



# AMSCOPE

Newsletter of the AMERICAN MINIATURE SCHNAUZER CLUB  
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## SPECIALTY WINS

**Milshore MSC**  
July 20, 2010

**Sweepstakes Classes (1-2)**  
Judge: Ms Jacquelyn Fogel

Best in Sweeps.....Rampages Point Break at  
Rampetition/Kalleigh/Ramel  
BOS in Sweeps..Myla's Ecstasy/Sicurella/  
Garmaker

**Regular Classes (7-13-3)**  
Judge: Ms Kalen Dumke

WD/BOW.... Carolane's Blue Streak/Beiles  
RWD...Wards Creek's Ready To Strike/Schnetzler  
WB ...Tomar's Shaken Not Stirred/Paisley  
RWB...Rampage's Flirting With The Stars/White/  
Ramel  
BOB...CH Rampage's Triple Crown/Ramel/Hudziak  
BOS... Ch. Laroh's Sheer Elegance/Hartshorn

**Metropolitan Cleveland MSC**  
August 6, 2010

**Regular Classes**  
Judge: Rozalind Krause

WD/BOW.... Carolane's Blue Streak/Beiles  
RWD...Wards Creek's Ready To Strike/Schnetzler  
WB ...Royalcourt Show Me A Trincket/Lewis  
RWB...Dry Dock Compass Rose/Pletsch/Williams  
BOB...GCH Lonestar's Wicked Good/ Edwards  
BOS... Ch. Carmel Race to Kelpercrest/Potiker

### Mount Vernon MSC Specialty

Saturday, Oct. 16

Howard County Fairgrounds, West  
Friendship, MD

Sweeps judge: Ms. B.J. Arczynski  
Regular classes: Ms. L. Boutwell

Luncheon for all exhibitors and raffles to  
win great prizes!

## Table of Contents

AVMA Vaccine Report	9
6 Steps to Find a Dog Sitter	1
Are Treats Making Your Pet Fat?	3
Black Ribbons	8
Bouquets and Biscuits	4
Does My Dog Have a Yeast Infection	4
Do TTOUCH Me There	5
Montgomery County Info	2
Puppy Size	10
Vaccines and Vaccination Protocols.	3

## 6 Steps To Find The Perfect Dog Sitter

Choosing a pet sitter is a big decision. You will be leaving your beloved dog in the hands of someone else and trusting them to visit your home, feed your dog, play with him, and know what to do if there should be an emergency. How do you find the perfect pet sitter?

There are some basic approaches to finding a good pet sitter:

1. Ask around. If you have friends or family who have used a pet sitter in the past, find out who they used and if they would recommend them. The advantage of using someone that is known to your friends and family is that this person comes with a built-in recommendation.

2. Check with your vet. Your vet sees a wide assortment of pets in your community. They also know many pet professionals. They may be able to recommend a good pet sitter. The same is true of your pet groomer and other people you see regularly for your dog's care.

3. Check bulletin boards. Many pet sitters advertise on the bulletin boards at vet offices, pet groomers' shops, dog supply stores and other pet-related businesses. This is a good way to make a connection with a pet sitter but it does not provide you with a recommendation about the pet sitter's abilities.

4. Check your phone book for local pet sitters.

5. Check online for local pet sitters. Superpages.com often lists pet sitters (and other pet professionals) in local areas.

6. You can check with Professional United Pet Sitters, the National Association of Professional Pet Sitters, and Pet Sitters International to find professional pet sitters in your area. Simply type in your area code or other information about your locality and they should be able to offer suggestions.

Once you have found some likely pet sitting candidates there are some things you should ask them before you hire them. You need to discuss the following subjects with your potential pet sitters:

- 1- Is the pet sitter insured?
- 2- Can they provide references?
- 3- You should check with other local pet professional businesses in your area to find out about the pet sitters reputation.
- 4- You should ask to see the contract for pet sitting services.
- 5- Make sure that you understand the costs and what services are included.
- 6- Ask the pet sitter about their pet education and if they have and certification or accreditation.
- 7- Do they know first aid for pets?
- 8 Do they belong to any professional organizations such as a professional pet sitting group or other pet care group?
- 9- Is there a backup plan in case the pet sitter has a personal emergency? Who will take care of your dog?
- 10- Is the pet sitter properly licensed?

You should also ask questions about how the pet sitter interacts with your particular dog. Have they cared for a Greater Shantung Westheimer before? (Insert your breed.) Do they know how to care for them? How many times per day will they be coming to your house? Will they be staying at your house? And so on. Make sure you cover all of the details of their care of your dog, especially if your dog has any special needs.

Whew! It's a lot of information to cover but you will be gone and you will be asking someone else to take care of your dog — you can't be too careful. You should interview a pet sitter just as you would interview a baby sitter or anyone applying for an important job.

It's best if you start trying to find a pet sitter far in advance. Not only will it take you some time to choose a pet sitter but good pet sitters can be hard to find. Good pet sitters can book up early.

If you follow these suggestions you should be able to find a good pet sitter in your area. Make sure you have several phone numbers so you can reach them at various times. No matter how much confidence you have in them you will probably want to check in frequently.

# LOOK

Please let me know if you  
make a change.

\*DECALS & PINS. You can get AMSC  
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(\$7.50) from:

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vancleave@grantspass.com

Catherine DiFranco  
664 Winding Woods Road  
Loveland, OH 45140  
Catherine@adeptfasteners.com

Barbara Donahue  
203 Elmwood Lane  
Coatesville, PA 19320  
barbaramd\_2000@yahoo.com

AND to: Carla Borrelli (cborr@aol.com)  
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lowing address:

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**The deadline  
for the  
November issue is  
October 20th.**

## Announcing the 2010 Annual Montgomery County Banquet and Meeting

### It's a Toga Party . . .

Come decked out in your own Toga/Roman costume!!

<http://www.buzzle.com/articles/toga-party-costumes.html>

(Everything you ever wanted to know about making a  
Toga!)

**Where:** Fort Washington Holiday Inn

**Price:** \$37.50 per person

**When:** Saturday, October 9, 2010 - 6:30 p.m. - No Host  
Cocktail Hour

7:30 - Buffet Dinner

**Annual Meeting immediately following dinner**

- Karaoke
- 50/50 Cash Raffle
- 14K Gold Schnauzer Jewelry Raffle
- \$50 cash for best costume
- Raffle of Original Terrier Quilt by Carole Weinberger

Send your banquet checks (payable to AMSC) to Cathi  
Rohrer - 2019 Catskill Court, Apex, NC 27523 **or** pay  
online at [www.amsc.org](http://www.amsc.org). Deadline to send checks is  
October 1st. Deadline for paypal is October 6th.

Any questions, contact Cathi Rohrer@ 919-656-8834

## Are Treats Making Your Pet Fat?

by Daphne Sashin

We love giving our pets treats, whether to reward good behavior, keep them occupied or because we simply can't resist their plaintive stares or begging. But all those jerky treats, dental chews and milk bones are making our domestic animals fat.

"If I could only point to one factor causing the modern-day pet obesity epidemic, it would have to be treats," says veterinarian Ernie Ward, founder of the Association for Pet Obesity Prevention and author of "Chow Hounds: Why Our Dogs Are Getting Fatter – A Vet's Plan to Save Their Lives."

