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MEMBER CLUB OF BCA DIV IV

FEBRUARY, 2019

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Letter from the Editor ...

Happy New Year! The New Year is well upon us, and with it come changes! As previously communicated, we have a new slate of club officers and board, please make note of them as annotated here in the left margin. Thank you all for taking on the responsibilities of your respective positions!

I would like to make a special Thank You to our former editor Ann Marie Jackson. For several years, she's done a great job and dutifully prepared our newsletter despite a heavy work schedule and busy home life. We appreciate your dedication and efforts in keeping the club's main source of member communication creative, witty, and relevant!

Put Saturday, March 16 on your calendar! It's the Colorado Springs St Patrick's Day Parade, and we will once again be marching down the boulevard! This is a very fun and exciting event and provides great exposure for our club. Details about specific time and staging will be forthcoming and distributed via email when received from the parade organizers.

We are all looking forward to a fun and successful 2019! As events come up on the calendar, please feel free to reach out to committee organizers for help and participation.

Boost the Bulldog and make it a great year!

Susan Rohringer
Newsletter Editor

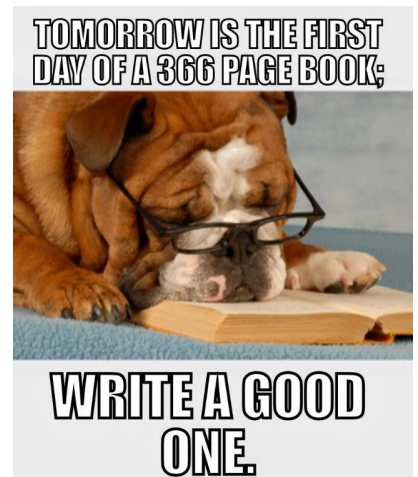


UPCOMING EVENTS ...

2019 Calendar of Events

- **March 16 - St Patrick's Day Parade**
- **June 27 - 2019 BCCS Specialty Shows**
- **July 4 - Annual picnic hosted by Sid and Elaine Hoder**
- **August 25 - BCCS AKC Sanctioned B-Match**

Keep an eye on this page as updates will be made as additional events are organized and finalized!



Monthly Meeting Schedule

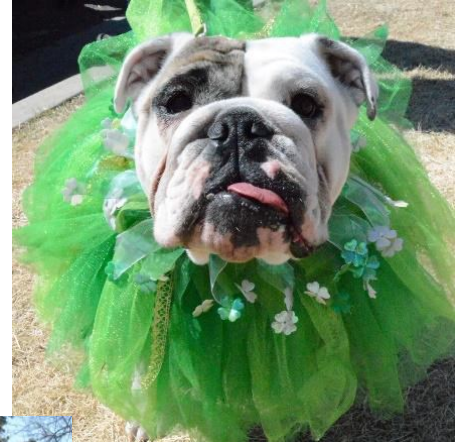
Our general meetings are scheduled monthly at the Westside Community Center. Members and Non-Members are welcome!

If you'd like to have something included on the agenda, please contact our club Secretary, Laura Anninos, laurantoos@yahoo.com

Westside Community Center
168 W. Bijou Street
Colorado Springs, CO 80904
Meetings begin at 6:00 pm
Note: please don't enter the building before 6:00 pm

UPCOMING EVENTS ...

Saturday, March 16th we will once again be marching down the boulevard in the Colorado Springs St. Patrick's Day Parade! This event is great fun and gives us terrific local exposure. Everyone and their Bulldogs are welcome to participate!



