

NOVEMBER/DECEMBER 2004

MERRY CHRISTMAS and ALL THE BEST FOR THE NEW YEAR

VIEWS FROM THE NEWSLETTER EDITOR:

We are coming to the end of our training year. I have attached a RENEWAL MEMBERSHIP form. We hope you will continue with your training.

Comments about the AGM and training over the summer months can be found on page 2. A Nomination Form is attached, with instructions (page 12).



YES THE SNAKES ARE OUT. Check your backyards regularly and avoid off-lead bushwalks (even long grass).
DON'T LEAVE YOUR DOG IN THE CAR DURING THE HEAT OF THE DAY. Even rolled down windows do not provide enough ventilation.
ENSURE YOUR DOG HAS LOTS OF FRESH WATER.

Articles printed in this Newsletter are not intended to offend nor have we infringed copyright laws.

WEB SITE:

We apologise for the delay and have been assured it will be up and running for 2005.

FEATURES:

- In the Ring
- Annual General Meeting
- Training Dates, In the Ring
- Jokes
- The Psychology of Walking your Dog
- Itch-and-Scratch-Bite-& Lick!
- Pet Parade, Doggie Biscuits
- Library/Merchandise
- Show Dates
- Change of Address Form
- **AGM/Nomination Form**
- **Membership Form 2005**

TRAINING ADDRESS:

Lexcen Park, Venturi Drive, Ocean Reef

Training is every Sunday morning except for the **first Sunday of the month (unless advised)**. (The exception being Puppy Class which trains **every** Sunday.)

TRAINING TIMES:

Pre-Trialing class from:
8am to 9am
All other classes from:
9 am to 10 am

YOUR COMMITTEE MEMBERS:

President: Ian Fillery
Vice President: Graham Easterh
Treasurer: Helen Keeling
Secretary: Diane Anderson
Merchandising: Louise Fillery
Newsletter: Carol Freele
Co-Ordinators/Instructors:
 Michelle de Wyn
 Dot Buchanan
 Birgit Faskell
 Carla O'Donnell
 Jenny O'Hehir
 Debbie Black
 David Curr

This Newsletter has 14 pages.
(The next edition February 2005.)



ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

9 am Sunday, 28th November 2004

AGENDA

- President's Report
- Treasurer's Report
- Election of All Officer and committee Members
- Other Business (if any)

(Nomination form is page 12)

WARNING

The warm sunny days have arrived and with it comes the arrival of the creepy crawlies, unfortunately they know no boundaries where suburbia is concerned. I have just had a 2 foot dugite visit and take up position on a retaining wall not 2 metres from our side door, he did a full speed retreat when discovered but returned to the same spot the next day, it was not his lucky day. Only 2 weeks previous I had used this area for a litter of puppies to play in. One can never be sure how your dog will react if placed in a risk situation as such, but one would hope they had learnt the "LEAVE IT" command to perfection. *(Helen Keeling)*

TRAINING IS EACH SUNDAY MORNING EXCEPT AS ADVISED:

November 2	No training, except puppies
November 28	AGM before training (PLEASE COME EARLY)
December 5	Grading for Basic, Intermediate and Advanced classes; training for Pretrial class
December 12	ANNUAL FUN DAY

Don't forget our AGM meeting on Sunday, November 28. Please come a bit early so that the meeting will not lapse too far into training time. This is an important meeting every year and especially this year with a change over of Committee members. You also have a chance to have your say and learn how the club operates. Fill out the attached form (page 12) to become a Committee member or nominate someone – have a say in your club.

For our Annual Fun Day in December: if you would like Santa to bring a present for your dog, please ensure your dog's name is on the gift when depositing it in Santa's bag. This is a family affair with games and prizes (dress up your dog!); a sausage sizzle and LOTS OF FUN. Everyone looks forward to this annual event before our break for the summer.

Please 'keep your ears' open for the announcement of when puppy class will be held during January and February (and also if a basic class will be held).

IN THE RING

Debra Turner: 15th August, Gosnells Obed Trial, Ch Ambermist Full Impact "Harry", Encouragement class, 2nd place, score 191, judge Dr A Bowen
29th August, Midland Obed Trial, Encouragement class, 1ST place, score 194 judge Mr J A Richardson.

David Curr (Instructor), 22nd October GSDC Trial, Oliver [German Shepherd]. CD title, 2nd place, score 190 (with Certificate of Excellence), judge: Mrs J. Houston.

CONGRATULATIONS – both well deserved.

