



AMSCOPE

Newsletter of the AMERICAN MINIATURE SCHNAUZER CLUB
Member of the American Kennel Club

December 2014

Volume CB24

Issue 12



**So long, farewell,
auf wiedersehen,
adieu...adieu...adieu...
to you and you ...
who have not paid your
dues.....
DUES ARE DUE....**

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Bonnie Keyes**

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**ERRATA: under Montgomery County wins:
BOB ...Platinum GrCH Allaruth Just Kidding
Sole Baye/Phelps/Ziegler**

**The deadline
for the January issue
is December 16.**

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When NOT To Vaccinate Animals

By: Deva Khalsa, VMD

They're necessary to protect puppies against infectious disease, but yearly vaccines through adulthood are unnecessary – and in some situations are even contraindicated.

BRANDON, an Australian Shepherd, was brought to me after he went into a coma following a vaccination. He had been in the intensive care unit for about a week and was now up, but was awfully shaky on his legs and not sure about life at all. Acupuncture and holistic treatments helped him a great deal, but some of the brain damage he suffered could not be repaired. He was never a normal dog again after that.

If you've ever wondered how to protect your own dog from infectious disease without subjecting him to potentially dangerous vaccinations, it's most likely you've already done so. If he had a vaccine for distemper and parvo after six months of age, he will most likely be protected for the rest of his life from these diseases. Dogs just don't need that many vaccinations to acquire full immune protection.

A Tide of Change

Conscientious veterinarians are speaking out more and more about what can happen to dogs that are over-vaccinated. There's even a term for it – vaccinosis – commonly defined as the acute symptoms that can occur right after a vaccine. Like Brandon, many dogs have severe reactions that may debilitate them for life – or even kill them.

Many veterinarians are even more worried about the growing incidence of chronic diseases resulting from vaccination. I think you'll agree with me that too many dogs are developing allergies, cancer, irritable bowel disease, ear infections, liver and kidney problems, autoimmune diseases, compromised immune systems and glandular changes. In my opinion, you can credit over-vaccination

for the rise in these illnesses. There is no scientific documentation to back up the label claims for yearly vaccinations; at the same time, research unequivocally shows that these same vaccines subject a dog to the risk of many diseases.

In short, once a puppy has had his initial vaccines, annual shots are not necessary and are even detrimental. You can easily check to see if your dog remains protected from infectious disease through a simple blood titer test. I did titer tests frequently at my own practice two decades ago, and found that all dogs were showing protection. Excellent long term research has backed up my clinical experience. Veterinarians now know it's important to minimize the potential for chronic long term medical problems from vaccinations. The new mantra for vaccinations is "less is more".

When vaccines should not be given

Aside from what we've already discussed, there are several specific situations and conditions in which you should not vaccinate your dog, or at the very least, take extra precautions.

1. Take care with puppy shots

Vaccinating puppies too early and too often actually prevents vaccines from having the desired effect. First of all, maternal antibodies in the mother's milk identify the vaccines as infectious agents and destroy them before a four- to nine-weekold nursing puppy can benefit. Additionally, vaccinations too closely spaced interfere with a puppy's immune system response because immune components from the earlier vaccine nullify the following one. To prevent nullification, the ideal interval between the first vaccine and the next booster shot should be three to four weeks.

2. Don't vaccinate when dogs are stressed

If you have adopted a puppy, keep him at home for a week or more before you rush **VACCINATE....con't on p. 4, col.1**

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

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***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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TROPHIES!



There are two ways to make your donation:

1. Mail a check, payable to AMSC (note Trophy Fund) to:

AMSC Treasurer, Bonnie Keyes

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2. At PayPal.com; must have a PayPal account and pay in US currency

Beautiful Trophies Help Acknowledge the Best of Our Breed

**The Centennial State
Miniature Schnauzer Club
wishes to announce our Spring
Specialty to be held on February
12th, 2015 in conjunction with
the Rocky Mountain All Terrier
Club. Kathi Brown will judge the
regular classes and Pamela
Wilson will be judging the
sweepstakes. The specialty will
be held at the National Western
Complex in Denver, Colorado.**

Bouquets & Biscuits

* **Ch.Minuteman Game Theory** finished her AKC title at the Sioux Empire Kennel Club on October 24th. Sired by Am.CanGChEx.Tomar's The Fix Is In, "Nash" is the first champion for her dam, AmGCh.CanGChEx.Minuteman Venus Flytrap. Bred and owned by Catherine McMillan.

