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**Education**
Pursue AKC-provided or AKC-approved continuing breeder education to stay current on the best breeding practices, including advances in canine health.

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Comply with the AKC Care and Conditions Policy, including inspections by the AKC, and promise to share with AKC health testing and continuing education documentation.

**Responsibility**
Accept responsibility for the health and well-being of the puppies and comply with all laws regarding the ownership and maintenance of dogs.

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Uphold AKC’s tradition of breeding purebred dogs that are happy and healthy.

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On the Cover...
“Ozark” the Bernese Mtn. Dog bred by Lena Cross. Special Thanks to Lena for letting us use this photo!
Some news from our friends down south in Louisiana!

The 2016 Gulf States Professional Breeder Seminar that was held on January 30th in Baton Rouge, Louisiana had a great turn out this year. The Venue was good with several well known speakers.

Dr. John Wade from Microchip ID and Bobby Schmidt from Royal Canin spoke as well as Stacy Mason from AKC who spoke on health testing and a representative from the Continental Kennel Club, a well known registry in the southern states. Dr. Don Bramlage from Revival Animal Health spoke about Managing Moms and some Q/A on the Parvo virus. Dr. B also had several compliments from breeders about Revival’s phone consultants and how the breeders are able to get solutions to their problems and not be ‘oversold’ on products they didn’t need.

This is just the 3rd year for the Louisiana Breeder Association and they are anxious to keep growing and learning. We encourage anyone in that area to attend their show; even in January, they were planting Tomatoes and Flowers!
What a way to spend a ‘winter’ day!

Good Job Gulf States!!

The director of the Western Pennsylvania Humane Society has been placed on paid leave for allegedly purchasing a Collie from a breeder. Activists took to the Internet to call the director a “disgrace” and “hypocritical.”

According to humane society boarder member Anthony Pardo:

“She’s been put on paid administrative leave pending what’s going on. Allegations are allegations and we don’t know what’s true. We thought it best to get her out of the limelight while we try to figure out what’s happened and formulate a proper response on behalf of the board and the humane society.”

It is both telling and troubling when merely buying a dog from a breeder can be an “allegation” that requires a “proper response.” A dog lover should never be punished for valuing and choosing the traits a specific breed has to offer.

A response from NAIA....

In light of the ridiculous outrage over a shelter director *gasp* buying a Collie from a breeder, and the petitions and attacks from online activists (two of whom have now been cited for harassment, by the way), it is easy to get mired in that totalitarian absurdity, to respond with outrage of one’s own, to point out the contradictions and inevitable extinction (usually unintentional) of healthy, well-adjusted dogs that awaits us at the end of the activists’ road...

But do not stare too long into that abyss, move in the positive, hakuna matata (ok, maybe worry a little)... let us never forget that there are so many wonderful things good breeders have to offer! It may be stated regularly, but it can never be stated enough:

Our communities need reputable, responsible breeders. They work hard to screen their dogs for diseases, to eliminate health problems, to protect and preserve the breeds they serve, and they provide us with with healthy, well-tempered dogs. And no matter what the activists try to tell you, remember that these people do not contribute to the number of homeless dogs; a good breeder sells on a contract and will take back a dog from an owner who can not or will not provide proper care. A great many of them also work in breed rescue, which helps keep dogs out of shelters.

People want dogs. You could argue that people need dogs. So guess what? Without breeders, people are still going to sell dogs to one another — the only difference being that pet sales would be driven underground. No regulation, sales taking place in the shadows with no contracts, guarantees, or accountability — the prime concern being to simply “move the merchandise.” Isn’t this exactly what we don’t want?

And speaking of serving their communities, remember that breeders not only provide companions, but also service dogs that help our police, military, and fellow citizens with special needs.