Parade start time is 12:00 noon. Staging, parking and directions are still forthcoming from the parade organizers. When the information is available, we will email and post it on our website www.bulldogclubofcoloradosprings.org

Fresh Frozen Plasma and Serum, the Differences and their Uses

By Myra Savant Harris

I am only going to cover this topic from a layman's point of view. First thing that is important to understand is the basic differences between the two: Fresh Frozen Plasma (FFP) and Serum. They are similar, but have some key differences that may affect your choices. (There are other sources for FFP but I am only going to recommend and reference Hemopet because I can vouch for their complete safety and excellent service.)



www.hemopet.org

Fresh Frozen Plasma (FFP)

Fresh Frozen Plasma has a different, more time consuming method of collection and is a different but very similar product. It is collected from dogs via two IV sites. Fresh whole blood is withdrawn from IV site #1 and a machine does the work of separating out the whole blood from the plasma. Red blood cells and white blood cells are placed back into the dog through IV site #2. Plasma and platelets are then placed into plastic transport tubes to be frozen and sold. This plasma/platelet product is what is referred to as **Fresh Frozen Plasma**. In its frozen state, it looks mostly icy with very small flecks of pink/red throughout. When thawed it is a light pinkish color and is safe to transfuse. Though it has the little pink/red flecks in it, it has not been hemolyzed. While dogs and people are only allowed to donate whole blood about every six weeks or so, platelets can be donated as often as every 48-72 hours if needed. The body manufactures platelets very rapidly. The more platelets you donate, the more platelets you will have.

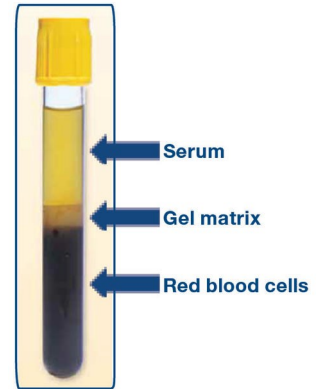
The dogs from which Hemopet collects FFP are rescued greyhounds that are placed into well-screened private homes after they have served as donors. While at Hemopet providing their donor services, they are kept sequestered and safe. They are what are called "universal donors" which means that their blood products can be safely given to all blood types of the canine. These dogs provide a very important service to dogs throughout the US. You can place an order for FFP from Hemopet, located in Irvine, California and they will ship it frozen the next business day for next day delivery. The product can be kept in your freezer for five full years. The antibodies are good for five years, but the clotting factors last only one year in your freezer. Shipping costs for out of the state of California is \$44.00 at this time but that shipping fee is the same for one tube as for 20 tubes. Breeders often place group orders and split the cost of shipping. The antibody properties are safe frozen for five years but the platelet properties became ineffective after one year.

Fresh Frozen Plasma and Serum, the Differences and their Uses (continued)

By Myra Savant Harris

Serum

Serum is useful but differs from plasma in these ways: Serum can be collected from your dog at the vet's office. Typing of both the donor and the receiver is necessary. Fresh whole blood is taken from a large vein and placed into a glass tube. The tube used is called a "separator tube" because it has a small layer of gel. As the tube is centrifuged, the whole blood and the plasma separate and are held separate by the little layer of gel, which moved up the tube during the centrifuging process. You are left with a glass tube (can't be frozen) that contains the whole blood products at the bottom, the layer of gel in the middle and the clear, light yellow serum at the top.



After centrifuging and removing the clear serum, the whole blood products and the separator tube is discarded. The serum can be used at the vet's office or you can ask for it to be poured off into a plastic transport tube for freezing at your home. It too can be kept frozen for five years, but it does not contain platelets.

The advantage to using serum is that you can have it drawn from any of your own dogs or use serum that has been removed from other dogs that may belong to others. You have more immediate access to serum, particularly during regular vet's clinic hours. The disadvantages are that you will not be guaranteed to have a universal donor blood product and may have to have the blood typed before using the serum. Your vet can give you advice regarding this. Serum does not have platelets, which are used to boost the clotting capabilities. There may be more expense involved when you factor in the costs of the vet's office visit and the costs of typing if your vet advises you to do so. An important advantage to serum is that if you are seeking antibodies to specific diseases you may be able to select dogs as donors who have survived a specific disease process and that blood will be rich in the antibodies that will fight that particular disease.

Uses of FFP and Serum

The primary use of both FFP and Serum is to take advantage of the antibodies to diseases that they carry. **These products/antibodies can be used on all newborn puppies as a matter of regular newborn care to boost their general overall immunities. Hemopet recommends that FFP be administered to all normal, healthy looking, nursing puppies within 24 hours of birth.** It can be placed via feeding tube into the stomach or it can be given as a sub q injection at the

Fresh Frozen Plasma and Serum, the Differences and their Uses (continued)

By Myra Savant Harris

back of the neck. After 24 hours of age, the stomach has 'matured' and will no longer accept the larger molecule of the plasma and must be injected sub-cutaneously.

