowledged with an invitation granting special recognition.

If You Can’t Make It to Orlando …

Follow the AKC/Eukanuba National Championship on Facebook and Twitter for live group and Best in Show results and other news from Orlando as it happens.
Belly-rub Central

Purrs, Pats, Dogs, Cats at Meet the Breeds

More than 30,000 pet lovers came out to shake paws with hundreds of dogs and cats during the AKC Meet the Breeds event at New York’s Jacob Javits Center on October 20 and 21. The family-friendly exposition, held in collaboration with the International Cat Association, gave the public a chance to learn about more than 200 dog and cat breeds. Along with ample opportunity to meet and greet, there was nonstop action in the demonstration ring: dog sports, K-9s, awards presentations, and trick dogs.
Two for the Road

Arthur Wardle’s *Ch. Mistress Royal* and *Ch. Master Royal*, a gem from the AKC art collection, is on loan to the Pennsylvania Governor’s Residence for the holiday season. Governor Tom Corbett and first lady Susan Corbett are longtime Airedale Terrier enthusiasts. Their two Airedales, Harry and Penny, have free run of the Harrisburg residence and its sprawling grounds.

The 1908 oil-on-canvas portrait depicts two of the breed’s all-time great show dogs. Both were big winners in the ring, but it was Mistress Royal who garnered the lion’s share of attention. No less an authority than Holland Buckley, the Edwardian Era’s dean of Airedale fanciers, wrote in 1913, “*Ch. Mistress Royal* [was] the most remarkable bitch within my memory. In addition to winning championship after championship in her own classes, she has many times been in the front rank in the very hottest variety classes, and has in this way beaten most champions of other breeds in open competition.

“I have never seen a better specimen, and I never expect to.”
Next month’s AKC/Eukanuba National Championship will be an international crossroads of dogdom, as fanciers from five continents will converge on Orlando, Florida. Among them, l. to r., are judges Ann Ingram (Ireland), Anne MacDonald (Scotland), Carla Molinari (Portugal), Ramón Podesta (Chile), Cristian Stefanescu (Romania), and Miguel Teixeira (Portugal).
When Linda Daves Siekert told me about her fast and furious Feigh and slow, methodical Drew making breed history this spring by earning the breed’s first MACH* and PACH* agility championship titles, respectively, here’s what stood out (besides the awesomeness of the achievement):

• Linda and her husband, Rand, accomplished this together.
• Both championships were awarded on the same weekend.
• In 2007 Drew had lost his right eye to valley fever, which also affected his left eye, and this forced the change to his working toward the PACH.
• Training and competing took five to seven years.

Following, Linda tells the story of the March 2012 record-making runs.

Two for the Record Books

Feigh needed one double Q for her MACH, and Drew needed 25 speed points for his PACH. We knew this could be the weekend.

Friday morning, Feigh was first on the line in Standard. The course had a fast start, but no obvious traps lurked in the opening sequence to tempt speed-demon Feigh before I could catch up and resume some semblance of control.

We had a clean run, though far from pretty. One down, one to go! Next up: Jumpers With Weaves.

I often wondered if I would be nervous approaching the line on our final MACH run. I assumed so, despite having adopted an It will happen when it’s meant to happen mindset (important when running Basenjis). Yet as we waited to start what could turn into a historic effort, I found myself calm as I visualized a successful run.

What actually happened: Feigh turned toward a wrong jump in the straightaway, and I had to call her off, which resulted in her circling back to me before I could direct her over the correct jump. I worried we might have a refusal called, so I waited for celebratory Woo-hoos! from my ringside fan club to tell me we had achieved the breed’s first MACH!

For Drew, despite double Qs on Friday and Saturday, Sunday arrived with Mr. Consistent needing 3 points for his PACH.

Was Rand nervous? I had heard it all weekend in his voice: He called out directions with a hyper intensity in an effort to speed up Drew, who naturally slowed down upon hearing commands coming from an alien.

When the boys were up, I had the video recorder, and my girlfriend watched the time. If Rand and Drew finished under 66 seconds, she would celebrate to let Rand know he succeeded, and I would film their victory lap.

Thankfully they finished the course in an impressive 59 seconds, and we had the breed’s first PACH!

Rand received the mock PACH bar, and he took Drew over a few victory jumps to ringside cheers. Then Rand
steered Drew over to the judge, asked Drew to sit, and asked for a high five—which Drew readily offered. Lucky for us, a photographer captured this special moment.

Finishing two agility championships with two different Basenjis on the same weekend—that’s out of this world. I am not sure how I could possibly top this amazing achievement, but I have some ideas, and some great Basenjis to help me realize my dreams. —L.D.S.

Thank you for sharing this, Linda! —Marcia Woodard, marcia@barkless.com; Basenji Club of America website: basenji.org

*For the Master Agility Champion (MACH) title, dogs compete at specific jump heights determined by their size. For the Preferred Agility Champion (PACH) title, a dog competes at one jump height lower than what would be the regular jump height for his size.

**Basset Hounds**

Not the Bone of a Saint Bernard!

My favorite quote from Margaret (Peg) Walton’s 1993 book, *The New Basset Hound*, reads: “… one must always remember the operative words here are size considered. Judges should not think that because of the wording ‘heavier in bone’ that the hound must have as much as a Saint Bernard.”

This phrase needs to be repeated early and often to everyone—both breeders and judges. Yes, the Basset has substance, more than any other 14- to 15-inch dog (over 15 inches is a disqualification, and 14 inches is preferred). In the Hound Group, only Beagles and PBGVs are about the same height at the withers as the Basset. Dachshunds measure less at the withers than the Basset, and all other hounds (even the Basenji) measure more.

Now think about the bone size, or substance, of these breeds. It is unlikely that even the most refined Basset in the show ring today will be more refined than any of the PBGVs or Beagles in the ring.

Peg Walton emphasized size considered for a reason: She feared that too many people would simply breed for massive bone without relating it to the size of the dogs—a problem seen both in this country and in Europe.

Bassets lend themselves to becoming caricatures. If ears should “extend beyond the end of the nose,” does that mean two inches beyond is better than one inch? If the standard says “loose skin,” how many wrinkles does that take? Everyone knows the Basset is a dwarf breed, but how short is too short?

Evaluating correct or sufficient bone is one of the areas in which I see many mistakes made in judging the Basset Hound. When there are dogs in the ring ranging from moderate to massive, most judges naturally point to the massive dogs, in spite of other redeeming qualities that may be present in the moderate dogs. As an exhibitor, I know it is far easier to put points on massive, unsound dogs than it is to put points on correctly structured and more refined Bassets. I think this is wrong, and it sends the wrong message to breeders.

Form follows function. I want judges to understand that Basset Hounds were designed for endurance in the field, not as couch ornaments. This is a sound breed, and it must not have any characteristic so exaggerated as to inhibit its work in the field. The standard reads that the gait is smooth, powerful, and effortless. Movement is deliberate and in no sense clumsy. Yet I see judges point to big, overdone, clumsy dogs much more often than to more refined, good-moving, soundly structured dogs without exaggeration. Judges sometimes confuse caricature with type.

Always remember that the serious faults mentioned in the Basset standard are in the running gear and head—not in profile, substance, or even tail carriage. I repeat that phrase in my mind every time I judge the breed. I understand the argument that pits soundness against “type.” However, good breed type is far different from caricature.

Soundness must never be sacrificed for extreme in bone. As Peg Walton said, they do not require the bone of a Saint Bernard! —Jacquelyn Fogel, ope-tresort@aol.com; Basset Hound Club of America website: basset-bhca.com

**Beagles**

The Royal Rock Pack

I like to read. I have just finished *Harehunters All*, by David Watein. This is another book that I have obtained through my local interlibrary loan librarian here in Eldridge, Iowa.

A strange thing about the book is that the author’s name is not printed on the title page. Rather, his name is personally handwritten on the page, and the book is hand numbered.

The book contains information relative to 100 English Beagle hunts. Some of the packs are described by the Masters. The author has also taken information from the journals of the various hunts.

Most beaglers know that the Royal Rock is the oldest surviving Beagle pack in the world. The pack was formed in 1845 and temporarily disbanded during the war, from 1941 and 1946.

The Royal Rock Beagles were obtained from Captain K. Anstruther Thomson, of Exeter. They were bred for the most part by Reverend Philip Honeywood. There is a large, framed reproduction of the original painting of the Honeywood Beagle pack on the wall of the Aldie, Virginia, home of the National Beagle Club. The painting is titled *The Merry Beaglers*.

Information for the Royal Rock portion of the book was taken from the Royal Rock journals. The journals contain data relative to names of club officers, locations and dates of hunts, numbers of hounds, and descriptions of hunts.

A hunt of first-year Master Thomas Kay on June 15, 1846, was very interesting. It seems that Kay took his pack to the Mersey River so that the Beagles could “bathe.” In the process Kay fell into the river. The hounds swam toward him—either to join into the play or to
help save his life. Kay went under and disappeared in the river. The hounds picked up the scent of their lost Master at the dock and followed his scent all the way back to the kennel—in full cry.

The following words (and lack of punctuation) are taken from the journal and describe the event in a much better way than I could ever attempt:

Then taking the hounds to bathe from the end of Rock Ferry Pier Kay fell into the river (Mersey). All the pack swam to him and he only put his hands and arms on a lot of them would have held him up until succour came. When he sank the dogs landed on the pier and hunted his back trail full cry all the way back to Kennels.

(Succour is most probably the English spelling of succor, which my 1969 edition of Webster defines as “run to help.”)

The book also points out that the packs were reduced in number during both world wars because of lack of food available. Many hounds were “put down.” Packs or partial packs were also given to the military to be used in the training and conditioning of the troops. Hare would commonly run six miles or more and provide excellent conditioning (and a fun experience) for the troops. At least one entire pack was exported to America.—Charles Kitchell, Ph.D., chardonbgf@aol.com; National Beagle Club of America website: clubs.akec.org/NBC

Bloodhounds
Choosing a Breeder

Once you have decided on a breed, you can research breeders through dog shows, advertisements in newspapers and magazines, and on the Internet. But how do you actually choose a breeder?

For Bloodhounds, start with the American Bloodhound Club website (bloodhounds.org), which identifies the Breed Referral Advisor for your area. The advisor will give you a list of ABC member-breeders, who have signed a code of ethics, as well as provide additional useful information. Membership in the national and/or regional Bloodhound clubs indicates a commitment to the breed and participation in a support group of Bloodhound people.

When you contact a breeder, expect the “third degree” about your experience with the breed, and a lecture about the characteristics and special needs of Bloodhounds. Many breeders use a questionnaire to obtain information about your home and family, facilities and pets, and your plans for the dog—showing or other competition, mantrailing, breeding, and/or family companion, and so on. The point of all this is to match the right puppy to the right home.

In turn, you should question the breeder about her years in the breed, experience with breeding, and whether she shows or works her hounds. Ask whether breeding stock is registered with the American Kennel Club, the most prestigious and active registry. (Other legitimate registries in North America are the United Kennel Club and the Canadian Kennel Club, but many other registries are suspect.) If at all possible, you should visit the breeder and see the dogs and the facilities.

Ask whether the breeder does health certifications. All breeds have health concerns which conscientious breeders are attempting to eradicate by testing and doing health clearances. Hip X-rays should have been performed and certified and rated by the OFA (Orthopedic Foundation for Animals), GDC (Canada), or PennHIP programs. Elbows and hearts should also be certified and rated by OFA, hearts preferably with an echocardiogram. There is also a DNA test for degenerative myelopathy.

Prices vary, but you should expect to pay about $1,500 for a quality Bloodhound. Beware of the bargain-price puppy or adult. The dog who is cheaper in the beginning may not be cheaper in the long run.

Breeders differ in how they decide placement of puppies. Some of us employ a “puppy personality test” done by an experienced evaluator at 7 weeks to supplement our own knowledge of the breed, the parents, and the litter. Some breeders insist on selecting a puppy for you. Some require co-ownership, specifying conditions in a contract. Expect a degree of what might be perceived as obsessiveness from responsible and experienced breeders.

When an agreement is made about a puppy, you are entitled to certain documents: a pedigree, registration papers, a health certificate signed by a veterinarian, written documentation of certifications, a record of worming and inoculations, care and feeding instructions, and a written contract. If you have no interest in breeding and plan to spay or neuter, are buying a dog with limited registration, or are buying a dog which has been spayed or neutered, you are still entitled to this paperwork.

You should feel comfortable with the breeder you chose for this expensive and important investment, this new member of your family. A good breeder will become your mentor, will be available for questions and counsel, and will be willing to take back the dog at any point in his or her lifetime.—Anne L. Legge, annelegge@comcast.net; American Bloodhound Club website: bloodhounds.org

Borzoi
Selecting a Stud Dog

Searching for a stud dog is one of the hardest parts of a long-term breeding program. Every serious breeder at some point will have to integrate new blood into their lines to either correct faults, improve health, or incorporate better temperaments. Due to expense, local regulations, or money, today’s breeders often cannot maintain a limitless number of dogs in their breeding program.

One solution is to find a partner who can help with exchanging puppies or co-breeding—or even housing males, when restrictions either limit numbers of intact males or breeding bitches.

When you are forced to look outside your own kennel in choosing a male, there are two strategies to consider if...
you want to strengthen your current type: focusing on genotype, or on phenotype. Focusing on genotype means looking at genetic similarities, while focusing on phenotype entails consideration of the physical traits of the dog and bitch regardless of pedigree.

It is important to consider how prepotent a potential dog may be for passing down breed characteristics. Things you can assess include looking at how similar the dog is to his siblings; whether he resembles his parents and/or grandparents; and, if he has any get, whether they look like their sire—or even better, their grandsire.

Several things that have proven reliable are to consider the grandparents of the dog and how similar they were in the traits you value. Also, consider a linebred male when outcrossing to improve the chances that the breeding will have an impact on your next generation. If your lines are not genetically related to begin with, using an outcrossed male opens up your breeding program to too much diversity to produce any consistency.

Another approach is to never breed a young dog to a young bitch. If you breed a younger bitch to an older dog, or vice versa, it will allow for at least half the potential pedigree to already have offspring or be proven clear of any late-onset health issues. All dogs have faults, and deciding which faults you can live with versus those you cannot will help eliminate certain dogs, while often not rule out other dogs who have very desirable traits.

I am always amazed at how many people breed to the recent winner rather than look at the sire and siblings to see if there is consistency. Another surprise is that just as many people breed to the convenient male rather than the male who is the best complement to their bitch. With all the advances in breeding technologies and so many restrictions on shipping live animals, the options to use a male located at further distances can still prove to be a valid choice.

So many sighthound breeds are already dealing with a limited gene pool, and each of our choices will affect the future generations down the road by both the dogs we use and those we don’t. There are many breeds where parts of the breed’s foundation stock has essentially been lost just because of the syndrome of breeding to the popular stud dog. If you chose to outcross, consider breeding to a linebred male, especially if your bitch is not linebred. If you already have a strong pedigree and are breeding for a specific trait, make sure that trait is evident not only in the male but also in the grandsire, granddam, and siblings.

Selecting a stud dog is always a hard choice, but considering some of the ideas above can make your outcome less risky and prove more rewarding for the serious breeder. —Jon Titus Steele, jonauvon@gmail.com; Borzoi Club of America website: borzoclubofamerica.org

Dachshunds
The Gera Influence

Possibly without exception, any history on the development of the Dachshund in the United States will contain the names of Joseph and Maria Mehrer and their von Marienlust Kennel, along with Fred and Rose Heying and their Heying-Teckel Kennel.

The names Ch. Favorite von Marienlust and his son Ch. Falcon of Heying-Teckel are legend in the annals of Dachshund history. During the 1950s and 60s, these two individuals had a profound influence on the breed and achieved records as top-producing stud dogs that were not surpassed for several decades.

However, there were other kennels during this period that also had far-reaching influence on the development of the Dachshund that we see today. One such kennel was owned by Ray and Gene Shultis. The Dachshunds who bore their kennel name of Gera had a strong, steady influence on changing and improving the look of both the smooth and longhair varieties.

Around the end of World War II, the Shultises purchased a bitch named Rivenrock Doric, but the breeding of Doric to Mr. and Mrs. Van Court’s Ch. White Gables Basil was their true beginning in establishing a line of their own. Ch. Allegro of Gera, who was number—one hound in the U.S. in 1952, was one of the first Gera dogs to attract attention. Allegro was sired by Ch. Favorite v Marienlust and was out of Ch. Rebecca of Gera.

The Gera name is not as celebrated as are many others, and it is rarely mentioned in the magazines and books of that period, but if you study pedigrees and look at the pictures of the dogs descending from Gera lines, it is hard not to see their influence. Whether from a BIS Gera dog or an unshown Gera bitch, the Gera line was a source that produced a consistent, correct look. It is easy to understand why breeders of that era kept coming back to Gera to replenish their lines and to get the look and type that became the Gera trademark.

The combination of von Marienlust and Heying-Teckel lines with the Gera line was a winning one. Many well-known breeders of this period used a combination of these bloodlines and had great success in producing exceptional Dachshunds. The intermingling of these lines created a strong combined influence that set the type for the American Smooth Dachshund: long, low, and elegant but substantial; well balanced; nicely angulated in front and rear, with that unique, prominent forehead; and a sleek, classic body that had not a hint of loose skin or wrinkle.

Add to this a beautiful head with a strong, arched neck that flows smoothly into the shoulders, and the template for
G7 BREED COLUMNS

English Foxhounds
What If?

Tragedy strikes and chaos follows. Emotional aftermath and uncertainty for victims and their dogs can be devastating. No one wants to think about the worst that can happen, let alone make plans for worst-case scenarios, the “what if’s” that can happen. More often a tragedy hits close to home that makes us think and learn from the incident.

Recently a good friend of mine and one of her dogs were killed in an automobile accident en route to an agility trial. Her second dog survived the accident. In addition to the emotional devastation of this, I also realized it could have been me. I thought of how we all jump into our cars with our dogs to go to shows and events all the time.

As a single mother of four dogs, I wondered, If I disappeared from the earth today, what would happen to my dogs? Who would go to the emergency clinic and decide their fate?

Many different scenarios can be considered. I would like to share some of my tips for vehicular travel with dogs that came to my attention.

Time and information are critical to responders for successful action. I imagined what I would do if I were an emergency responder arriving at such a scene—what would I see, and what information would I need? Putting myself in the responder’s place helped me realize some things that I could do in advance that could be of vital help should there be an emergency.

