

Wag 'n Tongue

German Shepherd Dog Club of St. Louis, Inc.



July-August 2000

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Wag 'n

GERMAN SHEPHERD DOG CLUB OF ST. LOUIS, INC.

Mission



The object of the Club shall be to encourage and promote the breeding of pure-bred German Shepherd Dogs and to do all possible to bring their natural qualities to perfection, to urge members and breeders to accept the standard of the breed as adopted by the German Shepherd Dog Club of America and approved by the American Kennel Club as the only standard of excellence by which the German Shepherd Dog shall be judged. To do all in its power to protect and advance the interests of the breed by encouraging sportsmanlike competition at dog shows, obedience trials, and

tracking tests, to aid with every possible means in demonstrating the German Shepherd Dog's conspicuous ability as a companion, war, Red Cross, police, herding, rescue dog, and lead dog

for the blind. To conduct shows, obedience trials, demonstrations, etc., under the rules of the American Kennel Club, to publish literature and periodicals in the interests of the German Shepherd Dog. The Club shall not be conducted or operated for a profit, and no part of any profits or remainder or residue from dues or donations to the Club shall inure to the benefit of any member or individual.

Club Hot Line Number (314) 725-8885

July 21, 2000 - Regular Club Meeting at 8:00 P.M.

Educational Program: Stewarding in the Breed and Obedience Rings. We will have a video for viewing. Presenter will be Terry Rock.

August 13, 2000 - Club Picnic at Lang Park in Arnold.

September 15, 2000 - Regular Club Meeting at 8:00 P.M.

Educational Programs have not been scheduled. Please call Lee Trapp for suggestions for programs.

October 20, 2000 - Regular Club Meeting at 8:00 P.M.

Educational Programs have not been scheduled. Please call Lee Trapp with suggestions for programs.

November 17, 2000 - Regular Club Meeting at 8:00 P.M.

Educational Program will feature James L. Cook, DVM, Ph.D., he will have a Power Point program showing methods of Orthopedic Surgery on hips and elbows.

December 15, 2000 - Christmas Party. Location to be announced.

**No one appreciates the very special genius of your conversation as the dog does."
--Christopher Morley**

German Shepherd Dog Club of St. Louis Rescue, April Kornfield (314) 296-7225

2000 GENERAL MEETINGS

AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
-	15	20	17	-

2000 BOARD MEETINGS

AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
3	7	5	2	7

~Wag'N Tongue Information~

As the official publication of the GSDC of St. Louis, Inc., the Wag is sent to each member or family in good standing, to each regional club with whom we exchange newsletters, subscribers, advertisers and the Recording Secretary of the GSDC of America, Inc. Any other obligations which the Parent Club may require shall be met.

Any claims or statements of the writers or advertisers in this publication represent their own opinions and are not necessarily the opinion of the Editors nor of the Officers and Directors of the GSDC of St. Louis, Inc.

Articles appearing in this newsletter may be reprinted if credit is given to the author and the Wag'N Tongue unless otherwise noted.

Our Club is on the Web!!
<http://members.aol.com/gsdcs1/>
Thank you Bill Harper

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AKC Schedule of Points For German Shepherds, Divisions 1-12

	<i>One Point</i>		<i>Two Points</i>		<i>Three Points</i>		<i>Four Points</i>		<i>Five Point</i>	
D=Dog	D	B	D	B	D	B	D	B	D	B
Division One	3	3	10	11	18	20	21	23	27	28
Division Two	3	3	10	12	17	21	21	26	29	34
Division Three	3	3	9	12	16	21	21	25	29	33
Division Four	3	3	10	12	18	20	21	24	27	31
Division Five	3	3	10	13	17	22	23	27	33	37
Division Six	3	3	9	11	16	19	20	23	27	30
Division Seven	3	3	10	13	18	22	21	25	26	30
Division Eight	3	3	9	12	16	21	21	26	30	36
Division Nine	3	3	8	11	14	20	21	26	33	37
Division Ten	3	3	10	10	17	18	19	20	22	23
Division Eleven	2	2	4	3	6	5	7	6	8	7
Division Twelve	2	2	6	6	10	10	12	11	14	12

EFFECTIVE MAY 15, 2000

Division 1 is comprised of: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New York, Rhode Island, Vermont.

Division 2 is comprised of: Delaware, New Jersey, Ohio, Pennsylvania.

Division 3 is comprised of: District Of Columbia, Kentucky, Maryland, North Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, West Virginia.

Division 4 is comprised of: Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, South Carolina.

Division 5 is comprised of: Michigan, Illinois, Indiana.

Division 6 is comprised of: Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, Wisconsin.

Division 7 is comprised of: Arizona, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas.

Division 8 is comprised of: Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, North Dakota, Oregon, South Dakota, Utah, Washington, Wyoming

Division 9 is comprised of: California.

Division 10 is comprised of: Alaska.

Division 11 is comprised of: Hawaii.

Division 12 is comprised of: Puerto Rico.

Join the GSDC of America

German Shepherd Dog Club of America, Inc. Application for Membership

Requirements: Minimum age of 18 years. Must be in good standing with AKC. Membership includes subscription to *The German Shepherd Dog Review*.

Membership Type: (check one)

Single \$66.00 Family* \$100.00

Dues are not tax deductible.

*Family is defined as same household or significant other.

*Make checks payable to GSDCA.

NAME(S)

ADDRESS

CITY

STATE

ZIP

PHONE(S)

FAX

EMAIL

I (We) hereby make application to the above club and agree, if accepted for membership, to abide by its Bylaws and the Bylaws of the American Kennel Club. Upon application I will be eligible for all privileges except the right to vote. Thirty days after my name has been published in the *Review*, provided no objections have been filed, I will be granted the right to vote.

SIGNED

ENDORSED BY

SIGNED

ENDORSED BY

Mail to: Gail Hardcastle
6245 Carolinda Drive
Granite Bay, CA 95746
Telephone 916-791-5642
Message/Fax 916-791-0530
Email hardcg@aol.com



Drawing by Marcia Hadley

Intussusception

by Race Foster, DVM; Marty Smith, DVM and Joe Bodewes, DVM Drs. Foster & Smith, Inc.

Intussusception is a complicated and serious condition that involves the sliding or telescoping of one portion of the intestine into another. It occurs primarily in the small intestine but may occasionally occur in the large intestine. When the intestine slides within itself the blood supply to that section is greatly reduced and the tissue begins to swell and then die. The entire process can

occur rapidly, which makes early detection and treatment essential.

What causes intussusception?

The cause is unknown, and there does not appear to be a specific breed predilection. However, if the intestinal motility increases (such as during an infection), the frequency of this disorder also increases. A high incidence of intussusception is seen in puppies or kittens carrying large numbers of intestinal parasites such as roundworms, hookworms, or whipworms. When heavily infested, the small intestine becomes hypermotile (increased movement) due to the irritation caused by the worms, thus increasing the incidence of intussusception.

What are the symptoms?

When the small intestine telescopes into itself, movement of intestinal contents is partially or completely blocked. Commonly the dog or cat vomits. Once the gastrointestinal tract behind the intussusception empties, stools are scant to none. Any fecal material that is passed is jelly-like, may be bloody, and not well formed. The appetite will be greatly depressed. The animal experiences severe abdominal pain, and eventually shock and then death. Diagnosis is usually tentatively made based on the presenting symptoms and the palpation of a firm sausage shaped mass in the abdomen. Diagnosis is confirmed with x-rays and possibly an exploratory surgery.

What are the risks?

An intussusception is serious. Left untreated it will result in death. As the intestines telescope into one another, pressure restricts blood flow to the area. Portions of the intestines therefore may actually die, and toxins and bacteria may be released into the rest of the body.

What is the treatment

Treatment consists of surgical reduction of the intussusception or complete surgical removal of the intussusception, with the fresh ends being reconnected. The amount of damage to the tissues as well as the length of time the animal has had the condition will dictate whether simple reduction is an option. Post surgically the animal will have to go through a normal recovery period. Infections can develop, however, surgery is quite successful. If the intussusception is caught soon enough and the animal undergoes a successful surgery, most will recover completely. One recent study suggested that up to 25% of dogs that develop an intussusception would have a reoccurrence in the future. There is a surgical procedure called enteroplication where the loops of intestine are attached to one another that will reduce the incidence of reoccurrence in some dogs.

What can be done to prevent intussusceptions?

There are several conditions that predispose a dog or cat to developing an intussusception. Intestinal parasitism including roundworms, hookworms, and whipworms is a common cause that can be easily prevented through a good deworming schedule. Viral or bacterial gastroenteritis is another common cause. A good vaccination program for puppies and kittens will also greatly reduce this cause. Linear foreign bodies like string in cats, or pieces of plastic, bone or wood in the dog can all lead to the development of intussusception. Tumors or recent abdominal surgery may also contribute to the development of this condition.

If the owner follows good deworming and vaccinating programs as well as preventing access to foreign bodies the incidence of intussusception can be reduced. In addition if the owner recognizes the symptoms of the disease and the animal receives prompt veterinary care most animals can be successfully treated.

References Bojrab, Joseph; Current Techniques in Small Animal Surgery, 4th edition

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1966 Standard Quiz

Instructions:

The first part of the quiz gives various parts of the dog. The second part describes that part or characteristic of the dog. The objective is to match the numbers, for example: 30-7 / Gait - outreaching, elastic, smooth and effortless. Scores: 27-30 correct - you could be judging; 23-26 correct - you should be thinking about judging; 19-22 correct - good if you are in another breed. Less than 19 - you must be in another breed. Answers will be provided later in the Wag.

(Source: January 1966 Dogs in Canada Magazine, Canadian Kennel Club, p. 71)

- | | |
|------------------------------|---|
| 1. General appearance | 1. long and strong with firm lips |
| 2. Temperament | 2. almond-shaped, oblique, as dark as possible |
| 3. Coat | 3. blades long, close at top, sloping well forward |
| 4. Colour | 4. relatively short, straight and very strong |
| 5. Size, dogs | 5. muscular fitness and nimbleness |
| 6. Size, bitches | 6. deep with ample room for lungs and heart, ribs well sprung |
| 7. Proportion | 7. outreaching, elastic, smooth and effortless |
| 8. Skull | 8. all colours permissible but albinos disqualified |
| 9. Muzzle | 9. broad, well muscled |
| 10. Stop | 10. 23 inches, 60 - 70 pounds |
| 11. Teeth | 11. medium length, strong and springy |
| 12. Bite | 12. long and gradually sloping |
| 13. Eyes | 13. direct and fearless with self-confidence |
| 14. Ears | 14. higher at withers and sloping into level back |
| 15. Neck | 15. 20 upper, 22 lower, strong |
| 16. Forequarters, side view | 16. short, compact toes well arched |
| 17. Forequarters, front view | 17. bushy, hangs in slight curve to hock |
| 18. Shoulder | 18. double, with outer dense, straight and harsh |
| 19. Upper arm | 19. 25", 75 - 80 pounds |
| 20. Pasterns | 20. leg bones straight, oval and free from sponginess |
| 21. Paws | 21. firm with moderate tuck up |
| 22. Topline | 22. not abrupt |
| 23. Back | 23. moderately pointed, forward facing, erect |
| 24. Croup | 24. strong, clean and short |
| 25. Tail | 25. scissors |
| 26. Chest | 26. round or domey is a fault |
| 27. Abdomen | 27. 90 degrees to blades |
| 28. Hindquarters, side view | 28. longer than tall, 10 - 8.5 |
| 29. Hocks | 29. broad due to 90 degree angulation |
| 30. Gait | 30. strong and muscular |

2000 German Shepherd Dog Club of St. Louis Committees

2000 Futurity/Maturity

Ricky Harrison
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Club Awards

Marcia Hadley

K-9 Awards

Bill and Dyan Harper
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PEC

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**GERMAN SHEPHERD DOG CLUB
OF AMERICA, INC
JULY BOARD MEETING AGENDA
Thunderbird Hotel St. Paul, MN
July 29-30, 2000**

Standing Business for July Board Meeting

- * Select Hero Dog Award recipient
- * Approve Futurity / Maturity judges, show dates and sites
- * Approve agent for counting election ballots
- * Appoint an Inventory Committee to inventory the Club's property

FIRST DRAFT AGENDA

7:30 Closed Session Saturday

Approval April Closed Session minutes
Roll of Honor nominations

8:00 AM Saturday

- I.** Minutes-Ginny Altman, Approval of April 2000 Board Minutes.
- II.** Report of Recording Secretary –Ginny Altman, Reminder use Form for Motions.
- III.** Report of Corresponding Secretary-Charlotte LaRosa, Approve agent for counting election ballots.
- IV.** Report of President & Executive Committee-Ken Downing
- V.** Report of Treasurer-Eugene Tenges
- VI.** AKC Delegate-Carmen Battaglia
- VII.** COMMITTEE REPORTS

- 1.** Budget and Finance-Ken Downing
- 2.** National Specialty & Show Sites-Debbie Hokkanen.
Parade of Greats-Lori Nickeson,
Action requested: Approval to add former Schutzhund Victors/ Victrix in Performance section for Participation; to be effective with the 2001 National.
 - a.** Agility –Sue and Sam Sacco
 - b.** Herding-Dorothy Linn
Field Chair: Carol Lorenzon
 - c.** Obedience-Jane Jeter, Lori Nickeson
 - d.** Tracking-Billie Kovacs
- 3.** Board Meeting Sites-Debbie Hokkanen
- 4.** Review Editor-Gail Sprock
- 5.** Review Marketing-Joan Fox
- 6.** Review Management-Bob Eaton
- 7.** Review Editorial-Lee Smith

- Action requested: Approval of Committee Guidelines for Editorial Committee in the Policy and Procedures Manual Readership survey pending
- 8.** Award of Excellence-Helen Franklin, Pin Designs, Standardized Guidelines for Cover of the March Review, Champions with OFA and Performance titles.
- 9.** Breeders' Code-Jamie Walker, Recommendations and Guidelines Committee chairs and Board compliance update Gail Hardcastle
- 10.** Futurities-Tish Walker
- 11.** Internet-Bill Pfeiffer, Credit cards
- 12.** Membership-Gail Hardcastle, Membership Roster

12:00 Noon Adjourn for Lunch

1:00 Members Open Forum

1:30 PM Return to Standing Business

COMMITTEE REPORTS CONTINUED

- 13.** ADOA-Kathy Casteel
- 14.** Board-O-Gram-Ginny Altman
- 15.** Awards /Awards Procurement-Helen Franklin
Connie Beckhardt Award-Rita Sandell
LaMar Kuhns Award-Dave Rinke
- 16.** By-Laws-Barbara Lopez
Revision of:
Article IV, Section 2, c, d, and e
Article IV, Section 3
Article IV, Section 1
Article V, Section 5
Article V, Section 4
- 17.** Education/ ABJAC-Lanalee Jorgensen, Prototype of generic puppy packet. Specialty judge educational seminar.
- 18.** Ethics-Danny Dwier
- 19.** Health-Tony Cherubini
Recommendations on revision of the Futurity Form
- 20.** Hero Dog-Blanche Beisswenger
Select Hero Dog Award recipient
- 21.** Insurance-Dan Smith
- 22.** Juniors-Ken Tank, Robert Hamilton Memorial Trophy update.
- 23.** Legal Affairs-Lamar Frederick
- 24.** Newsletter Competition-Ann Mesdag
- 25.** Orientation-Dorothy Linn
- 26.** Parent Club Office-Dorothy Linn
- 27.** Policy & Procedure Manual-Ted Beckhardt, Postponed motion: " Ted Beckhardt moved that the Reimbursement Policy be adopted as pro

- posed and entered into the Policy and Procedures Manual." Correction to P&P regarding July standing business. Remove: Appoint an Inventory Committee to inventory the Club's property Describe Inventory process
- 28.** Publicity / PEC-Debbie Hokkanen
- 29.** Red Book-Ellie Goede
- 30.** Regional Club-Dania Karloff
- 31.** Roll of Honor-Rita Sandell
- 32.** ROM - Sires-Doris Estabrook
- 33.** ROM - Dams-Cappy Pottle, Gloria Birch
- 34.** Temperament-Bob Penny
- 35.** Thirteen Club-Lissa Cunningham
- 36.** Title Pins, Certificates, and Dual Awards-Blanche Beisswenger
- 38.** Training Achievement Award
Judith Ecklund
- 39.** Video-Carmen Battaglia
Guidelines for the use of Titles in Catalog and official videotape

VIII. LIAISON TO THE BOARD

- 1.** Breed Rescue-Linda Kury, Recommendations for Guidelines for Rescue Dog Awards
- 2.** Canadian-Robert Stevenson
- 3.** Foundation-Sue Godek, Pres. Century Project request for funding update
- 4.** Search& Rescue-Penny Sullivan
- 5.** SV & WUSV-Martylou Plinski, David Landau, Inventory of Anne Due's Records
- 6.** Veterinary-Carl Anderson, D.V.M.
- 7.** WDA-David Landau
- 8.** COAPA-Dania Karloff, Corrections for Policy and Procedures Manual

IX. AD-HOC COMMITTEE REPORTS

Recommendations to AKC re: Carmen Battaglia-Strategic Planning, Blue Slip, The Complete Dog Book Per Diem and Reimbursement (Also under P&p) Ted Beckhardt.