* On 10/10/14 **Finch** completed the requirements for her MACH 3 (Master Agility) title. (Ch Bravo's The Great Gatsby x Ch Cholet's Dangerous Votee) She is now **MACH3 Southcross Vote For Me UD, TDX, RA, GO, ME, XF, T2B and AMSC VAX.** Finch was bred by Sonny Lelle and is owned and trained by Lynn Tamms. Go Finch!!!

* **Ch StolRHart's Midnite Risin Sodi Rain** (Ch. Carmel Midnight Express II x StolRHart's Blue Angel Risin) finished his AKC title with the final point needed on Sunday, Oct 12 at Lawrence Kansas, going BOB Breeder/Owner handled all the way from start to finish by Ted Montgomery. He is the first champion for both his sire and dam. Breeders: Cindy Stoll & Ted Montgomery

* **Ch.Minuteman Sweet Justice** finished the requirements of her AKC title at Hatboro KC on Oct.3, 2014 in a title quest that also included a specialty 5pt major and a Group First from the 6-9 puppy class. "Ava" is co-bred and owned by Kate McMillan and Terrie Houck, and is the 12th champion for her sire, Am/Can. Ch. Minuteman All About Flyfishing and 2nd for her dam - AmGCh.CanCh.Minuteman Goldiko

Black Ribbons

Today I said goodbye to Lyric.A showdog and a mommy for most of her life, she had 5 Canadian Champions to her credit. For Lyric though, life did indeed begin at 7 as all of her performance titles were achieved as a Veteran! She loved Flyball and Agility, proudly carried her backpack in demos with the Good Guys, loved puppies of any size and anyone who would pet her !!! Lyric was bred by Millie Shultz and Carol Luzovich and I bless the day they entrusted that furry little dynamo to me !! Am /Can Ch Dynasty's Minstrel of the Dawn, AGN, AGNJ, CGN (CKC), VADC, VSGDC(AAC), FGDCH (NAFA) June 15, 2000 - October 20, 2014 Good girl, Lyric !!! All done !!
Andrea Walli

Your Dog as Digital Detective – He Can Sniff Out Far More Than Drugs

Ed.'s Note: This is a follow up on last month's article: **Don't Dismiss These 4 Signs.**

By Dr. Becker

Inside your nose are about 6 million olfactory receptors that allow you to recognize *thousands* of different smells.¹ It sounds like a lot, until you realize that inside your *dog's* nose there are up to *300 million* such receptors.

While you can detect certain odors in parts per billion, a dog can detect them in parts per trillion. Plus, your dog has a part of his brain devoted to analyzing smells that's about 40 times larger, proportionally, than the same area in your brain.

This explains why a dog's sense of smell is anywhere from 10,000 to 100,000 times more acute than your own, and also why their sense of smell can be described as nothing short of amazing. As reported by *NOVA scienceNOW*:

"...in her book Inside of a Dog, Alexandra Horowitz, a dog-cognition researcher at Barnard College, writes that while we might notice if our coffee has had a teaspoon of sugar added to it, a dog could detect a teaspoon of sugar in a million gallons of water, or two Olympic-sized pools worth.

Another dog scientist likened their ability to catching a whiff of one rotten apple in two million barrels."

Hard-Drive-Sniffing Dogs Help Police Find Cyber Criminals

You probably know dogs can sniff out drugs, people, bombs, and even [cancer](#), but hard drives? It turns out dogs can also use their noses to detect hard drives, thumb drives, and other computer gear, and police are now using these specially trained hard-drive-sniffing dogs in the fight against child pornography.

Because such devices are typically very small, criminals can hide them virtually anywhere, making the dogs invaluable. The Connecticut State Police Training

Academy has already trained more than 60 dogs in their 22-week program, teaching them to find all kinds of digital devices. As reported by *The Bark*:

"A Labrador Retriever named Thoreau was recently placed at a Rhode Island police department, making the Ocean State the second in the nation to have a digital device sniffing pup... [in June] Thoreau assisted in his first search warrant, pinpointing a thumb drive containing child pornography in a box hidden deep inside a metal cabinet."