Vets and animal-nutrition experts point the finger at fattening pet snacks: Packed with sugar and carbohydrates, even the tiniest packaged cheese or bacon snack becomes what Ward calls "calorie grenades."

"It's that seemingly innocent extra 50 calories a day in the form of a chew or cookie that adds up to a pound or two each year. By the time a dog or cat reaches mid-life, it's overweight and health risks begin to skyrocket," Ward says. Obesity is being blamed for health problems such as diabetes, joint pain and breathing problems in pets.

That doesn't mean the snacks have to stop, but experts say treats should make up no more than 10 percent of your pet's daily calories. That's not much, considering a 10-pound cat needs less than 300 calories daily and a 40-pound dog should only get about 1,000 calories.

Making things trickier, manufacturers don't list calorie contents on their packages, and they don't have to.

Some of the worst offenders tend to be the newer "dental chews" for dogs, Ward says. One Purina BusyBone Dental Bone (Large) has a whopping 600 calories, while a Pedigree JumBone (small) has 297 calories, nearly an entire day's calories for a small dog.

Other popular treats and their calorie counts, according to Ward's research:

Pup-Peroni:	24 calories
Purina Beggin' Strips:	30 calories.
Milk-Bone Biscuit (Medium):	40 calories.
Purina Chew-eez Beefhide Chew Strips:	60 calories
Pedigree DentaBone (Medium):	188 calories

Experts recommend replacing processed treats with crunchy veggies such as

baby carrots (only two or three calories per carrot), cucumbers (one calorie per half-inch slice) and celery (around six calories per stalk). For owners desiring a commercial dog treat, Ward likes Liver Biscotti, which deliver less than one calorie per piece.

No single treat is the culprit, however. The biggest problem is quantity, says animal nutritionist Susan Lauten, Ph.D., owner of Pet Nutrition Consulting in Knoxville.

"A family of four could be each giving the dog three treats a day and they don't know what the other person is doing," she says. She recommends that you measure out the amount of food that the dog or cat is going to receive per day, put it all in a freezer bag and only give treats out of that bag.

As for cats, the risk of packing on pounds is so high that Ward recommends avoiding treats altogether. If you must, give a pinch (3/4-inch flake) of salmon or tuna.



### What You Can Do to Help Your Dog Lose Weight

1. Reduce the amount you're feeding gradually every week or two until your dog begins to lose weight
2. Weigh all food you feed to give more control over the dog's diet
3. Monitor your dog's weight regularly to be sure that your weight loss program is on track
4. Watch for calories from treats, chews, leftovers, and other extras you may not be counting
5. Increase exercise gradually as your dog becomes more fit.

## Vaccines and Vaccination Protocols

The advent of canine vaccines has vastly changed veterinary medicine in the last 50 years. There has been a significant decrease in the number of dogs with infectious disease; before the vaccine was developed for distemper, it was the number one cause of death among dogs. Now, where the distemper vaccine is used, cancer is the leading cause of disease-related death. The importance of vaccinations to our dogs' well being cannot be overstated. However, what are the guidelines? What are the "rules" to follow? How do we know how much is "too much?"

The purpose of a vaccine is to mimic an infection so that the immune system is introduced to the pathogens that will cause protective immunity without causing clinical disease. It is meant to ensure a faster, stronger response to the pathogen upon re-exposure. The purpose of re-vaccination is to maintain the immune system's "memory" of that pathogen so that the vaccinated dog continues to mount an attack with every exposure so that the infectious agent does not result in a disease state.

### Types of Vaccines

There are several types of vaccines. They include conventional vaccines (modified live and killed), recombinant vaccines (genetically engineered and proteins/peptides) and DNA vaccines.

**MODIFIED LIVE** vaccines mimic natural infection. They are based on attenuation (reduction of virulence) of the original virus such that they are limited in their ability to cause illness. The vaccine virus follows the exact same path as the wildtype (original) virus does; replicating and getting distributed throughout the body, exposing all parts of the immune system to the pathogen against which you are vaccinating. This type of vaccine is useful because it generally provides a long-lasting immunity; though it can also inadvertently cause disease if the vaccine is inadequately attenuated.

**A KILLED** vaccine is made of a virus or a strain related to the virus that has been treated to make it non-viable (incapable of replicating and causing disease). The advantage is that the immune system is presented with all of the viral components, especially with those that are conserved between the different subtypes. However, revaccination is necessary because of the shorter duration of immunity.

**GENETICALLY ENGINEERED** vaccines are among the most advanced vaccines used in human and veterinary medicine. In veterinary medicine, recombinant vaccines involve inoculation with only selected genetic sequences

Con'd on p. 7, col.2 ... **VACCINES**

## Does My Dog Have A Yeast Infection?

Dogs can exhibit many kinds of skin problems and infections. Some are serious while others may be a temporary reaction to something and nothing to worry about. When you hear the term "yeast infection," however, you usually know that you're dealing with something that can be significant.

Yeast infections in dogs usually manifest themselves as either recurring ear infections that are very difficult to get rid of; or they can show up as one of a couple of kinds of infections plaguing your dog's skin. In either case the situation can be serious and your poor dog may be miserable.

If your dog has a chronic ear infection you may have been treating the problem in various ways. You may have even been to the veterinarian with your dog. Many vets will prescribe antibiotic ear drops for an ear infection and that's fine, as far as it goes. It will clear up the obvious infection. But a yeast infection is often a secondary infection — a fungal infection — and antibiotics will not kill the yeast/fungus that lives deep in your dog's ear.

In order to clear up your dog's recurring ear infection you will need a medication that kills yeast. You'll also need to make some changes to your dog's diet so his immune system will be more capable of fighting off yeast infections.

If your dog is experiencing a rash or itching and it turns into itching, crusty, smelly skin, he probably has a yeast infection. The skin may thicken all over or in certain places to have an "elephant" appearance — grayish and flattened.

Yeast is always present in your dog's gastrointestinal tract. When your dog is healthy and his immune system is functioning properly they are not a problem. There are plenty of good bacteria in your dog's system to keep the yeast under control and yeast serves some positive purposes in your dog's body. One such yeast, *Candida albicans*, lives in your dog's digestive tract and eats sugar and fats. However, yeast is considered to be an "opportunistic feeder." That means that when something in your dog's body gets out of balance, such as the balance of bacteria or your dog's immune system, the yeast will begin proliferating. They can grow out of control and begin causing your dog's system problems, such as itching skin. They can also result in allergies, bladder infections and ear infections.

Yeast is also present on your dog's skin, and on most surfaces around us. When your dog's immune system is compromised it produces changes in the skin which allow the yeast to run rampant. Your dog's skin can pro-

duce too much oil. This often happens with allergies, which go hand-in-hand with immune system problems.

If your dog is showing signs of having a yeast infection — itching, crusty skin, a distinctive musty odor — your vet has several ways of confirming the problem.

1. He can take a smear on your dog's skin with a microscope slide
2. He can use a piece of tape to collect samples from your dog's skin
3. He can do a skin scraping with a razor blade
4. He can use a moistened cotton swab on your dog's skin
5. He can do a small skin biopsy

All of these methods have the same purpose. They are intended to collect yeast from your dog's skin and identify the *Malessezia pachydermatis* fungus.

