



A M S C O P E

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

July 2011

Volume CB19

Issue 7

SPECIALTY WINS

MSC of Atlanta

April 17, 2011

Sweepstakes (4-3)

Judge: Mrs Linda Y. Drost

BP in Sweeps..Gala Bravissimo!/Oltjenbruns
BOS in Sweeps..Wards Creek's Talking Guns/
Schnetzer

Regular Classes (11-15-4-2)

Judge: Mrs Carole Luke Weinberger

WD..Repetition's Strictly Business/Garmaker
RWD...Wards Creek's Talking Gun/Schnetzer
WB/BOW..Hardinhaus Jumping for Joy/Harding /
Crider
RWB..Rockyhill Icees Twisted Fairytale Ending/
Scott/Fry
BOS...Ch. Postscript Max Whole Nine Yards/
Steele/Mackle
BOB...CH. Repitition's Her Majesty/Harris/
Garmaker
SEL...CH.Repition's Valedictorian/Garmaker
SEL.CH..Char n Co She's Electric/Stukey
AM...CH. Krystal's Night Prowler/Lockard

Think about
putting an ad
in the
Montgomery
County catalog

(see insert
new prices)

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Developing High Achievers

Originally published as "Early Neurological Stimulation"

Surprising as it may seem, it isn't capacity that explains the differences that exist between individuals because most seem to have far more capacity than they will ever use. The differences that exist between individuals seem to be related to something else. The ones who achieve and out perform others seem to have within themselves the ability to use hidden resources. In other words, it's what they are able to do with what they have that makes the difference. In many animal-breeding programs the entire process of selection and management is founded on the belief that performance is inherited. Attempts to analyze the genetics of performance in a systematic way have involved some distinguished names such as Charles Darwin and Francis Galton. But it has only been in recent decades that good estimates of heritability of performance have been based on adequate data. Cunningham (1991) in his study of horses found that only by using Timeform data, and measuring groups of half brothers and half sisters could good estimates of performance be determined. His data shows that performance for speed is about 35% heritable. In other words only about 35% of all the variation that is observed in track performance is controlled by heritable factors, the remaining 65% are attributable to other influences, such as training, management and nutrition. Cunningham's work while limited to horses provides a good basis for understanding how much breeders can attribute to the genetics and the pedigrees.

Researchers have studied this phenomena and have looked for new ways to stimulate individuals in order to improve their natural abilities. Some of the methods discovered have produced life long lasting effects. Today, many of the differences between individuals can now be explained by the use of early stimulation methods.

Introduction

Man for centuries has tried various methods to improve performance. Some of the methods have stood the test of time, others have not. Those who first conducted research on this topic believed that the period of early age was a most important time for stimulation because of its rapid growth and development. Today, we know that early life is a time when the physical immaturity

of an organism is susceptible and responsive to a restricted but important class of stimuli. Because of its importance many studies have focused their efforts on the first few months of life.

Newborn pups are uniquely different than adults in several respects. When born their eyes are closed and their digestive system has a limited capacity requiring periodic stimulation by their dam who routinely licks them in order to promote digestion. At this age they are only able to smell, suck, and crawl. Body temperature is maintained by snuggling close to their mother or by crawling into piles with other littermates. During these first few weeks of immobility researchers noted that these immature and under-developed canines are sensitive to a restricted class of stimuli which includes thermal, and tactile stimulation, motion and locomotion.

Other mammals such as mice and rats are also born with limitations and they also have been found to demonstrate a similar sensitivity to the effects of early stimulation. Studies show that removing them from their nest for three minutes each day during the first five to ten days of life causes body temperatures to fall below normal. This mild form of stress is sufficient to stimulate hormonal, adrenal and pituitary systems. When tested later as adults, these same animals were better able to withstand stress than littermates who were not exposed to the same early stress exercises. As adults, they responded to stress in "a graded" fashion, while their non-stressed littermates responded in an "all or nothing way."

Data involving laboratory mice and rats also shows that stress in small amounts can produce adults who respond maximally. On the other hand, the results gathered from non-stressed littermate show that they become easily exhausted and would near death if exposed to intense prolonged stress. When tied down so they were unable to move for twenty-four hours, rats developed severe stomach ulcers, but litter mates exposed to early stress handling were found to be more resistant to stress tests and did not show evidence of ulcers. A secondary affect was also noticed.

Sexual maturity was attained sooner in the littermates given early stress exercises.

Continued on p.3, col. 1... **DEVELOPING**

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:

Mary Ann Shandor
2302 Cumberland Court, SW
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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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*E-MAIL...If you would like to send your Bouquets and Biscuits to AMSCOPE via E-MAIL, use the following address and include it in the body of the email.
CBORR@AOL.COM

**The deadline
for the
August issue is
July 18.**

Revealed: The 5 Most Dangerous Dogs In The World!