If you are trailing and would like your achievement in the Newsletter, let me know (Editor).



JOKES:

Life Lessons Learned From A Dog

1. If you stare at someone long enough, eventually you'll get what you want.
2. Be direct with people, let them know exactly how you feel by piddling on their shoes.
3. Be aware of when to hold your tongue, and when to use it.
4. Leave room in your schedule for a good nap.
5. Always give people a friendly greeting. A cold nose in the crotch is most effective.
6. When you do something wrong, always take responsibility.
7. If it's not wet and sloppy, it's not a real kiss.

THE PSYCHOLOGY OF WALKING YOUR DOG

By Dr. Roger Mugford, B.Sc. PhD.

Dogs have been man's best friend for about 14,000 years. Psychologists like me have shown that they raise our self-esteem, make us laugh, introduce us to other friendly people, even help us cope with stress. Psychological therapy from the company of pets even has medical benefits, but dogs also keep us physically fit because they have to be walked.

Walking the dog should be one of life's pleasurable chores, to be indulged as often and for as long as time allows. Your dog needs it to meet other dogs, to study their smells and to leave their messages. You need to relax, to be out in the natural world and you both need to play.

Considering how boring it can be for a dog at home, it is not surprising that most are excited at the prospect of a walk and pull on the outward leg of the journey. It is natural for a dog to want its freedom, but the world is now too dangerous and from time to time they have to be confined to a lead. Where conditions allow, at least make it a long lead, perhaps of the extending variety.

Some dogs pull no matter how long the lead and no matter how much discouragement from their owner. They can asphyxiate and exhaust themselves while torturing the poor humans at the other end of the lead. Bit or little, they can all pull to the point of choking themselves and the traditional method of 'checking' them with a violent yank of the lead can cause disk problems to both dog and owner.

I studied the first principles of good animal control, borrowing a traditional concept from the world of horses. Steering from the head dramatically reduces the physical effort of walking pulling dogs, in one study, the 100kg tow of a St. Bernard was reduced to less than 2kgs on a Halti.

As well as making dog walking easier and safer, the Halti also speeds up other aspects of training. The key bonus to training with the Halti is that there is no need to shout or hurt the dog in order to enforce command. My alternative method is called 'errorless learning' where each training step, for instance to 'sit', 'lie', 'down', 'come', 'stay' or walk to 'heel', is quietly established by accurate posture control with a Halti, a well timed signal and then reward. You really can train a dog in the basic posture within 5 minutes. It's easy on the dog and a lot easier on the owner when you chuck the choke and train the Halti way.

Note from the Editor:

*From experience I have found that some dogs do object (at first) to wearing a halti — they may rub their face on the ground or against you: however, please persevere and eventually your dog will walk comfortably beside you. **After all, who is the boss: you or your dog!***

ITCH-AND-SCRATCH-BITE-AND-LICK!

By T. J. Dunn, Jr. DVM

If your dog is continually scratching, biting and licking at itself, and is driving you crazy with its self-absorbed antics, take comfort. You are not alone.

And if your dog has had numerous cortisone "shots" to "stop the itching"... be sure to [read this article](#) by Doctor Dunn.

Itching and scratching in dogs:

One of the most common calls made to any animal hospital in America goes something like this: "Doctor, I've got to get this dog in right away. He's driving us nuts. All he does is itch and scratch, bite and lick and he's keeping us up all night!" My thought is that if the pet's caretakers are being driven "nuts" by the dog's scratching and licking, how awful must the poor dog feel? This kind of call to the veterinarian refers to a fairly serious case of *pruritus* (pruritus means itching). In reality there is a wide spectrum of causes and severity of pruritus in dogs with skin and coat trouble. Some dogs can spend hours romping through fields, digging holes, and rolling in the grass and still have no after-effects at all. Others, kept indoors and fed an excellent diet, may have severe skin disorders.

Let's see if we can make some sense of this complicated and aggravating situation and try to answer the question "Why does my dog itch-and-scratch-bite-and-lick?"

There are six main categories of dermatitis we veterinarians have to consider whenever a "Skin Case" is presented. Most skin and coat abnormalities can be defined by or placed in one of these categories:

Keeping in mind that there are entire textbooks written about these categories, you might understand why veterinarians often take a deep breath before entering the exam room wherein awaits a patient with "a skin problem". Let's look at each category, starting with the simplest - Environmental, and finishing with the most challenging - Neurogenic Dermatitis.

