



AMSCOPE

Newsletter of the AMERICAN MINIATURE SCHNAUZER CLUB
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SPECIALTY WINS

MSC of Michigan

September 28, 2012

Sweepstakes

Judge: Debbra Herrell

BISweeps...Minuteman Toxicology/
McMillan

Regular Classes

Judge: Dr. Jerry Klein

WD...Minuteman Toxicology/McMillan

RWD...Dreamaker High Flyer/Allen

WB,BOW/BBE...Char N Co Red Neck
Woman/Stukey

RWB/BP...Minuteman Spanish Fly/
McMillan

BOB...CH.Minuteman Safety Last/
McMillan

BOS...GCH Minuteman Goldokiva/
McMillan

SEL...GCH Victorious Star Holiday/
Chavez

SEL...Wards Creek's Taylor Made/
Schnetzer

Catonsville MSC

October 13, 2012

Sweepsstakes

Judge: Chad Howard

B in Sweeps...Sarius Devil Wears
Prada /Durst

BOS in Sweeps...Dimension Dow's
Doubledecker/Williams/Zemany/
Klingler

Regular Classes

Judge: Alice Watkins

WD...Blythewood Gun for Hire/Huber
Robison

RWD...Milestone Space Cowboy/Kaelin

WB,BOW/BOS...Lonestar's Something
Wicked/Edwards

BOB...GCH.Blythewood Fukk Metal
Jacket/Huber/Clark

SEL...CH Blythewood Billy the Kid/
Huber

AOM...CH Dreams Don't Skip Liberty/
Griffin

Table of Contents

Bouquets and Biscuits	12
Heart Failure Symptoms	3
Hemolytic Anemia	1
Member Applicants	7
Membership Dues	7
Mont Cty Survey	6
Popular Sire Syndrome	5
Removing the Stigma...	4
...Spay/Neuter	3
The Secret of Hypoallergenic...	3

Hemolytic Anemia

Triggers for Autoimmune Hemolytic Anemia

Autoimmune hemolytic anemia can be either a primary or secondary disease. If it's a primary disease, there is no underlying cause that can be identified. Primary AIHA is rare in cats.

In secondary AIHA, the immune system produces red blood cell antibodies in response to an underlying condition such as cancer, chronic inflammatory disease, a drug reaction, or exposure to an infectious agent. Newborns can acquire this disease from their mother's first milk, which is colostrum, although this is pretty rare.

The surface of the red blood cells becomes altered by an underlying disease process or a toxin. These alterations catch the attention of the immune system, which sees them as foreign invaders or pathogens. The immune system targets the altered red blood cells and destroys them through a process known as hemolysis, either within the red blood cell vessels or as they circulate through the spleen or liver.

Some of the known underlying triggers for secondary autoimmune hemolytic anemia are infectious agents like leptospirosis, babesia, ehrlichia, and the feline leukemia virus. Also heartworm disease, IBD, certain drugs like the sulfa drugs, heparin, and quinidine, hypersensitivity reactions (for example, to bee stings), and vaccines can all over-stimulate the immune system and cause AIHA.

Link Between Vaccines and Autoimmune Hemolytic Anemia

According to the traditional veterinary community no "statistically significant association" has been proven between vaccines and AIHA, and they are only willing to consider a link if the onset of the disease occurs within four weeks of a vaccination.

Now, those of us in the holistic veterinary community absolutely believe there is a direct and prevalent link between vaccines and autoimmune hemolytic anemia.

As a holistic vet working in a large traditional vaccine clinic early in my career, I saw a lot of cases of AIHA – one or two a month. However, for the last 11 years since I've been in private practice, I've not seen a single case in my own patients. I believe this is because in my own practice, we titer rather than automatically give traditional adjuvanted vaccines.

The cases of AIHA I see now are referred from traditional vet practices that are probably continuing to [over-vaccinate](#).

Which Pets Are More Likely to Get AIHA?