• Undoubtedly it's going to be controversial. Without fear of chicken counting, it will receive a lot of traffic. And without any element of doubt, it might cause ripples but it needs to be out there, for the public to know. We've decided to publicly name the five MOST dangerous dogs on the planet.

The Most Dangerous Dogs in the World

In reverse order:

5. The Badly fed dog.

Badly fed dog is the animal who's been fuelled up with a diet fit for an Olympic weight lifter, but who only ever gets to expend about 20% of the calories he takes in. He's got lots of energy and his mismatched diet can manifest in bouts of sudden energetic rampaging. Badly fed dog would ask you to consider; how you would feel spending your day in an office when every inch of your body is throbbing and twitching as you crave the opportunity to actually use up some of those excess calories. Badly fed dog would be happier and safer if his diet reflected his lifestyle.

4. Never had any friends dog.

Otherwise known as 'totally under socialised dog'. He was a little naughty when he was a puppy, so his owner decided he'd be better off being kept away from all other forms of animal life. He now spends his days obsessing over what it would be like to chase other dogs around and, by George, one of these days he's gonna actually do it!

Never had any friends dog is going to present his owner with a lifetime of problems, he has no social skills and has never had a chance to learn natural interaction through the teachings of his own kind. He'll meet new dogs and will be about as socially adept as a 45-year old virgin at a Playboy mansion party. He's going to blow it. Big time.

3. Shouty.

Shouty is the dog who has spent most of his life shouting at folks or being shouted at himself. He sees people on his street, he shouts at them. In turn, his owner shouts at him. Shouty presumes being shouted at is a recognition of his excellent work. In fact, hearing his owner shout-

ing in response to his own shouting encourages his assumption that they're just as upset, anxious, nervous, angry as HE is about the audacity of other people/dogs/pigeons to walk past his window. Shouty is relentlessly encouraged and endorsed in his shouty behaviour and, a bit like no friends dog, shouty spends his days imaging how good it will be when he FINALLY gets his chance to get face to face with the objects of his ire.

2. House proud.

House proud dog is SO touchy about people coming to his digs unannounced, he'll happily maim you for your insolence in trying to visit his abode without obtaining the correct visitation paperwork.

House proud dog does a line in dishing out injuries to posties, meter readers and delivery people. Fortunately for house proud dog, his owners absolutely REFUSE to believe he is capable of violence, so leave him completely unattended to dish out his own brand of justice to anyone brash enough to consider entering his domain.

1. Spoilt dog.

"That's mine and these are mine, those are mine, I'm entitled to that, I believe that I saw that first, I lay claim to those, I own all of these, I'm the rightful proprietor of this..."

Welcome to the world of spoilt dog. Quite simply, he believes everything he wants, he can have. Woe betide anyone to tell him differently. His timid owners have never had the heart to let him know that in the human world, simply showing your teeth and growling doesn't constitute a legal contract on the ownership of goods. They let him off and, worse, they let him keep his spoils, which he'll gather up and place in his own corner of the world.

Sadly, spoilt dog is, one day, going to meet someone who is unaware that he has previ-

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**Report all changes to
the roster to:**

treasurer@AMSC.us

Sharon Edwards

21301 Golf Estates DR.

Laytonsville, MD 20882

DEVELOPING...continued from p. 1, col.3

When tested for differences in health and disease, the stressed animals were found to be more resistant to certain forms of cancer and infectious diseases and could withstand terminal starvation and exposure to cold for longer periods than their non-stressed littermates. Other studies involving early stimulation exercises have been successfully performed on both cats and dogs. In these studies, the Electrical Encephalogram (EEG) was found to be ideal for measuring the electrical activity in the brain because of its extreme sensitivity to changes in excitement, emotional stress, muscle tension, changes in oxygen and breathing. EEG measures show that pups and kittens when given early stimulation exercises mature at faster rates and perform better in certain problem solving tests than non-stimulated mates. In the higher level animals the effect of early stimulation exercises have also been studied. The use of surrogate mothers and familiar objects were tested by both of the Kelloggs' and Dr. Yearkes using young chimpanzees. Their pioneer research shows that the more primates were deprived of stimulation and interaction during early development, the less able they were to cope, adjust and later adapt to situations as adults.

While experiments have not yet produced specific information about the optimal amounts of stress needed to make young animals psychologically or physiologically superior, researches agree that stress has value. What also is known is that a certain amount of stress for one may be too intense for another, and that too much stress can retard development. The results show that early stimulation exercises can have positive results but must be used with caution. In other words, too much stress can cause pathological adversities rather than physical or psychological superiority.

Methods of Stimulation

The U.S. Military in their canine program developed a method that still serves as a guide to what works. In an effort to improve the performance of dogs used for military purposes, a program called "Bio Sensor" was developed. Later, it became known to the public as the "Super Dog" Program. Based on years of research, the military learned that early neurological stimulation exercises could have important and lasting effects. Their studies confirmed that there are specific time periods early in life when neurological stimulation has optimum results. The first period involves a window of time that begins at the third day of life and lasts until the sixteenth day. It is believed that because this interval of time is a period of rapid neurological growth and develop-

ment, and therefore is of great importance to the individual.