If a puppy appears to be struggling, weak, or fading the recommendation is to give a total of three doses starting at birth or shortly thereafter, 12 hours of age and 24 hours of age. You can choose between feeding tube or sub q injection at anytime in the first 24 hours of age. After 24 hours of age, it must be administered sub cutaneously. At any age that a puppy appears to be having difficulties, you can feel safe using FFP to strengthen and boost the immune system of your puppies. You will need a sterile syringe and needle for each dose. A ten cc syringe and a short needle; ¾ inch to 1 inch long, 22 or 23 gauge is an appropriate set up for any breed. Here is the basic formula for knowing how much serum should be given, but remember that Hemopet has excellent staff members who will also instruct you and can email instructions to you.

Translate the weight (in oz) of puppies into CC's first. For instance:

12 ounce puppy = 12 cc's

8 ounce puppy = 8 cc's

20 ounce puppy = 20 cc's

Then divide the cc's by 4. For instance:

12 cc's divided by 4 = 3 ccs....that is the dose you will administer

8 cc's divided by 4 = 2 ccs

20 cc's divided by 4 = 5 ccs

Use of Serum for Disease Specific purposes

If your puppy contract diseases like Parvo, Canine Herpes Virus (CHV) or distemper, you can use serum from an adult dog who has survived the disease because that serum will be rich in antibodies to the disease. FFP will also work for Parvo or distemper but for CHV, you'll be better off finding a dog that has survived CHV within the last 18 months or so and using serum from that dog in a sub injection on your puppies. If you suspect that your bitch has contracted CHV while gestating, start searching for a dog, any breed, any gender, who has survived herpes and give serum from that dog to every puppy born as soon as they are dried and nursing. Once puppies have shown symptoms of being infected with herpes, they are often difficult to cure and complete recoveries must be viewed as rarities at this point in time. Use the same formula as described above to determine the amount of serum/FFP to administer to your puppies.

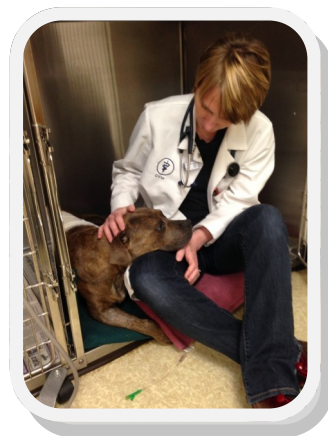


Fresh Frozen Plasma and Serum, the Differences and their Uses (continued)

By Myra Savant Harris

Use of Fresh Frozen Plasma for Clotting Purposes

Clotting mechanisms contained in FFP do not last a long time. If you are planning to remove dew claws yourselves or if you are making a vet's appointment for dew claw removal and/or tail docking, you can administer a single dose of FFP to each puppy up to 4 hours prior to the procedures to give the clotting capabilities of your puppies a boost. This will further insure that your puppies will have minimal blood loss during these minor surgical procedures.



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Hemopet's licensed full-service blood bank provides state-of-the-art blood components and supplies for transfusions to veterinary clinics nationwide. We strive to make transfusion medicine practical, safe and affordable.

Hemolife Diagnostics is dedicated to offering the highest quality, full-service veterinary laboratory diagnostic program. Hemolife specializes in thyroid testing.

Hemopet is a non-profit animal blood bank and greyhound adoption program.



BRINGIN' IT BACK HOME!
NEW SHOW DATE • NEW LOCATION



Come enjoy our beautiful SUMMER weather!

