DOT to DOT

THE OFFICIAL NEWSLETTER OF THE DALMATIAN CLUB OF SAN DIEGO COUNTY

VOLUME IV NUMBER 1 FEBRUARY 1994

FEBRUARY MEETING NOTICE

Our General meeting will be held following the Dal judging at the Silver Bay KC show this Saturday. Judging starts at 9:50a.m. in ring 11 in the Pat O'Brien Pavilion. Fifty-four Dals are entered so the meeting will start in the 12:15-12:30 range. As rain is predicted, our plans have changed somewhat. Parking (NOTE: there's a $3. parking charge this year) is expected to be very tight so we are not able to set up as planned. We will be meeting either in the Pavilion or at the Harris' motor home depending on the weather. Check at ringside. As far as the food is concerned: coffee & dessert will be provided.

MARCH MEETING

Our March meeting will be held at the Goddard's home on Tuesday, March 22nd. There will be at pot luck at 7p.m. and the meeting will start promptly at 7:30p.m. We will have a tape on The Color In The Dalmatian and the Dog Daze tape. More information will be in the March DOT to DOT.

THE DALMATIAN CLUB OF SAN DIEGO COUNTY

PRESIDENT	DEBBIE GODDARD
VICE PRESIDENT	JAN HILL
SECRETARY	CINDY LYFORD
TREASURER	SHARON THOMSEN
BOARD MEMBERS	LISA MEANS
	ANNELLE WILTERDING

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(619) 561-7362

A P R I L M A T C H S H O W

WE WILL BE HOLDING A MATCH SHOW ON APRIL 17, 1994 AT MCGEE PARK IN CARLSBAD. DEBBIE GODDARD & LISA MEANS ARE CO-CHAIRING THIS EVENT. MORE INFORMATION WILL BE GIVEN AT THE MEETING ON SATURDAY.

PLEASE BE READY TO VOLUNTEER YOUR SERVICES!!

****

R E M I N D E R

IF YOU WOULD LIKE YOUR BUSINESS CARD IN DOT to DOT, PLEASE GIVE ME YOUR CARD AND A CHECK MADE OUT TO DCSDC. IT'S $10. FOR THE YEAR. I MUST HAVE YOUR CHECK AND CARD PRIOR TO MARCH 10th!

****

ON A SAD NOTE

Most of you know by now that Michele Smith was in a very serious car accident on her return home from the Palm Springs KC show. She was run off the road and plunged down an embankment.Luckily, Michele ended up with only bruises, but Samantha died. Samantha, Hill-N-Dals Noel Brock Creek, had just gone WB at Palm Springs.

Debbie Goddard recently lost Dollar, Rchodalmar Million Dollar Man. He was hit by a truck as he was chasing a coyote.

Our heartfelt sympathies go out to both families.

****

IF YOU HAVE NOT PAID YOUR DUES, YOU ARE LATE!! PLEASE BRING A CHECK FOR $15. MADE OUT TO DCSDC TO THE MEETING THIS SATURDAY. IF YOU WILL NOT BE AT THE MEETING, PLEASE SEND YOUR CHECK TO:

SHARON THOMSEN, 7019 MT. VERNON ST., LEMON GROVE, CA. 92045

****

NEW ADDITIONS

ECHO N SHANDRYDAN'S DAMN YANKEE "YANKEE"
Ch. Snowcap's Spike Jones of Annle
x
Hilltop's Sasha Smiles

owners: Cindy Lyford & Ellen Collins

HILL-N-DALS STEEL MAGNOLIA "SHELBY"
Ch. Briarfield Rolls Royce
x
Hill-N-Dals Kelly Girl

owners: Tom & Michele Smith

****

BRAGS

It was a "DALMATIAN SENSATION" weekend at the match shows this weekend!

DEL SUR KC

BEST JR. PUPPY IN MATCH — ECHO N SHANDRYDAN'S DAMN YANKEE
owners: Cindy Lyford & Ellen Collir

SOUTHWESTERN ROTTI BOOSTERS

BEST IN MATCH — RaShar's ROUSTABOUT
owners: Randy & Sharon Thomsen

****

DCSDC had two representatives at Westminster this year. Tom & Michele Smith's dog, Lieutenant Snowy Brock Creek, was handled by Jr. Handler, Audra Jo Lamskie and Jan Hill was handling Ch. Hill-N-Dals M'Lady Mercedes.

****

GOOD LUCK TO ALL DCSDC MEMBERS TRAVELING TO ARIZONIA NEXT WEEKEND FOR THE PHOENIX SPECIALTY.



THE THYROID GLAND

The thyroid gland is a small gland located under the skin at the center of the neck. It is regulated by a smaller gland at the base of the brain, called the pituitary gland. This gland signals the thyroid to produce thyroid hormone and regulates its blood concentration. The thyroid gland is an intricate part of your dog's endocrine system. It can have an affect on many different phases of your dog's health, from your dog's hair coat all the way to the cell function.

Hypothyroidism

Hypothyroidism ("hypo" meaning less than normal) is the result of too little circulating thyroid hormone. This is normally caused by the thyroid gland ceasing to function properly. The most common cause of hypothyroidism is "Idiopathic Hypothyroidism" which means there is no biological reason why the thyroid gland is not working properly. Another cause of hypothyroidism is thyroid inflammation (thyroiditis) which can be familial (runs in related dogs). Hypothyroidism can be a debilitating disease if not treated. However, with proper treatment your dog can live a long and healthy life.

Symptoms

The clinical signs of hypothyroidism can be a loss of hair often on the tail, hind quarters or flank that is not a result of scratching. Other indications include dry scaly skin, dull brittle hair, bleaching of the hair coat and possibly the development of oily skin. Advanced cases of hypothyroidism may cause your dog to become lethargic and overweight even on a limited diet. The animal may not want to exercise, may seek out warm places and may have cold clammy skin. Breeding dogs may have a lack of libido, prolonged anestrus or shortened estrus.

Diagnosis

A blood test will be done to help confirm the diagnosis of hypothyroidism. When the blood test results are returned and the diagnosis of hypothyroidism is confirmed, your veterinarian will prescribe medication. The product of choice is Soloxine (Levothyroxine Sodium Tablets, USP). This medication must be administered once or twice a day, according to your veterinarian's instructions.

You should see an improvement in your dog's overall health in approximately two to four weeks. Changes in your dog's coat will take anywhere from one to six months, depending on the rate of new hair growth for your dog.

Follow-Up

In approximately four to six weeks, your veterinarian will require another blood sample. If the results warrant a change, the dosage may be adjusted to maintain proper thyroid blood levels. When the adjustment is made, you will need to refill the prescription and administer the medication to your dog according to your veterinarian's instructions. The thyroid medication and routine check-ups will be necessary to maintain a healthy and happy dog.

(This pamphlet has been prepared by Daniels Pharmaceuticals, Inc. to enable you to better understand your dog's hypothyroid condition and the medication prescribed. Reprinted from Spotted Dick's Almanac, a publication of the Puget Sound Dalmatian Club, January, 1993.)

When Good Dogs Meet

What happens when good dogs get together? They behave like subordinate wild canids say Dr. John W. S. Bradshaw and Dr. Amanda M. Lea of the University of Southampton, UK. These behaviorists spent hours studying dogs allowed by their walkers to gambol off lead. The resulting data gave a careful scenario of dog-to-dog contact that is remarkably unlike the interactions that follow a meeting of wolves from different packs. Wolves display a great deal of aggression to unfamiliar wolves; in this study dogs were invariably friendly to one another at first encounter (the authors note that aggressive dogs were not likely to be let off the leash by their owners to run free).

Regardless of size or breed, all the dogs studied behaved in more or less the same manner. In most encounters, one of the dogs was the initiator of interaction, and the initiator was also most likely to end the encounter by walking off. Size did not matter at all; little dogs were as likely to initiate a meeting as bigger dogs. The sequence of events (orientation, approach, head to tail and head to head inspection, chase, walking around, barking, retreating, ignoring) in many cases was extremely regular, leading these experts to conclude that in spite of more than 10,000 years of domestication, dogs react to other dogs on the basis of inherited patterns derived from their canid ancestors.

As everyone knows, dogs sniff tails and heads, but sniffing is more complex than it appears. To begin with, according to this study, the females concentrated on sniffing the head region, whereas the males concentrated on the anal region regardless of the sex of the other dog. Did the females know the anal region contains the anal sacs, those repositories of pheromones (chemical substances) that constitute what could be called the individual dog's calling card? No doubt they did know, but the secretions of the ears may also carry individual identification codes, which is why poking a nose into an ear is a common canine greeting.

What about the dog being investigated? From the observations gathered in this study, most dogs play their cards pretty close to the chest. Drs. Bradshaw and Lea observed that the dog being inspected was more likely to move away before the inspection could be completed. In other words, dogs prefer not to give away any more information about themselves than they have to. If inspecting the anal sacs of another dog is a form of dominance, dogs will try to escape this dominance if they can.

The benign relationships established among the dogs in the study indicate that most of the dogs related to each other as subordinates. This is in contrast to wolf behavior, in which high-ranking or dominant members are almost invariably aggressive toward other packs. As these researchers conclude, domesticity has enhanced the tendency for subordinate behavior patterns, which in everyday life translates into more peaceful dog walking.

(Reprinted from Cornell University Animal Health Newsletter, September, 1993, via The Spotlight, a publication of the Dalmatian Organization of Houston.)

THE PROS AND CONS OF EARLY SPAYING-OR NEUTERING

Reprinted from Breeder Forum, Vol. 2, No. 1, 1993 with permission of Kal Kan Foods, Vernon CA 90058

By Giselle Hosgood BVSc, MS, FACVSc, Diplomate ACVS

Assistant Professor, Surgery Department of Veterinary Clinical Sciences School of Veterinary Clinical Sciences School of Veterinary Medicine Louisiana State University Baton Rouge, Louisiana.

*References have been omitted but are available from the Editor upon request.

DEFINITIONS

neoplasia-the formation of tumors

pyometra-accumulation of pus within the uterus

hypertrophy-the excessive development of an organ

prostatitis-inflammation of the prostate

brucellosis-a generalized infection caused by Brucella species

vaginitis-inflammation of the vagina

incontinence-the inability to control excretory functions

atrophy-a wasting away of a body part or tissue

There is considerable controversy over the indications for and consequences of spaying or neutering very young, prepubescent puppies and kittens. Early spaying or neutering typically refers to performing ovariohysterectomy or castration in puppies and kittens younger than 4 months of age (generally from 6 to 12 weeks of age). Traditionally, it had been recommended that spaying or neutering be performed between five to seven months of age. The need to control the pet population has resulted in investigations concerning early spaying or neutering. Only 40% to 60% of owners who adopt very young animals from shelters have these pets spayed or neutered (Table 1). From the breeders perspective, early spaying or neutering may be beneficial in controlling the indiscriminate breeding of animals. Purchasing young animals that have been spayed or neutered may be especially attractive to the general public.

BENEFITS OF SPAYING/NEUTERING

In addition to sterilization, spaying or neutering at five to seven months of age has several medical benefits. Mammary neoplasia is the most common tumor seen in intact female dogs (approximately 50% of these tumors are malignant). The risk of mammary neoplasia in dogs ovariohysterectomized before their first heat is very low. This protective benefit is, however, considerably reduced when ovariohysterectomy is delayed. Dogs ovariohysterectomized before their first heat have a 0.5% risk for developing mammary cancer, an 8% risk after their first heat, a 26% risk after two to three heats, and the same risk as intact dogs if they are ovariohysterectomized after four or more heats or after 2.5 years of age. Overall, an intact female dog has three to seven times the risk of developing mammary cancer than an ovariohysterectomized dog. Ovariohysterectomized females also have no risk of developing ovarian or uterine disease, such as neoplasia or pyometra.

Mammary tumors are the third most common tumor seen in female cats (nearly 90% of these tumors are malignant). At the time of presentation, many of these tumors have spread to other body organs. Although the benefits of ovariohysterectomy against mammary neoplasia are not as clearly defined in cats as they are in dogs, the risk of developing mammary cancer in intact female cats is seven times higher than that of ovariohysterectomized cats.

In male dogs, the risk of developing prostatic disease-such as benign hypertrophy, prostatitis, and cystic disease-is reduced if castration is performed early in the animal's life. Treatment of prostatic disease is difficult and often associated with complications. Testicular tumors are the second most common tumor in male dogs. After castration, male dogs will not develop testicular disease, such as inflammation and neoplasia. In dogs that have been spayed or neutered, the risk of transmitted venereal diseases, such as transmissible venereal tumor and brucellosis (which affects other body systems besides the reproductive system), is reduced because sexual behavior is diminished.

AT WHAT AGE SHOULD A DOG OR CAT BE SPAYED/NEUTERED?

The current recommendation for spaying or neutering dogs younger than four months of age are largely unfounded. Early spaying or neutering has been purported to cause stunted growth, obesity, perivulval dermatitis, vaginitis, and behavioral changes.

Considerations

The age at which to spay or neuter an animal requires several considerations. The pediatric animal is physiologically immature and will tolerate and respond to anesthesia and surgery differently than an adult animal. These factors must be taken into account before the anesthetic is selected. The animal's physiologic state must be closely watched during and after the surgery so that hypothermia, hypoglycemia, or other life-threatening conditions do not develop. With these precautions, the surgery can be performed with relatively little risk.

The impact of early spaying or neutering on skeletal growth has been investigated. Testosterone and estrogen, although not required, influence growth, maintenance, and aging of the skeleton. In one study, spaying/neutering at seven weeks or seven months

Table 1

Facts Concerning the Dog and Cat Population

- Approximately 20 to 30 million dogs and cats are handled by animal control centers each year
- Ten percent of these animals are placed in homes; 90% are euthanized
- Animal control costs exceed $500 million annually
- For every $1.00 invested in sterilization programs, $6.50 to $9.79 is saved in future animal control costs
- Veterinarians have relied on surgical sterilization to control the dog and cat population

of age did not affect the rate of bone growth in male or female dogs when compared with intact dogs. Nonetheless, early spaying or neutering in dogs will result in a delay in the closure of the growth plate by an average of nine weeks. This delay will cause increased bone length in both male and female dogs, however. If the operation is done at seven months of age, the delay will be seen in male dogs only. Therefore, the belief that prepubertal spaying or neutering stunts growth is not true.

A predisposition to obesity is often associated with early spaying or neutering. Many factors, however, influence obesity, including how the owner feeds the animal, breed, age, diet, amount of activity, and, possibly, sexual status. In a study of 8,268 dogs, 24.3% of these animals were overweight. In this study, obesity was noted in twice as many ovariohysterectomized females than in sexually intact females and castrated males tended to be more overweight than intact males. Experimental studies have failed to confirm this predisposition, however. One study reported that weight gain and daily food consumption were not different between dogs spayed or neutered early, dogs spayed or neutered at seven months of age, and intact dogs.

In a study of female dogs fed free-choice, ovariohysterectomized dogs ate and weighed significantly more than intact dogs. When ovariohysterectomized and intact female dogs were fed a set amount of the same diet, however, no difference in food consumption or weight gain was noted between the two groups. Another study also has noted a significant incidence of indiscriminate appetite in ovariohysterectomized dogs. Thus, if diet is controlled, weight gain should not be a problem in ovariohysterectomized dogs.

Ovariectomy in sexually immature rats has been shown to affect body composition differently than in sexually mature rats. Whereas rats that are ovariohysterectomized as adults show some weight gain for a short period following surgery, rats that are ovariohysterectomized when very young show no change in total body fat. Therefore, the timing of spaying or neutering will affect obesity, and animals that are sexual maturity are more likely to gain weight. Castration of male cats has not been associated with weight gain.

A decrease in activity, which leads to obesity, has also been purported to be associated with spaying or neutering. Contrary to popular belief, dogs spayed or neutered at seven weeks or seven months of age are as active or more active than intact dogs. Some investigators have commented that spayed or neutered animals retain immature puppy-or-kitten-like behavior.

In one study, the effects of spaying on police dogs were noted. Compared with intact female dogs, ovariohysterectomized dogs had a decrease in aggressiveness and boldness. Nonetheless, the obedience and learning skills seen in both groups were similar. Other studies have noted an increase in aggressive behavior in ovariohysterectomized dogs. Thus, the effect of spaying or neutering on behavior is not clear and may be influenced by a multitude of factors, especially environmental factors.

In animals that have undergone prepubertal spaying/neutering, changes in secondary sex characteristics of the vulva, prepuce, and penis have been noted. In one study, female dogs that were neutered at seven weeks or seven months of age had a small, infantile vulva compared with that of intact female dogs. A reduction in mammary gland development also was noted in the dogs that were ovariohysterectomized before puberty, which caused an infantile appearance of the mammary glands and nipples. Ovariohysterectomy in cats causes similar changes but no clinical consequence has been associated with an infantile vulva or mammary glands.

In male dogs, the effect of early castration on the development of the prepuce, penis, and os penis is more striking. In one study, the prepuce, penis, and os penis of dogs neutered at seven weeks of age were much smaller than those of intact males of similar age. The prepuce, penis, and os penis of male dogs castrated at seven months of age were not as small as those castrated at seven weeks of age but smaller than those of the intact males. In all of the neutered dogs, no clinical consequences were apparent. The penis could be easily extruded in all of these dogs.

A similar infantile appearance of the prepuce and penis has been noted in male cats castrated before five months of age. In these cats, however complete extrusion of the penis may not be possible because of incomplete separation of the prepucial lining and the penis. It has been suggested that irritation and collection of tissue debris in the prepuce possibly predisposes castrated male cats to urinary tract infections. Castration has not been shown, however, to increase the risk of urinary tract infection in castrated male cats. One study noted that the size of the penile urethra in prepubescent male cats that had been castrated was not different from that of intact male cats. Based on this information, the study concluded that castrated male cats are not predisposed to urethral obstruction. In another study, castrated and intact male cats fed a calculi-inducing diet showed no difference in the development or severity of urethral obstruction.

Urinary incontinence is another purported consequence of early spaying or neutering. Hormone-responsive or stress-induced urinary incontinence has been seen in dogs weeks to years after spaying or neutering. These animals are usually healthy but will leak urine when asleep. Although these dogs may respond to supplementation with estrogen or testosterone, it has not been proven that a lack of estrogen or testosterone is the cause of the problem. Other factors, such as the length of the urethra, position of the urinary bladder, the breed (e.g., Doberman pinchers), and age-associated muscular atrophy may cause urinary incontinence. If spaying or neutering is associated with a development of hormone-responsive incontinence, there is no evidence that prepubertal spaying or neutering potentiates the problem.

In male dogs, prepubertal castration usually eliminates mounting and copulatory behavior. If castration is performed after puberty, sexual behavior will be reduced but mounting and urine marking may still occur.

Prepubertal castration of male cats reduces spraying behavior. Nonetheless, approximately 10% of these cats may still spray, especially if housed with female cats. Castration of adult cats has resulted in similar behavior. Approximately 5% of ovariohysterectomized cats will spray, especially if housed with other cats. The age of the cat at ovariohysterectomy does not appear to be a factor.