Environmental Dermatitis - Patients in this category are physically and nutritionally normal, but present with signs of pruritus, hair loss and skin irritation. By careful discourse with the owner regarding diet, activity, medical history and environment, and by performing a thorough physical exam, the veterinarian can rule out the other categories of dermatitis. Through the analysis of the patient's history, the veterinarian will discover that the patient spends time swimming or excavating gopher holes or romping through fields where thistles seem prevalent. Many dogs are very sensitive to simple lawn grasses. And by matching what is visible on the patient's skin with a probable environmental irritant - the cause of the skin problem can be determined and corrective measures taken. An example is *Moist Eczema*, often called a "Hot Spot". These skin lesions often occur as a result of moisture on the skin surface from rain, pond or lake water. Minute scratches on the skin from, for example, a clipper blade, may trigger other cases. Especially in dense coated dogs or dogs where there is an accumulation of mats or shedding hair, moisture on the skin may remain long enough to allow superficial bacteria to reproduce (sort of like an organic soup!) and create an infection. Some cases of *Moist Eczema* will spread very rapidly and require rather aggressive therapy to correct. Contact with plastics can create "Environmental Dermatitis".

Nutritional Dermatitis - Correction of these cases should be a "no brainer", but even today, many veterinarians and pet owners really believe the "Complete and Balanced" statement on pet food labels. Unfortunately, many dogs and cats live their entire lives in less than optimum health because their caretaker feeds the least expensive food they can find... and feels secure in doing so because of that "Complete and Balanced" statement.

In my thirty years of practice, I have seen hundreds of dogs and cats whose lives changed dramatically, and where the pet's caretakers were shocked and surprised at the remarkable difference in their pets, by the simple act of providing the pet with a high quality, meat-based diet. Look at [Nutrition](#) in ThePetCenter.com for some common sense information about sound feeding principles. Take a look at the photo of a dog in

less than optimum health that has been eating a "Complete and Balanced" diet for years. (refer to web site) Without proper nourishment this dog's entire body, not just its skin and coat, will be continuously in a state of stress. High quality, (more expensive!) meat-based dog foods seldom, if ever, create the kind of skin and coat seen in the photo above. If you feed dry commercial dog food, be certain that the first ingredient listed is meat such as beef, poultry, lamb or fish.

Will supplements help? Absolutely! But if the diet is a high quality, meat-based brand, the need for supplements is much less critical. It has been my experience that supplements such as Omega Fatty Acids, Vitamins and table scraps will always help a dog that is eating a generic, commercial dry dog food; and on occasion, supplements may even show positive benefits in a dog eating a high quality diet. Many types of dermatological problems are avoided if the dog or cat is consuming an optimum diet. In some cases, adding a supplement such as [DermCaps](#), a popular Omega Fatty Acid supplement with a number of beneficial ingredients, is the key factor in avoiding repeated episodes of Hot Spots and other skin afflictions. If your dog or cat seems to lack good coat and skin health, consider upgrading the diet to a meat-based ingredient formula and adding a supplement such as [DermCaps](#).

Parasitic Dermatitis - The most common response a pet caretaker makes when they see their dog scratching and biting at itself is "I think he's got fleas". And sometimes this guess is correct. Dark, copper colored and wingless, and about the size of the head of a pin, fleas are big enough that they can be seen scurrying along the skin surface trying to hide within the sheltering forest of fur.

There are a number of highly effective and safe flea preventatives your veterinarian can prescribe. Fleas are ubiquitous, but an understanding of their life cycle, where they hide in the dog's environment, and utilizing modern pharmacology breakthroughs, no dog needs to be "driven crazy" with pruritus, hair loss, scabs and infections as a result of flea infestation. See a veterinarian's discussion about fleas at [ThePetCenter.com](#). Repeated exposure to fleas can trigger a hypersensitivity (an abnormal, excessive reaction) to the bite of even a single flea. Every veterinarian has been fooled into making a diagnosis of "allergy", not even suspecting fleas, simply because no fleas were discovered at the time of the physical exam. This is a classic example of a Parasitic Dermatitis (flea bites) triggering a complicated Allergic Dermatitis (due to the flea saliva).

Interestingly, the all-too-common tick rarely triggers pruritus or allergic reactions, but on occasion will leave an ulcerative lesion that is notoriously slow to heal. See the photo on the right. Also see two photos of a tick in action... obtaining a blood meal and severely traumatizing the skin in the process.

Chiggers, deer flies, and gnats (sometimes called No-See-Ums) can be considered nuisances and generally do not create remarkable systemic skin problems. Local treatment with first aid ointments generally is successful.