This isn't the first time dogs have been used to detect digital criminals. In the past, DVD-sniffing dogs have been used to track down massive DVD counterfeiting operations in Southeast Asia, finding not only millions of pirated discs but also burner towers used to produce them.

Your Dog's Nose as a Medical Device?

Dogs can detect subtle differences in the breath, urine, skin, blood, and feces of cancer patients, allowing them to detect certain cancers with up to 97 percent accuracy. In one study, dogs were able to [detect or rule out lung and breast cancer](#), at all stages of the disease, with about 90 percent accuracy just by sniffing breath samples.

Even more remarkable, the dogs used for the study were "ordinary household dogs" who had only received a short three-week training beforehand. In another study, a black lab named Marine was able to detect colon cancer with 25 percent greater accuracy than the routinely used fecal occult blood test.

Recently, dogs were also able to detect prostate-cancer-specific volatile organic compounds (VOCs) in the urine of prostate cancer patients with 98 percent accuracy.⁷ So-called medical detection dogs and medical alert assistance dogs are also being trained to detect medical

crises *before* they happen, helping to alert patients so they can seek help. This includes:

- Changes in blood sugar levels to help people with diabetes
- Seizures
- Severe allergic responses
- Narcolepsy

You Won't Believe What Else Dogs Can Smell

It truly is remarkable how a dog's sense of smell can help humankind. Among the extraordinary accomplishments, dogs have been trained to sniff out:

· **Diseased beehives:** Dogs can detect the bacteria that causes a bee disease known as American Foulbrood, so the hives can be removed before they infect others.

· **Whale feces:** Whale poop is used in research into whale diets, but while it floats initially, it sinks in about half an hour, making it very difficult to come by. Dogs can detect the scent of whale poop from more than a mile away and are trained to lead a boat's captain right to it.

· **Bed bugs:** Dogs can detect bed bug infestations with a reported 96 percent accuracy.

· **Ovulation in cows:** Some farmers use dogs trained to detect when a cow is in heat to help with artificial insemination.

· **Emotions:** If you're fearful, anxious, or sad, your body may produce certain hormones, such as adrenaline. Dogs can detect scents from these hormones, along with other body chemicals released, to essentially smell certain emotions.

Now, the next time you curl up next to your favorite canine, I bet you'll have a newfound appreciation when his cold, wet nose touches your face. And if you found the capabilities of a dog's olfactory system interesting, here's some more food for thought: it's not only dogs that have this amazing capability. [Bees can be trained to sniff out certain scents](#) like bomb residue on a part-per-trillion ratio, too!



VACCINATE....con't from p. 1, col.3

to the veterinarian to get vaccines. If you want to follow the minimal vaccine protocol mentioned in the in the sidebar (right), you can get the little fellow examined as soon as you like, but wait on the vaccines. Get him on a good diet and healthy supplements. As well, if you are moving to a new home or taking your dog on a plane, be careful not to vaccinate during these stressful periods.

3. Know that certain medications suppress the immune system

Steroids such as prednisolone, prednisone and dexamethasone significantly suppress the immune system. If your dog has recently been on steroids, the vaccine won't work. Just a short bout of steroids can reduce immune function over 75%! Also note that a relatively new drug called Atopica is now being used for dogs who don't respond to steroids; it also dangerously suppresses the immune system, so you should never vaccinate a dog that is taking this drug.

4. No vaccines for dogs with cancer or other serious illness

I do not recommend that a dog diagnosed with cancer of any kind – even if the cancer has been removed – be vaccinated at all. Dogs with liver or kidney problems, immune dysfunction problems, infections, and many other chronic diseases should also not be vaccinated. Although the rabies vaccine is required by law in most regions, the AVMA has recently released new guidelines that permit your veterinarian to write a note to the city stating your dog is ill and will not be given a rabies vaccine at this time.

5. Avoid vaccines near pregnancy

Responsible breeders should know that the vaccination of pregnant moms can result in birth defects or abortions along with a slew of vaccinosis problems in the pups later in life.