Autoimmune hemolytic anemia is a life-threatening condition. It is much more common in dogs than cats. When it does occur in cats, it usually happens when they're young, and the Somali breed is predisposed to the disease. AIHA can occur in dogs of all breeds, both sexes, and at any age. But studies suggest it is more prevalent in middle-aged spayed female dogs. There may be a risk of acquiring the disease more commonly in May and June. Holistic veterinarians correlate this to early spring vaccines rather than simply the season of the year. But certainly, traditional veterinarians would argue the opposite.

Breeds predisposed to autoimmune hemolytic anemia include the cocker spaniel, miniature poodle, Irish setter, and the Old English sheepdog.

Symptoms

The symptoms of autoimmune hemolytic anemia are similar to those seen in other types of anemia and can include:

- Loss of appetite
- Rapid breathing
- Vomiting
- Pale gums
- Lack of energy, tendency to tire easily
- Yellow tinge to the gums and whites of the eyes
- Excessive thirst or urination
- Dark-colored urine
- Weakness
- Bloody or dark, tarry stool
- Jaundice, which is a yellowing of the gums and eye tissue, occurs when the liver can't efficiently process bilirubin. Bilirubin is the yellow byproduct of the breakdown of red blood cells.

A healthy liver can process the byproducts of red blood cells as they reach the end of their normal lifespan. But in an animal with autoimmune hemolytic anemia, the liver can't keep up with the amount of bilirubin produced by the immune system's destruction of the red blood cells. This is why pets with autoimmune hemolytic anemia have a yellow discoloration of the mucus membranes, which is especially noticeable in the gums and eyes. You can also sometimes see it on the inside of the earflaps in both

Cont'd on p.2, col. 2... **HEMOLYTIC ANEMIA**

LOOK

Please let me know if you make a change.

*DECALS & PINS. You can get AMSC decals (\$1.00) and Replacement pins (\$7.50) from:

Stephanie Davis Rae
148 Dover Way
Vacaville, CA. 95687
Phone: 707-330-5010
luvwaltdisney@att.net

*LOCAL CLUBS...please be sure to include *all* information when sending Specialty tear sheets for inclusion in AMSCOPE e.g. Judges, dates, entry, obedience.

* LOCAL CLUBS...PLEASE send a copy of your newsletter to the following members of the Local Club Bulletin Committee:

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The deadline
for the
January issue is
December 16.

Report all changes to
the roster to:

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HEMOLYTIC ANEMIA...cont. from p. 1, col.3

dogs and cats.

Other symptoms vets look for are an enlarged liver, enlarged spleen, enlarged lymph nodes, and potentially an intermittent heart murmur.

Diagnosis

A diagnosis of autoimmune hemolytic anemia can't be made until other causes of anemia have been ruled out. Unfortunately, this means a number of diagnostic tests will be necessary for a definitive diagnosis. Your vet will take a complete history and perform a medical examination.

Diagnostic tests will include a complete blood count, a serum biochemical profile, and a urinalysis. A packed cell volume or PCV is a simple and fast test to determine the red blood cell quantity. Testing for reticulocyte count will show if there are enough new red blood cells being produced, and a saline agglutination test may show whether the red blood cells are clumping normally.

Other tests may include looking for infectious diseases and parasites, a Coombs test to check for an immune system reaction in the bloodstream, and a flow cytometry test. X-rays and ultrasounds are sometimes ordered to rule out evidence of cancer or metastatic disease (cancer that has spread).

Treatment

Conventional treatment for AIHA is usually aggressive. The goal is to stop the destruction of red blood cells, so they can regain their ability to efficiently move oxygen to all the body's tissues.

If there is any known underlying condition contributing to the destruction of red blood cells, this must be addressed. And the animal's health must be supported until their red blood cell supply is back to normal.

If the disease is life threatening at the time of diagnosis, the pet may need blood transfusions immediately. This can be risky because while the immune system is still attacking red blood cells, an increase in the number of them through transfusion can trigger an even more aggressive immune system response.