We, too, are appalled by the intolerance of people who would deny a shelter director her choice of dog, but we will never forget to applaud all of the passionate breeders who provide us with loving, healthy pets. Thank you! www.naiaonline.org

www.naiaonline.org
The Top ‘Ten’ Most Popular Dog Breeds:
1. Labrador Retriever
2. German Shepherd
3. Golden Retriever
4. English Bulldog
5. Beagle
6. French Bulldog
7. Yorkshire Terrier
8. Poodle
9. Rottweiler
10. Boxer

#11 is the German Shorthair Pointer who just won the 2016 Westminster show out of 2,751 entries in 199 Breeds and Varieties.

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**FUN MATCH**

**South Central Missouri Kennel Club**

SATURDAY, APRIL 16th, 2016

To be held at the YMCA, E. 9th St., Mtn. Grove, MO

**Classes**

**Conformation:** Including puppy classes  
**Obedience:** 9 levels  
**Jr. & Sr. Showmanship**  
**Rally:** 3 levels

* See entry form for more details.

**Pre-Entry fee:** $5.00 per class (Entries must be mailed by March 19th)  
**Day of Match Entry Fee:** $10.00 per class

**AKC Canine Good Citizen test**  
Both CGC & Advanced CGC will be offered  
**Fee:** $10.00 Bring your dog’s brush, leash, collar and AKC Reg.# and Reg. Name (if applicable)

**Event Times:**

**Obedience/Rally:** 9:00 AM  
(Rally may follow obedience or conformation, depending on ring set-up)  
**Conformation/Showmanship:** 10:00 AM

**CGC:** End of Match

**Registration:** All Events: 7:30-8:30 AM  
**CGC: For 1/2 hr prior to start**

**Print your Entry Form at:** www.scmkc.org

For more information please contact Match Secretary: 
Beth Hardman at mbhardman@centurylink.net or (417) 252-0349
COLOSTRUM REPLACEMENT PRODUCTS

One commonly misunderstood management tool is the use of a colostrum replacement product. Many think colostrum replacement products for dogs contain the actual colostrum for a dog. However, this is not the case.

Colostrum substitutes are from dairy cows’ colostrums as dairy cows may give us 20 gallons of colostral milk in a day. Cow colostrum does not contain the same antigens to disease that dog colostrum contains, but it does contain some common proteins that all mammals have in colostrums. It is these common proteins that are centrifuged out and put in gel for colostrums replacement. The same idea is used in foal colostrums substitutes.

HOW THEY WORK

Orphan puppies or kittens that don’t receive colostrums are difficult to raise. Because they don’t have any borrowed resistance from mom’s colostrums, orphans tend to catch every disease organism that comes by them. Colostrum borrowed resistance from mom’s colostrums, orphans tend to be slow to come into milk.

Calcium gel does not have to be swallowed to be absorbed. It is used when moms are showing signs of calcium deficiency. Calcium deficiency signs such as milk fever, no labor progress, non-responsive to Oxytocin, or nervous post-whelping and not nursing are all responsive to calcium. It is best to prevent issues but in cases where clinical issues exist, we increase our dose.

Once we know mom is going to give birth (in labor), we give 1cc/10 pounds for dogs under 40 pounds and 1cc/20 pounds for dogs over 40 pounds. Giving calcium early allows mom to effectively dilate the cervix so the litter can be born. Calcium gel does not have to be swallowed to be absorbed. It can absorbed through the membranes of the mouth. We can repeat the dose just before or after the first puppy is born and then use when needed if labor slows. We know this is a low dose, but it is effective so that is where we stay.

Treatment dose is five times that high (1cc/4 pounds) and is used when moms are showing signs of calcium deficiency. Calcium deficiency signs such as milk fever, no labor progress, non-responsive to Oxytocin, or nervous post-whelping and not nursing are all responsive to calcium. It is best to prevent issues but in cases where clinical issues exist, we increase our dose.