Bulldog Club of Colorado Springs

2019 JUNE SPECIALTY SHOWS 2 BCCS Specialties • 3 All-Breed Shows!

Thu, June 27

BCCS Conformation Judge (AM)

(event #2019285301*)

BCCS Sweepstakes Judge (AM)

(event #2019285301*)

BCCS Conformation Judge (PM)

(event #2019285302*)

*pending AKC approval, limited to 100 per event

Sharon Dykes

Billy Byrd

J. Calvin Dykes

Fri-Sun, June 28-30

Colorado Springs Kennel Club

Fri - Marcie Dobkins

Sat - Alane Gomez

Sun - Lloyd Graser



ENTRIES CLOSE
June 12!

*** NEW LOCATION ***

Norrise Penrose Event Center
1045 Lower Gold Camp Rd
Colorado Springs, CO

BulldogClubofColoradoSprings.org





Helpful Tips for better health ...

Let's talk EARS! Don't forget to include ear cleaning as part of your regular grooming protocols.

Chronic Ear Infections in Canines **Sometimes, old-fashioned care is better than the newest antibiotic.** by CJ Puotinen

Chronic ear infections are the bane of long-eared dogs, swimming dogs, recently vaccinated puppies, old dogs, dogs with an abundance of ear wax, and dogs with allergies, thyroid imbalances, or immune system disorders. In other words, ear infections are among the most common recurring canine problems.

In conventional veterinary medicine, infected ears are often treated with oral antibiotics, topical drugs, or even surgery. The problem is that none of these treatments is a cure. Ear infections come back when the dog eats another "wrong" food, goes for another swim, experiences another buildup of excess wax, or in some other way triggers a recurrence.

Holistic veterinarian Stacey Hershman, of Nyack, New York, took an interest in ear infections when she became a veterinary technician in her teens. "This is a subject that isn't covered much in vet school," she says. "I learned about treating ear infections from the veterinarians I worked with over the years. Because they all had different techniques, I saw dozens of different treatments, and I kept track of what worked and what didn't."



Over the years, Dr. Hershman developed a program for keeping ears healthy and treating any problems that do arise, without the steroids and antibiotics usually dispensed by conventional practitioners. In addition, when she treats a dog with infected ears, she usually gives a homeopathic remedy to stimulate the dog's immune system and help it fight the infection's underlying cause. "Ear infections are a symptom of a larger problem," she says. "You don't want to just treat the ear and ignore the rest of the body. You want to treat the whole patient."

Dr. Hershman believes that many ear infections, especially in puppies, stem from immune system imbalances caused by vaccinosis, a reaction to vaccines. "The ill effects of vaccines," she says, "can cause mucoid discharge in puppies. For example, it's not uncommon for puppies to have a discharge from the eyes or to develop conjunctivitis after a distemper vaccine."

Helpful Tips for better health ...

Once a dog develops an ear infection, conventional treatment can make the problem worse. “Dogs are routinely given cocktail drugs, which are combinations of antibiotics, antifungal drugs, cortisone, or other ingredients,” she explains.

“After a while, you’ll go through 10 tubes, and your dog will develop a resistance. Then you’ll have to go to more powerful drugs to treat the recurring infection. In conventional veterinary medicine, chronic ear infections are considered normal. Dog owners are told they’re a fact of life, they’re never cured, they just keep coming back, and the best you can do is ‘manage’ them. My goal is to cure, not to manage.”

Dr. Hershman’s treatment for infected ears is not a cure by itself, but it’s a remedy that isn’t harmful, and it gives you an important kick-start in treating ears holistically. “That’s the approach that leads to a cure,” she says.

Note: If your dog develops an ear infection for the first time, or if his condition seems especially severe or painful, take him to see your holistic veterinarian, to rule out a tumor, polyp, or something else that requires veterinary attention.

Maintenance cleaning

Dr. Hershman’s healthy ears program starts with maintenance cleaning with ordinary cotton balls and cotton swabs. “This makes a lot of people nervous,” she says, “but the canine ear canal isn’t straight like the canal in our ears. Assuming you’re reasonably gentle, you can’t puncture the ear drum or do any structural damage.”

Moisten the ear with green tea brewed as for drinking and cooled to room temperature, or use an acidic ear cleanser that does not contain alcohol. Dr. Hershman likes green tea for its mildness and its acidifying, anti-bacterial properties, but she also recommends peach-scented DermaPet MalAcetic Otic Ear Cleanser or Halo Natural Herbal Ear Wash (see sidebar).