The "Bio Sensor" program was also concerned with early neurological stimulation in order to give the dog a superior advantage. Its development utilized six exercises which were designed to stimulate the neurological system. Each workout involved handling puppies once each day. The workouts required handling them one at a time while performing a series of five exercises. Listed in order of preference the handler starts with one pup and stimulates it using each of the five exercises. The handler completes the series from beginning to end before starting with the next pup. The handling of each pup once per day involves the following exercises:

- Tactical stimulation (between toes)
- Head held erect
- Head pointed down
- Supine position
- Thermal stimulation.

1. Tactile stimulation: Holding the pup in one hand, the handler gently stimulates (tickles) the pup between the toes on any one



foot using a Q-tip. It is not necessary to see that the pup is feeling the tickle. Time of stimulation 3 - 5 seconds.

2. Head held erect: Using both hands, the pup is held perpendicular to the ground, (straight up), so that its head is directly above its tail. This is an upwards position. Time of stimulation 3 - 5 seconds

3. Head pointed down : Holding the pup firmly with both hands the head is reversed and is pointed downward so that it is pointing towards the ground. Time of stimulation 3 - 5 seconds (Figure 3).

4. Supine position : Hold the pup so that its back is resting in the palm of both hands with its muzzle facing the ceiling. The pup while on its back is allowed to sleep struggle. Time of stimulation 3-5 seconds.

5. Thermal stimulation: Use a damp towel that has been cooled in a refrigerator for at least five minutes. Place the pup on the towel, feet down. Do not restrain it from moving. Time of stimulation 3-5 seconds.

These five exercises will produce neurological stimulations, none of which naturally

occur during this early period of life. Experience shows that sometimes pups will resist these exercises, others will appear unconcerned. In either case a caution is offered to those who plan to use them. Do not repeat them more than once per day and do not extend the time beyond that recommended for each exercise. Over stimulation of the neurological system can have adverse and detrimental results. These exercises impact the neurological system by kicking it into action earlier than would be normally expected. The result being an increased capacity that later will help to make the difference in its performance. Those who play with their pups and routinely handle them should continue to do so because the neurological exercises are not substitutions for routine handling, play socialization.

Benefits of Stimulation

Five benefits have been observed in canines that were exposed to the Bio Sensor stimulation exercises. The benefits noted were:

- Improved cardio vascular performance (heart rate)
- Stronger heart beats
- Stronger adrenal glands
- More tolerance to stress
- Greater resistance to disease.

In tests of learning, stimulated pups were found to be more active and were more exploratory than their non-stimulated littermates over which they were dominant in competitive situations.

Secondary effects were also noted regarding test performance. In simple problem solving tests using detours in a maze, the non-stimulated pups became extremely aroused, wined a great deal, and made many errors. Their stimulated littermates were less disturbed or upset by test conditions and when comparisons were made, the stimulated littermates were more calm in the test environment, made fewer errors and gave only an occasional distress when stressed.

Socialization

As each animal grows and develops three kinds of stimulation have been identified that impact and influence how it will develop and be shaped as an individual. The first stage is called early neurological stimulation, and the second stage is called socialization. The first two (early neurological stimulation and socialization) have in common a window of limited time. When Lorenz, (1935) first wrote about the importance of the stimulation process he wrote about imprinting during early life and its influence on the later development of the individual. He states that it was different from conditioning in that it occurred early in life and took place very rapidly producing results which seemed to be perma-

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DEVELOPING...continued from p. 3, col.3
 nent. One of the first and perhaps the most noted research efforts involving the larger animals was achieved by Kellogg & Kellogg (1933). As a student of Dr. Kellogg's I found him and his wife to have an uncanny interest in children and young animals and the changes and the differences that occurred during early development. Their history making study involved raising their own new born child with a new born primate. Both infants were raised together as if they were twins. This study like others that would follow attempted to demonstrate that among the mammals there are great differences in their speed of physical and mental development. Some are born relatively mature and quickly capable of motion and locomotion, while others are very immature, immobile and slow to develop. For example, the Rhesus monkey shows rapid and precocious development at birth, while the chimpanzee and the other "great apes" take much longer. Last and slowest is the human infant.

One of the earliest efforts to investigate and look for the existence of socialization in canines was undertaken by Scott-Fuller (1965). In their early studies they were able to demonstrate that the basic technique for testing the existence of socialization was to show how readily adult animals would foster young animals, or accept one from another species. They observed that with the higher level animals it is easiest done by hand rearing. When the foster animal transfers its social relationships to the new species, researchers conclude that socialization has taken place. Most researchers agree that among all species, a lack of adequate socialization generally results in unacceptable behavior and often times produces undesirable aggression, excessiveness, fearfulness, sexual inadequacy, and indifference toward partners.