There are several approaches to treating a yeast infection and they can be used in conjunction with each other. Your vet may prescribe antibiotics if your dog has other infections along with the yeast infection, but antibiotics will not cure the yeast infection. Instead, you will need to use a drug such as Ketoconazole or Itraconazole to treat the fungus.

There are also shampoos for the outer condition. Benzoyl peroxide shampoos and sulfur/salicylate shampoos are usually effective and help remove the skin oils that feed the yeast. There are also several good anti-yeast shampoos.

With yeast infections it's very important to treat the underlying cause of the problem, otherwise the yeast will overgrow again and the infection will return. In many cases the problem is poor nutrition. If you are feeding a good quality food then your dog may have some kind of allergy to the food. If the problem is not the food then your dog may have a flea bite allergy in which his body overreacts to just one or two bites from a flea and his immune system begins to work overtime. Or, there could be some other allergy at work. But food allergies are the usual culprit and the easiest to fix. Some dogs have become allergic to some grains and common proteins found in many dog foods these days. Luckily there are many brands which now offer grain-free foods and there is a wide assortment of foods with different protein sources now. If your dog has been having yeast infections you can try some of these alternative dog foods and see if his allergic reactions improve.

The most important thing to remember about yeast infections is that they don't have a chance of bothering dogs with strong immune systems. Do your best to keep your dog's immune system healthy with good food, sensible veterinary care, and lots of exercise and you will be less likely to have problems from yeast infections.

## Bouquets & Biscuits

**\* Nite's Naturally Like This, OA, AXJ, OAP, OJP** (Ch Sterling' Nite's Like This NAJ, NAP, OJP x Ch Adamis Nite's Btwn The Sheets) earned her Preferred Open Agility Jumpers with Weaves title on July 3rd at Albany Obedience Club and her Preferred Open Agility title on August 8th at the Central New York Shetland Sheepdog Club trial. "Natalie" is bred, owned and handled by Rebecca Dorn.

**\* R-Jo's U-R-My Sunshine**, Shasta completed both her Open Agility Preferred and Open Jww Preferred on July 30 at our first MSCM } Miniature Schnauzer Club of Michigan first Agility Trial Good for firstplace. Shasta was bred ,owned and shown by Joanne McCallum.

**\* CH. Kelly's Tamar's Man Made of Steele** (GCH Kellys Steeles' The Triple Crown x Ch. Kelly's Tamar's Breath of Fresh Air) Doc Steele completed the requirements for his title at 6 months of age and with 4 majors. His breeders and owners are Geri Kelly and Linda Tamar.

**\* CH. Royalcourt Show Me A Trinket - (S/P bitch)** born October 2008. (Ch Orleans Fils Gris de Twister x Ch Royalcourt Helen Wheels) shown to all her points by breeder owner gloria lewis, except for her last major. She finished her championship at Canfield, Ohio, on Aug 6, 2010 with Terrie Houck handling.

**\*CH North Pine Embrace the Moment**  
**\*CH North Pine Putting On The Ritz** (CH Regency's Twist of Fate x CH Wedgewood's Leap of Faith completed their requirements for their AKC title. Also, our 8 month old male North Pine Rebel With A cause sired by CH North Pine Stay In Arizona won BEST IN SHOW BRED BY EXHIBITOR "Rebel" had gone Reserve winners dog at Great Western Terrier from the 6-9 puppy class. They are owned by Julie Cooper

**\* MACH Carbor Talk of the Town OAP OJP XF JE** (Can CH Carbor On The Road Again x Can CH Boxdema Memory of Carbor) earned his Novice Preferred and Open Preferred Standard and JWW Agility titles in a perfect run at six straight trial days. Spenser is now continuing his unblemished streak in Excellent A. Spenser was bred by Carla Borrelli, is owned and handled by Judy Russell. He is truly an incredible agility partner!

Continued on p.8, col 3...**Bouquets & Biscuits...**

## Do TTouch Me There

**Ttouch can improve your dog's physical and emotional health.**

BY MARDI RICHMOND, CPDT-KA

For many years, I was curious about Tellington TTouch (pronounced TEE-touch) Method, a training system that uses bodywork and non-habitual movement to influence behavior and health. But I was skeptical that the hallmark circular touches with fanciful names like "Clouded Leopard" and "Tarantulas Pulling the Plow" would have much impact beyond helping an animal relax; wasn't this just another form of petting and massage? It wasn't until I witnessed a TTouch practitioner work with my young dog, Chance, that I realized there was more to TTouch than I had imagined.

At that time, trust did not come to Chance easily. Her background as a feral dog meant that she was often overwhelmed during social interactions with humans. Her lack of trust manifested in hypersocial behavior. And, even though she had learned to sit when greeting people and she behaved well when asked, she was often on the verge of an eruption of nervous hyperactivity when interacting with people.

As I watched Jodi Frediani, a TTouch practitioner who holds workshops in the Santa Cruz Mountains (near the central coast of California), I saw a subtle change in Chance's demeanor. It wasn't that Chance immediately calmed down, though we did see a mild shift in her hyper behavior. It was the way that Chance and Frediani were communicating through the touches that was so impressive. When using TTouch, Frediani entered into a mutually respectful relationship with Chance, a noninvasive and nonconfrontational give and take. TTouch helped to create a dialogue between the dog and practitioner. Chance's body language shifted from stiff and tense, to softer and more relaxed. The growing trust was evident.

### What Is TTouch?

The TTouch method was developed by Linda Tellington-Jones. The Canadian horsewoman had a long background in horse training and massage, but in 1970s, she began studying with Dr. Moshe Feldenkrais, an Israeli physicist. Feldenkrais had developed a method of gentle manipulation of the human body, designed to improve pain and movement. He believed that by engaging non-habitual movement, you might be able to activate unused neural pathways to the brain and expand the potential to learn. Tellington-Jones' study of the Feldenkrais method of "Awareness Through Movement" sparked a shift in her thinking about touch and movement in animals.

Tellington-Jones began to experiment with

non-threatening manipulations with horses. Her experimentation led to her development of the Tellington Touch Equine Awareness Method (TTEAM), a training system for horses that included a circular touching technique, ground work, and riding exercises. The approach seemed to help horses relax and move beyond instinctive responses into a more grounded and thinking state. Tellington-Jones found the method to be very effective and in the 1980s began adapting it for working with other animals, including dogs, and TTouch was born.

Tellington-Jones writes that the goal of TTouch is to "stimulate the function and vitality of the cells in an animal's body, and to activate unused neural pathways to the brain."

TTouch likely engages the parasympathetic nervous system, relaxing muscle tension and allowing heart rate, blood pressure and circulation to slow, in effect bringing stress levels down. Bringing the stress level down may allow a dog (or person or horse) to have more body awareness, which can help if the body is compensating because of a past fear or pain, says Frediani. "The touches, in some fashion, help to release that memory and bring about healthy function in the cells."

One study, done at the Biofeedback Institute in Boulder, Colorado, showed that TTouch can create changes in certain brain waves. During the study, the brain wave patterns that emerged during TTouch were different from those that emerged from simple petting, stroking, or massage. The results suggest that TTouch may relax the body and brain while simultaneously encouraging an alert, thinking state.