Sometimes a blood substitute called Oxyglobin is used. This is a substance that has the ability to carry oxygen to all of the body's tissues and potentially avoid the risk associated with transfusion of real blood to your dog or cat.

Drug therapy is also typically introduced in the form of a corticosteroid like prednisone to intentionally suppress the immune system, so it will slow down or stop attacking the red blood cells. These drugs are usually given in very high doses, and if the

animal's response isn't sufficient, even stronger immuno-suppressants are administered, including chemotherapeutic agents.

Needless to say, all these drugs have pretty significant side effects, and some of them are quite serious.

Some minor success has been seen with the use of intravenous immunoglobulins, which come from human blood. In rare instances, usually only in specialty veterinary hospitals, a process called plasmapheresis, which removes the antibodies from the blood, is also used. Sometimes a splenectomy is performed.

Supportive Care for AIHA Patients

Supportive care for autoimmune hemolytic anemia is really critical, and can include recurrent transfusions, nursing support, hospitalization, medications and IV fluids to keep the animal as hydrated and healthy as possible.

Many animals with autoimmune hemolytic anemia unfortunately require long-term or even intermittent lifetime therapy, because relapses are really common.

It's critical that these animals' immune systems never be unnecessarily stimulated again by any type of vaccine.

Nickel City Cluster 5 day Circuit

The Kennel Club of Buffalo, Kennel Club of Niagara Falls and Ashtabula Kennel Club would like you to join us for a 5 day circuit in January 2013.

Where: Hamburg, NY The Event Center at The Erie County Fairgrounds.

When: January 9-13, 2013

CONFORMATION, OBEDIENCE, RALLY all in one great location with great vendors.

Plenty of FREE Parking and the Hamburg Casino is next door to the Event Center.

Golden Retriever Club of Western New York Speciality, German Shorthaired Pointer Club of Western New York Speciality, and many other Supported Entries throughout the cluster.

FRIDAY Eye Clinic

by Dr. Kimberly Stanz, DVM, DACVO

SATURDAY & SUNDAY Microchip Clinic

SUNDAY Meet the Breeds

AND AS ALWAYS A CROWD FAVORITE OUR

CHINESE AUCTION TO BENEFIT TAKE THE

LEAD ON SATURDAY.

Heart Failure

Symptoms

Heart failure symptoms often include coughing and shortness of breath. Over the past three decades dogs have been instrumental in the development of balloon valvuloplasty which is a procedure that was first performed on a bulldog puppy in 1980. Since then many advances have occurred.

Today we know that the most common signs of heart problems are:

- Reduced tolerance to exercise
- Labored breathing and respiratory distress
- Fluid retention, often resulting in abdominal distention
- Lethargy and withdrawal
- Fainting

If any of these signs occur in your dog contact your veterinarian.

Long-Term Health Risks and Benefits Associated with Spay/Neuter in Dogs

For those who will consider the option of spay/neuter, the benefits of doing so at an early age may or may not outweigh the risks. We have posted an article by Sanborn who has reviewed the veterinary medical literature in an exhaustive and scholarly treatise, attempting to unravel the complexities of the subject. More than 50 peer-reviewed papers were examined to assess the health impacts of spay/neuter in female and male dogs respectively. One cannot ignore the findings of increased risk from osteosarcoma, hemangiosarcoma, hypothyroidism, and other less frequently occurring diseases associated with neutering male dogs. It would be irresponsible of the veterinary profession and the pet-owning community to fail to weigh the relative costs and benefits of neutering on the animal's health and well-being. The decision for females may be more complex than males.

The Secret of “Hypoallergenic” Dogs

While it's true that dander is a major allergen associated with dogs, it's not the only substance on the “Make You Itch, Make You Sneeze, Make Your Eyes Water List.”

Who could resist falling in love with a dog? Once you see those eager-to-please eyes, get one of those wet kisses across your face, and experience that unique canine *jolie de vivre*, you're hooked. Your life is changed for the better and you simply have to let a dog into your life.