The stress associated with the surgery for early spaying or neutering has been suggested to affect an animal's immunologic response to disease. Although there is no prospective study on this aspect, the anesthesia and surgery required for spaying or neutering will not affect an animal's ability to mount a good response to vaccination. Spaying or neutering is an elective procedure and can be delayed if the animal may have been exposed to an infectious agent.

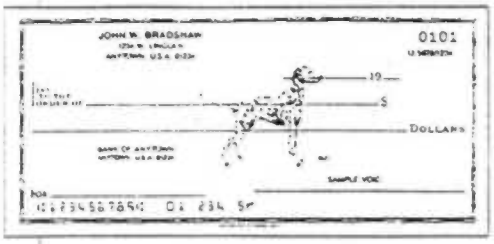
SUMMARY

The effects of early spaying or neutering continue to be studied. New information suggests that the consequences associated with early spaying or neutering are not nearly as detrimental as previously thought and that many reasons against early spaying or neutering are not based on sound scientific information. Changes in secondary sex characteristics appear to be the most profound side effects of early spaying or neutering. Recent studies suggest that early spaying or neutering has very little impact on an animal's health. Currently, it appears that early spaying or neutering has significant merit in preventing disease of the reproductive organs and in controlling the pet population.

"Check" Out These Dalmatians

You write all of those checks for doggie items such as food, show fees and veterinary bills. Why not try a check that lets you show off your Dal?

Kansas Bank Note Company offers a check with a Dalmatian design. The checks come in your choice of denim, parchment, or white backgrounds, and cost $11.50 per box of 200 or $15.50 for 200 duplicate-style carbon checks. You can also create custom checks with a photo or drawing of you Dal. For the custom checks, there is a one-time artwork charge of $25 in addition to the cost of the checks.



Dal check from Kansas Bank Note Company

For more information, contact Kansas Bank Note Company at P.O. Box 360, Fredonia, KS 66736, or call (316) 378-3026.

The Check Gallery Inc. also offers a check design with a Dalmatian on it in its "Family Friends" series. This series features four designs: a Dalmatian and cat, a Cocker Spaniel and cat, two Persian cats, and two Lhasa Apsos. For the initial order, 200 checks cost $4.95 and $5.95 for 150 carbonless duplicate checks.

For more information, contact The Check Gallery at P.O. Box 17400, Baltimore, MD 21203-7400, or call (800) 354-3540.

Newsletter on Road Trials Offered

Peggy Ann Strupp of Soda Springs, ID, is publishing *Road Trial Ramblings*, a newsletter of the purpose of sharing ideas, experiences and support between Dalmatian road trial enthusiasts.

It is published quarterly and costs $8 per year for a subscription. Send your check, name and address to Peggy Ann at 1224 Creek Road, Soda Springs, ID 83276, or call (208) 547-3077 for more information.

Peggy Ann won the 25-mile trial at the 1993 Dalmatian Club of America national specialty in Lexington, KY, and put an RDX on her dog, Ch. Harmony of Cheshire T. Redrock CD, RDX. She also won the 12.5-mile trial and put a RD on her female, Bellringer's Redrock Puccini RD.

Hold the Onions

Onions are toxic to all dogs. While this fact has been known for over 50 years, onion ingestion is still all too common. Whether raw, cooked or dried, a substance found in all onions causes oxidation of the canine red blood cell (RBC). Oxidation results in Heinz body formation, a defect which triggers the removal of abnormal red blood cells from the bloodstream. How many cells are destroyed generally depends on the amount of onion that has been ingested. Some dogs, however, can suffer severe reactions after eating only small portions.

Many of you are thinking, "I feed my dog onions all the time, and he's never had a problem." That is, you've never seen the problem. Undoubtedly, most cases of onion-induced oxidation go entirely unnoticed. But, had you looked carefully at the blood 1 day later, you could have seen defective RBCs. By day 5, you would have noticed fewer RBCs than normal. And, if enough onion was ingested, you may have noticed signs of anemia, including decreased activity, pale mucous membranes and an increased respiratory rate.

If your dog eats table scraps, hold the onions!

— From the *American Journal of Veterinary Research*, Vol. 53, No. 1, January 1992. Via the Dalmatian Club of British Columbia.

MANY THANKS TO CHUCK & ELAINE DAVIS FOR HOSTING OUR CHRISTMAS PARTY. A GREAT TIME WAS HAD BY ALL!

thanks,thanks,thanks,thanks,thanks,thanks,

SUBSCRIPTION INFORMATION

DOT to DOT is mailed free to members and other Dalmatian club editors. We will send a complimentary copy to those interested in the breed or in DCSDC. Ads appearing in DOT to DOT are not necessarily endorsed by the editors or DCSDC.

RATES

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Half page	$6.00/per ad
Business cards (members)	$10.00/per year
Business cards (non-members)	$3.00/per issue
Classified	$1.00/per line

DALMATIAN CLUB SAN DIEGO COUNTY

DOT to DOT
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SAN DIEGO CA 24 FEB 199

Splash into an Ocean of Fun! Collect Stamps! 29 I pledge allegiance...

Chuck + Elaine Davis
2106 Eleanda Rd.
Vista, CA 92084

FIRST CLASS

DOT to DOT

THE OFFICIAL NEWSLETTER OF THE DALMATIAN CLUB OF SAN DIEGO COUNTY

VOLUME IV NUMBER 2 MARCH 1994

MARCH MEETING NOTICE

PLEASE NOTE: Our March meeting will be held on Tuesday, March 22nd at 7p.m.

Debbie & Boyd Goddard will be hosting. Directions to the Goddard's inside.

7p.m. - 7:30p.m.	*Pot Luck--please bring a dish to share*
7:30p.m. - 8p.m.	*general meeting*
8p.m.	*program -- two tapes* *"The Color of the Dalmatian" & Dog Daze 1993*

Please be prompt so we can keep things on schedule and be able to leave no later than 9p.m. Having a meeting during the week is new for us. Let us know your thoughts on week night meetings.

Also, please RSVP to Debbie (756-3836) at least one day prior to the meeting.

* *

NOTE: The deadline for the April newsletter is March 25th!

THE DALMATIAN CLUB OF SAN DIEGO COUNTY

PRESIDENT	DEBBIE GODDARD	DOT to DOT EDITORS CINDY LYFORD 9687 PETITE LANE LAKESIDE, CA. 92040 (619) 390-2770
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BOARD MEMBERS	LISA MEANS	
	ANNELLE WILTERDING	

GENERAL MEETING--FEBRUARY 26, 1994

The General meeting of DCSDC was held on February 26, 1994 following the Dal judging at the Silver Bay KC show. President Debbie Goddard opened the meeting at 12:30p.m.

SECRETARY'S REPORT--CINDY LYFORD
A letter was received from DCNC thanking us for participating in the DCA lotto. We will be receiving raffle tickets sometime in March. We also received a thank you note from DCSC for our trophy donation. DCNC also sent extra DCA information booklets.

TREASURER'S REPORT--SHARON THOMSEN
Sharon reported that we received our exemption status. She also reminded members that dues are past due!

MATCH SHOW--DEBBIE GODDARD & LISA MEANS
Our match show will be held on Sunday, April 17th at McGee Park in Carlsbad. Debbie is working on getting a conformation judge. Lisa will be judging obedience. Volunteers are needed for set up and ring stewards. Please contact either Debbbie or Lisa. Further information at our March meeting.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS
Chuck has sent off the information to AKC regarding our "B" sanctioning.

NEW BUSINESS
Debbie stated that all our 1993 goals were reached. The goals set by the Board for 1994: 1. get our "B" sanctioning 2. hold two quality matches 3. Dal info booth 4. budget for ads 5. get club shirts.

We do have a Dal info booth this weekend at Silver Bay.
Jan Hill showed us an ad for club watches.
Our next meeting will be at Debbie"s on Tuesday, March 22nd. Program: 2 tapes--The Color on the Dalmatian & Dog Daze.
Following introduction of guests & brags, the meeting was adjourned.

Respectfully submitted,
Cindy Lyford Secretary

EDITOR'S NOTES

The DCSDC membership list will be included in the April newsletter. If there are any changes in your address, phone number, etc., please get these changes to me by our next general meeting.

If you want your business card included in the newsletter, send me your card and a check for $10. made out to DCSDC.

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ON A SAD NOTE

Annelle Wilterding's dad passed away a couple of weeks ago following a long illness. Our sympathies go out to the Wilterding family.

****

DCSDC MATCH SHOW

Our Match show will be held on Sunday, March 17th at McGee Park in Carlsbad.

CONFORMATION JUDGE----MR. RON McCLARY
OBEDIENCE JUDGE----MRS. LISA MEANS

OBEDIENCE: entries will be taken from 9a.m. - 9:30a.m.
judging will start at 9:30a.m. all classes offered

CONFORMATION; entries will be taken from 9a.m. - 9:45a.m.
judging immediately following obedience
classes offered: 2-4mo. 4-6mo. 6-9mo. 9-12mo. & open

Debbie & Lisa will be asking for volunteers at our March meeting to help with set up, entries, stewarding and food. Please be prepared to offer to help out. Don't worry if you've never done one of these jobs before...*NOW IS A GOOD TIME TO LEARN!*

Directions to McGee Park will appear in the April newsletter.

****

AKC UPDATE

Chuck received a letter from AKC stating that they received our request for "B" sanctioning. They said we will hear from them in 4-6 weeks.



CH. HILL-N-DAL'S M'LADY MERCEDES
owners: Jan Hill & Debbi Jones

Beverly Hills KC BOB
Phoenix Specialty BOS
Superstition KC BOB GR. 4

BRIARFIELD N HILL-N-DAL CHARISMA
owners: Jan Hill & Evelyn Cabral

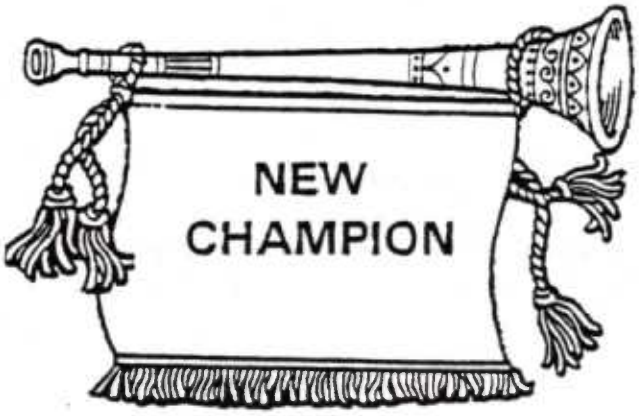
Phoenix Specialty WB, BOW

BG SPORT LEICHT
owner: Chuck & Elaine Davis

Silver Bay KC WD

ECHO'S PURRFECT ALIBI OF RASHAR
owner: Cindy Lyford

Silver Bay KC RWB



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ROAD TRIAL NEWSLETTER

Road Trial Ramblings, owned and edited by Peggy Ann Strupp, is being introduced as a quarterly newsletter for $8.00 per year. Anyone interested in a subscription, please contact:

PEGGY ANN STRUPP
1224 CREEK ROAD
SODA SPRINGS, ID. 83276
(208) 547-3077

I will bring a sample issue to our March meeting. Ed.

Dalmatians on Computer Screens

There's a brand new "screen saver" software program with 101 Dalmatians skittering across your computer screen! With the same software producer who introduced the popular *After Dark* program (with the flying toasters...), Disney now has a very reasonably priced program selling in computer stores and elsewhere (Editor's note: I purchased mine at a Florida Costco).



Good news and bad - the program is inexpensive considering it gives you a choice of the Dal puppies and so many others all of which are strikingly animated and colorful programs (*Beauty & the Beast, Captain Hook, Donald Duck, Goofy, The Sorcerer's Apprentice* from *Fantasia*, and more).

The bad news? It takes some 8 megs of hard disk and 4 megs of RAM to install, you must have Windows version 3.0 or later and a VGA monitor. Once installed, it's possible to regain disk space by deleting over 6 megs of some or all of the alternate programs, leaving just the Dal puppies playing across the video.

If you have multimedia and sound cards in your system, you'll also be able to hear the Dal puppies barking or listen to symphonic music with the *Fantasia* selections. Each program can be modified, e.g., you can control the number of Dal puppies, the frequency and loudness of their barking, etc.

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****



Directions to Goddard's House
4325 La Orilla
756-3836

COASTAL:
I-5 to Lomas Santa Fe Exit (go east)
Left on Highland $-way stop at top of hill
Left on El Camino Real at bottom of hill
El Camino Real makes a sharp right into
La Orilla (before it separates to north).
Turn in first driveway on right (white fence, white house) after the previous sharp turn. (number on entry wall)

ESCONDIDO:
Del Dios Highway West onto Rancho Santa Fe
Right on La Granada (4-way stop in town)
Continue on La Granada (golf course on right) Left on Rambla De Las Flores (end of course)
Right on La Orilla
Left into driveway near end of street

DOT to DOT

THE RING STEWARD: Who Is That Behind the Judge's Table?

By Linda Hazen Lewin

Most exhibitors' sole contact with a ring steward is to ask for their armband, for the photographer, or for the clean-up crew. Actually, the responsibilities of the steward extend far beyond just handing out armbands and bellowing into a walkie-talkie. A good steward helps immeasurably in keeping the judge on time, keeping the ring running smoothly, and averting the many glitches that dog shows are heir to. A badly-prepared steward can do just as much in the opposite direction. Following are a few things for which the ring steward is responsible:

1. Picking up the ring supplies from the superintendent and getting the judge's table prepared before the first class of the day. This includes unwrapping and arranging ribbons in the proper order, unwrapping and arranging trophy cards or money envelopes in breed order, having the judge's book or score sheets readily available, and having armbands ready to go for the incoming breeds. In the catalog, the steward checks off those numbers which have been picked up and marks reported absentees.

2. Ensuring there is an examination table in the ring if the judge is doing small breeds.

3. Ensuring there is no glass, sticks or other debris in the ring so the judge does not have to stop or re-route his classes due to flotsam in the ring.

4. Putting in requests to the hospitality staff for beverages and/or snacks for the judge throughout the day.

5. Calling for clean-up and for the photographer as needed.

6. Handing out armbands to exhibitors.

7. Calling entrants into the ring, by armband number.

8. Pulling ribbons for each class, matched with trophy cards and/or money envelopes as applicable.

9. In obedience, acting as a "post" for the figure eight, holding score sheets during the Stand for Examination, taking leads and retrieving articles from the judge or exhibitor as necessary, adjusting heights and lengths of jumps, escorting exhibitors to and from the ring for out-of-sight stays, and catching stay-breaking dogs.

10. Taking all ring materials, including the judge's book, along to lunch when the ring is left vacant.

11. Returning from lunch early to reopen the ring and get armbands handed out for the first classes.

12. Asking the judge about procedural items:

a) When (if at all) will the judge allow handler changes or latecomers?

b) Does the judge want the dogs in catalog order?

c) When will the judge do photographs: between classes? after each breed? at the end of the hour or segment? just before lunch?

d) Does the judge want the armband numbers of the placing dogs called out while he marks the book, or does he prefer to walk down the line and mark them first-hand?

e) Where does the judge want the entrants lined up upon entering the ring?

f) Where does the judge want the examination table?

g) In obedience, where does the judge want stays done? The figure eight? Where should the scent articles be placed?

Here are a few things the ring steward must not do:

1. Hold dogs, hold grooming paraphernalia, hold trophies or hold up classes. The steward is there as an assistant to the judge, and anything interfering with that job is verboten.

2. Write on the judge's book or score sheets. This is strictly the purview of the judge and these items should not be handled by others except for setting up the table at the start of the day and, possibly, taking the book with the other materials along to lunch for safekeeping. Some obedience judges do like the steward to check their addition on score sheets, but this is only done at the judge's request.

3. Comment on or criticize the judge's decisions. Judges have been known to toss a loud-mouthed steward out of their ring for this. Stewards should keep their opinions to themselves.

Those are the basics. From the steward's point of view, there are three facets that need to be coped with: the judge, the exhibitors and the staff of the show-giving club. Just as one might expect, some judges are great to steward for and some are not. Judges are required to adhere to the schedule laid out by the superintendent or show secretary and a good steward can do a lot to help keep things moving. When time is a concern, the steward should call the next class of dogs to

FROM ***On The Spot,*** Greater Washington Dalmatian Club, March, 1994

ringside so they will be ready to go right in as soon as ribbons are handed out. Also, the steward may bring a class into the ring while a photograph is being taken (always being sure they will not appear in the background of the photograph!), so that judging can recommence immediately. Having ribbons, trophy cards and money envelopes at the ready for each class is a must in these circumstances. With conscientious effort by the judge and some hustle on the part of the steward, unanticipated delays can be overcome.

Exhibitors can be superb or a superb pain; interestingly, it tends to run in breeds. Some people are notoriously disorganized - they show up at the last minute, don't know their armband number, are nowhere to be found when their class is called, and/or are insufferably rude. Others are the exact opposite - they are there promptly, know their armband numbers (and are pleasant in asking for them), and are ready at ringside for every class. Exhibitors can make things a lot simpler for a busy steward by knowing what their number is and asking for it by breed first, then the class, then the number, e.g., "Dalmatian, Open Bitch, #46". This is especially helpful when a steward is working a ring that has a lot of breeds with small entries, and is flipping back and forth through the catalog constantly to find each breed and mark in the numbers that have been picked up. If this is the case, please be patient! There is nothing more harrowing than having five people hanging over the ring gate yelling for numbers which are in four different breeds, while the judge is tapping his foot awaiting ribbons and the calling-in of the next class. Finally, remember that the steward is not responsible for bad grounds, bad parking, bad judging or bad weather. You, the exhibitor, only have to stay long enough to show your dog; the steward is normally there for the whole day and has enough to do. Please go gripe to someone else.

As far as the show-giving clubs are concerned, most are very conscientious about seeing that the judges and stewards are treated well. Most clubs use a system of "runners" for taking orders for drinks and snacks, and at the 30-ring shows it can be a while before someone gets to your ring. However, it often seems that this service is better at those shows than at some which have only 10 or 12 rings to cover. Ring hospitality is a very important part of the show for stewards and judges who are working all day in all kinds of weather, and clubs should be aware of it. Walkie-talkies, used to request the services of the photographer or the clean-up crew, are important and must be in good working order for a smooth-running show. The steward is not responsible for clean-up duty, although most are quite dexterous with a pair of discarded armbands when the occasion necessitates. Again, prompt response is dependent upon the club's assigning enough people to the task.

I hope this has given you a more complete idea of what is involved in working as a ring steward. Most stewards are not paid for their services and do it for enjoyment. They take pride in doing their job well and the rewards can be great, albeit intangible. Stewarding is a wonderful way to meet people and learn about breeds of dogs with which one is not familiar. It is an unparalleled opportunity to learn ring procedure and the rules of the game. Altogether, it broadens one's horizons immeasurably and gives a new slant on dog shows, judging and the directions in which individual breeds are heading. In a sport where too many people can't see past what's in their own backyards, such experience can only help! See you at ringside....