The times are changing as far as vaccines go. Literature and research discussing the adverse effects and chronic disease that vaccines cause has been available to veterinarians for almost 20 years, and research advocating reduced vaccination schedules has been around even longer. Unfortunately, many mainstream vets have not paid attention. That means you're the one who has to make educated decisions for your dog. Fortunately, many preeminent veterinarians and researchers, such as Dr. Jean Dodds, Dr. Schultz and Dr. Jordan have made it their mission to get the word

ESTATE PLANNING AND PETS AKC DELEGATES FORUM PETER B. CANALIA, J.D. PET TRUSTS

Thank you for the opportunity to present a topic that is near and dear to my heart. Hopefully, when I am finished, you will find this topic equally interesting. I initially was interested in this topic as a result of the area of concentration in which my practice had evolved, namely Estate Planning. Wills, trusts and advanced directives were a topic of conversation on a daily basis. And when prospective clients came into the office for an initial interview I would ask them all the same questions regarding their family, their descendants, their special needs, special bequests, what property they had and who gets what; all pretty standard questions. Being a dog lover I would ask if they had a pet that they wished to provide care for after their demise. For the most part, the prospective clients would indicate some member of their family or a friend would care for their pet and there was no necessity to include language in the Will or Trust in this regard.

By way of background, when I started practicing law in 1970 there was no such thing as a pet trust. For those of you who are not aware, pets are considered "personal property." For legal purposes, and in particular estate planning purposes, pets have the same standing as, for example, a table or a piece of jewelry. Trusts created for pets (or property) were considered a "purpose trust" which is established to accomplish a "purpose" as opposed to being established for the benefit of a person, corporation, charitable entities, etc. There are three kinds of purpose trusts: Charitable Trusts, created to benefit a charity; Non-Charitable Trusts, created to benefit property; and Trusts Contrary to Public Policy, created to benefit unlawful activities.

Pet Trusts are of the non-charitable type, created to benefit property. The problem with this type of trust is the Pet is not capable of enforcing the terms of the trust. The Trustee has the power, but not the legal obligation to carry out the terms of the trust agreement. Accordingly, this type of trust was considered an Honorary Trust. The trustee had a moral obligation, but not a legal obligation to carry out the terms of the trust. Until 1990 a provision in a will or trust which stated "I give \$25,000 to John Doe to take care of my pet Fido" was considered an Honorary Trust and was not enforceable. John could take the \$25,000, euthanize Fido, and head off for that European vacation he had always dreamed

about, and who would be there to stop him? Unfortunately, no one.

In 1990 as a result of amendments to the Uniform Probate Code (UPC), and also in 2000 as a result of amendments to the Uniform Trust Code (UTC), language was proposed and adopted which addressed the enforceability issue by allowing states to adopt legislation to allow the establishment of a valid and enforceable trust for the care of a designated pet. The significance of this amendment is that the traditional concept of trust law that the beneficiary had to be a person who could enforce the terms of a trust had remained relatively the same from MIDDLE AGES until the amendments to the UPC and the UTC made trusts for pets enforceable. As an indication of the popularity of this concept forty-six states have adopted statutory pet trust language. For your information the four states that have not enacted pet trust statutes are Minnesota, Mississippi, Louisiana and West Virginia. There are means to address this issue in the four states mentioned which I will address later. I guess one question may be why is this important? What's the fuss? Consider the following. People love their animals. They enjoy their companionship. They enjoy the giving and receiving of attention and unconditional love. Research indicates that pet ownership positively impacts the owner's health by lowering blood pressure, reducing stress and depression, lowering the risk of heart disease and shortening time after a hospitalization. Some interesting news articles that I quote, but cannot verify are completely accurate, state: 66% of pet owners treat their animals as members of their families, 20% of Americans have altered their romantic relationships over pet disputes, 80% brag about their pets to others, 79% allow their pets to sleep in their beds with them, 37% carry pictures of their pets in their wallets, 31% take off work to be with their sick pets and between 12% and 27% include their pets in their wills.