Select Excellent-Dorothy Linn

Century Project-Joan Fox

X. UNFINISHED BUSINESS

Credit Cards (see Internet report)-Bill Pfeiffer

SV Apprentice Application-David Landau

XI. NEW BUSINESS

XII. ADJOURNMENT

A Dog Lovers Poem

I stood by your bed last night, I came to have a peep.
I could see that you were crying, you found it hard to sleep.

I whined to you softly as you brushed away a tear.
"It's me, I haven't left you, I'm well, I'm fine, I'm here."

I was close to you at breakfast, I watched you pour the tea. You
were thinking of the many times your hands reached down to me.

I was with you at the shops today, your arms were getting sore.
I longed to take your parcels, I wished I could do more.

I was with you at my grave today you tend it with such care
I want to reassure you I'm not lying there.

I walked with you towards the house as you fumbled for your key,
I gently put my paw on you, I smiled and said "It's me."

You looked so very tired and then you sank into a chair,
I tried so hard to let you know that I was standing there.

It's possible for me to be so near you everyday
And say with certainty, "I never went away."

You sat there very quietly, then smiled, I think you knew
that in that stillness of that evening I was very close to you.

The day is over...I smile and watch you yawning
And say, "Goodnight, sweet dreams, God bless,
I'll see you in the morning."

And when the time is right for you to cross the brief divide
I'll rush to greet you and we'll stand together side-by-side.

I have so many things to show you, there's much for you to see.

Be patient, live your journey out
Then come home and be with me.

author unknown

~Puppy Pie~

Take one puppy, roll and play until lightly pampered, then add the following ingredients:

1 cup patience....

1 cup understanding....

1 pinch correction....

1 cup hard work....

2 cups praise and 1 1/2 cups fun... blend well.

Heat with warmth of your heart until raised or until puppy has doubled in size.

Mix with owner until consistency is such that owner and puppy are one.



The Dog House

- * If you don't want to be greeted with paws and wagging tails, don't come inside - because dogs live here...
- * If loose hair that doesn't match your clothing or furniture bothers you, don't come inside - because dogs live here...
- * If you don't like the feel of a cold nose or a wet tongue don't come inside - because dogs live here...
- * If you don't want to step over many scattered toys, don't come inside - because dogs live here...
- * But if you don't mind all of this ... you will be instantly loved when you come inside - because dogs live here...

Multiple Dog Disorder

A New Mental Health Diagnosis

Diagnostic Criteria

Symptoms which must be present:

- 1) Poor self-control, usually unable to resist "just one more."
- 2) 100% occupancy of kennel space at all times.
- 3) Dog food expenses at least 4 times the grocery bill.

At least 4 of the following symptoms present (8 or more indicate a chronic condition):

- 1) Minimum of 2 crates and 1 grooming table in the house.
- 2) Dog grooming equipment in 4 large storage crates, personal grooming supplies in 1 overnight bag.
- 3) Clean kennels daily, clean house once a month.
- 4) Doing dishes means washing more than a dozen dog bowls.
- 5) Have a King sized bed, but sleep clinging to the side to allow dogs enough room.
- 6) Yard securely fenced, landscaping is outside of fence.
- 7) Attend Company BBQ to collect a large quantity of rib bones.
- 8) Isolated rural location.
- 9) Others ask "how many dogs do you have... now"?
- 10) Pooper Scooper Wrist (similar to Tennis Elbow).
- 11) Dry cleaner always finds plastic baggies in pockets.
- 12) Used to show pictures of children, now whip out dog pictures without provocation.

MIND GAMES THAT DOGGIES PLAY WITH HUMANS

1. After your humans give you a bath, **DON'T LET THEM TOWEL DRY YOU!** Instead, run to their bed, jump up and dry yourself off on the sheets. This is especially good if it's right before your humans' bedtime.
2. Act like a convicted criminal. When the humans come home, put your ears back, tail between your legs, chin down and act as if you have done something really bad. Then, watch as the humans frantically search the house for the damage they think you have caused. (Note: This only works when you have done absolutely nothing wrong.)
3. Let the humans teach you a brand new trick. Learn it perfectly. When the humans try to demonstrate it to someone else, stare blankly about.
4. Make your humans be patient. When you go outside to go potty, sniff around the entire yard as your humans wait. Act as if the spot you choose to go potty will ultimately decide the fate of the earth.
5. Wake up twenty minutes before the alarm clock is set to go off and make the humans take you out for your morning potty. As soon as you get back inside, fall asleep. (Humans can rarely fall back asleep after going outside, this will drive them nuts!)
6. When out for a walk, alternate between choking and coughing every time a strange human walks by.
7. Make your own rules. Don't always bring back the stick when playing fetch with the humans. Make them go and chase it once in a while.
8. Hide from your humans. When your humans come home, don't greet them at the door. Instead, hide from them, and

There is a formula for figuring out how bed space is allocated. It is called the "Foot Rule". You start by determining the total number of feet (as in those at the end of the legs, not the kind made up by inches).

Then you divide that total by the number of feet belonging to the person(s) or dog (s) in question. This is how it works: You and husband share your bed with one dog. You and your husband total four feet and the dog also has four feet. That is a total of eight feet. The dog has four out of eight feet or 50%, therefore, the dog gets 50% of the bed. You could work this in reverse as well. You have two out of eight feet or 25% and so does your husband, so each of you gets 25% and the dog gets 50%.

Now I have five dogs. At four feet per dog, that is 20 feet. Add to that my two feet and we have a total of 22 feet in the bed. I have two out of 22 feet, which is 1/11th or 9.1% of the bed. The dogs, since they share a total of 20 of 22 feet, get 10/11ths or 90.9% of the bed. Simple, isn't it?!

Once I figured out my percent of the bed space, the next step was to work out the exact area that I am entitled to. My bed is a California King, which is approximately 6 ft x 7 ft.

Here is the math:

6 ft x 7 ft	= 42 square feet
42 square feet	= 6048 square inches
9.1% of 6048	= 550 square inches
550 square inches	= 45.8 total inches
45.8 inches	= 3.8 total feet

In order to determine the exact size of my bed space, I needed to know the percentage of length to width - this comes out to 54% long to 46% wide.

When I apply these percentages to my spot:

550 square inches x 54%	= 297 square inches
550 square inches x 46%	= 253 square inches
297 square inches	= 24.7 inches
253 square inches	= 21.1 inches
24.7 inches	= 2.1 feet
21.1 inches	= 1.8 feet

Now that the math is all done, the figures show that the dimensions of my part of the bed are 2.1 feet by 1.8 feet, or in other words:

LIFE LESSONS LEARNED FROM A DOG

1. If you stare at someone long enough, eventually you'll get what you want.
2. Don't go out without ID.
3. Be direct with people; let them know exactly how you feel by piddling on their shoes.
4. Be aware of when to hold your tongue, and when to use it.
5. Leave room in your schedule for a good nap.
6. Always give people a friendly greeting. A cold nose in the crotch is most effective.
7. When you do something wrong, always take responsibility (as soon as you're dragged shamefully out from under the bed).
8. If it's not wet and sloppy, it's not a real kiss.

**"If you pick up a starving dog and make him prosperous, he will not bite you; that is the principal difference between a dog and a man."
--Mark Twain**

This was an actual request for the use of a breeding bitch and the true reply from a bitch owner -----

Letter from "stud" owner:

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN,
HI. IM LOOKING TO BREED MY THREE YEAR. OLD PUG JAKE. HE IS PAPERED, I'M LOOKING TO HAVE HIM FIXED SOON BUT I WOULD LIKE ONE OF HIS NAME-SAKE TO CARRY ON HIS NAME. I'M NOT LOOKING FOR MONEY BUT I WOULD LIKE ONE OF THE PUPS. PLEASE GET IN TOUCH WITH ME MAYBE WE CAN TALK. MAYBE YOU CAN PUT ME IN TOUCH WITH SOME ONE WHO CAN.
THANK-YOU
GOSSIMER

Reply from bitch owner:

Hi Gossimer,

This proposal sounds intriguing. I'm currently looking for a fawn stud for my BISS Ch Larimar's Stardust CD, CGC (BIS/BISS Ch Larimar's Chip of the Old Block ROM*** x Ch Jill's Win-Chimes of Lil Mite ROM***).

What line is Jake from and what is his percentage/ratio for line breeding/inbreeding/cofactor? I apologize; but I'm not familiar with his call name.

I'll need to know Jake's CERF, OFA patella luxation, and OFA CHD certification numbers, T3 & T4 test results, number of occurrences of hemivertebrae, PDE, and cleft palate through the fifth generation. Just to be on the safe side, I'll need a negative brucellosis and bordetella licensed veterinarian certification from you. It's not a bad idea to get aVetGen phenotyping either.

For the future Get, I'll also need copies of Jake's titles and his AKC and/or CKC registration number(s). I'm especially interested in copies of his PDCA ROM and additional stars awards.

Since there's no stud fee involved, I assume you'll want pick? Dog or bitch? Will you be willing to agree to 1/2 the cesarean if the cause should arise? If the whelps are larger than 6 ounces at partrition, it will be necessary. This seems only fair. Last time I got a good break and it was only \$500, but unfortunately that vet re-

tired this year and the new owner has raised everything to almost double! It's hard to find a good Pug vet!

Will you be doing a natural or artificial? If artificial, I'll need you to send the frozen semen Overnight Express Mail. I'll be willing to split the cost; \$500 should cover it unless you are on the East Coast, then I'll send \$750. Please let me know where to send the check. I think it's only fair that you take care of the semen analysis expense since I will be doing the whelping and training. You should be able to find a Canine Semen Bank and Collection/Storage in your area. Be sure to get at least three vials. The last time I looked into having it done, it was about \$900.00--a lot less than before since more and more people are doing it.

If Jake does natural, let me know which airport to ship to (if you are out of CA). To take care of my dam, I'll need to have an overnight or early, early morning delivery time. Since it's getting warmer now, it's best to plan for you to pick her up after midnight. Even with a cool down mat you never know with these brachcephaloids (I probably misspelled that, but you know what I mean! ;). Be sure to take MC/VISA or cash since the counter-to-counter service does not accept checks.

Let me know after they tie three times and then I will let you know the return arrangements. She ovulates late, so she may be two or three weeks at your house. I'll get her to you by the tenth day just to be sure we don't miss it or she absorbs.

Double check with your homeowners insurance plan to see that it covers visiting matrons in case anything should happen. A BISS CH/CD/CGC should be covered for a minimum of \$5K.

Since her cycle is so late, you'll need to purchase Solid Gold. I can't send enough in the crate. It generally runs \$40 a bag. Be sure to get the Seameal, Pet Tabs Plus, Concept-A-Bitch, and Red Raspberry Tea Leaves too. Also, she'll need 500 mg. of Ascorbic Acid, 200 mg. Of Tocopheryls twice a day with tepid water. Not too hot because she will grow finicky. Be careful not to give her a

palmitate since this can increase the chance of cleft palate and I don't want to have to cull.

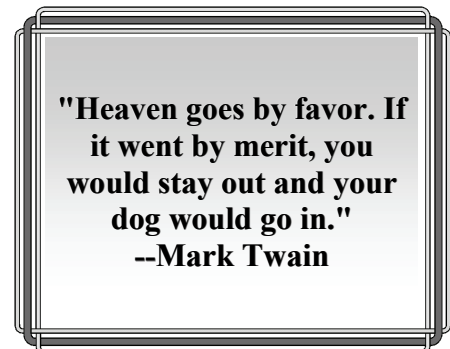
It's a good idea to give her organically grown-pesticide free calf liver. You'll need to prepare it yourself since she doesn't like prepackaged brands. It's best to buy it in 50-LB. bulk and boil it all at once. Be sure to keep skimming the foam off every 15 minutes because she doesn't like it slimy. Bake it afterwards until it's a good baiting consistency then vacuum-pack and freeze it. The whole process should only take about 12 hours. In a hurry you could get it down to 10 hours.

You won't have to worry about splitting the vaccination costs for the litter. I give my own now and that will save you half of the normal \$480 or so. You can help out with the title rebates if you'd like. Your pick should be ready at 12 weeks. I'll let you know the whelping date so that you can plan the transportation. I assume you already own a Sherpa? That's the best way to go if you're out of CA, otherwise you can drive to pick it up--just bring along a Vari-Kennel.

What are your club affiliates? I don't recognize your email address off the top of my head. I'm DPCA, PDCA, NCPC. If you're not PDCA, we can work on getting you your two letters of recommendation.

Well, let me know when you have all the necessary paperwork done. Also, please send me Jake's AKC certified 4 generation with coat colors and his best win shots so that I can make colored copies, as per my written contract.

Name withheld.



Artificial Insemination (AI)

by Race Foster, DVM and Marty Smith, DVM
Drs. Foster & Smith

Today, many dog breeders and veterinarians have found artificial insemination (AI) to be an invaluable tool. Many of them see it as a way to increase the quality of a breed by overcoming limitations of both time and space. An exceptional male, chosen for his intelligence, personality or conformation can continue to produce offspring long after his death or be mated with females from which he is separated by thousands of miles. Additionally, by saving his semen he will be able to breed with many more females than would be physically possible through normal one-on-one mating. There are also cases where valuable males have been injured and can no longer mount a female. Their genetics are of course unaltered and artificial insemination allows them to continue to contribute to their breed. A bitch that has the same qualities as the above male and has the potential to build a kennel from her progeny, may not yet be in heat but a suitable mating can be arranged, the semen taken and saved until she is ready to be bred.

Today the actual technique and methods of artificial insemination are relatively easy and done by many private individuals and most veterinary clinics. Although the field is relatively new in canine medicine it has been successfully practiced in cattle and other species for many decades. Although we rest on the shoulders of the research and experience developed in bovine practice we have not yet duplicated their rate of success. This is not because of our technique, but rather the relative instability of canine sperm when frozen or chilled. Additionally, in cattle, the regularity and competency of the reproductive physiology of the female has been consistently selected for breeding, while this is not the case in dogs. Cattle that do not have a predictable estrous cycle or high levels of fertility are eliminated from the herd. It is a very pragmatic business. In canine medicine, breeders are often much more emotionally attached to their animals. They routinely keep and repeatedly attempt to breed problem bitches and those with irregular cycles, thus allowing undesirable traits to maintain themselves in the genetic pool.

Collecting semen

Collecting semen from a stud dog is very simple. A female in heat is brought together with the male. When he tries to mount her, his penis is redirected into an artificial vagina and stimulated to cause an ejaculation. The presence of the female is useful to excite the male and makes collection easier. (During estrous, organic com-

pounds known as pheromones are excreted from the female's vagina. These airborne chemicals are responsible for attracting males from long distances to the female. They even indicate the stage of her heat.) However, such females are not always available when a male is to be sampled. In that case, a common practice is to save and freeze cotton swabs that we have wiped through the vagina of a female when she was in peak estrous. At the time of semen collection, the swabs can be wiped around the tail area of any dog (even a spayed one). The male will then respond to her just as if she were in heat.

Semen evaluation

After collecting the semen, the sperm cells are checked to insure that they are sufficiently concentrated, adequately motile, and appear anatomically normal. This is done because we know that in many "sterile" males, the problem is not that they do not produce sperm cells, but rather their quality or quantity is very low. Infertile males may have abnormal sperm cells, which are unable to travel all the way to the oviducts of the female, or cannot penetrate the ovum for fertilization to occur. The microscopic semen evaluation is no guarantee that the sperm present are in fact capable of fertilization. There may be flaws all the way down to the molecular level of the DNA in the sperm that make a male dog sterile.