Socialization studies confirm that the critical periods for humans (infant) to be stimulated are generally between three weeks and twelve months of age. For canines the period is shorter, between the fourth and sixteenth week of age. During these critical time periods two things can go wrong. First, insufficient social contact can interfere with proper emotional development which can adversely affected the development of the human bond. The lack of adequate social stimulation, such as handling, mothering and contact with others, adversely affects social and psychological development. Second, over mothering can prevent sufficient exposure to other individuals, and situations that have an important influence on growth and development. The literature shows that humans and animals respond in similar ways when denied minimal amounts of stimulation. In humans, the absence of love and cuddling increases the risk of an aloof, distant, asocial or sociopathic indi-

vidual. Over mothering can also have its detrimental effects. It occurs when a patient insulates the child from outside contacts, or keeps the apron strings tight, thus limiting opportunities to explore and interact. In the end, over mothering generally produces a dependent, socially maladjusted and sometimes emotionally disturbed individual.

The absence of outside social interactions for both children and pups usually results in a lack of adequate learning and social adjustment. Protected youngsters who grow up in an insulated environment often times become sickly, despondent, lacking in flexibility and unable to make simple social adjustments. Generally, they are unable to function productively or to interact successfully then they become adults.

Owners who have busy life styles with long and tiring work and social schedules often times cause pets to be neglected. Left to themselves with only an occasional trip out of the house or off of the property they seldom see other canines or strangers and generally suffer from poor stimulation and socialization. For many, the side effects of loneliness and boredom set-in. The resulting behavior manifests itself in the form of chewing, digging, and hard to control behavior (Battaglia).

It seems clear that small amounts of stress followed by early socialization can produce beneficial results. The danger seems to be in not knowing where the thresholds are for over and under stimulation. Many improperly socialized youngsters



develop into older individuals unprepared for adult life, unable to cope with its challenges, and interactions. Attempts to re-socialize them when adults have only produced small gains. These failures confirm the notion that the window of time open for early neurological and social stimulation only comes once. After it passes, little or nothing can be done to overcome the negative effects of too much or too little stimulation.

The third and final stage in the process of growth and development is called enrichment. Unlike the first two stages it has no time limit and by comparison covers a very long period of time. Enrichment is a term which has come to mean the positive sum of experiences, which have a cumulative

effect upon the individual. Enrichment experiences typically involve exposure to a wide variety of interesting, novel, and exciting experiences with regular opportunities to freely investigate, manipulate, and interact with them. When measured in later life, the results show that those reared in an enriched environment tend to be more inquisitive and are more able to perform difficult tasks. The educational TV program called Sesame Street is perhaps the best known example of a children's enrichment program. The results show that when tested, children who regularly watched this program performed better than playmates who did not. Follow up studies show that those who regularly watched Sesame tend to seek a college education and when enrolled, performed better than playmates who were not regular watchers of the Sesame Street Program.

There are numerous children studies that show the benefits of enrichment techniques and programs. Most focus on improving self-esteem and self-talk. Follow up studies show that the enriched Sesame Street students when later tested were brighter and scored above average and most often were found to be the products of environments that contributed to their superior test scores. On the other hand, those whose test scores were generally below average, (labeled as dull) and the products of underprivileged or non-enriched environments often times had little or only small amounts of stimulation during early childhood and only minimal amounts of enrichment during their developmental and formative years. Many were characterized as children who grew up with little interaction with others, poor parenting, few toys, no books and a steady diet of TV soap operas.

A similar analogy can be found among canines. All the time they are growing they are learning because their nervous systems are developing and storing information that may be of inestimable use at a later date. Studies by Scott and Fuller confirm that non-enriched pups when given free choice preferred to stay in their kennels. Other litter mates who were given only small amounts of outside stimulation between five and eight weeks of age were found to be very inquisitive and very active. When kennel doors were left open, the enriched pups would come bounding out while littermates who were not exposed to enrichment would remain behind. The non-stimulated pups would typically be fearful of unfamiliar objects and generally preferred to withdraw rather than investigate. Even well bred pups of superior pedigrees would not explore or leave their kennels and many were found difficult to train as adults. These pups in many respects were similar to the deprived children. They acted as if they had become institutionalized, preferring the routine and safe environment of their kennel to the stimulating

DEVELOPING...continued from p. 4, col.3
world outside their immediate place of residence.

Regular trips to the park, shopping centers and obedience and agility classes serve as good examples of enrichment activities. Chasing and retrieving a ball on the surface seems to be enriching because it provides exercise and includes rewards. While repeated attempts to retrieve a ball provide much physical activity, it should not be confused with enrichment exercises. Such playful activities should be used for exercise and play or as a reward after returning from a trip or training session. Road work and chasing balls are not substitutes for trips to the shopping mall, outings or obedience classes most of which provide many opportunities for interaction and investigation. Finally it seems clear that stress early in life can produce beneficial results. The danger seems to be in not knowing where the thresholds are for over and under stimulation. However, the absence or the lack of adequate amounts of stimulation generally will produce negative and undesirable results. Based on the above it is fair to say that the performance of most individuals can be improved including the techniques described above. Each contributes in a cumulative way and supports the next stage of development.