But what happens if you're one of the 10% of Americans who are allergic to dogs? Does that mean you'll have to live a dogless life? Perhaps not. Help may come in the form of a tail-wagging “hypoallergenic” dog.

What are “hypoallergenic” dogs?

Dogs do so many amazing things, is it possible that they can also manage to be hypoallergenic, too? The answer is both “yes” and “no.” Some breeds (see below) are seen as being a safer bet for people who are allergic to dogs—but no dog can be truly deemed 100% safe for people who are ultra-sensitive to certain allergens.

What are the allergens associated with dogs?

If you're allergic to dogs, you've probably heard this a million times: “You're reacting to the dog's dander.” (Dander, by the way, can be thought of as the canine equivalent of human dandruff: dried skin that flakes off.)

While it's true that dander is a major allergen associated with dogs, it's not the only substance on the “Make You Itch, Make You Sneeze, Make Your Eyes Water List.” In addition to dander, some people are allergic to proteins in a dog's saliva and skin. That's why a scratch or lick from a loving dog can sometimes cause an allergic reaction at the site of contact. There are also people who are allergic to dog urine—so if a pooch has been marking his turf indoors, they could have an adverse reaction.

What breeds are considered “hypoallergenic”?

If you suffer from a dog allergy but are determined to become a dog owner, the American Kennel Club says that these are the breeds you may want to consider:

- Bedlington Terrier
- Bichon Frise
- Chinese Crested
- Irish Water Spaniel

- Kerry Blue Terrier
- Maltese
- Poodles (Toy, Miniature, and Standard)
- Portuguese Water Dog
- Schnauzers (Miniature, Standard, Giant)
- Soft-Coated Wheaten Terrier
- Xoloitzcuintli

What makes those breeds so special? They generally produce less dander than other breeds. However, the amount of dander generated by dogs within a breed can vary greatly. Which means that one Poodle may actually fill the air with more (or less) dander than its littermate. And, as we stated above, no dog is actually 100% allergen free—especially if your system is super sensitive.

What about mutts and “designer” dogs that have a “hypoallergenic” parent? This could be very risky because there's a good chance the dog will not be as “purely hypoallergenic” as a pure breed with a consistent and predictable coat.

Preparing for your “hypoallergenic” dog's arrival

Okay, so you've decided that you want to bring a dog's love into your life even though you may also be bringing allergens into your home. What's the safest way to proceed?

- Narrow your search to the breeds listed above.
- Determine which breed fits your lifestyle best.
- To help reduce the amount of dander that accumulates in your home, have your dog groomed on a regular basis. Brushing your dog indoors may expel dander into the air, so groom him outdoors or take him to a professional.
- Remove or limit the number of carpets and rugs in the house. Dander can accumulate in the pile of a rug.
- Keep your home as clean as possible. Vacuum your floors frequently with a high-quality machine that uses a HEPA filter to remove allergens that could become airborne.
- Consider using a room or whole-house air filter.
- Consult with your personal physician about medication you can take to help alleviate your allergy symptoms.

Some dog owners claim that, over time, their allergic reaction eased or completely disappeared as their system “got used to” their pet. Though that may be true for them, it isn't something that you can count on happening to you. So play it safe and follow the guidelines listed above.

Removing the stigma of genetic disease

Jerold S Bell, DVM, Tufts Cummings School of Veterinary Medicine, N. Grafton, MA

(Adapted from an article published in the "Healthy Dog" section of the October, 2003 *AKC Gazette*)

Reducing the stigma of genetic disease involves raising the level of conversation from gossip to constructive communication. Dealing with genetic disorders is a community effort.

An inevitable consequence of breeding is the occurrence of genetic problems. No one wants to produce affected dogs, yet some breeders and owners are quick to assign blame. There are no perfect dogs, and all dogs carry some detrimental genes.