Cheyletiella mites look like tiny spiders under a magnifying glass and are often called "Walking Dandruff" because upon close inspection it seems like little flakes of dry skin are actually moving about. Partly because they live on the surface of the skin, these tiny critters can be eliminated easily by using any common flea shampoo. And here's a creepy thought... Cheyletiella mites can be transmitted to humans where they create, just like on the dog, alopecia (hair loss) with a dry, flaky, slightly pruritic skin surface.

Sarcoptic mites are nasty critters! Also called scabies or red mange, they create very intense pruritus, alopecia, and inflamed skin with multiple small scabs often present. Sarcoptic mite infestation, more than any other entity, is frequently misdiagnosed as Allergic Dermatitis by even very competent and experienced veterinarians. There is a good discussion of Scabies online in the [Exam Room](#) of ThePetCenter.com. Many veterinary dermatology specialists will not accept an uncontrolled "Allergic Dermatitis" referral case unless the referring veterinarian has first ruled out Sarcoptic mites by actually treating the dog for scabies. Do as many skin scrapings as you like, you're not going to find these little rascals because, unlike most skin parasites, these burrow right down into the skin. (Even ticks simply hold on to the surface of the skin while they feed; ticks do not burrow into the skin.) Unfortunately, many dogs are treated with cortisone for a supposed allergic dermatitis when in fact these Sarcoptic mites are the cause of the pruritic, inflamed skin... the unnecessary cortisone eventually worsens the situation.

Sarcoptic mites happen to have preferences... certain types reproduce and thrive on dogs, but they do not thrive on other species such as humans. Nevertheless, Sarcoptic mites from dogs can infest humans so if your dog has signs of scabies and *you* are itching and have little scabs, make sure you see your dermatologist (MD, not DVM)! Mention your concern about scabies mites. If your physician makes a diagnosis of scabies on you, your next call should be to the veterinarian to make an appointment to discuss the possibility of Sarcoptic mites in your dog... (the one that's been getting all those cortisone shots for "allergy").

Then there are Demodex mites - also called "mange". These little rascals do live and reproduce just under the skin surface in the tiny hair follicles and oil glands of the skin. Unlike Sarcoptic mites, Demodex mites can be seen on a skin scraping viewed under the microscope. They look like tiny cigars with stubby legs stuck to the front half of their body.

Demodex is most commonly seen in young dogs. In adult dogs, Demodex cases seem to be associated with individuals that are stressed from disease, poor nutrition, immune disorders or a harsh environment. There is evidence that many cases of Demodex have a genetically transmitted immune protein deficit underlying its manifestation; the dog's breeder should be informed of any cases of Demodex mites. If the dog is otherwise healthy, there are effective treatment protocols for Demodex. On the "itch scale", Demodex causes very little pruritus. On the "baldness scale" Demodex creates mottled and patchy alopecia.

Infectious Dermatitis - Bacterial, fungal and yeast organisms are notoriously obnoxious skin and coat pathogens. Fungal organisms are called dermatophytes. One type, called *Microsporum canis*, causes non-pruritic, circular patches of hair loss, often called ringworm. Transmissible to other dogs (and occasionally some strains of fungi can be transmitted to humans) your veterinarian can diagnose and treat skin fungal infections in the office.

Yeasts, most notably a common contaminant of inflamed and environmentally stressed skin called *Malassezia pachydermatitis*, can irritate an already diseased skin surface. Especially notorious for creating long term, low-grade external otitis, *Malassezia* does cause pruritus and inflammation. Yeast infections typically create greasy, odorous and pruritic signs in affected dogs. The skin is stressed by the waste products of the organisms and responds by releasing histamine - which triggers further inflammation, pruritus and cell damage. If a yeast infection is diagnosed, there's generally something else going on such as Hypothyroidism, chronic administration of cortisone medication or dietary fatty acid deficiency.

Bacterial dermatitis rarely occurs spontaneously. Normal healthy skin has tremendous numbers of a variety of bacteria present all the time. If something upsets that balance, such as antibiotics eliminating one or two types, the remaining types have a free-for-all! Anything that damages the normal, healthy, intact skin will hamper the skin's defense mechanisms. Any Environmental Dermatitis, such as contact with grass, plastic, an abrasion or moisture, can adversely affect the skin's defensive barriers and opportunistic bacteria then have their way. Parasitic damage to the skin will allow invasion by bacteria and trigger the body's healing defense mechanisms.