Conclusion

Breeders can now take advantage of the information available to improve and enhance performance. Generally, genetics account of about 35% of the performance but the remaining 65% (management, training, nutrition) can make the difference. In the management category it has been shown that breeders should be guided by the rule that it is generally considered prudent to guard against under and over stimulation. Short of ignoring pups during their first two months of life, a conservative approach would be to expose them to children, people, toys and other animals on a regular basis. Handling and touching all parts of their anatomy is also necessary to learn as early as the third day of life. Pups that are handled early and on a regular basis, generally do not become hand shy as adults.

Because of the risks involved in under stimulation a conservative approach to using the benefits of the three stages has been suggested based primarily on the works of Arskeusky, Kellogg, Yearkes and the "Bio Sensor" program (later known as the "Super Dog Program").

Both experience and research have dominated the beneficial effects that can be achieved via early neurological stimulation, socialization and enrichment experiences. Each has been used to improve performance and to explain the differences that occur between individuals, their trainability, health and potential. The cumulative effects of the

three stages have been well documented. They best serve the interests of owners who seek high levels of performance when properly used. Each has a cumulative effect and contributes to the development and the potential for individual performance.

References:

Battaglia, C.L., "Loneliness and Boredom" Doberman Quarterly, 1982.

Kellogg, W.N. & Kellogg, The Ape and the Child, New York: McGraw Hill.

Scott & Fuller, (1965) Dog Behavior -The Genetic Basics, University Chicago Press

Scott, J.P., Ross, S., A.E. and King D.K. (1959) The Effects of Early Enforced Weaning on Stickling Behavior of Puppies, J. Genetics Psychologist, p5: 261-81

ABOUT THE AUTHOR

Carmen L Battaglia holds a Ph.D. and Masters Degree from Florida State University. As an AKC judge, researcher and writer, he has been a leader in promotion of breeding better dogs and has written many articles and several books. Dr. Battaglia is also a popular TV and radio talk show speaker. His seminars on breeding dogs, selecting sires and choosing puppies have been well received by the breed clubs all over the country. Those interested in learning more about his articles and seminars should visit the website <http://>

REVEALED

...continued from p. 2, col.3

ously laid claim to every possession on earth. Unfortunately, unlike spoilt dog's owners, this person is going to have to find out the hard way just how deep spoilt dog's sense of entitlement runs. Really hard luck if it happens to be a youngster, blissfully ignorant to the fact that the shiny ball on the floor is spoilt dog's most prized possession (at that VERY moment). A few stitches and a spell in hospital ought to serve as a permanent reminder though.

[What? You didn't think there was a such a thing as a list of 'dangerous dog breeds' did you? Pffft.] You know it makes sense.

The Central Florida MSC

... would like to announce that it is holding the CFMSC Specialty Show on Friday, December 16th 2011 in Orlando at the new convention center on International Drive. Judging will be Lydia Hutchinson for the regular classes and Joe Wake will Judge the Sweepstakes.

The Orlando week end will begin on Wednesday, December 14th and Thursday, December 15th. The Eukenuba Invitational will be held on Saturday, December 17th, Judging will be Bob Black. There will also be a Sunday Show as well. Judges for the Wednesday, Thursday and Sunday Shows have not yet been announced.

Black Ribbons

Penlan Storm Warning Twister, UDX 2

March 15, 1998-January 18, 2011

Twisty was my dream come true. He accomplished so much in his lifetime. His Utility Degree Excellent 2 with qualifying scores in both Open B and Utility B on the same day 21 times was a major accomplishment. He was a beautiful, sweet boy who brought much love and joy to my life. He was my little gentleman and I miss him so much.

Penny Hirstein was his breeder and I thank her so much for this precious little boy.

Owned, loved and trained by
Thalia Punchochar

CH Liebestraum Easy Come Easy Go

crossed over the rainbow bridge on March 26. Born 8/30/98. The late Ginny Rice was her breeder.

"Easy" was my foundation bitch. She is the dam of CH Dry Dock Regatta Time. Easy spent her life sleeping on my bed. She will always be missed. She taught me a lot.

Marie Pletsch

Ch Aragon Outrageous Fortune

(Ch. Sathgate Outrageous X Aragon Moonlight Madness)

6/26/95 – 5/10/11

Fortune, was my first Homebred Champion, my first Owner-Handled Champion, my first Group Placer, my first Top-Producer.

But most of all, my beloved friend for 15 years. He will live in my heart always.