Insemination

If the sperm cells seem to be adequate in number and appear normal, they may be immediately infused into a female using a long plastic or glass tube. Attempts are made to at least reach the level of her cervix, which in large dogs may be several inches inside the animal.

If the bitch is not going to be bred immediately, the semen may either be chilled or frozen. Chilled semen should be used within 24 hours and can therefore be "Next Day Aired" to anywhere in the country or even overseas and a female can be bred with it the next day. This has made males available to appropriate females all over the world without either one of them needing to travel.

Freezing semen

Semen can also be frozen in liquid nitrogen canisters and kept that way for years. This allows females to be bred with males who are also miles away or who have even died years before. When we consider the expense of stud fees and or transporting one or both of the breeding animals, frozen and chilled semen is relatively inexpensive. Furthermore, it greatly increases the number of potential mates to choose from.

The heat cycle in a bitch

In a typical canine heat cycle (we underline the work typical because in some breeds "typical" bitches are getting harder and harder to find), the dog's vagina swells and she bleeds for 7 to 9 days. This is the preparatory Proestrus stage. Next the bleeding diminishes and she becomes receptive to the male and allows him to mate. This is Estrous. Only during the 3 to 7 days of Estrous will the bitch be in the proper stage to become pregnant

After 3 to 7 days, she moves into the Metestrus stage, is no longer fertile, and will not accept a male's advances.

"Problem breeders"

Sometimes artificial insemination is used even though both dogs are present. This commonly occurs when either the male or female dog is a problem breeder. In these cases, either the male will not mount or show interest in the female or the female will not allow the male to mount her. Often these are simply problems of inexperienced dogs. In wild dogs, breeding has a learned component where the younger males learn from interactive play behavior and by observing adults. By separating puppies from their family units at 7 to 8 weeks of age, we have eliminated this portion of the learning process. When mating young or first time breeders, it is always best to have one of the pair be experienced. Usually this individual, be it the male or female, will "take charge."

In other instances, the two dogs may not seem equally interested in mating. This may result from the female not being in the correct stage of her heat cycle. Therefore she does not either correctly stimulate the male or will not yet allow him to mount. Over the years, we have been asked to examine and find out why breeding is not occurring as expected only to discover that the female was not in the correct stage of her cycle. This can sometimes be determined by behavior. However, it is easily and more accurately determined by either a vaginal smear that is examined under a microscope or via a blood test that determines the level of the hormone progesterone.

There are however, instances of behavioral problems where dogs will not breed. The female is in the correct stage of heat but one or the other of the dogs just lacks the natural desire to mate.

Concerns regarding artificial insemination

One of the problems with selective breeding is that every time we select for one thing we are probably unknowingly selecting for or against many others. Today, in many breeds, numerous individuals are showing abnormal reproduc-

tive physiology and behavior. The Proestrus stage goes on for 3 to **Artificial Insemination Continued**

5 weeks, males have abnormal sperm counts, the male or female never goes into true Estrous, litter numbers decrease drastically, mothers shun their offspring, etc. Sooner or later, good breeders look at their lines and recognize these problems. They must try to eliminate these traits just as they would hip and eye disorders. By using artificial insemination to get around these shortcomings of their dogs they only potentiate the problem.

Another concern is the use of artificial insemination when one of the two dogs is vicious and constantly attacks the other one. We won't even help out in these cases, and it isn't because we are afraid of getting bitten. Behavior is a trait that we should select for just as we do intelligence and conformation. Anyone who has ever tried to help a child overcome their fear of animals after being bitten or has been involved in a lawsuit in one of these cases realizes this.

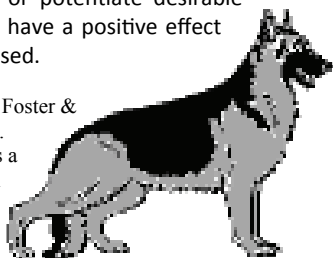
Many breeders also live under the false sense of security that diseases cannot be transmitted between the mating pair if artificial insemination is used. Admittedly, the male will not be able to get anything from the female, as he never comes in contact with her. However, the female can contract several conditions via the semen.

Additionally, it must be remembered that artificial insemination in canine medicine does not have the level of success seen in natural intercourse. Depending on the technique and ability of those performing it, breeders should only expect a 65 to 85% success rate and usually somewhat smaller litters would be noted. Part of this disparity is probably due to a shortcoming in either the male or female, but our technique still has room for improvement. We have made giant strides in the last few years and with continued research we may approach the levels seen in cattle.

Conclusion

Used correctly, artificial insemination is a useful tool in improving the overall quality of all canine breeds allowing a wider range of potential breeding partners. If it is used to genetically eliminate undesirable characteristics (rather than bypass them) or to improve or potentiate desirable ones, it will have a positive effect whenever used.

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MORE DOGGY DEFINITIONS

LEASH: A strap which attaches to your collar, enabling you to lead your person where you want him/her to go.

DOG BED: Any soft, clean surface, such as the white bedspread in the guest room or the newly upholstered couch in the living room.

DROOL: Is what you do when your persons have food and you don't. To do this properly you must sit as close as you can and look sad and let the drool fall to the floor, or better yet, on their laps.

SMIFF: A social custom to use when you greet other dogs. Place your nose as close as you can to the other dog's rear end and inhale deeply, repeat several times, or until your person makes you stop. This can also be done to human's crotches.

GARBAGE CAN: A container which your neighbors put out once a week to test your ingenuity. You must stand on your hind legs and try to push the lid off with your nose. If you do it right you are rewarded with margarine wrappers to shred, beef bones to consume and moldy crusts of bread.

BICYCLES: Two-wheeled exercise machines, invented for dogs to control body fat. To get maximum aerobic benefit, you must hide behind a bush and dash out, bark loudly and run alongside for a few yards; the person then swerves and falls into the bushes, and you prance away.

DEAFNESS: This is a malady which affects dogs when their person want them in and they want to stay out. Symptoms include staring blankly at the person, then running in the opposite direction, or lying down.

THUNDER: This is a signal that the world is coming to an end. Humans remain amazingly calm during thunderstorms, so it is necessary to warn them of the danger by trembling uncontrollably, panting, rolling your eyes wildly, and following at their heels.

WASTEBASKET: This is a dog toy filled with paper, envelopes, and old candy wrappers. When you get bored, turn over the basket and strew the papers all over the house until your person comes home.

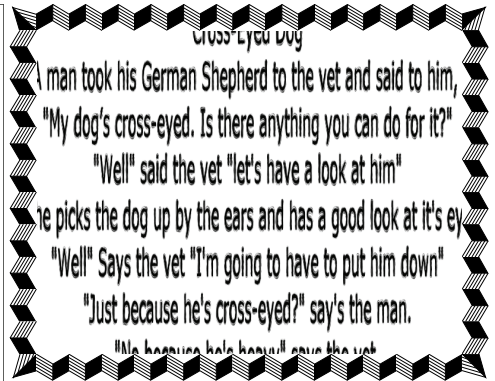
SOFAS: Are to dogs like napkins are to people. After eating it is polite to run up and down the front of the sofa and wipe your whiskers clean.

BATH: This is a process by which the humans drench the floor, walls and themselves. You can help by shaking vigorously and frequently.

BUMP: The best way to get your human's attention when they are drinking a fresh cup of coffee or tea.

GOOSE BUMP: A maneuver to use as a last resort when the Regular Bump doesn't get the attention you require..... especially effective when combined with The Sniff. See above.

LOVE: Is a feeling of intense affection, given freely and without restriction. The best way you can show your love is to wag your tail. If you're lucky, a human will love you in return.

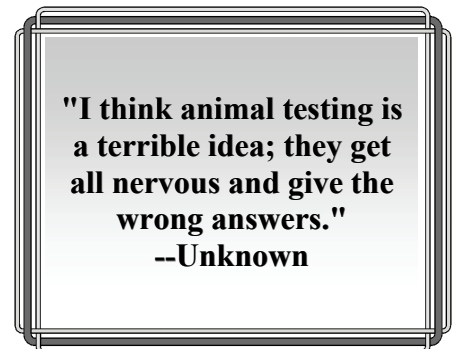


The top ten ways you know Martha Stewart has been stalking your dog:

10. There is a potpourri pomander hanging from his/her collar.
9. The dog's nails have been cut with pinking shears.
8. The dog toys are all stored in McCoy crocks.
7. The pooper scooper has been decorated with raffia.
6. That tell tale lemon slice in his/her new silver water bowl.
5. You find liver and whole wheat dog treats stamped out with copper cookie cutters and decorated with royal icing using a #2 rosette tip.
4. Dog hair has been collected and put into wire baskets for nesting material for the birds.
3. A seasonally appropriate grape vine wreath adorns the front of his/her crate.
2. Your dog goes outside naked and comes in wearing a thyme colored virgin wool hand knitted sweater with matching boots.

AND THE NUMBER ONE WAY YOU KNOW THAT MARTHA STEWART IS STALKING YOUR DOG IS...

1. The dog droppings in your backyard have been sculpted into



Getting To Know You.....

I recently sent out some emails to club members asking them to answer a couple of questions for me:

1. *How did you get started in German Shepherds?*

2. *How long have you owned a German Shepherd?*

3. *Tell me about your most thrilling experience with one of your dogs.*

4. *Tell me the most challenging part of owning or showing German Shepherds.*

5. *What are you most interested in? (Conformation, Training, Tracking, Agility, etc.)*

6. *Who mentored you as a novice to the breed?*

Thank you all for taking the time to submit your information to me so that the club may get to know you better. For those of you that have not submitted yet, please either email me at Liana@prodigy.net or snail mail me (my address is listed in the Wag Info) and I'll be happy to get the story into the next issue of the Wag. Again, thanks to all and thanks in advance!

The Trapp Family LeBarland Kennels

Barbara and I purchased our first pure bred dog, a basset hound, back in 1959, and hunted him. We soon had 3 hounds, and were still living in the city on the hill. We started breeding and showing basset hounds in 1960.

Tim was 7 years old when we built LeBarland Kennels and moved to the West boundary of Busch Wildlife. Our daughter Pam was 1 year old. Tim wanted a GSD for companionship now that we were living in the country. Barbara's cousin, Dan Beisher, was handling Int. V, Ch. Fax vom Dier-shim Sch III CD, and we knew the Matthew family who imported Fax. Our first GSD was a Fax daughter, and Barbara put a CD title on her. We met Pat and Scootie, who Dan was handling for, and bred Lisark's Electra CD OFA 112 to Ch. Hein. In the first litter, we bred Ch. Lisark's Agaila of LeBarland. We later kept Hein at stud at LeBarland where he spent his last years,

and we loved him, for he was a great one.

In 1968, Tim handled Aggie in juniors, getting 4 of the 5 Best Junior wins needed to compete in Juniors at the Westminster KC Show. Tim traveled to All Breed shows with me, as I was a licensed AKC handler, and was handling Basset hounds, Dobermans, a Schipperke and various sporting breeds. Tim and Aggie were inseparable, and he had her trained and groomed to perfection.

My mentors were Larry Downing and Dick Cooper, both great old time handlers. The Trapp family became good friends with Pat and Scootie, and we traveled with Pat and Scootie to many shows, exhibiting our Hein progeny.

By 1975, LeBarland was exclusively GSDs, with the exception of my hounds. Tim and I still have 4 beagles that we run during the winter at LeBarland.

The Trapp Families biggest thrill was in 1996 when Ch. LeBarland's Cowgirl won Maturity Victrix at the National. Equally, Tim's Ch. Aztec's Kodak won Futurity Victor at the same show. What a year we

had, and it was exciting.

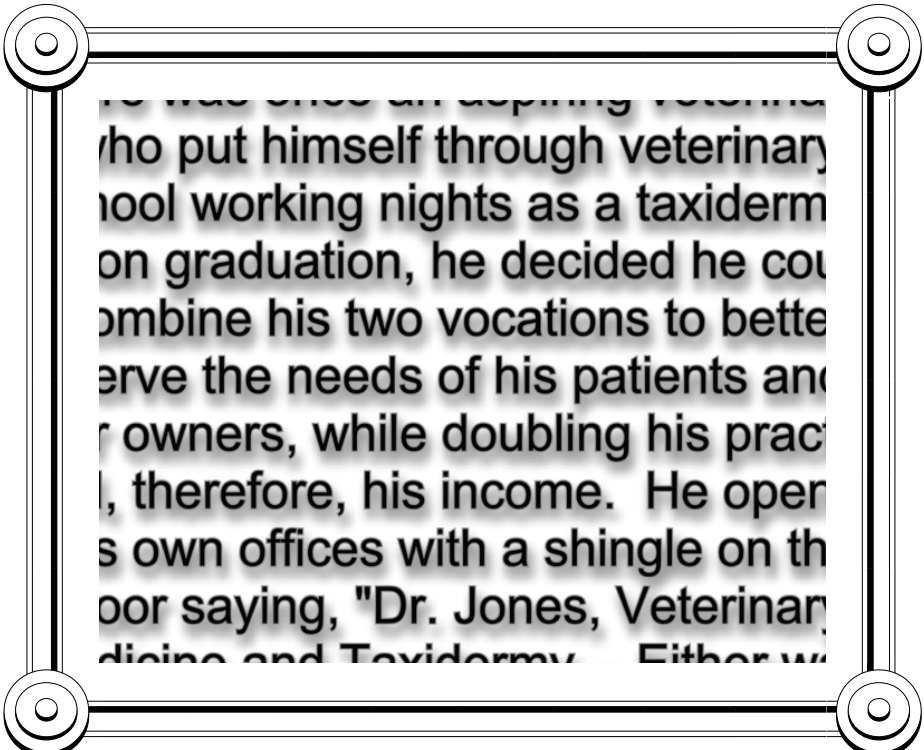
Although our interest has primarily been in the conformation ring, we have conducted training classes from 1965 to 1984.

The most challenging thing about GSDs in my opinion is the health problems that not only effect our breed, but all breeds. We must be responsible for our animals, and keep in touch with research and support the Animal Health Foundation. Although DNA will identify the diseases, we as breeders need to better understand genetics, and become aware on how to use the DNA research to breed healthier dogs without losing our temperaments beauty and movement.

After owning, showing and handling many other breeds, I will testify anywhere that the GSD is the far superior animal, and we love them all.

Judy DeRousse DeRousse Shepherds

DeRousses Tom Cruise Judeen went Reserve on Saturday June 10th and Winners Monday June 12th for his first point. He also made the front page on the



who put himself through veterinary school working nights as a taxiderm on graduation, he decided he could combine his two vocations to better serve the needs of his patients and owners, while doubling his practice, therefore, his income. He operates his own offices with a shingle on the door saying, "Dr. Jones, Veterinary Medicine and Taxidermy. Either way

Alton Telegraph with Margaret O'Neill. I want to finish him for Judy Deane and I will. He came to our house at four months old to help Judy Deane when she was sick. Betty and I got attached and he never went home. Sire Ch Judeens Deano DeRousse Dam Caralons Classical Jas Judeen. I have always had a GSD as a COM (*Getting To Know You Continued*) PANION when my children were growing up. I got Caralons Little Girl for my birthday in 1980 and her temperament was so exceptional I wanted to breed her at 5 years old to Ch Brentaryls Caralon Grayson. She had eight pups and five were coats, none of my family had ever seen one. Michele kept Brandy and Billy and I kept Jenny dam of four Champions and Sonny my first show dog that I learned to show as a puppy. I was hooked thanks to Gert Kessler, Scootie and Judy. I put a CD on Jenny and all my Champions as I believe these dogs love to work just give them something to do to be with you. My most exciting experience was getting back to back majors with my first Ch Becca. (Lois will attest to that) It is very hard as a breeder to only keep the best and sell the rest but if you love your dogs they need to be in a home and be someone's best friend and companion. My dogs all come in the house and I try to spend quality time with each one because we are their total life.

Terry Rock FaithRock German Shepherds

Hard to believe it has been four and a half years since I purchased my first German Shepherd, Phantom. Truly, I believe it was fate that brought Judy Deane and me together. I was an obedience person who had already had a CDX title on a dog and competing at the Utility level. That was my goal for Phantom who now has her CDX and working on Utility. It was also fate to have such a wonderful Veterinarian the recognizes quality animals, who advised me to get

my breeders opinion before spaying Phantom. I took his advice. At six month's of age, Judy suggested I take conformation classes and try the all breed ring to see if I liked it. I was hooked.