In my practice I draft several dozen Pet Trusts annually, but I did not realize the significance of the situation until I read an article in the USA TODAY in 2006 that disclosed the fact that five million pets are euthanized annually in the USA and approximately ten percent (10%) are the result of the pet owner dying and not

Continued on p. 5, col. 1 ... **PET TRUST**

PET TRUST..cont from p.4, col 3

making any provisions for the care of the pet after their demise. This number has not decreased in the past seven years, it is only increasing. As mentioned previously, forty-six states have enacted "statutory pet trust" laws. A statutory pet trust is a basic plan and does not require the pet owner to make as many decisions regarding the terms of the trust. For example, the state law of Illinois, where I have practiced for the last 40 years, "fills in the gaps" and thus a simple provision in a will or a trust such as "I leave \$25,000 to John Doe in trust with Mary Doe as caretaker for my pet Fido to be administered pursuant to IL Comp.Stat. 760 ILCS 5/15.2" will be enough to create a trust in Illinois for the benefit of Fido.

In the four states that have not enacted pet trust statutes a traditional pet trust is valid and enforceable. In fact, a traditional pet trust is valid and enforceable in all 50 states and gives the pet owner the ability to control the pet's care rather than having a statute or a court determine the pet's needs. The owner can specify the trustee, the caretaker, the type of care, alternate trustee and alternate caretaker, and the ultimate disposition of the pet's remains after the pet dies. On the other hand, if the pet owner has a modest estate and is not interested in spelling out all the details of who will take care of what, what types of care, etc., a statutory pet trust provides an economical means of the pet owner caring for their pet based upon the suggested language in the foregoing paragraph. A traditional pet trust is normally drafted by an attorney who is familiar with the trust laws of the state in question and is usually more expensive to prepare.

Perhaps I get ahead of myself for failing to answer the question "What is a trust?" A trust is a three party arrangement. A GRANTOR transfers legal title of property to be held by a TRUSTEE who is obliged to administer the trust property for the benefit of the BENEFICIARY. The perception in the past was only rich people have a trust. In the past this was the case, however currently trusts are a very popular estate planning tool. It is important to understand the three party concept (Grantor, Trustee and Beneficiary) in order to understand how a pet trust functions. The Grantor (think Pet Owner or Owners) identifies a trustee (think fiscally responsible person) and a caretaker (think of the person you want to take care of your pet if you are gone). The terms of the Grantor Pet Trust provide that upon Grantor's death, funds (think money in the form of savings or checking accounts, life insurance benefits, investments accounts)

are transferred to the Trustee and the Pet is transferred to the Caretaker. The Trustee holds and disburses sufficient funds either monthly, quarterly or annually to the caretaker who uses the funds for the benefit of the Pet. The Caretaker cares for the Pet using the funds received from the Trustee. There is a form of checks and balances. The Trustee makes sure the funds are used for the benefit of the Pet and the Caretaker cares for the Pet and enforces the terms of the Pet Trust.

In creating a Pet Trust the pet owner must: (1) identify the pet or pets by microchip or accurate description including coloring, markings, age, etc.; (2) name a trustee and include the requirement the trustee should inspect the pet on a regular basis to determine its physical and psychological well being; (3) name a caretaker; (4) name an alternate trustee in the event the initial person named as trustee is unable or unwilling to act; (5) name an alternate caretaker in the event the initial person named as caretaker is unable or unwilling to act; (6) compute the amount of funds necessary to care for the pet taking into consideration the type of pet, the standard of living the owner wishes to provide for the pet, potential medical needs, animal sitters, special diets, socialization, food, diet, exercise, daily routine, emergency medical care, etc., being careful not to transfer an excessive amount of money to the trust because large gifts are likely to encourage heirs and remainder beneficiaries to contest the arrangement (think Leona Hemsley); (7) specify the type of care the Pet is to receive; (8) specify how the trustee is to make disbursements (monthly, quarterly, upon receipts); designate a remainder beneficiary if there are trust funds left after the pet's demise; and (9) provide for the burial of the pet considering the cost of having the pet embalmed, burial in a pet cemetery, cremation with ashes distributed or placed in a burial urn, or whatever the pet owner's preference.