Both colostrum substitutes and calcium gel are good management tools if you understand how they work, when to use them and what we are trying to accomplish. If you need help, call us at 1-800-786-4751. Dr. B

Don Bramlage, DVM, Director of Veterinary Services at Revival Animal Health
1700 Albany Place SE, Orange City, IA 51041
RevivalAnimalHealth.com

The materials, information and answers provided through this website are not intended to replace the medical advice or services of your personal veterinarian or other pet health care professional. Consult your own veterinarian for answers to specific medical questions, including diagnosis, treatment, therapy or medical attention.
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Kennel Spotlight * Apr/May’16 * 9
DANGERS OF XYLITOL....

by Liz Donovan, American Kennel Club

A substance called ‘Xylitol’ is making thousands of dogs sick and even causing death, affecting more pets now than ever before, and it’s probably in your home right now.

Cases of xylitol poisoning in dogs have increased dramatically in recent years, The Wall Street Journal reported, citing statistics from the Pet Poison Helpline, which received 10 times as many calls relating to xylitol by November 2015 than in all of 2009.

“There are still a lot of dog owners who have never heard of xylitol,” Ahna Brutlag, associate director of veterinary services for the hotline told The Wall Street Journal. “Nor do they understand that something this benign, an ordinary sweetener, could be toxic to pets.”

Learn about this substance, why it’s dangerous to dogs, and what to do if your dog eats it.

WHAT IS XYLITOL?

Xylitol is a sugar substitute most often associated with “sugar-free” chewing gum and mints, but it’s also found in some brands of peanut butter, toothpastes, certain medications and vitamins, many sugar-free products (chocolate, JELLO, yogurt, pudding), and even some household products such as baby wipes and lip balm. A comprehensive list of products can be viewed on the website: www.preventivevet.com under ‘toxic products’. VCA Hospitals reports that xylitol is 100 times more toxic to dogs than chocolate.

WHY IS XYLITOL SO DANGEROUS?

According to Caroline Coile, AKC Family Dog Nutrition and Health columnist: “The dog’s pancreas confuses xylitol with real sugar and releases insulin to store it. The insulin removes real sugar from the bloodstream and the dog can become weak, and have tremors and even seizures starting within 30 minutes of eating it.” Other symptoms of hypoglycemia include poor coordination and vomiting/diarrhea.

Liver failure (and death) can also result from xylitol ingestion, and symptoms can take as much as eight hours as show up. A dog only needs to consume a very little amount of xylitol to receive a deadly dose. As much as two pieces of gum can cause a problem in a small-breed dog.

HOW IS XYLITOL POISONING TREATED?

If you suspect your dog ate something with xylitol in it, no matter how little it was, contact your veterinarian (or an emergency veterinarian if off-hours) immediately.

“Because the amount of xylitol in gum and other products varies so widely and because some manufacturers don’t report how much is in their product, it’s important to call your veterinarian as soon as possible if he ate something with xylitol in it,” Coile says.

A good prognosis is dependent on how quickly the pet is treated. Your veterinarian may need to stabilize your pet’s blood sugar, give intravenous fluids, monitor your pet, and use other therapies to treat symptoms.

HOW CAN I PROTECT MY DOG?

Read the ingredients: If you’re offering your dog peanut butter, look for xylitol in the ingredients, as some brands, namely specialty brands, are using the sugar substitute to sweeten their product. Also, check the label on products with buzz words relating to sugar, such as “reduced sugar,” “diabetic-friendly,” “cavity-free,” or “no sugar added,” for example, as these also may contain xylitol.

Keep gum, candies, mints, and purses out of reach: Even if you don’t typically have these items in your home, be sure that guests visiting keep their purses out of the dog’s reach in case they are carrying xylitol-containing medications or products, such as gum, mints, or candies. Also, be aware of household products that contain xylitol and find alternatives or store them where your dog cannot reach them.