First, there should always be clear identifying information for all the dogs in the vehicle, where it can be easily found. For this I like to use the clear-fronted pencil cases that are made to use in three-ring binders. I enclose the dog’s photo, labeled with his name, inside the case so it can be seen. The case will easily clip to the front of a wire cage. A photo is more useful than a written description of the dog. Information inside the case should include the dog’s name, breed, sex, registration numbers; microchip number; a contact name; an alternate contact; information on the dog’s owner (and co-owner, if applicable); current veterinarian and hospital information; health papers, such as rabies certificate or details about any health problems; information about any medications that dog may be on (such as for epileptic seizure medication, have the medication information and dosage instructions inside); and details of any distinguishing characteristics the dog may have or specific behavior that should be known about him.

Sometimes we travel with only one or two of our dogs when our vehicle is set up for four or more. If you have dog information marked on cage-fronts, make sure that you have an easy way to move or switch that identifying information if some crates are left empty or if dogs are put into different crates. It would be a waste of responder’s time looking for a dog who was not in the vehicle at the time of an accident. In other words, make sure cages are labeled accurately to identify who is riding inside them—or to identify that the cage is empty.

Second, make sure your family and friends know what your wishes are for your dogs. Include details regarding your dogs’ disposition in your will, to make sure they will be well taken care of. Secure written, not verbal, agreements for future homes and owners for your dog in your absence. If your wish is that your dog should continue his career in the sport in your absence, make sure your family and friends know your intentions.

Take action—not only for your peace of mind, but also for that of your friends and family, to help them move forward on your behalf and for your dogs.

In loving memory of Judy and Bruni, and love to Siegie. —Kris Eckard, gspointer@hotmail.com; English Foxhound Club of America website: akc.org/breeds/english_foxhound

Ibizan Hounds
Fenix and the Electric Snake

This is a true story. It took place about 20 years ago, when first we moved to Virginia.

My husband and I had two small children and three Ibizans: Fenix, a dashing young mature male, and his two consorts—Nubia, the droll, and Luna, the dainty. We moved into an old-fashioned farmhouse with one of the few wonderful family farm stable barns left in existence. We bought milk goats and chickens and went back to my roots, or rather my grandparents’ roots.

The first thing we did was fence several acres with electric fence, both for stock and dogs. My Ibizans never bothered our goats. Once, in an emergency situation, Fenix was left with a goat who kidded while we were gone. Fenix was so reliable he would never dream of harming them—even though this was the same dog who ate the leavings when we butchered for meat. Surely, in their native Spain they could not go about chasing stock.

(I would not trust my current youngsters. We have not kept a flock for some years.)

Fenix was an intelligent, affectionate, and very masculine boy. He loved to show off his bravery and expertise in front of his girls. One of these talents was snake killing! We had many huge black rat snakes on the farm, six-foot-
BREED COLUMNS

hounds

plus. I went to great length to protect them as, true to their names, they ate vermin, such as gather at any farm. Fenix would go all Black Stallion on them—snatching them by the tail and flinging them about, rearing and trampling. The girls would stand back and admire his prowess.

Fenix was very much in love with little Luna; Nubia was seldom impressed. (Poor Fenix, he did not get to breed Luna, but he fathered a litter from the dominant Nubia. Nubia allowed him one breeding, said thanks a lot, and went on to have eight puppies.)

There was one very large black rat snake who lived in the hen house. When I lifted the hen, he would be underneath her, waiting for eggs. I knew this particular snake, because he had a line of hash-marks down his back, mementos of a run-in with a mowing machine.

Anyway, one day Fenix and the girls were out in the pasture when he found that snake in the open. Oh, he put on such a show of rearing and trampling! As I moved in to intervene, Fenix moved closer to the fence. He understood the fence and would patiently wait for rabbits to come into the middle of the field. But this time he was distracted. When he snatched up the very angry snake by the tail and began swinging it around his head, the snake connected with the fence!

Fenix screamed like a girl, and the snake went flying over the fence. Terrified, Fenix ran behind the barn and hid, trembling. Peeking around to see if the girls and I had seen the incident, the humiliated hero shamefacedly retreated to the house.

The girls were not impressed. I went to check on the poor snake. There he lay, white belly up, looking dead indeed! Slowly, slowly, he righted himself and with a dazed look crawled away, a wiser and more cautious reptile.

I don’t think Fenix ever messed with snakes again. He was convinced there was a new variety of electric snakes in Virginia.

Fenix always respected the electric fence. I was able to give the Ibizans vast stretches of land to run in, and he never challenged it, even years after I stopped using it. I would take the then very old Fenix out into the pasture for old time’s sake. I could have used string! And he was watchful for snakes. —Nan Kilgore Little, NanKilgore@amberlithe.com; Ibizan Hound Club of the United States website: ihcus.org

Otterhounds

A ttending many events with my Otterhounds, I am often asked why there are so few of them in the world today. Unable to provide the answer, I asked a friend, Mike Ansell of Ottersdream Otterhounds from the U.K., to provide some comments on the subject.

Oh, for Another 1,000 Words!

When Becky asked me early in the year if I would pen some words around why the Otterhound has declined in numbers during the past years, it got me thinking, and I began researching how the numbers have dwindled.

I am fortunate enough to have all the records of the club’s activities, from the inception. The late Captain John Bell-Irving was passionate that the purebred Otterhound would survive out of the pack environment, and he, along with others, did much sterling work to get registrations and ancestry sorted before the pending dates in order that a club could be formed to protect the pure-bred hound. The club was made formal in 1979 with a list of founder-members and is still in existence today.

Our family has had a good share in publicizing the breed. For decades we have paraded hounds at country shows and “Discover Dogs” events and attended many, many shows, both KC and Hunt. Throughout all this we have held a nucleus of owners over the years who have only been interested in having a family pet first and foremost. Without question, it has been these people who have provided the stability, care, and environment that our hounds deserve, and these owners are always ready to help in any way that they can for the well-being of the hounds.

Let’s look at some of the areas where I personally feel could help the breed more since the formation of the club.

We bred hounds for over 30 years, and one of the areas where I feel more exploitation of the breed needs to be is that of the pet owner—where they can get information, where they can speak to others and look at their hounds, and where they can post questions and look at videos of hounds.

It feels to me with all of today’s technology and social media sites, this type of information should be and will be available at a “one-stop shop” whereby any interested party or family could browse the Internet and be able to find out all they need to know about the breed—how they are within a family, some of the characteristics of the breed, what they are like in certain circumstances, and ideally where they could go see hounds in the nearest location to them without the pressure to buy. Just to be with hounds and to talk at leisure with the owners is a great help when deciding whether the breed is for you.

I also feel that with today’s technology there should be a database for health issues with the breed, and a database for what is being bred and by whom so that people can get in touch directly with people who are breeding.

Although I am based in the U.K. I am talking about a global situation, one that we all need to work together to solve to preserve the Otterhound as we know him. —M.A.

Thanks, Mike for your comments. Some great food for thought! —Becky Van Houten, pebble@att.net; Otterhound Club of America website: http://clubs.akc.org/ohca

Petits Bassets Griffons Vendéens

Rescue to Our Rescue?

Considered as a whole, all the breed-rescue groups affiliated with our AKC parent clubs comprise the largest dog-rescue operation in the...
G Az BREED COLUMNS

Pharaoh Hounds

What Are Pharaoh Hounds Really Like?

Looking out from the page of a magazine, the beautiful, elegant Pharaoh Hound seems to be gazing back into his mysterious past. Many people have felt this way, seeing a picture of a Pharaoh Hound for the first time.

But is he really so serene and elegant? What is he really like to live with?

The AKC Standard for Pharaoh Hounds reads:

Temperament—Intelligent, friendly, affectionate, and playful. Alert and active. Very fast, with a marked keenness for hunting, both by sight and scent.

Indeed, the Pharaoh Hound is highly intelligent and most observant, traits that enable him to learn quickly and easily. He may not exhibit signs of learning at the time, but he will apply

country—perhaps in the world. Our sincerest gratitude to these volunteers. We commend their work, which is replete with emotional and financial burden.

Parent clubs do have rescue fundraisers—however, why not a step further? We can reach out to owners of rescued/adopted dogs of our breed, giving those owners a firsthand glimpse of our sport.

These owners of rescues represent what is needed today in the sport of dogs: younger people, new blood, and families with children. With their already-instilled enthusiasm for their animals and already confirmed dedication to the breed, they may be another avenue for rescuing our presently declining sport.

Encouraging new owners with the breed they have already selected, bonded with, and adopted may have advantages that our clubs have not yet explored. I saw the spontaneous bond that existed among these owners who had adopted or rescued their breed of choice. Interest in the chosen breed grows with ownership, whether one buys a new puppy or adopts a rescue animal. To encourage the growth of these owners’ interest in the breed, we could provide a way for them to connect with each other, and with clubs.

The Timberline Basset Club (Colorado) launched “Reach Out” this year at their specialty. I spoke at length with Carol Makowski, a longtime member and Basset enthusiast involved in all phases of our sport. She has been the backbone of Timberline for many years.

Carol told me that the idea of connecting more directly to rescue and giving the rescue dogs more exposure emerged from a club-meeting brainstorming session. To continue offering the events for which they were licensed—conformation, obedience, rally, tracking, agility, and field—the club needed an increased membership.

They extended special invitations to rescuers for inclusion in their activities. The venue allowed rescuers to interact with each other and pursue activities of members.

For the first time the club offered ring time for rescue dogs at their specialty. “Rescue Ringtime” was held when everyone was ringside just before the start of conformation judging. Too often exhibitors miss rescue parades because they are held at a time when people are rushing in and out changing dogs and grooming. With it taking place just before conformation competition began, however, and with a captive audience, everyone was attentive.

Each participant had his moment in the spotlight. Applause was tremendous. Individuals in the ring were proud to be showcasing their rescues, the dogs they love. Many were curious about the rest of the ring activity and stayed for the day, including lunchtime socializing. They observed the pride of the club’s recipients for awards their dogs received. The rescue-group leaders were also invited to explain their mission and plan to attendees. Timberline made donations to both groups.

How does this happen? Timberline invited the active High Country Basset Rescue and All Ears Basset Sanctuary organization, a smaller group from New Mexico, to join them that day. Maggie Witherbee, who owns a rescue dog herself and is president of Timberline, organized the group.

This specialty draws about 30 dogs. The Timberline club expected three or four entrants in the Rescue Ring—there were 19 entrants, with 16 of them present!

Each owner provided approximately three sentences about his dog. Each dog was paraded around the ring as the judge awarded a lovely huge rosette.

Owners were delighted to be in the “show”! One participant brought his entire family, including grandparents, to watch him parade around the ring. As each received a rosette, one would have thought each recipient had just won Best in Show! Maggie said the participants told her they were nervous for days.

How many of these people with families will later become club members, workers, and serious dog fanciers? Some have already.

My observation: It is great that today, when we are all glued to our smart devices, the dog world offers face-to-face real time with friends and canine companions. I could not help but notice the camaraderie at ringside among all the rescue owners prior to their debut—bonding at ringside with each other and pursuing activities of dogs and children. I saw friendships forming, just like ours do and did, over the love of their dogs.

What very, very lucky dogs and caring people.

In addition to giving dogs new lives, creating friendships, and engaging newbies in activities, can rescue also help rescue us from dwindling numbers and declining memberships? Is embracing rescue dogs and their people another way to enhance our sport?

Outreach has just begun, but from what I witnessed—proud owners parading in the ring and friendships formed—it will be successful. —Kitty Steidel, ksteidel@aol.com; Petit Basset Griffon Vendéen Club of America website: pbgv.org

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Indeed, the Pharaoh Hound is highly intelligent and most observant, traits that enable him to learn quickly and easily. He may not exhibit signs of learning at the time, but he will apply
his knowledge when he needs it. For example, many Pharaoh Hounds actually know how to turn doorknobs and use handles. To these dogs, closed doors do not present a problem.

(Case in point: One pup whom I sold watched his owner shower every day. One day, the owner came home to find his dog splashing happily in the shower. It became a routine, which changed only when the owner realized that he had to put a latch on the bathroom door that was out of the dog’s reach.)

Every door in our house has a special latch. We have accepted that doorknobs are as easy for Pharaohs as for us.

Although the Pharaoh Hound is friendly and affectionate, he can be quite diffident with strangers, taking his time to decide whether to accept a new person or place. He should never be forced in a new situation but rather allowed to take his time to adjust to new people or places. Most Pharaoh Hounds adapt quickly, but there are some who will require patience on the owner’s part.

Pharaohs are extremely alert. I have often said that they can hear the grass growing. Indeed, if my dogs bark, I know that something or someone is on the property. I may not see what or who is there, but I have come to trust my Pharaohs implicitly, and when I investigate I always find the reason for the alarm. It might not be an important reason to bark, but Pharaohs will bark all the same. They are not quiet dogs.

The activity level of Pharaoh Hounds is high. There are times when they are couch potatoes, but that is only after running as much as you will allow them to. A Pharaoh Hound by himself will run as strenuously as when he is in a group, and if he has something to hunt or chase after, that is a plus, and he is in his glory. (This is the major reason for having a fenced-in area in which he can safely exercise.)

Quite the opposite is the Pharaoh talent for being therapy dogs. The busy, barky Pharaoh Hound can be quiet, gentle and patient, and many have qualified as certified therapy dogs. I must also mention those Pharaohs who are search-and-rescue dogs.

With all of the facets of the Pharaoh Hound temperament and personality, it is not surprising that the breed excels in obedience, lure coursing, agility, rally, and other performance events. They also excel in counter surfing, garbage removal, and general theft of articles small and large.

I close with this:

I was leaving for a visit to the dentist to have my partial plate repaired. I slipped it into my purse and was about to leave when the phone rang. I stopped to answer, and when I came back into the room, my purse was open and on the floor, and the partial was gone.

I looked at Calypso, who always smiles when caught being naughty, and said, “If you smile at me with my own teeth, I will kill you!”

She flashed me a $1,000 smile, less a few teeth.

I did not kill her. I was too busy laughing. But really, the Pharaoh had the last laugh.—Rita Sacks, LLaventhal@aol.com; Pharaoh Hound Club of America website: ph-club.org

Salukis

The Nature of the Breed: Can a Saluki Still Be a Saluki with Only Three Legs?

How one dog and a veterinarian changed our perceptions about the nature of dogs and Salukis …

In February 2011, our 9-year-old male, Ghazi, broke his rear leg by backing into a puppy-dug trench while tussling with our other Salukis. With seven nasty fractures across both bones, the injury would have to be plated by an orthopedic surgeon. Ghazi’s healing “should” go smoothly, we were told. Should …

Eight weeks post-op, an X-ray revealed a sizable “hole” in the tibia near the plate. It was almost certainly osteosarcoma. Ghazi had probably eight weeks to live, as the size of the hole meant the cancer was advanced and would soon spread into his spine and lungs. The surgeon said amputation might give Ghazi more time and ease local pain but that inevitably, the cancer would steal his life.

Wendy and I could not envision an athletic Saluki minus a leg—and we believed he would die of cancer soon after surgical recovery. Our vet, Dr. Quinley, agreed, so we decided we would watch for signs of the coming downward spiral and then put Ghazi to sleep. It was to be another summer of palliative hospice at Rancho Duggan.

Two months passed, with no signs of metastasis other than the hole growing bigger—so it couldn’t be osteosarcoma, as Ghazi was still alive.

A biopsy indicated fibrosarcoma, a slower-acting cancer. Palliative amputation was again discussed, but as before, there seemed to be no point, with metastasis still on the horizon. We now had a longer wait for the dreaded spiral.

But Ghazi was a cheerful trooper and managed to get around well enough, although his balance changed and he couldn’t lift his leg to mark favorite spots nor effortlessly hop onto the couch. Month by month, the knee slowly grew stiffer, more swollen, and painful. An omen of what was to come, I grew to hate that leg.

Anti-inflammatory and pain meds gave Ghazi some relief, although his balance changed and he couldn’t lift his leg to mark favorite spots nor effortlessly hop onto the couch. Month by month, the knee slowly grew stiffer, more swollen, and painful. An omen of what was to come, I grew to hate that leg.

Anti-inflammatory and pain meds gave Ghazi some relief, but a year after his accident, distorted lumps sprouted, and a sore had opened up. He had lost a great deal of weight and was morose and lethargic. By April, one of two things needed to happen: euthanasia or amputation.

Astonishingly, blood tests, ultrasounds, and X-rays showed no signs of metastasis. All indications were that Ghazi could get back to a good life after amputation. After all, he had been a three-legged dog for over a year. A dog’s leg is only 25 percent of their mobility, and they don’t have our emotional issues about surgery.

Dr. Quinley gently reassured us, “Dogs wake up, figure out what’s different, and get on with it. Let’s schedule the amputation for two months ago!”
Two weeks after surgery, Ghazi was running around the yard and cocking his stump to pee on fence posts. He now jumps up on couches and beds, dashes out the back doggie-door and down narrow steps that I would have sworn he couldn’t manage, and happily tries to mount bitches in season. As I write this, Ghazi is insisting that I take him for a romp in the paddock.

We were wrong about an athletic Saluki not being able to live a good life after amputation. I could never hope to catch Ghazi when he had four legs—but now that he has three … I still can’t. —Brian Patrick Duggan, bpduggan@mac.com; Saluki Club of America website: salukiclub.org

**Scottish Deerhounds**

Scottish Deerhound Breeders Panel 29

Here is another set of Deerhound breeder responses, this from Betty Stephenson of Kyleakin Deerhounds (of Brownsville, Kentucky).

**When did you breed for the first time?**

I think the first Deerhounds—in-the-flesh I ever saw were two terribly unsound young males at a dog show. The judge declined to award a blue ribbon that day. I have no idea who they were, or even what show it was. That was in the late seventies.

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

I got my first Deerhound, Mira (Dhu Mohr Yndamir), in 1988, from Fran Smith and Wendy Fast of Dhu Mohr.

**What attracted you to Deerhounds?**

As a child, I entertained myself reading about dog breeds, dreaming about the perfect dog. The description and pictures of the Scottish Deerhound in an old British paperback dog-breeds book were what drew me. I love the Greyhound type and rough coat. When I started showing in obedience at dog shows, I looked for them but rarely found any. It wasn’t until I found *The Gazette* magazine in the seventies that I found contacts that made me think I could actually own one.

**When did you whelp your first litter?**

I co-bred my first litter with Joan Shagan, whelped on January 23, 1994. The sire was BISS Ch. Vale Vue Stetson O’Best Camp, FCh., and the dam our Ch. Dhu Mohr Ayr Tyra O’Jubalhil, CDX, my third Deerhound.

**How many litters have you bred?**

Eleven.

**When did you whelp your most recent litter?**

On Easter Sunday, April 24, 2011, by DC Utkinton Fitzhugh Talon, SC, FCh., out of my DC Kyleakin Gremlin, SC, FCh.

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

Ten.

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

I have eight now, not a bad number—a couple of senior retirees, a few active coursers that are finished, and some youngsters just starting their show, coursing, and obedience careers. If I weren’t active in breeding, I would probably consider four or five a perfect number.

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

Eight.