Horror stories abound about other pet care options. Precatory language such as "I give \$5,000 to my cat, Mittens" or "I give \$5000 to Mary Doe to take care of Mittens" or "It is my desire Mary Doe takes care of my cat, Mittens" are all well intended but are not enforceable. Instead, consider seeking good legal assistance from an attorney who concentrates in Estate Planning in your geographical area to assist you in taking care of Fido. Consider asking for referrals or references from family members or friends, preferably someone who is a pet owner in a similar situation to your own. Another alternative is to contact your local bank trust department to see if they have

any recommendations. You can also find local resources for attorneys who concentrate their practice in Estate Planning through several major national organizations such as the American Bar Association (ABA), The National Association of Estate Planners and Councils (NAEPC), and through the AARP Legal Services Network. Also consider local, state, county and city bar associations. If you do not have access to the Internet, contact your nearest public library and ask if it offers Internet access, or if not, if they will help you find phone numbers for your local ABA, NAEPC, or state, county or city bar associations.

I hope you find the foregoing thought provoking enough to consider discussing a pet trust with your own legal counsel. Peter B. Canalia, J.D.

LOCAL CLUBS

For some Clubs, Contact names and emails are definitely out of date.

For the new webpage, we want our local club information to be as up to date as possible.

Please check your club's current listing at <http://www.amsc.us/amsc-local-clubs.html> and send any corrections to Wyoma Clouss (clouss@wy-os.net) and Carla Borrelli (cborr@aol.com)

Thank you!



Dogs And Their Owners Have Matching Personalities

Lawrence LeBlond for RedOrbit.com

It is often said that dog owners display an uncanny resemblance to their pets, but a [new study](#) goes one step further and suggests that their personalities are similar as well.

In a study of British dog owners, researchers revealed that people tend to choose animals that match their own personality. They suggest that people are subconsciously drawn towards different types of dogs based on their characteristic personalities.

Based on results of the research, such people as the Queen of England, Paris Hilton, and even Sir Isaac Newton, may have all owned dogs that resembled their own personalities.

"We go for dogs that are a bit like us, just as we go for a romantic partner who is a bit like us," study researcher Lance Workman, a psychologist at Bath Spa University in the United Kingdom, told [LiveScience](#).

Workman and colleagues, interested in how personality traits influence real-world behavior, focused their attention on dog ownership because previous studies have found personality differences between dog owners and non-dog owners.

In one study, the researchers found that people are even able to match purebred dogs with their owners, suggesting that certain breeds of dogs are associated with certain types of people.

Take the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge for example. Their choice of a cocker spaniel, Lupo, suggests intelligence, agreeableness and conscientiousness. And Corgi owners, such as the Queen of England, tend to be extroverted.

The study authors found that agreeable types of people are drawn to Labradors, which are known for their friendliness, while hard-working a responsible people are drawn to bulldogs, which have no-nonsense personalities. And those who have active lifestyles, spending lots of time outdoors, may be attracted to retrievers and greyhounds, they added.

For the study, Workman and colleagues surveyed 1,000 dog owners via an online questionnaire on behalf of the [British Kennel Club](#). The questions tested the so-called "Big Five" traits that govern our personality: extroversion, agreeableness, emotional stability, conscientiousness and intelligence.

To simplify the process, the authors split the dog breeds into seven Kennel Club categories: gun dogs, such as the Lab or golden retriever; hound dogs, such as the

greyhound; pastoral breeds, including German shepherds and collies; terriers, such as the Staffordshire bull terrier; toy breeds, including Chihuahuas; utility breeds, such as bulldogs; and working breeds, such as the Doberman.

They found the most extroverted people owned pastoral or utility breeds, while those who were most agreeable owned toy dogs or gun dogs. The most emotionally stable people tended to own hounds. The authors found that toy dog owners were also the most imaginative people. Those who scored higher than average on intelligence usually own working dogs.

One of the most surprising finds, said Workman, was the association between people and toy dogs, which threw the stereotypes of those people right out the window.

"One of the great things was that toy dog owners, who are often seen as airheads, came out pretty much on top when it came to openness, creativity and intelligence," he told LiveScience. As an example, he noted that "Isaac Newton had what we'd today call a toy dog, a Pomeranian. He could take it around with him. It was easy to handle and left his mind free for other things."

