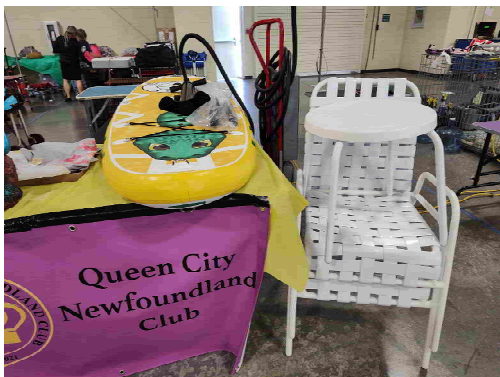
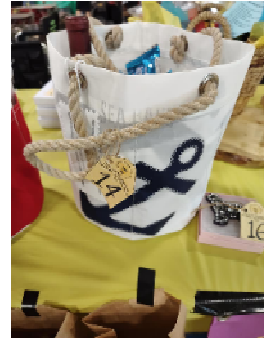
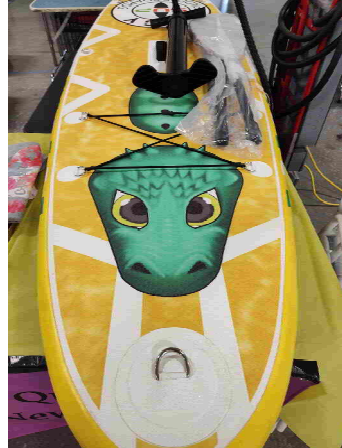


BASKET RAFFLE TABLE & ANNUAL MEETING





WATER TRAINING & WATER WORK

by CONNIE SOVIE

A Newfoundland dog is bred to be a strong working dog, bred to do many different water rescue operations. Newfoundlands are relatively easy to train, provided you start at an early age. But it is so very important to be calm and balanced with one's approach.

Let's talk a minute about water training. I have trained all the different levels...WD, WRD, and WRDX. My first bot that I trained, Major, liked the water, but had a difficult time swimming vertical and the basic skill of bringing in a bumper. My girl Maggie was incredible, loved the water and loved a true challenge. We were training for the WRDX when COVID hit our world. Our training came to a stop, for NCA would not let anyone test for this level, due to human connection required. Now I am beginning to train Maverick. Maverick is a super sweet, but sensitive boy. Boys seem to take a little more time to train.

We will begin by admitting that Maverick is my first Newfoundland that had to have swimming lessons. Not because he could not swim, but because he was scared to death to enter any water. I watched the first swimming lesson he had. I watched with amazement as he wrapped all four legs around his trainer and rested his head on her shoulder, shaking with fear. Maverick was strong and once she got him relaxed, he started to swim. Maverick was scared. Sometimes you just need to take baby steps. Last year we got to a point where he would swim with me, just not willingly.

This year we went back to the lake to try again. Maverick went in the water with little hesitation. Again, we work with baby steps. He had to learn to swim out and go around me and then pull me to shore. This took some practice, and I will admit the first few times I came home looking like I had swum through a briar patch, for Maverick had tried to walk right into my arms. He still is not a fan of retrieving. So, we are beginning with the basics and working on a lot of land work. But we now go swimming once a week, and Maverick loves it. Maverick will swim out with me approximately 50 feet, swim around me and swim me into shore. This process is taking far longer than my previous Newfoundlands. But it is the journey, and the progress that we make each day is worth the smile he brings.

We swim every Monday morning at Lake Junaluska. I currently only bring the very basic equipment for beginners - life jackets and bumpers. Anyone is welcome to meet us at the lake and enjoy. Just let me know if you are interested.

Don't be afraid to start. Each dog is different, each dog trains and learns at different rates. but, each dog has its own special traits. Remember, the journey that you take with your dog is often more important than the rewards. We may never get to that title level. But we are sure having fun swimming, and the exercise for both of us is incredible.





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FIRST AID

by Clyde Dunphy, DVM

The simplest way to remember whether or not to call your vet is to think "If it was me, would I call my doctor". If the answer is yes, call your vet! The same basic rules for human first aid apply to dogs. Be as observant as possible and make notes. Your dog can't speak so you must be both his eyes and voice to help the doctor diagnose the problem. "He doesn't feel good" won't help the vet, but – "he's been off his feed for a day, is drinking tons of water, urinating a lot and has a temperature of 102.5" will give your vet more to go on.

This also applies to trauma. A frantic call saying "he's bleeding" means little or nothing. On the other hand "He was attacked by another dog and is bleeding heavily from a puncture wound on his left flank. His eyes are glazed and he's panting heavily" tells another story. With a little training from your vet you and he can work hand-in-hand to diagnose your dog.

Lets start with the basics.

INJURY: No matter what the injury, approach your dog with caution. A dog that normally will not bite, may bite when in pain. To be safe, use a muzzle. The most common is one made from the leg of a pair of stockings. Wrap it around the muzzle starting from underneath, around the top then back underneath. Pull snug then tie behind the head. A word of caution – do not apply a muzzle if the dog has any injury to the mouth or nose.

BLEEDING: Controlling hemorrhage is important if excessive bleeding is present. It is best controlled by a pressure bandage. A pressure bandage is a clean towel (or other clean material) applied directly to the wound with slight pressure. If the injury is on a limb you can use a tourniquet. Remember to release the tourniquet every couple of minutes to allow blood flow to the limb.

SHOCK: Signs of shock are muscular weakness, rapid heart rate, pale mucus membranes, rapid shallow breathing, reduced pulse rate, and blood pressure. To treat shock, keep the dog warm (wrap in a blanket) and quiet, and control any hemorrhage. Injury, bleeding and shock are very serious and after taking the initial basic steps call your vet and transport immediately.