Be prepared: Post the phone number to the Pet Poison Helpline (855-764-7661) as well as the number and address for your local emergency veterinarian in a place where all household members can see it. This is a good idea for all pet-related emergencies. That way, if your dog eats xylitol or another toxic substance, you’ll save precious minutes getting him treatment immediately.

Pet Poison Helpline
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PETA ATTACKS FUTURE FARMERS OF AMERICA!

In TULAROSA, New Mexico, the animal rights group PETA is now taking aim at kids, specifically the Future Farmers of America.

The FFA is a big deal here in New Mexico and they’re not thrilled with PETA’s new campaign.

It’s called “FFA is Lame AF,” which stands for lame as f***.

It was published by PETA 2, a branch of the organization geared toward teenagers. The campaign casts a shadow on Future Farmers of America, the popular agriculture club for high school students.

“We really want to see animals live their life free of human cruelty and as long as FFA promotes that kind of approach, then we don’t want to see them indoctrinating kids with harmful rhetoric,” said Matt Bruce, a campaigner for PETA.

It was written by a former FFA member, the post calls the organization hypocritical for encouraging students to raise and slaughter animals for food, while encouraging good character and leadership.

They also looked down on the organization for holding contests like meat judging, where students guess what part of the animal the meat comes from.

PETA calls it a “sick murder mystery game.”

“We’d like to see FFA totally leave animal agriculture in the past. We are in the 21st century and we’re moving beyond, as a society we are moving beyond the idea that it’s acceptable to hurt animals for our own personal gain,” said Bruce.

The post goes on to attack the organization’s code of ethics but members of the FFA chapter in Tularosa say there’s so much left out about all the good it does for students.

“That’s not how it is in FFA, they don’t know the background of FFA and what all we do,” said Gracie Hooten, president of the chapter.

Chase Montes is the adviser for the FFA chapter in Tularosa. He says the article twists what the organization is really about.

“Damage like this goes a long ways and I think that you know that us in the agriculture industry need to be our own promoters, and make sure that we’re out there and we’re taking care of our animals and we’re putting good information out there,” said Montes.

At the end of the article, PETA encourages kids in FFA that agree with it to quit the club and become vegan.

Some additional comments from PETA on their facebook site talks about “the Ways Eating Animals is Ruining the Planet”…..(i.e.: Fishless Oceans by 2048, Factory Farming leads to Climate change, Wasting Water, Land is being destroyed and the World’s water is being poisoned).
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In a 7-minute 'Point of Personal Privilege' address to fellow members of the Oklahoma House of Representatives, Reps. Scott Biggs (R-Chickasha) and Brian Renegar (D-McAlester) came across the aisle to stand together in defense of their constitutionally-approved authority which has been called into question by Humane Society of the United States.

Representative Biggs stated that HSUS has sent him and Representative Renegar “letters containing veiled threats of lawsuits and demands in an attempt to silence legislation, legislation that seeks to protects Oklahomans.”

The letters from HSUS are in response to House Bill 2250, first introduced by Renegar, which would ban animal rights organizations from fundraising in the state unless that money is used towards in-state programs. The motivation for this bill comes from events in 2013, in which Biggs and other members allege that HSUS raised money from Oklahomans following the Moore tornado under the pretense that it would be used to help displaced animals.

The Oklahoma Farm Report covered Representative Biggs’ House address:

“In his comments on the floor, Biggs responded by saying that HSUS did make reference to the Moore tornado in their solicitations to donors. He cited an email sent after the tornado that talked about the plight of animals after the tornado- and then later asked for money.

Biggs also cited testimony given by HSUS to Congress after the tornado about the amount of money given to the organization in that time frame— an amount that exceeded $1.7 million dollars. Biggs told his colleagues that the HSUS then spent $110,000 of that money on animals and shelters in the region.”