Tellington-Jones describes the effect of TTouches as "turning on the electric lights of the body," but she acknowledges that no one really knows how or why TTouch works and that the secret may simply be the mindfulness of the method.

"TTouch is based on a mindful approach to working with the animals," says Frediani. "Everything we do is mindful and thoughtful. I constantly read the dog's body language, staying attuned to his emotional state as best I can. I pay attention to both the dog's response to my touch, body language, and movement, and also the messages that my fingers are giving me. Is what I am feeling hard to the touch? Cold? Trembling? All of this is information that helps adapt what I do and how I do it."

### Based on cooperation

Perhaps the biggest influence of TTouch is

that it promotes a philosophy of cooperation and respect in all of our interactions. "TTouch is about partnership," says Frediani. "It's about working in a collaborative fashion."

Frediani trained with Tellington-Jones, and says, "It was an experience that transformed how I live my life." Frediani continues to practice and teach TTouch, including working with a variety of animals throughout the world, teaching others to lead classes, and offering workshops for dog owners at her home in California.

"In the TTouch philosophy," says Frediani, "most behavior problems arise because of fear or pain, or because the animal doesn't understand what we want." The TTouch method strives to alleviate these issues with three primary techniques: circular touches, body wraps, and movement exercises. These elements work together to bring about a relaxed, calm state that enables the animal to learn. TTouch can function as its own behavior modification program, but it is also often used to complement other reward-based training and behavior programs.

TTouch can be particularly helpful with anxiety-based behavior issues such as social fears or sound sensitivity. With these types of problems, the results of TTouch are often dramatic.

"The intention is to bring awareness, to get the dog to use his thinking mind and not his reactive, primitive brain," says Frediani. "The touches get the dog to slow down and respond."

I witnessed a stressed Border Collie fall into a deeply relaxed state in a matter of minutes during a TTouch demonstration. During my research for this article, numerous people related accounts of tail work, ear slides, and body wraps providing miracle-like results for sound sensitivity. For example, Dr. Evelyn Sharp of My Personal Vet in Santa Cruz, California, says she remembers using the TTouch "tail work" with her first dog, Cray, for his fear of thunderstorms.

"Cray would flip out, digging to try and escape, pacing, panting, ears back," says Dr. Sharp, who had learned about the tail pulls during a TTouch course for horses in the 1980s. "For the first two or three pulls he was worried. But after five tail pulls, he just lay down and went to sleep."

TTouch is also useful in highly arousing situations. Because it both calms a dog and

**TTouch....** continued from page 5

seems to open him to learning, TTouch may be particularly helpful with performance dogs, for example, as a way to encourage focus before going into the competition ring. It may also be helpful with activities such as vet visits or training classes.

"I use TTouch to get my classes settled down," says Sandi Pensinger of Living with Dogs in Capitola, California. "If something disrupts the class or dogs get aroused by motion or eye contact, we sit down and do relaxation with TTouch and breathing. The dogs settle down and often fall asleep. It's amazing!" But the results of TTouch are often more subtle, as with Chance and her hypersocial behavior. Chance is still often on the verge of a mini-over-excitement-explosion when interacting with people, but TTouch has helped shift her energy from nervous panic to simply excited.

TTouch can also be helpful as an adjunct therapy for hip dysplasia, lameness, and recovery from surgery or other illnesses. "It is not going to cure a dog of cancer or other ailments," says Frediani, giving an example of the limitations of TTouch. "But it could help make the dog more comfortable and help with the bond between animal and person while the dog is going through the illness."

### TTouches in action

There are over a dozen different touches used in TTouch. Probably the best way to learn about the touches is to find a practitioner in your area. But you may be able to learn about them from the books or videos available as well. (To find a practitioner near you, visit [touch.com](http://touch.com).)

Many of TTouches employ the hallmark circular motion, but several are more akin to a stroke or lift. Some of the touches are done using only the fingertips, others the flat of the fingers and palm, still others use the whole hand against the dog's skin. The circle movement is generally done clockwise, starting at the 6 o'clock position and moving around for a one and a quarter circle. The touch is generally light rather than deep like a massage and the goal is to gently move the skin under the fingertips.

Pressure is another aspect of the touches. The pressure scale ranges from one to six, with one being the lightest, and six being the heaviest. The pressure of the touches is much lighter than you might imagine. To get an idea of the pressure of the touches, try moving the skin around on your eyelid using the lightest possible pressure. This would be a number one. A number three is the pressure it takes to move the skin around on your eyelid as firmly

as is comfortable. A number six is twice the pressure of a number three (too much pressure to use on your eyelid and with most dogs, and is generally used with larger animals). Each dog prefers a different pressure, and it helps to experiment to find the right pressure for the individual.

The circles are complete within themselves, but they are done in succession moving around on the body. As soon as you are finished with one circle, connect it to the next one by sliding along the fur to your next position, moving parallel to the spine or down the legs. The circular touches can be done anywhere on the body.

Here are examples of a few of the different touches and how they are used:

\* **"The Clouded Leopard"** -This is the basic touch and all of the other circular touches are variations of the Clouded Leopard. With the Clouded Leopard, your fingers are slightly curved and you use the pads of your fingers to create the circles. The Clouded Leopard is particularly useful for anxious dogs and regular work with Clouded Leopard may help develop trust. One variation of the Clouded Leopard is the Abalone touch, which uses a completely flat hand against the skin.

\* **Ear slides** -Using TTouch on the ears is an important technique and can help calm a stressed or hyperactive dog. The ear slide is done by stroking the ears horizontally from base to tip, or by making small circles starting at the base and working toward the tip.

"Ear work can also be a very helpful tool if you have a hurt or injured animal or an animal in shock. You can use an ear slide while going to the vet," says Frediani. "There are acupuncture points in the ear that are connected to the whole body, and without having to know specific points, one can activate them and stabilize pulse and respiration."

\* **Tailwork** -One of the most interesting TTouch techniques is a simple tail pull. With your dog standing or lying down, you hold her tail near its base with one hand, while supporting her body with the other, then gently pull, holding the tension for a few seconds and then slowly, gently releasing. You can also move the tail in a circular motion, or do "Raccoon touches" on the tail, a method that uses just the very tips of your fingers and a circular motion.

\* **"Tarantulas Pulling the Plow"** -This is my favorite slide type of touch. You walk your fingers gently up the back (like a spider) while letting the thumbs drag behind (like a plow). It can help stimulate circulation and may be helpful for dogs with touch sensitivity.

### Beyond the touches

There are several other techniques that are part of the Tellington TTouch Method. These techniques are all designed to help a dog gain a calm confidence. "It is hard to be emotionally confident when you are not physically confident. With physical confidence, the tail comes up, the posture changes, the dog feels good about himself," says Frediani. "It is easier to feel good about the rest of the environment, other animals, and even people when you feel good about yourself."

• **Leading exercises** -TTouch employs a range of exercises designed to help a dog work in cooperation with the handler. The goal is to teach a dog to understand what is expected, and for the dog to move without pulling or straining on the leash. Some of the leading exercises use a double clip leash with the ends clipped to two different points on the dog; for example, one end might be clipped to the collar and the other to a front clip harness.