You might want to try putting all your dog first-aid supplies in a plastic container with a tight fitting lid. Write your vets phone number on the top with a permanent marker so you won't waste any time looking for it in an emergency. Your first-aid kit could contain

Rectal Thermometer: Normal rectal temperature is 101-102 degrees.

Peroxide: For flushing wounds, can be used to induce vomiting. Pour 1-2 tablespoons in the back of the throat, repeat until dog vomits.

Kaopectate or Pepto-Bismol: 1 teaspoon per 25 pounds. Repeat every 4-6 hours. Tablets can be used following adult dosage for a 100 pound Newfoundland.

Murine, Murine +, or Boric Acid Solution: Flush eyes as needed.

Neosporin: Antibiotic ointment for scrapes and minor wounds such as tick removal sites.

Aspirin: Dosage of one tablet per 25 pounds, maximum of 3 tablets every 4-6 hours. DO NOT use Tylenol, Advil or other anti-inflammatories as they are toxic to a dog's liver and kidneys.

Benadryl: Use for allergic reactions, allergies, hives. Dosage is 25 mg capsule per 15-20 pounds. For a Newfoundland that is 100-140 pounds, try 100 mg (can be increased if needed). Repeat every 4-6 hours as needed.

Old pair of pantyhose: Makes a great muzzle.

Leash and Collar: They just might come in handy.

Clean bath towel: Good for pressure bandages.

Ace-type bandage: Can be used to hold pressure bandage in place, splint broken limbs.

There are other items that should be included depending on what part of the country you live in. Speak with your vet and find out what he would like you to include. As with most medical items, keep out of reach of children.

Remember, you and your vet are the first line of defense when it come to the health of your dog. Work together - it will benefit your four-footed family member.

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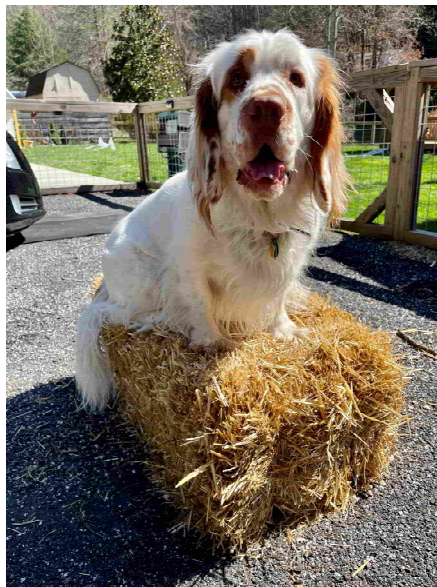
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BRAGS from our MEMBERS



So proud to announce, **CH Gold Cup Tossed Salad N Scrambled Eggs Twillingate**, CGC 19 mos. "Frazier" earned his GCH at the Beaver Co KC Show, in Canfield OH on Saturday August 5th,. He took 3 back-to-back BOBs @ the Canfield Shows, achieving his GCH with all majors 5/5/4/5/4/4pts, one a Specialty Show.

Owners: Janet Frazier Rogers, Rob Rogers, and Erin Kathleen Murphy DVM
Sire: GCHG CH Chateaufew 'N Nakiska's Legend Of The Stones "Rhone"
Dam: GCHB CH Top Shelf's 1ST Class Flight To Gold Cup "Bailey"

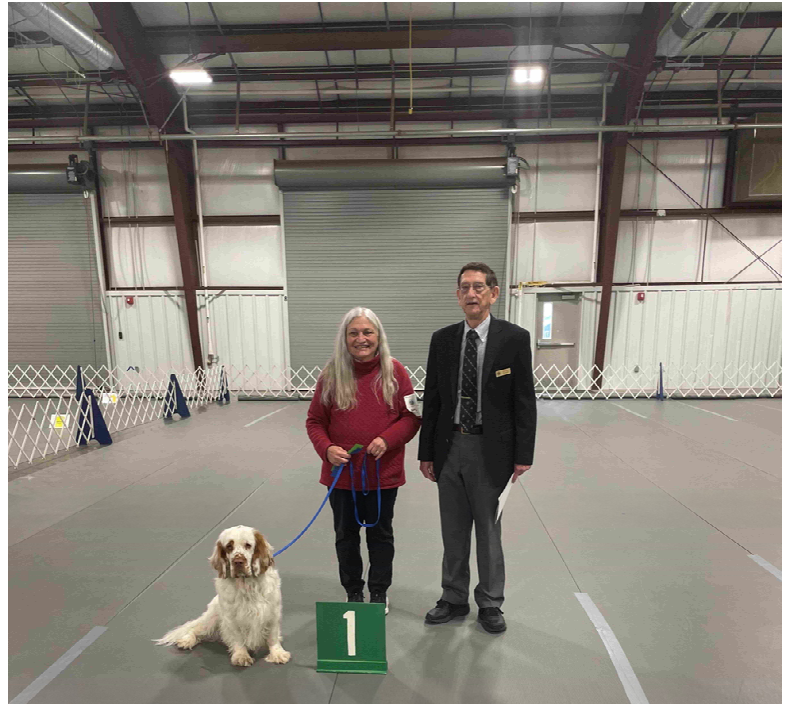


Moses earned his Novice trick title last Tuesday. I am sorry I don't have a better picture. I was in the hospital and I left our training building in an ambulance. All is good now. Pam

submitted by Pam Sauerman



Kai and **Joshua** earned their Novice Trick title.
submitted by Pam Sauerman



Moses earned his first preferred Novice leg and Preferred High in Trial in Fletcher
submitted by Pam Sauerman



My granddaughter, Kai showed **Shiphrah** in her first Pee Wee class in Fletcher.
submitted by Pam Sauerman

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