The emotional reaction to producing a dog with a genetic disorder often follows what is called the grief cycle:

* Denial: This isn't genetic. It was caused by something else.

* Anger: This isn't right! Why is this happening to my dogs?

* Bargaining: My dog sired more than 100 other dogs that are healthy. So this one doesn't really count, right?

* Depression: My kennel name is ruined. No one will breed to my dogs.

* And, finally, acceptance: My dog was dealt a bad genetic hand.

There are ways to manage genetic disorders, breed away from this, and work toward a healthier breed.

Getting beyond denial

Unfortunately, many breeders can't get beyond the denial stage. Some will hold to increasingly improbable excuses, rather than accept that a condition is genetic. They will falsely blame relatively rare disorders on common viruses, bacteria, or medications. The fact that these organisms or drugs are common to millions of dogs annually who do *not* have these disorders is not considered.

Some owners state that their veterinarian recommended not sending in a hip radiograph to the Orthopedic Foundation for Animals (OFA) because the dog would probably be diagnosed with hip dysplasia. Then these owners lull themselves into believing that since the dog wasn't evaluated, it does not have hip dysplasia. The fact that a dog

does not have an official diagnosis does not mean the dog has normal hips, "not affected" with hip dysplasia.

It is important to confirm diagnoses of genetic disorders with blood tests, radiographs, or pathology specimens. However, the primary concern should always be for the individual dog. If an affected dog is not suffering, it *should not* be euthanized simply to obtain a pathological diagnosis. The increased availability of non-invasive techniques has made diagnoses easier to obtain.

Reducing the stigma of genetic disease involves raising the level of conversation from gossip to constructive communication. Dealing with genetic disorders is a community effort.

Once confirmation of a genetic disorder is made, denial sometimes becomes deception, which is not acceptable. There are breeders who actively seek to prevent diagnoses and later necropsies, but who eventually realize those actions are detrimental to the breed, and in the long run to themselves.

Working together to improve our breeds

Reducing the stigma of genetic disease involves raising the level of conversation from gossip to constructive communication. Dealing with genetic disorders is a community effort. Each breeder and owner will have a different level of risk or involvement for a disorder. We do not get to choose the problems with which we have to deal. Breeders should be supportive of others who are making a conscientious effort to continue breeding their dogs while decreasing the risk of passing on defective genes.

Breeders should follow up on the puppies they have placed. Breeders should periodically contact their puppy buyers and ask about the health of the dogs. Some breeders fear they will be castigated if a dog they placed develops a problem. However, the vast majority of owners of affected dogs are *pleased* that their breeder is interested in their dog, and in improving the health of the breed so that other affected dogs are not

produced.

A breeder cannot predict or prevent every health problem. If an owner's dog is discovered to have a problem, show your concern.

Breeders and breed clubs should be cooperative and supportive of researchers studying genetic disorders in their breed. Through research funded by breed clubs and by the AKC Canine Health Foundation (CHF), new genetic tests for carriers of defective genes are continually being developed.

The Canine Health Information Center (CHIC; www.caninehealthinfo.org) was established by the CHF and the Orthopedic Foundation for Animals (www.offa.org). CHIC is an online registry that works with the breed parent clubs to establish a panel of testable genetic disorders that should be screened for in each breed. The beauty of the CHIC concept is that dogs achieve CHIC certification by completing the health checks. Passing each health test is not a requirement for certification. CHIC is about being health conscious, not about being flawless.

My hope for each breed is that there will eventually be so many tests for defective genes that it will not be possible for any dog to be considered "perfect." Then we can put emotions aside and all work together on improving our breeds.

Breeders must lead the way to remove the stigma of genetic disorders. The applications for both the OFA and CHIC health registries include options that allow for open disclosure of all health-test results or semi-open disclosure listing only normal results. It is up to breeders to show that they are ready to move genetic disorders out of the shadows and check off the boxes for full disclosure.