He said that some people may be surprised to find that owning a cairn terrier makes Simon Cowell agreeable. "TV personalities often play a role," added Workman. "I don't know Simon Cowell but it may be that if you know him personally that he is a nice chap to have around."

Workman said there was a definite link between a dog's temperament and their owner's personality. "I think when you look for a dog at some level, largely subconsciously, you look for something that is a bit like you," he explained. "It's a bit like a romantic partner. If they fit in they will probably last, and contrary to popular opinion with romantic partners opposites don't attract – you need to have a lot in common if it's going to last."

He noted that someone's choice of dog could also reveal hidden personality traits that do not immediately come across from watching them or listening to them speak. The Queen's fondness for corgis, for example, may signal that she is more extrovert than she appears to be.

"It takes a lot to get up and stand up in front

of the number of people she does as often as she does, and give a good talk, and at the same time she has to be controlled as the head of state," he said. "Whereas the minor royals can party she's never been able to do that, so I think the personality that we see appears less extrovert than she actually is."

Workman said the information from the study may also be helpful for people who are just starting to pick out a new pet. The questionnaire could be developed to include not only personality concerns, but also practical ones such as living space. This could result in a new database that offers new ways to choose appropriate breeds — which could lead to fewer dogs ending up in shelters because of owners who pick the wrong breed, he added.

Results of Workman's study, which have yet to be peer-reviewed, were presented this week at the [British Psychological Society's](#) annual conference in London.

ROVING SPECIALTY in DENVER

5 shows, including two specialties and Sweepstakes. The judges are online at Onofrio. Dates for the specialty are 2/12 - 2/16. It is a wonderful venue. Located in downtown Denver. The Colorado club has offered to lend grooming tables and equipment to those people flying in to Denver.

The AMSC has a block of 25 grooming spaces reserved. These are 6X8 in size at the rate of 30.00 per site. Please send reserved grooming info to Carma Ewer, including your check made out to AMSC. At. 8882 Easthills Drive, Sandy, UT. 84093.

The show is contained in one large building, with grooming, rings all inside. Weather is usually quite pleasant, but it is in the Rocky Mountains, so no guarantees.:)). Agility and Obedience, Rally are also offered and indoors.

The AMSC has a block of rooms at the: Drury Inn & Suites, Stapleton 4550 North Central Park Blvd, Stapleton, CO. phone: 303-373-1983

Individual reservations may be made by calling direct or online at [www.druryhotels.com](#) and entering group number 2213752 or by calling 1-800-325-0720 and referring to the group number. Cut off date is January 11 .

There is a nominal dog fee.

We are planning lots of fun events. CGC certification, a seminar on pet First Aide, a Get Together on Friday, and the AMSC Board Meeting on Saturday, and much more.

Any questions, please contact Carma at carmelms@comcast.net or Carla at nicknack2@cablone.net

2 Hints You Have an Awesome Relationship with Your Dog

Recent research on the human-animal bond has proved there is genuine chemistry between dogs and their owners. Daily interactions with your favorite furry companion have a measurably positive effect on your biochemistry, thanks to a hormone called oxytocin.

Oxytocin goes by a number of nicknames, including the “hug hormone,” the “cuddle hormone,” the “love chemical,” and the “morale molecule.” Oxytocin is what makes skin-to-skin contact feel good; it’s what makes a great meal so satisfying. This marvelous hormone can also act as a natural painkiller, and can lower stress levels and blood pressure.

It’s a well-known fact that human-to-human contact – for example, bonding with children or partners – triggers the release of oxytocin. But what more recent studies have revealed is that bonding with a completely different species also promotes release of the “love chemical.”

Bonded Owner-Dog Pairs Show Increased Levels of Oxytocin and Other “Happy Hormones”

There was a Japanese study published a few years ago in the journal *Hormones and Behavior* titled *Dog’s gaze at its owner increases owner’s urinary oxytocin during social interaction.*¹ The study involved 55 dogs and their owners. The owners whose dogs gazed at them for two minutes or longer showed higher levels of oxytocin than owners whose dogs gazed at them for less time. The people with dogs with a long gaze – about 23 percent of the group – also claimed to be happier with their dogs than owners whose dogs’ gaze was only around a minute long.