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Following is a somewhat technical article on food allergy. Here are some terms for those not in the know.

GLOSSARY

Pruritus: Itching
Erythema: Redness
Papules: Hives
Pustules: Similar to little pimples
Seborrhea Sicca: Dry dandruff
Seborrhea Oleosa: Oily dandruff
Purulent Exudate: Pus
Pyoderma: Bacterial skin infection
Atopic Dermatitis: Skin disease caused by an inhalant allergy (pollen, mold spores, dust mites, etc.)
Otitis Externa: External ear infection
Proliferative Changes: In this case, the inside ear flap usually has a cobblestone appearance from chronic inflammation and constant scratching
Alopecia: Hair loss
Hyperpigmentation: Due to constant scratching and/or biting, the skin turns black
Epidermal Collarettes: They look sort of like when a human has a sunburn and peels. They are usually seen on the belly or inguinal area
Inguinal Area: Between the hind legs
Axillary Area: Armpit
Pinnae: Ear flaps

ANATOMY DIRECTION TERMS

Cranial: Toward the head
Caudal: Toward the tail
Dorsal: On or toward the back
Ventral: On or toward the belly
Proximal: Referring to a leg or tail, if one thing is proximal to another, it is closer to the body and the other thing is DISTAL or farther away from the body
Rostral: When referring to the head only, this refers to closer to the nose, farther from the nose is CAUDAL.
Medial: Toward the inside (of a leg)
Lateral: Toward the outside

Food Allergies In Dogs And Cats

Clinical Aspects, Diagnosis And Management

by Edmund J. Rosser, Jr., DVM, Dipl. ACVD

The reported clinical signs of a food allergy in the dog or cat have been quite variable; however, a persistent, non-seasonal pruritus has been the one consistent chief complaint. There are many other causes of this ailment, most of which have been described with some specific clinical signs. Based on the presence of these signs, there is an increased index of suspicion to examine further for the presence of one of these skin diseases. In regards to food allergy, this lack of more specific clinical signs may prevent the practitioner from suspecting this disease, when it might actually be most appropriate.

Clinical Presentation -- Canine

The chief complaint of a dog with food allergy, that appears in the form of a skin disease, is the presence of a persistent, non-seasonal pruritus. Although there may be the concurrent presence of gastrointestinal signs (i.e. vomiting and/or diarrhea), this finding seems to be relatively rare. In most instances, a dog with a food allergy seems to have *either* a pruritic skin disease *or* gastrointestinal signs.

The distribution pattern of pruritus may vary; however, the pinnae/external ear canals and feet have been reported as the most frequent sites affected. When the ear/pinnae are affected there is usually some degree of otitis externa. This may vary from mild erythema and exudation to severe proliferative changes and mineralization around the external ear canal with a purulent exudate. Therefore, a patient with a history of a chronic recurrent otitis externa, as the major or only clinical sign, should have a food allergy on the differential diagnosis. Other areas of the body most commonly affected include the inguinal region, axillary region, proximal cranial forelimb region, periorbital region and muzzle region. A relatively generalized pruritus may also be observed from the onset.

The type of lesion found on physical exam may also vary, with erythema, papules, post-inflammatory hyperpigmentation and post-traumatic alopecia being most commonly observed. Another common feature of a food allergic dog is the presence of follicular papules, pustules or epidermal collarettes indicating the presence of a secondary superficial pyoderma. Therefore, a food allergy should be included in the differential diagnosis of a dog with a chronic, recurrent pyoderma. Similarly, the main physical finding of a food allergic dog may be excess scaling (seborrhea sicca) or focal seborrheic plaques (seborrheic dermatitis). Therefore, a food allergy should also be included in the differential diagnosis of a patient with chronic seborrheic skin disease.

A somewhat interesting but infrequent feature of dogs with a food allergy is the history of seizures. Upon diagnosis and successful management of the food allergy, the seizures resolve.

The age at onset of clinical signs varies widely; however, recent reports have confirmed the presence of a food allergy in dogs as young as 4 months of age. At the opposite extreme, a dog may be eating the same type of diet for as long as 13 years before manifesting the first clinical sign of pruritus.

In regards to the diet fed just prior to the appearance of the initial signs of pruritus, there usually is *not* a history of any recent dietary change. Actually, a patient is more likely to become sensitized to a constant and unchanged dietary antigen, rather than something more recently introduced into its diet.

Food allergy has been diagnosed in a wide variety of breeds, with the following breeds being reported to have an increased risk for the development of the disease: soft-coated Wheaten Terriers, Dalmatians, West Highland White Terriers, Collies, Chinese Shar Peis, Lhasa Apsos, Cocker Spaniels, Miniature Schnauzers, Labrador Retrievers, Golden Retrievers and German Shepherds.

Another stated characteristic of food allergy in dogs is a poor responsiveness to an anti-inflammatory dosage of a glucocorticoid. However, two independent sources have recently reported that the responsiveness to glucocorticoids can be quite variable and includes an excellent response (complete cessation of pruritus), partial response or poor response.

Finally, one of the greatest challenges in working up the patient with a persistent, non-seasonally pruritic skin disease is that there may be more than one primary hypersensitivity. In addition to a food allergy, there may be the concurrent presence of atopic dermatitis and/or flea allergy dermatitis, requiring a systematic approach to establish the diagnosis of each skin disease.

Clinical Presentation – Feline

The chief complaint of a food allergy in cats, as in dogs, is a persistent, non-seasonal pruritic skin disease. Although there exists the possibility of the concurrent presence of gastrointestinal signs (i.e. vomiting and/or diarrhea), this finding seems to be even more rare than in dogs. In most instances cats will have *either* a pruritic skin disease *or* gastrointestinal signs.

The distribution pattern of pruritus in cats most commonly affects the anterior one-third of the body. This includes the ear/pinnae, pre-aural region (i.e. area between the base of the ear and the lateral canthus of the eye), neck, periorbital region and entire facial region. In contrast to the dog, when the ear/pinnae are affected, the development of an exudative or proliferative otitis externa is rare. Additionally, the development of a secondary superficial pyoderma is also rare.

The most common lesions observed are erythema, post-traumatic alopecia and miliary type lesions. Less common is a lesion clinically and histologically compatible with that of an eosinophilic plaque. Therefore, a food allergy should be included on the differential diagnosis of a cat with chronic, recurrent miliary lesions ("Miliary Dermatitis") or eosinophilic plaques ("Eosinophilic Granuloma Complex").

The age at onset of clinical signs varies as widely in cats as it does in dogs, with it being previously reported that the patient has to have been on the diet for several years. However, recent reports have confirmed the presence of a food allergy in cats as young as 3 months old. At the opposite extreme, a cat may eat the same type of diet for as long as 11 years before manifesting the first clinical sign of pruritus. Food allergy has been diagnosed in a wide variety of cat breeds, with the Siamese reportedly at an increased risk.

The responsiveness of pruritus, to an anti-inflammatory dosage of a glucocorticoid, is quite variable and may be excellent (complete cessation of pruritus), only a partial response or a poor response. The challenge in working up the patient with a persistent, non-seasonally pruritic skin disease is that there may be more than one primary hypersensitivity. In addition to a food allergy, there may be the concurrent presence of atopic dermatitis, flea allergy dermatitis or a flea collar hypersensitivity requiring a systematic approach to establish the diagnosis of each skin disease.

Diagnosis and Management

Previously, the most common recommendation for the diagnosis of a food allergy in the dog and cat was to feed a restricted elimination diet for three weeks. Although a home cooked, elimination diet trial is somewhat time consuming and inconvenient, it is the most accurate method of diagnosis. Intradermal skin testing with food allergens has been attempted, but the results have indicated an inability to accurately diagnose a food allergy. Likewise, serologic testing methods (i.e. Radioallergosorbent Test (RAST) and Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbent Assay (ELISA)) that attempt to measure amounts of IgE to specific food allergens have been unreliable. The previous recommendation to feed a restricted elimination diet for only three weeks has been empirical and not based on any prospective studies.

Recent studies, in both the dog and cat, prospectively evaluated the effect of a prolonged, home cooked, elimination diet of pruritus in cases of food allergy. The results indicated that the diet needed to be fed for as long as nine weeks (for cats) and 10 weeks (for dogs) before the chief complaint of pruritus had resolved. Had the previous recommendation of a three-week elimination diet trial been used during these studies, 75% fewer cases of food allergy would have been confirmed in dogs, and 69% fewer cases confirmed in

cats. Therefore, the current recommendation is that the elimination diet trial should be continued for at least 10 weeks before the possibility of a food allergy can be ruled out.

The home cooked, elimination diet is formulated only after a careful review of the patient's past diet history. This needs to include the foods present in *all* of the previously fed commercial diets. Due to the very broad scope of food sources used in the formulation of balanced dog and cat foods, this markedly limits the number of items one can use. The types of foods the patient has been exposed to in commercial treats and table foods also needs to be reviewed. Once this is completed, the elimination diet is formulated by selecting one source of protein and one source of carbohydrate that the dog or cat has not eaten before.

The use of a commercially prepared "hypoallergenic diet" is not suitable, as many of these contain food sources present in conventional diets as well as the numerous preservatives, colorings, binders and additives that also need to be avoided during the diet trial. Commonly used foods include a 50:50 mixture of home cooked: lamb and rice (or potato), venison and rice (or potato), and rabbit and rice (or potato). In regards to cats, acceptance of one of these diets is often a problem, and the most accepted food is often exclusively home cooked rabbit. Once the patient's pruritus has resolved on a restricted diet, the animal is then re-fed its previous diet for up to two weeks. This is to conclusively prove that there is a cause and effect relationship between the diet and the pruritus. In many instances, it would be acceptable to avoid this step.

When first initiating the elimination diet trial, it may be necessary to use some form of adjunctive symptomatic therapy for the first three to four weeks of the diet trial. In cases with secondary otitis externa, a cytologic examination of the otic exudate should be done. Based on the bacterial and/or yeast opportunistic organisms present, an appropriate topical otic preparation(s) should be administered BID for 21 days.

When a secondary superficial pyoderma is present, an appropriate systemic antibiotic should be administered for 21 to 30 consecutive days, along with bathing the dog twice weekly with a benzoyl peroxide shampoo. In cases with secondary seborrheic skin disease, the patient should be bathed twice weekly with an appropriate anti-seborrheic shampoo (depending on the form of seborrheic skin disease present) followed by a conditioner for three to four weeks.

Finally, in chronic cases of food allergy there may be evidence of marked lichenification and hyperpigmentation. This "chronic dermatitis reaction" can become a self perpetuating, "scratch-itch-scratch" cycle and often requires the use of a glucocorticoid during the initial stages of the diet trial. One protocol is to use Prednisolone orally at a dosage of 0.25 mg/lb, BID for seven days, then 0.25 mg/lb, SID for seven days, then 0.25 mg/lb, EOD for one week, then stop.

Once the food allergy has been confirmed, a commercially prepared "hypoallergenic diet" is selected that contains, as its major ingredients, the food sources used in the home cooked diet. Using this information one can usually find a commercially available diet that can be used as the maintenance diet for the long-term treatment and management of a dog or cat with a food allergy.

Occasionally, a dog or cat seems to be unable to tolerate any form of commercially processed canned or dry food. In those instances it may be necessary to formulate a home cooked diet containing one protein source, one carbohydrate source, a preservative-free vitamin and mineral supplement and an essential fatty acid dietary supplement.

◆◆◆

Dr. Rosser (Cornell, 1976) is currently an associate professor of dermatology at Michigan State University, College of Veterinary Medicine in East Lansing, MI. He is also a diplomate in the American College of Veterinary Dermatology and has presented over 120 seminars at the local, regional, national and international levels. (517) 353-5420.

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DALMATIAN CLUB SAN DIEGO COUNTY

DOT to DOT
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Cindy Lyford, Editor
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Chuck Davis
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FIRST CLASS

DOT to DOT

THE OFFICIAL NEWSLETTER OF THE DALMATIAN CLUB OF SAN DIEGO COUNTY

VOLUME IV NUMBER 3 APRIL 1994



THE DALMATIAN CLUB OF SAN DIEGO COUNTY
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GENERAL MEETING---MARCH 22, 1994

The general meeting of DCSDC was held on Tuesday, March 22, 1994 at the home of President Debbie Goddard. Debbie opened the meeting at 7:50p.m. following a pot luck dinner.

The minutes of the previous meeting were approved.

SECRETARY'S REPORT--CINDY LYFORD
Two letters were received from DCNC; one, thanking us for our participation in the DCA "Lotto", the other, our raffle tickets. Raffle ticket books were passed out & Cindy asked that the money and stubs be returned to her ASAP.

TREASURER'S REPORT--SHARON THOMSEN--NO REPORT

COMMITTEE REPORTS

MATCH SHOW--DEBBIE GODDARD & LISA MEANS
They reported that everything was going along as scheduled. They asked for volunteers for clean-up, food & ring stewards. Chuck volunteered for ring steward and Joyce and Randy were volunteered by members present for food & clean-up respectively. It was decided to have a class for dogs with majors and "just for practice". This class will be designated as "other". Debbie will take entries.

NEW BUSINESS
Discussion was held concerning what our level of sponsorship would be for next year. It was decided that we would stay at the Bronze level. Prior to the National, Cindy will ask for pledges for "lotto" tickets & will order them accordingly at the Regional Council meeting.

There was some discussion of our proposed match in the fall. We will have a Dal match & an all-breed obedience Show & Go. Cindy is looking into dates that won't conflict with other shows or matches.

Following brags, the meeting was adjourned.

Respectfully submitted, Cindy Lyford, Secretary

Cindy Lyford

DCSDC MATCH SHOW

SUNDAY, APRIL 17, 1994

It's spring--the So. Cal Specialty is only one month away and the DCA National and No. Cal Specialty will be here before you know it. Bring all those great puppies out for practice for these upcoming events! Also bring out your obedience dogs. This is one of the few matches around that you can actually practice at!

CONFORMATION JUDGE----MR. RON McCLARY
OBEDIENCE JUDGE----MRS. LISA MEANS

OBEDIENCE: entries will be taken from 9a.m. - 9:30a.m.
judging will start at 9:30a.m. all classes offered

CONFORMATION: entries will be taken from 9a.m. - 9:45a.m.
judging immediately following obedience judging
classes offered: 2-4mo. 4-6mo. 6-9mo. 9-12mo. open veteran and "other"

The "other" class is for dogs with majors or if you just want to enter for practice.

ENTRY FEE: $5. per class

LUNCH: $4. lunch includes: a sandwich (either turkey or roast beef), macaroni salad, green green salad, potato chips, dessert and choice of soda

DIRECTIONS TO MAGEE PARK IN CARLSBAD:

TRAVELING EITHER NORTH OR SOUTH ON 5 EXIT AT CARLSBAD VILLAGE DR.
GO WEST (TOWARD OCEAN)
TURN *RIGHT* ON CARLSBAD BLVD N.---CONTINUE TO MAGEE PARK

MAGEE PARK IS AT THE CORNER OF CARLSBAD BLVD. AND BEECH.

NOTE: THERE IS NO PARKING ON CARLSBAD BLVD!

HOPE TO SEE YOU ALL ON THE 17TH!

****

REMINDER

Be sure to invite your puppy buyers to our Match even if they're not "into" showing. There will be both Dal and SDCDC information available.

****

THERE WILL BE A GENERAL MEETING DURING LUNCH.

DOT to DOT
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All I Really Need To Know I Learned In Puppy Class

By Tessa (Adapted from Robert Fulghum's *All I Really Need To Know I Learned In Kindergarten)*

What I have written here is an accumulation of experiences I would like to share with you. If I listened to my elder pen mates, I would have had fewer bumps along the road of life. Now, I would like to share with young ones, some of life's simple truths.



- It's OK to share your water dish.
- Play fair.
- Don't bite other dogs or people.
- Not all cats are to be chased.
- Life has fleas.
- Find an outside place to do your mess.
- Early communication is the key to success.
- Not all dogs are to be sniffed.
- Don't take things that aren't yours.
- Say you're sorry when you hurt somebody.
- Take a nap every afternoon...and morning...and evening...and...
- Circle three times before you lay down.
- Live a balanced life — learn some, bark some, work some, and play some.
- Stealing food from a good friend is one of life's simple pleasures.
- When you go into the world, watch out for traffic.
- Be aware of wonder.
- There are things in life you have to do that aren't fun.
- Be tolerant of others.
- Find play in everything.

Beware of the Lost Dog Extortion

Bonnie Dalzell
Hydes, Maryland

The following article has been slightly edited and is reprinted from *Poodle Review*, May/June, 1992. Though this article is nearly two years old, there is no reason to believe the actions described are not still happening, or could be committed by other dishonest persons. Losing a dog creates horrible emotional pain, and an environment of vulnerability where the owner will do nearly anything to reclaim the lost pet. This article illuminates the need for caution during such times, and should make clear the benefit of tattooing your own dogs, and if you sell puppies, facilitating your pet dog owners to have their pets tattoed. While not a prevention for loss or theft, it provides positive identification to the extent possible.

As a dog owner, over the years I have suffered the agony and depression of losing dogs. Nothing is worse than never learning the fate of a loved one, human or animal.

My first contact with purebreds occurred when I found one. When I finally returned it to the owner, I sort of wondered at her rather haggard expression and defeated attitude, but after eighteen years of owning dogs, I understand her much better. Some breeds are marvelous pets, but if they get away from you, they often have no desire to come home. "Tanya Come Home" would not be a likely title for a book about them. "Born Free" or "Running Amok" would be more suitable. I am currently suffering from a missing dog as a result of an act of nature—chain link fences are not strong enough to hold up mature maple trees that have forgotten how to sway with the wind.

There are many things one does to try to find a lost dog, but the purpose of this article is to alert you to a specific danger.

There is a con artist who is profiting on the grief and hopes of the owners of lost pets. This is the scenario:

You have run your ad for a week or more in the lost and found section of a newspaper—usually one for a large city—concerning your missing pet. You receive a long distance phone call. It may be collect, it may be a brief call saying, "I have your dog, phone me back at this number." When you phone back, or accept the call, you are told the following story: Mr. Jones (or Gregory or some other name) is a long haul truck driver. He found your dog when he was delivering a load in your area. He took the dog in the truck because a policeman told him that any loose dog that he found was legally his. He may try to make you feel guilty for having your dog running loose. Anyway, he now wants to return the dog to you because...insert likely story here...and he needs some money to cover the expenses, so if you will wire him the money, he will send the dog back. Sometimes he wants to ship it air freight, sometimes he has a friend who is a trucker who is coming by your area, sometimes the friend is an airline pilot, etc.

I have had some calls from this guy and I have now met a number of people who have been contacted by him. Some have sent money. No dogs.

So the purpose of this note is to spread the word to be wary of this scam. In general, he seems to work out of Chicago and he has contacted dog owners in many different parts of North America.