In one year, Phantom earned five titles and honored by the GSD Club of St. Louis at the Royal Hecht awards: Novice and Open titles for her CDX; CGC; TT: and International Championship. At two years of age, not receiving an OFA number, phantom was spayed. My love for conformation still grew and Judy Deane was in search for a conformation dog for me.

The night before Judy went into the hospital for the last time she called me. She found the dog I had been waiting for so long. Judy left this world but not before giving me a constant reminder of all her kindness, patience, and knowledge, "Judeen's Gift, Kodak's Dynamite. Dyna presently has her International Championship. Who knows if she will finish in the all breed ring. What I do know, is how special this girl is and how kind the club members have been to continue to help my knowledge of the breed grow.

An important message that needs to be said: The GSD Club of St. Louis freely gives so much support to its members. The friendships and the bond we all have is because we care and love our breed so much. A big thank you to all of you for all you have given me. I hope to continue to pass the same along to our newer members.

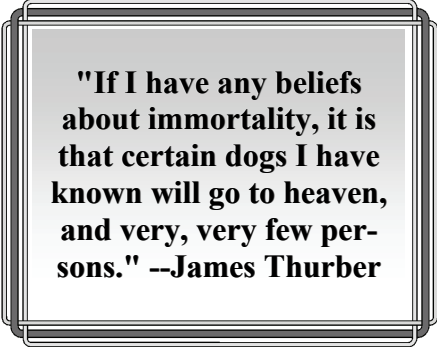
Kathy Redford Reika Shepherds

Many years ago I tragically lost the dog that was my 'child' and immediately my husband (at that time!) wanted to fill her space with a true German Shepherd; our first dog had been a mixed breed Shepherd. Fran Foster's name (now, we had no idea who Fran was!) came to us as having a GSD that was for sale and as soon as Dave saw the puppy he wanted her

that minute. Now, I say puppy, but she was about 5-6 months old when we saw her with her ears hanging down like a Hound Dog - but that is what he wanted and that is what went home with us that instant! Now, to be truthful, I did not want that dog to be at my home because I had just lost my "Child" but yes, she, who became "Bear" (because that is what she looked like, a bear cub!) was the Best GSD I have every known. Do I sound like a Mother!!! In 1984 "Bear" became my first GSD. She was not a conformation dog but she got me started in Obedience and that is where my true desires stay. As I said "Bear" was not a conformation dog, but she had an excellent and noble temperament - she also became know as the Ball Chaser!

My second GSD came a few years later as a 'sister' for Bear and to get me started in the conformation world. Judy Deane, Marcia Hadley and Marilee Wilkinson are the ones who helped me in the GSD World - it was with Judy, Marcia and Marilee that I got my first observation of 'Doggy sex'! Sharon Diekmann and I actually had fun traveling at that time with our 'Show Dogs'. We both semi-moved from the Obedience ring to try the Conformation ring. As most of you know, my heart is still in the Obedience ring - but our GSD's can do both rings!!

As a little girl I grew up with two different Collies and then as an adult I was taken into the GSD world, which to this day I will never regret. I have learned that our GSD's are so very loyal, confident and noble that to me there is



"If I have any beliefs about immortality, it is that certain dogs I have known will go to heaven, and very, very few persons." --James Thurber

no other breed like our German Shepherd Dogs.

Marcia Hadley Black Oak Shepherds

My name is Marcia Hadley. I've been a member since 1984. I have two grown kids, Jay Black & Gina Mills and 3 grandkids: Kirk, Angie & Shelby. Back in 1976, I adopted an old red sable male German Shepherd at the city pound. He was a "city dog" and never lost the desire to check out all trash cans. We called him "Joe" He loved us, and hated all the rest of the human race. Eventually, we were given a female, who was a fence jumper. She and Joe had a litter of pups. One of the pups "Wolf" was the sire of "Sarge", the dog who saved my life. Sarge's mother was my first registered GSD. "Lady" was a (*Getting To Know You Continued*) daughter of US/CAN Sel.CH. Bel Vista's Joey Baby, ROM In the late 70's, I met my first mentor, Scootie Sherlock. Lady's 2nd breeding was to the Caralon stud dog, US/CAN CH Parkerhaus Arby. We got one pup-"Black Oak's Demonfire Satana, CD,TC, CGC, OFA" the foundation of Black Oaks and my ideal of correct GSD temperament, a beautiful black and mahogany red, fearless bitch. She was the mother of my first home-bred CH and of Pete, my now 10 year old Lothario son. I met my 2nd mentor, Judy Deane, after Satan's sire was sold to Canada. We bred Satana's dam to Judy's CH Caralon's Nicholas of Judeen, CD ROM. Satana, herself, was bred to Nicholas in 1988. From that litter came our CH DeJeddah and Gina's Syndi who was the dam of Karen Hynek's Can CH Rocky. Because Satana's 1/2 brother Sarge saved my life, he became the catalyst for my joining the GSDC of ST. Louis. I was already a member of GSDCA and because of Sarge's heroism, the parent Club initiated their annual Hero Dog Award. It's hard to say what my most thrilling moment in Shepherds has been. My hero Sarge receiving his silver medal

from the GSDCA and the standing ovation he got; DeJeddah winning a 6-9 month puppy class the day after the futurity in Moline, beating all the futurity puppies the same day his mother, Satana, got her 1st CD leg. The day Satana earned her CD at our show at age 9 1/2, in spite of having me as a handler. The bittersweet day when DeJeddah finished his championship and I ended up in the ER with the start of what would finally be diagnosed as Rheumatoid Arthritis years later. All the precious pups I've brought into the world in my hands; the so special friends I've made and kept through it all--all priceless. The heartbreak of losing loved ones; both promising pups and irreplaceable friends, and the awful tragedy of torsion in the most-loved dog during an ice storm, and the strength to end her suffering by primitive means. The years of Club membership, the ways I've served--President, vice-president, Board member, Editor--all have deep-meaning for me. The love of this most noble breed of dog, the sharing of knowledge, the joy of loving sweet puppies and seeing my grandchildren love them as well. Is it worth it? Quoting a dear friend "You betcha!"

Steve Dobbins Cimarron Shepherds

Although my family had shepherds for years, I got my first German Shepherd in 1980. I took my pup Baron to a fun match near Sacramento when he was barely 3 months old. He was in the running for best of breed puppy when he tired out and decided to take a nap in the ring. He wound up getting Best of Opposite; and that 20 cent ribbon was all it took to hook me into showing. I got a bitch from LeBarland kennels and she was shown in the 1984 futurity in the Quad Cities. I didn't start showing in earnest until mid 1988. Several dogs and thousands of dollars later, here I am.

Marilee Wilkinson Mari-Fiori Shepherds

Well, let's see. In 1973, I married my soul mate. I already had children so all we lacked was a dog. I always had a "dog" when growing up, so I decided the children, also, needed a dog. My husband was not a "dog person" He said, Okay, but don't come back with a big one". Well, a puppy isn't big--at first. I found an ad for shepherd pups in the Post. I believe I drove to Creve Couer to get the puppy. He was "purebred" because I saw the "parents on premises" and saw their registrations. But the puppy wasn't registered. "That's Okay. He's just a pet for the kids" Well, Max was a gray sable. First time I had seen a color like that. It came to be that Max was not to be my kid's dog, he became my husband's dog. My husband died unexpectedly and having no family in this area, I went back home to Southern Illinois. Max was then 2 years old. One day he got out of the yard and a car full of young adult men purposefully ran him down. Max was one of the last ties to my husband. So I immediately found puppies in Johnston City.. I brought a male puppy home. He was muddy. When I bathed him, I discovered he wasn't a Sable, but a black & tan. Anyway, he was registered and his name became Wilkinson's Max. From there, I started breeding German Shepherds. I then discovered another strange color of shepherd--solid black. I bought out a kennel of solid blacks and moved back to the St. Louis area, on the East Side near Edwardsville. I soon discovered the "German" dogs. I bought a bitch that was already bred and brought her from Southwest Missouri to Edwardsville. That was "Niki", who was to become my foundation bitch. I joined the Edwardsville Ill. K.C. and became interested in Obedience. The first dog show I attended, I was a ring steward in the Obedience rings. From where I sat, I could see the Conformation rings. I noticed all the beautiful Shepherds being shown there. I didn't know anything about con-

formation showing. I noticed a lady there with a red blouse/jacket who seemed to be having a lot of fun and "luck" in showing the dogs. I introduced myself and she said her name was Judy Deane. From that moment, we were kinda "Buds" . She introduced me to CH. Caralons Nicholas of Judeen CD I bred my "Niki" to Judy's "Nick" two times. Those puppies were known at the Nick-Niki click. Catchy phrase, isn't it? Well, those puppies were great producers. From the first litter, we had Tatiana, Ciara, Arielle, Trouble. They all became good producers. I bred Ciara to CH Caralon's Jedi of Brookwood. He was at Scootie Sherlock's & Pat Parson's kennel, known as Caralon Kennels. I had met Scootie prior to that. At that time, I was living in a mobile home in Imperial. The first litter from Ciara x Jedi produced my AM CH/ CAN SEL CH Mari-Fiori's Ruffian of Judeen, HIC, OFA, H/E/C/T, known as Annie. When I first saw Annie take her first steps across the whelping pool, I knew she was going to be something great. "Annie" was my first experience at "showing" a dog. Boy, was there a lot to learn. Handlers, double handling (which I found out was an art), fees, traveling, hand feeding and cooking for a picky "bitch" She (*Getting To Know You Continued*) was so scrawny and had no coat, but boy, could she move. Judy asked me what I saw in her. "I don't know, but I know she's good" She went to her first National in Houston in 91. In 92 she was, again, shown at the National in Perry, Ga. She came in 7th. As

My Dog

He is my other eyes that can see above the clouds; my other ears that hear above the winds. He is the part of me that can reach out into the sea.

He has told me a thousand times over that I am his reason for being. By the way he rests against my leg. By the way he wiggles his tail at my smallest smile. By the way he shows his hurt when I leave without taking him. (I think it makes him sick with worry when he is not along to care for me.) When I am wrong, he is delighted to forgive. When I am angry, he clowns to make me smile. When I am happy, he is joy unbounded. When I am a fool, he ignores it. When I succeed, he brags. Without him, I am only another man. With him, I am all-powerful. He has taught me the meaning of devotion. He is loyalty itself. With him, I know a secret comfort and a private peace. He has brought me understanding where before I was ignorant. His head on my knee can heal my human hurts. His presence by my side is protection against my fears of dark and unknown things. He has promised to wait for me. . . whenever. .



"If there are no dogs in Heaven, then when I die I want to go where they went."

--Unknown

The Spirit of a German Shepherd Dog

I was standing on a hillside
In a field of blowing wheat
And the spirit of a German Shepherd Dog
Was lying at my feet.

She looked at me with kind dark eyes
An ancient wisdom shining through
And in the essence of her being
I saw love there too.

Her mind did lock upon my heart
As I stood there on that day
And she told me of this story
About a place so far away.

I stood upon that hillside
In a field of blowing wheat
And in a twinkling of a second
Her spirit left my feet.

Her tale did put my heart at ease
My fears did fade away
About what lay ahead of me
On another distant day.

"I live among God's creatures now
In the heavens of your mind
So do not grieve for me, my friend
As I am with my kind.

My collar is a rainbow's hue
My leash a shooting star
My boundaries are the Milky Way
Where I sparkle from afar.

There are no pens or kennels here
For I am not confined
But free to roam God's heavens
Among my Shepherd kind.

I nap the day on a snowy cloud
Gentle breezes rocking me
And dream the dreams of earthlings
And how it used to be.

The trees are full of liver treats
And tennis balls abound
And Milkbones line the walkways
Just waiting to be found.

There even is a ring set up
The grass all lush and green
And everyone who gaits around
Becomes the Best of Breed.

For we're all winners in this place
We have no faults, you see
And God passes out those ribbons
To each one, even me.

I drink from waters laced with gold
My world a beauty to behold
And wise old dogs do form my pride
To amble at my very side.

At night I sleep in an angel's arms
Her wings protecting me
And moonbeams dance about us
As stardust falls on thee.

So when your life on earth is spent
And you stand at Heaven's gate
Have no fear of loneliness
For here, you know I wait.

Author Unknown...

POISONED!

John Cargill, MA, MBA, MS and Susan Thorpe-Vargas, M.S, Ph.D.

Here's the deal! Regardless of what others, including your vet, may have told you, in many poisoning situations, there is no time to lose. Your dog staggers towards you, collapses at your feet—what now? Is there time to call the vet? In many cases, no. This is the topic and focus of this article. In short, if you are not ready to concede to a dead dog, you must become "Johnny on the Spot." As author Cargill relates from his Vietnam days, "How are you going to act?" The dog owner facing a poisoning situation has but few precious moments in which to collect himself/herself and to determine what to do. This is the time for immediate action, time to get something done. Question: What if you lack the tools and supplies with which to begin treatment? Answer: Dead dog.

This is a hard way to start an article to be read by dog lovers, but the reality is this: If you are not prepared to treat poisoning resulting from ingesting a toxic substance, you lose. Not only do you lose, but your dog dies. Acute poisoning requires accurate assessment. The threat is not only related to the potency of the poison, but also to the quantity consumed, the duration of exposure, and to the presence of other active ingredients, such as adjuvant and solvents. The difference between immediate appropriate action and delayed response is the difference between life and death. To this end, the authors advocate that a significant effort be made to be prepared for what might happen, given the environment in which you keep your animals. Being prepared means not only having antidotes and treatment materials on hand, but it means being familiar with the signs and symptoms of poisoning, and knowing what risks are in your dog's environment.

The first step in treating poisoning is prior knowledge. You have to be able to recognize that there has been a poisoning. Symptoms vary significantly from animal to animal, from substance to substance and with the amount ingested. You must be accurate in your differential diagnosis. To treat based on the wrong diagnosis is to increase the probability of death. The second step in treating poisoning is prior knowledge. You have to know the poisons that are in your dog's environment. So many potential poisons are readily available, it is truly amazing more dogs are not poisoned. The third step in treating poisoning is prior knowledge. You must know the immediate actions required, which can include artificial respiration/resuscitation. If you are picking up on a trend here, it is intentional. Because there may be

little time in which to reflect on or to re-search the subject, or to find a veterinarian because of time of day, or distance from a veterinary facility, etc., the owner who is not equipped with the knowledge of the symptoms, the effects of various poisons, and what treatment regimen goes with what poison, stands a very good chance of losing the dog. Remember, also, that not all poisonings are accidental.

One excellent way to think of poisoning in dogs is to relate it to poisoning in human children. Whatever poisons are available for a child to ingest, are also available to poison a dog. Children and dogs tend to be attracted to many of the same things. For example, a dog walking through antifreeze might lick its paws afterwards, much as a child might put its fingers in its mouth after playing with an attractive looking puddle of green stuff on the driveway.

Potential dangers in the child's environment tend to be the same as in the puppy's environment. According to the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry of U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, the element lead is first on the prioritized list of 275 toxic substances. (1) The poisoning of greatest concern for children is lead poisoning. That poisoning is also one of the great concerns for puppies who may chew surfaces painted with lead based paint. Since 1978 Federal regulations control use of lead in paint and other products; however, there are enough old products in your dog's environment to constitute a very real hazard. Morgan, et al, looked at lead poisoning in 347 companion animals.(2) Ramsey, et al, concluded that succimer (meso- 2,3-dimercaptosuccinic acid) administered orally for 10 days, effectively reduced blood lead concentrations and eliminated clinical signs of lead poisoning.(3) Berny, et al, concluded that paint was the most common source of lead poisoning in dogs (537 cases) in Europe and North America 1985-1989.(4) One of the more common sources of lead is in copper water pipes with lead solder joints. In 1988, Congress banned using pipe with more than 8% lead and the use of solder with more than 0.2% lead. Note that carbon, sand and cartridge water filters do not remove lead. Only a reverse osmosis system removes lead. It is commonly believed that significant amounts of lead are present in soil and in various sources of dust that have accumulated from years of vehicle emissions from leaded gasoline.