The author of many of these letters is Drew Edmondson, former Oklahoma Attorney General and House Member-turned HSUS lawyer who is a member of the Oklahoma Stewardship Council, a front group for HSUS that is opposing the state’s Right to Farm Amendment (State Question 777) – which will be voted on in November. Scott Biggs urged his fellow members to “stand up with other members and tell Drew Edmondson that the Oklahoma House of Representatives will not tolerate threatening letters and veiled attempts to silence legislation that seeks to protect Oklahomans.”

We can add these alleged threats to the growing list of missteps (see article on pg. 16) by HSUS in the state of Oklahoma. The Washington D.C.-based animal rights group continues to burn bridges and damage its reputation with citizens by going after trusted Oklahoma lawmakers and pursuing legal actions against them. HSUS claims to know what is best for Oklahomans, but can you really trust an organization that only seems to be interested in helping itself?
2016 APRI Schedule of National Teleconference Calls

April 7th
May 19th
June 23rd
September 8th
October 27th
December 8th

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HSUS ‘Missteps’…….

The Oklahoma Ethics Commission handed out fines to lobbyists and “legislative liaisons” in January of 2016 for late filings of July-December 2015 reports. Among those names was Cynthia Armstrong, the Oklahoma Director for Humane Society of the United States (HSUS), who was met with a $1,000 fine for being 7 or more days late.

For HSUS, this is yet another mistake in a string of bad moves in the state of Oklahoma.

News such as this is detrimental to HSUS’s already-deteriorating reputation among a majority of citizens in Oklahoma. The animal rights juggernaut is attempting to sell voters on the idea that amending their state constitution to protect farmers, ranchers, and consumers is somehow a bad thing for them.

In 2014, Oklahoma Attorney General Scott Pruitt issued a Civil Investigative Demand seeking to obtain documents relating to the group’s fundraising efforts to help displaced animals in the state following the 2013 Moore tornadoes. A review done by his office supposedly found little-to-no funds HSUS raised actually went to this purpose.

In order to avoid handing over their documents to Pruitt’s office, HSUS sued him. This worked in their favor, as a judge ruled that they would be allowed to withhold 21 documents from Pruitt, while only having to turn over all or part of 3 documents.

This suit cost Oklahoma taxpayers money, and did little to help the group’s standing in the state. In response to those events, Oklahoma State Representative Brian Renegar introduced House Bill 2250, which would ban animal rights organizations from fundraising in the state unless that money went towards in-state programs, a move seemingly directed at HSUS.

From News 9 in Oklahoma:

“He claimed the Humane Society of the United States or HSUS took advantage of the many Oklahomans concerned for lost or injured pets, raised more than a million dollars here, and only about $100,000 was actually used in our state.”

Cynthia Armstrong, the aforementioned director in Oklahoma in trouble with the Ethics Commission, claims that HSUS has done nothing wrong.

In November, Oklahomans will cast their ballots on State Question 777, the Right to Farm Amendment.

The language of the amendment specifically states:

“To protect agriculture as a vital sector of Oklahoma’s economy, which provides food, energy, health benefits, and security and is the foundation and stabilizing force of Oklahoma’s economy, the rights of citizens and lawful residents of Oklahoma to engage in farming and ranching practices shall be forever guaranteed in this state. The Legislature shall pass no law which abridges the right of citizens and lawful residents of Oklahoma to employ agricultural technology and livestock production and ranching practices without a compelling state interest.

Nothing in this section shall be construed to modify or affect any statute or ordinance enacted by the Legislature or any political subdivision prior to December 31, 2014.”

The bill was first introduced by State Representative Scott Biggs as a preemptive effort to protect against overregulation from Washington D.C. bureaucrats and out-of-state special interest groups such as HSUS who wish to pursue legislation in states with which they have no right.

With the State Question 777 vote coming later this year, HSUS has announced its opposition. Their front group, Oklahoma Stewardship Council, is led by Drew Edmondson – former Oklahoma Attorney General.