After speaking with my attorney and with the local animal control authorities, the best chance of stopping him (because—in addition to fraudulently taking money—he is causing great emotional turmoil) is to contact the Illinois State Attorney General's office and fill out a complaint. You may also want to contact your own state's Office of the Attorney General and you may want to try to contact other owners of lost pets in your region to see if you can present a more united front against this scam.

In addition, contact your local newspaper and tell them of the fraud that is being perpetrated by this person misusing their classified sections. Perhaps they will feel moved to run an article, a warning, or verbally warn those who place ads for lost pets. An educated public is an aware public.

There may be more than one con artist perpetrating the scam. So far none have been caught. My experience has not been very good with the local authorities (Baltimore County, Maryland). There are a lot more important things for police to do than worry about small extortions over expensive dogs. I am hoping that if a group of pet owners speak up that more attention will be paid to this matter and that this person may be stopped.

From a purely practical point of view, if a trucker really did have your pet in Chicago (or anywhere else), these are the low risk things to do to get the pet back:

(1) You can arrange all the details of shipping the pet air freight from your end. Buy the crate through the airlines, put the cost of shipment on your credit card or prepay it. Under NO circumstances give this guy your credit card number or phone credit card number!

(2) You can probably find a contact through your national breed club. Someone reliable to whom the reward can be sent, who could pay over the reward when the dog is turned over to them. Although I have not yet explored the possibility, some of the animal welfare groups may even be willing to help for a donation.

My experience, over the years, is that the majority of long haul truckers I have met in my travels are honest, regular guys. I would expect one, if he really did have my dog, to be quite happy to take it to a person local to him and receive his reward in person. Or to ship the dog by the pre-paid method above and have me wire him the expense money or reward after the dog was home safe. If he doubted my motives, I would suggest that I would send the money to the main office of the company where he works, asking them to hold it until the dog was safely back. Another alternative would be to contact a humane society local to him and have them be the intermediary. If there is something shady about the person who claims to have the dog, then there is probably something fishy about the claim. A random purebred dog without papers is only worth $100 or so, and that is in a big city. No one makes a living by snagging the occasional dog and reselling it. Animal dealers who illegally steal dogs for resale through auctions have to obtain a lot of them.

Have you or someone you know been contacted by a person perpetrating this scam? If so, drop me a note. Thanks.

Bonnie Dalzell
PO Box 60
Hydes, Maryland 21082

from *On The Spot*, Greater Washington Dalmatian Club, April1994

DOT to DOT

Form **1040 - DOG** | All Breeds | Department of the Treasury - Internal Revenue Service | APRIL 1994 | **1993**

U.S. Individual Income Tax Return

Use IRS Label

Registered name: _____ Dog Tag number: _____

Calling name: _____

Master's name: _____ Rabies I.D. number: _____

Filing Status

☐ Rescue dog ☐ Family dog ☐ Top dog ☐ Under dog

Exemptions for Dependents

Check all dependents: ☐ Fleas ☐ Ticks ☐ Worms ☐ Ear mites ☐ Other dependents

Income

1. Dry kibble, and other gross income	1		
2. Stolen roasts, turkies, hams and other capital income	2		
3. Income from beef by-products	3		
4. Kidney, liver, and other organ meat	4		
5. Compensation from hunting, herding or watching	5		
6. Show winnings	6		
7. Acting fees (dog star)	7		
8. Stud fees	8		
9. Capital gains and appreciation of assets	9		
a Appreciation of personal assets	9a		
b. Appreciation of assets of other dogs	9b		
c. Appreciation of doghouse	9c		
d. Appreciation of buried bones not yet fully appreciated	9d		

Credits and Deductions

10. Veterinary benefits:			
a Credit for not trembling and wimpering in waiting room	10a		
b Credit for not yelping during shots	10b		
11. Casualty losses from accidental elimination (special allowance for puppies only)	11		
12. Laundry expenses (ring around the collar)	12		
13. Spay pay (credit for spay or neuter)	13		
14. Deduction for losses of tennis balls	14		
15. Depreciation of rubber tug toy	15		
16. Tax-exampt income from service as a guide dog, hearing or therapy dog	16		
17. Damages from housebreaking	17		
18. Poultry retrieval without appreciation	18		
19. Impoundment charges	19		
20. Fines for voluntary contributions to sidewalks and lawns	20		
21. Credit for deposits behind bushes (safe deposit)	21		
22. Interest in the deposits of others	22		

Balance Due

Your total tax bite ..... [redacted]

Please Sign Here

Under penalties of perjury, impoundment, and dry kibble for a month, I declare that I have examined this return, and to the best of my knowledge and belief, it smells great.

Your paw print (front right): Dog Day _____

from ON THE SPOT--Greater Washington Dal Club

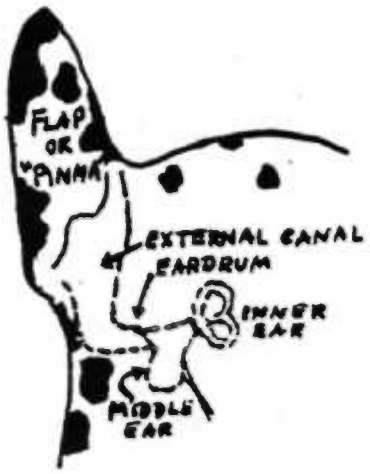
From SPOTS ILLUSTRATED Newsletter of the Dal Club of Northern California- 1976
'77 DESERT DEALINGS (DAL Club of Las Vegas)



DR. SPOT

Holly Nelson, D.V.M.

'ERE'S TO THE DALMATIAN!



Many years ago Dalmatian owners did not need to worry about their dog's earflap. The style was to crop it off flush with the head! One speculation is that it permitted air to get to the ear canal, which is prone to infection. A more logical explanation is that they were cropped for the same reason fighting dogs are, to eliminate a sensitive and profusely bleeding handhold (mouth-hold?). In pictures of cropped Dals, they are usually wearing heavy spiked collars, presumably to protect their throats in battle. Dals were often kept as watch dogs.

As many of you are already aware, earflaps are subject to tears. Small splits can be healed with the bandaging system shown below, but larger ones are best sutured first.

Hematomas, or ruptured blood vessels within the pinna, need to be surgically drained to avoid scarring and deformity. At first they appear as soft, non-painful pillows in the earflap. If not treated, scar tissue will eventually replace the blood, shrinking the flap into a grotesque, gnarled "cauliflower ear."

After surgery on the pinna, it is bandaged flat up over the head. As healing progresses, though, I like to "sling" the flaps together as pictured below. It is more comfortable for the dog. Yet it achieves the all-important immobilization. Head-shaking and windmilling the ears preclude healing. In fact, they are the most common cause of hematomas.

1. Adhesive tape inside flap to inside, sticky side of tape outward:



2. Second strip of tape sticky side in, over ears and around entire head, face to face with inner band under throat so neither sticks to hair, there:



3. Strips of tape around flaps help hold sling in place:



Wiping the insides of the earflaps with alcohol and drying helps to get the tape to stick well. The sling should be snug enough to hold the flaps in their normal position, but not tight enough to pull on them. Medication can be put into the canals readily.

THERE'S MORE TO THE EAR THAN MEETS THE EYE



The external ear canal of the dog is "L"-shaped. It is prone to irritations, infections by bacteria and yeast, and earmite infestations. It also collects seeds, especially the grass awns we call "foxtails" in California. (Ohio doesn't have these gems; they have hookworms and whipworms instead.)

The ear canal should be smooth and clean as far down as you can see, with only a slight waxy scent. Signs of a problem are red, rough surface, wax buildup, strong odor, pain or itch, head-shaking or head-tilt. The ears should be examined by a vet first to remove any foreign object and determine whether mites are present. If it will be a day or so before the exam, you can help relieve the dog's pain by filling the canal with mineral oil and feeding him a buffered aspirin.

Clearing up an infection will be aided by gentle daily cleaning. Fill the canal with mineral oil; massage the outside of it with your fingers:



Then gently wipe away oil and softened wax using cotton balls. Allow the dog a good shake, then wipe some more. Lastly, put any prescribed medication in and massage it down.

Many Dals have sensitive or what I call "allergic" ears, leading to chronic otitis with recurrent infection and wax buildup. They must be watched carefully and cleaned routinely. One usually ends up keeping a salve like Panalog on hand to use for flare-ups. The sensitivity seems to be hereditary.

Chronic untreated external ear infections can penetrate the eardrum at the bottom of the "L" and extend into the middle or inner ear, with very serious consequences. There may also be a thickening of the canal lining to the point of occluding the entire canal. This makes it difficult to clear up the infection.

A last resort in resistant cases is surgery. The upright part of the ear canal is either slit open or even entirely removed. This provides drainage and air circulation which frequently resolve the infection permanently. The surgically-changed ear is not readily noticeable. Hearing is not noticeably affected. Of course, you cannot show such a dog.

How To Spend A Two Dog Night

FROM *ON THE SPOT*--GREATER WASHINGTON DAL CLUB

This article has been around for some time but as winter descends it seems appropriate. Originally from the Greater Pittsburgh Dalmatian Club, our source is The Western Reserve Dalmatian Club Newsletter, June, 1990. However, it appears likely that the original source must have been a Sammy club!

Almost everybody who listens to music younger than Lawrence Welk's is aware that Three Dog Night is the name of a rock group. A more select majority knows that a three dog night is colder than a two dog night, although not so cold as a four dog night, in that part of Russia inhabited by people called Samoyeds.

In the interest of those other than Samoyeds, who seem to be too cold to care when or how many they sleep with, I will address myself to the rules for sleeping with two dogs. For the few who have already mastered this technique, I will later add a cat, although I urge beginners to leave the cat out.

To achieve any sort of success, certain arbitrary conditions must be assumed, the first one being that you must have a king size bed. There is no point in lying down in anything smaller. While the size or breed of dog is not important (people who sleep with dogs know that before the night is over everybody collects into a pile), the condition of the dogs may be. Very thin dogs, for instance, are lumpier. You'll notice that the Samoyeds have developed comfortable dogs.

I have selected the two dog minimum because, as we shall see, it is the only way to stay in bed at all. The key word here is leverage. All dogs spend the night pressed tightly against their bedfellows but no two dogs ever sleep on the same side. This is, in part, an expression of the Let Sleeping Dogs Lie principle. It is also to create leverage.

Because the human is always in the middle, held tightly in place by the dogs and his blanket (which the dogs are sleeping on top of) restlessness and recurring cramps are difficult to handle. Here is a tip: when you first lie down and before the dogs settle against each side of you, spread your legs three inches apart. Stiffen and hold out no matter how great the pressure. When the time comes to turn over, bring the legs back together quickly under the now slightly slackened blanket and revolve before the dogs wake up. As soon as you have assumed a new position, allow for those crucial three inches again. Otherwise, you are a mummy for the rest of the night.

Never spread the legs more than three inches. A dog's favorite place to sleep is in the hollow created by legs too widely spread. Once settled, you and he are frozen into position until morning. (There is a way out of this trap, but it is too difficult to describe without slides.) Dogs who prefer to sleep on their backs must be given a turning space three times the height of the dog at the shoulder. Dogs who like pillows may be accommodated if you sleep on your side, with the legs scissored so that each dog has an ankle for a chin rest.

Above all, beware of curling. When the curl is reversed, both dogs are dislocated, resulting in low growls on both sides of you.

When you are ready to add a cat, position is all important. (This is a trick the Samoyeds have long since mastered.) All cats prefer to sleep in hollow, but no cat will sleep in the same side as a dog. (Remember, you only have two sides.) You must therefore become a triangle. Do this by assuming a horizontal driver's crouch, thereby creating not only three more-or-less exclusive sides, but two hollows as well. With one dog at your front, the other against your back, the cat can curl into the hollow at the back of your bent knees, separated from both dogs. All will then sleep soundly.

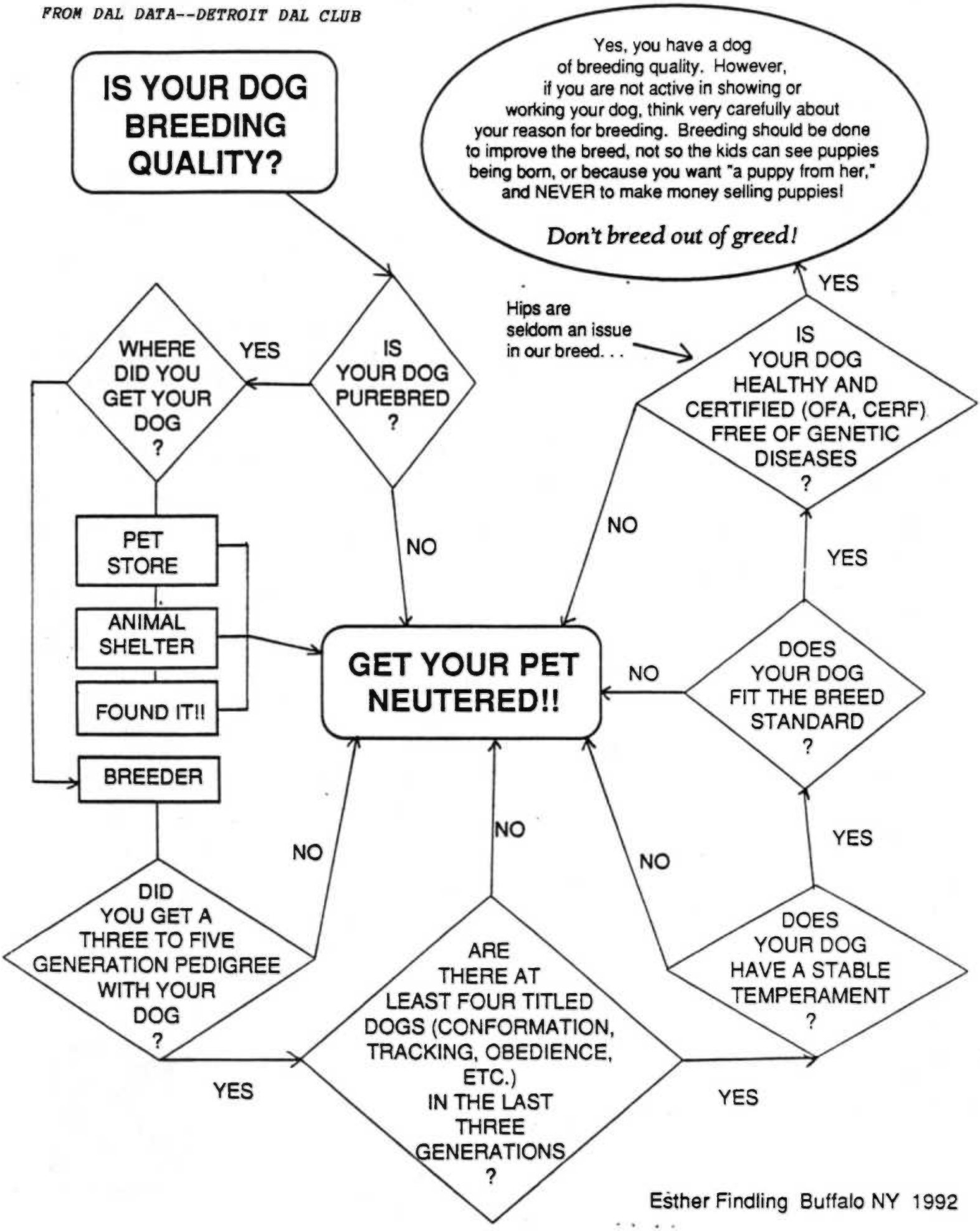
The Samoyeds have left no written instructions in any language for coping with the early morning scratching, possibly because they were always awake early scratching themselves. They must also have solved the problem of pretending to sleep while being closely scrutinized by various animals, but again they tell us nothing.

Just as well. Too much to remember at once will keep you awake.



- Copy this page to give to those in need -

FROM DAL DATA--DETROIT DAL CLUB





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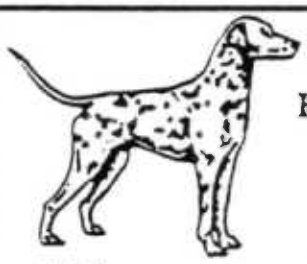
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Half page	$6.00/per ad
Business cards (members)	$10.00/per year
Business cards (non-members)	$3.00/per issue
Classified	$1.00/per line



DOT to DOT
The Dalmatian Club of San Diego County
Cindy Lyford, Editor
9687 Petite Lane
Lakeside, CA 92040

FIRST CLASS

DOT to DOT

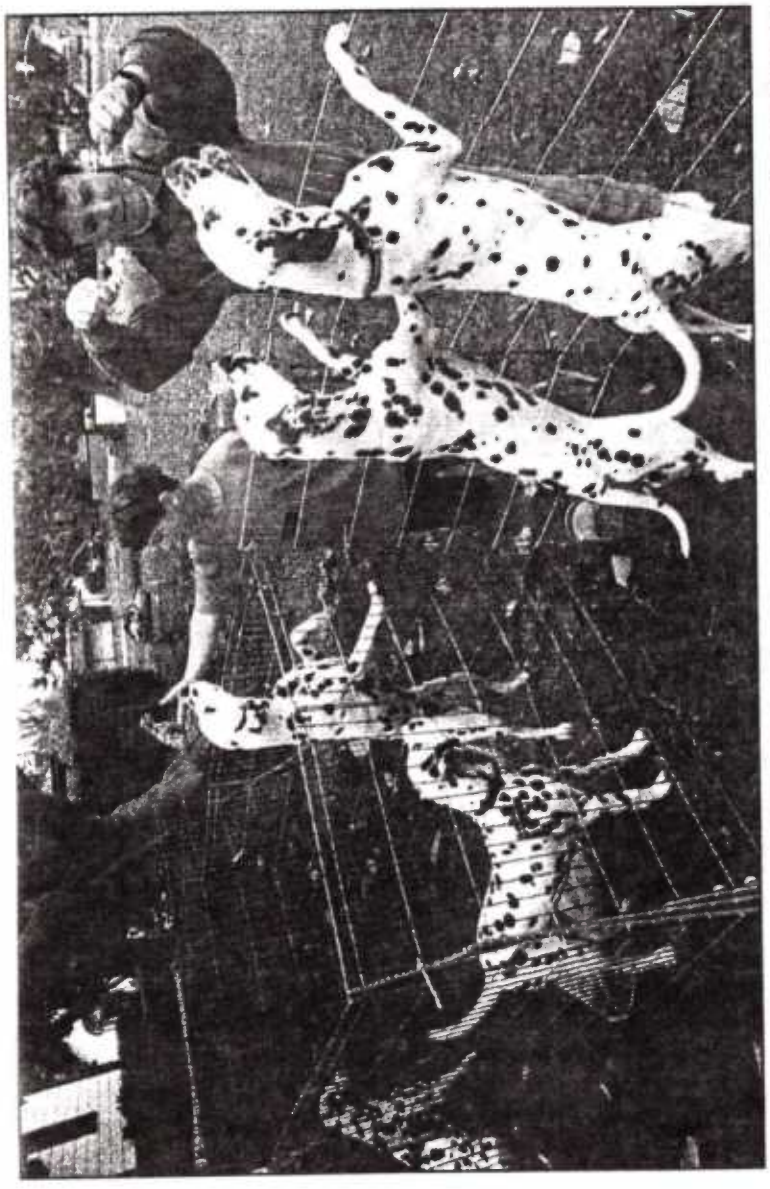
THE OFFICIAL NEWSLETTER OF THE DALMATIAN CLUB OF SAN DIEGO COUNTY

VOLUME IV NUMBER 4 SEPTEMBER 1994



THE DALMATIAN CLUB OF SAN DIEGO COUNTY
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VICE PRESIDENT	JAN HILL	561-7382
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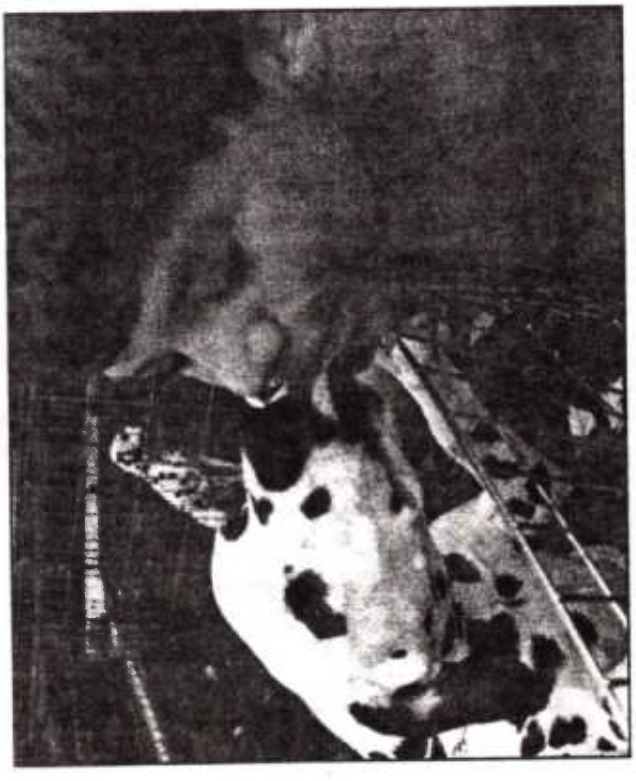




Staff Photos / Jamie Scott Lytle

Seein' spots

Ryan Fitzpatrick, 10, and Kathy Martin of El Cajon treat Dalmatians to hot dogs after a show Sunday at McGee Park in Carlsbad. Ryan, who lives in Oceanside, gets a nice wet kiss, left, as another dog, above, asks for some attention. The show was held by the Dalmation Club of San Diego County in preparation for the Dalmation Specialty Show in three weeks.