A common affliction of dogs, Infectious Dermatitis often is so irritating that dogs will lick continuously at the lesion and undo any healing that has taken place. A moist, sticky, inflamed skin lesion along with hair loss is characteristic of bacterial dermatitis. These can spread rapidly and even be transposed to other areas of the skin through biting, licking, and scratching of previously uninfected areas. Lipfold Pyoderma, as seen in the photo on the left, is a classic example of chronic infection affecting the skin.

The treatment for Infectious Dermatitis often includes clipping the hair from the area to allow the air to assist drying. The application of gentle topical medication is helpful as is the administration of oral antibiotics to fight the organisms that are deeply invading the skin. Yes, cortisone may assist in alleviating the stinging or itchy sensation, but may also suppress normal healing processes. Whenever an infection is present, the decision to use cortisone needs to be very carefully evaluated. A better choice may be antihistamines orally. **Allergic Dermatitis** - I'll be honest. There's no way to cover this topic in one article. Veterinarians spend entire weekends and lots of money attending seminars on this topic alone! It is common, it can be lifelong, it is a challenge to diagnose, and once identified it can be resistant to attempts at treatment. All the other

categories of dermatitis must be ruled out (especially those elusive Sarcoptic mites) before a diagnosis of Allergic Dermatitis can be made. Food ingredients, synthetic and natural fibers, medications and pharmaceutical products, plant material and even dust all can trigger an Allergic Dermatitis.

Even common bacteria on the dog's skin can provoke an allergic reaction to themselves! These cases of sensitivity to normal resident bacteria are very challenging to correct. No matter what kind of allergic dermatitis afflicts the dog, the ultimate cellular cause of the inflammation and resulting "itch-and-scratch-bite-and-lick" activity has a common cause... *the release of histamine from skin Mast cells, the deposition of antigen/antibody protein complexes within tissues, the dilation of some blood vessels and constriction of others, the release of toxic chemicals from broken intracellular structures, and chemical and physical irritation of sensory nerve endings.*

To what are dogs allergic? Take a look around you right now. Odds are that your dog could be allergic to half-a-dozen different substances in the very room you sit; that doesn't even include microscopic substances in the air you and your dog breath! Food, carpeting, blankets, dust mites, mold spores in the air, pollen, plastic food dishes, furniture stuffing and ornamental plants all have the potential to trigger an allergic reaction in your dog. Food allergies are so common that pet food manufacturers have invested millions of dollars in research, development, promotion and delivery of "antigen specific" diets to help in the therapy of dogs with food allergies.

How to allergies develop? Each individual's biochemistry is determined by millions of genetic variables. On occasion, an individual's various immune responses may over-react to a certain material and "learn" to recognize this substance in case of future contact with it.

The offending agent is called an antigen. Flea saliva is a good example of an antigen that triggers "flea bite" hypersensitivity. When an antigen makes contact with the dog, the dog's immune defenses - all primed and ready for a fight since it has previously identified the antigen as an enemy - set to work to disarm the antigen. Unfortunately, during the course of the battle (called an antigen/antibody reaction) side effects of the battle can cause tissue irritation, inflammation, swelling and cell destruction. That's when we notice the dog going into the "itch-and-scratch-bite-and-lick" mode! There's a biochemical war going on within the dog!

Immunologists have classified a number of different types of allergic reactions. Skin and blood tests are common methods of attempting to identify what the patient is allergic to. Probably the most common type of Allergic Dermatitis seen in dogs is Atopic Dermatitis. This situation is triggered by a number of antigens including inhaled substances such as molds, dust, pollens and other static and airborne microscopic organic substances. Dogs with Atopy lick and chew at their paws (see photo on right) and scratch their face, eyelids and ears. This disorder can be very troubling for dogs and frustrating for the owner. One minute the dog may look and feel normal, the next it will chew its paw or face raw from the intense pruritus.

Treatment of Allergic Dermatitis includes topical medicated soothing baths, ointments and sprays. The use of oral antihistamines can neutralize some of the destructive effects of internally released histamine. More effective in alleviating the discomfort of allergies is cortisone. This potent hormone, normally secreted by the adrenal glands, can be manufactured commercially. Numerous derivatives of cortisone are used in pill, injectible, spray, liquid and ointment form. Caution: If you are sent home with a prescription for cortisone, or your dog has simply been given "a cortisone shot to stop the itching", your dog may ultimately be worse off than before if the true diagnosis happens to be an unrecognized case of Sarcoptic mites! Be patient, yes, but be persistent, too. If your dog is itching, scratching, and licking, or if the skin and coat are not healthy appearing, you and your dog need a *diagnosis* before treatment is started.