**Which of your Deerhounds would you consider the best known of those you’ve bred?**

I’ve bred several Champion Utility Dogs, Dual Champions, a three-time ASFA number one, a specialty Winners Bitch, a Most Versatile of the Year, and three specialty All-Around Hounds. I guess Ch. Jubalhil Moire o’Kyleakin, from that first litter, who was number-one conformation Scottish Deerhound in 1995, was best known, because versatility doesn’t rate too highly among most breeders.

**Follow-up questions:**

**What have been your priorities in conformation?** (List the three qualities you value most, as well as the three attributes you find most unpleasing.)

I value soundness and good muscling very highly. Good, easy, and free movement is critical. And I love a beautiful head. I really hate big, heavy ears; soft, profuse coats; and inelegance (“Wolfhoundy” Deerhounds). —B.S.

Thank you, Betty. —Joan Shagan, jubalhil@yahoo.com; Scottish Deerhound Club of America website: deerhound.org

**Whippets**

Giving Back

There are many different ways that we all became purebred-dog fanciers. Many of us started as pet owners and were encouraged to compete by hands-on breeders. Some of us stumbled into it by attending a local dog show. Some of us knew someone, friend or family, who was already involved in the hobby. A few acquired their dogs for other activities such as hunting, herding, obedience, agility, coursing, etc. and decided later to try conformation competition.

But the bottom line is that all of us found a measure of enjoyment, challenge, satisfaction, and fulfillment while participating in the sport. We have made friendships that can last a lifetime, and we have formed a unique bond with these loyal and loving creatures.
who mean so much to all of us.

Now our sport is coming under attack from many sides, and it’s time to give back and fight back. It’s time to make the public aware of what is going on and try to preemptively fight the animal-rights who would like to deny all of us the privilege of sharing our lives with these purebred dogs who give us so much in return.

The American Kennel Club has been proactive in trumpeting the value of purebred-dog ownership. The hugely successful “Meet the Breeds” in New York City is the flagship of this effort.

But every one of us can assist in broadcasting the value and the life-enhancing qualities of living with dogs.

More and more local kennel clubs are offering a Meet the Breeds at their shows. We can help them.

And we can do more. Even if we don’t have the time to engage in activities such as therapy work and public outreach, we can always take a few minutes out of our day to engage the public and answer questions and promote purebred dog ownership. We can take a minute or two at a dog show and be nice to the spectators and encourage their involvement in AKC events.

These things are not hard to do, and they can reap huge rewards.

It is not enough any more to go to a dog show, show our dogs, visit with our friends, and go home. If we truly value our sport and our dogs, and want to preserve it and them for the future, we need to take every opportunity given to us, even invent opportunities, to communicate, educate, and celebrate our dogs with the public at large.

— Phoebe J. Booth, Shamasan@aol.com; American Whippet Club website: americanwhippetclub.net

Airedales

See if you can think of who might be the writer of the story that follows, about a special Airedale.

A Bowl Winner Is Born (or, We Grow Our Own) PART ONE

Patrick couldn’t talk. He was only 5 months old. Now he’s 5 years old, and he still can’t talk.

Well, of course not: Patrick is an Airedale. But, oh, how I wish he could tell us what happened that fateful day. He was the one—the influence on whether Moses lived or died.

It all started on a Thursday morning in July. Rosie woke me very early, and it was obvious she was “starting.” I really hoped she wouldn’t whelp that day, since the landscape men were coming to do some long-overdue work, and I wanted to keep my eye on them. They, however, decided it would be best to treat the grass with various chemicals to kill all but the good grass and to wait a week before cutting the grass, to give the chemicals time to do their work.

Rosie was cooperative all day. She stayed close to my side, and I to hers. She wanted no part of the whelping box; she was restless and panting, but not yet in labor.

We stayed up with her all through the night, watched the beautiful sunrise on Friday morning, and at noon I called the vet.

I have great confidence in my local vet clinic. When I asked to speak with my familiar vet, however, I was told he was no longer with the practice and had moved to another state. The woman on the phone offered to introduce me to the new vet, “Dr. Bob.”

I thought, Oh, Lord, I don’t need to make new friends now. I need my vet.

By his voice Dr. Bob indeed sounded “new,” but he did ask the right questions: How many times, and on what dates, did we breed Rosie?

Since we established the fact that this was the 62nd day from her final breeding, and I was positive there were no signs of actual labor, he felt I should give her another 24 hours. He assured me there would be a full staff at the clinic the next day, even though it was Saturday, and he said I should not hesitate to call if we ran into trouble during the night.

We did run into trouble! Shortly after 1 A.M., Rosie started in labor. It was mild at first, but then the contractions became very strong.

I was being patient. My husband had gone to take a nap before this started, and when her contractions became constant and nothing was happening, I woke him. He urged me to call the vet. It was after 3 A.M., and I was reluctant to disturb them at that hour, but I went ahead and dialed the number.

No answer. I checked the number, dialed again: Still no answer.

I was beginning to think I was dreaming. This couldn’t be happening to us! I called the operator, but got no answer. Now I panicked. During the past few hours, I was confident that help was just a phone call away, but now, the reality that this was not true was terrifying. There was no other all-night veterinary service in the area. I kept calling the number without success. Rosie was laboring hard. She was exhausting herself, and there was no sign of a puppy. I thought surely she was going to die.

Down in the lower level of the house, our five adult Airedales and 5-month-old Patrick slept fairly soundly, acknowledging now and then that all was not well just above them.

Dawn broke, and at 6 A.M. I put them out to exercise. At 6:30 I brought them in, and we took off with Rosie to the vet’s.

It’s a 20-minute ride to the clinic, and I hoped there would be someone there by 7 A.M. Rosie seemed a bit more comfortable in the car, her head resting in my lap. I had my arm around her and my hand resting on her hindquarters, hoping that a puppy would miraculously emerge.
There was no one at the clinic when we arrived. We waited. It was 7:05, and then we realized that there would probably be no one there until 8. We had struck out again.

We drove to a nearby gas station that had a phone booth. I watched my husband dial the number and saw his mouth moving. (I hoped he wasn’t talking to himself; we were so distraught at this point, I wouldn’t have known if he’d been surprised!) He had gotten through to the person at the answering service (who we found out later was sleeping on the job!), and they put him through to Dr. Bob, whose instructions were to go back to the clinic, and he would meet us there in 15 minutes.

While we waited there at the clinic, suddenly Rosie’s anatomy changed. My hand was still cradling her hindquarters, and in my palm I felt a lump. It was rather hard … it had to be a puppy.

Those 15 minutes seemed endless. I prayed. I prayed very hard. And then a car tore into the parking lot, and Dr. Bob was there.

And when I saw him, I prayed some more. He was so young—“new,” as Cindy had said.

I prayed that he would know what to do. He was very personable and was very apologetic about the inefficiency of the answering service, and he did remember speaking to me on the phone the previous day.

Once in the examining room, I began to feel confident. He examined Rosie quickly, gave her the necessary shots, and assured us that yes, it was a puppy I felt in the palm of my hand.

Now the trick was to get it out. Rosie was not going to give us much help. “Uterine inertia,” Dr. Bob called it, as he prepared us for the probability of this being a dead puppy.

With gloved hand, he started to probe. Rosie was in agony. Tears welled in my eyes. As I cupped my hands around her face, I could see her tears and feel her pain. Then for the time since Thursday, something positive happened. Out came the puppy, and as the vet tore open the sac, this big, very active puppy let out a healthy holler!

Dr. Bob was beaming as he exclaimed, “Isn’t this wonderful? It’s alive!”

I got the distinct feeling this was his first “baby.”

He cleaned it up, cut the cord and after determining it was a healthy boy, we were ushered into the back room, where Rosie was invited on to a lovely soft blanket and introduced to “Baby.”

I could tell by the expression on her face and the way she looked at me that she would like to give him up for adoption—immediately. I sensed a long three weeks ahead.

The puppy nursed; he seemed content. Rosie was exhausted.

The clinic employees had all arrived by this time, and they were ecstatic over the new baby. We were invited to keep Rosie there to whelp the remaining puppies; it was obvious she had more.

Foolishly, I declined the invitation, realizing obligations at home. If our heads had been clear, we would have done differently, but we all went home.

On the way home, there were signs of minor contractions, but nothing to necessitate stopping. We pulled into our driveway, and Rosie and I hurried up the front stairs, my husband following with the puppy. As we entered the foyer and rounded through to the kitchen, I looked at the clock: it was 8:45. Rosie walked straight to the back door. I went with her through the porch and she continued out to the run to eliminate. I stood on the porch and watched—at least I thought I watched. What I missed is the sole reason for this story.

In about two minutes, Rosie came trotting back to me. She drank some water, went into the whelping box and went to sleep. I was pleased that she slept, yet worried that she should get on with the whelping and have it over with.

I went downstairs to tend to the other dogs, sending them all outside again—five together in the larger area that exits from the basement, and Patrick and the five from my position, but the fact that the group was so intent on watching … something … they reminded me of a gang of kids watching a street fight.

I called again. Finally one dog broke and came barreling toward me, and then, one by one, I had the five inside. But they were crazy, they were hyper. I engineered them into their respective pens; they were huffing and puffing, not like themselves at all.

Patrick was sent down from upstairs, and he literally came tumbling down head-first. He scooted away from me and ran around the basement like a mad puppy. All the dogs were carrying on, and finally I was able to catch Patrick up in my arms and put him in his crate. They all drank plenty of water, and Patrick refused to eat his breakfast. He wasn’t sick, obviously, but he was not a normal Patrick.

I was losing my patience and as I removed the untouched breakfast, I bellowed to them all that I was tired. I did not have time to put up with their nonsense today, and I wanted complete silence from them until they heard from me further.

They all sat staring at me like little soldiers; they had never seen me like this.

I stormed up the stairs, slammed the door behind me, and sank into the nearest chair.

“I don’t need this today,” I said to my husband. “Why are they doing this?”

“Calm down,” he said. “Here’s a cup of coffee.”
To be continued in the February 2013 issue. —Janet Framke, gma16300@aol.com; Airedale Terrier Club of America website: airedale.org

Australian Terriers

“We Weep with Joy and Sorrow”

It is with great sadness that I write about the loss of two beings that have been an integral part of my life. My first loss occurred on September 11 of this year, when my first Australian Terrier, Tara, passed onto the next stage of existence. It was her time. She was gray around the muzzle and eyes, and she tended to get confused easily. Time or not, however, she will be greatly missed!

There is a void, a quietness, in my household without her. This little blue/tan will no longer demand my attention over all others. I will only see her rich blue coat and silly Aussie smile in photographs and in my memories.

But for all that I miss her, she has enhanced my life beyond what I would have thought possible.

Through her I was introduced to a breed that I intend to have around me until the day I join her.

I have grown as a person because of her.

I learn daily as I look for material to write this column—a column I write because I am a member of a club of people (the Australian Terrier Club of America) whom I count among my closest friends. People who welcome me into their homes as I travel the country for my day job, people with whom I serve on the club’s board of directors in order to preserve this beautiful breed … these people enrich my life in more ways than I can count. It is amazing how a simple relationship between a woman and her dog can grow to so much more.

My second loss is a person I met because of the Australian Terrier. Pat, a local longtime Papillon breeder, was taken by cancer on October 3. Unlike Tara, this world lost Pat at much too young an age. She is mourned by a large number of people whose lives she has touched. She definitely has helped shape who I am as a person, as well as a breeder.

I don’t remember exactly how or where I first met Pat, but she was always welcoming and encouraging to me when I was an inexperienced handler, and later as more experienced one, when I crossed paths with her at the local dog shows.

When my first Australian Terrier litter was born, Pat encouraged me to bring them to visit her and a group of her friends for “evaluation.” Her no-nonsense approach to the evaluations helped me see my puppies through the eyes of a conscientious breeder. She was patient with me as I learned what she was looking at and what it meant. Since that first evaluation she has evaluated every one of my puppies twice, once at 8 weeks and again at 12 weeks. These evaluations have taught me to be honest with myself when it comes to my puppies. Knowing their faults, as well as their good points, will help me as I breed future litters.

What are we breeding for, other than to improve on what we already have, looking for that elusive “perfect” Aussie? Pat, being a non–Aussie breeder, was able to help me see past the exterior Aussie characteristics and look at the structure beneath—for without a good foundation, the rest is just window-dressing.

So, Pat, please give Tara a hug for me as you gather your Papillons who have been waiting to cross the rainbow bridge with you. Thank you, and God bless. —Grace Cartwright, gracec@vims.edu; Australian Terrier Club of America website: australianterrier.org

Bedlington Terriers

“Therefore, It Must Be Copper Toxicosis”

Looking at the Bedlington Terrier, most people conclude one of two things: Bedlingtons look very soft, and they look very fast. (Both are very true!) When a veterinarian looks at a Bedlington Terrier, however, he or she tends to conclude only one thing: “This breed is affected by copper toxicosis.”

Following is the story of a little Bedlington who went in for a routine spay and was misdiagnosed as having copper toxicosis.

It started with a routine blood panel before surgery. The results came back showing elevated liver enzymes, and the veterinarian concluded the dog had liver disease and most likely had inherited copper toxicosis.

Copper toxicosis (CT) is a genetic disease commonly associated with the Bedlington Terrier where, over time excess copper is accumulated in the liver. This genetic abnormality affects the liver’s ability to eliminate dietary copper, and eventually the liver becomes compromised.

The veterinarian postponed the surgery for one month, during which time the owner changed the dog’s food and gave supplements to treat liver disease.

Returning four weeks later, the owner came prepared with some questions for the veterinarian. How could her little Bedlington be so sick with liver disease while acting so healthy? What causes could there be for the elevated liver enzymes other than copper toxicosis? How could her Bedlington have CT when she had been DNA tested by her breeder with a result of 1.2—proving she is a carrier of CT, but not affected?

DNA testing for copper toxicosis is a typing system available to breeders by a commercial diagnostic laboratory. The DNA testing is based on identification of two genetic markers, one inherited from each parent. Bedlington Terriers who have been DNA tested are categorized as either clear, carrier, or affected. DNA testing is a valuable method for eliminating copper toxicosis from breeding programs.

Even though there is some controversy on its accuracy, most breeders rely on the DNA records of both sire and dam before considering a litter. The owner’s veterinarian was not familiar with DNA testing and dismissed it.

At the owner’s request a liver biopsy was done at the time of spaying. The
owner trusted the veterinarian to send the sample to an outside laboratory for quantitative copper analysis. Instead the veterinarian sent the sample to a facility that did general pathology and microscopic staining.

The results showed no diseases found in the liver, but under the microscope some copper was identified. The pathologist did not determine the amount, but the diagnosis was again copper toxicosis, simply due to the fact that this was a Bedlington Terrier.

Had the paperwork said “mixed breed,” would the pathologist have come to the same conclusion?

The most accurate diagnosis for copper toxicosis is by complete quantitative copper analysis. A dog affected by CT will have a copper count greater than 2,000 parts per million (ppm), while a clear or normal dog will have a copper count less than 400 ppm.

Bedlingtons who are carriers for CT, like the owner’s little dog, will never accumulate enough copper in the liver to cause disease. The veterinarian did not have enough knowledge about CT and sent the biopsy to a laboratory that does not do quantitative analysis.

Very upset and still not satisfied, the owner insisted on sending the remaining sample to Dr. David Tweedt at Colorado State University, where it could be studied by an expert in identifying copper toxicosis. The vet argued with the owner but reluctantly agreed to have the sample sent.

(There are two entrusted liver experts who study copper toxicosis in the Bedlington Terrier. One is Dr. David Tweedt, of CSU, and the other is Dr. Tim Evans, of the University of Missouri. More information on copper toxicosis can be found on the Bedlington Terrier Club of America website, bedlingtonamerica.com.)

After several weeks of waiting, the results from Dr. Tweedt were in the hands of the veterinarian. The quantitative amount of copper was less than 400 ppm—indicating that the little Bedlington did not have copper toxicosis.

The veterinarian had been wrong all along. She had misdiagnosed the dog and jumped to conclusions based on breed type. This is an all-too-common occurrence and an important lesson for her to learn.

All other indications from the liver biopsy performed by Dr. Tweedt showed no signs of any liver disease in the little Bedlington. The cause for elevated liver enzymes in this asymptomatic dog is still unknown but will be monitored.

Many Bedlington breeders and owners are faced with this anomaly. Some believe Bedlington Terriers just have high levels and this is their normal. Elevated liver enzymes occur in other terrier breeds without symptoms of disease as well, and further studies might one day reveal why.

In the end, no veterinarian should jump to conclusions based on breed type alone. And credit should be given to a well-educated purebred-dog owner.—Laurie Friesen, bedlingtonlover@hotmail.com; Bedlington Terrier Club of America website: bedlingtonamerica.com

Border Terriers

Guest columnist Jane Parker, a U.K. and CKC judge originally from England but a recent immigrant to Canada, has lived with Border Terriers all her life. Her Conundrum kennel has had much success in the United Kingdom, finishing champions in both Borders and Cairn Terriers, taking Best of Breed at Crufts in both breeds, and with exports to many countries in Europe, Australia, and North America.

Advice on Importing

So you want to import this gorgeous Border Terrier you have found in say, the United Kingdom. Nowadays, with the Internet, we can see each other’s dogs from all around the world every day by way of e-mails, Facebook, and other media. It really is quite easy and safe to import an animal, providing we stick to the rules of the individual country—and of course use common sense.

Before anything else, make sure you are working with someone reputable. If you have not seen the animal in the flesh, then have many pictures taken, and if possible videos.

It is a fact that not many dogs in the U.K. will have the health tests on them that is the norm in the U.S. The occasional dog may have a hip score, but not many. This is not U.K. breeders being negligent; the Border Terrier is not on the British Veterinary Association lists as an at-risk breed for hips, heart, eyes, or patellas. Unless Kennel Club–registered dogs are on these lists, breeders tend not to test.

Now, this untested status is an obvious risk, so you have to weigh up your options. Does the fabulous breed type of the dog you are looking at, outweigh the (small) risk of the dog carrying or actually having a congenital disease? You can ask your breeder to have the dog tested, but this takes time and money—yours! The U.K. has a much larger gene pool of BTs than North America, and the breed type there is highly prized. By importing a line to North America, you will open up possibilities not only for yourself but, once your dog has been health tested, for other serious breeders.

Make absolutely sure the animal is registered and that the seller knows what he has to do to expedite the paperwork from his end.

From the U.K. for instance, the seller will need to provide an export pedigree for the dog to be registered in its new country. If the dog is going to the U.S., it will need a “fit to fly” certificate from the seller’s veterinarian, and that is all the paperwork required.

If it is going to Canada, there will be documentation needed from DEFRA (Department of Environment, Food, and Rural Affairs) and an Export Health Certificate, and these will need to be started in advance of the flight date so that they can be sent from DEFRA to the seller’s veterinarian, and the animal health-checked and given a flea treatment before flying.