Over time, as lifestyles change, the types of toxic substances available to companion dogs have increased significantly. Lead is not the only hazard. Household clean-

ers are notoriously toxic. Just think—Tidy Bowl® does to your dog just what it does to that which you want it to remove from the toilet bowl. Similar effects may be expected with Drano® and other drain cleaners. For most households, the area under the kitchen sink, with its cleaners, polishes and dishwasher soaps, is a chemical warfare zone waiting to happen. Likewise, the garage with its paint removers, carburetor cleaners, anti-freeze, bird repellents, insecticides, rodenticides, snail bait, herbicides, fertilizers and concrete driveway cleaners, is a dangerous place, indeed, for the inquisitive puppy. Figure 1. lists easily accessible ingestible poisons and their sources. As if this were not enough, many common household and garden plants are extremely toxic. It is a wonder that more dogs and children are not poisoned. The opportunity is there. The best way to treat poisoning is to prevent access to toxic substances. While this sounds good at first, it is not always possible to do, as will become quickly evident when scanning the Figure 2. list of toxic plants. Even the landscape timbers edging the flower beds tend to be toxic, having been "preserved" to prevent termite infestation and wood rot. The mole holes may be poisoned with strychnine, out of reach of your dog. The mole, however, may die above ground and be scavenged by the dog. Strychnine, whether or not in a mole, is strychnine nonetheless.

The medicine cabinet is another major repository of doggie-killing substances. Over the counter analgesics/NSAIDs are responsible for many poisonings, and are not safe for dogs, except in very narrowly defined amounts. The following are presented to make the point that commonly available over-the-counter drugs often given to dogs by their owners are potentially dangerous at some level of ingestion. The Georgia Animal Poison Information Center over a 19 month period, 1989-1990 documented 240 cases of NSAID toxicosis through administration by owners or accidental consumption of improperly safeguarded drugs.(5) The most common cases were ibuprofen, acetaminophen, aspirin and indomethacin.

Aspirin (salicylic acid)—toxic doses disrupt the acid/base balance and may result in metabolic acidosis (low blood pH) or compensated respiratory alkalosis (high blood pH). Symptoms include restlessness, hyperventilation, deafness, tachycardia (rapid pulse), nausea, vomiting, hyperthermia (high temperature), dehydration, pulmonary edema (abnormally large amounts of fluid in intercellular tissue spaces), acute renal (kidney) failure, hypokalaemia (less alkaline than normal),

hypoglycaemia (abnormally low blood glucose levels), hypothrombinaemia

POISONED! Continued

(deficiency of thrombin in blood—leads to abnormal bleeding). Stupor and coma are indications of severe poisoning. Pepto-Bismol®, commonly used to combat upset stomach and diarrhea, also contains salicylates (aspirin), and must be evaluated for use with all of its active ingredients in mind.

NSAIDS—are non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs with narrow safety ranges. Acute poisoning may produce symptoms of nausea, vomiting, epigastric pain, deafness, dizziness, and oliguria (diminished urine output relative to fluids intake). Apnea (cessation of breathing) and near coma, hepatic (liver) and renal (kidney) failure are possible. Mefenamic acid preparations (Ponstel®) are prescription NSAIDS used to treat moderate pain and dysmenorrhea and may cause convulsions in overdose quantities. Note: acetaminophen is found in many over-the-counter products with antihistamines and decongestants (Co-Tylenol®, Nyquil®, etc.).

With the advent of widespread drug abuse, it is not uncommon to find dogs getting into "the stash" with the result that dogs, too, overdose. Opiates remain the ultimate drug of choice for abusers, however cocaine and barbiturates and steroids are also commonly abused. Respiratory depression is the most important toxic effect of the opiod analgesics, and death is common from respiratory arrest. Symptoms include drowsiness ("on the nod"), coma, shallow respiration or apnea, miosis (excessive contraction of the pupils), hypotension (lowered blood pressure) and hypothermia (low body temperature).

This article contains a number of charts and tables. It is not practical to memorize them; therefore, we suggest that you save this article and keep it handy in your "dog medicine" cabinet for reference in case of poisoning. Probably the easiest way to think of poisons is by category. This organization makes it possible to treat a class of poisons with relative confidence, even when the identity of the exact poison is unknown. Figure 1. Lists the categories we have found helpful. Please note that common classification schemes are ordered by symptom, by treatment, or by mechanism of poisoning. For the dog owner, who rarely treats for poisoning, diagnosis by category of poison is probably the most important information that can be given to the attending veterinarian. We recommend that you keep a copy of

Michelle Bamberger,
D.V.M.'s book Help!

The Quick Guide to First Aid for Your Dog, Howell Book House, NY, and the revised and expanded Dog Owner's Home Veterinary Handbook, by D.G. Carlson and J.M. Griffin, put out by the same publisher. Books are nice, but if you really need help and you are unsure of the situation, the telephone number for the National Animal Poison Control Center run by the American Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, is the number to call. This non-profit database is maintained by Dr. Louise M. Cote and her husband Dr. W. M. Buck. There is a \$30 fee for a consultation. It is worth every penny, as these two veterinarians are the premier consulting toxicology veterinarians, and have thousands of successful interventions under their belts. Their number is 1-800-548-2423/1-900-680-000 and a direct line to Dr. Cote is (217) 333-2053.

Being prepared also means that you must have certain supplies on hand. The absolute minimum is: Syrup of Ipecac, 3% hydrogen peroxide, activated charcoal and vegetable or mineral oil. Some breeders also keep Valium® on hand to reduce convulsions, or to take themselves, we are not sure which. Author Cargill routinely keeps a blood volume expander and IV kit to treat for shock. If you are comfortable with starting an IV, nothing beats extra blood volume in preventing shock or dehydration. If a dog is on a farm where concentrated agricultural pesticides are mixed, it might be worthwhile to keep atropine and 2-PAM in case of organophosphate poisoning. Crop dusters regularly stock atropine auto-injectors (like those used by military when under chemical threat) and 2-PAM in case of accidents. Organophosphates do not have to be ingested. They work quite nicely on contact. The lethality of modern toxins is such that the niceties of having a veterinarian administer all treatment is overcome by events and a lack of time in which to respond.

When a dog has been poisoned, it will often present with drooling, vomiting, fatigue or weakness and convulsions. While many things will make a dog drool, vomit, be tired or have convulsions, this combination in an otherwise healthy animal, not known to have central nervous system problems from trauma, high fever or distemper, etc., is immediately suggestive of poisoning. Following is a listing of categories of poisons and their associated treatments. The immediate first aid generally breaks out into two protocols:

Corrosives--do not induce vomiting, give some oil orally.

Non-corrosives--induce vomiting followed by gastric lavage and/or activated charcoal slurry.

It is extremely important to get these two protocols correct. For poisoning with acids, alkalis, petroleum distillates and stinging nettles, DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING. These substances can cause great damage coming out, especially if aspirated. In both protocols, treatment for shock and other supportive therapy such as CPR, IV fluids, oxygen, etc., may be required. In any case, standard first aid procedures of checking the airway, breathing and circulation should be part of the initial evaluation. Note: Some poisons have antidotes, others have none. The sooner the poison is removed or absorbed or moved through the system, the less its effects will be.

Gastric emptying is not controversial, but Pond, et al, in a prospective randomized controlled trial of 876 humans, aged 13-82, presenting with overdoses occurring within twelve hours prior to presentation, concluded that there was no apparent benefit of gastric emptying in drug overdose patients.(6) They recommend that gastric emptying be omitted in adults with acute oral overdose, to include those presenting shortly after ingestion and exhibiting severe signs and symptoms. On the other hand, Teshima, et al, determined that induced vomiting could recover 42-65% of acetaminophen ingested.(7) The American College of Emergency Physicians (ACEP) recommends keeping Ipecac syrup for inducing vomiting and activated charcoal for gastric lavage.(8) Similarly, Bamberger in Help! The Quick Guide to First Aid for Your Dog, recommends the use of 3% hydrogen peroxide, 1-2 teaspoons by mouth every 15 minutes until vomiting occurs; or syrup of ipecac, 2-3 teaspoons by mouth, given once. For dogs with "cast iron" stomachs that do not respond to hydrogen peroxide, ipecac or soapy water, your vet may try Apomorphine. After vomiting, follow with activated charcoal mixed with water to a slurry consistency (1 teaspoon for dogs <25 lbs., 2 teaspoons for dogs >25 lbs.)(9) A quick survey of medical and veterinary texts yielded generally the same recommendation as Bamberger.

With the above caveat having been made, we will address the various categories of poisons and their related treatment protocols. Common examples are given following the category name. Please note that it is impossible to provide a comprehensive list of products in each category, and some products contain more than one active ingredient. For example, there are many aspirin combinations, and many narcotic combinations.

"Do not induce Vomiting" poisons:

Acids—Do not induce vomiting; rinse mouth and any other areas which came

in contact with the acid; give 1-2 tablespoons of cooking or mineral oil. Alkalis (Laundry detergents, ammonia, paint removers)—Do not induce vomiting; rinse mouth and any other areas which came in contact with the

POISONED! Continued

acid; give 1-2 tablespoons of cooking or mineral oil. Petroleum distillates (Gasoline, paint thinner, charcoal lighter, l)—Do not induce vomiting; rinse mouth and any other areas which came in contact with the acid; give 1-2 tablespoons of cooking or mineral oil. Stinging nettles (Bull nettles, nettle spurge, etc.)—Do not induce vomiting; rinse mouth and any other areas which came in contact with the acid; give 1-2 tablespoons of cooking or mineral oil. Note: may exhibit slow and irregular pulse.

"Induce Vomiting" poisons:

4-Aminopyridine (Avitrol®, 4-AP)—4-AP is an extremely toxic white powder sometimes used as a bird repellent. The cries and excited behavior of affected birds frighten away other birds. Symptoms include excitability, increased salivation, tremors, uncoordination, convulsions, and cardiac or respiratory arrest. If responsive, induce vomiting; give activated charcoal slurry. Seizures may require anti-convulsant medications.

Anticoagulant rodenticides (Vitamin D3, brodifacoum [d-Con® Mouse Pruff II, Enforcer® Mouse Kill, Havoc® Klerat®, Ratak Plus®, Talon®, Volid®], bromethalin [Bromathone®, Conrac®, Hot Shot® Sudden Death®; Raticum®, Tamogen® 11, warfarine [d-Con®]) Vomiting, abdominal pain, bloody stool, lethargy. If ingestion has occurred less than 12 hours you may induce vomiting; give activated charcoal slurry. Follow-up care: Vitamin K treatment by veterinarian. The new generation of rodenticides can persist in the body for up to six months, as the liver keeps changing them to another form of anticoagulant, therefore treatment should continue for at least six months.

Anti-depressants (Amitriptyline [Elavil®], amoxapine [Ascending], desipramine, dexfenfluramine [Redux®], doxepin, fluoxetine [Prozac®], imipramine, nortriptyline [Aventyl®, Pamelor®], phenelzine [Nardil®], protriptyline [Vivactil®], sertraline [Zoloft®], trimipramine, trancypromine [Parnate®], valproate [Depakote®], venlafaxin [Effexor])—Anti-depressants are now some of the most widely prescribed drugs and Redux®, in particular, is being widely used as an appetite suppressant. Overdose symptoms include drowsiness, agitation, hyperactive reflexes, muscle twitching, rigidity, convulsions, respiratory depression, coma, hypotension (low blood pressure), arrhythmia (irregular pulse). Induce vomiting if

responsive; give activated charcoal slurry. Treat seizures with diazepam (Valium®). Arousal using toe pinches can keep them from drifting into coma while on the way to the vet.

Arsenic (Herbicides, insecticides)—Induce vomiting; give activated charcoal slurry; antidotes are available from veterinarians. The follow-on treatment is beyond home care.

Aspirin and salicylates (Alka-Seltzer®, Anacin®, Axotal®, Bufferin®, Ecdesine®, Fiorinal®, Norgesic®, Talwin®)—Induce vomiting; give activated charcoal slurry. Follow-on veterinary treatment may include giving sodium bicarbonate to cause alkalisation of the urine (alkalinuria) to increase excretion of salicylates. Antacids may be required to counteract gastric irritation.

Barbiturates (butabarbital [Butisol Sodium®], hexobarbitone, methobarbital [Mebaral®], pentobarbitone, secobarbitone), pentobarbital [Nembutal®], thiopental sodium [Pentothal®], phenobarbital [Antrocol, Belladenal®, Donnatel®, Primatene®, Quadri-nal™, Tedral®, secobarbital—Characteristic signs and symptoms include drowsiness, ataxia (failure of muscular coordination), confusion, stupor and coma. Deaths may occur from cardiac and respiratory arrests. Induce vomiting; give activated charcoal slurry. Hypotension may be corrected by various blood volume expanders. Vasoconstrictors, such as dopamine or dobutamine may be required to increase blood pressure. In extreme cases, charcoal hemoperfusion may be required.

Bufo sp. Toads—Some 16 species of bufo toads are found around the world. Bufo alvarius (Colorado River toad) is found in the Southwest, and Bufo marinus is found in Florida and Hawaii. Bufo's are attracted to dogs' watering dishes, and may sit in the rim long enough to leave enough toxin to make a dog ill. Untreated death rate, especially for Bufo marinus may approach 100%. Dogs may mouth bufo toads, thus getting a large dose of the bufo's toxins, secreted from the skin and paratid glands. Symptoms generally include profuse foamy salivation that looks like shaving cream, difficulty breathing, convulsions, paralysis, ventricular fibrillation, vomiting, cyanosis, and hallucination. Author Cargill had experience with an adult Doberman bitch, Kiku, and a Bufo marinus several years ago while in Hawaii. She salivated profusely, had labored breathing, an irregular heart beat, and the wildest-looking eyes ever seen in a Doberman. It took her the better part of a day and a night to recover untreated. Treatment involves dealing with three

poisoning mechanisms: cardiac glycoside effects, pressor (tending to increase blood pressure) effects and hallucinogenic effects. Emesis (vomiting) may be indicated if there was a recent substantial ingestion and the dog is sufficiently alert. Repeated oral charcoal doses (every 2-6 hours) may help reduce the duration of poisoning. A saline cathartic or Sorbitol™ may be given with the first charcoal dose. Intravenous insulin, glucose, and sodium bicarbonate may be required to combat life-threatening hyperalkalemia (elevated serum pH levels). Atropine, phenytoin and lidocaine may be useful in the management of bradycardia (abnormally slow pulse) and other cardiac irregularities. Cholestyramine may enhance elimination of bufagin (one of the several bufo venom toxins). Bufo toads are not all that uncommon in some parts of the nation, but very serious business, indeed.

Carbamates (Insecticides—Carbaryl®, Sevin®, Propoxur®)—Induce vomiting; give activated charcoal slurry; atropine administration should be started as soon as possible under the supervision of a veterinarian.

Calcium cyanamide (Cyanamide, nitrolime)—used as a fertilizer, insecticide and herbicide. Note: cyanamide has different toxic properties than cyanide. Symptoms are vertigo, dyspnea (difficult or labored breathing), tachycardia (abnormally quick pulse), hypotension. Induce vomiting, give activated charcoal slurry and Sorbitol™. Note: atropine is not antidotal. Give IV fluids (plasma or blood) if needed and vasopressor drugs if necessary.

Chocolate—Confectionary chocolate and dogs do not mix. While chocolate is not poisonous, theobromine which is found in chocolate is. Theobromine triggers epileptic seizures in susceptible animals, and can cause cardiac irregularity leading to myocardial infarct and death. Additionally, chocolate irritates the gastrointestinal tract, even to the extent that it causes such internal bleeding that it can kill within a couple of days. Induce vomiting; give activated charcoal slurry.

Cyanide (Rodenticide)—Cyanide is one of the most rapidly acting of all poisons with death occurring in just a few minutes. Symptoms usually appear within seconds to minutes after exposure, and include giddiness, palpitations, dyspnea, loss of consciousness, convulsions and death. If responsive, induce vomiting; give activated charcoal slurry. Administer 100% oxygen as soon as possible as oxygen contributes to the reversal of the cyanide-cytochrome complex. Antidotes include dicobalt edetate (Kelocyanor®), amyl nitrate, and

a sodium nitrate and sodium thiosulphate solution (Trypac-Cyano®).