1995 DCA LOTTERY

Drawing to be held February 11, 1995

First Prize -	Free Week at DCA (2 domestic round trip tickets, 5 free room nights at show headquarters and $200.00 for shipping 2 dogs) or $1,000.00 in cash.
Second Prize -	Five free room nights at show headquarters or $400.00 cash.
Third Prize -	Two tickets to DCA Awards Banquet or $40.00 cash.

ONLY 500 Tickets are available for a donation of $25.00 each.

REGIONAL CLUB Representatives will have tickets for purchase.

GOLD PATRON'S GOAL	50 TICKETS
SILVER PATRON'S GOAL	25 TICKETS
BRONZE PATRON'S GOAL	10 TICKETS

PLEASE NOTE

WE HAVE 45 LOTTERY TICKETS FOR DCA 1995. THEY WILL BE AVAILABLE FOR PURCHASE AT OUR OCTOBER MEETING. IF MORE THAN 15 PEOPLE ARE INTERESTED IN BUYING A TICKET, A DRAWING WILL BE HELD.

OUR GOAL FOR 1995 WILL AGAIN BE THE BRONZE PATRON LEVEL.

IN ADDITION TO THE LOTTERY TICKETS, WE ALSO MUST SELL 50 RAFFLE TICKETS, DONATE, AS A CLUB, ONE FIRST PLACE TROPHY AND DONATE THREE INDIVIDUAL TROPHIES.

WE CAN DO THIS!

DOT to DOT
EDITORS

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9687 Petite Lane
Lakeside, Ca. 92040
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Jan Hill
9282 Colorama Way
Lakeside, Ca. 92040
(619) 561-7382

American Kennel Club

LIMITED REGISTRATION SUMMARY

Limited Registration means that the dog is registered but ***NO LITTERS PRODUCED BY THAT DOG ARE ELIGIBLE FOR REGISTRATION.***

Limited Registration means that the dog ***MAY NOT*** be entered in breed competition at AKC licensed events. Limited Registration means that the dog ***MAY*** compete in other licensed events such as Herding Trials and Obedience Tests.

Limited Registration is determined by the litter owner(s). The litter owner(s) check the Limited Registration box on the blue form (AKC registration application) rather than the Full Registration box. A litter owner must confirm the choice by signing in the signature box provided on the form.

Limited Registration certificates are white with an orange border; the Full Registration certificate is white with a purple border.

Limited Registration can be changed to Full Registration ***ONLY*** by the litter owner(s).

Limited Registration helps breeders protect their breeding programs. If breeders do not want puppies used for breeding purposes, they can request the Limited Registration option for those puppies.

FOR ADDITIONAL DETAILS CONTACT:

AKC REGISTRATION SERVICES
5580 Centerview Drive
Raleigh, NC 27606
919-233-9767

DCSDC SPRING MATCH SHOW

BEST JR.	TUCKAWAY WINGED FOOT Tom & Carole Harris, Carrie Jordan & Sid & Frances Remmle
BEST OPP. JR.	SHANDRYDAN'S MID SUMMER NITE Kathy Martin & Cindy Lyford
BEST SR.	PAISLEY DEVINELEE DAISYDOT Tom & Carole Harris
BEST OPP. SR.	HILL-N-DALS AMADEUS WAGNER Mike Wagner
HIGH IN MATCH	ECHO'S PURRFECT ALIBI OF RASHAR 197.5 Cindy Lyford

Thanks to Joyce Uber & Annele Wilterding for coordinating a great luncheon. As usual our club always has great food!

We did make the front page of the Carlsbad paper. Photo elswhere in newsletter.

****



WELCOME NEW MEMBERS

TOM & CAROLE HARRIS
3591 Primrose Circle
Seal Beach, CA. 90740
(310) 594-9993

JANET MAZZARELLA
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Bonita, CA. 91902
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CHERYL McCONNELL
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CARRIE JORDAN
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(714) 842-8565

THERESA JORDAN
21040 Mariposa Dr.
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Dogs And Loud Noises

If your dog is afraid of loud noises, such as thunderstorms or firecrackers, you need to do some advanced training to help him overcome his fears. This training can also be used for dogs who are afraid of doorbells, sirens, motorcycles, etc.

If your dog is afraid of more than one noise, start by determining which scares him the most, and work on this first.



Record the sound that scares your dog. Then, expose him to the sound gradually by playing the recording at a volume low enough so as not to frighten him. While he hears the unpleasant sound, create a pleasant environment by using food, a toy, a gentle touch or lavish praise. Each time your dog calms down and stops paying attention to the sound, increase the volume slightly.

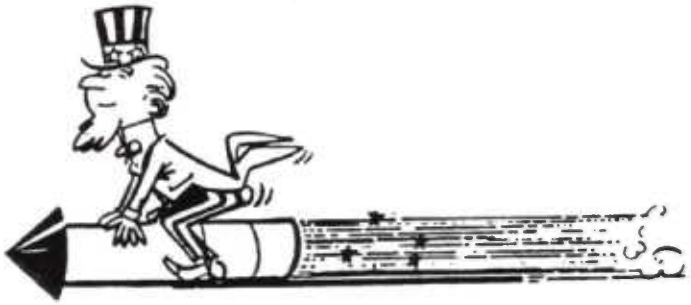
If your dog does not relax and you have waited a few minutes, turn the volume down. When he is relaxed, give him a treat and keep the recording at that volume for at least 5 minutes before increasing the volume again.

Begin with short sessions, but increase the volume of the recording at each new session. Over a period of time, lengthen the sessions until your dog is capable of facing the recorded noise at a level similar to the real thing.



If possible, expose your dog to the real stimulus gradually. For example, if your dog is afraid of firecrackers or lawn mowers, create that sound 100 yards away. Calm him and get him accustomed to the sound. Gradually decrease the distance of the sounds until he doesn't respond to the sound occurring in front of his home. Remember to keep your dog in the house or on a leash while doing these practice sessions. If you do not have control of your dog and he is scared, he could run off.

Your dog can overcome his fears if you gradually expose him to the stimulus that scares him. If you need further help, contact a local AKC dog training club. With time and patience, these fears are treatable.



DALMATIAN CLUB OF AMERICA
REGIONAL CLUB COUNCIL
MINUTES

Sunday, July 17, 1994
San Rafael, California

The meeting was called to order by Chairman Margie Doane at 8 PM. The members of the committee were announced:

Margie Doane - Chairman
Paul Lindhorst
Helen Siegel
Kim Bluetrich

Minutes from the 1993 meeting at Lexington Kentucky were read by Paul Lindhorst. A Motion was made by Patti Strand and seconded by J. Legerwood that the minutes be approved as read. The motion passed.

Hal Shorr discussed the Lottery, its history and results. There were 423 of the 500 tickets sold, the winner was Tim Robbins and the net profit was $10400. Trophy donations were very successful. All placements were filled, collecting over $4000. Raffle tickets sales are up to $4000 and it closes next Friday. Details were given about the 1995 program which will be similar to the 1994 program except that there will be a second and third prize as well. Lois Wilthew was introduced and she passed out the brochures for the 1995 program to each regional club in attendance.

Margie Doane reported on the Board meeting. Details will be provided at the general meeting.

It was requested that all club newsletters be sent to Margie Doane. She will in turn provide them with a list of all newsletter editors.

A report was read from Gerri Lightholder, the Breed Referral Chairperson. Her contacts can be broken down as follows: 50% are requesting where to get a puppy, 30% are requesting stud service, 10% have a dog at stud, 10% have an unwanted dog and less than 1% want information or have a health related or temperment question. She also requested that each club appoint a breeder referral person and let her know who it is.

Computer related interchange of information for interested newsletter editors was discussed and it appeared that enough interest was expressed that a survey should be developed and sent out. Carroll Weiss had previously expressed interest and will be contacted. Aside from computer related details, the Internet was mentioned as a possible exchange medium.

Judy Rivard then presented a program on Public Education. She requested response from regional clubs who have put on Public Educational programs, but the response has been at a very low level with only 6 clubs reporting. She then explained AKC's efforts in the area and how to go about putting on a program in your area along with examples of all the resource materials that are available.

Patti Strand then presented an update on the Animal Rights Movement. She presented a video tape of some of the people who are speaking out for animal rights and discussed other legislative matters and how well the rights movement is organized. Questions and discussion followed.

Patti Strand moved to adjourn. The motion was seconded by Rod Strand and passed . The meeting adjourned at approximately 10 PM.

Respectfully submitted.

Paul K. Lindhorst

MEMO TO REGIONAL CLUBS RE. ANNUAL MEETING OF DCA AND REGIONAL COUNCIL
FROM MARGIE DOANE, CHAIR - Regional Club Council

August 20, 1994

We had a very good meeting. A copy of the minutes by Paul Lindhorst is enclosed.

Judy Rivard and Patti Strand did outstanding jobs in their presentations at Regional Club meeting.

Enclosed are copiesof the Newsletter published each day at the Specialty.

HIGHLIGHTS OF ANNUAL MEETING:

1. We now have 1,206 DCA members.

2. AKC - First licensed agility test will take place in Texas in 1994;

Canine Good Citizenship program is doing well;

Div. of Publications has 30 publications available; and

Total registrations in 1993 (all breeds) declined slightly.

3. It is requested that all Regional Clubs please send their Club logos to Sheila Wymore, SPOTTER Editor.

4. SPOTTER cover winners are Hal Shorr and Carol C. Healy.

5. Research Committee needs a member interested in research on epilepsy; they are taking steps to develop an open registry; however, standard testing will have to be developed and approved.

6. Obedience - Karen McDonnell is liason for tracking. Obedience enthusiasts meeting was held and well attended.

7. Steering Committee now taking applications for 1998 Specialty contact Jan Nelson, Chair; 1995 Specialty is in Chicago; 1996 in Puget Sound and 1997 in Detroit.

8. Dal Book - Sue McMillan received about 6500 pictures, can use only 1500. Book will be out next year.

9. Ethical Guidelines were unanimously passed by the Board and then sent to membership: 454 votes cast - 11 invalid, 407 yes, 36 no; thus, passing by 92% majority.

10. Nominating Committee: - Chair- Norma Baley with members Elaine Thomas and Elaine Gerwitz (How come we didn't have a chairman named Elaine,?) Only trying to be funny!

Margie

MARGIE DOANE
Chair, Regional Council

P.S. Please be sure to send me your Newsletter so that our list can be kept up to date. Thanks.

Emergency Information

To make sure all vital information regarding your dog is easily accessible to others, take a few moments to make an emergency information card. The card should include:

PET'S NAME
SEX
DATE OF BIRTH
LICENSE NUMBER
VETERINARIAN
VET'S ADDRESS
VET'S PHONE
DIET
ALLERGIES
SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS

You may also want to include the locations of various dog items such as food and water dishes, biscuits, medications, etc. Also include two or three people who can be contacted in case of emergency. Include the contacts' name, address, and telephone number. Make sure at least one of the contacts has a set of your house keys.

Put this card on your refrigerator or another prominent spot in your house. You may also want to keep similar information in your wallet. If you are unable to care for your dog due to an accident or emergency, someone will be able to follow the instructions on the card to provide necessary care.

You may also want your attorney to draft a written statement which gives immediate custody of your dog to a designated individual. Notify that individual of his/her responsibility and put his/her name, address, and phone number on your emergency information list.

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DOG SAFETY IN THE HOME











It's best to be prepared for an accident or emergency before it happens. Have you ever considered: Who would take care of your dog if you were hurt and unable to do so? What would your family do if your dog was hurt? What will happen to your dog should you have a fatal accident? A little work in advance will provide your dog with the proper care no matter what happens.

Basic Dog First Aid Kit

- Muzzle
- Scissor
- Gauze Pads
- Cotton Batting
- Adhesive Tape
- Bottled Water
- Tweezers
- Soap
- Ice Pack

Keep a dog first aid kit in your home and car. Learn how to apply a muzzle before a crisis arises. Hurt dogs, even your own dog, may bite if you try to administer first aid. Also, it is much easier to administer first aid to a well-trained dog who is accustomed to being examined either by a veterinarian or groomer.

Deadly Plants

These common plants are poisonous. Your dog will need to see a veterinarian immediately if any of these plants or flowers are eaten.

NOTE: These are only common household plants that are poisonous. Always ask a garden expert if a plant is poisonous when ingested.

Autumn crocus
Azaleas
Bleeding Heart
Buttercups
Castor bean
Daffodil
Dutchman's Breeches
Elderberry
Foxglove
Golden chain
Hyacinth
Iris
Jack-in-the-pulpit
Larkspur
Lily of the Valley
Mistletoe
Narcissus
Oleander
Poinsettia
Rhubarb
Yew

Poisonous Products

There are many household products that are dangerous to dogs. If your dog ingests harmful chemicals, contact a poison control center or veterinarian immediately.

To prevent accidents:

- Keep items with warning labels away from your dog.
- Check your cabinet doors. Fix loose doors or doors that are easily opened by your dog.
- Lock up prescription and non-prescription medicines, vitamins, anti-freeze, bleach, cleaners, polish, wax, detergents, rat poison, insecticides.
- Teach children that these items are poisonous to themselves and their pets. Household products should not be played with or used on dogs.

Important Information For Parents

Teach children not to:

- Tease a dog
- Bother a dog who is sleeping or eating
- Pull on a dog's fur, tail, or ears

Parents should not leave young children alone with dogs. Dogs do not understand the squeals or cries of children and could get frightened. Also, smaller, more fragile breeds may be unintentionally hurt by over eager toddlers who think the dogs are toys.

Outside Your Home

Leash your dog. It's hard to control a distracted or scared dog without a leash.

Fence your yard, and make sure your gate is closed before you and your dog go outside.

Go outside with your dog if your dog is in the yard. Something dangerous such as glass, nails, or another animal could injure your dog.

Make sure your dog doesn't eat food laying on the ground. It could be poisoned or infected with bacteria.

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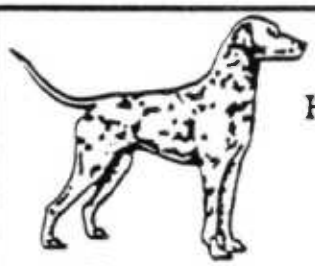
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DOT to DOT is mailed free to members and other Dalmatian club editors. We will send a complimentary copy to those interested in the breed or in DCSDC. Ads appearing in DOT to DOT are not necessarily endorsed by the editors or DCSDC.

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DALMATIAN CLUB SAN DIEGO COUNTY

DOT to DOT
The Dalmatian Club of San Diego County
Cindy Lyford, Editor
9687 Petite Lane
Lakeside, CA 92040

FIRST CLASS

DOT to DOT

THE OFFICIAL NEWSLETTER OF THE DALMATIAN CLUB OF SAN DIEGO COUNTY

VOLUME IV NUMBER 5 OCTOBER/NOVEMBER 1994



MEETING NOTICE



SUNDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1994

11A.M. UNTIL.....

PLEASE NOTE: DOG DAZE WILL BE AT CINDY LYFORD'S THIS YEAR. DIRECTIONS INSIDE NEWSLETTER.

AS DOG DAZE FALLS ON HALLOWEEN WEEKEND THIS YEAR, THERE WILL DEFINITELY BE A GHOST AND GOBLIN THEME. ALONG WITH OUR FAVORITE GAMES, THERE WILL BE SOME SPECIAL HALLOWEEN GAMES AND A "MYSTERY DINNER". WE WILL ALSO HAVE A DOG/OWNER COSTUME CLASS FOLLOWING THE GAMES AND PRIOR TO THE "MYSTERY DINNER".

TO DATE THERE ARE THREE MEMBER'S DOGS (THAT I'M AWARE OF) THAT HAVE RECEIVED THE CANINE GOOD CITIZEN AWARD FROM THE AKC. THESE MEMBERS AND THEIR CANINE COMPANIONS WILL PUT ON A 15 MINUTE DEMONSTRATION OF THE TEST TO SHOW YOU WHAT IS EXPECTED OF YOU AND YOUR DOG SHOULD YOU DECIDE TO TRY FOR THE AWARD.