More and more national clubs are having health seminars and health screening clinics at their specialties. This shows those breed clubs and breeders care about the genetic health of their breeds, and are working toward a healthier future.

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Popular-Sire Syndrome: Keeping watch over health and quality issues in purebreds

By Jerold S Bell, DVM, Tufts Cummings
School of Veterinary Medicine

(This article originally appeared in the "Healthy Dog" section of the August, 2004 *AKC Gazette*)

The problem with the popular-sire syndrome is that the dog's genes are spread widely and quickly - without evaluation of the long-term effects of his genetic contribution.

An important issue in dog breeding is the popular-sire syndrome. This occurs when a stud dog is used extensively for breeding, spreading his genes quickly throughout the gene pool. There are two problems caused by the popular-sire syndrome. One is that any detrimental genes which the sire carries will significantly increase in frequency - possibly establishing new breed-related genetic disorders. Second, as there are only a certain number of bitches bred each year, overuse of a popular sire excludes the use of other quality males, thus narrowing the diversity of the gene pool.

The popular-sire syndrome is not limited to breeds with small populations. Some of the most populous breeds have had problems with this syndrome. Compounding this, there are several instances where a popular sire is replaced with a son, and even later a grandson. This creates a genetic bottleneck in the breeding population, narrowing the variety of genes available.

Every breed has its prominent dogs in the genetic background of the breed. But most of these dogs become influential based on several significant offspring that spread different combinations of the dog's genes over several generations. The desirable and undesirable characteristics of the dog were passed on, expressed, evaluated by breeders, and determined if they were worthy of continuing in future generations.

The Challenges

The problem with the popular-sire syndrome is that the dog's genes are spread widely and quickly - without evaluation of the long-term effects of his genetic contribution. By the time the dog's genetic attributes can be evaluated through offspring and grand-offspring, his genes have already been distributed widely, and his effect on the gene pool may not be easily changed.

In almost all instances, popular sires are show dogs. They obviously have phenotypic qualities that are desirable, and as everyone sees these winning dogs, they are considered desirable mates for breeding. What breeders and especially stud-dog owners must consider is the effect of their mating selection on the gene pool. At what point does the cumulative genetic contribution of a stud dog outweigh its positive attributes? A popular sire may only produce a small proportion of the total number of litters registered. However, if the litters are all out of top-quality, winning bitches, then his influence and the loss of influence of other quality males may have a significant narrowing effect on the gene pool.

The problem with the popular-sire syndrome is that the dog's genes are spread widely and quickly - without evaluation of the long-term effects of his genetic contribution.

In some European countries, dog-breeding legislation is being considered that limits the lifetime number of litters a dog can sire or produce. If, however, certain matings produce only pet-quality dogs, but no quality breeding prospects, should the dog be restricted from siring a litter from a different line? The popular sire's effect on the gene pool is on the number of offspring that are used for breeding in the next generation, and how extensively they are being used. This cannot be legislated.

At what point does a stud-dog owner determine that their dog has been bred enough? It can be difficult to deny stud service when asked, but the genetic effect of a dog on the whole breed must be considered. If everyone is breeding to a certain stud dog, the intelligent decision may be to wait and see what is produced from these matings. If you still desire what the stud dog produces, it is possible that you can find an offspring who has those positive attributes, and also a genetic contribution from its dam that you may find desirable. If a popular stud dog deserves to make a significant genetic contribution to the breed, doing so through multiple offspring, and therefore

getting a mixed compliment of his genes, is better than focusing on a single offspring.

Wait-and-See Approach

All breeding dogs should be health tested for the conditions seen in the breed. If your breed has enrolled in the AKC-Canine Health Foundation/Orthopedic Foundation for Animals CHIC program (www.caninehealthinfo.org), prospective breeding dogs and bitches should complete the recommended breed-specific health testing prior to breeding. These may include hip radiographs, CERF eye examinations, or specific genetic tests.