You will have to decide whether you are going to use a shipping agent or
BREED COLUMNS

**Bull Terriers**

My guest columnist is Chris Mason of Sydmonton Bull Terriers and K9 Nose Work®. Chris began nose work training with his famous BT GoGo while also pursuing an extremely successful show career. Now retired from the show ring, GoGo has just become the first Bull Terrier to achieve a Nose Work level 2 title.

**Nose News**

Our AKC standard calls for a BT who is “full of fire yet amenable to discipline,” yet most of us who have willingly (and gleefully) admitted these clowns into our homes would agree that while most of them have got the “fire” component down pat, many balk at the “discipline” part.

Bull Terrier owners are always on the lookout for ways to keep these creative four-legged cinder blocks entertained—because if you don’t entertain a Bull Terrier, they will surely amuse themselves, possibly with disastrous results to things like major appliances.

Most BTs are smart, fun loving, creative, energetic, determined, fearless, devoted, and possessed of the greatest sense of humor on the planet. However, they are not particularly willing, attentive, work-oriented, or interested in pleasing or even communicating with their handlers—in other words, not the easiest dogs to train.

Since I am the human equivalent of a Bull Terrier, I will never give up on training my dogs, but I can’t say that I’ve been tremendously successful—until I discovered K-9 nose work, the new canine sport based on detection training. In nose work, we are highly successful!

Nose work classes and practice sessions are a blast for my dogs, giving them the mental and physical exercise that all dogs—but especially Bull Terriers—need. Instead of the class clown, I finally have one of the best dogs in class. From the very first search, my BT had fun and was fully engaged, unlike our experience with so many of the other activities I had tried with the breed.

Yes, my BT had fun doing obedience, eventually, but not until we could practice silly, creative retrieves or heeling backward. Agility was only really fun for the dogs once we could actually run a course and flyball … best we not go into that. Let’s just say that until we found nose work, when one of us was having fun, the other was not.

In nose work the dog is actually rewarded for imagination and free thinking, with no “D word” (discipline). In nose work my Bull Terriers are in what is called in the sport “the obedience-free zone.” At the search start line, when my BT says, “Yippee! Let’s go,” she proceeds to search, find, and alert—instead of retrieving a dumbbell out of the adjacent obedience ring, running around the rally ring with a traffic cone in her mouth, or—as she did in agility—dragging the tunnel out of the ring and back to her crate.

As a fun game at home, nose work can’t be beat for ease and simplicity. Participation does not require a lot of equipment or space. Apartment dwellers can play the game inside or at a park or easily do sidewalk and parking lot searches.

If you are like me, nutty enough to want to compete with your Bull Terrier in performance sports, nose work will not only satisfy your desire to have competitive fun, it also allows you a very good chance to actually win! —C.M.

Thank you, Chris. —Carolyn Alexander, brigadoonbt@aol.com; Bull Terrier Club of America website: btca.com/cms_btca/

**Cairn Terriers**

Consider the Cairn Terrier

There is a T-shirt with the heading CAIRN ADDICT above a cartoon of a fellow buried nose-deep in a pile of Cairns, and the caption, I CAN QUIT ANY TIME I WANT!

But why would you?

Once you have a Cairn Terrier come into your life, whether through choice or circumstance, you will find it hard to imagine life without one. There may be other breeds and mixed breeds who join your family, but there will always be at least one or two—or more—Cairns.

Remembering my first Cairn—a long, long time ago …

When I was somewhere between 6 and 8 years old, the local shelter knew next to nothing about Cairn Terriers, and I knew very little about them. But there was this shaggy fellow who caught my eye and then grabbed hold of my heart—for himself and his breed—and never let go.

Mikey taught me many things about Cairns. Smart, curious, alert, and opinionated, during training sessions he would learn quickly but just as quickly become bored. He did not suffer (my) foolishness gladly, but to his credit, he was always willing to give me another chance—especially if a treat was involved.

Cairns will challenge your creativity and your patience, but they will also give you unwavering loyalty and unstinting affection and humble you with their heart-stopping courage.
Cairns are big dogs in small bodies. Good natured, playful, outgoing, and gregarious though they are, they will stand their ground against any and all-sized threats to their people, their pack, and themselves.

Cairns, are healthy, hardy dogs, with a comparatively short list of hereditary health issues. They are active and enthusiastic companions throughout their long (for dogs) and all too short (for their people) lives of 14 or 15 years or more.

It is my highly biased opinion, but I can think of no better breed and suggest you consider a Cairn Terrier when thinking of adding a canine companion to your family.

When you have Cairns in your life you will sometimes grumble at their “independence,” but you will laugh often, and you will never be bored. Get to know a Cairn, and you will not want to be without one, or two, or more.

Like that fellow on the T-shirt, my patient, tolerant, and generous husband, Bill, and I are incurably addicted to Cairns. As long as fate and fortune allow, there will be Cairn Terriers in our lives. That will not change.

But some things do.

A dread of deadlines notwithstanding, I have enjoyed writing and editing the Cairn Terrier breed column here these past few years. I thank the Cairn Terrier Club of America for this privilege, but the time has come for a change.

There are many in the fancy with a wealth of knowledge about, wide experience of and vision for the Cairn Terrier breed, past, present, and future. I look forward to reading this column.

Finally, it has been a rare pleasure working with Arliss Paddock, the esteemed editor for the AKC GAZETTE breed columns. Thank you, Arliss, for your enthusiasm, encouragement, unfailing cordiality, and unending patience.

Safe journey, all. —Karen Ann Filippi, kafko2008@gmail.com; Cairn Terrier Club of America website: cairn-terrier.org

Dandie Dinmont Terriers
Breed Type

When I began in dogs all those many years ago, the subject of “type versus soundness” was commonly discussed, among breeders and judges alike.

Of course there is no right answer to this; typey dogs should move well, end of discussion. Whether it’s a sporting dog in the field, a hound following a scent, a terrier going to ground, or a toy dog following his owner about the house, dogs who are well put together live longer, happier lives.

So that is soundness. But what exactly is breed type?

I work at an animal shelter, and I often show prospective adopters the available dogs. Whether you like to hear this or not, many of the general public today have the mindset that they prefer to rescue a dog rather than buy a purebred dog. (I think this attitude is a variation on the “green” movement.)

Invariably as we walk by the kennels and they spy a dog that interests them, the first question they ask is, “What do you think it is?”

I find this question most interesting, as they’re here because they want a mutt, not a purebred, yet it’s important for them to know what it is.

I sometimes say, “That is an interesting question, as in my other life I’m a dog show judge, and quite frankly, he resembles no breed known to me. He’s a plain, brown, very cute, one-of-a-kind dog.”

It’s important to remember that within two or three generations of cross breeding, most if not all of the breed characteristics of purebred ancestors completely disappear.

I help shelter staff with breed identity. Mostly it’s not a breed at all, but a mix that kind of looks like a breed, and thus the designations such as “Cattle Dog mix,” “Chihuahua mix,” “Shepherd mix”—and with luck a black dog can be called a “Lab mix,” which is a sure formula for quick adoption. The dogs so named may have little in common with a true Australian Cattle Dog, or a 6-pound purebred Chihuahua, or a German Shepherd Dog as we know the breed, but in the shelter world we know what that language means, and we could find it out in the kennel.

I was recently sent a video of a little dog swimming for his life and a tourist who had jumped in to save him—a heartwarming story. My friend thought the dog looked like a Dandie, and he did when he was in the water. The soaking-wet head looked very much like that of a Dandie.

When the dog was pulled from the water, however, his long legs could be seen, and it was obvious he was not a Dandie. Like so many of the dogs in shelters who are thought to be Dandie mixes, this one was probably a Lhasa or Poodle mix.

So what does all this have to do with a column about breed type?

As the caretakers of our breed, we must never lose sight of those unique characteristics that separate one breed from another—the traits that distinguish a Dandie from all other breeds, those characteristics that define type.

They are:

1. Extreme length of body. This is a very rectangular breed, built low to the ground.
2. A curvy topline, said to be “a continuous flow from the crest of the neck to the tip of the scimitar-shaped tail.”
3. A large, blocky skull with big, round, dark eyes; the skull said to “fill the hand.”
4. A coat that is a mix of one-third soft undercoat to two-thirds crisp outer coat.

The Dandie is never upright and square, with a straight topline, narrow skull, nor small eyes, and he should never wear a coat other than one that is naturally crisp to the hand.

Safeguarding the Dandie Dinmont Terrier’s unique characteristics is the responsibility of we breeders. —Betty-Anne Stenmark, ba@kingsmtndandies.com; Dandie
Dinmont Terrier Club of America website: ddtea.org

Smooth Fox Terriers

Comparison

I just read a very good article that was a comparison between Smooth Fox Terriers and Parson Russell Terriers. It was stated quite clearly and included photos that made the comparison understandable.

One thought I had about the article was that in trying to make the comparison, they used a picture of a very refined Smooth.

I personally do like an elegant dog, but I also like bone and substance. I know it is hard to get both, as a Smoothie with a lot of good, round bone usually has a tendency to have a bit of a heavier head and heavier ears.

On the other side, an elegant Smooth Fox Terrier seems to have finer bones, with ears that are quite light in leather and have a tendency to fly. With all that, hopefully the canines in question are good movers, neither towing in or cow-hocked. Wow, that is a lot to breed for.

While we would all like to breed the perfect Smooth, it may be the project of a lifetime and probably never will happen. But we all like to try.

On to another subject, the entry at Montgomery County Kennel Club weekend was very exciting, as it was bigger and better than it has been in recent years.

Could it be that the economy is getting a little better, or is it that there are so many Fox Terriers out there with great qualities that the breeder-owners feel good about entering at one of the best terrier shows around? Whatever the reason, I hope the trend continues.

I am in the process of moving from Nevada back to Washington state with a bunch of dogs, kennels, and equipment, not counting our personal stuff. It has turned into quite an undertaking.

If anyone is interested in taking over my job as columnist for Smooth Fox Terriers for the AKC Gazette or if you have any ideas you would like me to try to write about, please contact me.

—Billie Lou Robison, Raybillfox@aol.com; American Fox Terrier Club website: afts.org

Wire Fox Terriers

Tri and Ginger Wires

In our breed we have either tricolored or ginger coloration. The tri is white, black, and brown in whatever arrangement that comes, but white must be predominant. The ginger Wire is white and brown, with white having to be 50 percent or more. An all-white Wire with a brown head may look like a ginger but can be genetically a tri.

In 36 years of breeding and showing I have seen a lot of Wires, but they have mostly been tris. While I did see a few gingers I liked, they always seemed to be females. There were a couple of males I considered as breeding prospects, but there always seemed to be a tri male waiting around the corner to catch my eye and my fancy.

It wasn’t until I happened to see Ch. Seatonhall Ace Is the Place that I decided he was the one. When I looked at his pedigree and found that his dad was out of my line and was a dog I co-bred, which meant that any breeding I did would be a line-breeding, I decided to use him on one of my bitches.

Out of that breeding I had a litter of five, three of whom were gingers, and the two best ones were Am./Can./Int. Ch. Briarlea’s Forever Amber V Jelson, and her brother Ch. Jelson’s Boy Genius V Briarlea, owned and finished by Donna and Mike Johnson of Fargo, North Dakota.

I showed Amber for almost four years, and she had several owner-handled Bests in Shows and bests in specialty. Dexter, AKA Boy Genius, went another direction, into performance, and he now has a lot of letters after his name. (He really is a “boy genius”!) I tend to ask a lot of questions and do as much research as possible before breeding. In some of my research, I was unable to find many facts regarding the development of gingers, but I did come across some so-called “rules” about them. Over the years, however, I found these rules were not always correct. I heard that the heads tend to be “fat” and have too much stop—which is true, but boy, you should see those heads at about age 3 or 4. Ginger coats are said to be softer than that of a tri, and good texture and depth of color are said to be hard to get. This is very likely true.

While I always bred to dogs with good, hard wire coats, I found that with some work I had no trouble getting texture and depth of color.

The most important rule, and the one that seems to have a basis in fact, is that you must have at least one ginger parent in order to have gingers in the litter. I have not found any mention of ginger puppies being born to two tri parents, even if there are gingers in the pedigree. (I understand that genetically the coloration is an incomplete dominant—but since I am not an expert in genetics, I will leave the particulars of that to others.) Even with ginger parents, it is unusual to have all ginger pups; one generally gets a mix of tri and gingers.

At birth, a ginger puppy’s coat seems to be a dull black, but when it dries off, and perhaps a day later, the ginger color is very visible.

I have to admit that I have found ginger Wires to be a bit different, especially the bitches. They are talkative, manipulative, and not above scolding you to get their way. They are very dominant but love people, especially kids. However, other dogs are a whole different story.

Do I love them? Of course I do. They all have tons of charm. —Virginia Matanic, Briarlea@stilink.net; American Fox Terrier Club website: www.afts.org

Glen of Imaal Terriers

Why Do We Do This?

I have lost track of how many times I have been interviewed by journalists of all stripes, and from all media, about Glen of Imaal Terriers. Back in the early days, when we were the new kids on the block, the interviews were
largely focused on introducing our “rare” breed to the public. That has changed a bit over time, but the one question that invariably persists is “Why do you show your dogs?”

Good question.

For interviewers from the “mainstream media,” I’ve often sensed the question is tinged with a certain degree of puzzlement and cynicism. Our endeavors in the show ring appear curious to them, even ripe for satirization. Indeed, what we do has been satirized to great success on film and television. But good satire is born of truth.

We all know that in its purest form, a dog show is meant to be an arena for evaluating breeding stock, and our best breeders and exhibitors still hold this as their primary motivation, even if the system does not at all times appear to be on the same wavelength in that regard. The satires usually miss that one, however. Instead they tend to focus on the now well-worn clichés—that for some of us the dogs are our surrogate children, or that the competition is more about satisfying our own ego-driven needs. And, I am sure, there are as many other motivations as there are people who show their dogs.

I have often wondered what the dogs make of all of this. My best guess is that they think it’s the dog park but with fuzzy rules and liver treats. But unlike cynical interviewers, the dogs don’t ask questions. —Bruce Sussman, BLUEKAFKA@aol.com; Glen of Imaal Terrier Club of America website: glens.org

Irish Terriers
Temperament Testing
PART THREE

In our last article we addressed the various elements of the temperament test. In this final segment, we assess the significance of the various test results.

The observed behavior will help determine puppy placement—whether for show, performance, or companion. (For purposes of this assessment, references to “show prospect” refer to either the conformation ring or obedience/rally/agility activities and simply differentiate from companion-only.)

1. Alone in the ex-pen.

Ideal reaction for a show prospect would be tail up, ears up, alert and looking around. As the tester approaches, social engagement (tail wagging, feet up on sides of pen) is desirable. A show prospect can be outgoing or aloof but never show shyness. A companion prospect might demonstrate less dominance or self-confidence, such as having a lower body posture or tail wagging lower, but should still want social contact.

2. Dropping bag, rock-can, or whistle.

It is desirable for any Irish to show fearless curiosity, and playfulness is a plus. Evidence of sight or noise sensitivity, as we said before, should be addressed with positive exercises.

3. Tester holds puppy (checking for degree of social attraction).

Eye contact is preferred, as it shows a desire to interact with/work for people, and a relaxed, accepting attitude showing trust is most desirable.

4–5. Tester calls puppy and encourages him to follow (checking for degree of social attraction vs. independence).

Coming eagerly and following readily is preferred to more independent behavior such as going off alone to explore or ignoring or showing indifference to the tester.

6–7. Elevation and restraint (checks for degree of dominance and willfulness).

The most dominant puppy will resist vigorously and never settle. The less-dominant puppy will simply accept these positions. A companion puppy should exhibit moderate struggle, then acceptance, or no struggle at all, but he should never struggle vigorously without settling. A show prospect can exhibit some dominance; how much depends on the skills of the future handler.

8. Pain tolerance.

Low pain tolerance is desirable to most trainers. The Irish Terrier (like most terriers) shows a higher tolerance, so in selecting a puppy for a show home I would look for the lower end of the scale for the breed. However, for a puppy destined for a family with young children, higher pain tolerance might be useful.

9. Forgiveness

In all cases it is desirable that the puppy shows forgiveness by licking the tester’s face or hands. Sulking or turning away would indicate an unforgiving nature, which is very difficult to work with. Accidents can happen, and you want a puppy who can shake it off and move on.

10, 11, 12, and 13. Retrieve/tug/prey drive/food drive.

All of these are highly desirable in the show prospect, whether for conforma-
BREED COLUMNS

Kerry Blue Terriers
Did You Know?

I love to collect old books, articles, and pictures on the Kerry Blue Terrier. Internet searches on eBay or out-of-print sources like allbris.com have added to the material found at dog shows. There is a wealth of information on the breed that gives you an interesting perspective on the history and development of the Kerry whom we see in the ring today.

In Ireland, Kerries earned the reputation for great courage and intelligence in all forms of field and water work, and for the breed’s unusual color and texture of coat. This created interest in the breed in other European countries. Did you know that Mrs. Casey Hewitt, owner of the Munster prefix, convinced show secretaries to put on classes for this rather rough-looking terrier? She succeeded, and in England at Crufts in 1922, 10 Kerries were benched. Most of them belonged to Mrs. Hewitt.

Shortly after, the KBTC of England was formed, and one of its three aims was to popularize the breed at home and abroad. It is reported that the first Kerry litter born in America may have been bred by James McCashin of Morristown, New Jersey, in 1925. It was that same year that the KBTC of America was formed, with B. Jerome Megargee elected as president. The club’s name was later changed to the United States Kerry Blue Terrier Club.

Through those early years, Kerries had many enthusiasts promoting the breed. Did you know that Mrs. E. A. Kelly, in a 1939 Dog World article, expounded on the reason she preferred a Kerry? She reminded all, “You do not have to be Irish to like a Kerry.” I especially liked her comment that a Kerry responds to kindness with a depth of affection rarely found in any breed and is devoted to children. She wrote, “He will guard his home with courage and determination and will lay down his life for his master—and do it with his tail wagging.”

There are many wonderful stories told of a Kerry’s devotion. A Kerry owned by Jeremiah Leen of Ireland in 1924 became great friends with a little girl of 10 who used to deliver milk daily from her home a quarter-mile away. The Kerry would always meet her at the gate, but he never would leave his property. One morning, a bunch of hogs on the road surrounded the little girl and scared her. The Kerry immediately left his property and ran around the little girl, scaring away the hogs in all directions. Of course, he escorted the little girl all the way home.

Another confirmation of a Kerry’s devotion to man appeared in a 1936 Western Kennel World article. It described a situation of a little boy who wanted to go swimming. When the Kerry saw the boy in the water and realized that his owner was really not going to do anything about it, the Kerry rushed into the water and pulled the boy to shore. The Kerry then felt it was his responsibility to patrol the beach between the water and any young children, until he finally had to be restrained so people were allowed to swim.