Amy Gordon

TROPHY DRIVE...

please don't forget
the trophy drive.

Sharon Edwards
21301 Golf Estates DR.
Laytonsville, MD 20882

Here is the link to the page for the Trophy Fund Drive, http://amsc.us/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=131&Itemid=44&mosmsg=Thanks+for+your+submission

Dogs Get Sunburns Too

Humans and dogs alike can suffer from sunburn; long term exposure can result in skin damage and skin cancers. Like humans certain factors make some dogs more prone:

- dogs with white or light colored coats
- dogs with a very short coat
- dogs that have suffered coat loss from allergies or other medical conditions
- and of course dogs that are outside during the hottest part of the day.

What steps can you take to prevent your dog from getting a sunburn?

1) Keep your dog inside in a cool room, or if they are outside, in a well shaded area or adequate shelter during the hottest parts of the days.

2) Use sunscreen on the parts of his body susceptible to sunburn. These parts include: nose, ends of the ears, around the mouth, eyelids and the underside of your dog's belly, groin and inside the legs; these areas are particularly at risk. Make sure you use a pet sunscreen because products for human use can contain ingredients that are toxic to your dog. Remember to regularly reapply the sunscreen. Pay particular attention to areas where little coat is covering and where the skin pigmentation is low or light in color.

3) Believe it or not, there are bodysuits designed to protect your dog from UV rays as well. It's best to ask your veterinarian about which bodysuit is best suited for your particular dog. They can be a good option if your dog is continually out in the sun or you live in higher temperature regions.

4) If during the summer months you have your dog groomed, think about leaving his coat a bit longer so the coat offers some protection. Talk to your dog's groomer or veterinarian about clipping your dog, some dog breed's coat's are designed to insulate the dog from the sun's heat. If you clip too much off your dog's coat, you may be doing more harm than good.

Summer is just around the corner, so make sure that you and your dog stay happy and healthy during summer months. If you do happen to see any signs of sunburn such as red skin, fur loss and/or sores, please contact your local veterinarian and make sure you seek medical advice.

MONTGOMERY WEEKEND

We have a **new** host hotel for the 2011 Montgomery County weekend - the **Doubletree Guest Suites Plymouth Philadelphia West** (see link below). Room rate is \$103 per night. The Doubletree is a suite hotel. Each "suite" features a separate master bedroom (two double beds or king bed) and a separate living room (which includes a sofa bed). Since there are several clubs using the Doubletree Guest Suites as their host hotel for the Montgomery County weekend, double beds will be at a premium.

<http://www.doubletreeplymouth.com/Accommodations/Accommodations.asp>

You are encouraged to make your reservations as soon as possible by calling the **Doubletree** reservation line at 1-800-222-TREE (or 8733) and referencing "**AMS**." Please note that we could not reference the AMSC since their reservation coding system only permits three (3) letters. You must reference **AMS** or **American Miniature Schnauzer**. Dates/events to consider in making your reservation:

Hatboro Kennel Club –
Thursday, October 6, 2011

Hatboro Kennel Club –
Friday, October 7, 2011 (no board meeting this year)

Devon Kennel Club –
Saturday, October 8, 2011

AMSC Annual Dinner/Meeting –
Saturday, October 8, 2011 @ host hotel

Montgomery County Kennel Club/AMSC National Specialty –
Sunday, October 9, 2011

I think you can expect to find this hotel an upgrade to our previous host hotel and in close proximity to restaurants and shopping ... kudos to those of you who will have any energy (or \$\$\$) left after a day of showing, fighting traffic ... to shop!!!

If you have any questions, please feel free to contact me directly at:

cathi.rohrer@bcbsnc.com
or 919-656-8834.

Below is the pet policy for our host hotel:

Pet Policy:

1. Each guest must sign a waiver at check-in that states the hotel will charge a \$100 refundable deposit. Deposit is \$100 for one or multiple dogs.
2. Any costs above this \$100 deposit amount will be charged if the hotel feels that additional cleaning is necessary or if damage occurs.
3. Pets must be on leash at all times when entering/exiting the building, cannot be in the restaurant or lounge, and are only permitted in the public portions of the hotel.
4. In room, pets must be crated when guest is not in room and when house-keeping is performed.
5. Guest must pick-up after dog on grounds of hotel when walking the dog.
6. If hotel receives a complaint about barking, hotel will ask guest to remove dog from premises.
7. \$100 deposit will be refunded (if there is no damage or extra cleaning) to guest once room has been inspected at check-out.

PLAN AHEAD

Make your
reservations
early

* 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!

What is Your Dog Trying to Tell You?

At some point we all wonder what our dogs are trying to tell us. Luckily, if you work at it, the non-verbal body language they use will help you at least understand how they are feeling. This skill is very useful in a variety of situations such as when your dog meets new “friends”, visit new places and try new activities; or if you work with dogs, volunteer with a rescue group or regularly attend dog events.