He is also the man who led the suit against current AG Scott Pruitt. The group also includes members of HSUS’s handpicked Oklahoma Ag Council, whose legitimacy can be called into question based on their potential to appeal to rural communities in order to make sweeping changes once they’ve won support.

In November, Oklahoma voters will have to choose between this group with a troubling history in the state, or groups such as Oklahoma Farm Bureau, Oklahoma Cattlemen’s Association, Oklahoma Pork Council, American Farmers and Ranchers, and Oklahoma Agricultural Cooperative Council – who are looking to embrace technology in order to figure out the safest, most efficient ways to feed Oklahoma’s population.

* You can learn more about State Question 777 and its potential impact on Oklahoma at OklahomaRighttoFarm.com.
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Well, a few months after Jackie’s family were settled down and life was getting to be routine, the inevitable happened. Helena told Jackie that a little Jackie or Jacketta was on the way. The whole family was thrilled but every one wanted a boy, no one wanted to name a girl “Jacketta”.

Grandma’s started to buy baby stuff and Jackie started to look at insurance and mutual funds while planning to finance a college education. Life was good.

Every time Helena went to the doctor for her checkup, she had to call and inform both sides of the family what the doctor had said. There was always great joy whenever she got a clean bill of health.

Time moved on and Helena grew fat. She started to hear comments about twins as she seemed to get bigger. The doctor assured her that there was just one baby in there.

After a few months, the big day they all had been waiting for arrived. Helena called her mother first and then called Mom but she got Dad. When she told him to get Jackie and she was on her way to the hospital, he said that they would meet her there.

He called Mom at the kennel and told her to wash her hands and get in the car; they were on their way to get a new baby. When they arrived nobody had gotten there yet so Mom called Lucy and then she called Billie overseas to tell him that he was about to become a new uncle.

Billie was very excited for Jackie and asked to speak to him. Mom asked Dad if Jackie had gotten there yet. Dad looked sick and mumbled something about being right back. He raced the car back to the farm, praying that the highway patrol was all on coffee break.

As he was nearing the field where Jackie was cutting hay, he started blowing the horn. When Jackie saw his father driving like a wild man he shut down the tractor and climbed down, expecting to hear about some emergency as his father never drove like that. Dad told him he was about to have a new baby and everyone was at the hospital.

Jackie noticed the emotional state his dad was in and decided that he had better drive. On the way to the hospital, Dad had to tell him that they had all ran to the delivery room and he had forgotten all about coming out to get Jackie.

When Helena and her mother arrived she wanted to know where Jackie was. Mom told her that Dad had went to look for him. “I told Dad to get Jackie and he said he would meet me at the hospital. Jackie is cutting hay on your farm. Why didn’t you bring him with you?” asked Helena.

When they got to the hospital, Dad had to admit that he got so excited that he forgot about Jackie. As it turned out, the baby did not make an appearance until much later that night. Jackie could have gone home and finished cutting that field but he felt it would be wise, diplomatically, if he just called one of his friends to finish the job.

Women just don’t realize that you make hay while the sun shines. The baby was born without any complications and everyone in the family took their turn holding him.

All the fingers and toes were counted a dozen times and his manhood was admired by all concerned. It was determined that he was the most beautiful baby in all of Oklahoma and grandpa made the official announcement that he was perfect except he needed a name.

This name debate had been going on for six months but Jackie finally settled it; they would call him after both grandfathers’, so the name was Jessie Mack Henson.

Jackie decided to run for county commissioner so he filed all of the papers for the required act of making your private life open to the public. He had to tell what he owned and how he made a living and reveal any skeletons in his closet.

Everything went well until he had to list his partial ownership in Mom’s dog kennel. The animal rights people, along with the Humane Society and the rescue groups decided that a man who would raise dogs commercially was not the kind of man they wanted to run their county.

It made no difference that he had distinguished himself in the United States Army, had brought a small level of national recognition to the community as an employee of the CIA, had a successful dog training contract with the government, had graduated from the local high school, had a brother in the Marines and parents that were considered pillars of the community.
He had never been in any trouble with the law and was considered an all around decent family man; he was still considered a “puppy mill operator”.