It is important to monitor the positive and negative characteristics being produced by popular sires. While it is satisfying to own a popular stud dog, a true measure of a breeder's dedication is how negative health information in the offspring is made available. All dogs carry some undesirable traits. Based on the variety of pedigree background of bitches who are usually brought to popular sires, there is a greater chance that some undesirable traits could be expressed in the offspring. It is up to the stud-dog owner to keep in touch with bitch owners, and check on the characteristics that are being produced.

Some breeders will argue that the strength of a breed is in its bitches, but the fact remains that the stud dogs potentially have the greatest cumulative influence on the gene pool. There will always be popular sires, and that is not necessarily bad for a breed. But a dog's influence on a breed should be gradual, and based on proven production and health testing. Maintaining surveillance of health and quality issues in breeding dogs and their offspring, and preserving the genetic diversity of the gene pool, should allow a sound future for purebred dogs.

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Jerold.Bell@tufts.edu)

Montgomery County Kennel Club/AMSC Specialty Survey*

If you **attended** Montgomery County KC and our Specialty in 2010 or 2011 or 2012, please take a few minutes to fill out this short survey and send back to me. Thanks!!!

1. Name: _____

2. I attended as: _____ a Spectator _____ an exhibitor/handling _____ an exhibitor/not handling

3. Please rank the following items on the following scale:

1 - Excellent, 2 - Good, 3 - Neither good or bad, 4 - Poor, 5 - Terrible, or N/A if it does not apply to you

a. _____ Grooming space

b. _____ Grooming set-up (e.g. under ring tent)

c. _____ Distance from the main rings

d. _____ Parking

e. _____ Hospitality

f. _____ Ring size/set-up

g. _____ Loading/Unloading

h. _____ Seating around the ring

i. _____ Port-a-potties

j. _____ Shade

4. Select one:

a. _____ I would like to move back to the main ring area

b. _____ I would stay at this past years location

Please return to: John Constantine or scan and email to John@adamis.org

2165 West Chester Rd

East Fallowfield, PA 19320

2013 Membership Dues

Your 2013 membership dues for the American Miniature Schnauzer Club are due **by January 1, 2013**. Dues will be in arrears after that date and you will be ineligible to vote. Membership will lapse if dues are not paid before March 1, 2013.

There is no change in the amount of dues this year - dues will continue to be based on the method by which you receive the newsletter. All members who wish to receive a hard copy of the newsletter sent through regular mail will continue to pay an increased amount to offset the additional costs for printing and postage.

*Members receiving AMSCOPE by **Email - \$30 individual, \$52.50 joint**

*Members receiving AMSCOPE by **regular mail (hard copy)**
\$55 individual, \$75 joint

New members (voted into membership Oct. 2010) and Life members do not need to pay

A few important notes to remember:

- By your selection of the "Email membership" and corresponding dues payment you authorize future notification of Club Member and Board meetings, dues notices, minutes, and newsletters by Email.

- The amount of your dues payment will serve as notification of your preferred newsletter delivery method. If you do not currently have an email address on file and you are switching from hard copy to soft copy delivery for 2013, please include your email address with your payment. Once you have paid your 2013 dues, you cannot change your AMSCOPE delivery method during 2013. This can be changed once per year when dues are paid.

Payment may be made either online or by check.

- Online payment** is made by secure credit card (VISA, MasterCard, Discover, or American Express) or PayPal transaction by using the following link. Note this link is only available directly, and cannot be accessed through the AMSC web site or through PayPal. You must have a PayPal account in order to pay via PayPal. Foreign members can pay with currency conversion from most countries – be sure to pay in US dollars.

Online dues payment: <http://amsc.us/dues.html> (click here to access)

- Payment by check** may be made by sending a check **payable to the AMSC** to the address below. Foreign checks must be a bank draft or certified check in US dollars. Please do **NOT** include the word "Treasurer" in the address for security reasons.