As you wash, brush, and scissor your Kerry, do you know who changed the style of the first scraggily and unkempt-coated terrier exhibited at shows early in the 20th century to the neater-groomed dog we see today? Mrs. Violet Handy was the lady who started the trend—much to the dismay of many other exhibitors. Well, wouldn’t you know that in 1956, Botho Lilienthal said that in the dog show game, nothing can ever be expected to find unanimous approval? —Carol Kearney, heritagekerry@optonline.net; United States Kerry Blue Terrier Club website: uskbt.com

Lakeland Terriers
A Pet Peeve

Having on occasion taught biology to liberal-arts majors, I get that many journalists have minimal understanding of science. But there is really no excuse for the media’s use of the terms bacteria and virus interchangeably. The readers of this publication would never tolerate hearing a German Shepherd called a Poodle, or vice versa!

Understanding the difference between virus and bacteria matters because we all harbor these tiny creatures in our bodies; in fact bacteria normally in and on our bodies outnumber our cells by 10 to one.

Knowledge about bacteria and viruses matters to us as dog breeders and pet owners because we can make better decisions about treatments and disease prevention, as well as have a better working relationship with our vet if we have a good grasp of the concepts of competing microbes, infectious disease, and the immune system’s interaction with them.

A few definitions might be helpful: Microbe. Any living thing that is too small to see with the unaided eye (that is, requires a microscope to visualize).

Bacterium (singular), bacteria (plural). A primitive type of single-cell life form that reproduces by simple division into...
two new cells. (Note: Some bacteria, such as E. coli, can divide every 20 minutes. Next time you hear about a mouthwash or disinfectant that “kills 99.9 percent of bacteria on contact,” do the math; if one out of 1,000 is left alive, at the end of one hour there will be eight—and at the end of six hours there will be 65,536.)

Virus. These microbes occupy a very unusual niche in the scheme of living things. By themselves, arguably viruses aren’t alive. They are the ultimate parasite, using a host cell’s resources and apparatus to reproduce. Without a living host-cell, the virus cannot make new copies of itself. Some can be crystallized and sit on a shelf for years yet still be infective when exposed to appropriate host cells.

Viruses can only infect specific types of cells that display a receptor site on their surface that the virus can recognize. This is why human measles virus can be used to immunize puppies against distemper; the two viruses are nearly identical but can only cause disease in the right host. The dog’s immune system doesn’t discriminate and will develop protective antibodies against distemper, even when the injected antigen is from human measles.

Key point: viruses are not affected by antibiotics.

Protozoa. Protozoans are one-celled, like bacteria, but their cellular machinery is like that of higher animals, not like bacteria. Different antimicrobial agents are necessary to stop the reproduction of protozoa. Common protozoans that infect dogs are coccidia and Giardia.

Normal flora. (Newer texts may refer to “normal microbiota,” but the term “normal flora” for the microbes found in healthy individuals is still in wide use.) Historical note: Once upon a time, all life was categorized in one of two groups—Flora (plants) and Fauna (animals). Bacteria and Fungi got lumped into the Plant Kingdom.

Most normal flora microorganisms are opportunists. They can live peaceably, but if competing microbes are killed off by antibiotics, normal flora can cause disease.

One of the easiest ways to start an opportunistic infection is to give antibiotics for a viral infection. The treatment will have no effect on the viral infection but may suppress the “good” bacteria and allow harmful ones to proliferate.

The term germ is a nonscientific catchall reference to microbes, generally used to refer to harmful ones. —Pat Rock, hollybriar@widomaker.com; United States Lakeland Terrier Club website: uslakelandterrier.org

Manchester Terriers
How Much Is That Puppy?

May I sit here?” A woman clutching a Manchester puppy bitch lowered herself into the empty chair beside me at an outdoor dog show. “I’d like to talk to you if you have a few minutes.”

I did. Lhasas were in the ring at the moment, with several large entry breeds yet to come before Manchesters. She placed the puppy on the grass. It was a very pretty pup, but I could see that it didn’t move well. She told me what she’d paid for her (a goodly sum), having bought her from a reputable breeder, and that the pup had luxating patellas. The resulting cost of repair had been twice the price of the pup itself.

When I asked if the pup’s breeder had offered a replacement if she returned the pup, she replied yes, but she explained that she loved the pup too much to return her like a defective TV. She blamed the breeder and wanted to know what I would do if the pup were mine, and what I thought she should do.

What I wanted to do was run screaming out from under the tent and disappear. Other people’s problems of this ilk are way beyond my expertise.

But I didn’t.

Instead I swallowed hard, tried to look wise, and spoke in defense of the breeder and breeders in general. I tried to explain that no one sets out to produce defective puppies—that breeders don’t have gene machines like slot machines, where you put in a pedigree, pull the handle, and up come three good bites, or two low thyroid and one normal (or whatever), so you can tell which dog to breed to what bitch.

Genetic defects can be familial, and run in families, with no definitive proof of inheritance. They can be polygenic, requiring combinations of multiple defective genes from mom and dad; simple recessives, requiring one bad gene from each parent for the problem to be expressed; or dominant, requiring only one defective gene for it to occur. Defective traits can be visible (such as undescended testicles); they can be unapparent but detectable by testing in some instances, such as with vWD; or they can be a surprise.

While trying to exonerate the breeder, it occurred to me that while none of us set out to produce a defective pup, we do so every time we tell ourselves “not to throw the baby out with the bathwater” and go ahead and breed that lovely bitch with an off bite, or that smooth-moving male whose low thyroid requires medication, or the gorgeous boy with one testicle. Who knows what problems were “baby-and-bathwatered” in previous generations, adding to the mix? While that pretty pup with bad knees will probably prevent the breeder from doing a repeat of that breeding, either of the parents might be bred again to other dogs.

What did I tell the unhappy puppy lady? I suggested that she go back to the breeder and try to work something out. What would I have done if the puppy were one I had bought? The same, I guess.

And what is my point? We do need to be more responsible when we breed. We do need to support research to identify genetic markers for diseases in our breed—support in the form of both dollars and honest information.

And, importantly, no puppy sold should ever cost its purchase price over and over again. —Virginia Antia, inkwood@aol.com; American Manchester Terrier Club website: ameri-
Norfolk Terriers
Always on the Move

The ever-versatile Norfolk Terrier continues to surprise, amuse, and amaze us. One of the smallest of the working terriers, the Norfolk is often called a true “demon” in the field. They are smart, agile, clever, and quick.

Norfolks were originally bred as barn dogs to rid the barn of vermin. They were also occasionally used on the hunt, to chase animals of a similar size from their dens. Norfolks are said to still be used in this capacity in Europe.

Here at home, Norfolks have moved well beyond the show ring and back into the field—this time with lure coursing.

Originally limited to sighthounds, the AKC has opened up lure coursing to all breeds. The new Coursing Ability Test (CAT) serves as an introduction to the sport.

Lure coursing gives both dogs and their owners a way to compete in an enjoyable and healthy competition. In lure coursing, the dog chases an artificial lure across a field. Courses are designed with a minimum of turns, which simulate the running pattern of a prey animal—be it jackrabbit or hare—that would change direction while being pursued.

Dogs under 12 inches at the withers run approximately 300 yards within one and a half minutes. For safety, courses are made with no turns sharper than 90 degrees.

Since the AKC opened lure coursing to all breeds, the Norfolk Terrier has taken to the sport like a sporting dog to water.

Norfolk Terrier Club of America member Peggy Metcalf, of Flurries Norfolk Terriers, has become an avid participant in the sport. Peggy tells the club that she attended her first lure-coursing event in Ohio a year ago and was impressed with the many sighthound owners and breeders who shared information and their enthusiasm for the sport. That weekend Peggy entered three of her Norfolks, and each won two legs toward the Coursing Ability title.

Peggy notes that after her first weekend, she was hooked! She said, “I have spoken with other Norfolk Terrier breeders who are running the CAT, and all have agreed that this is an exciting and safe sport for our breed.”

Many Norfolk Terrier owners are taking part in this fun new competition. “In a lure coursing competition held in Virginia recently, of the 53 dogs entered, Norfolk Terriers topped the breed list, with nine dogs,” said Peggy. “Of those nine dogs, six earned their Coursing Ability titles that weekend!”

Lure coursing has become a yet another great way for the Norfolk Terrier to step out of the conformation ring and bring excitement to another form of canine competition.

Norfolk Terriers have already shown their great instincts as ratters in earthdog competition, their skill in the obedience ring, and their enthusiasm in the agility ring. With the exciting, safe, and fun sport of lure coursing fast becoming popular in the breed, the Norfolk is again entering a new arena.

The small, earnest, and hardy Norfolk Terrier—there isn’t much he can’t do! —Heidi Swanson Cole, heidiswansoncole@gmail.com; Norfolk Terrier Club of America website: norfolkterrierclub.org

Norwich Terriers

Instead of the promised third column on the upper arm assembly, a proven new health test for Norwich has prompted me to invite Blair Kelly to write this month’s column. Mr. Kelly obtained his first Norwich from Phyllis K. Pullen, MD, in 1997. He breeds under the Shaksper prefix and has been an AKC agility judge since 2001.

First DNA Test for a Norwich Health Problem Identified

In 2004 Dr. Phyllis Pullen noticed that her not-quite-6-year-old Norwich, Ch. Jerusalem Chutney (Chute) had developed obvious pain in one eye. She remembers, “I saw a canine ophthalmologist that day. He told me that this was due to a luxated lens that had been floating around for some time and suddenly blocked the duct that carries the vitreous fluid out of the eye, causing glaucoma.” The vet told Dr. Pullen that primary lens luxation (PLL) had caused the glaucoma.

Glaucoma is a descriptive term that basically means an abnormal fluid buildup inside the eye. The eye is filled with a liquid called aqueous humor. Normally the amount of this transparent fluid is carefully balanced to keep the eyeball in its proper shape and continuously bathed.

This balance can be disturbed if for some reason the fluid cannot be removed as quickly as it is produced. This causes pressure to build up. Without treatment the elevated pressure will destroy retinal cells and cause damage to the optic nerve as well. Glaucoma is a leading cause of blindness in dogs (and people).

PLL is a hereditary eye disease where the supporting ligaments holding the lens of the eye are weak. These weak ligaments can allow the lens of the eye to detach (usually between the ages of 4 and 8 years), which can lead to painful glaucoma and blindness. PLL is common in many terrier breeds.

In Chute’s case, it was too late to save the eye. Dr. Pullen relates, “The opposite eye had a loose lens also, so this lens was reattached during the surgery to remove the blind eye.” Thus while one eye was lost, the other was saved.

In my readings I came across information about the PLL DNA test, which was discovered in late 2009 and developed at the University of Missouri and made available by the Orthopedic Foundation for Animals (OFA). The test had not been proven to be applicable to Norwich Terriers, however.

I remembered that Chute had lost his eye because of a lens-luxation problem, so I asked Dr. Pullen about it. She verified that Chute had been seen by an ACVO (American College of
Breed Columns

Terriers

Veterinary Ophthalmologists) specialist who had diagnosed Chute’s glaucoma as being caused by PLL.

At my behest, Dr. Pullen was kind enough to have Chute tested with the PLL DNA test. The test came back positive. This verified that the mutation causing PLL in Norwich terriers and the mutation found by the University of Missouri DNA test are one and the same. Dr. Pullen says she never would have noticed that Chute had PLL if he had not developed glaucoma.

The PLL mutation is a simple recessive, meaning that a dog is either clear (has no copies of the bad mutation), a carrier (has one copy of the bad mutation), or affected (has two copies of the bad mutation). Two copies of the bad mutation are necessary for the disease to express itself—which normally happens after an age when many Norwich are bred.

Now that there is a verified DNA test for PLL in Norwich, responsible breeders can use it to avoid producing PLL-affected individuals of the breed. There is no longer a need to exclude any Norwich with PLL (nor closely related dogs) from a breeding program and from our already small Norwich gene pool. As long as affected and carrier animals are only bred to clear animals, the disease should not develop in the progeny. Thus genetic diversity need not be lost while the bad mutation it eliminated from the gene pool. If two Norwich are bred who are both PLL-clear, then the progeny are PLL-clear “by descent” and do not need to be tested.

The OFA website allows one to see which Norwich have been tested for PLL and provides their PLL status. If you do an “Advanced Search,” you can specify Norwich Terrier as the breed and “Primary Lens Luxation” as the report type. This will show all the Norwich who have been tested and their PLL status.

Many health tests are interpretive (such as hip X-rays), requiring several experts to agree before giving a ruling. (This is similar to the requirement where several conformation judges must evaluate a dog and agree on its superior quality before the dog can be called a champion.) However, a DNA test is the gold standard in health testing, as it reads the DNA and tells definitively if a dog is affected, a carrier, or a clear for certain trait or defect.

The PLL DNA test is a simple cheek-swab test and can be ordered from the OFA website (offa.org/dnatesting/pll.html) for a cost of $65.

It would be terrible if another Norwich is bred who develops PLL and loses sight when a tool—the PLL DNA test—exists to prevent it. —B.K.

Thank you, Blair, for helping to get this crucial information out to the fancy. The Norwich community would also like to thank Dr. Phyllis Pullen for testing Chute and for agreeing to make Chute’s PLL status public. Chute passed away earlier this year from unrelated causes at age 13½. Dr. Pullen notes, “Chute had no further trouble with the repaired eye for the rest of his life and went on to compete in obedience, rally, and agility.”

Please have your Norwich tested! A CERF exam will not tell you if your Norwich is a carrier. —Leandra Little, little9@earthlink.net; Norwich Terrier Club of America website: http://norwichterrierclub.org/

Parson Russell Terriers

Our guest columnist this month is Parson Russell Terrier owner Crystal Mackie.

Havie Does Dock Diving

Looking back over this past month, no wonder my husband doesn’t know if I’m coming or going. One weekend we do a three-day agility trial, and next a weekend of earthdog tests. Throw a weekend of dock dogs in between, and it sounds like summer in our house. There’s no rest for a house with a Parson called Havie, AKA Prestwick’s Running With the Big Dogs.

We stumbled across Dock Dogs at a local pet event a couple years ago. Havie loves water! More so than any other dog I have ever seen. “Obsessed” is a good word for him. So we showed up with a towel and a toy to see what it was about.

At the event, club members were very nice. Their goal is to get as many dogs wet as possible, whether jumping off the dock or off the ramp, with handler and dog leaving having had a good experience.

With a 24-inch drop from the deck to the top of the water, that’s a long way down, even for the brave. Along the side of the pool is a banner marked in increments from one inch to 40 feet, and this is used by the judges to determine how far a dog jumps. Jump distance is measured at where the base of the dog’s tail hits the water.

Even a dog who runs off the end of the dock and basically falls in is given a jump score. From the most confident jumper to the more reserved, all dogs and handlers are cheered on by the crowd, and often the shortest distance gets the biggest applause.

At a recent event in Maryland, my 13-inch dog was competing in the Junior Division. This is for dogs who jump from 10 feet to 14 feet, 11 inches. He is the smallest one there—with the biggest mouth, but also the biggest heart. To see him jump against all the other Junior dogs, mostly Labs, Goldens, and similar mixed-breeds, seems rather unfair to someone from the outside. He is often disregarded for his size when people see him on the dock. And then it happens—he out-jumps their big dog. People have come to me later and said that they thought he was really “cute” on the dock. That was until he jumped further than their dog.

For my PRT, we spend so much time training for agility, obedience, and rally that it is nice to have a sport where we invest minimal training but have maximum fun. It is Havie’s favorite sport, and he can be heard from quite a distance, screaming like a wildman for his turn. —C.M.

Thank you, Crystal.
BREED COLUMNS

In Memoriam. On a sad note, at the time of this writing we have learned that we have lost an icon, a foundation dog in our breed. Ch. Howlbeck Uno—Who was imported from the U.K. in 1998, having been top sire in the U.K. and then becoming the same here, producing multiple top-winning Parsons. He was the national-specialty winner at Montgomery in 2004, from the Veterans class (of which I had the pleasure of judging this very nice example of our breed). His influence will live on for generations to come. All who knew this great little dog will surely miss him, especially his owner Frank Baylis. —Sally Yancey, sonyancey@aol.com; Parson Russell Terrier Club of America website: prtaa.org

Scottish Terriers

The future of our sport and our breed depends on the next generation of fanciers. The Scottish Terrier Club of America works to seriously encourage the novice and actively recruit and retain junior members. This month I am pleased to turn over the column to junior member and exhibitor Alison Broome. She shares her experiences and suggests what we can all do to help encourage new handlers and exhibitors. Please enjoy her thoughts, and support Scottie Paws for Juniors.

Listening to Juniors

The Scottish Terrier breed found me when I was just 12 years old, at my first all-breed dog show. Little did I know then that the dog barking at my unruly Golden Retriever puppy would one day become my Juniors dog, and his owner a better friend and mentor than I could ever have hoped.

The skills I acquired while being mentored and competing in Junior Showmanship are ones that have proven invaluable in the breed and Junior Showmanship rings in the U.S., as well as abroad in the U.K.

When I began competing in Junior Showmanship, entries were considerably larger, and the cost of competing was significantly less, as entry fees for Juniors were often reduced or free. Sadly, times have changed, and the Scottish Terrier breed is now faced with a shortage of junior handlers. This may be due to the grooming required or to the fact that the breed isn’t easy to train to be a Juniors dog.

The truth is that Scottish Terriers aren’t an easy breed to show in Junior Showmanship. The grooming is a time-consuming, specialized skill that can take years to learn and perfect, and the independent, stubborn streak in the breed can make training a challenge. Plus, presentation often requires holding the lead, tail, and bait all at once—a task better-suited to an octopus than the average junior handler.

Challenging as they are, these skills must be passed on to the next generation in order to ensure the future of our breed. Part of being a junior handler is that you are expected to be responsible for the full presentation of your dog, including grooming. Some junior handlers are fortunate enough to have parents who are involved in dogs and teach them grooming and handling skills from a young age. Others must rely on people reaching out to them through schools, scouting groups, and organizations such as 4-H, followed by the support of mentors at shows to teach them what they need to know.

It is vitally important to the future of our breed that we find these first-generation dog fanciers and provide them with the information and skills they need to succeed. The Scottish Terrier Club of America’s Paws for Juniors program has been created to help Junior Handlers find mentors and also to offset the costs of competing as a Junior. Junior Showmanship is being offered more frequently at national and regional specialties, where judges may be more tuned-in to the specific characteristics and handling requirements of the breed.

Although much emphasis is placed on the aspects of the breed that make them a challenge, it is important to present the good qualities of the breed to junior handlers as well. The Scottish Terrier generally enjoys showing, can adapt to a variety of living situations, and has a personality that stands out in the ring and keeps you laughing at home. It is important for breed clubs and mentors to present the positive attributes of the breed, even though there are challenging aspects that require much time and energy.