PLEASE BRING A CHAIR FOR YOURSELF, EITHER AN X-PEN OR CRATE FOR YOUR DOG(S) AND BAGGIES FOR CLEAN-UP. ALSO, BRING YOUR FAVORITE BEVERAGE.



THE DEADLINE FOR THE DECEMBER NEWSLETTER IS NOVEMBER 21st.
PLEASE NOTE THAT THIS NEWSLETTER IS JOINT OCTOBER/NOVEMBER

THE DALMATIAN CLUB OF SAN DIEGO COUNTY
OFFICERS AND BOARD

PRESIDENT	*DEBBIE GODDARD*	*756-3836*
VICE PRESIDENT	*JAN HILL*	*561-7382*
TREASURER	*SHARON THOMSEN*	*698-0420*
SECRETARY	*CINDY LYFORD*	*9687 PETITE LANE LAKESIDE, CA. 92040 390-2770*
BOARD	*LISA MEANS*	*438-5274*
	ANNELLE WILTERDING	*728-0714*

DCSDC GENERAL MEETING MINUTES

THE GENERAL MEETING OF DCSDC WAS HELD ON SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1994 AT THE HOME OF RANDY AND SHARON THOMSEN. PRESIDENT DEBBIE GODDARD OPENED THE MEETING AT 3:45P.M.

SECRETARY'S REPORT--CINDY LYFORD

CINDY READ A NOTE FROM KIRK AND TRACI SELTZ (SIGNATURE DALMATIANS) THANKING THE CLUB FOR DONATING THE OPEN LIVER DOG TROPHY FOR DCA.

TREASURER'S REPORT--SHARON THOMSEN

BEGINNING BALANCE: $796.86 CLOSING BALANCE: $999.66

COMMITTEE REPORTS

EDUCATION--DEBBIE GODDARD

DEBBIE REPORTED THAT SHE HAD A LIST OF 21 PLACEMENTS FOR DALS--PLEASE CALL HER IF YOU HAVE DOGS TO BE PLACED OR KNOW OF PEOPLE WHO WILL ADOPT A DAL.SHE ALSO GAVE A QUICK REVIEW OF THE JUDGES' SEMINAR THAT A LOT OF US ATTENDED.DEBBIE ALSO STATED THAT SHE DID AN "EDUCATIONAL MOVIE", BUT DOESN'T HAVE ANY DETAILS ON WHEN IT WILL BE RELEASED. THE THOMSEN'S "ELVIS" WAS IN AN ALPO "MOVIE". ONE MORE NOTE ON EDUCATIONAL/COMMUNITY SERVICE---LISA SAID THAT HER DAY CARE FACILITY WOULD LIKE US BACK FOR ANOTHER PROGRAM FOR THE KIDS.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS

THERE ARE STILL CLUB SHIRTS AVAILABLE. DEBBIE ASKED THAT THOSE WHO HAD ALREADY PICKED UP THEIR SHIRTS AND STILL OWED MONEY TO PLEASE PAY HER. DOG DAZE WILL BE SUNDAY, OCTOBER 30TH AT CINDY'S. OUR CHRISTMAS PARTY AT CHUCK AND ELAINE'S WILL BE A BRUNCH ON SUNDAY, DECEMBER 18TH.

NEW BUSINESS

THE NOMINATING COMMITTEE: LISA MEANS, RANDY THOMSEN & CHUCK DAVIS. NOMINATIONS WILL BE TAKEN FROM THE FLOOR AT OUR NOV. MEETING--ELECTION AT OUR DEC. MEETING.

FOLLOWING BRAGS, THE MEETING WAS ADJOURNED.

Respectfully submitted, Cindy Lyford, Secretary

DIRECTIONS TO CINDY'S FOR DOG DAZE:

1; 8 EAST TO LOS COCHES RD. EXIT
TURN LEFT AT STOP SIGN--CONTINUE ON LOS COCHES RD. (about 2 miles) TO JULIAN (6 way stop)
TURN RIGHT ON JULIAN
TURN RIGHT ON PETITE LANE
4TH HOUSE ON LEFT---ENTER THROUGH GATE ON RIGHT

2: 15 SOUTH TO POMERADO RD. EXIT
CONTINUE ON POMERADO RD. TO RANCHO BERNARDO RD.
TURN LEFT ON RANCHO BERNARDO RD.RANCHO BERNARDO RD. BECOMES ESPOLA RD.---CONTINUE ON ESPOLA TO POWWAY RD.
TURN LEFT ON POWAY RD. TO END
TURN RIGHT ON HWY. 67
CONTINUE ON HWY 67 TO MAPLEVIEW
TURN LEFT ON MAPLEVIEW--THEN A QUICK RIGHT ON MAINE (look for Burger King)--CONTINUE ON MAINE TO LAKESHORE
TURN LEFT ON LAKESHORE--CONTINUE ON LAKESHORE TO PETITE LANE
TURN RIGHT ON PETITE--GO THROUGH LIGHT--4TH HOUSE ON LEFT



9687 PETITE LANE---390-2770

****





VOLUNTEER NEEDED!

WE NEED SOMEBODY TO MAN THE VIDEO CAMERA FOR DOG DAZE. BOYD DID A GREAT JOB LAST YEAR AND HOPEFULLY HE WILL BE ABLE TO DO IT AGAIN THIS YEAR. THERE IS A SLIGHT CHANCE HE WON'T BE IN TOWN, SO IF YOUR'E AVAILABLE, PLEASE LET US KNOW. WE CAN ALWAYS USE MORE THAN ONE CAMERA PERSON!

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REMINDER

1995 DCA LOTTO TICKETS WILL BE ON SALE DURING DOG DAZE. THERE ARE 14 TICKETS AVAILABLE. EACH TICKET IS $25. IF MORE THAN 14 PEOPLE WANT TICKETS, A RAFFLE WILL BE HELD. REMEMBER THE GRAND PRIZE IS A FREE TRIP (INCLUDING HOTEL) TO THE NATIONAL!

THANK YOU GENE MILLS

THANKS TO RANDY AND SHARON THOMSEN FOR HOSTING OUR SEPTEMBER MEETING AND TO GENE MILLS FOR HIS INFORMATIVE TALK ON WHAT A JUDGE EXPECTS OF THE EXHIBITORS.

I THOUGHT THE FOLLOWING ARTICLE (VIA DAL DATA--DETROIT) VERY APPROPRIATE AS IT TOUCHES ON JUST ABOUT EVERYTHING GENE SPOKE ABOUT.

THE 10 COMMANDMENTS OF DOG SHOWDOM
BY JOEL K. EVANS

THOU SHALT HAVE YOUR DOG WELL-GROOMED.

THOU SHALT HAVE YOUR DOG WELL-CONDITIONED.

THOU SHALT HAVE YOUR DOG WELL-MANNERED.

THOU SHALT BE NEAT IN YOUR PERSONAL APPEARANCE.

THOU SHALT HAVE YOUR DOG AT RINGSIDE AT LEAST FIVE MINUTES BEFORE JUDGING STARTS.

THOU SHALT SHOW CONFIDENCE IN YOUR DOG AND HE OR SHE WILL SHOW BETTER.

THOU SHALT EXHIBIT YOUR DOG TO IT'S FULL ADVANTAGE--BOTH IN STANCE AND GAIT.

THOU SHALT ACCEPT GRACIOUSLY CRITICISM FROM THE JUDGE--GOOD AND BAD.

THOU SHALT BE A GOOD WINNER AS WELL AS A GOOD LOSER--THANK THE JUDGE FOR YOUR DOG'S PLACEMENT.

THOU SHALT HAVE KIND WORDS FOR OTHER EXHIBITORS BEFORE AND AFTER THE JUDGING.

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NOMINATING COMMITTEE MEETING



The nominating committee will be meeting during the month of october. There are two Board positions open--each three year terms. If you are interested in serving on the Board, please conatact a committee member and your name will be put on the ballot. Nominations will be taken from the floor at our November meeting--voting at our December meeting.

Committee: Lisa Means--438-5274
Randy Thomsen--698-0420
Chuck Davis--726-7472

FUTURE MEETINGS

OUR NOVEMBER MEETING WILL BE HELD FOLLOWING THE DAL JUDGING AT THE CABRILLO KC SHOW ON SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 13TH. IF YOU ARE NOT ENTERING THE SHOW, CALL A BOARD MEMBER ONE WEEK PRIOR TO THE SHOW TO FIND OUT THE JUDGING TIME.



DR. ERICKSON, A UC DAVIS GRADUATE, WILL BE BAER TESTING AT THE POLO GROUNDS ON FRIDAY AND SATURDAY. THE FEE IS $25. PER DOG--LITTER RATE NOT TO EXCEED $200. IF YOU HAVE NOT YET HAD YOUR DOG TESTED, THIS IS A GREAT OPPORTUNITY. YOU DO NOT HAVE TO SIGN UP IN ADVANCE.

OUR DECEMBER MEETING/CHRISTMAS PARTY WILL BE HOSTED BY CHUCK AND ELAINE DAVIS ON SUNDAY, DECEMBER 18TH. WE WILL BE HAVING A BRUNCH THIS YEAR. THE TIME AND REALLY GOOD DIRECTIONS WILL BE IN THE DECEMBER NEWSLETTER!
WE WILL ALSO HAVE OUR GIFT "EXCHANGE".

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LOST & FOUND

CAROLE HARRIS HAS A NUMBER OF ARTICLES THAT HAVE BEEN LEFT AT HER MOTOR HOME DURING A COUPLE OF MEETINGS. SHE WILL BE BRINGING THEM TO DOG DAZE.

****

CONGRATULATIONS GO TO MIKE WAGNER ON THE PURCHASE OF HIS NEW HOME IN RAMONA. I'VE ONLY SEEN PICTURES, BUT IT LOOKS GREAT AND THERE'S A SUPER YARD FOR THE DOGS. SO, MIKE, WHEN ARE YOU HOSTING A MEETING? DON'T WORRY ABOUT FURNITURE, MIKE, DOG SHOW PEOPLE ALWAYS CARRY AN EXTRA CHAIR IN THEIR CAR!

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DON'T FORGET TO SET YOUR CLOCKS BACK 1 HOUR SATURDAY NIGHT OCTOBER 29TH!



AKC AGILITY REGULATIONS ISSUED

Reprinted from *Spotted Dick's Almanac*, Newsletter of the Puget Sound Dalmatian Club, September, 1994.

via ON THE SPOT--GREATER WASHINGTON

After much discussion, the AKC has finally released regulations for agility trials. If you have ever been to a fun match, you will know that agility competition has been around for awhile and is really fun to watch and participate in. Agility courses have a series of obstacles and jumps for a dog to run through, over and on, the faster the better. Agility is a sport made for Dalmatians!

The new regulations state that the purpose of the trial is to afford owners the opportunity to demonstrate a dog's willingness to work with its handler under a variety of conditions. The results are a better rounded, conditioned dog, providing good basic training for search and rescue dogs, and demonstrating good training and citizenship. What's more, agility has excellent spectator appeal. Any dog registered with AKC at least 12 months of age can compete, even if it is disfigured as the result of accident or injury, as long as the disfigurement does not interfere with functional movement. However, blind and deaf dogs are not allowed to compete.

As with obedience titles, a dog earns credit towards an AKC agility title by earning a qualifying score on three separate occasions under at least two different Judges. The titles earned at AKC agility trials are Novice Agility Dog (NAD), Open Agility Dog (OAD), Agility Dog Excellent (ADX), and Master Agility Excellent (MAX). In order to acquire the MAX title, a dog must acquire the Agility Excellent title and earn qualifying scores in the Agility Excellent class at ten licensed or member agility trials. A dog must achieve a score of 85 out of 100 to pass. Deductions from the score are based on a one to three point deduction for every second a dog takes over the predetermined course time, and also for refusing the obstacle.

The regulations establish jump height divisions and obstacle and jump specifications. You can get an idea of the nature of these items by their names: A-Frame, Dog Walk, See Saw, Pause Table, Open Tunnel, Closed Tunnel, Weave Poles, Crawl Tunnel, Sway Bridge and Jumps. Types of Jumps include Circle/ Tire Jump, Window Jump, Broad Jump, Double Oxer Jump, Triple Bar Jump, and "other suitable jumps".

As with other AKC events, the regulations establish who may hold the trial, types of awards, premium lists, catalog requirements, types of surfaces, jump positions, course distances and times, etc.

The first AKC Agility Trial is being hosted by the Houston Kennel Club on August 11th in the Astroarena. Watch for seminars, videos, and books to come about this new official sport. If you want information and a complimentary issue of a newsletter, contact:

United States Dog Agility Association
P. O. Box 850955
Richardson, TX 75085
(214) 231-9700

via THE SPOTTED DOG--HEARTLAND DAL CLUB--GREATER KANSAS CITY

Here's a Dal That Will Always Greet You at the Door!



George — A black-and-white male Dal on a teal, gold and red Southwestern-style rug.



Helen — A black-and-white female Dal on a gold, red and light blue Oriental-style rug.



Christmas Dalmatians — Mom and pups on festive gold, red and green rug.

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LEAFLET #14

PUPPY REARING



crate-training the pup

by PETER J. VOLLMER, Animal Care Center Veterinary Clinic,
8020 Ronson Road, San Diego, California 92111

One of the most useful devices for raising a puppy, and perhaps one of the most misunderstood, is a fold-up wire dog crate. Properly used, this device can aid in housetraining puppies. It can also save hundreds of dollars in damage to household items. Since the crate is portable, it can be easily taken along on trips. Thus overnight visits or vacations with the family pet can be more enjoyable. People who raise, train, and show dogs have been aware of the benefits of crates for years. Unfortunately, the new pet owner is not as well-informed.

I advise owners of new puppies to concentrate on housetraining, socialization, and crate training during the early weeks of rearing. However, before owners begin crate training, they should be aware of several tendencies in the normal, healthy pup.

SEPARATION REFLEX

When separated from their social group, most pups whine, bark, or howl. These sounds are referred to as distress vocalizations. In the wild, these sounds increase the chances that a puppy will be reunited with the pack. If a pup's movement is restrained while it is isolated, it will respond with escape behaviors such as digging, thrashing about, and chewing. These behaviors have obvious benefits for survival.

Many pet owners inadvertently elicit these behaviors by placing the pup in a barricaded kitchen or other unoccupied area of the house. Sometimes these owners provide a ticking clock, a radio, or a hot water bottle to "comfort" the animal. This entire procedure is unnecessary at the least, and can harm the puppy psychologically and physically if emotional behaviors indicating stress are allowed to persist or worsen.

RECOMMENDED PROCEDURE

The procedure we use and recommend to clients for inhibiting the separation reflex is based upon several other canine tendencies. These are the pup's preference to bed down with, or in the presence of, others; to bed down in a sheltered, den-like atmosphere; and to learn through assocation. The procedure we recommend to clients is as follows :

1. Acquire a collapsible dog crate with a metal tray floor. The crate should be large enough for an adult dog to stand and turn unimpeded.

2. Assemble the crate in a bedroom of the house.

3. Introduce the pup to the crate by placing several treats in and around it. Also, feed the pup several meals inside the crate.

4. Well before bedtime, place the pup in the crate and offer a treat. Close and lock the gate.

5. Leave the room, but remain just outside in order to audit the pup's behavior.

6. At the first indication of any separation responses, intervene with a sharply raised voice. The idea is that the pup associate its behavior with the startling outcome the behavior produced. Some pups will not respond to a raised voice. We have found that most respond well to sounds generated by a shaker can (a small coffee can containing several coins) or a newspaper slapped sharply against a door or wall.

7. Usually the pup settles quietly in the crate after three to eight attemps at emotional responses, if they are followed by a startling sound. After the puppy is quiet, keep it inside the crate for about ten minutes. Caution the client not to praise or pet the pup immediately after releasing it. This can reinforce the desirability of leaving the crate.

8. After an interval of 30 to 45 minutes, repeat the procedure. Extend the pup's quiet time in the crate to about 30 minutes.

9. While the pup is inside the crate, provide one chewable toy. Other items such as blankets or newspapers are not necessary. Also, any collars or leads should be removed to prevent entanglement.

By the time bedtime arrives, the pup has already associated being quiet with being inside the crate. Also, the effects produced by separation are negated if the crate is in a bedroom where a member of the family sleeps.

OVERNIGHT ELIMINATION

Clients should be advised that usually after waking the pup will eliminate. If the pup awakens while inside the crate and needs to eliminate, it will probably whine or bark, since dogs tend to avoid eliminations in their bedding areas (den effect). The pup can then be taken outside to eliminate.

PROS AND CONS

This procedure has several advantages for house-training puppies. First of all, the pup does not form the habit of eliminating inside the house. People who barricade the pup in the kitchen or some other area must also provide newspapers to absorb the waste. The pheromones contained within the urine and feces are then transferred to the surface of the floor. This can influence the dog to eliminate in that area at a later date. Second, the pup can be placed in its "den" when it cannot be watched during the day. Destructive habits, as well as eliminating inside the house, can be further controlled. Third, the separation reflex is inhibited, thus curtailing possible side effects related to stress.

The procedure does have some disadvantages. A young pup should not be placed in its crate for prolonged periods of time. During the day, the limit should be two to three hours at a time. This is because of the frequent periods of activity that occur throughout early development, as well as frequent elimination responses.

Clients who are gone for extended periods must provide the pup with a larger, damage-proof area. The procedure described above can be used to control the separation reflex. However, an area for elimination must be provided within the enclosed area, as well as food and water, according to length of absence. A pup should not be isolated for extended periods of time, even within a damage-proof area, unless absolutely necessary. Isolation can have negative effects on a pup's psychological development.

A pup that has been successfully crate-trained will prefer resting in its "den". As the pup matures, it will voluntarily seek out the crate and enter it at the appropriate times. While inside its crate, the dog will be quiet. These are all indications of a comfortable, pleasant association with the crate. Of course, the peace of mind the owner enjoys in knowing that the dog is quiet, comfortable, and not destroying the house is immeasurable.

Many clients ask how long their dogs should be kept in the crate. The answer depends upon the dog. Some animals are never able to have the run of the house, even when mature. In any event, if the dog has been crate-trained, the owners will never find it necessary to dispose of the animal because of destructive behavior occurring during their absence.

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Know the Facts
BEFORE Breeding Your Dog

We think it is extremely important to learn the facts and possible consequences in advance if you are contemplating breeding your dog. In today's overcrowded world, we, the wardens of our domestic pets, must make responsible decisions for them and for ourselves. The following points should be reviewed carefully.

QUALITY: AKC breeding is NOT an indication of quality. Most dogs, even purebred with papers, should not be bred. Many dogs, though wonderful pets, have defects of structure, personality, or health that should not be perpetuated. Animals used for breeding should be proven free of these defects BEFORE starting on a reproductive career. Breeding should only be done with goal of IMPROVEMENT — an honest attempt to create puppies better than their parents. Ignorance is no excuse — once you have created a life, you can't take it back, even if blind, crippled, epileptic, or a canine psychopath!!