A key point to remember is this: *There is no cure for allergies!* All we can do is avoid the food, material or parasite that is triggering the immune response, desensitize the patient through immune modulation techniques, and assure that the patient is eating a high quality diet.

Neurogenic Dermatitis – This group presents a major challenge to diagnose and treat. As a veterinarian I know I have classified a number of cases as "Neurogenic" simply because I have ruled out all the other categories! There's nothing left but to blame the poor dog for all that incessant licking and chewing at itself!

The most commonly seen form of Neurogenic Dermatitis is called Acral Lick Dermatitis, Lick Granuloma or canine neurodermatitis.

Although rarely seen in cats, in the dog something creates an impulse to lick at a specific area of skin. Characterized by persistent, obsessive licking and chewing at the target area, lick granulomas may have an unknown origin. Commonly, though, most cases have a suspected cause such as boredom, separation anxiety, frustration, confinement, or even a minor physical origin such as a tiny abrasion that captivates the dog's interest. The dog persists in traumatizing the area, which is usually confined to an easily accessible forelimb, carpus (wrist) or ankle area, and never allows the skin to heal. Repeated episodes of self-mutilation, partial healing, then repeated trauma and healing, result in severe and disfiguring scarring. Deep bacterial infections are common and permanent skin damage results. A Specialist in Dermatology and a Behaviorist may be the dog's best friends in these cases of Neurogenic Dermatitis.

In summary, keep in mind that any dog whose skin and coat are not in optimal health needs attention because that dog surely does not feel well. Be patient with your veterinarian because each category of "Dermatitis" must be evaluated, categories need to be ruled out, and a final diagnosis needs to be established BEFORE proper, effective treatment begins. Expect laboratory work, skin scrapings and blood tests to be required to reach that diagnosis.

If your dog is suffering from Chronic Dermatitis, all is not hopeless. Be persistent in trying to identify the cause and then pursuing a treatment. And do not be bashful about requesting referral to a Specialist in Veterinary Dermatology. These experts work with severely affected patients on a daily basis and can be an excellent resource for assistance to those poor dogs that seem incessantly to itch-and-scratch-bite-and-lick. Resolving these cases invariably puts a smile on the veterinarian's face, the pet owners face, AND the dog's!

"Courtesy of T.J. Dunn, Jr. DVM and www.ThePetCenter.com"

(Note: this article is from a USA web site and products listed may either not be available in Australia or sold under a different name.)

This article is intended as a guide; if your dog has a skin problem we recommend you consult your Vet to determine actual cause.

Try your hand at this puzzle: can you unscramble the breeds?

- | | |
|---------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------|
| DELOOP | - there are 3 types of these |
| NTAIS ERBDRAN | - this fellow might rescue you in the snow |
| TEARG EDNA | - this one may be taller than you |
| KIAULS | - an elegant dog, with keen eyesight |
| DLO SGLNHIE EEOSDGP | - which end is which? |
| REKCCO IESAPNL | - a favourite for Christmas Cards |
| GPU | - a sturdy little chap |
| TTSSCOIH RRREIET | - he might be wearing a kilt |
| OOODDHUNLB | - this one might find you if you get lost |
| RTEPIO | - it's not rude when this one does it |
| LNOLPPAI | - what big ears you have! |
| LEREADIE IRRRTEE | - a tall one in his group |
| ULIP | - you might look like this if you don't brush your hair properly |
| OREBX | - he's not really a fighter |



PET PARADE

The German Shepherd

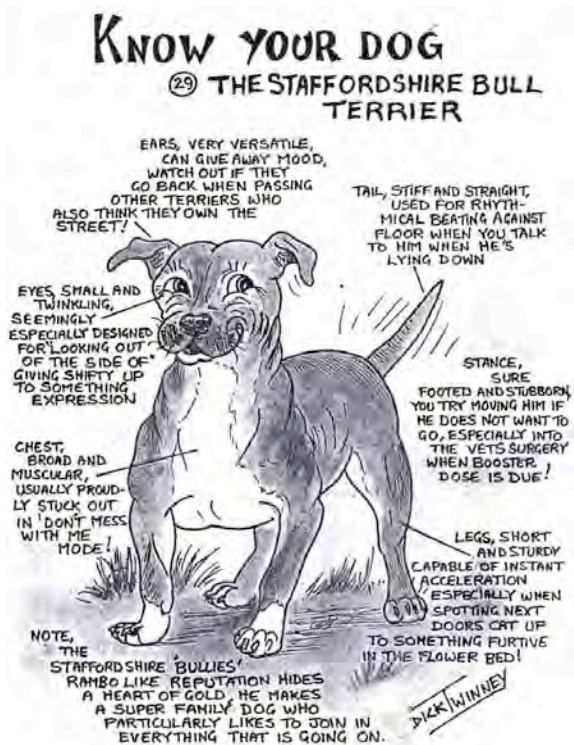


"Charbar's Moonraker Harkleen" a bi-colour German Shepherd.