Dogs use basic body postures to express their feelings to other dogs they encounter. Most dogs learn this language from puppyhood. As humans we rely heavily on verbal communication and often do not see the clues or signals our dogs are giving us. Some of the basic signals that dogs use are:

Alert — The dog stands up erect on all four feet with weight balanced over all four legs or balanced slightly over the front feet. The ears are projected toward the sound or sight that has caught their attention. Easily aroused dogs might vocalize as well. The dog will hold their tail straight out or slightly elevated. Some dogs will open their mouth slightly. When a fearful dog has been alerted they may give warning barks and bounce on stiffened front legs to give a more threatening appearance.

Playful — When dogs are feeling playful they will often invite others to play with them. This invitation is known as the “Play Bow”. The dog will sink down on its front legs with the elbows close to the floor while keeping its hind quarters elevated. The dog will usually have its tail relaxed, elevated and wagging. Often the dog will “bounce” or “pounce” into the “Play Bow”. The dog may also offer a preferred toy to try to initiate a play session.

Happy — The happy greeting is unmistakable. The dog is wildly wagging its tail back and forth or even in circles. The dog may bark or whine. Some dogs will offer the canine “smile” where they actually draw back their lips and expose their front teeth. You can tell this is truly a “happy” signal by looking at the dog’s body. The fur along their back is smooth, they are often prancing from one front foot to the other and the tail is elevated and wagging.

Anxious — An anxious dog tries to appear smaller and less threatening. They will crouch down with their eyes or even their head turned away. The pupils will be dilated. The dog will avoid the threat or stressor by leaning away or circling. The ears are usually carried low and either to the side or back. The dog will usually have the tail low and may offer a tentative wag of the tail

while holding it down between their hocks. An anxious dog may lick their lips, yawn or even give a whole body shake seeming to try to “shake off” the stress they are feeling.

Fearful — An anxious dog may progress to fearful if cornered or if their stress level continues to rise. Fearful dogs may growl, the ears may go flat back on the head or may come sharply forward as the dog heightens its level of alertness to the stressor. The fearful dog may exhibit signs of submission. A fearful dog will often avert their gaze and lean away from the source of stress. The tail is usually tucked completely under the dog close to the belly. Some fearful dogs will also appear to “chatter” repeatedly shallowly opening and closing their mouth.

Submissive — A submissive dog will usually lower its body closer to the ground and may even roll over exposing its belly and may even urinate. The dog usually holds their tail low and will wag it in short rapid movements. The dog will raise its muzzle



and lick its lips or if it is being submissive towards another dog will lick the dominant dog’s muzzle.

Aggressive — An aggressive dog is one to watch closely. This dog will stand erect and appear to rise on its toes. The dog’s weight will be balanced over the front feet. The dog’s eyes are wide, the whites may show and the pupils will likely be dilated. The ears will be sharply forward or may be flattened back against the dog’s head. As the stress or threat approaches the dog may raise its hackles (raising the fur along the top of its neck and back). The aggressive dog will draw its lips up and expose its teeth and may growl. The dog will hold its tail high and may wag it in short tense bursts.

Now when you are interacting with dogs you can build and test your body-language interpreting skills; and remember that the behaviors are open for interpretation.

How To Treat A Dog

That Ate Chocolate

by Rose Martelli

Most people, even non-dog-owners, know that chocolate can be highly toxic to canines, and can even cause death in large quantities. Unfortunately, very few people know how to properly detect or treat chocolate poisoning.

What makes chocolate poisonous to dogs is the chemical compound theobromine. The darker the chocolate, the more theobromine it contains. How much theobromine will harm your dog depends on how big your dog is. A ten-pound dog can become sick from about 1,000 milligrams of theobromine. A 50-pound dog wouldn’t feel any effects until it has ingested 5,000 milligrams, which would mean eating 15 average-sized milk chocolate bars.

Dogs that have accidentally ingested an unsafe amount of chocolate will appear overexcited at the least, but are more likely to vomit, spasm and involuntarily urinate. At worst, it will go into seizures. If your dog does experience a seizure attack, the only effective remedy is to get your dog to a vet as soon as possible. But if its symptoms are milder, you may be able to take care of things on your own.

Vomiting is a sign that your dog’s body is purging the toxins, which you can help along by feeding your dog a small measurement of Ipecac syrup, or a mixture of equal parts water and hydrogen peroxide. Feed it one tablespoon of the mixture for every ten pounds your dog weighs, using a turkey baster to get it down your dog’s throat.

Monitor the dog closely, and don’t give it more than two doses of Ipecac or hydrogen-peroxide mixture. If it seems to need more, take it to the vet or nearest animal hospital. You might also try calling the [National Animal Poison Control Center Hotline](#) at 888-426-4435, but bear in mind that you’ll first be asked to authorize a \$60 fee to a credit card.