• **Confidence course** -The confidence for my dog, like when I take her to the course, as the name suggests, is designed to build a dog's overall confidence. It may include obstacles similar to those used when introducing a dog to agility equipment - a ladder, a low dog walk or A-frame, a tippy board or low teeter-totter, tires and cones. A simple labyrinth made from six poles on the ground is a common feature of the TTouch confidence course. "The confidence course can help a dog solve problems and learn physical balance, which is connected to mental and emotional balance," says Frediani.

• **Body wraps** -Traditionally in TTouch, the body wrap is done with an ace bandage wrapped in a pattern around the dog's body, but I've also heard of people using scarves, tight t-shirts, and more recently a commercially designed product called Thundershirt. Body wraps can be so effective in helping a nervous dog settle that when I was looking for examples of how TTouch benefitted dogs, the response was overwhelmingly related to the great effects of body wraps for things like thunderstorms and fireworks fears. The idea of the body wrap is that a gentle pressure on the dog's body can help the nervous system. One person I talked with said the body wrap was like giving your dog a nice reassuring hug.

### GOOD FOR THE HANDLER, TOO!

One of the aspects of TTouch I like is that it is easy to do, and it feels good doing it. Perhaps it is the mindfulness approach, or the simplicity of the touches and movements, or the fact that it doesn't have to be done perfectly to have a positive effect. It's very forgiving and can be adapted to fit an individual dog's needs.

Continued on p.7, column 1...TTouch

**TTouch....** continued from page 6

"With TTouch, we allow the dog to lead the way," says Frediani, "and mistakes are part of the process. If what you do doesn't work, try something different. Set goals, but remain unattached and know that you can change what you are doing."

Practicing the TTouch techniques is also a great way to connect with your dog. To help strengthen her connection with her dog, Chloe, Lori Rubin took a workshop with Frediani. Rubin says "I rely on the circle touches when I think something might be stressful for my dog, like when I take her to the vet. It gives me something to do that I know is nurturing to the dog."

### PUTTING TTouch TO WORK

TTouch can have a dramatic effect on dogs. Sometimes, the help offered through TTouch is subtle. And sometimes, like all behavior methods, it might not help with a particular behavior or problem. But even that fits in with the TTouch philosophy.

"As with all systems there are times that the methods won't be as effective and there are some animals that won't respond," says Frediani. "If I'm working on an animal and the animal expresses concern, I might do the touches on a different part of the body, I may change the pressure, the speed, or which touch I use to make it easier for the animal to participate in the process."

Frediani stresses that in TTouch, you always work for success, which, in this case, means moving forward together and allowing the animal to participate in the process. "I want the animal to be able to express how she feels, I don't want to inhibit that," says Frediani. "I don't want a dog to go ballistic, but I also don't want to suppress her communication."

In TTouch, communication and cooperation remain key to the process. TTouch improved how my dog Chance communicates with me, as well as how she relates to other people. She will often back herself into a person as if to say, "Would you like to communicate with me through those funny circle touches?"

*Mardi Richmond, MA, CPDT-KA is a training enthusiast and writer who lives in Santa Cruz, CA with her partner and her heeler-mix, Chance. Special thanks to Jodi Frediani of Transformational Training for her assistance with this article.*

**VACCINES....** continued from page 3

derived from the disease producing virus or bacteria. The vaccine does not expose the individual dog to the whole organism. In dogs, recombinant vaccines have been found to be very safe, highly effective, and produce a long duration of immunity.

Vaccines that use proteins or peptides from the pathogenic virus create vaccines that are highly specific—these vaccines are very pure and adverse reactions are rare. The fact that they are highly specific is also their downfall; they are not ideal for protection from organisms that tend to mutate.

**DNA** vaccines entail injecting highly specific DNA sequences into muscle in a manner that leads to the production (expression) of specific proteins. These vaccines are effective because they elicit

both the humoral (pertaining to antibodies) and cell-mediated immunity. The only DNA vaccine licensed for use in the dog is approved as an aid in the treatment (not prevention) of oral melanoma.

Depending on the vaccine type, different routes of administration are used: injection (parenteral), which can be sub-cutaneous or intramuscular, topical-(intranasal)-or transdermal (air pressure, through the skin).

**INTRANASAL** vaccines are typically modified live viruses and bacteria, and must never be injected. Because they mimic infection best, they provide best immune response. Side effects include mild to moderate clinical signs of disease.

**PARENTERAL** vaccines can be either modified live viruses/bacteria (MLV) or killed viruses/bacteria. With MLV vaccines, there is a faster immune response, but there can be side effects, and they should not be used in pregnant bitches. With killed vaccines, there is no risk of shedding, but boosters are necessary and the adjuvant (substance that carries the virus) has been attributed to causing cancer (fibrosarcoma) in cats.

### Core Vaccines

Core Vaccines are those that are recommended for all dogs, barring special circumstances. These core vaccines include: distemper, parvovirus, canine adenovirus III, and rabies. While parainfluenza is no longer considered a core vaccine, it is generally included in the combo core vaccines and will therefore be

discussed here. The following descriptions are taken from the University of Tennessee Breeders' Symposium abstract by Dr. Margret Casal of the University of Pennsylvania.

### CANINE DISTEMPER VACCINE:

Currently, distemper vaccines are modified-live vaccines, which are very effective. It was previously thought that combining distemper and Parvo in the same vaccine would lead to a decrease or a delay in seroconversion to the distemper component. However, (Dr. Casal's) studies and those from Cornell have been unable to substantiate such claims. If a patient is immune deficient or pregnant, MLV vaccines

should not be used, because they may cause disease in the patient or the fetuses, respectively. There is a recombinant Distemper vaccine currently available that could be used for those dogs in which MLV vaccines are not an option.

*There are several types of vaccines. They include conventional vaccines (modified live and killed), recombinant vaccines (genetically engineered and proteins/peptides) and DNA vaccines.*

### CANINE PARVOVIRUS (CPV) VACCINE:

Modified live vaccines are available for dogs. Killed vaccines are no longer available because of poor efficacy. Today's MLV Parvovirus vaccines are less attenuated (new-generation, high titer, low-passage) than previous ones and are claimed to be able to "break through" maternally derived immunity earlier than the previous generation of MLV parvovirus vaccines. In a recent study 60 mixed-breed pups were vaccinated with these newer versions of the CPV vaccines at 6, 9, and 1.2 weeks. The results showed that all pups had seroconverted by 15 weeks of age, suggesting a faster response and higher serum neutralization titers. Alternatively, if there are immune deficient animals present, they may contract the disease from the vaccine virus. There are myths about the MLV Parvovirus vaccine suppressing the immune system. However, all of the scientific studies done to date have not been able to substantiate such claims. Another myth is that it is more difficult to immunize Rottweilers and Dobermans against CPV infections. While these dog breeds may develop more serious disease after natural infection, they mount immune responses to an efficacious vaccine just like any other dog. Lastly, Parvovirus outbreaks are not prevented with more frequent vaccination. The only way to prevent outbreaks is with proper hygiene, even if this means foot baths and limited contact. CPV is spread by contact with contaminated shoes, clothes, soil, toys and other dogs, while CDV is passed on almost entirely by direct contact with infected dogs.