Ethylene glycol (Antifreeze, color film processing solutions (diethylene glycol) , heat-exchange fluids, ice-rink freezing equipment, as well as in windshield deicer, brake, and

POISONED! Continued
transmission fluids)

Quick treatment is necessary to prevent the formation of toxic metabolites. Symptoms are similar to alcohol intoxication and include staggering (ataxia), excessive thirst, (polydipsia), excessive urination (polyuria), nausea, vomiting. If treatment is provided less than 4 hours after ingestion, absorption can be prevented through emesis (vomiting) and gastric lavage (stomach wash). After that, metabolism of ethylene glycol must be blocked by other means. Until recently, only ethanol has been available to inhibit the formation of toxic metabolites. Ethylene glycol and ethyl alcohol look and act very similarly to each other., and so competitive inhibition occurs. You see alcohol dehydrogenase (a liver enzyme) is much more reactive with ethanol than with ethylene glycol, so it preferentially breaks down ethanol. This prevents the toxic products from the breakdown of ethylene glycol from forming and allows it to be excreted from the body through urination. However, ethanol therapy has its own toxic side effects. At one time, ethanol therapy was the only option available for alcohol dehydrogenase inhibition. An alternative, 4-methylpyrazole 5%, has since been used successfully as an inhibitor in dogs. Preference has been given to 4-methylpyrazole as it does not suppress the central nervous system like ethanol. Finally, to treat severe metabolic acidosis, sodium bicarbonate (baking soda) is often administered in liquid form as an IV, but must be monitored closely so that electrolyte abnormalities are prevented. Force fluids.

Lead (Paint, insecticides, ceramics, I Eheinoleum, golf balls)—Symptoms include seizures, bizarre behavior, inability to coordinate voluntary muscle movements, lethargy, sporadic vomiting. If you live in a house built or painted before 1980, you may realistically suspect that there is lead in the environment. Puppies are at greater risk than are adult dogs. If lead has been ingested (most commonly in the form of paint chips, induce vomiting; give activated charcoal slurry. Administer succimer (meso-2, 3- dimercaptosuccinic acid) at a rate of 10mg/kg of body weight for ten days to reduce blood lead concentrations.

Metaldehyde

Page 20 (Antimilace®, Bug-Geta®, Cor-

ry's® Slug and Snail Death, Halizan®, Metason®, Namekil®)—Symptoms include increased salivation, abdominal cramps, vomiting and generalized tremors or seizures. Some cases exhibit ataxia, hyperesthesia, hyperthermia and tachycardia. Induce vomiting; give activated charcoal slurry. Anticonvulsants may be necessary. Intravenous fluids help to protect the liver, assist detoxification and facilitate excretion. Acidosis may occur necessitating correction with sodium bicarbonate.

Non-steroidal anti-inflammatory agents/NSAIDS (acetaminophen [Tylenol®, Daytril®, Panadol®, Anacin®, Excedrin®], ibuprofen [Advil®, Medipren®, Midol®, Motrin®, Nuprin®], indomethacin [Indocin®], mefenamic acid [Ponstel®] and naproxen [Naprosyn®])—Induce vomiting; give activated charcoal slurry. Magnesium- and aluminum hydroxide may be used to control gastric irritation. diazepam (Valium®) may be given to control seizures.

Opiates (Bancap®, Codeine, Co-Gesic®, Damason-P®, Darvocet-N®, Darvon®, Demerol®, Morphine, Percocet®, Perdodan®, Ponstel®, Roxanol®, Roxicodone®, Synalgos®, Talwin®, Tegretol®, Tylenol® with Codeine, Tylox®, Vicodin®, Zydone®)—Poisoning with morphine and other opioids depresses the central nervous system, resulting in drowsiness to deep coma, respiratory depression to include shallow respiration or apnea, miosis, hypotension and hypothermia. Spasticity, muscle twitching and convulsions may be present. Induce vomiting; give activated charcoal slurry. Cathartics (purgatives) such as sodium sulphate, magnesium citrate, magnesium sulphate and Sorbitol™, a narcotic antagonist (an agent that acts to nullify the action of another agent, such as naloxone [Narcan®, Trexan™]) may be administered to counter the effects of the opiate. Note: if improvement does not occur rapidly, the diagnosis may need to be reconsidered.

Organophosphates (Insecticides—Diazinon®, Dichlorvos®, Fenthion®, Malathion®, Parathion®, Ronnel®, Trichlorofon®)—Military nerve gases are organophosphates. They are characteristically very quick acting. Constricted pupils, increased salivation, bradycardia and hypotension, bronchoconstriction, vomiting, diarrhea, urinary incontinence, muscular weakness, restlessness, anxiety, convulsions, coma and respiratory failure are symptoms. If sufficiently alert, induce vomiting; give activated charcoal slurry. If oxygen is available, improve tissue oxygenation as much as possible before administering atropine. Begin atropine administration as soon as possible. It may be neces-

sary to maintain atropinization for several hours to reduce miosis, nausea and bradycardia. Diazepam (Valium®) may be useful to control confusion and convulsions due to the effects of the organophosphates and also for excess atropine. Organophosphates are anticholinesterase agents. Administer pralidoxime (Protopam®, 2-PAM), a cholinesterase reactivator, if respiratory depression and muscle weakness or twitching is severe. This is one time when the diagnosis must be right, because pralidoxime can be hazardous in carbamate poisoning. Note: if the dog is unconscious, the stomach still must be emptied. This will require gastric intubation by the veterinarian. If a significant amount of organophosphates have been ingested, atropine may have to be continued for several days, as the toxin may take 5-14 days to eliminate. Respiratory failure may be possible for several days.

Phenols (Lysol®, creosote, fungicides, herbicides, wood preservatives)—treated lumber is often used for decks and landscaping. Puppies chewing preserved lumber and ingesting the pieces can develop a problem. Symptoms are salivation, vomiting, dyspnea, dizziness, loss of pupillary reflexes, hyperthermia, convulsions and coma. Vascular collapse is the usual cause of death, with respiratory depression a contributing factor. Induce vomiting; give activated charcoal slurry. In the case of creosote or Lysol poisoning, if pharyngeal redness or swelling are evident, induced vomiting and gastric lavage may be contraindicated. Diazepam (Valium®) may be required to control tremors or seizures.

Salamanders (California newt *Taricha torosa*)—Found in California, this is the only poisonous salamander in the United States. Symptoms are weakness and incoordination, vomiting and diarrhea (more common in puppies) and paralysis. Poisoning episodes are generally self-limiting, but may be reduced in duration by flushing the dog's mouth with copious quantities of water.

Sodium chorate (Atratol®, De-Fol-Ate®, Dervan®, Drexol Defol®, Drop-Leaf®, Klorex®, Kusatol®)—A defoliant and soil sterilant. Onset of symptoms may be delayed as much as twelve hours after ingestion. Symptoms include vomiting, abdominal pain, diarrhea, hypotension. Hyperkalemia resulting from potassium released from destruction of red cells may further cause cardiac effects. Death results from shock, anoxemia (lack of oxygen in the blood), heart failure or disseminated intravascular coagulation. Induce vomiting; give activated charcoal slurry. Give sodium thiosulfate to decompose remaining chlorate. Sorbitol® may be administered if

diarrhea is not present. Oxygen may be necessary if respiration is depressed. IV fluids may be used to sustain chlorate excretion with sodium bicarbonate as necessary, to maintain urine pH in the alkaline range. Blood transfusion may be required.

Strychnine (Rodenticide)—Symptoms include exaggerated reflexes and muscle contractions, especially in the dog's **POISONED! Continued**

legs. If responsive, and the reflexive symptoms have not yet started, induce vomiting; give activated charcoal slurry. Otherwise, these symptoms can be controlled at the vets with IV succinylcholine. Diazepam (Valium®) may be also be useful for controlling convulsions. By keeping the dog very quiet, you may be able to avoid the onset of convulsions.

Sympathomimetic agents (amphetamines, adrenaline, ephedrine, naphazoline, various "cold and flu" decongestants, cough mixtures, appetite suppressants)—Symptoms include spathetic overactivity with irritability, agitation, hyperactivity, dilated pupils, tachycardia. Confused mental states may be observed, and in the severe overdose, seizures and cardiac failure. Induce vomiting; give activated charcoal slurry followed by a cathartic. For hypertensive reactions, niphedipine (Adalat®, Procardia®) may be used. Diazepam (Valium®) may be used to reduce hyperactivity and convulsions.

Theophylline and related drugs (Bronkaid®, Primatene®, Quibron®, Sustaire®, Theo-dur®, Theospan®, Theostat®)—these common asthma medications tend to be left out where they can be reached easily, thus giving access to an inquisitive dog. Clinical features of overdose by ingestion include nausea, severe and intractable vomiting, abdominal pain, gastrointestinal hemorrhage with severe toxicity, agitation, restlessness, dilated pupils, convulsion and cardiac effects. Induce vomiting, if vomiting has not already occurred; give activated charcoal slurry if vomiting can be controlled. Control convulsions with diazepam (Valium®). Hydration may be required as a result of extensive vomiting. Most cases can be treated satisfactorily with supportive measures, but charcoal hemoperfusion may be required in extreme overdoses.

Tobacco (chewing or snuff)—It is unlikely that a dog will chew on a tobacco plant, or even ingest a cigarette or do much more than mouth a cigar. It is not unlikely that a puppy, will eat pleasantly palatable chewing tobacco, with untoward effects. Nicotine, an active ingredient in tobacco, is extremely toxic and very little is required to kill a dog. Remember, tobacco has a history

of having been used as an insecticide, and has very potent properties, other than causing cancer. Ingest enough of it, and you will not have to wait for cancer. After ingestion, a dog may present with central nervous system derangement, miosis, hypersalivation, vomiting, diarrhea, tachycardia, hypertension, and hyperthermia, followed by total collapse. Induce vomiting if conscious and responsive; give activated charcoal slurry and provide follow-on supportive treatment.

Hops *Homulus lupulus* -- the spent hops from the home brewing of beer presents a new danger to dogs. Since 1994, the National Animal Poison Control Center has been consulted on five dogs, only one of whom survived. The dogs present with panting, restlessness, and signs of increasing pain. The most significant symptom is a rapid increase in temperature called malignant hyperthermia. Treatment includes gastric lavage, charcoal slurry, coldwater baths and IV sodium bicarbonate to reverse metabolic acidosis. Hops contain a variety of biologically active compounds, the most suspect however is an uncharacterized alkaloid.

Plant Poisons

Poisonous plants are common, and are within easy access for most dogs. It is virtually impossible to eliminate poisonous plants from most dogs' environments. A complete list of poisonous plants is beyond the scope of this article. Treatment generally involves inducing vomiting, giving activated charcoal slurry, with CPR and supportive treatment as necessary.

Plant poisoning mechanisms are extremely varied, but can be broken down into the twelve basic categories listed in Figure 3. As with the previously listed non-plant toxins, treatment varies somewhat by category. Most adult dogs leave toxic plants alone, but this cannot be said of puppies before their brains have caught up with their mobility and ability to mouth, chew and swallow. Example: What puppy can resist mouthing mushrooms? Both authors have caught their puppies playing with mushrooms of various varieties. Fortunately, they never played with *Amanita phalloides* (death cap), *A. verna* (fool's mushroom), *A. virosa* (death angel), or *A. bisporiger* (smaller death angel). *Amanita* sp. are abundantly available in the United States, especially in the Mid-Atlantic down to Florida and west to Texas. Expect them between October and December. There are no approved antidotes. However, the human literature does list recoveries after liver transplants! The preceding was to set the stage for other really poisonous plants like oleander and dumb cane and jimson weed and choke cherry.

Note that many of the poisonous plants are ornamentals common in the United States. Next time you trim back the English ivy, English holly, the Oleander bush, the laurel bush, or trim the privet hedge, do not leave the trimmings on the grass to be mulched up next time you mow the lawn with a mulching lawnmower. Your dog may just drop a sticky bone on a mulched pile of trimmings and go off to chew his bone later. It is not just puppies that are at risk from poisoning; adults dogs may not set out to intentionally chew or ingest a poisonous plant, but they can come by the poisons quite innocently (as in the example) or by grooming themselves.

Categories of Poisonous Plants by their Active Ingredients

Oxylates—irritating: mouth gets swollen; tongue pain, sore lips; some swell so quickly that a tracheotomy is required to prevent asphyxiation.

Histamines

Alkaloids

Saponic glycosides

Coumarin glycosides

Toxalbumins

Solanine glycosides

Digitalis glycosides

Cyanogenic glycosides

Taxine (alkaloid)

Nicotinic stimulants

Atropinelike agents

If your dog is lucky enough to have survived the initial poisoning, you can be sure that some major organs have been damaged and various metabolic processes have been disrupted. Commonly, the liver and, to some extent, the kidneys are injured. The liver, among its varied functions, is the major organ responsible for the breakdown of toxins. Everything absorbed from the lower gut is dumped into the portal vein, where it is transported to the liver. An overload of toxins can cause such severe damage to this vital organ that death from secondary causes can result. The liver manufactures most of the plasma proteins and all of the proteins responsible for blood clotting. It also monitors and maintains the blood sugar levels. Bile, also manufactured by the liver, breaks down dietary fat and is the chief mechanism for excreting heavy metals. The take home message is that the liver is a necessary organ for maintaining life.

One of ways the liver helps to rid the body of toxins is to chemically alter them so as to make them more water-soluble; at this point the poison can be excreted by the kidneys and to some extent the skin and lungs. But sometimes, these breakdown products, or me-

tabolites, can actually be more dangerous in their chemically activated forms. Ethelene glycol (a major component of anti-freeze) is a good example of this. The various metabolites formed when the liver breaks down this substance will sequentially attack the central nervous system, lower the pH of the blood to fatal levels and damage the kidneys.

Detoxification by the liver is carried out by three principal enzyme systems. Enzymes are **POISONED! Continued**

proteins that catalyze chemical reactions; i.e., they increase the rate of these reactions. The first system is called Phase I. At this point in the detox cascade, chemical modification is handled by a series of mixed-function oxidase enzymes. One of the major routes is a two-step pathway involving the enzymes of the liver (cytochromes P450) and an enzyme associated with the high-density lipoprotein (HDL, or good cholesterol particle). The second enzyme is called paraoxonase or PON1. In humans, an amino acid substitution at position 192 of this protein results in the existence of two different forms of this enzyme in the serum, one with the amino acid arginine at this position and a second with the amino acid glutamine at this position. Thus, people and animals are genetically capable of breaking down poisons at different rates. One form is better for some insecticides, while the second is better for other insecticides. In addition to the activity differences observed with the two different genetic types, individuals can have varying levels of the protein in their blood. The combined effect of different levels of enzyme and its form, can cause up to a 100-fold difference in the clearance rates for a given insecticide. Much research is being carried out by Dr. Clement Furlong and coworkers at the University of Washington.¹⁴ In addition to examining the molecular basis of differential sensitivity to insecticides, they also are working on developing treatment procedures for organophosphate poisoning in humans and animals. Drs. Furlong, Lucio Costa and graduate student Wan-Fen Li have shown injected PON1 provides protection against organophosphate poisoning either pre- or postexposure. They are working on procedures for producing large quantities of recombinant enzyme. One other comment should be made regarding exposure of young animals (or humans) to organophosphate compounds processed through the P450/PON1 pathway. Newborns have very low levels of PON1 and are correspondingly much more sensitive to these compounds, so extreme caution should be taken to avoid such exposure.

Those metabolites not excreted by the kidneys

are processed by the Phase II system enzymes. These are fat-soluble toxins preferentially stored in the fat cells. Phase III enzymes have a similar function. However, if there is a lack of Phase II enzymes, the "activated" metabolites produced by the Phase I enzymes build up in the bloodstream and wreak havoc on the liver and kidneys. If the level of Phase I enzymes is high and the amount of Phase II enzymes is low, there is great danger of a toxic detox reaction, because the intermediate metabolites are processed too slowly. Nutritional support favors the sequential elimination of toxins and can prevent or ameliorate the damage done to the liver and kidneys. What follows are specific recommendations for the canine only. Cats have unique metabolic and dietary needs that cannot be addressed here.