“Don’t pour the cleanser into the dog’s ear,” she warns, “or it will just wash debris down and sit on the ear drum, irritating it.” Instead, she says, lift the dog’s ear flap while holding a moistened cotton ball between your thumb and index finger. Push the cotton down the opening behind the tragus (the horizontal ridge you see when you lift the ear flap) and scoop upward. Use a few dry cotton balls to clean out normal waxy buildup.

Next, push a Q-tip into the vertical ear canal until it stops, then scoop upward while rubbing it against the walls of the vertical canal. Repeat several times, rubbing on different sides of the vertical canal. Depending on how much debris is present in each ear, you can moisten one or several cotton balls and use two or more Q-tips.

Helpful Tips for better health ...

“You don’t want to push so hard that you cause pain,” she says, “but for maintenance cleaning using gentle pressure, it’s impossible to harm the eardrum. I refer to the external ear canal as an L-shaped tunnel, and I tell owners to think of the vertical canal as a cone of cartilage. People are always amazed at how deep the dog’s ear canal can go. I often have them hold the end of the Q-tip while I demonstrate cleaning so they feel confident about doing it correctly without hurting their dogs.”

If excessive discharge requires the use of five or more Q-tips, or if the discharge is thick, black, or malodorous, Dr. Hershman recommends an ear flush.

Washing out debris

Dr. Hershman realized that when an ear is not inflamed and not painful but full of debris or tarry exudates from a yeast or bacterial infection, flushing the ear makes sense. “If you don’t flush it out but keep applying medication on top of the debris,” she says, “you’re never going to cure the problem. But I also learned that flushing the ear is an art. You can’t simply fill the ear with otic solution and expect it to flow out by itself, taking all the debris with it. Because the dog’s ear canal forms a right angle, you just can’t get the liquid out unless you suction it gently with a bulb syringe or some kind of tube with a syringe attached.”

Flushing the ears, says Dr. Hershman, is one of the most important techniques you can learn for keeping your dog’s ears healthy. “They don’t teach this in veterinary school,” she says. “It’s something people learn by experience.”

When should the ears not be flushed? “If they’re painful, ulcerated, or bleeding,” she says, “or if there’s slimy, slippery pus in the ear or a glutenous, yeasty, golden yellow discharge. In any of these cases, flushing is not recommended. But if the ears are not inflamed and are simply waxy or filled with tarry exudates, flushing works well.”

The procedure begins with a mild, natural, unscented liquid soap from the health food store. Place a few drops of full-strength soap in the ear, then thoroughly massage the base of the ear. The soap is a surfactant, and it breaks up debris that’s stuck to the sides of the ear canal. From a bowl of water that’s slightly warmer than body temperature, fill a rubber bulb syringe or ear syringe, the kind sold in pharmacies for use with children or adults. Place the point of the syringe deep down in the soap-treated ear, then slowly squeeze the syringe so it releases a gentle stream of water.

“By the first or second application,” says Dr. Hershman, “you should see all kinds of debris flowing out. It’s like a waterfall. At the end of each application, hold the syringe in place so it sucks remaining water and debris up out of the ear canal. Then empty the syringe before filling it again.”

For seriously debris-filled ears, Dr. Hershman repeats the procedure three or four times, then she lets the dog shake his head before drying the ear with cotton balls and Q-tips. “I look for blood or debris,” she says, “and I check inside with the otoscope. If there’s still a lot of debris, I put more soap in, do a more vigorous massage, and flush it a few more times.

Helpful Tips for better health ...

“An ear flush can be traumatic if the ear is inflamed,” she warns, “and occasionally there will be an ulcer or sore that you don’t know is there and it will bleed. That’s why you have to be careful about how you do this. You have to be vigorous but not aggressive. You don’t want to make the ear more inflamed, painful, or damaged than it was to begin with.”