Continued on p.8, column 1...**VACCINES**

**VACCINES....** continued from page 7

**CANINE ADENOVIRUS VACCINE:**

Canine Adenovirus (CAV) type 1 causes infectious canine hepatitis and CAV-2 is part of the kennel cough complex. Because of previously reported side effects (Blue Eye) when using CAV-I vaccines, all vaccine manufacturers now offer attenuated CAV-2 in their vaccines as it provides cross-protection against infections with CAV-I. Parenteral and intranasal MLV vaccines are available. Minor side effects are possible with the intranasal vaccine such as nasal and ocular discharge, and allergic reactions to the parenteral vaccine have been reported.

**CANINE PARAINFLUENZA VACCINE:**

This old tried and true vaccine comes in a parenteral and intranasal MLV form. It is an effective vaccine in the prevention of this component of the kennel cough complex. Side effects include those seen with intranasal CAV-2 vaccines.

**Non-Core (Optional) Vaccines**

These vaccines are recommended based on the lifestyle and location of the animal in question and include: leptospirosis, Bordetella bronchiseptica, Lyme disease, and parainfluenza virus. Again, the descriptions below are courtesy of Dr. Casal:

**LEPTOSPIRA VACCINES:** Because all Leptospira vaccines are bacterins, their use may result in allergic reactions. The later the vaccine is administered during the puppy series, the less likely the allergic reaction. Current AAHA (American Animal Hospital Association) guidelines recommend delaying this vaccine, especially in small breeds, until the CORE vaccines are completed. Most current Leptospira vaccines contain four different serovars: grippityphosa, canicola, icterohemorrhagica, and pomona. The vaccine is now purified, which may reduce allergic reactions and although titers drop significantly after 6 months, challenge with pathogenic forms of L. icterohemorrhagica and canicola one year after vaccination did not cause disease. Generally, this vaccine is recommended to be given in spring time, especially for dogs that come in contact with wildlife or city rodents.

**LYME DISEASE (BORRELIOSIS) VACCINES:** Lyme Disease in dogs can be prevented by the use of tick prevention and vaccines. The Lyme vaccines have been criticized by some veterinarians as being ineffective. While it is true that some vaccinated dogs do contract the disease, it appears that vaccinated animals are less likely to contract the disease than unvaccinated animals. Vaccination is generally limited to dogs traveling to or living in high prevalence areas.

**BORDETELLA BRONCHISEPTICA VACCINE:** This is probably not a very effective vaccine,

and there are not enough studies to document either short-or long-term efficacy. However, there are some kennels that require Bordetella vaccinations before the dog can be boarded. The intranasal vaccine seems to provide marginally better protection than the injectable form. The dog should receive a booster 2-4 weeks after the initial vaccination, if given the killed injectable vaccine. A single dose of the intranasal vaccine is likely to be sufficient in a puppy older than 14 weeks of age, when the maternal antibodies have dropped to undetectable levels.

**CANINE INFLUENZA VIRUS (CIV) VACCINE:**

In May, 2009, the USDA granted a conditional license for the first vaccine against Canine Flu. This vaccine is expected to reduce incidence, severity and duration of the disease but does not necessarily prevent infection altogether. (Conditional license means it has

been proven safe with good signs of efficacy, but additional studies are needed to gather more information. The Canine Health Foundation has funded Grant 1105: Understanding the Dynamics of Canine Influenza Virus Transmission in Dog Populations and Intervention Strategies for Reducing Transmission, a study which will model the transmission of canine flu in a population with and without vaccination and will be a major component in determining the recommended use of this new canine flu vaccine.) For additional information about this disease, see the Winter 2009 edition of Discoveries.

So how do you decide which vaccines to give your dog? You should work closely with your veterinarian to determine the risks involved with each animal-treat the individual patient based on his/her specific needs. Differences in risk of exposure to infectious diseases, age and health of the patient, and potential side effects of certain vaccines, make it next to impossible to recommend one single vaccination protocol for all dogs. Therefore, for optimal protection, each dog should be examined on a yearly basis even if vaccines are not to be given in that particular year. Health and life style changes can be assessed and the dog's vaccination protocol can be adjusted as needed. Dr. Richard Ford of North Carolina State University has assembled a website, www.dvmvac.com that carries the American Animal Hospital Association's guidelines for vaccinations, various definitions and a forum for questions and answers for both dogs and cats.

The Canine Health Foundation has funded research by Dr. George Moore at Purdue University on adverse reactions of vaccines (Grant

779). Visit the website, www.CanineHealthFoundation.org for more information about this study.

Special thanks to Drs. Margret Casal, Richard Ford and George Moore for their comments and suggestions for this article. (For an electronic copy of this article, please contact Erika Weme, Director of Canine Research & Education for the Canine Health Foundation, eaw@CanineHealthFoundation.org or 888.682.9696.)

*Bouquets & Biscuits...* con'd from p. 4, col. 3

\* **Aust/American Champ Legacy's Rockin Robin** (Imp USA) was BIS winner at the Schnauzer Championship Show in South Australia on September 5, 2010. The Judge was Schnauzer Specialist, Mrs Marion Kidd from South Australia. He is owned by M.Edwards and P.Ledgerwood.

\***Southcross Vote For Me, VCD2, RN, SE, MX, MXJ** (Ch Bravo's The Great Gatsby x Ch Cholet's Dangerous Devotee) completed the requirements for her Senior Earthdog title on 9/6/10 at the trial sponsored by the West Highland White Terrier Club of Illinois. Finch was bred by Sonny Lelle and is owned and trained by Lynn Tamms. You could hear her screaming at the rats all over the trial grounds!

**BLACK RIBBONS**

**Dynasty's Beyond The Abacus (Abby)**

was my first show dog and the one that I learned how to strip and handle with. She came to my house as a ten week old ball of fluff and stole all our hearts. Abby was named "Beyond the Abacus" because I am an accountant and she was going to be an adventure beyond my profession. Poor baby, I took her to class four days a week starting out as I was so afraid that I would do it wrong and trained all the fire out of her and she hated the ring. Abby's best feature was her to die for hard dark salt and pepper coat. She and I got a lot of compliments from judges on her coat and she threw that coat to all her puppies. Abby never finished her championship, but she leaves quite a legacy here at Abacus Miniature Schnauzers (Linda Wahlquist-Soos).

At the time of her death, Abby was living with and loved by Don & Connie Schulze in Florida. She went to live with them at the age of six years old after having three litters for me. She was Don's shadow and he misses her so.

*So how do you decide which vaccines to give your dog? You should work closely with your veterinarian to determine the risks involved with each animal-treat the individual patient based on his/her specific needs.*

**Ed.'s Note:** This article appeared in **AMScope**, April 2003 issue. The comparison chart of various vaccines has been destroyed...however, I am sure that any inadequacies in the various vaccines have been taken care of.

## AVMA vaccine report surprises skeptics

by Jennifer Fiala, Associate Editor

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**Sandy Spring, Md.**-For years Dr. Lorraine Jarboe followed a cookie cutter approach to vaccinations, immunizing dogs with a myriad of annual boosters.