Recovery

The road to recovery after a major poisoning episode may be long and uphill. Nutritional support is considered by many to be effective. First reduce the workload of the liver and the kidney. A bland diet of cooked white rice is recommended for several days. Do not feed any proteins or fats because these are processed by the liver and kidneys. To counteract the effects of the Phase I metabolites, some veterinarians suggest giving antioxidant vitamins and minerals. These include Ester-C or calcium ascorbate, vitamin E, selenium, beta carotene, bioflavonoids, selenium, copper, zinc and manganese, Coenzyme Q10, thiols (from garlic) and superoxide dismutase. Support for the Phase II enzymes: Do not fast the animal. Substances used by Phase II enzymes include sulfhydryl donors (N-acetylcysteine, cysteine, cystine, methionine and glutathione), sulfates (good sources are glutathione and cystine), pantothenic acid (B5), glycine, taurine, glutamine, arginine, ornithine, selenium and riboflavin. (Many of these nutritional supplements are available in Ultra Clear Plus available from Metagenics and similar manufacturers.)¹⁶ These substances can be used to speed up Phase II reactions. Glutathione levels are lowered with stress, so stress reduction especially is important when detoxing. After reviewing the symptoms, the treatment and follow-on veterinary and dietary care necessary to recover from poisoning, we think you will agree with our conclusion:

Conclusion

Prevention is better than cure. Potential for serious poisoning is everywhere. Anything you would do to "poison proof" your house, yard, garden, garage, etc., is worth doing for your dogs. Unfortunately, it is not feasible to remove all potential toxins from the environment. Therefore, being

prepared includes knowing what toxins are in the environment, where they are located, and what to do in a poisoning situation. We suggest that dog owners conduct a survey of their animal's environment. Write down the potential toxins to include the active ingredients in each product, and keep that survey with a copy of this article and one or both of the books mentioned immediately available for reference.

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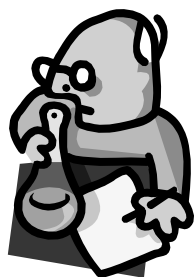
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Board Modifies Registration Policy

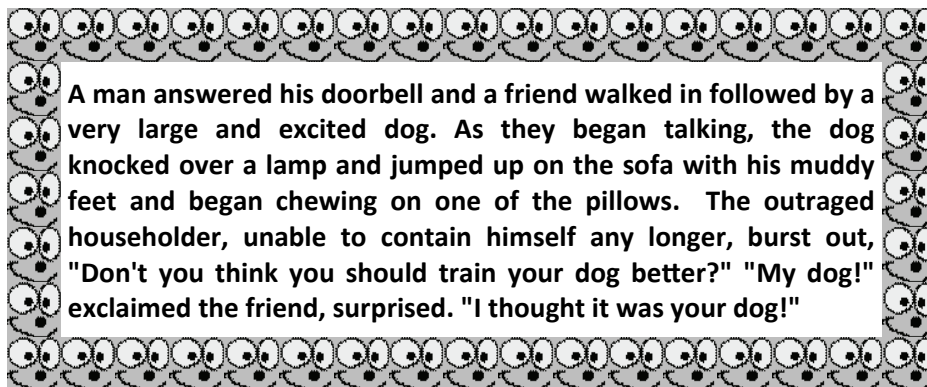
At its May 8-9, 2000 meeting, the Board of Directors of the American Kennel Club adopted the following Registration Policy, effective 9/1/00:

"To insure the integrity of the AKC registry, in cases where the identification of the sire is in question, or for litters with more than one sire, registration will depend on AKC certified DNA parentage verification in every such case. The fee shall be set by the Board. The effective date is September 1, 2000 and will be retroactive for 24 months. This policy supercedes the previous Board policy prohibiting the registration of litters with multiple sires."

In evaluating this change, the Board of Directors received input from the Delegates Canine Health Committee. The Board strongly supports the long-standing principles of animal husbandry that have guided our sport. However, they concluded that the integrity of the registry is the most important consideration in approval of registration policies. Until now, DNA has been used primarily to exclude ineligible dogs. With this Board policy, DNA will also be used to register litters produced by more than one sire, provided that the parentage of each



**"Don't accept your dog's admiration as conclusive evidence that you are wonderful."
--Ann Landers**



A man answered his doorbell and a friend walked in followed by a very large and excited dog. As they began talking, the dog knocked over a lamp and jumped up on the sofa with his muddy feet and began chewing on one of the pillows. The outraged householder, unable to contain himself any longer, burst out, "Don't you think you should train your dog better?" "My dog!" exclaimed the friend, surprised. "I thought it was your dog!"

BOARD MEETING MINUTES May 4, 2000

The monthly Board meeting of the G.S.D.C. of St.Louis, Inc. was called to order at 8:15 PM by President Gail Stiefferman at Uncle Bill's Restaurant.

The roll was called. Marcia Hadley was a visitor to the meeting.

The minutes of the April 4, 2000 Board meeting were corrected.

The minutes of the April 21, 2000 Regular meeting were read.

The Treasurer's Report was read.

Alice Becker, Corresponding Secretary, had a letter from AKC and reported that the fee for joining the St.Louis Dog Breeder's Association kennel list was due by May 17.

COMMITTEE REPORTS

Education: Lee Trapp reported that Terry Rock would be discussing ring stewarding at the July meeting, Steve Hannah discussing genetics at the May meeting and James L. Cook will be at the November meeting.

'00 Futurity/Maturity: Ricky Harrison thanked everyone for helping with the Hospitality Room, ring stewarding and selling the shirts.

Conformation Class: Ricky Harrison and Marilee Wilkinson will begin the classes May 24 at the DesPere Park at 7:00. The fee is \$7 / dog and \$3 for any extra dog.

By-Laws: Marcia Hadley introduced the By-Law changes. The changes will be shown to AKC. Ricky Harrison moved that Marcia call AKC and ask if the Club is allowed to have classes to train mix bred dogs. The motion was seconded by Lee Trapp and passed. If

there are any suggestions, call Marilee Wilkinson.

Annual Awards: Marcia Hadley mentioned that she felt that the rules and

regulations needed to be updated. Committee members for this goal will be looked for at the next meeting.

Wag-n-Tongue: Liana New is working on the next issue.

Puppy Match: Ann Douglas needs to set a time and select a judge. The Club has trophies and ribbons for a match. A show secretary and ring steward are needed for a match. Ann would like to do a 2 day match with the S. IL club.

'00 Spring Specialty: President Stiefferman thanked everyone for helping with the show. She also thought that after the '00 Fall Specialty our club should reconsider doubling show paperwork with the S. IL club.

Ricky Harrison moved that a whole page ad be put into the August Review adver-

THE RETIRED SHOW DOG

He sits to the side, out of the way
While others beg head rubs, or force you to play.
His dark liquid eyes watch your every move
Hoping and waiting, his love to prove.

He was shown many times, a promising pup
And he just got better as he grew up.
A picture of health, robust and strong,
His gait and topline, never went wrong.

But his prime has passed, and he seems to know,
That he'll never again be put in a show.
He eats, sleeps, not much more than that,
And maybe he's getting a little too fat.

He loves to be brushed, when you have the time,
He waits his turn at the end of the line.
You think of him, sure, but not nearly as much
As those promising pups, that new special and such.

So he sits and he waits, till you have time,
To make the same fuss as you did in his prime.
A scrap of affection, or playful shove,
To him it means everything, to him it means

tising our 50th anniversary show. The (Meeting Minutes Continued) motion was seconded by Marilee Wilkinson and passed.

Marcia Hadley will create the ad.

Obedience Classes: Lois O'Connor stated that the 4th week had been held and there would be 6 more weeks of classes. A summer break will follow these classes.

Picnic: Bud Leistner stated that the annual picnic would be held August 13 at Lang Park in Arnold.

OLD BUSINESS

Marilee Wilkinson stated that there were still alot of unpaid donations.

NEW BUSINESS

Liana New has sent an e-mail note to get our club's website as a link in the Parent Club.

Ricky Harrison reported that the 2002 GSD National would be held in St.Louis.

Alice Becker mentioned that National trophy donations should be brought up at the next regular meeting.

The '00 Futurity/Maturity shirts were discussed.

There being no further business, Marilee Wilkinson moved that the meeting be adjourned. The motion was seconded by Liana New and passed. The meeting adjourned at 10:10 PM.

Respectfully submitted,

Kathy Redford

Recording Secretary

REGULAR MEETING MINUTES

May 19, 2000

The monthly meeting of the G.S.D.C. of St.Louis, Inc. was called to order at 8:15 PM by President Gail Stiefferman at the Brentwood Recreation Center.

The roll was called.

The minutes of the April 4, 2000 Board meeting were read.

The minutes of the April 21, 2000 Regular meeting were approved as read.

The Treasurer's Report was read.

President Stiefferman spoke for Alice Becker, Corresponding Secretary, we have received approval and judge contracts for the '00 Fall and '01 Spring shows. A parade will be held at the National with a contest for the best banner. In June Nancy Kearney will be on the

program and at the July meeting there will be information on TDI testing not ring stewards. It was reported that at the last show the special Leistner Obedience trophy had been retired by 3 wins. Bill Harper moved that the regular business be put aside for the educational program. The motion was seconded by Barb Gambill and passed. Marilee Wilkinson introduced Steven Hannah who spoke on the current status of canine genetics. Mr. Hannah was thanked after his presentation.

A short break.

COMMITTEE REPORTS

Obedience Training: Lois O'Connor stated that there would be four more weeks and then a summer break.

Wag-n-Tongue: Liana New stated that the Wag was late.

Refreshments: Barb Gambill thanked Marcia Hadley for tonight's refreshments and reported that a new cord was needed for the coffee pot. Liana New moved that a new coffee pot be purchased. The motion was seconded by Sydell Pollack and passed.

'00 Spring Specialty: President Stiefferman thanked all the club members for helping with this show. Purina Farms had thanked the club for the clean-up we had done.

'00 Fall Specialty: This show will be held at the Kirkwood Park with a BBQ pit provided by the park.

OLD BUSINESS

Marilee Wilkinson stated that there are still some who owe for trophy donations of the Futurity and Spring shows . April 30 was the deadline for paying club dues.

NEW BUSINESS

Rosalind North mentioned videos of the Futurity and the Spring Specialty were available to purchase.

Scores to 1966 German Shepherd Dog Standard Quiz:

27-30 correct - you could be judging; 23-26 correct - you should be thinking about judging; 19-22 correct - good if you are in another breed. Less than 19 - you must be in another breed.

1-5	11-15	21-16
2-13	12-25	22-14
3-18	13-2	23-4
4-8	14-23	24-12
5-19	15-30	25-17
6-10	16-29	26-6
7-28	17-20	27-21
8-26	18-3	28-9
9-1	19-27	29-24
10-22	20-11	30-7

Marcia Hadley mentioned the clubs banner. Marilee Wilkinson moved that we untable the tabled banner motion. The motion was seconded by Gina Mills and passed. Marilee Wilkinson then moved that the club design and purchase a banner with the colors blue,gold and black. The motion was seconded by Barb Gambill and passed. Marcia Hadley was assigned as the chairperson to organize this banner.

President Stiefferman mentioned the flash flooding that had recently occurred. Ken Hummel had lost everything except himself and his dogs. An executive board session had decided to give Ken \$500. If anyone else would like to get anything for Ken, he could use it.

Judy DeRousse asked when the conformation classes would begin. They will begin May 24 at the Des Pere park at 6:30. The cost is \$7/dog and \$3 for any extra dogs.

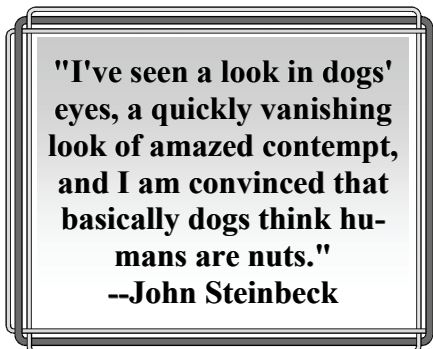
The Guests were welcomed.

A raffle netted \$30.

President Stiefferman noted that the 2002 GSD National will probably be held here in St. Louis.

Bill Harper moved that the meeting be adjourned. The motion was seconded by Marilee Wilkinson and passed. The meeting was adjourned at 10:15 PM

Respectfully submitted,



Kathy Redford
Recording Secretary
(Meeting Minutes Continued)

BOARD MEETING MINUTES

June 1, 2000

The monthly Board meeting of the G.S.D.C. of St. Louis, Inc. was called to order at 8:10 PM by President Gail Stiefferman at Uncle Bill's Restaurant.

The roll was called. Judy DeRousse and Lois O'Connor were absent and visitors to the meeting were Marcia Hadley and Butch Stiefferman.

The minutes of the May 4, 2000 Board meeting were approved as read.

The minutes of the May 19, 2000 Regular meeting were read.

The Treasurer's Report was read.

Alice Becker, Corresponding Secretary, read several letters from AKC, a letter from the Parent Club about trophy sponsorship for the National Specialty Show and a letter from the Memphis KC about an upcoming seminar in July.

President Stiefferman read a thank-you note from Alice Krueger's Family and a letter from AKC about a new flyer.

COMMITTEE REPORTS

Education: Lee Trapp mentioned that at

the July meeting Nancy Kearney would talk about therapy dogs, Marcia Hadley will discuss breed standards in June and James L. Cook will discuss orthopedic surgery in November. September and October are open for suggestions.

B-Match: Ann Douglas mentioned that September 2 may be the shows date and Don Smith may be the judge. There was a discussion on possible show dates.

By-Laws: Marcia Hadley passed out the revised By-Laws. A copy has been faxed to AKC and she is waiting on their approval.

Conformation Class: Ricky Harrison stated that the class had begun last week and Marilee Wilkinson has been heading the classes. More people are needed for helping with these classes. Gail Stiefferman, Ricky Harrison, Ann Douglas, and Marcia Hadley will take turns heading the classes.

Club Banner: Marcia Hadley has been 'shopping' for a banner. She showed a design for the banner. Meramec Trophy has given the best price for a 3' x 8' banner.

Wag-n-Tongue: Liana New stated that the latest Wag was being passed out and

she talked about the cost of making the Wag. It was commented how nice looking Liana has made the Wags.

PEC: Liana New has learned that she is the Regional PEC representative.

Obedience Class: Terry Rock mentioned that there would be classes for two more weeks.

'00 Fall Specialty: President Stiefferman mentioned that this will be the 50th anniversary show and we will be on our own, not working with the S.I.L. G.S.D.C. Help will be needed getting food for the show. Marcia Hadley volunteered to be the Show Secretary and in charge of trophy donations and advertising. Lee Trapp volunteered to be in charge of the silent auction. Raffles were discussed. Marcia Hadley has done the ad for the August Review.

Liana New will be making a special Wag for the Fall Specialty.

President Stiefferman mentioned that the November Board meeting will be held on the second Thursday, November 9.

OLD BUSINESS

President Stiefferman mentioned that members must sign up to bring their dogs to the regular meetings.

Ann Douglas asked about the training of mixed-bred dogs - Marcia Hadley reported that AKC had said that yes, our club can train mixed-bred dogs.

NEW BUSINESS

Marilee Wilkinson showed a possible 50th anniversary special trophy. Trophies and ribbons were discussed.

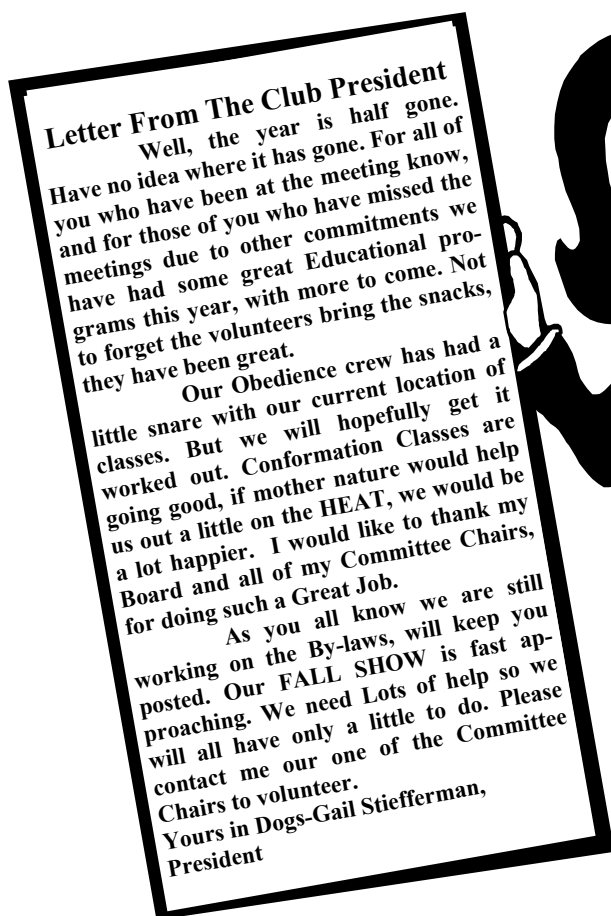
Ricky Harrison made a motion that the club pledge for 1st place trophies for Conformation and Obedience if available at this year's National. The motion was

seconded by Marilee Wilkinson and passed.