After flushing the ear, Dr. Hershman applies calendula gel, a homeopathic remedy. “I put a large dab in each ear and ask the owner to do that once or twice a day for the next three days. The gel is water-soluble and very soothing. Calendula helps relieve itching and it stimulates the growth of new cells, so it speeds tissue repair.”



If the discharge in the dog’s ear is yeasty or obviously infected, Dr. Hershman skips the ear flush, instead using the following treatment.

Treating infections

Careful treatment is required for infected ears and ears that are full of debris that resists even an ear flush. But what approach works best?

When Dr. Hershman began her veterinary practice, she met many dogs who wouldn’t let anyone touch their ears. “I knew that nothing I’d learned in vet school was going to help them,” she says, “so I thought back to all the treatments I’d seen over the years. The one that seemed most effective was a combination of boric acid and a thick, old-fashioned ointment that looks like pink toothpaste. I couldn’t remember its name, but I never forgot how it smelled – really peculiar, like burnt embers.”

The ointment was Pellitol, and as soon as she tracked it down, Dr. Hershman developed her own protocol for using it in combination with boric acid. Through groomers she had learned the importance of ear powders. “Like those powders,” she says, “boric acid dries and acidifies the ear. Yeast and bacteria are opportunistic organisms that die in a dry, acidic environment. They thrive where it’s moist, dark, and alkaline.” Experimenting first with her own dogs and dogs at the animal shelter where she volunteered, she placed two or three pinches of boric acid powder in each infected ear unless it was ulcerated, bleeding, or painful. “Being acidic,” she explains, “boric acid might irritate open wounds. In that case, I would use the Pellitol alone. Otherwise, a pinch or two of boric acid is an effective preliminary treatment.”

Boric acid is toxic; note warnings on the label. It should not be inhaled, swallowed, or placed in the eye. Shielding the face is important and usually requires a helper, someone who can hold the dog’s head steady while protecting the eyes, nose, and mouth.

“I put the boric acid in and use my finger to work it deep into the ear canal,” she says. “If the dog has a very narrow ear canal, I gently work it down with a Q-tip.”

Helpful Tips for better health ...

Next, she attaches the Pellitol applicator to the tube and squeezes the pasty ointment into the ear canal, applying enough pressure as she withdraws the tube to completely fill the canal. “I massage the ear,” she says, “especially around the base, then leave it undisturbed for an entire week. I learned this by trial and error. The Pellitol dries up within a day or two, but if you leave it undisturbed for an entire week, it removes whatever exudates are in the ear, whether they’re sticky, tarry, yeasty, or slimy pus. It just attaches to whatever’s there, dries it up, and everything falls out together.”

Pellitol ointment contains zinc oxide, calamine, bismuth subgalante, bismuth subnitrate, resorcinol, echinacea fluid extract, and juniper tar. “Zinc oxide,” says Dr. Hershman, “is a drying agent; calamine helps with itching and inflammation; bismuth is soothing and has antibacterial properties; resorcinol is used to treat dermatitis and other skin conditions; echinacea is antiviral and antibacterial; and juniper tar, like all tree resins, fights infection and makes the ointment very sticky. Once applied, it stays in place until it dries and flakes off, taking the ear’s debris with it.”

After a week, the ear should be much improved. “That’s when I use cotton balls or Q-tips to remove whatever’s left,” says Dr. Hershman. “I love this treatment because it works well, it doesn’t traumatize the ear, and it doesn’t antidote homeopathy.”

If Pellitol has an adverse side effect, it’s the product’s stickiness. “I tell people to protect their furniture for a day or two,” says Hershman. “The ointment will stick to anything it touches, and when you fill the ear, it can stick to the outside of the ear or the dog’s face. That excess will dry and fall off. You can remove it with vegetable oil, but leave the inside of the ear flap alone.”

Sometimes a second treatment is needed, and sometimes Dr. Hershman flushes the ear to complete the therapy.

While dog owners can successfully treat many ear problems with the foregoing program by themselves, don’t hesitate to bring your dog to your holistic veterinarian if he exhibits severe pain or discomfort, or if the ear problems recur. There may be an underlying issue that your holistic veterinarian can identify and treat.