As a first-generation dog show fancier, I speak from experience when I say that I would never have gotten as far as I have if it weren’t for those who took the time to reach out to me as a junior handler. By taking an interest in my Junior Showmanship career, helping me find a Scottie to show, and teaching me everything you know about training and grooming, you have shown me what an amazing breed the Scottish Terrier is and how rewarding it can be to handle them. —A.B.

My sincere appreciation to Alison Broome for this column and sharing her experience and perspective as a Junior. —Kathi Brown, Kmbrownscience@verizon.net; Scottish Terrier Club of America website: sta.biz

Sealyham Terriers

Eureka! Sealyhams in California

It had been a number of years since the American Sealyham Terrier Club had enjoyed the hospitality of the Sealyham Terrier Club of Southern California. The format of a morning specialty and an afternoon specialty on Friday, June 22, followed by the Great Western all-terrier shows on Saturday and Sunday, offered four opportunities for majors and excellent visibility for the entry of 17 high-quality Sealyhams.

No extreme temperatures, rain, nor winds knocked the fun out of our events, and the Sealyhams and exhibitors were all a credit to the breed and appreciated by judges and spectators. Sweepstakes judges Diana Perry and Wes Jones, Sealy breeders and club members, were treated to pretty pup-
Skye Terriers
Facebook: Friend or Foe?

Collaboration and communication are essential for long-term success in the sport of dogs. Such networking is especially important for rare breeds, like Skye Terriers, where the breed’s survival may be at stake.

In order to overcome the threats associated with shrinking gene pools and isolated breeding populations, many fanciers have turned to Facebook and other social networking sites to connect. However, all is not always peaceful on the Internet superhighway. Given this, I wonder—is Facebook our friend or foe?

No doubt, Facebook has fundamentally changed the way that Skye Terrier breeders and owners around the globe interact. While it was once virtually impossible to track show results, new litters, the progeny of potential stud dogs, and judges who are willing to put up our breed in the group and Best in Show ring, such information, even regarding obscure shows in the most remote parts of dogdom, is now instantly available. This has fostered much greater awareness and connection among members of the Skye community.

Similarly, our non-doggie and non-Skye exhibitor friends are being introduced to our breed and its comings and goings through perusal of our personal sites. Judges and professional handlers connected to us via friend networks are also being exposed to the formal successes and informal joys of our chosen breed, making Facebook a much more reasonably priced and democratic advertising option for those who cannot afford pricier ads in trade publications.

All of this has potentially resulted in much greater investment and awareness among other Skye owners and our non-Skye friends. Along with this valuable information, however, can come a slew of commentary—often from those who have never seen the dogs, met the people behind them, read the pedigrees, even judged the shows who are willing to put up our breed in the group and Best in Show ring, such information, even regarding obscure shows in the most remote parts of dogdom, is now instantly available. This has fostered much greater awareness and connection among members of the Skye community.

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to defend their breeding programs against claims of lurking genetic defects and unethical breeding practices, spending hundreds of dollars on expensive tests to clear their names against a genetic condition that some are not even sure exists.

The most insidious aspect of such attacks is that unless we ourselves know the players and/or the context of such information in the real world, it can be difficult to evaluate the credibility of such perspectives in our virtual community. In the virtual world, it can be difficult to determine who are the real experts, and who are those who have way too much time on their hands (and thus nothing to do but stir up trouble online). My fear is that judges, colleagues, fellow breeders, prospective owners, and others with an interest in the breed will happen across such dirty laundry and dismiss the breed and those who love it as out of hand. Are we really doing ourselves any favors when we rant online?

In short, Facebook can be both friend or foe—depending on the intent of those doing the posting. Given the positives that might come from a virtual Skye community, I hope fanciers near and far will use Facebook for good and not evil. —Travis Wright, TravisWright@yahoo.com; Skye Terrier Club of America website: clubs.akc.org/skye

Soft Coated Wheaten Terriers
A Happy Report

This is a busy time in the Wheaten world, stimulated by the discovery of two variant alleles of genes that occur together on one chromosome and point the way to the mutation behind the breed’s number-one health problem: protein-losing renal failure. The presence of both markers in the DNA of a dog predicts a greater possibility of that dog being affected with the disease. One marker predicts a lesser chance, and dogs with no markers are least likely to be affected.

We owe this discovery to two scientists at the University of Pennsylvania School of Veterinary Medicine—Dr. Meryl Littman, Associate Professor of Medicine, and Dr. Paula Henthorne, noted geneticist. Drs. Littman and Henthorne devised a cheek-swab test to ascertain the presence of markers. The test is easily done, at home, with the swabs mailed back to Penn for evaluation.

The research was done under the auspices of the AKC/CHF. The response of the Wheaten community has been incredible, heeding the call to “swab ’em and send ’em,” and results are being shared online.

Our lists are bulging with lively discussion. Not only do we now have a tool to help guide breeding programs, we also have advice from the experts on how to use this tool so as to increase breeding options and avoid “throwing out the baby with the bathwater.” Our scientists have emphasized the need to maintain type and temperament and to avoid so concentrating the gene pool that other diseases might show up.

We do not know the mode of inheritance, and there are possible environmental triggers and protective factors at play. We are grateful for the intellectual framework required to employ this new tool properly.

When the AKC/CHF approved the grant, the Wheaten community jumped in to help with the funding and distribution of the swab kits. The SCWT Genetic Research Fund many years ago started an effort to facilitate the search for the genetic factors causing PLN, using the CHF 501 status, so donor advised funds placed with that organization were readily deployed. The SCWT Foundation and the national club immediately threw in their resources, both financial and human. A rapid collection of swabs is in process.

If you or anyone you know has a Wheaten, encourage that person to get the dog or dogs swabbed. It is important to get as wide distribution as possible so that prevalence in the breed may be ascertained. Check the SCWTCA website for complete information.

We are so fortunate that the endearing qualities of our breed captured Dr. Littman’s heart many years ago. Her data is the foundation of the study. She has also volunteered so much of her time and energy. Her inspirational talks at specialties and her succinct posts have been instrumental in getting the message out. Hats off to Meryl Littman, our guardian angel! Her reward will be healthy, happy, typey Wheatens free of this disease.

Since other breeds have PLN, too, and humans are affected, our cooperation in this project will have far-reaching effect.

This is my last column for the GAZETTE. It has been my privilege to share my thoughts with readers ever since the SCWTCA was accepted as a member club. How wonderful to be able to retire on this positive note. Please welcome my successor, Kent Meyer, a thoughtful, intelligent professional handler who with his wife, Gwen, fell in love with the breed they were handling and now are dedicated breeders. He will bring you a new, younger perception, plus a wider geographic experience. —Jacqueline Gottlieb, jgott@esedona.net; Soft Coated Wheaten Terrier Club of America website: scwtca.org

Staffordshire Bull Terriers
General Stafford Care

Be the dog a rescue or a puppy from a respected breeder, all Staffords deserve the same quality of care from their owners. Following are tips and suggestions on proper care of the breed.

Diet and feeding A Stafford’s diet is up to the owner. From commercial kibbles to a raw diet, each dog and each placement have their individual needs, including the new owner’s budget and availability.

There are plenty of diets to choose from. My adult dogs eat around one cup of kibble twice a day. That way they’re never hungry for longer than 12 hours. I add canned tripe—though this
BREED COLUMNS

Grooming and dental care. Shots should already have been given before placement, but depending on whether you have a pup or rescue, you may need to have him vet-checked and given shots for the first year (or, with the adult rescues, every three years, for some vaccines). When I place a pup, I let the owner wait till the dog is 6 months old to receive the microchip and rabies vaccination, but our Stafford rescues go into new homes already chipped, altered, and up to date on shots.

Chew toys. We love raw marrowbones for cleaning the teeth and gums. You can purchase them at any butcher or at the meat counter of your grocery store. How about trying cow hooves? They smell for the first day or two but are wonderful tooth-cleaners and are great for gnawing. Toss them out when the dogs wear them down small enough that they could become lodged in the throat.

I always advise that if you have more than one Stafford, they should be separated while enjoying their bones.

No rawhides! I know from experience these things get soft and gooey, and Staffords think they can swallow them. No “Greenies,” either. No stuffed animals. Preferable toys for Staffords are ropes, Kong, Tire Biter, and Nylabones. A lot of these toys I buy on eBay, as the price is amazing!

Grooming and dental care. Owners can buy these in “lots” (say, 10 ropes for $12) on eBay, where you can also find most canine grooming products, shampoo, and toothpastes. Last month I bought three tubes of dog toothpaste for $2 each. They retail $8.99 on average.

Do not use flea “dips” or shampoos. These can irritate Staffords. You can use any other shampoos.

When the weather warms, use Advantix II or another quality topical flea/tick repellent as required. I buy the largest size of the flea topical and split it between two or three Staffords. It works, and saves money! Owners are also encouraged to ask their vet about heartworm preventative. (Again, however, the best prices for the product you choose are on the Internet.)

Training. I persuade each new owner to enroll the family and their Stafford in a local obedience class and have them start training their dog the basic rules without delay. “Come,” “Out,” “Sit,” “Stay,” and “No” are immediately necessary.

Stafford owners must practice patience as well, as the dog will not always listen and may flip-flop back and forth on doing or not. Staffords are very sensitive dogs. They live to please you, so no Stafford is ever to be overly disciplined.

All dogs should be crate-trained, which is especially important in case of emergency. I require that owners of the dogs I place do not ever use the crate for discipline or excessive daytime confinement. The crate is for emergencies, sleeping, quiet time, travel, and so on.

Safety. Staffords must travel in cars in either the aforementioned crate or secured by a seatbelt in the back seat—never the front seat. You can purchase these inexpensively on eBay, at less than half the retail value!

For hot environments, car drives, visits, and dog walks, I suggest getting a chamois “cool coat” towel and a spray-bottle for water. No dog parks, no pools unless the area is fenced in, and don’t let another dog be mean to your Stafford. All owners must have their dog wear a tag with their cell phone number on it. Lastly, the new owners are required to license their Stafford with the local animal control and to obey all leash laws. —Kristina Estlund, Gazette@SBTCA.com; Staffordshire Bull Terrier Club of America website: sbtca.com

Welsh Terriers

The Functional Welsh Terrier

Part Two

Part One of this column, in the August issue, discussed the development of the standard and how it pertains to the functional hunting terrier. This continues that discussion.

The Welsh head is powerful, with a well-filled foreface and strong jaw with viselike grip. All these features are necessary if the dog is to have strength to grip the prey no matter how much it struggles.

There are generally two ways to develop power in the head. In the American Staffordshire Terrier and Staffordshire Bull Terrier breeds, power comes from large, well-defined cheek muscles imparting great strength. Since the Welsh standard says “cheeks are flat and clean,” the power to the jaw must be provided in a different fashion. A relatively long head with strong foreface will accomplish the same goal: “powerful viselike jaws.”

Full dentition is also required in a properly functional mouth. The teeth must be strong, very large for the size of the dog, with deep roots. There is no need for judges to count teeth; just looking for gaps in the lineup of the teeth should be enough. However, breeders, who have the luxury of time when examining the dog’s mouth, should count teeth. Missing teeth are a fault in function. I consider faults in function more important than cosmetic faults and select my breeding stock accordingly.

While a bitch’s head should be more refined than a dog’s head, neither should be significantly chiseled or elegant. The entire look of a Welsh should be that of a handsome dog, not a pretty one.

The coat is not only decorative, making the Welsh pretty in the ring, but weather resistant. Proper furnishings—hard, crisp, and dense—are less likely than soft coat to be covered in burrs while the dog is working. Because a proper coat is less absorbent, it also will
dry out more quickly, helping to keep the dog from chilling. Long, soft furnishings may appeal to many of the handlers and some of the judges, but they are totally incorrect. Their one advantage is the way they can be shaped to cover up a multitude of faults. Looking at the illustrations of early-20th century Welsh Terriers, you will see excellent terrier coats and furnishings—not fancy, but functional.

There is always pressure to change standards to make the remodeled version of the breed more competitive in the group.

One of the pressures is to increase size so that the dog is more noticeable in the group. However, to increase size would be another move toward generic terriers, ignoring breed type and original function.

Rather, the effort should be to insist that judges pay attention to the size requirements as well as the structural requirements. If 15 inches is ideal, up to 15½ inches is acceptable, then over 15½ inches is not acceptable and should be faulted according to the extent of the deviation from the standard.

Tampering with the standard rather than trying to breed to it is always a dangerous move.

Another concern should be the pressure put on breed clubs to change the standards to appease the animal-rights activists, whose ultimate goal is not the welfare of our pets but the removal of animals from our daily lives. Our standard states the tail should be docked and the dewclaws should be removed. Both have been considered normal animal-husbandry practices for years, if done in a humane manner.

Anyone who has participated in these procedures can attest to the fact that any trauma to the puppies is less than that which occurs when one puppy pushes another off of a favorite nipple. A strong stand should be taken by breeders and breed clubs at all times against demands by animal-rights activists to change our standards to appease their ill-thought-out and uneducated demands. —Diane Orange, diane@counselwelshterriers.com; Welsh Terrier Club of America website: clubs.akc.org/wtca
Attention Delegates
Notice of Meeting

The next meeting of the Delegates will be held at the Rosen Center Hotel, Orlando, FL, on Friday December 14, 2012, immediately following the 9:00 a.m.-10:30 a.m. Delegates Forum.

Delegates Credentials
Dian Albright, Tucson, AZ, Tucson Kennel Club
Brenda A. Algar, Landenberg, PA, Delaware County Kennel Club
Judy Corbett, Columbia, WI, Badger Kennel Club
Theodore C. Hollander, Jr., Sherman, CT, Eastern Dog Club
Scott E. Holmes, DMD, Lexington, KY, Lexington Kennel Club
Barry A. Hoovis, Fallsburg, NY, Monticello New York Kennel Club
Karen G. J’Anthony, Camden, DE, Skye Terrier Club of America
Fred T. Kampo, Lane-Oshkosh, WI, Labrador Retriever Club
Linda King, Earlysville, VA, Charlottesville-Albermarle Kennel Club
Robert Lachman, Norwalk, CT, Norfolk Terrier Club
Stephen J. Skolnik, Abingdon, MD, Northeastern Maryland Kennel Club

Notice
As a result of an Event Committee determination the following individual stands suspended of AKC privileges. It should be noted that this determination may still be appealed and may be reversed. Upon expiration of the appeal process, an appropriate notice describing the status of the individual’s suspension, if any, will appear in this column.

Ms. Kathleen Blount (Perrinton, MI) Action was taken by the Beaver County Kennel Club for conduct in connection with its August 4, 2012, event. Ms. Blount was charged with failure to properly control a dog at an event. The Staff Event Committee reviewed the committee’s report and set the penalty at a reprimand and $200 fine.

Notice
Ms. Kathleen Weaver (Farmers Branch, TX) Action was taken by the Fort Worth Kennel Club for conduct in connection with its August 11, 2012, event. Ms. Weaver was charged with improper treatment in connection with an event. The Staff Event Committee reviewed the committee’s report, found it in order and set the penalty at a reprimand and $100 fine.

Notice
Mr. Mike Vogel (Anchorage, AK) Action was taken by the Retriever Club of Alaska for conduct in connection with its July 21, 2012, event. Mr. Vogel was charged with disruptive behavior at an event, abusive or foul language/verbal altercation, and failure to follow a judge’s instruction. The Staff Event Committee reviewed the committee’s report, found it in order and set the penalty for his violations at a three month event suspension and a $300 fine, effective August 13, 2012.

Notice
Ms. Charlotte Comstock (Waterford, CT) Action was taken by the Monmouth County Kennel Club for conduct in connection with its May 25, 2012, event. Ms. Comstock was charged with inappropriate public criticism of a judge, not disruptive, but demonstrating a lack of sportsmanship. The Staff Event Committee reviewed the committee’s report, found it in order and set the penalty for her violation at a one month event suspension and a $200 fine, effective August 14, 2012.

Notice
Ms. Kathleen Ermer (Merrill, WI) Action was taken by the Marshfield Area Kennel Club for conduct in connection with its August 18, 2012, event. Ms. Ermer was charged with failure to follow a judge’s instruction. The Staff Event Committee reviewed the committee’s report, found it in order and set the penalty at a forty-five (45) day event suspension and a $150 fine, effective August 20, 2012.
Notification
Mr. Anthony Salvati (Saint Louis, MO) Action was taken by the St. Croix Valley Kennel Club for conduct in connection with its August 26, 2012, event. Mr. Salvati was charged with failure to properly control a dog at an event. The Staff Event Committee reviewed the committee’s report, found it in order and set the penalty at a reprimand and $200 fine.

Notice
Ms. Kimberly Neal (Aguanga, CA) Action was taken by the Golden Retriever Club of Greater Los Angeles for conduct in connection with its September 2, 2012, event. Ms. Neal was charged with improper treatment in connection with an event. The Staff Event Committee reviewed the committee’s report, found it in order and set the penalty at a one month suspension from all privileges and a $300 fine, effective September 2, 2012.

Notice
Ms. Cheryl Rutkowski (Belvidere, NJ) Action was taken by the Berks County Dog Training Club for conduct in connection with its September 1, 2012, event. Ms. Rutkowski was charged with improper treatment in connection with an event. The Staff Event Committee reviewed the committee’s report and set the penalty at a reprimand and $100 fine.

Notice
Ms. Nicole King (Monticello, IN) Action was taken by the Greater Lafayette Kennel Club for conduct in connection with its September 16, 2012, event. Ms. King was charged with abusive or foul language/verbal altercation. The Staff Event Committee reviewed the committee’s report, found it in order and set the penalty at a reprimand and $100 fine.

Notice
The AKC’s Management Disciplinary Committee has suspended the following individuals from all AKC privileges for six months and imposed a $500 fine, for refusing to make their dogs and records available for inspection when requested: Effective October 22, 2012
Ms. Jane Baldwin (Port Byron, NY) Shetland Sheepdogs
Ms. Tabitha Gisler (Moody, TX) Labrador Retriever and Poodle

Notice
The AKC’s Management Disciplinary Committee has suspended Mr. Bernard Nowakowski (Port Richey, FL) from all AKC privileges for ten years and imposed a $2000 fine, effective October 22, 2012, 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
The AKC’s Management Disciplinary Committee has suspended Mr. Raymond Carpenteri (Massapequa, NY) from AKC registration privileges for one year and imposed a $1000 fine, effective October 22, 2012, for submission of two certificates of transfer containing a false certification as to the signature of the owners. (Alaskan Malamute and Samoyed)

Notice
Reprimands and Fines
Notification of reprimands and/or fines imposed on clubs for late submission of applications.
Chapter 2, Section 4 & 9.