COST: Dog breeding is NOT a money-making proposition, if done correctly. Health care and shots, diagnosis of problems and proof of quality, extra food, adequate facilities, stud fees, advertising, etc., are all costly and must be paid BEFORE the pups can be sold. An unexpected Cesarean or emergency intensive care for a sick pup will make a break-even litter become a big liability. And this is IF you can sell the pups.

SALES: First-time breeders have no reputation and no referrals to help them find buyers. Previous promises of "I want a dog just like yours" evaporate. Consider the time and expense of caring for pups that may not sell until four months, eight months, or more! What WOULD you do if your pups DID NOT SELL? Send them to the pound? Dump them in the country? Sell them cheap to a dog broker who may resell them to labs or other unsavory buyers? Veteran breeders with good reputations often don't consider a breeding unless they have cash deposits in advance for an average-sized litter.

JOY OF BIRTH: If you're doing it for the children's education, remember the whelping may be at 3 a.m. or at the veterinarian's office on the surgery table. Even if the kiddies are present, they may get a chance to see the birth of a monster or a mummy, or watch the bitch scream and bite you as you attempt to deliver a pup that is half out and too large. Some bitches are not natural mothers and either ignore or savage their whelps. Bitches can have severe delivery problems or even die in whelp — pups can be born dead or with gross deformities that require euthanasia. Of course there can be joy, but if you can't deal with the possibility of tragedy, don't start!

TIME: Veteran breeders of quality dogs state that they spend well over 130 hours of labor in raising an average litter. That is OVER TWO HOURS PER DAY, every day! The bitch CANNOT be left alone while whelping and only for short periods for the first few days after. Be prepared for days off work and sleepless nights. Even after delivery, mom needs extra care and feeding, and puppies need daily checking, weighing, and socialization. Later, grooming and training, and the whelping box needs lots of constant cleaning. More hours are spent doing paperwork, pedigrees, and interviewing buyers. If you have any abnormal conditions, such as sick puppies or a bitch who can't or won't care for her babes, count on double the time. If you can't provide the time, you will have either dead pups or poor ones that are bad tempered, antisocial, dirty, and/or sickly — hardly a buyer's delight.

HUMAN RESPONSIBILITIES: It's midnight — do you know where your puppies are? Any breeder who creates a life is responsible for that life. Will you carefully screen potential buyers? Or will you just take the money and not worry if the puppy is chained in a junkyard all of its life or runs in the street to be killed? Will you turn down sales to irresponsible owners? Or will you say "yes" and not think about the puppy that you held and loved now having a litter of mongrels every time she comes in heat, which fills the pounds with more statistics — your "grandpups?" Would you be prepared to take back a grown puppy if the owners can no longer care for it? Or can you live with the thought that the baby you helped bring into the world will be destroyed at the pound?

Managing the Dalmatian Stud Dog

– Betty Garvin

Many people think it would be great to own a stud dog. Just let people know you have one, and the owners of bitches will come flocking to your kennel with their bitches in tow. Your dog will spend a few minutes servicing them, and you collect the money – that's all you have to do. Perhaps you might need to place an advertisement or two, but when breeders see what wonderful pups your stud produces, there will be a never-ending line at your door.

That's not the way it is! People do not realize how much time is consumed answering inquiries, evaluating bitches and keeping records of breedings. A stud owner has to arrange for airport pickups, acclimate the bitch to his home and gain the bitch's trust before the breeding takes place.

Selection of the stud dog is most important because bitch owners only usually have one to three bitches to breed, and there are hundreds of studs available. If the bitch has any faults, extra care must be taken in stud selection.

The selection process should start several months before the bitch comes into season so that all factors can be considered. In general, dogs and bitches used for breeding should be free from genetic defects, in good health and up-to-date for all shots. Testing includes brucellosis, hearing and urinalysis, which detects uric acid content. If the stud or bitch is a stone former, extra caution should be used, and although there is no clinical proof that these tendencies are inherited, another stud should be chosen. Other concerns are Dalmatian dermatitis, cleft lip or palate, seizures and hip dysplasia. Most studs are x-rayed for hip dysplasia and bitches should be, too.

Unilateral deafness is about twice as prevalent as total deafness in Dalmatians, and some breeders do not use unilaterals in their programs, while others continue to do so. In the absence of positive hereditary proof, many follow their own methods of screening. Unfortunately, some breeders have not gotten the message about limiting their breedings to perfect stock; some still breed to anything that resembles a Dal.

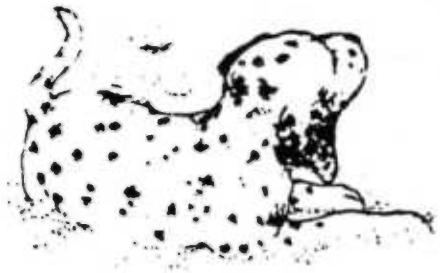
After health considerations, the most important thing for a breeder involved in the show ring is breeding for conformation. We want to produce dogs that are as close to the standard as possible. Of course we do not want to breed Dalmatians that will be disqualified. Here we must consider size, over or under, and quality of the animal. One should never, ever breed any dogs that have undershot or overshot jaws, or are tricolored or patched. Other faults, which may or may not be genetic, are flat fees, missing eye rim or nose pigment, shyness and trichiasis.

Experienced stud dog owners should be able to assess the strengths and weaknesses of a bitch and also be able to evaluate their own stud dog. One needs to consider the individual traits that need to be emphasized. One needs to be able to say no to owners of a bitch if she does not meet your standards. You must maintain your standards in breeding a bitch. There is always a temptation to take the money and run, thinking that if you don't breed this bitch, someone else will. Some owners may be offended if you explain why they can't use your stud. You must remember that if you breed to this bitch, your stud's name will appear in the pedigrees for years to come, which will indicate the type of animal your stud is wont to produce.

The stud dog owner must keep meticulous records of each stud service and the progeny produced. Things like number whelped, number surviving, number of deafs, patches and so on. Other concerns deal with color, spotting, stud contracts, co-owning, puppy back, show records and positive identification of stud and bitch.

It is a great responsibility to own a stud dog. There is a lot of work involved, but it is a great source of pride when a Dalmatian produced by your stud dog achieves a Best in Show.

Reprinted from Pure-Bred Dogs/American Kennel Gazette, February, 1993, Dalmatian Breed Column, Sandra W. Ling.



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PROFESSIONAL HANDLER AGENT

All Breeds

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DOT to DOT

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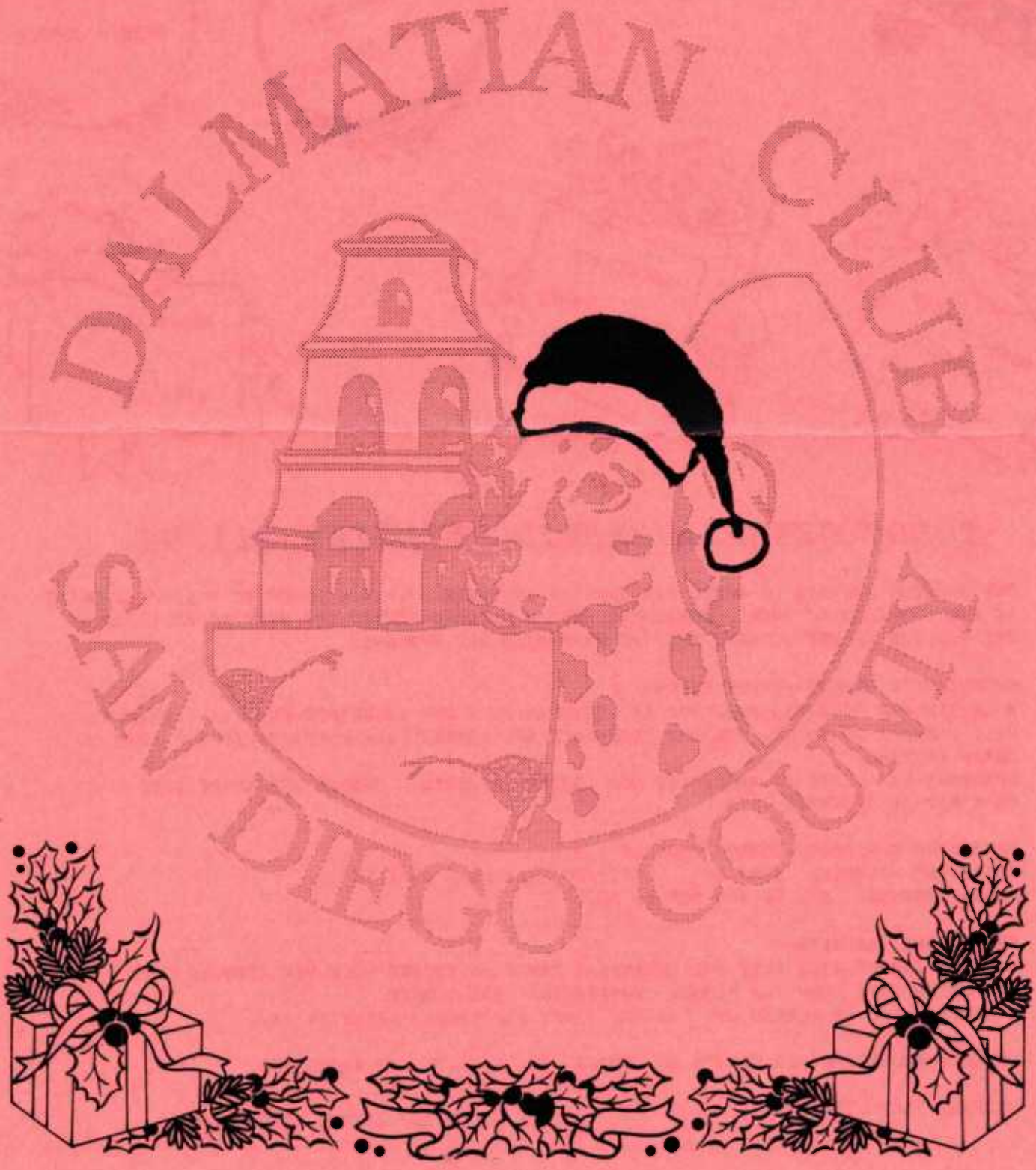
FIRST CLASS



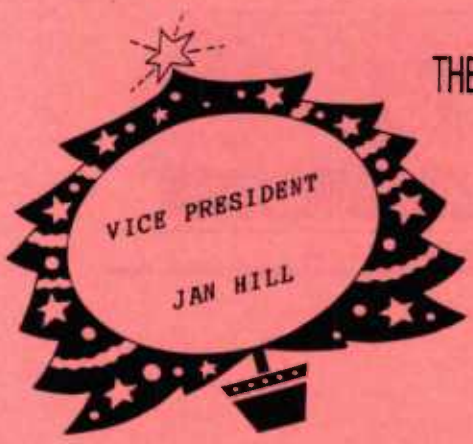
DOT to DOT

THE OFFICIAL NEWSLETTER OF THE DALMATIAN CLUB OF SAN DIEGO COUNTY

VOLUME IV NUMBER 6 DECEMBER 1994



THE DALMATIAN CLUB OF SAN DIEGO COUNTY
OFFICERS AND BOARD

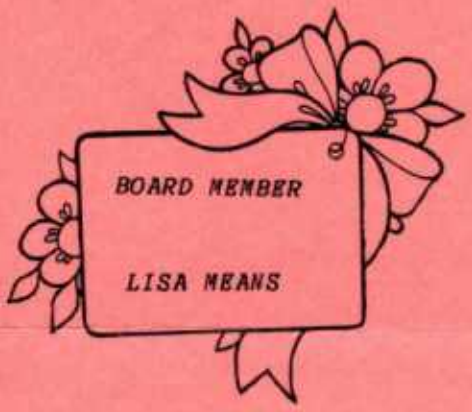












DCSDC GENERAL MEETING MINUTES--11/94

THE GENERAL MEETING OF DCSDC WAS HELD ON NOVEMBER 13, 1994 PRIOR TO THE DAL JUDGING AT THE CABRILLO KC SHOW. PRESIDENT DEBBIE GODDARD OPENED THE MEETING AT 1:10P.M. THE MINUTES OF THE OCTOBER MEETING WERE READ AND APPROVED.

SECRETARY'S REPORT--CINDY LYFORD
A LETTER WAS RECEIVED FROM THE AKC CONCERNING A NEW INSURANCE PROGRAM. SHARON WILL COMPARE IT TO OUR PRESENT INSURANCE AND PRESENT HER FINDINGS AT THE NEXT BOARD MEETING.
EVERYONE WAS REMINDED ABOUT THE DCA LOTTERY TICKETS. CHECKS SHOULD BE SENT TO CINDY BY DECEMBER 16TH.

TREASURER'S REPORT--SHARON THOMSEN
BEGINNING BALANCE: $999.66 ENDING BALANCE: $951.90
DISBURSEMENTS: $47.76 FOR DOT to DOT

UNFINISHED BUSINESS
SHARON &RANDY WILL HOST THE CHRISTMAS PARTY ON EITHER DECEMBER 16TH OR 17TH.
NO NOMINATIONS FROM THE FLOOR. NOMINATIONS ARE CLOSED.
A BUDGET WILL BE WORKED OUT FOR OUR FIRST SANCTIONED MATCH IN MAY.

AFTER INTRODUCING OUR GUESTS AND BRAGS, THE MEETING WAS ADJOURNED.

RESPECTFULLY SUBMITTED

CINDY LYFORD, SECRETARY

Cindy Lyford

1995 DCA LOTTERY

Drawing to be held February 11, 1995

First Prize - Free Week at DCA (2 domestic round trip tickets, 5 free room nights at show headquarters and $200.00 for shipping 2 dogs) or $1,000.00 in cash.

Second Prize - Five free room nights at show headquarters or $400.00 cash.

Third Prize - Two tickets to DCA Awards Banquet or $40.00 cash.

ONLY 500 Tickets are available for a donation of $25.00 each.

REGIONAL CLUB Representatives will have tickets for purchase.

GOLD PATRON'S GOAL	50 TICKETS
SILVER PATRON'S GOAL	25 TICKETS
BRONZE PATRON'S GOAL	10 TICKETS

SUPPORT YOUR CLUB! EVEN IF YOU ARE NOT PLANNING TO GO TO THE NATIONAL THIS YEAR, TAKE A CHANCE AND BUY A LOTTERY TICKET. DON'T FORGET THAT THERE ARE CASH PRIZES AVAILABLE!

PLEASE SEND ME YOUR $25. CHECK (MADE OUT TO DCA) BY DECEMBER 16TH OR BRING IT TO THE CHRISTMAS PARTY. IF I DON'T RECEIVE YOUR CHECK BY THE 16TH, IT WILL THE TICKET WILL BE AVAILABLE TO ANYONE WHO WANTS TO PURCHASE IT THAT NIGHT.

THE FOLLOWING PEOPLE HAVE PLEDGED FOR TICKETS: LYFORD, MARTIN, HARRIS, GODDARD, C. JORDAN, HILL/DANDREA, JONES, THOMSEN.

DCSDC IS BUYING ONE TICKET. IF THE CLUB TICKET WINS, THE MONEY WILL GO INTO THE TREASURY. SIX TICKETS ARE STILL AVAILABLE. IF NOBODY ELSE WANTS ONE, THOSE WHO HAVE ALREADY PURCHASED A TICKET ARE WELCOME TO BUY ANOTHER.

Cindy



1995 DUES ARE DUE NOW ! !

YOUR 1995 DUES ARE DUE BY THE END OF DECEMBER. WHY NOT SAVE YOURSELF 29¢ BY BRINGING YOUR $15. CHECK (MADE OUT TO DCSDC) TO THE CHRISTMAS PARTY! IF YOU ARE NOT PLANNING TO ATTEND THE FESTIVITIES, PLEASE MAIL YOUR CHECK TO SHARON THOMSEN PRIOR TO DECEMBER 31ST.

PROSPECTIVE MEMBERS: IF YOU HAVE ATTENDED TWO MEETINGS AND ARE PLANNING TO APPLY FOR MEMBERSHIP, PLEASE REMEMBER TO INCLUDE A ONE TIME $5. INITIATION FEE WITH YOUR 1995 DUES CHECK.

****

MORE MONEY MATTERS



IF YOU WOULD LIKE YOUR BUSINESS CARD INCLUDED IN DOT to DOT FOR 1995, PLEASE SEND ME A CHECK FOR $10. MADE OUT TO "DCSDC".BY JANUARY 15TH.
THANKS.
Cindy.

****



Best Wishes for the Holidays

and Happiness

throughout the New Year...



THE FOLLOWING IS DEDICATED TO ALL OBEDIENCE ENTHUSIASTS

IF ONLY...

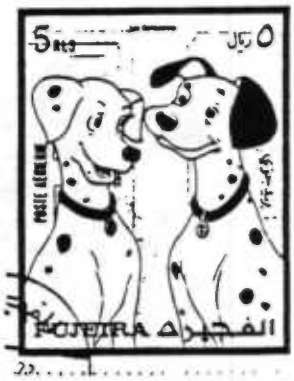
IF ONLY MY DOG HAD STOOD ON HIS STAND WHEN I GAVE HIM THE SIGNAL,
A MOVE OF ONE HAND.
IF ONLY HE'D STAYED ON THE ONE MINUTE SIT INSTEAD OF DECIDING FIFTY
SECONDS WAS IT.
A FIGURE 8 PERFECT I ALMOST COULD BOAST IF ONLY HE'D GONE AROUND THE
THE OTHER POST.
IF ONLY HE'D DROPPED ON THE SIGNAL I GAVE AND NOT WHEN HE SAW THE
SPECTATOR WAVE.
THE RETRIEVE ON THE FLAT HE KNEW JUST WHAT TO DO IF ONLY HE'D BROUGHT
BACK THE DUMBBELL I THREW.
THE HIGH JUMP RETRIEVE ONLY ONE THING HE LACKED AND THAT WAS THE
DUMBBELL HE DIDN'T BRING BACK
ON THE BROAD JUMP IF ONLY HE'D JUMPED ALL THE WAY, AND NOT TIP-TOED
BETWEEN TO UTTER DISMAY.
WHEN I SIGNALED THE GLOVE IT WAS THERE IN PLAIN SIGHT IF ONLY HE'D
GONE FOR THE GLOVE ON THE RIGHT.
HIS GO-OUT WAS PERFECT--HE WENT JUST SO FAR IF ONLY HE HADN'T BOTH
TIMES JUMPED THE BAR.
WE'D HAVE HAD A 200--HE COULD DO EVERYTHING IF ONLY HE HADN'T RUN
OUT OF THE RING!

Reprinted from the Waggin Train-ee via Dalmania

***

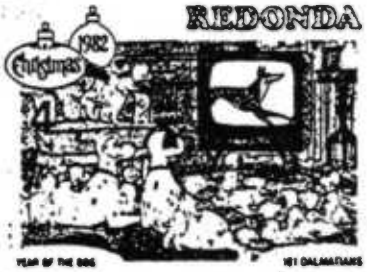
Dalmatian

In another of his popular series on dog memorabilia, Paul Keevil casts a collector's eye over this month's featured breed, the Dalmatian.