FLEECE VESTS

also

White Polo Shirts with same logo

Unisex sizes S-XXL

\$35 includes shipping

These high quality polar fleece vests have the new logo embroidered on the left side of the vest. They come in men's sizes in two colors-royal blue and light grey. The women's sizes come in two colors-raspberry and heather.

\$45.00, which includes shipping



new logo on floor mats and vests

AMSC FLOOR MATS

These striking logo mats are dye injected and are made of high quality nylon and are 100% launderable in cold water. They can be used indoors or outdoors, since they can be washed but will last longer if not subjected to extreme weather. They will be perfect for grooming room, offices, motor homes, condos, or to stack your puppies on. They measure 22" X 33".

Cost of the mat is 65.00 plus 15.00 shipping and handling.



AFGHAN

This beautiful colorful woven 100% cotton afghan of Miniature Schnauzers in a garden setting will be a keepsake. Black, Salt/Pepper and Black/Silver Minis are at home on green grass with colorful shrubs, trees and flowers in the background. Lori Bush and Mildred Shultz collaborated with the artist at We Love Country on this very unique design. \$75. Includes Shipping

APRONS

stone, red or royal
\$25. includes postage



NEW GYM BAGS

water-resistant fabric
outside and end pockets
bright red color

\$55. includes postage



SWEATSHIRT in STEEL BLUE
SIZES: SMALL, MEDIUM, LARGE,
XL, XXL

\$45. includes postage

FRONT



BACK



ORDER FORM

ITEM	SIZE	QUANTITY	PRICE EACH	TOTAL
Ladies	_____	_____	@\$30.00 =	\$ _____
MENS	_____	_____	@\$35.00 =	\$ _____
MEN'S/POCKET	_____	_____	@\$35.00 =	\$ _____
SWEATSHIRT	_____	_____	@\$40.00 =	\$ _____
AFGHAN	_____	_____	@\$75.00 =	\$ _____
GYM BAG	_____	_____	@\$55.00 =	\$ _____
APRON	_____	_____	@\$25.00 =	\$ _____
TOTAL POSTAGE				\$ _____
TOTAL ENCLOSED				\$ _____

Make checks payable to AMSC

Send order to:

Catherine DiFranco
664 Winding Woods Road
Loveland, OH 45140
513-239-3432 email:
catdifranco@aol.com

Shipping to Canada add \$10.00 (US)
Shipping Overseas add \$10.00 (US)

Montgomery Cty SPECIALTY ADVERTISING

RATES : Full Page \$50.00
Half Page \$35.00
Qtr Page \$25.00

Photos \$10.00 each
Please mark your name
and address on back of photo

AD NO.

Ad Deadline: August 19, 2011 (Any received after this date will be charged \$50 extra. No ads will be accepted after 9-1-11. There are certain guidelines for submitting advertising material to MB-F that must be followed. Please contact Brian Bogart at Sumerwyndb@aol.com for these guidelines or any other questions regarding catalog advertising. Regional AMSC clubs are encouraged to advertise.

Mail ad copy to:

Gloria Lewis
1392 Fishers Place
West Palm Beach, FL 33413

I will take a

Full page _____
Half page _____
Quarter page _____

Photo enclosed _____

Check enclosed for \$ _____

Make checks payable to
AMSC and send with your
ad to advertising chairman:

Gloria Lewis
Advertising Chairman
1392 Fisher's Place
West Palm Beach, FL 33413



[®] **AMSCOPE**

Carla M. Borrelli, Editor
1799 South Creek Road
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UPCOMING SPECIALTIES

- Chicago MSC June 18, 2011
Regular Classes: Dawn Hansen
Sweeps: Penny Duffee
- MSC of Southern California June 24, 2011
Regular Classes: Clay Coady
Sweepstakes: Margaret Doty
- MSC of Southern California June 25, 2011
Regular Classe Ken McDermott
Sweepstakes: Shirley Cole
- Milshore MSC July 29th, 2011
Sweepstakes : Marcy McGuire
Regular Classes : Sally Baugneit
- Central FloridaMSC December 16, 2011
Regular Classes: Lydia Hutchinson
Sweeps: Joe Wake
- Portland MSC January 18, 2012
Regular Classes: Jeri Munti
Sweeps: Terrie Houck

AMSC SPECIALTIES

- Montgomery County KC October 9, 2011
Regular Classes: Wyoma Clouss
Sweepstakes: Susie Atherton
- Fort Worth March 25, 2012
Regular Classes : Carole L. Weinberger
Sweepstakes: Jan Taylor
- Great Western June 24, 2012
Regular Classes: Lynda Berar
Sweepstakes: Carla Nickerson
- Montgomery Co. October 7, 2012
Regular Classes: Ken McDermott
Sweepstakes : Linda Drost



YOU WHO...!

Report all changes to the roster to:

treasurer@AMSC.us

Sharon Edwards

**21301 Golf Estates DR.
Laytonsville, MD 20882**

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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