The German Shepherd dog is the American name for the European Alsatian Wolf dog. The GSD is a powerful, well muscled versatile working dog, 80-100 pounds, with a sensitive response to his master. He is a dog that needs to be well trained with a job to do if he is to be fully happy. The GSD is highly intelligent and responds to obedience training and affection. He needs to be groomed regularly.

The Staffordshire Bull Terrier

When bull baiting was banned by the British government in 1835, its followers turned to dog fighting which had a strong following in Staffordshire. Interested breeders tried to develop a breed for the pits (dog fighting arena) that had the fighting tenacity and strength of the bulldog and the agility of the Terrier. This breed was recognised in 1935. The SBT is agile, active and muscular. It is smooth coated, well balanced and has great strength for its size. Its coat is smooth, short and close with various colours. A highly intelligent, multi-purpose dog. The SBT is peaceful unless aroused and fits into the domestic or guard dog categories according to how it is trained.



Christmas Doggie Biscuits

1 cup rolled oats
 1 cup wheat bran or rice bran
 1/2 cup olive oil
 1-1/2 cups wholemeal flour
 1/2 cup sunflower seeds, lightly crushed
 1/2 cup sesame seeds, lightly crushed

1/2 cup raisins
 1 tablespoon yeast
 two pinches of salt
 1 egg
 1 cup milk

Combine all ingredients in a large mixing bowl.

Form the dough into 40 large, 60 medium or 80 small balls (depending on the size of your dog); flatten onto baking trays.

Bake in a moderate oven, 180°C, for 40-50 minutes, or until golden brown.

Turn onto a wire rack and allow to cool. (You could also use different shaped biscuit cutters.)

(Small biscuits have about 210 kilojoules, medium 295 and large around 420).

These bickies may be healthy but should still only be fed as a treat.

CLUB LIBRARY

THIS IS YOUR LAST CHANCE TO HAVE A LOOK AT SOME OF THE BOOKS BEFORE OUR TERM FINISHES IN DECEMBER.

JDTC has a small library of dog-related books and videos for members to borrow. The loan period is two weeks with a \$10 deposit refundable on return of the book.

These books are all written by respected trainers and are highly recommended reading.

Contact Helen Keeling if you have any suggestions for adding to the Library.

Books currently available:

- Ian Dunbar, *Good Little Dog Book*.
- Val Bonney, *Who's the Boss*.
- David Weston, *Gentle Modern Method*.
- John Fisher, *Think Dog*.
- Bruce Fogle, *RSPCA Dog Training*.
- Paul Owens, *The Dog Whisperer*.
- Karen Pryor, *Don't Shoot the Dog*.
- Jean Donaldson, *Culture Clash*.
- Pat Miller, *Positive Dog Training*.
- Dr. Ian Dunbar, *Teach a New Dog O.T.*
- Sheila Booth, *Purely Positive Training*.



Highly recommended reading (from Whitford's Library):

Beyond Obedience (Training with Awareness for you & your dog) by April Frost.

MERCHANDISE

BUY BEFORE THE BREAK IN DECEMBER. LAST CHANCE UNTIL FEBRUARY.

The Club offers basic equipment at less than retail prices to help member with dog training. What we don't have the Club will order! JUST ASK.

Christmas is just 8 weeks away ...
Can you believe it!

This Christmas help out your favourite charity by sending your loved ones an RSPCA Christmas card.

View the range featuring animals from the RSPCA WA Shelter at
<http://www.rspcawa.asn.au/Help/ShoppingFrame.htm>

All proceed go to helping the animals of Western Australia.