Also, there have been cases in which the alternatives described here don’t work. If this happens, conventional treatment might be needed to defeat the bacteria infecting the dog’s ear. Dr. Hershman’s cleaning and flushing program can be used afterward for preventive maintenance.

Ear mites

Not every ear infection is an infection; sometimes it’s an infestation. Ear mites are tiny parasites that suck blood and fill the ear with waste matter that looks like black coffee grounds. The problem is most common in dogs from pet shops, puppy mills, shelters, or breeders with unclean environments.

Helpful Tips for better health ...

How can you tell if your dog has ear mites? The definitive test is by microscopic examination, but Dr. Hershman describes two simple home tests. “Smear some ear debris on a white paper towel and wet it with hydrogen peroxide,” she says. “If it creates a brownish red stain when you smear it, you’re looking at digested blood from mites. In addition, most animals with ear mites have a positive ‘thump test.’ They vigorously thump a hind leg when you clean their ears because of intense itching.”

Ear mites are usually treated with pesticides, but there’s a safer, easier way. Simply put a few drops of mineral oil in each ear once or twice a week for a month.

Mineral oil has a terrible reputation in holistic health circles because it’s a petrochemical that blocks pores and interferes with the skin’s ability to breathe. But when it comes to fighting ear mites, these characteristics are a virtue. Mineral oil smothers and starves ear mites. Reapplying the oil twice per week prevents the growth of new generations.

Herbal ear oils containing olive oil or other vegetable oils can be less effective in the treatment of ear mites, either because they contain nutrients that feed the tiny parasites or because they are not heavy enough to smother them.

For best results, use an eyedropper to apply mineral oil to the inside of the ear. Then use a cotton ball saturated with mineral oil to wipe inside the ear flap. Massage the entire ear to be sure the mineral oil is well distributed. Before each subsequent application, remove debris from the ear with cotton balls and Q-tips. If mites have caused a secondary infection, follow the mineral oil treatment with Pellitol ointment and leave it undisturbed for several days.

Veterinary help

If you are unsure of your ability to clean or treat your dog’s ears, you can ask your holistic veterinarian to help you; with a little practice, you should be able to prevent ear problems and help your dog maintain a clean, dry, healthy ear on your own.

“These are simple, old-fashioned remedies,” says Dr. Hershman. “There is nothing high-tech about them. But after 30 years of treating ear infections, I’m convinced more than ever that they are the best way to treat canine ear infections.”

BCACF ENCOURAGES YOUR PARTICIPATION!
(BULLDOG CLUB OF AMERICA CHARITABLE FUND)

ANASARCA STUDY (WATER PUPPY)

THE B.C.A. IS ASKING FOR TISSUE SAMPLES
FOR A PRELIMINARY RESEARCH PROJECT
ON BULLDOG ANASARCA.

*THE B.C.A.C.F. ANASARCA STUDY WILL
REIMBURSE ALL SHIPPING COSTS.*



PLEASE DIRECT ANY INQUIRIES,
OR EMAIL ANY STUDY INFORMATION
MICHAEL W. HUGHES, PH. D.
MWHUGHES@USC.EDU

CLEFT PALATE STUDY

THE BANNASCH LABORATORY IN THE SCHOOL
OF VETERINARY MEDICINE AT UC DAVIS IS
CONDUCTING A STUDY TO IDENTIFY THE
GENES RESPONSIBLE FOR CLEFT LIP AND/OR
CLEFT PALATE IN DOGS.

FOR MORE INFORMATION CONTACT:

ZENA WOLF
ZTWOLF@UCDAVIS.EDU

**BCACF IS OFFERING REIMBURSEMENT IN FULL FOR
THE ANASARCA STUDY AND UP TO \$50.00 FOR
THE CLEFT PALATE STUDY.**

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BULLDOG CLUB OF DENVER
ROCK-A-BULLY SPRING CLASSIC

 **April 26, 2019 - Judge:**
 Mr Ward McAfee

 **April 26, 2019 - Judge:**
 Mrs Linda Fiordiliso

 **April 27, 2019 - Judges:**
 Mrs Beth Stephenson (Sweepstakes)
 Mr Shawn Ashbaugh (Regular)

 **April 27, 2019 - Judge:**
 Judge Mr João Ricardo Fernandes

 **April 28, 2019 - Judge:**
 Mr Richard Truong

Great fun, great hospitality, raffles

Enter and help support our sister club in Denver!