Then the American Veterinary Medical Association's (AVMA) Council on Biologic and Therapeutic Agents (COBTA) published its much-anticipated canine and feline vaccine report.

Reading the Nov. 15 Journal of the American Veterinary Medical Association (JAVMA), Jarboe says she's now at ease promoting individualized vaccine protocols. For those once-habitual yearly inoculations, she modifies, pitting patient need against side effects and risk.

"I can feel comfortable vaccinating against diseases like distemper on a case-by-case basis," she says. "I'm really happy. The AVMA finally said something."

cerns and owner's preferences" before inoculating. In other words, AVMA stands by a veterinarian's clinical judgment in vaccine decision-making rather than blindly inoculating.

"It's a new era," says Dr. Don Klingborg, former COBTA chair and researcher on the document. "We've come an amazing distance on this. The report brings with it a great opportunity to move forward on the issue of vaccines.

### Inside the report

Critics have long debated the efficacy, duration of immunity and necessity of many vaccines, associating annual inoculations with cancer and autoimmune disease. While the COBTA report calls for education and the profession's reduced dependence on vaccine sales, for many veterinarians, it also legitimizes some long-held uncertainties untouched by previous AVMS Principles of Vaccinations reports, which detractors deem vague and useless.

"I'm impressed because this new report really provides a whole new mindset and approach to vaccines," says Dr. Ron Schultz, an immunologist at the University of Wisconsin-Madison School of Veterinary Medicine. At the forefront of vaccine research, Schultz has cautioned against vaccine overuse for more than 30 years. "This is a big step for AVMA. This report is, in fact, not too different from things I've written in my own papers and have personally been striving toward for years."

### Changing mindset

Schultz and his colleagues suspect vaccines not only have harmful side effects, they last much longer than manufacturers indicate.

The United States Department of Agriculture (USDA), which oversees biologics, bases its annual booster recommendations on manufacturer duration of immunity tests, which the agency mandates for just up to one year. USDA then inserts annual booster recommendations in the sleeves of most vaccine products, charging veterinarians to follow the suggested protocols.

Changing federal standards can be an arduous process, Klingborg says, but so far, the agency has worked

with AVMA on supporting its new stance. "Government moves slowly," he says, "but we couldn't have better interaction. They understand fully where we are coming from. What they want is more science on the table."

That science isn't easy to come by. The extreme expense of isolating animals for years at a time hampers manufacturers' efforts to study vaccines' duration of immunity or long-term side effects. The research has been left up to scientists like Schultz while vaccine proponents poke holes in their work.

"I'm hoping this report is a turning point," Schultz says. "It takes a national association like AVMA to really move this whole issue forward."

### A step back?

But the national association still isn't reflecting the viewpoint of practitioners in the trenches, claims Dr. Jean Dodds, an immunologist and hematologist in California. While the AVMA report invites reader input, at presstime, Dodds was the organization's sole respondent. Her letter, criticizing the report's section on serologic tests, and COBTA's response to it, can be read in the Jan. 15 JAVMA issue.

"The report says titers are generally unreliable for gauging resistance and that's just nonsense," she says. "Average practitioners today need some assurance that animals have memorable immune memory before deciding against boosters. That's what titers provide."

### AAHA report to come

It's a topic the American Animal Hospital Association (AAHA) is sure to cover when it comes out with canine vaccine guidelines this spring, Dodds adds. "It'll be so embarrassing for AVMA when the AAHA report comes out and says entirely different things," she says.

But the AAHA report, likely to run in a March JAVMA issue, encourages many of the same ideas found in the AVMA's work, says AAHA Executive Director Dr. John Albers. It goes further to make specific vaccine recommendations, but the AVMA's report is an important overview, he adds. "I think it's actually well done," Albers says. "I don't think there's anything in it we or anyone else can take issue with. They did a great job of summarizing what's known about vaccines."

email: [jfiala@advanstar.com](mailto:jfiala@advanstar.com)

## VACCINE GUIDE

The American Veterinary Medical Association's recently published vaccine report separates core and noncore vaccines. Core vaccines protect pets from pathogens posing a substantial risk of severe disease in essentially all dogs and cats. Vaccines of less frequency and risk are considered noncore.

### CORE VACCINES FOR DOGS

- Canine Distemper
- Canine parvovirus infection
- Hepatitis
- Rabies

### NONCORE VACCINES FOR DOGS

- Canine Adenovirus Type 2
- Canine Parainfluenza
- Bordetellosis
- Leptospirosis
- Canine Coronavirus
- Borreliosis
- Giardiasis

### 'A new era'

What AVMA says is "vaccines are a potent medical procedure associated with benefits and risk." The COBTA report tells practitioners it's OK to buck the tradition of annual vaccinations and consider "exposure probability, susceptibility, severity of disease, efficacy and safety of vaccines, potential public health con-

# PUPPY SIZE

with permission of author, Dale Miller (and courtesy of Karen Brittan)

The day that breeding show Schnauzers becomes an exact science - when we can put all the data about prospective studs into a computer, toss in after it the ingredients of the bitch and come out with the perfect combination which will produce puppies that exactly meet everybody's interpretation of the Schnauzer Standard - that is the day, I am sure, when the majority of breeders, including myself, will quit for lack of games that fanciers play. As much as we grouse and unhappily muse about those mediocre puppies we got from a meticulously planned "perfect" breeding, it certainly would take away all the fun and sense of personal accomplishment not to have to study pedigrees, travel to Pakistan and back to see for ourselves the qualities of various specimens and their offspring, and pipedream that our ultimate decisions will be satisfying and right.

In the hope that this "Utopian" day does not come, when we will no longer have to put our knowledge, common sense, guess work, and hunches into our breeding to attain the ideal, we must continue to reckon with the problem - or pleasure, if you will - of attempting some kind of accurate evaluation of our puppies at various stages in their development. It would be great if we all had the space, the time, and the help to keep all puppies to maturity and then sort the wheat from the chaff - but that, too, is much too easy - who likes to roll off a log?

nite patterns in weight and size statistics from my own litters whelped over the last several years. I do not offer them as absolute yardsticks to go by because, though very telling, my own results don't always follow a set pattern. In addition, it surely must be true that people working with bloodlines quite different from those prominent in my kennel will find that their puppies grow quite differently from mine through their early life. I offer these figures as having been an invaluable help to me, hopefully to others, and to encourage others to follow a similar program for their own enlightenment.

My method is simple, but has to be consistent to make it worthwhile. Puppies are weighed at 2, 4, 6, 8, and 10 weeks of age. Birth weights mean very little, I have found. Weights are taken without fail on the right date, at night after a full meal and always on the same scale. Puppies, of course, could be weighed empty in the morning but all must be done alike to make sense out of the figures - as much as 1/2 lb. variance can be seen in a puppy weighed two different ways.

Two-week weights showed the least definite pattern of any age bracket. I found 9 oz. to 13 oz. to be the average weight of puppies undersize at maturity. Those weighing 1 lb. or more all reached 12 inches or more. Nearly 85% of correct-sized mature dogs weighed from 13 oz. to 1 lb. 3 oz. at 2 weeks; all that ended up oversized were between 1 lb. 1 oz. and 1 lb. 7 oz. Thus, I have set as a rule of thumb 1 lb. to be just right at this age.