Ricky Harrison stated that she felt that charitable donations needed to be done. There was a discussion on donations and financing.

There being no further business, Ricky Harrison moved that the meeting be adjourned. The motion was seconded by Marilee Wilkinson and passed. The meeting was adjourned at 10:05 PM.

Respectfully submitted,
Kathy Redford



Von Willebrand's Disease (vWD)

by Race Foster, DVM and Marty Smith, DVM

Drs. Foster & Smith, Inc.

What is Von Willebrand's disease? Von Willebrand's Disease is a common inherited bleeding disorder.

Clotting is a complex mechanism. In addition to platelets, clot formation is the result of a long chain of chemical reactions carried out by individual molecules called "clotting factors." Each factor is numbered such that factor I leads to a reaction with factor II forming a new substance. This then reacts with factor III and so on to factor XII.

In Von Willebrand's Disease, the dog is missing a substance which helps the platelets form clots and stabilizes Factor VIII in the clotting process. This substance is called "Von Willebrand's factor". Because of the deficient clotting of blood, dogs with Von Willebrand's disease have excessive bleeding upon injury. This would be similar to hemophilia in humans.

Certain breeds have a higher incidence of vWD than others. German Shepherds, Doberman Pinschers, Shetland Sheepdogs, Chesapeake Bay Retrievers, German Shorthaired Pointers, Golden Retrievers, Standard Poodles and Scottish Terriers all have a higher than normal incidence, showing that it can be inherited.

What are the symptoms?

Excessive bleeding is the main symptom. Bleeding generally occurs after a wound or surgery. In these cases, the blood simply does not clot in the normal time, and bleeding is extensive. Dog's with Von Willebrand's disease may also develop nosebleeds, or bleeding from the gums. Bleeding may also occur in the stomach or intestine in which case the stool may either have blood in it, or be black and tarry. Some dogs will have blood in their urine. Bleeding into the joints also occurs, which can cause



symptoms similar to those of arthritis.

The diagnosis of Von Willebrand's is made through a test which checks for the level of Von Willebrand's factor in the blood.

What are the risks?

These dogs, without treatment, can bleed to death following surgery, or what might be normally considered less than life threatening injuries.

What is the management?

Transfusions with blood collected from normal dogs is the only proven way to treat Von Willebrand's disease. Some dogs with Von Willebrand's disease also are hypothyroid - meaning they have lower than normal levels of thyroid hormone. These dogs will benefit from thyroid hormone replacement therapy.

Some studies have been done which suggest a drug called desmopressin acetate (DDAVP) may help dogs with a bleeding episode. The drug can be administered intranasally (into the nose) to increase clotting. There is still some

controversy over whether this treatment is effective.

There is no cure for Von Willebrand's disease. Prevention through eliminating affected individuals from any breeding program is the goal of veterinary medicine today. Tests are available to determine which dogs may have this trait. All individuals with a history of this disorder in their backgrounds should be tested.

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**"If dogs could talk it would take a lot of the fun out of owning one."
--Andy Rooney**

Win *Place *Show *Braggs

Cimarron's Margarita, GSD owned and bred by Steve Dobbins, went RWB out of the Bred-By class at the Quincy KC on 5-20-00 under I Bivin.

Cimarron's Magician, GSD owned and bred by Steve Dobbins, went RWD out of the Bred-By class at the Muskogee KC on 5-26-00 under B Esprite.

Cimarron's Magician, GSD owned and bred by Steve Dobbins, went RWD out of the Bred-By class at the Skokie Valley KC on 6-2-00 under D McNulty.

Cimarron's Leda, GSD owned by Donna Coleman and bred by Steve Dobbins, went WB out of the open class at the Stone City KC on 6-4-00 under P. Doniere.

Cimarron's Leda, GSD owned by Donna Coleman and bred by Steve Dobbins, went WB, BOW, BOB out of the open class at the Wheaton KC on 6-10-00 under C. Duffy.

Cimarron's Leda, GSD owned by Donna Coleman and bred by Steve Dobbins, went WB, BOW, BOB, Grp IV out of the open class at the Kennel Club of Yorkville, IL on 6-11-00 under Mr RC Thomas.

Cimarron's Leda, GSD owned by Donna Coleman and bred by Steve Dobbins, has completed the necessary requirements for her Championship by her win on 6-11-00.

Cimarron's Maggie Mae, GSD owned and bred by Steve Dobbins, went RWB out of the AmBred class under Lowell Davis at the Meri-Miss KC on Thurs 6-29-00.

Cimarron's Margarita, GSD owned and bred by Steve Dobbins, went WB out of the bred-by class under judge Lester Mapes at the Champaign KC on 6-30-00.

Cimarron's Margarita, GSD owned and bred by Steve Dobbins, went RWB from the Bred-By class under judge Anitra Cuneo at the Jefferson City KC on 7-8-00.

Cimarron's Margarita, GSD owned and bred by Steve Dobbins, went WB out of the Bred-By class under judge Judith Goodin at the Kishwaukee Kennel Club on 7-15-00.

DeRousses Cut Loose Caralon got a good hips and elbows. DeRousses Cut Loose Caralon GS-58916G27F-T hips GS-El11253-TSire Ch Caralons Sword QED v Lebarland new Rom sire Congrats to Larry Scootie and Pat, Dam Ch DeRousses BeccaFaye Abbott CD. Miss Lucy is in Iowa with Julie Foster trying to pick up a couple of those purple ribbons. Gratefully Judy DeRousse.

Our beautiful handsome boy Hadori's Stone Cold, known to all of us as Austin took a four major at the Topline show under Mr. Lee Brown. He is sired by Am Can Ch. Langlitz Rapid Fire and his dam is Hadori's Chattahoochee. Bred by Marcia Hadley and Ricky Harrison. He is owned by my son, Greg and myself. Those of you who know Greg know he is the true owner, I want to thank ringside for all the support and compliments. A big thank you to his handler and buddy Kent Boyles. Ricky



I had the pleasure of watching this win and I'd love this dog even if he weren't a Rapid Fire son. He's all male but not oversized, has a massive forehead and keeps his feet close to the ground... but it's his character that impresses me most. What a neat dog. Gsdman / Tom Langlitz

BIG BRAGS FROM FOREST KNOLL Our Carben Copy's Brave Heart Better known as "Gibby" by his friends has been racking up the points in the All Breed Ring all OWNER Handled by Gail. Winners Dog, BOW, BOB and Group 4 Judge: Council Parker. Winners Dog, BOW, BOS Judge: Jon Clapp on the Memorial Day weekend Springfield Ill. Reserve Winners Dog Southeast Mo. Kennel Club. Winners Dog, BOW, Judge: J.D. Jones, Danville, Ill. Kennel Club. Gibby would like to congratulate his two oldest Girls, Owned by Kathy Reford on the wins. Watch for his baby girl Sugar Baby to be out soon strutting her stuff. She is Black and Red just like her daddy.

Stud Dog Listing

OFA HIPS GS57521G29M-T, ELBOWS GSEL10625-T
 Sire: Black Oak's De'Niro of Judeen OFA GS E44M-T
 Dam: Hadori's Chattahoochee, Prelims Normal

Joey is a correct to the standard, masculine young dog (25 1/2" and 85 Pounds) Joey has alot to offer including a bold fearless temperament, iron back, beautiful black and red plush coat, and incorrectly angled shoulder (Seldom seen today). A two year old with valuable old blood lines. Including Select Champion Lothario of Heinerburg, CD ROM AOE, Select Champion Bel Vista's Baby ROM, and is heavily line bred on Champion Kubistaumlane ROM. Whose phenotype he reflects. Available to approved bitches. Must provide negative brucellosis and vaginal culture- NO EXCEPTIONS. Photo/Pedigree and Terms by request.

Black Oak Shepherds
 Marcia Hadley and Gina Mills
 11753 Castle Ranch Road
 DeSoto, MO 63020

OFA HIPS GS-55434E24M-T, ELBOWS GS-EL9729-T
 Sire: Sel Ch Schokrest Denver OFA H/E
 Dam: Schokrest Vogue OFA H/E

MONTY is a replica to his Father. Large Blk/Tan/Red male, masculine head, large bone, topline, strong back, very powerful sidegate. Monty has a very strong OFA background. Like his mother, he also OFA'd EXCELLENT!! Vogue is a full litter sister to Schokrest Vision, ROM. Monty does not carry the coat factor.

Jokare German Shepherds
 Karen Hynek
 171 Links Road
 Marthasville, MO 63357
 636-463-1302

Email: jokare@comcast.net

BEST IN SOUTHWEST FUTURITY 1999
 Sire: Sel Can/Am Ch Langlitz's Rapid Fire
 Dam: Hadori's Chattahoochee

Beautiful black/red male, long out reaching forequarter, masculine head, large bone, super temperament. BIF Southwest 1999. Temporary stud fee \$300 to approved bitches.

Hadori German Shepherds
 Ricky and Greg Harrison
 11 Donald Drive
 St. Charles, MO 63304
 636-441-4559

Email: rick@hadori.com

GS5I920G38M-T GS-EL8223-T

Sire: Champion Caralon's Beau of Judeen ROM
 Dam: Caralon's Jennabrix DeRousse C. D.

Max is a big boned, low stationed black and tan with a large masculine head. He carries the black recessive and has a good shoulder.

DeRousse Shepherds
 Judy DeRousse
 817 Kleekamp Lane
 Washington, MO 63090
 636-390-2177

Email Address: jube@mail.usma.com

OFA HIPS GS54734G24M-T, ELBOWS GSEL9414-T

Sire: Sel Am/Sel Can Ch Winning Way's Chimo OFA, H/E/T/Cx
 Dam: Can Sel/Am Ch Mari-Fiori's Ruffian of Judeen, OFA, H/E/T/C HIC

Large, balanced young dog with deep, rich pigment a sweet temperament and a great sense of humor. Cigar has a beautiful forehand and a powerful elastic side gait, a nice dark eye and full and correct dentition. He should provide improvement in size and masculinity, proper angle, lay back of shoulder and of course movement and temperament.

Dan and Liana New and Marilee Wilkinson
 707 Cheshire Road
 Troy, IL 62294
 618-667-7145 or 636-464-8494

Email: Liana@redix.net or marifiori@usbtu.net



Drawing by Marcia Hadley

Stud Dog Listing

OFA HIPS GS50384G25M-T MC, ELBOWS SGEL7590-T

Sire: Sel Am/Sel Can Ch Winning Way's Chimo OFA, H/E/T/Cx

Dam: Can Sel/Am Ch Mari-Fiori's Ruffian of Judeen, OFA, H/E/T/C HIC

Medium sized, extremely masculine bi-color, with noble head/expression. Carries (and produces) plush coat, high wither attached to a strong back and long saber tail. He produces his clean correct movement, nicely curved stifle and good forehands. Carries recessive for solid blacks. A young Champion his pups are awesome!!

Mari-Fiori Shepherds
Marilee Wilkinson
6647 Haven Hill
Barnhart, MO 63012
636-464-8494

Email: marilee@shepherd.com

OFA HIPS and OFA ELBOWS

Sire: Ch Jodon's Viper V Hopson OFA

Dam: Ch Tartan's Rochill Georgie OFA

Lytbar's Akecheta (Warrior) is a Lothario and Zorba grandson, a black and red dog. He is OFA Good hips and elbows. He will be three years old on March 22nd and he has three points towards his championship. Warrior was proven on 10-31-99 when Ch Don Chris's NT whelped 7 puppies, 4 males and 3 females.

Ken Hummel
3666 Highway 30
Lonedell, MO 63060
636-629-2049

Email: lytbar@usma.com

OFA HIPS GS-55182G24M-T, ELBOWS GS-EL9616-T

Sire: Schokrest Santa Cruz (Ch Pete/Schokrest Vision ROM)

Dam: Odds On Obie (Am BIF/Can BOF Am/Can Ch Woodsides Country Music OFA, CD, TC, HIC/Langlitz Pascha-Zeto Granddaughter)

Obie is an average size male, masculine head, large bone, plush, strong back, topline, powerful sidegait, very dark blk/tan

Jokare German Shepherds
Karen Hynek
171 Links Road
Marthasville, MO 63357
636-463-1302

Email: jokare@jokare.com



Whelping Box

My First Litter!!!!

Owned and Whelped by:

Terry Rock of FaithRock German Shepherds

Born July 1, 2000

2 Black & Tan

1 female - 13 oz

1 male - 20 oz

Sire: Can Sel. Am. & Can Ch Langlitz's Rapid Fire TC

OFA GS-47517G28M EL: 6461

Dam: Judeen's Sunny Delight

OFA GS-56557G26F

PUPPIES EXPECTED MID AUGUST

Our Schneiderhof Zima Forest Knoll (Dam of our beautiful Forest Knoll's Formal Attire and Forest Knoll's Broken Promises) is in whelp to that handsome Bi-Dog CH. SANREMO STARBUCK IN MOTION, TC. This should be Really EXCITING. We'll keep you posted.

A man wrote a letter to a small hotel in a Midwest town he planned to visit on his vacation. He wrote: "I would very much like to bring my dog with me. He is well-groomed and very well behaved. Would you be willing to permit me to keep him in my room with me at night?" An immediate reply came from the hotel owner, who said, "I've been operating this hotel for many years. In all that time, I've never had a dog steal towels, bedclothes, silverware or pictures off the walls. I've never had to evict a dog in the middle of the night for being drunk and disorderly. And I've never had a dog run out on a hotel bill. Yes, indeed, your dog is welcome at my hotel.

Breeder's Directory

Ann Douglas

2801 Black Hills Court
Imperial, MO 63052
314-282-1070

Email: ANNDEEKAY@aol.com
Puppies, Conformation Training

Black Oak Shepherds

Marcia Hadley and Gina Mills
11753 Castle Ranch Road
DeSoto, MO 63020
636-337-6001

Puppies, Stud Services, Handling

Caravan QED

Eileen "Scootie" Sherlock, Larry Durbeck
451 C.T. Farm Road
Labadie, MO 63055
314-451-5432

Puppies, Adults, Stud Services

Chiomaxsi

John and Nancy LaFata
2254 Branch Road
Fenton, MO 63026
314-225-7283

Puppies, Adults, Stud Services

DeRousse Shepherds

Judy DeRousse
817 Kleekamp Lane
Washington, MO 63090
636-390-2177

Email: jube@mail.usmo.com
Puppies, Adults, Stud Services

DRL

Lois O'Connor
412 Kinswood Lane
St. Louis, MO 63129
314-894-2955

Puppies, Adults, Stud Services
Obedience Instructor

Champion Shepherds

Steve Dobbins
7201 State Road C
Fulton, MO 65251
573-642-0623

Email: sddobbins@ktis.net
Puppies, Adults, Stud Services

Eugewood Kennels

Ron and Gail Rutter
20983 Pike 307
Bowling Green, MO 63334
573-324-2240

Email: DITTFER@clanton.k19.mo.gov

Forest Hill Shepherds

Norman "Butch" and Gail Stiefferman
9500 Rainbow Acres
Dittmer, MO 63023
314-274-3292

Email: GStiefferm@aol.com
Puppies, Adults, Stud Services

Lauren German Shepherds

Ricky and Greg Harrison
11 Donald Drive
St. Charles, MO 63304
636-441-4559

Email: Haderi@webtv.net

Jokare German Shepherds

Karen Hynek
171 Links Road
Marthasville, MO 63357
636-463-1302

Email: JokareGS@aol.com
Puppies, Adults, Stud Services

Lebanon Shepherds

The Trapp Family
51 Wildlife Lane
Defiance, MO 63341
314-398-5503

Email: Leetrapp@aol.com
Puppies, Adults, Stud Services, Boarding

Lytbar Kennel

Ken Hummel
3666 Highway 30
Lonedell, MO 63060
636-629-2049

Email: lytlbar@usmo.com
Puppies, Adults, Stud Services

Marifiori Shepherds

Marilee Wilkinson
6647 Haven Hill
Barnhart, MO 63012
636-464-8494

Email: marifiori@webtv.net
Puppies, Stud Services

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