Cotton leads 120 cms in length	\$5
Cotton leads 180 cms in length	\$7
Web collar with reflective elements	\$10
Halti (power steering for your dog!)	
Size 0	\$15
Size 1	\$15
Size 2	\$16
Size 3	\$17
Car Harness (keep your dog safe!)	From \$16
Wooden Dumbbells:	
Large	\$8
Medium	\$6
Soft Retrieves	\$3
Clickers	\$5
Rawhide Chews	\$2.50
Assorted Kongs (special orders)	From \$18
CAWA Obedience rulebooks	\$3.50
Club T-Shirts (small and large sizes)	\$13

SHOW DATES 2004 (as listed in the 'Canine News')

Date	Day	Event	Club	Time	Where
Nov 7	Sun	Obedience	Gun Dog Club	6.30 pm	Canine Centre, Southern River
Nov 19	Fri	Obedience	West Coast Rottweiler Club	6.30 pm	Canine Centre, Southern River
Dec 3	Fri	Obedience	Dobermann Club	7.00 pm	Canine Centre, Southern River
Nov 26	Fri	Show Dogs	Wanneroo Agricultural Soc (GSD, Rottweilers, Dobermanns, Siberian Huskies, St Bernards).	7.30 pm	Canine Centre, Southern River
Nov 27	Sat	Show Dogs	Wanneroo Agricultural Soc (All other breeds)	9.00 am	Wanneroo Show Grounds

For further information contact the Canine Association:

Phone: 9455 1188 (9am-4pm, Mon-Fri)

Email: k9@cawa.asn.au

Website: www.cawa.asn.au



TRACKWEST is not active during the summer months. We will post information in the February Newsletter.

"Dogs feel very strongly that they should always go with you in the car, in case the need should arise for them to bark violently at nothing right in your ear."

-- Dave Barry

"Dogs need to sniff the ground; it's how they keep abreast of current events. The ground is a giant dog newspaper, containing all kinds of late-breaking dog news items, which, if they are especially urgent, are often continued in the next yard."

--Dave Barry

CHANGE OF ADDRESS/New Information:

If your address has changed or other information about yourself or your dog(s), please fill in the details below and return to a member of the Committee.

Name: _____

New Address: _____

Post Code: _____ Phone: _____

Email: _____

Change (specify): _____

JOONDALUP DOG TRAINING CLUB

POSITIONS:

PRESIDENT

- Chair and control meetings
- Be familiar with administration, methods and organization of dog training
- Take phone inquiries regarding training
- Delegate, as required

VICE-PRESIDENT

- Stand in and chair meetings
- Public Relations – liaise with media, other clubs regarding training
- Take phone inquiries regarding training

TREASURER

- Administer all club funds
- Keep accurate list of members
- Prepare books for audit
- Keep list of membership

SECRETARY

- Handle all correspondence in and out
- General typing
- Take minutes at meetings
- Liaise with Treasurer regarding memberships and keep an up-to-date list

COMMITTEE

- Various duties as decided by the Committee:
(eg. Property Officer, Newsletter, Library, Merchandise, Trainers, etc)

Please tear off below and send to the Returning Officer by Wednesday, 24th November, 2004.

Returning Officer:

Carol Freele, 27 Aerolite Way, Beldon, WA 6027

I, being a financial member of the Joondalup Dog Training Club, wish to nominate for the position of:

.....

signed Dated

I, being a financial member of the Joondalup Dog Training Club, wish to second the above nomination.

Signed Dated

WAIVER AND ASSUMPTION OF RISK

- 1. I acknowledge that attendance at:
 - a) any dog training session
 - b) any dog training brief
 - c) any function of the Joondalup Dog Training Club
 - d) the training grounds or surrounding area

may involve risk or damage to

- a) myself
- b) others who may attend
- c) my own or another dog
- d) property

even when all due care and consideration in taken, and, subject to Clause 2 below, I assume this risk.

2. Joondalup Dog Training Club acknowledges and undertakes that it will exercise due care and skill in carrying out the services in conformity with its obligations under the Fair Trading Act.

3. In consideration of Joondalup Dog Training Club agreeing to provide the services and in consideration of the premises:

- a. Except in relation to the obligations of Joondalup Dog Training Club, its volunteers, officers, members and agents (“the training organisation”), I absolve the training organisation from any liability whatsoever for any injury or damage resulting in any way, including as a result of negligence, and waive any rights I may have against the training organisation arising from such injury or damage
- b. Except in relation to the obligations of Joondalup Dog Training Club under the Fair Trading Act, I indemnify the training organisation against all claims which may arise from the training organisation performing any of the services.

I have read and understood the above document.

Signature of Owner or Authorised agent (In case of a minor, a parent or legal guardian must sign).

Signature: Date:

Name of Owner:
.....

Address of Owner:
.....
.....

(REF: Animal Behaviour Services)