Four-week weights of puppies maturing undersized averaged 1 lb.

6 oz., and all puppies over 1 lb. 11 oz. made correct size. Close to 100% of correct-sized adults weighed from 1 lb. 9 oz. to 2 lb. 4 oz., and in almost all cases of oversized dogs, weight at four weeks was between 2 lb. and 2 lb. 9 oz. Thus I like something approaching 2 lb. at 4 weeks.

Six-week weights showed 2 lb. 6 oz. to be typical for the puppy that just didn't make it. Correct size was attained consistently in puppies that were 2 lb. 8 oz. to 3 lb. 5 oz., with none varying more than a few ounces from that. Dogs that went oversize were 3 lb. 4 oz. or more. We have never had a puppy that went over 2 lb. 12 oz. at 6 weeks that didn't make size. Thus I consider a 3 lb. pup at 6 weeks as being ideal.

Eight-week weights in our kennel seem to

have been the most consistent of all, and the time when one may want to start thinking about placing his puppies. My records show almost no overlapping of weights at this age. Everything 3 lb. 12 oz. and under, except in two cases, did not make size. Ultimately correct-sized puppies ranged in all but very few cases between 4 lb. and 5 lb., with the exceptions being close to 4 lb. and very little over 5 lb. All oversized dogs weighed between 5 lb. and 6 lb. at 8 weeks. Thus, I incline toward bitches that are 4 lb. to 4 lb. 8 oz. and dogs from 4 lb. 4 oz. to 4 lb. 12 oz. as being right on the nose.

Ten-week weights showed that anything 4 lb. 8 oz. or under didn't make size. The most ideal adult sizes came from puppies between 5 lb. 4 oz. and 6 lb. 4 oz., and oversized adults were 6 lb. 4 oz. up to 7 lb. 8 oz. at ten weeks.

At three months we start measuring, and to oversimplify, we like to see the puppies right around 10 inches at three months, 11 inches at four months, 12 inches at five months - give or take small fractions depending on whether dog or bitch, and again these figures are not 100% reliable but very close to it.

From the above, it is obvious there are quite a few borderline cases and a few that just don't follow the rules at all, but even for the latter there seems to be an explanation. A case in point, a male weighing in at 3 lb. 11 oz. at 8 weeks and 4 lb. 11 oz. at ten weeks attained a height of 13-1/2 inches, all out of line with our predictions. However, he was most atypical - all legs and little body or bone - not prospective show material. So despite his height, our weight chart did after all help us to determine that he was pet stock.

It is truly remarkable how close we can come in projecting adult height (within 1/4 inch in the vast majority of cases) from these growth records. Naturally, most of the figures relate to dogs who mature between 12 and 14 inches, but within those limitations they usually tell us if a male will be 12-1/4 inches or a female right up to 14 inches, both of which might look out of place in the ring even though within Standard.

We have fun and save a lot of guesswork playing the numbers game.



Litter of Barclay Square puppies: Two on the left became Ch. Barclay Square Brickbat and Ch. Barclay Square Becky Sharp

So, we get down to brass tacks. The individual visible attributes of a puppy become apparent one at a time - we look hard at size, general sturdiness and bone, overall body proportions, coats, head properties, teeth, and early weaknesses or strengths as bones and muscles begin to take shape. Some of these considerations are slightly on the intangible side.

I personally have found that the recording and study of puppy size is the single most valuable tool in the weeding out at an early age of pets (or perhaps breeding stock) from those that will be further considered for the show ring. For whatever value it may be to other breeders, among whom there are, I'd venture, none who has never bred an oversized or undersized Schnauzer, I shall attempt to show defi-



Six week old puppies at play

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Lori Bush and Mildred Shultz collaborated with the artist at We Love Country on this very unique design.

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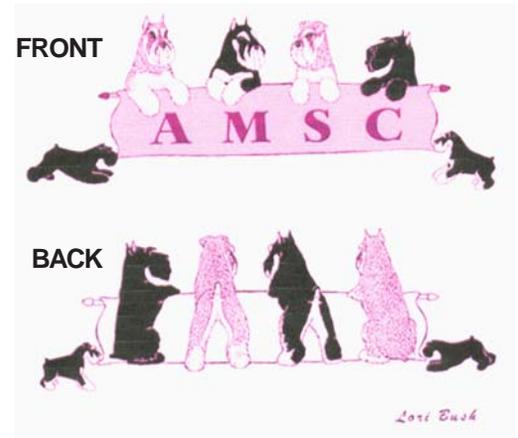
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# AMSCOPE

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

Portland MSC January 19, 2011  
Regular Classes: Ms Gay Dunlap

Sweepstakes: Julie Cooper

## AMSC SPECIALTIES

Montgomery County Kennel Club October 10, 2010  
Regular Classes: Edd Bivin  
Sweepstakes: Terrie Houck

Louisville Ky. Kennel Club March 20, 2011  
Regular Classes: Dale Miller  
Sweepstakes: Lisa Sarvas

Great Western Terrier Association June 26, 2011  
Regular Classes: Geri Kelly  
Sweepstakes: Gale Schnetzer

Montgomery County Kennel Club 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

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Laytonsville, MD 20882**

- **DO NOT send payment via Paypal** (against  
Paypal rules to facilitate "gaming" activities)

- Tickets will be completed in your name  
based on the amount you send

- Deadline for mailing is Sept. 30

Pendant is 14k gold and is 2.5 inches long  
and comes with an omega collar. It was  
anonymously donated to the club and the  
proceeds will go to the trophy fund.



**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.

### PRESIDENT

**Mr. John Constantine**  
2165 West Chester Rd  
West Fallowfield, PA 19320  
215-527-0056  
[john@adamis.org](mailto:john@adamis.org)

### VICE PRESIDENT

**Mrs. Carole Weinberger**  
5897 Buford St  
Orlando, FL 32835  
407-822-8103  
(Cell) 407-375-7623  
[bandsman@earthlink.net](mailto:bandsman@earthlink.net)

### SECRETARY

**Ms Amy Gordon**  
342 Putnam Ranch Road  
West Palm Beach, FL 33405  
[aragonms@worldnet.att.net](mailto:aragonms@worldnet.att.net)  
[secretary@amsc.us](mailto:secretary@amsc.us)

### TREASURER

**Sharon Edwards**  
21301 Golf Estates Drive  
Laytonsville, MD 20882-5109  
301-947-8811  
[rtesle@comcast.net](mailto:rtesle@comcast.net)  
[treasurer@amsc.us](mailto:treasurer@amsc.us)

### MEMBERSHIP

**Mary Ann Shandor**  
2302 Cumberland Court SW  
Decatur, AL 35602  
Phone: 256-351-6942  
[tuckarry@aol.com](mailto:tuckarry@aol.com)  
[membership@amsc.us](mailto:membership@amsc.us)

### AMSCOPE EDITOR

**Carla M. Borrelli**  
1799 South Creek Rd.  
Derby, NY 14047-9729  
Phone :716-627-3206  
[cborr@aol.com](mailto:cborr@aol.com)

AMSC Web page: <http://amsc.us>

AKC home page: <http://www.akc.org/akc/>