These animal rights people were dedicated to causing his defeat and they would be ready to pour thousands of dollars into the campaign to make that defeat happen.

Jackie was not especially gung-ho about getting the job and if not for one big mistake on the A.R.’s part, he probably would have just dropped out of the race when he saw all the bad publicity he was getting.

But Jackie was not the kind to run from a fight and when they started to make derogatory remarks about his mother as a “Puppy Mill Queen” he started to see red.

He did an interview for the county newspaper in which he said, “You can call me anything you want to as long as you spell my name right, but you better not say a bad word about my family. If you make me mad enough, I will run for Governor in the next election and I will put enough time and energy into the race to win it. And when I win the office, I will remember all the bad publicity you A.R. nuts said about my family and I will pay you back accordingly.”

The Governor read that interview and told his publicity chairman to see what he could do to help Jackie win that race. He did not want to have Jackie looking for his job to just get even with a bunch of fanatics.

A few days later, Jackie was scheduled to appear at a school function picnic to make a campaign speech. When he started to get up to the podium, he was shocked to see the Governor and the CIA director coming through the crowd.

The Governor’s publicity chairman took Jackie’s arm and led him to a chair and told him to let the governor make his speech for him. When the crowd realized that the governor was going to talk, they went into a wild cheering for the governor and for Jackie.

The Governor made a few jokes about Jackie and the threat of his running for governor and then introduced the Director of the United States Central Intelligence Agency.

The CIA chief then started to tell of Jackie’s exploits while working for the CIA and his acts of heroism while in Vietnam and the missions he went on for the CIA. He told the crowd that many of Jackie’s exploits were classified and he couldn’t talk about them but if they knew Jackie, they could believe that he had performed admirably.

He was sure that Jackie could perform the job he was seeking equally well. It was admittedly overkill for a county race, but Jackie accepted the help because he knew that the competition would bring in outside money and influence to defeat him. They had done it many times before. The higher ups could see that it would be more advisable to let someone like Jackie win this one and live to fight another day.

On Jackie’s first council meeting there was already a heated discussion under way from the last meeting to limit the number of dogs that one person could legally own within the county. Jackie asked that the measure be tabled until he could mount a campaign to defeat this ridiculous proposition.

He had not even heard that such a proposal was under consideration. The working kennel owners were too busy making a living to sit around the court house meeting rooms to monitor what was being considered.

The Humane Society knew this and recommended that the measure be voted into law with as little information as possible being disseminated to the public.

Jackie got his delay. A new date was set in two weeks and Jackie promised the room would be filled. When a prominent local farmer got up to speak, he told the council they would have to put limits on cows and hogs and chickens if they were going to avoid the charge of prejudice by selecting only dogs to limit. The vote was overwhelmingly against the proposal.

Chapter 24

One morning Jackie got up to get ready for the day and he did not see Zero sitting by the table in his usual place. He went back to the bedroom to see if the dog had gone outside and discovered that Zero had died peacefully in his sleep. Jackie was not surprised but he was still heartsick over the loss. Dogs cannot live forever but their memory can.

Jackie took Zero to the taxidermist to preserve his dog and his memory for the future. He left instructions for the dog to be buried at the foot of his casket when the time came. There were many people who thought that Jackie was overboard on this subject, but those people had not gone through Vietnam with him and Zero. The bond was tight and the parting was rough but Jackie was trying to ease that parting as much as possible.

Zero had left many offspring in the kennel but none of these could really fill the void. Helena understood his feelings and was sympathetic to them and as long as she understood, he could care less what others had to say about it. He called the lady that produced Zero’s mother to tell her of his loss, but she had also passed away several years ago. Basically he and his parents grieved alone.  