United States Neapolitan Mastiff Club ..................................................$130.00
Kerry Blue Terrier Club of Northern California .....................................$130.00
Irish Setter Club of Greater Tulsa (5 events x $50.00) ..................$250.00
Nor-Cal Japanese Chin Fanciers (2 events x $50.00) .......................$100.00
Lower Susquehanna Irish Setter Club ..................................................$100.00
Greater Detroit Afghan Hound Club (2 events x $90.00) .................$180.00
Labrador Retriever Club of Greater Denver ........................................reprimand

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

United States Neapolitan Mastiff Club..................................................$130.00
Kerry Blue Terrier Club of Northern California .....................................$140.00
Irish Setter Club of Greater Tulsa (5 events x $50.00) ..................$250.00
Nor-Cal Japanese Chin Fanciers (2 events x $50.00) .......................$100.00
Lower Susquehanna Irish Setter Club ..................................................$100.00

Notification of fines imposed on clubs and/or superintendents for failure to comply with Rules Applying to Dog Shows Chapter 4, Sections 1, Advertising judges on website, mailing premium list, and accepting entries before receiving AKC approval.
K-9 Obedience Training Club of Menomonie Falls (4 events X $100.00).....$400.00

Notification of fines imposed on clubs

PROPOSED KOMONDOR STANDARD FOR COMMENT:

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

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

GENERAL APPEARANCE

The Komondor is characterized by imposing strength, dignity, courageous demeanor, and pleasing conformation. He is a large, muscular dog with plenty of bone and substance, covered with an unusual, heavy coat of white cords. The working Komondor lives during the greater part of the year in the open, and his coat serves to help him blend in with his flock and to protect him from extremes of weather and beasts of prey. Nature and Characteristics: The Komondor is a flock guardian, not a herder. Originally developed in Hungary to guard large herds of animals on the open plains, the Komondor was charged with protecting the herd by himself, with no assistance and no commands from his master. The mature, experienced dog tends to stay close to his charges, whether a flock or family; he is unlikely to be drawn away from them in chase, and typically doesn’t wander far. Though very sensitive to the desires of his master, heavy-handed training will produce a stubborn, unhappy Komondor. While reserved with strangers, the Komondor is demonstrative with those he loves, selflessly devoted to his family and his charges, and will defend them against any attack. The combination of this devotion to all things dear to him and the desire to take responsibility for them produces an excellent guardian of herds or home, vigilant, courageous, and very faithful.

SIZE, PROPORTION, SUBSTANCE

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

HEAD

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

Eyes: Medium-sized and almond-shaped, not too deeply set. The iris of the eye is dark brown. Edges of the eyelids are gray or black. Light eyes are a fault. Blue eyes are a disqualification. Ears: In shape the ear is an elongated triangle with a slightly rounded tip. Medium-set and hanging and long enough to reach to the inner corner of the eye on the opposite side of the head. Erect ears or ears that move toward an erect position are a fault. Skull: The skull is broad with well-developed arches over the eyes. The occiput is fairly well-developed and the stop is moderate. Muzzle: The muzzle is wide, coarse, and truncated. Measured from inner corner of the eye to tip of nose the muzzle is 2/5 of the total length of the head. The top of the muzzle is straight and is parallel to the top of the skull. Underjaw is well-developed and broad. Lips are tight and are black in color. Ideally gums and palate are dark or black. Nose: Nose is wide and the front of the nose forms a right angle with the top of the muzzle. The nostrils are wide. The nose is black. A dark gray or dark brown nose is not desirable but is acceptable. A flesh-colored nose is a disqualification. Bite: Bite is scissor; a level bite is acceptable. A distinctly undershot or overshot bite is a fault. Dropped lower incisors, in an otherwise normal bite, are not indicative of a skeletal malocclusion and should be considered as only a minor deviation.

NECK

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

TOPLINE

The back is level and strong.

BODY

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

TAIL

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

FOREQUARTERS

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

FEET

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

HINDQUARTERS

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

COAT

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

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

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

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

DISQUALIFICATIONS
Blue eyes.
Flesh-colored nose.
Failure of the coat to cord by two years of age.
Short, smooth coat on both head and legs.
Color other than white, with the exception of small amounts of cream or buff in puppies.

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

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

GENERAL APPEARANCE
That of a long-haired toy terrier whose blue and tan coat is parted on the face and from the base of the skull to the end of the tail and hangs evenly and quite straight down each side of body. The body is neat, compact and well proportioned. The dog’s high head carriage and confident manner should give the appearance of vigor and self-importance.

HEAD
Small and rather flat on top, the skull not too prominent or round, the muzzle not too long, with the bite neither undershot nor overshot nor teeth sound. Either scissors bite or level bite is acceptable. The nose is black. Eyes are medium in size and not too prominent; dark in color and sparkling with a sharp, intelligent expression. Eye rims are dark. Ears are small, V-shaped, carried erect and set not too far apart.

BODY
Well proportioned and very compact. The back is rather short, the back line level, with height at shoulder the same as at the rump.

LEGS AND FEET
Forelegs should be straight, elbows neither in nor out. Hind legs straight when viewed from behind, but stifles are moderately bent when viewed from the sides. Feet are round with black toenails. Dewclaws, if any, are generally removed from the hind legs. Dewclaws on the forelegs may be removed.

TAIL
Docked to a medium length and carried slightly higher than the level of the back.

COAT
Quality, texture and quantity of coat are of prime importance. Hair is glossy, fine and silky in texture. Coat on the body is moderately long and perfectly straight (not wavy). It may be trimmed to floor length to give ease of movement and a neat appearance, if desired. The fall on the head is long, tied with one bow in center of head or parted in the middle and tied with two bows. Hair on muzzle is very long. Hair should be trimmed short on tips of ears and may be trimmed on feet to give them a neat appearance.

COLOR
Colors or color patterns not described in the standard. A coat that is solid in color. Parti-colored or white patches on any part of the body other than the chin and forechest, at any age.

COAT WEIGHT
Must not exceed seven pounds.

DISQUALIFICATIONS
Colors or color patterns not described in the standard. A coat that is solid in color. Parti-colored or white patches on any part of the body other than the chin and forechest, at any age.

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

Letters concerning judges and permit judges should be addressed to the Judging Operations Department at PO Box 900062, Raleigh, NC 27675-9062. Letters concerning Agility, Obedience, Rally, Tracking, and VST applications should be addressed to the Companion Dog Committee, AKC, 200 Park Avenue, New York, NY 10017.
secretary’s page

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

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

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

NEW BREED JUDGES
Ms. Cynthia Hutt (95461) CO
(720) 933-8328
lapicfern@gmail.com
Akita
Mrs. Jacqueline C. Matson (95479) KS
(316) 744-3214
jacque@kansadobe.com
Doberman Pinschers, JS
Mrs. Teresa McDermott (95498) AL
(832) 561-4906
majorleague_teresa@yahoo.com
Bulldogs
Mr. Harrold McDermott (95497) AL
(205) 777-2655
majorleaguebull@yahoo.com
Bulldogs
Ms. Sylvie McGee (95341) WA
(360) 705-1233
sylvie@sylviemcgee.net
Basset Hounds
Mrs. Sharon Nance (94751) TX
(817) 430-0929
sharon@bobacbassets.com
Basset Hounds
Mr. John Richard Wood Jr. (95552) OR
(503) 581-4868
woodelliot@aol.com
Brittanys, Afghan Hounds, Salukis, English Toy Spaniels, JS
Ms. Tina Yuhl (95443) NC
(919) 758-8506
tinyuhl007@unc.edu
Brussels Griffons, Poodles
Mrs. Danelle M. Brown (7231) TX
(512) 863-4341
nomadcorgeois@att.net
Balance of Herding Group (Finnish Lapphunds, Norwegian Buhunds, Pyrenean Shepherds), Labrador Retrievers, Boxers
Mr. James M. Brown (27333) OH
(513) 218-7742
susanjohnbrown@aol.com
Chinese Shar-Pei, Chow Chows, Keeshonden, Schipperkes, Shiba Inu
Mrs. Linn Klingel Brown (23263) MN
(651) 226-9080
linnkling@aol.com
Bearded Collies, Beaucerons, Belgian Malinois, Belgian Sheepdogs, Belgian Tervuren, Canaan Dogs, Swedish Vallhund
Mr. Richard Camacho (7481) WA
(360) 427-2356
jclaschin@aol.com
Cavalier King Charles Spaniels, English Toy Spaniels, Pekingese
Mrs. Kathleen V. Carter (6164) CO
(303) 425-6756
dancehalldolly@live.com
Akitas, Alaskan Malamutes, Samoyeds
Mrs. Anne K. Catterson (17478) CA
(951) 656-7667
annecatt@gmail.com
Cavalier King Charles Spaniels, English Springer Spaniels, Welsh Springer Spaniels
Mrs. Dustin C. Ballard (60908) CO
(719) 255-6303
daniballard@comcast.net
English Setters, English Springer Spaniels, Boykin Spaniels, Irish Water Spaniels, Collies, Golden Retrievers
Mrs. Jennifer Darcy (95499) CA
(714) 544-8560
thedarcys@cox.net

APPROVED BREED JUDGES
Mrs. Danielle M. Brown (7231) TX
(512) 863-4341
nomadcorgeois@att.net
Balance of Herding Group (Finnish Lapphunds, Norwegian Buhunds, Pyrenean Shepherds), Labrador Retrievers, Boxers
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annecatt@gmail.com
Cavalier King Charles Spaniels, English Springer Spaniels, Welsh Springer Spaniels
Mrs. Dustin C. Ballard (60908) CO
(719) 255-6303
daniballard@comcast.net
English Setters, English Springer Spaniels, Boykin Spaniels, Irish Water Spaniels, Collies, Golden Retrievers
Mrs. Jennifer Darcy (95499) CA
(714) 544-8560
thedarcys@cox.net

NEW BREED JUDGES
Ms. Cynthia Hutt (95461) CO
(720) 933-8328
lapicfern@gmail.com
Akita
Mrs. Jacqueline C. Matson (95479) KS
(316) 744-3214
jacque@kansadobe.com
Doberman Pinschers, JS
Mrs. Teresa McDermott (95498) AL
(832) 561-4906
majorleague_teresa@yahoo.com
Bulldogs
Mr. Harrold McDermott (95497) AL
(205) 777-2655
majorleaguebull@yahoo.com
Bulldogs
Ms. Sylvie McGee (95341) WA
(360) 705-1233
sylvie@sylviemcgee.net
Basset Hounds
Mrs. Sharon Nance (94751) TX
(817) 430-0929
sharon@bobacbassets.com
Basset Hounds
Mr. John Richard Wood Jr. (95552) OR
(503) 581-4868
woodelliot@aol.com
Brittanys, Afghan Hounds, Salukis, English Toy Spaniels, JS
Ms. Tina Yuhl (95443) NC
(919) 758-8506
tinyuhl007@unc.edu
Brussels Griffons, Poodles
Mrs. Katie D. Edwards (27556) WA
(509) 684-8091
joekatie_edwards@msn.com
Boxers
Mr. David W. Flanagan (7215) NY
(845) 677-9700
Balance of Sporting Group (German Wirehaired Pointers, Chesapeake Bay Retrievers, Curly-Coated Retrievers, Golden Retrievers, Nova Scotia Duck Tolling Retrievers, Irish Red and White Setters, American Water Spaniels, Boykin Spaniels, Irish Water Spaniels, Welsh Springer Spaniels, Spitzes, Portuguese Water Dogs, Samoyeds, Siberian Huskies
Dr. Carolyn Hensley (23262) CA
(760) 956-5370
chensley.dogjudge@gmail.com
Cavalier King Charles Spaniels, English Toy Spaniels, Borzois, Pharaoh Hounds
Mrs. Cindy C. Lane (65098) TX
(361) 579-6302
glane1464@yahoo.com
English Setters, English Springer Spaniels, Chihuahuas
Ms. Mara Lynn Mercer (6166) IL
(847) 973-1845
lynn.mercer@att.net
Greyhounds, Irish Wolfhounds, Norwegian Buhunds, Otterhounds, Pharaoh Hounds, Scottish Deerhounds
Mr. David R. Miller (66361) GA
(770) 253-5350
drm6961@charter.net
Doberman Pinschers
Mrs. Chris Walkowicz (6509) IL
(206) 253-5350
nomadcorgi@charter.net
Doberman Pinschers
Mrs. Chris Walkowicz (6509) IL
(206) 253-5350
nomadcorgi@charter.net
Doberman Pinschers
Mrs. Jennifer Darcy (95499) CA
(714) 544-8560
thedarcys@cox.net

APPROVED BREED JUDGES
Mrs. Danelle M. Brown (7231) TX
(512) 863-4341
nomadcorgeois@att.net
Balance of Herding Group (Finnish Lapphunds, Norwegian Buhunds, Pyrenean Shepherds), Labrador Retrievers, Boxers
Mr. James M. Brown (27333) OH
(513) 218-7742
susanjohnbrown@aol.com
Chinese Shar-Pei, Chow Chows, Keeshonden, Schipperkes, Shiba Inu
Mrs. Linn Klingel Brown (23263) MN
(651) 226-9080
linnkling@aol.com
Bearded Collies, Beaucerons, Belgian Malinois, Belgian Sheepdogs, Belgian Tervuren, Canaan Dogs, Swedish Vallhund
Mr. Richard Camacho (7481) WA
(360) 427-2356
jclaschin@aol.com
Cavalier King Charles Spaniels, English Toy Spaniels, Pekingese
Mrs. Kathleen V. Carter (6164) CO
(303) 425-6756
dancehalldolly@live.com
Akitas, Alaskan Malamutes, Samoyeds
Mrs. Anne K. Catterson (17478) CA
(951) 656-7667
annecatt@gmail.com
Cavalier King Charles Spaniels, English Springer Spaniels, Welsh Springer Spaniels
Mrs. Dustin C. Ballard (60908) CO
(719) 255-6303
daniballard@comcast.net
English Setters, English Springer Spaniels, Boykin Spaniels, Irish Water Spaniels, Collies, Golden Retrievers
Mrs. Jennifer Darcy (95499) CA
(714) 544-8560
thedarcys@cox.net

JUNIOR SHOWMANSHIP JUDGES
Mrs. Jennifer Darcy (95499) CA
(714) 544-8560
thedarcys@cox.net
PERMIT ASSIGNMENTS COMPLETED

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

NEW BREED JUDGES

Ms. Gail Miller Bisher (92918) NY
(917) 312-6358
gaimiller1@mac.com
Bearded Collies, Shetland Sheepdogs

Mr. Chad Howard (94603) MD
(301) 801-1222
dseland1@hotmail.com
Smooth Fox Terriers, English Toy Spaniels, Japanese Chin, Toy Fox Terriers, Boston Terriers

Mrs. Charlene G. Rutar (94495) IN
(317) 989-3120
whiteriver@embarqmail.com
German Shorthaired Pointers

APPROVED BREED JUDGES

Mrs. Connie L. Alexander (90176) NC
(336) 644-1520
kachima100@att.net
Boxers, Rottweilers

Mr. Timothy Lewis Bergeron (18586) MN
(763) 444-4327
toplinekennels@msn.com
Bulldogs

Mrs. Jane Boatman Blackerby (51668) KS
(913) 722-3551
dynastytpug@earthlink.net
Bulldogs, French Bulldogs

Mr. Philip Capozzolo (71729) NY
(631) 398-9456
philipcapozzolo@msn.com
Boston Terriers, French Bulldogs

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

Mr. Timothy Catterson (5032) IN
(765) 529-5500
tcatterson@hughes.net
Balance of Hound Group (American English Coonhounds, Bluetick Coonhounds, English Foxhounds, Norwegian Elkhounds, Plott, Portuguese Podengo Pequeno, Redbone Coonhounds, Scottish Deerhounds, Treeing Walker Coonhounds), Samoyeds, Bulldogs

Mr. Vincent P. Chianese (5760) NC
(919) 368-2659
vchianese@ncrr.com
Bulldogs

Ms. Cathy Dugan (80405) CA
(916) 761-7012
cathydugan@comcast.net
Rottweilers

Mrs. Marcia Feld (5891) IL
(847) 362-4237
mfeld@prodigy.net
Brussels Griffons, English Toy Spaniels, Havanese, Japanese Chin, Papillons, Shih Tzu

Ms. Linda A. Friedow (17417) IA
(641) 762-3792
anduin@com1.net.net
Australian Cattle Dogs, Cardigan Welsh Corgis, Old English Sheepdogs

Mr. Peter Green (59239) PA
(717) 445-6627
greenfield1183@aol.com
Balance of Toy Group (Chinese Cresteds, Italian Greyhounds, Japanese Chin, Maltese, Shih Tzu, Silky Terriers, Toy Fox Terriers), Australian Cattle Dogs, Bearded Collies, Bouviers des Flandres, Cardigan Welsh Corgis, Old English Sheepdogs, Pembroke Welsh Corgis

Mr. Craig Grein (28703) RI
(401) 575-7388
craig_grein@brown.edu
Miniature Pinschers, Pugs

Ms. Patricia Healy (44717) CO
(303) 637-9947
mrhiza309@aol.com
Akita, Dorgues de Bordeaux, Giant Schnauzers, Siberian Huskies

Mr. Nathaniel Horn (4549) MD
(410) 302-1075
nathhorn@gmail.com
Balance of Hound Group (American English Coonhounds, American Foxhounds, Bluetick Coonhounds, Dachshunds, English Foxhounds, Harriers, Ibizan Hounds, Potts, Portuguese Podengo Pequeno, Redbone Coonhounds, Treeing Walker Coonhounds)

Mr. Bradley Jenkins (7469) AR
(870) 219-5525
dbtreechins@hotmail.com
Balance of Non-Sporting Group (Bichons Frises, Boston Terriers, Bulldogs, Dalmatians, French Bulldogs, Norwegian Lundehunds, Tibetan Spaniels, Tibetan Terriers, Xoloitzcuintli)

Mr. Roy W. Keiser, Jr (1180) LA
(225) 567-6361
roykeiser@charter.net
Balance of Non-Sporting Group (Shiba Inu)

Ms. Diane L. Malenfant (1431) AZ
(928) 442-3629
dmalenfant@att.net
Brittanyns, Curly-Coated Retrievers, Flat-Coated Retrievers, Nova Scotia Duck Tolling Retrievers, English Setters, Gordon Setters, Irish Setters, Irish Red and White Setters

Ms. Sherrie B. Morgan (5680) WI
(414) 588-7639
shambrio@aol.com
Basenjis, Beagles, Whippets, Borzoi, Mountain Dogs, Boxers, Doberman Pinschers, Great Danes, Newfoundland, Samoyeds

Mrs. Marilyn Y. Pipes (29634) TX
(214) 208-4898
willmar@heartotexas.com
Chesapeake Bay Retrievers, Golden Retrievers, English Cocker Spaniels, English Springer Spaniels

Mrs. Murrel Purkhiser (7496) TX
(210) 497-0759
murrel@me.com
Border Collies

Mrs. Denise C. Reel (18407) WA
(360) 425-8162
vanreel@msn.com
Flat-Coated Retrievers, English Setters, Irish Setters

Dr. Alan C. Santos M.D. (73979) NY
(504) 232-7316
obanesdoc@aol.com
German Shorthaired Pointers, Irish Setters, Vizlas, Weimaraners

Mrs. Inge Semenchin (27410) CA
(707) 425-5005
midnightpoodles@sbcglobal.net

Mr. James E. Taylor (7633) MI
(810) 750-6524
torakitas@aol.com
Balance of Working Group (Chinooks, Portuguese Water Dogs)
Mrs. Julie A. Timbers (53786) MN
(651) 334-3042
tmbilhasas@comcast.net
Alaskan Malamutes, Boston Terriers, French Bulldogs, Keeshonden, Schipperkes

ADJUNCT BREED JUDGES
Ms. Shelley S. Hennessy (6224) OH
(419) 473-8817
chaparraldogs@yahoo.com
Cane Corsos, Leonbergers

Mr. David M. Krogh (1260) OR
(503) 691-0236
kroghs@aol.com
Dogues de Bordeaux

Ms. Marcy L. Zingler (3219) NJ
(973) 831-0131
sham977484@aol.com
Cesky Terriers

JUNIOR SHOWMANSHIP JUDGE
Mrs. Charlene Grayson (51817) CA
(619) 443-4689
charmingchows@cox.net

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

Mrs. Debra Long Gschwender (18252) ID
(208) 240-2325
digschwender@gmail.com

RESIGNED CONFORMATION JUDGE
Mrs. Ruth M. Prehn

EMERITUS CONFORMATION JUDGES
Mrs. Nancy A. Dinkfelt
Mr. Fred Froehlich

DECEASED CONFORMATION JUDGES
Ms. Patricia A. Larrissey
Mr. Edmund R. Sledzik
Mrs. Jeanette R. Spurlock

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

Cathleen Caballero 93112 (TX)
817-346-2842
caballero1231@hotmail.com
Obedience - Open

Anne Evarts 95439 (WI)
920-915-4039
otaterv@gmail.com
Tracking Dog

Jeanne Ramirez 81817 (KS)
913-533-2627
Allcreateussah@sbcglobal.net
Tracking Dog Excellent

PROVISIONAL OBEEDIENCE/RALLY/TRACKING JUDGES COMPLETED
The following persons have completed their Provisional Judging assignments and their names have been added to the list of regular approved judges.