In a more recent study from Sweden,² researchers found that owners who kissed their dogs frequently had higher levels of oxytocin than other owners. And along with kissing, there were two other factors that contributed to elevated levels of oxytocin. One was that the owners perceived their relationship with their dog to be pleasurable rather than difficult or a chore, and the other was that they offered fewer treats to their pet, preferring to offer attention and affection instead.

In a third study published 10 years ago and conducted at the University of Pretoria in South Africa,³ dog owners were put in a sparsely furnished room and asked to sit on a rug on the floor with their dogs. For a half hour, the owners were instructed to focus all their attention on their dogs – talk softly to them, stroke and scratch and pet

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AMSC 2015 DUES

November 1, 2014

Your 2015 membership dues for the American Miniature Schnauzer Club are due **by January 1, 2015**. Dues will be in arrears after that date and you will be ineligible to vote should any decisions requiring a vote of the members require action. Membership will lapse if dues are not paid before March 1, 2015.

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.

As a reminder, below are the dues amounts:

Members receiving AMSCope by **Email** (soft copy) - **\$30 individual, \$52.50 joint**
Members receiving AMSCope by **regular mail** (hard copy) - **\$55 individual, \$75 joint**

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, judges’ elections, 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 2015, please include your email address with your payment.

- Once you have paid your 2015 dues, you cannot change your AMSCope delivery method during calendar year 2015. This change may be made once per year when dues are paid.

Payment may be made either online or by check.

- **Online payment** may be 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 may 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.

AMSC
c/o Bonnie Keyes
PO Box 35
Wellsburg, NY 14894-0035

email: Treasurer@amsc.us phone: (607) 742-3828

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 Vicki Kubic at: VickiKubic@aol.com. Send any contact information changes to Treasurer@amsc.us or send a note with your payment.

Regards,
Bonnie Keyes,
AMSC Treasurer



AMSCOPE

Carla M. Borrelli, Editor
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UPCOMING SPECIALTIES

CSMSC Specialty Feb 12, 2015
Regular classes- Kathi Brown
Sweeps-Pamela Wilson
GMSC Specialty Feb 27, 2015
Breed Mr. Terry Stacy
Obedience Ms. Virginia Kinion
Sweeps Marilyn Cooper

AMSC SPECIALTIES

Roving Specialty- Denver Feb.15, 2015
Regular classes, Wyoma Clouss
Sweeps-Kurt Garmaker
Great Western June 21,2015
Regular classes, Judy Smith
Sweeps-Shawne Imler
Montgomery Co. Oct.4, 2015
Regular classes: Michae Dougherty
Sweeps:Sharon Edwards
Roving Specialty-Purina Farms Apr.3 2016,
Regular classes, Carol Weinberger
Sweeps-Janet Taylor
Great Western June 26,2016
Regular classes, Linda More
Sweeps-Mary Paisley
Montgomery Co. Oct.9, 2016
Regular classes: Jon Cole
Sweeps:Linda Drost

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them. The owners' blood was drawn at the beginning and again at the end of the 30 minute session.

The researchers found that the dog owners' blood pressure decreased, and they showed elevated levels not only of oxytocin, but also several other hormones. These included beta-endorphins, which are associated with both pain relief and euphoria; prolactin, which promotes bonding between parent and child; phenylethylamine, which is increased in people involved in romantic relationships; and dopamine, which heightens feelings of pleasure. Incredibly, all the same hormones were also elevated in the dogs, which suggests that the feelings of attachment are mutual.

The dog owners were then asked to sit in the same room and read a book for 30 minutes. None of the hormones, including oxytocin, increased as much as they did during the session with the dogs.

How Bonded Are You to Your Dog?

Isn't it incredible that for many of us, our relationship with our dog is so profound it affects our biochemistry? And it does the

same for our dogs.

This is just the tip of the iceberg. Understanding the mechanisms of the relationship between humans and dogs, and their implications for both species, will keep researchers occupied well into the future.

In the meantime, if you need a little boost – or if your dog seems to – try engaging him in a long, loving gaze. If he's the shy type, give him your undivided, loving attention for a half hour. You'll both feel healthier and happier for it!

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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