NORGE 2½


NORGE 2½

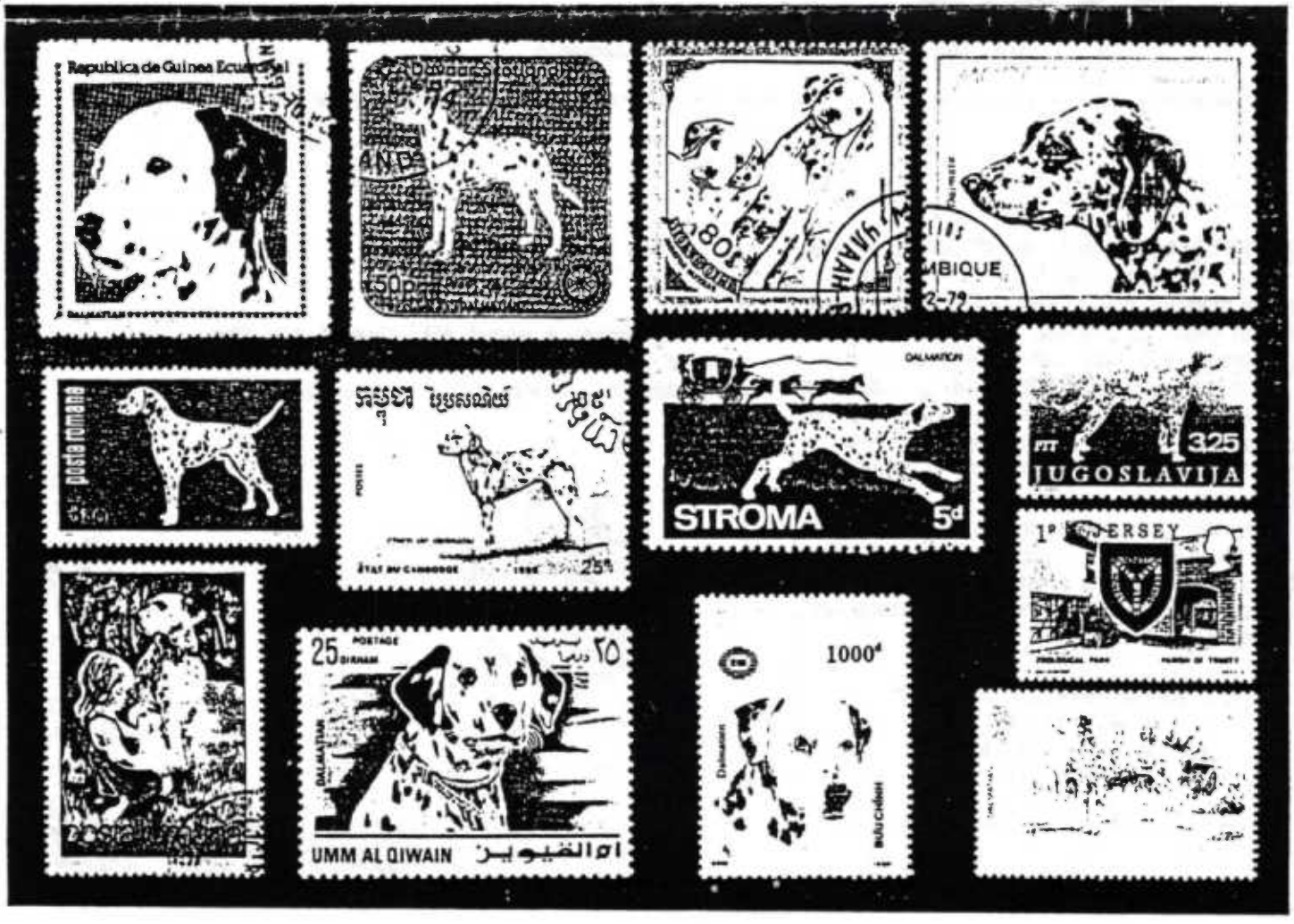


THE DALMATIAN ON POSTAGE STAMPS

Walt Disney has a lot to answer for! Just as the 'Dulux' dog has raised public awareness of the Old English Sheepdog, there can be few people in the world today who have not seen the Disney film *101 Dalmatians*. There can be no excuse for not being able to identify this month's feaured breed. Let me declare a vested interest. Old time breeders may well remember my Great Uncle, Capt Keevil, who was a very notable breeder before the war and kept many examples of the breed, right up until his death. Sadly, no family archives relating to the breed have survived.

In counting how many stamps have been issued on the Dalmatian, Walt Disney have made things difficult for me this month, due to the number of issues in recent years to commemorate the film. I am often asked which dog has appeared most on postage stamps, to which I answer the GSD, unless you count each separate example of the breed on each stamp. In that case the Dalmatian wins hands down! I have counted up to 31 Dalmatians on a single stamp showing scenes from the film. So let's deal with the Disney stamps first.

The small Gulf state of Fujeira (now part of the United Arab Emirates) was the first to issue such a set in 1972. The set contained 20 stamps, 14 of which



Collectables

show examples of the breed. The next '101' set came 10 years later and was issued by the tiny Caribbean Island of Redonda. This set contained nine stamps, all of which show Dalmatians. A souvenir sheet was also issued, now hard to find. The third and final '101' issue came in 1988 when Grenada/ Grenadines issued a miniature sheet of nine stamps together with a souvenir sheet; all show at least one example of the breed. Multiply the number of stamps I have mentioned by the number of Dalmatians on each stamp and you will understand my problem!

The above sets, although much collected, will only have a curiosity value to breed collectors, who are no doubt keen to learn of 'real' Dalmatian stamps. Well, I must prolong the agony just a little more as there is one last cartoon Dalmatian issue. Issued by Norway in 1984 in a set of four 'Childrens Stories' stamps comes 'Politimester Bastian' (Chief Constable of Bastian) and his police dog. which happens to be white with black spots on!

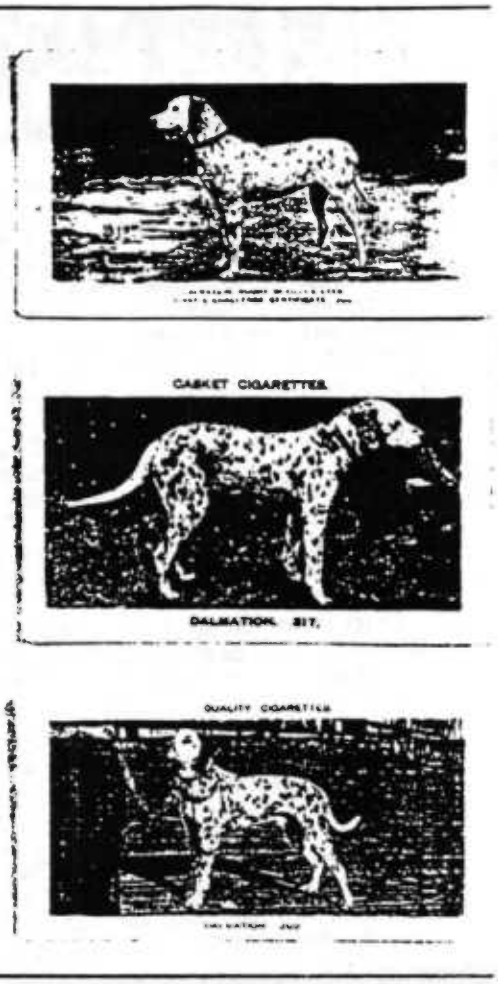
But enough of cartoon dogs. Conventional breed stamps include: Davaar Is. 1984 (Scotland, local post), Equatorial Guinea 1978, Mongolia 1984, Mozambique 1979, Romania 1981 and 1982, Staffa Is. 1978 and Stroma Island 1969 (both Scottish local post issues, the latter with seven overprint varieties), Umm Al Qiwain 1967 and most recently, Kampuchea (Cambodia) and Vietnam both in 1990.

This leaves just two final issues and I have saved the best till last! The Jersey Dalmatian stamp is, I believe, the best ever and was issued in 1988 showing one of Mrs Dorey's dogs with a Coach and Horses in the background by the old granite arches in the Parish of Trinity. Illustrated by Jersey artist Peter Layton, the Jersey set is reputed to be one of the finest ever – bar none! Hard to believe that this was the first time he had ever painted dogs!

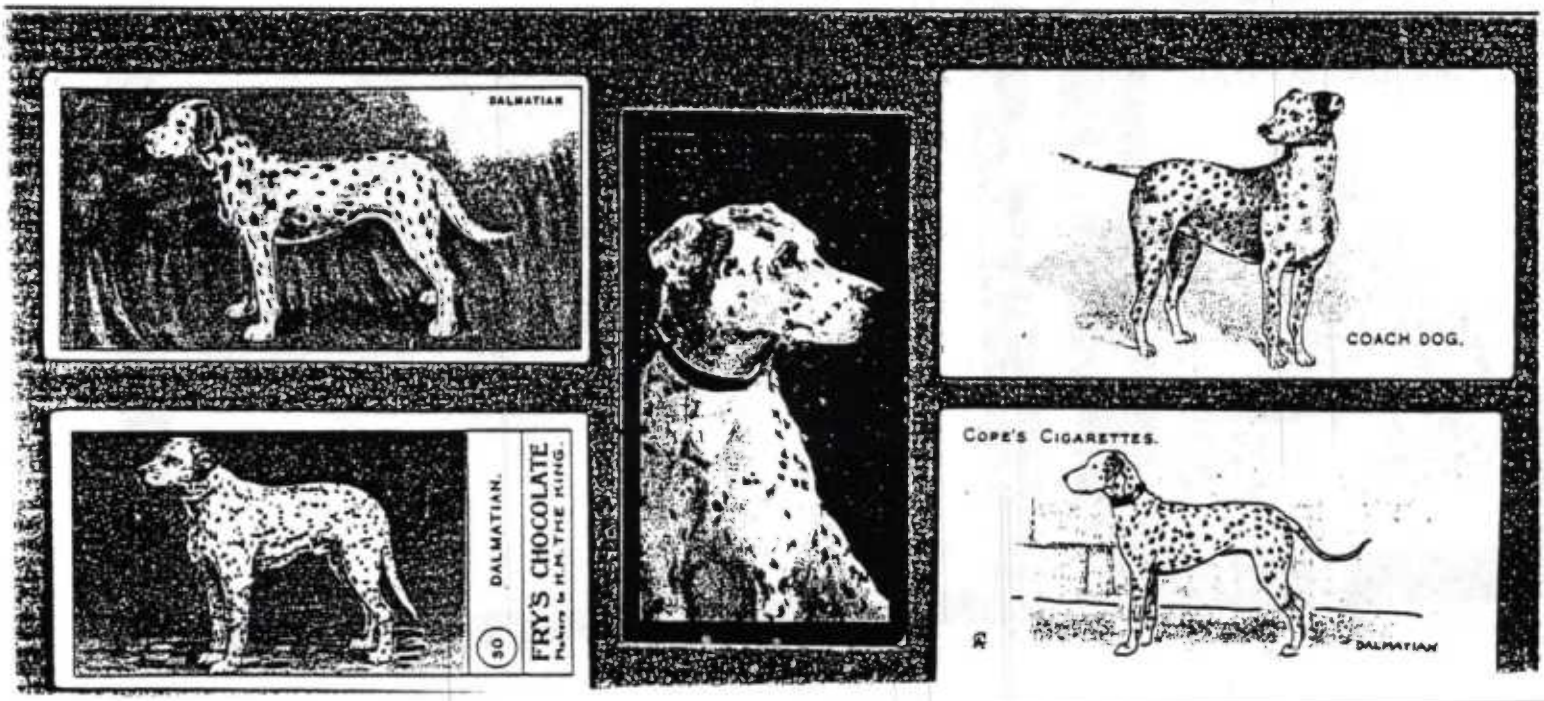
So the final issue from the country which many claim the breed originated from, Yugoslavia. This, I understand, has never been established, but it did not stop the country including the Dalmatian in a set of six 'National Breed' stamps in 1970 and would I suggest be a 'must' for any collection.

THE DALMATIAN ON CIGARETTE/TRADE CARDS

The breed collector will not have to hunt for long to build up a good basic collection of Dalmatian cards. With issues from Wills, Players, Senior Service, Gallaher and Imperial Tobacco in reasonable supply today, the first 10 to 20 cards can be collected for a modest sum. But what of the rare and scarce cards? Well, the chase will be longer and the cost much higher before one finds the first ever Dalmatian card issued. Goodwin & Co. issued their 'Coach Dog' in 1890 and today it is very hard to locate. Expect to pay at least £15 for a nice example. The first UK card came 10 years later, when Taddy & Co. issued their set of 50 dogs. Look for card No 46 and expect to pay up to £20 for a good one.



In my articles I have seldom dealt with the interesting black and white photographic cards issued by J A Pattreioux Ltd from 1924-1928. As my illustrations are usually in full colour I tend to use colour cards. This month, however, the Dalmatian has changed ▶



Dalmatian Collectables

that. Pattreioux issued several photographic series titled 'Animals and Scenes' with their brand named cigarettes, 'Junior Member', 'Casket' and 'Critic'. In total over one thousand cards were included many of which were dogs. The problem with this series however is finding the few dog cards which are tucked away. I have traced three Dalmatian cards, No 317 unnamed, No 366 'Rugby Beauty's Eyes' and No 369, G A C Bury's 'Astormer'. Well worth the hunt and I am indebted to long time Bedlington enthusiast, Dennis Harker for the many long hours he must have put in to find so many of this series for my collection.

Other nice cards to look out for include, Cope Bros and Co Ltd 1912 (No 33), Major Drapkin and Co 1924 (No 13), R J Lea Ltd 1923 (No 43), The Khedivial Company (USA) Oxford Cigarettes (No 102, 'Lord McBerth') and British American Tobacco Co, silk, 1913 (No 34). Nice trade cards include: Fry's Chocolate 1908 (No 30), Melox Dog Food, Happy Families, (Mr, Mrs, Miss and Master Dalmatian) 1935 and the Australian and New Zealand 'Vita-Brits' breakfast cereal cards. Good Hunting!



THE DALMATIAN ON PICTURE POSTCARDS

For some reason I have never been able to work out, the Dalmatian has never been a popular breed on postcards. Black and white cards abound, including some most unusual ones, but good artist's cards are few and far between. Both were published by Valentine and Sons Ltd of Dundee and London. The 'Mac' card (not pictured here) is by Lucy Dawson, an artist very much on the up just now, but keenly collected for many years on postcards – Card No 4133.

The second card, which is illustrated, is by the much underated (Clarence) Lawson Wood – Card No 1966. Wood hated his first name so much that he substituted a symbolic dot before his distinctive signature, with its elongated 'L'. Wood's forte was his humorous animal studies. Such creatures as parrots, ducklings, penguins, piglets, teddy bears, sea lions, pelicans and eventually the chimpanzee who was to make him famous on both sides of the Atlantic – 'Gran pop'. His dog illustrations were rare, more the pity, as can be seen from the card illustrated. If you ever see a Lawson Wood dog card, take my advice and grab it! ●

Next month's featured breed – the Welsh Corgi (Cardigan).



Translating the Ads

Noted Judge . . . . . he put my dog up
Respected Judge . . . . . he put my dog up twice
Shown Sparingly . . . . . only when we had the judge in our pocket
Show Prospect . . . . . Four legs, two eyes, two ears, one tail
Finished in 5 Shows . . . . . and 89 others where he failed to place
Owner-handled to title . . . . . handler Bigpro got the first 14 points
Won in heavy competition . . . . . all were 20 lbs overweight
Multiple Group winner . . . . . .at two puppy matches
Guaranteed to finish . . . . . if you have $4,500 to spend
Well-balanced . . . . . straight as a stick, front & rear
Lots of Pizazz . . . . . when he's had his "uppers"
Super Showman . . . . . .Hysterical
Excels in type and style . . . . . moves like a spider on "Speed"
A Showing Fool . . . . . .hysterical and stupid too
Large Boned . . . . . .like a Clydesdale
Good Bite . . . . . missed the judge but got the steward
Excels in Movement . . . . . can outrun anything this side of the Concorde
Lovely Head . . . . . two eyes, two ears, nose in front of them
Gorgeous Coat . . . . . .if the spray doesn't quit before the class is over
Handled exclusively by . . . . . .nobody else can get near the s.o.b.
Win in Stern Competition . . . . . .beat 4 puppies and a 9 year old novice
At Stud to Approved Bitches . . . . . .just bring your checkbook
Terrific Linebreeding . . . . . Ch Whosat is twice in the 5th generation
Good Hip/Eye Background . . . . . .haven't heard about any lame/blind dogs
Obedience Prospect . . . . . for heavens sake don't bring him near the breed ring
Good Brood Bitch . . . . . wouldn't dare show her but she has 14 pups every litter
Great Stud Dog . . . . . .he'll breed anything from the neighbor's cat on up
Planned Breeding . . . . . called the stud owner 3 days before breeding
Loves Children . . . . . .for breakfast
Dual Purpose . . . . . 2nd place at a match and picked up a dead sparrow once
Really Birdy . . . . . Killed my Parakeet
Lots of Drive . . . . . .Untrainable
Crazy to Retrieve . . . . . .crazy, period
Started in Field Work . . . . . picked up a training dummy once

Just a little tongue-in-cheek humor. Hope you all enjoy it! Appeared on E-mail, but the original source and author are unknown.

FROM NASHVILLE DOG TRAINING CLUB

via TALE WAGGINS Cumberland Valley Dal Club (TN)

DIRECTIONS TO THE CHRISTMAS PARTY

7019 MT. VERNON STREET LEMON GROVE
(619) 698-0420



94 EAST OR WEST--EXIT AT MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE
AT END OF RAMP TURN LEFT ONTO MASS. AVE.
GO 4 LIGHTS TO MT. VERNON--TURN RIGHT
HOUSE IS ON LEFT PAST PARK





DATE TO REMEMBER--JANUARY 31ST

PATTI STRAND SEMINAR HOSTED BY THE DEL SUR KENNEL CLUB

This seminar by Dal breeder/judge Patti Strand, will be held at the Scottish Rite Center. Randy will have further information available at the Christmas party.

****

YOUR EDITORS, CINDY AND JAN WOULD LIKE TO WISH EVERYBODY A HAPPY, HEALTHY AND SAFE HOLIDAY SEASON AND NEW YEAR.

THANKS TO THOSE OF YOU WHO SENT IN ARTICLES FOR THE NEWSLETTER THIS PAST YEAR. WE WELCOME ANY IMPUT THAT YOU MIGHT HAVE. ARTICLES, BRAGS ETC. WILL BE USED AS SPACE IS AVAILABLE.



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DOG DAZE OCTOBER 30TH



MARTIN CABRAL

PROFESSIONAL HANDLER AGENT

All Breeds

San Marcos, CA

383 W. Discovery
San Marcos, CA 92069

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