2019 BULLDOG CLUB OF DENVER SPRING CLASSIC SPECIALTY SHOW
 (5 shows in 3 days)

Premium List and Online Entry available at www.bcod.org

**2019 COMBINED PREMIUM LIST
 FIVE SPECIALTY SHOWS
 BULLDOG CLUB OF DENVER
 & BCA DIV. IV**

Licensed by the American Kennel Club, Inc.
 Event # 2019181301, 2019181802, 2019181303, 2019181304 & 2019066117
 ALL SHOWS HELD INDOORS - UNBENCHED

Rock-a-Bully
 BULLDOG CLUB OF DENVER
 FRIDAY, SATURDAY, APRIL 26, 27, 2019
 Sweepstakes
 Entry limit 100 per show
 BCA DIVISION IV
 SUNDAY, APRIL 28
 5 MAJOR SHOWS IN 3 DAYS

THESE SHOWS ARE SPONSORED BY ROYAL CANIN

RAMADA INN & SUITES
 7770 S. Peoria St.
 Englewood, CO 80112
 (303) 790-7770

ON LINE ENTRY AVAILABLE AT WWW.BCOD.ORG/ENTRY

Entries close Wednesday, April 10, 2019 6 PM MST
 Entries must be received at the show secretary's office, and cannot be accepted, canceled, altered or substituted after this time and are subject to Chapter 11 Section 6 of the AKC Rules Applying To Dog Shows.

Marzetta Peterson, Show Secretary
 15860 Greatrock Road
 Brighton, CO 80603
 (303) 659-9434
bulldogclubofdenver@gmail.com

BCCS General Meeting

January 28, 2019

Meeting called to order @ 6:20pm

President's report

King Sooper's update- received a check for \$303.50 in Dec. We are currently \$1305 toward our next \$5000 threshold

Treasurer's Report

6mo CD auto renewed 1/23/19, will renew again in July, current posted APR on website is 2.0%

Unsure when 15mo CD renews

DeeAnn will bring information about CD's from ENT to next board meeting. Board to review and discuss options

Secretary's Report

Minutes from Nov and Dec meeting were approved at Jan board meeting

Social Secretary

Jan Bday LeeAnn Tate- HAPPY BIRTHDAY!

Laura to bring roster to Feb meeting for members to review for accuracy and updates

New Business

Colorado Springs St. Patrick's Day Parade

scheduled for 3/16/19 @12noon

the cost is \$125

deadline to enter 2/20/19

motion made and passed to participate in the parade

Laura will register club for participation. DeeAnne to send Laura check for registration

2019 Specialty Show

Date of specialty changed to 6/27/19

Anyone interested in participating in a committee, please reach out to Susan Rohringer

Susan to share committee lists at next general meeting

Non-show activities for 2019

Canine CPR- Carrie to connect with Lou Novasak for presentations. Possible date is 8/25/19 (same date as BMatch)

July 4th picnic- Sid and Elaine have graciously offered to host the club again. Festivities to start about 12noon

BMatch

Tentative date 8/25/19

Please bring judge recommendations to next meeting

BCCS General Meeting (con'td)

January 28, 2019

Old Business

Club trailer still being stored in Pueblo. Carrie's parents offered to store at their house. Arrangements will need to be made to get the trailer to their home

Newsletter notes- we need volunteers to bring refreshments to our meetings, please let Carrie know if you can assist

Brags

"Bull" and Lavon Thomas earned their good citizenship awards

"BJ" and Mark Thompson had a great show weekend in Michigan (check out pictures on FB!)

Wed- Reserve bitch

Thurs and Fri won their class

Sat Reserve bitch

Sun Winner's bitch (major!)

Meeting adjourned 6:54pm

Respectfully submitted,

Laura Anninos

BCCS Secretary