Sharon Edwards

21301 Golf Estates Drive Laytonsville, MD 20882
 phone 301 947-8811 email: Treasurer@amsc.us

Finally, please review the AMSC roster to confirm the accuracy of your address/phone/email. The roster is available at: <http://groups.yahoo.com/group/AMSC-L/>. You must be a member of the AMSC-L email list and have a Yahoo ID to access this online roster. If you are not currently on the AMSC-L list and wish to be, contact Wyoma Clouss at: clouss@wy-os.net. Send any changes to your contact information to Treasurer@amsc.us or send a note with your payment.

MEMBER APPLICANTS

Marie Murphy

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Sponsors: Dr. Karl Barth
 Charlotte Stuckey

Marie Murphy has had Miniature Schnauzers for 17 years. She has had one litter over five years ago but does not plan to have more. She is involved in conformation, agility, obedience, rally and flyball and attends approximately 24 events per year. Marie belongs to the Nashville Kennel Club and the Music City Road Dogs, which is an organization for flyball. Marie is an attorney. She volunteers with 4-H and other community events.

Rhonda Smith

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Sponsors: Kim Cox Griffin, Cynthia Mulheron Klein

Ronnie Smith has been breeding Miniature Schnauzers for 20 years. She has had a total of 14 litters averaging three a year for the past four years and prior to that, maybe one litter per year. Her stud dog has provided three stud services in the past two years. Rhonda attends 6-12 shows per year. She belongs to the Portland Miniature Schnauzer Club, where she has been the club Secretary and Social Events Coordinator. She also belongs to the Southern Oregon Terrier Club, where she has served as a board member and publicity and website administrator. Rhonda is active with several non-profit organizations.

Sue Tubman

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Sponsors: Beverly Verna and Susan Atherton

Sue Tubman has had Miniature Schnauzers from 1969 to the present. She is not a breeder. She has attended a couple of shows this past year. Sue is retired. She grooms her own dogs and is interested in furthering her education in conformation. Sue has advanced skills in computing.

TROPHY DRIVE... please
 don't forget the trophy drive.

Sharon Edwards
 21301 Golf Estates DR.
 Laytonsville, MD 20882

*** MOVING?**
 Be sure to send your
 change of address
 and new phone number
 and new email
 address to us so that
 AMSCOPE can follow
 you...you wouldn't
 want to miss one
 issue!



[®] **AMSCOPE**

Carla M. Borrelli, Editor
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UPCOMING SPECIALTIES

Central Florida MSC December 14, 2012
Regular Classes: Roger Hartinger
Portland MSC January 16, 2013
Regular Classes: Kathi Brown
Sweepstakes: Carla Nickerson
Gateway MSC (Schnauzapalooza) May 10, 2013
Regular Classes: Claudia Seaberg
Sweepstakes: David Owen Williams
Rally and Obedience: Diane Propst.
MSC of Southern CA June 21, 2013
Regular Classes: Jon Cole
Sweepstakes: Mary Bradley
MSC of Southern CA June 22, 2013
Regular Classes: David Alexander
Sweepstakes: Ken Allen

AMSC SPECIALTIES

Roving, Grays Summit, Mo. May 11, 2013
Regular Classes: Clay Coady
Sweeps: Brian Bogart
Futurity: Amy Gordon
Roving, Scottsdale, AZ March 2, 2014
Regular Classes: John Constantine
Sweeps: Manuel Itriago
Great Western June 23, 2013
Regular Classes Michelle Billings
Sweeps: Patty Ledgerwood
Great Western June 22, 2013
Regular Classes Marcia Feld
Sweeps: Kim Cox Griffin
Montgomery Co. October 6, 2013
Regular Classes Penny Hirstein
Sweeps Joan Huber
Montgomery Co. October 5, 2014
Regular Classes Margo Klingler
Sweeps Carla Nickerson

FOR YOUR CONVENIENCE: The following information is given to help conduct AMSC business more efficiently. Please remember that the Secretary and the AMSCOPE editor should **BOTH** be notified of address changes, club officers and specialty results.

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