Robert Burgin 18811 (IA)
319-396-0683
Robertburgin@mchsi.com
Obedience - Utility

Janet Lewis 17404 (PA)
814-667-2127
Macleod05bcs@gmail.com
Rally - All

Kathy Sweet 92976 (MI)
734-660-1898
ksweetbrit@gmail.com
Obedience - Novice

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

LEGACY’S – Vizslas – Diane Shearer
WHIMSICAL – Wire Fox Terriers – Pamela K. McLain
TRUMPET – Keeshonds – Beth Blankenship
BIG OAKS – Brittany’s – Louise M. Brown
SAGEBRUSH – Shetland Sheepdogs – Alicia M. Keegan
KENDALL KASTLE – Cavalier King Charles Spaniels – Katharyne K. Ogle
GENSEI – Shiba Inu – Britnee R. Munsch
GRIDIRON – Dogue De Bordeaux – Gregory M. Schmidt
JOGO – Havanese – Joanna L. Going
KATCREW – Great Danes – Ronald E. Katarzynski

BLUEBELL ACRES – West Highland White Terriers – Elizabeth C. Janitd
TREASURES – Miniature American Shepherds – Kim D. Gardner

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

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

BOARD OF DIRECTORS
OCTOBER 22 – 23, 2012

The Board convened on Monday, October 22, 2012 at 9:00 a.m. All Directors were present, as were the Executive Secretary, the Chief Operating Officer and the Assistant Executive Secretary.

EXECUTIVE SESSION
There was an EXECUTIVE SESSION with nothing reported out at this time.

After returning to Open Session, upon a motion by Ms. Scully, seconded by Dr. Smith, the September 2012 Board minutes, copies of which were made available to all Directors, were unanimously adopted.

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 2012 aggregate Entries were up by 4.44% and Events were up by 2.20%, compared to the first eight months of the previous year. Relating to shows, there will be an upcoming meeting with NGKC to explore their ideas about how to record results.

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

**Harassment, Discrimination and Retaliation Training**
Kimberly Korando, attorney, with the firm of Smith, Anderson, Blount, Dorsett, Mitchell & Jernigan, gave a presentation on workplace risk management with regards to complaints of harassment, discrimination and retaliation.

**KPMG Presentation**
Kim Johnson and Barbara Hunt of KPMG gave a presentation on the 2011 Form 990 requirements as well as reviewing the specifics for AKC’s Form 990.

**EXECUTIVE SECRETARY’S REPORT**

**Parent Club of Excellence**
The Board considered a proposal from the Delegate Parent Clubs Committee for the establishment of a program to recognize Parent Clubs that excel in organization or representation of their breeds, including their protection, preservation and promotion as well as the objectives of The American Kennel Club. The proposal includes suggested criteria that would be for an AKC award administered by the Parent Club Committee with AKC Board oversight. There were reservations about an award not administered by the AKC Board or Staff being presented under the name of AKC. It was also felt that the proposed criteria needed to be much less complex and more objective.

Staff was directed to refer the proposal back to the Parent Club Committee with the reservations expressed by the Board.

**A Registry in Bolivia**
The Board reviewed requests from the Kennel Club Boliviano (KCB) and the Federacion Canofila Boliviana (FCB). Both are registries in Bolivia, and both are seeking AKC recognition of their pedigrees. Following a motion by Dr. Smith, seconded by Ms. Scully, it was VOTED (unanimously) to add Kennel Club Boliviano to the list of registries with pedigrees acceptable for AKC registration.

**Proposed Komondor Breed Standard Revision**
The Board reviewed proposed revisions to the Komondor breed standard as submitted by the Komondor Club of America. Following a motion by Dr. Garvin, seconded by Mr. Ashby, it was VOTED (unanimously) that the proposed revisions will be published in the AKC Secretary’s Page for comment.

**Proposed Yorkshire Terrier Breed Standard Revision**
The Board reviewed proposed revisions to the color and disqualifications sections of the Yorkshire Terrier breed standard as submitted by the Yorkshire Terrier Club of America. Following a motion by Mr. Arnold, seconded by Dr. Garvin, it was VOTED (unanimously) that the proposed revisions will be published in the AKC Secretary’s Page for comment.

**Foreign Registration Fee Increase**
Following a motion by Dr. Garvin, seconded by Ms. Scully, it was VOTED (unanimously) to approve a fee increase for foreign dog registrations effective January 1, 2013. The fee will be $100. The last price increase for foreign dog registrations occurred on August 1, 2001.

**Agility Clubs Eligible for Potential Member Status**
Staff presented a report to the Board indicating the number of Agility Clubs approved by calendar year and how many are eligible for membership as of 2012, as well as the number that will be eligible in the ensuing years.

**Electronic Club Membership Submission Update**
Staff presented a detailed report on the number of clubs which had submitted membership lists electronically. As of August 31 of this year, 2,113 (42%) clubs have submitted membership lists electronically. The Board discussed the establishment of a processing fee for the required membership lists, which would be waived for those clubs submitting them electronically.

Following a motion by Dr. Garvin, seconded by Mr. Amen, it was VOTED (affirmative: Dr. Garvin, Mr. Amen, Mr. Ashby, Ms. Scully, Ms. Cruz, Mr. Gladstone, Dr. Smith, Mr. Kalter, Mr. Feeney, Mr. Powers, Dr. Newman, Mr. Arnold; opposed: Dr. Battaglia) to establish a $50 annual processing fee for the handling of club membership lists, with the fee waived if the list is submitted electronically, effective July 1, 2013.

**New Breed for Foundation Stock Service® - Kromfohrlander**
Staff advised the Board that the Foundation Stock Service (FSS) Committee recently approved a petition for the Kromfohrlander to be accepted into the FSS program.

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

**Delegates For Approval**
The following Delegates were approved:

- Barbara Jane Gates, Utica, MI
  To represent English Springer Spaniel Club of Michigan

- Carla Jo Ryan, Snow Camp, NC
  To represent Japanese Chin Club of America

- Kenneth M. Saenz, Felton, PA
  To represent Chihuahua Club of America

- Zane Smith, Boerne, TX
  To represent Hawaiian Kennel Club

- Cindy Stansell, Clayton, NC
  To represent Finnish Spitz Club of America

**Herding Judges Seminar Requirement**
The Board VOTED to approve a Staff recommendation to change the herding judge’s educational requirement to attend a judge’s educational seminar, from once every three years to once every four years. This is effective January 1, 2013.

**Retriever Hunting Tests - Retrievers**
The Board VOTED to approve a recommendation from the Retriever Hunting Test Advisory Committee to amend Chapter 5, Section 1, of the Regulations for AKC Hunting Tests for Retrievers to increase the distance for retrieving in the Master Level Retriever Hunting Test from 100 yards to “should not normally exceed 150 yards.” The
Junior and Senior level test will remain unchanged. This is effective December 1, 2012.

CHAPTER 5

Section 1. Test distances on land and water in Junior and Senior level tests should not normally exceed 100 yards. Test distances on land and water in Master level tests should not normally exceed 150 yards.

English Springer Spaniel Field Trial – Allowing Three Per Year

The Board VOTED to amend Chapter 3, Section 5 of the Field Trial Rules and Standard Procedures for Spaniels to permit licensed clubs to hold up to three English Springer Spaniel Field Trials per calendar year. Previously the limit was two.

MARKETING

Mark Dunn participated in this portion of the meeting, while Michael Ganey and Michelle Baker, participated by video conference.

There was a discussion on registration trends.

Meeting adjourned on Monday, October 22, 2012 at 5:20 pm

Meeting reconvened on Tuesday, October 23, 2012 at 8:00 am.

All Directors were present as were the Executive Secretary, the Chief Operating Officer and the Assistant Executive Secretary.

MARKETING

(continued from previous day)

There was a discussion on ways to make AKC registration more valuable for all segments of the market.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

There was an EXECUTIVE SESSION. The following matters were reported out of the session as well as the session held the previous day.

- The Board unanimously agreed to pursue the hiring of Daryl G. Hendricks as the new Chief Operating Officer, based on the retirement of John Lyons, on January 4, 2013.
- There is to be a Special Board Meeting on Monday, January 7, 2013 to discuss Registration as well as new and alternative revenue.
- After a thorough discussion, there was a motion by Dr. Garvin, seconded by Mr. Amen, and it was VOTED (unanimously) that in 2014, the AKC Board will begin investigating the best response to the property leases expiring in 2018 and 2020, and the advisability of office consolidation.

COMPLIANCE

Margaret Poindexter participated in this portion of the meeting with Jack Norton, AKC Staff, participating via video conference.

Ralph Ullum

Heather McManus was present for this matter as was Doug Ljungren by video conference.

On September 17, 2012, Mr. Ullum submitted a request for reinstatement of his privileges pursuant to Article XV, Section 7 of the Charter and Bylaws of the American Kennel Club. Mr. Ullum had been suspended for five years, effective January 19, 2011. In his request, Mr. Ullum asserts that because he was found not guilty by the State of Illinois the AKC should reinstate his privileges. The Board voted to deny the request for reinstatement.

Request to Amend the Discipline Guidelines for Discrimination and Harassment

The Board reviewed a Staff request to expand the current AKC Discipline Guideline used to set the penalty for conduct classified as sexual harassment so that it encompasses inappropriate comments and/or conduct regarding an individual’s race, color, religion, disability, national origin, sexual orientation, age or gender.

Following a motion by Mr. Arnold, seconded by Ms. Scully, it was VOTED (affirmative: Mr. Arnold, Ms. Scully, Mr. Kalter, Dr. Smith, Dr. Battaglia, Ms. Cruz, Dr. Newman, Mr. Feeney, Mr. Powers, Mr. Amen, Mr. Arnold; opposed: Mr. Gladstone, Dr. Garvin) to consider the matter at this meeting.

Following a motion by Dr. Battaglia, seconded by Dr. Smith, it was VOTED (unanimously) effective immediately, to amend II F of the Discipline Guidelines to reflect the specified penalties:

II. Disorderly Conduct (Event Suspension)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mitigated</th>
<th>Standard</th>
<th>Aggravated</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>f. Harassment</td>
<td>3 mo/$100</td>
<td>1 yr/$1000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Further, staff is requesting that the “Definitions of Offenses” section be amended to include the following:

HARASSMENT: Inappropriate comments and/or conduct regarding but not limited to another individual’s race, color, religion, disability, national origin, age, sexual orientation, or gender.

The following AKC Management actions were reported:

(Final Board Disciplinary actions are reported on the Secretary’s Page.)

COMPANION/PERFORMANCE

Doug Ljungren, Lisa Carroll, and Pam Manaton, AKC Staff, participated in this portion of the meeting by video conference.

Removal of Obedience Jump Height Moratorium

The Board reviewed a Staff recommendation to lift the jump height moratorium which is currently in effect for obedience. Following a motion by Ms. Scully, seconded by Mr. Battaglia, it was VOTED (unanimously) to lift the jump height moratorium for obedience effective immediately. In the future, Parent Clubs requesting an exception to the standard jump height would be required to complete a form providing background information relevant to the issue.

Retriever Hunting Tests – Limiting Entries in Master Level Tests

The Board reviewed a recommendation originated from the Retriever Hunting Test Advisory Committee to allow Retriever Hunting Test clubs, at their option, to limit the size of entry at the Master level test to 60, 90 or 120 entries. The limit must be stated in the premium list for the event. A club also has the right to offer an unlimited size Master test if they choose. Currently clubs may not limit the size of their entry. This will be discussed further at the December meeting.

Event Service Fees for Performance Events

The Board reviewed a recommendation that AKC assess a single fee, called a service fee of $3.50 per entry for all Performance Events. For some events, the current assessment is $3.50 for the first entry of a dog in an event plus $3.00 on all additional entries of that dog.
The Concept of a Triathlon (Versatility) Title
The Staff presented a memo in response to a Board action item to examine the feasibility of a Triathlon (Versatility) title. Given that the current idea for this title does not differentiate between levels of achievement within a sport, and that the three titles appearing on a dog’s record is already proof of the dog’s versatility, it would appear to be duplicative to award a title for this achievement. The Staff’s conclusion is that this idea should not be pursued at this time.

Judging Operations
Occupational Eligibility
The Board reviewed a Staff recommendation to modify the policy restricting when a conformation judge may present a seminar in conjunction with a judging assignment.

Following a motion by Mr. Gladstone, seconded by Mr. Arnold, it was VOTED (unanimously) to eliminate the policy restricting when a judge may present a seminar in conjunction with a judging assignment.

Clubs
Delegates for Publication
Brenda A. Algar, Landenberg, PA
To represent Delaware County Kennel Club
Currently represented by Lindy Miller
Judy Corbett, Columbus, WI
To represent Badger Kennel Club
Currently represented by Betty Grotophorst
Karen G. J’Anthony, Camden, DE
To represent Skye Terrier Club of America
Currently represented by Walter Goodman
Stephen Skolnik, Abingdon, MD
To represent Northeastern Maryland Kennel Club

Budget
The Board agreed that there would be a Special Meeting, held on November 19, 2012, to consider the 2013 Operating Budget.

NEW BUSINESS
Judging Approval
There was a discussion on the approval process for Visiting Judges, required by the Visiting Judge Policy ratified by the Board in 2005, 2006 and 2011 to be approved for all breeds in the AKC group by their own country to be eligible to judge that group at AKC shows, and whether judges approved for a Group in their own country should be able to judge that Group at AKC shows if not approved for all AKC breeds in that group in their own country. Staff was directed to report on the current procedure in December along with recommendations for possible modifications to it.

It was affirmed that AKC Board members would be treated the same as all other applicants under the Judging Approval Process.

AKC Employees’ 401k and Pension Plans
Mr. Farnsworth, AKC CFO reported that due to changes in the law, it was necessary to amend and restate the AKC 401k Plan and the Employee’s Retirement Plan.

Following a motion by Mr. Ashby, seconded by Ms. Scully, it was VOTED (affirmative: Mr. Ashby, Ms. Scully, Mr. Kalter, Mr. Amen, Mr. Arnold, Dr. Garvin, Dr. Newman, Dr. Battaglia, Mr. Feeney, Mr. Powers, Ms. Cruz, Dr. Smith; opposed: Mr. Gladstone) to adopt the following resolutions:

Resolved:
That (a) the 2012 Amendment and Restatement of the Employees’ Retirement Plan of The American Kennel Club and (b) the 2012 Amendment and Restatement of The American Kennel Club 401(k) Tax Deferred Savings Plan (hereinafter “Restated Plans”) be adopted in the form annexed hereto.

Resolved:
That the Corporation consents to the adoption of the Restated Plans by the American Kennel Club Companion Animal Recovery Corporation, the American Kennel Club Canine Health Foundation, Inc., and the American Kennel Club Museum of the Dog, effective as of January 1, 2012.
Resolved:
That the appropriate officers of the Corporation be, and hereby are, authorized and directed to execute the Restated Plans and to take any and all actions necessary or appropriate to effectuate the foregoing vote, including the making and execution of any subsequent changes to the Restated Plans as they may, upon the advice of counsel, deem necessary or appropriate, and to cause the Restated Plans to be submitted to the Internal Revenue Service for a determination that the Restated Plans continues to be a qualified plan under Section 401(a) of the Internal Revenue Code.

It was VOTED to adjourn Tuesday, October 23, 2012 at 12:10 pm.
Adjourned
Attest:

James P. Crowley, Executive Secretary
Parent Club Links

Sporting

- American Water Spaniel
- Boykin Spaniel
- Brittany
- Chesapeake Bay Retriever
- Clumber Spaniel
- Cocker Spaniel
- Curly-Coated Retriever
- English Cocker Spaniel
- English Setter
- English Springer Spaniel
- Field Spaniel
- Flat-Coated Retriever
- German Shorthaired Pointer
- German Wirehaired Pointer
- Golden Retriever
- Gordon Setter
- Irish Red & White Setter
- Irish Setter
- Irish Water Spaniel
- Labrador Retriever
- Nova Scotia Duck Tolling Retriever
- Pointer
- Spinone Italiano
- Sussex Spaniel
- Vizsla
- Weimaraner
- Welsh Springer Spaniel
- Wirehaired Pointing Griffon
Parent Club Links

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
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