Continued on page 20
The following year, Helena gave Jackie something else to take away some of the hurt from losing Zero. She told him she was going to the doctor later in the week. She had missed her time of month on two occasions and felt that she might be pregnant. Jackie was excited and wanted to tell Mom and Dad. Helena told him to wait until after the doctor visit. There was no use telling anybody until they were sure.

Jackie was getting so excited that she wished she had kept the news to herself until she was positive of the results of the pregnancy test. He wanted another boy but Helena wanted a daughter. Jackie told her that the next one after this could be a girl. When Helena asked, “What if it is also a boy?” Jackie answered that the next one after that could be a girl.

Helena thought that maybe three kids would be enough, but she let Jackie dream on. When she came home from the doctor visit, she told Jackie that she was definitely pregnant and the doctor was pretty sure it was a boy. Everything progressed normally until the day of delivery. When Helena told Jackie it was time to go to the delivery room, Jackie was ready. He had packed her bags a week ago and put them in the trunk of the car. He kept the gas tank full at all times, even though it was only a few miles to the hospital. He kept their coats hanging by the door to grab on the way out. He was ready!

When he grabbed her coat and helped her out the door, there was no car. Where was the car? Then Jackie remembered that Mom had said she was going to borrow his car to run into town for something and she would be right back. He ran to the barn to get the old pick-up truck, but good lord, that thing was full of silage. His new baby could not be taken to the hospital in a silage truck. That thing smelled like a dozen whales had died and lay rotting on the beach. How could a cow eat that stuff and produce a prime rib?

He decided that it was either that truck or walk and he thought Helena would complain if he asked her to walk. But here comes good old Mom. Just in time! It turned out that while Jackie was running around going crazy, Helena had called Mom to tell her she was on her way to the hospital. “Wait till I get home, I’m on my way,” Mom said.

“Just meet us at the hospital” answered Helena. “You can’t leave yet, I have your car. I will be there in five minutes, okay?”

“I guess it will have to be okay” laughed Helena. When Mom pulled up Jackie grabbed Helena and put her in the back seat. “Drive” Jackie screamed at Mom. Both women looked at Jackie and started to laugh.

Mom said “yes Jackie, we had better hurry. That baby will be here in six to eight hours. We don’t want it born out on the highway”.

Sometime in the wee hours of the morning, another boy was born to add to Jackie and Helena’s family. He seemed perfect in every way. Mom gave him the once over and pronounced him fit to join the family. Everybody was proud as punch. They named him Paul, after the apostle Paul. They wanted God in his life also.

A few months later, Helena was starting to get concerned. She was not at all sure why, but she suspected that something was not quite right. It seemed to her that this baby was a little slower doing the things her first baby did. He did not scoot or roll over and even act like he wanted to. As time passed, Helena became more worried until she finally needed to talk about it.

When she told Jackie about her fears, he said he didn’t see it but they could put her mind at rest by taking Pauli to the doctor and talking to him about it. The doctor said he didn’t see any trouble but he had learned a long time ago that you did not just ignore a mother’s fears.

He made an appointment with a child psychologist to have Pauli tested. When the tests were over, the psychologist told them that indeed Pauli was slow for his age, but he might outgrow it as he got older. At any rate, there was nothing that could be done about it at this early stage in his life.

Jackie told Helena that all people were different but that did not mean he would be too slow to be normal in life. He told her that Billie was always smarter than he was. Billie had an IQ of 142, according to Marine test scores while Jackie only scored a 132 on the Army test. He was not surprised as Billie always seemed to get better grades and grasp detailed instructions better than Jackie. But it was not a big deal to get excited about. They would just observe Pauli a little closer as he grew up.

Over the years it seemed that both boys accomplished the same feats; it just took Pauli a few extra months to attain that skill. To be continued.....
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Managing Your Medicine Cabinet

Organizing your medicine cabinet by life stage may help you find what you need when you need it. We’ll walk you through our strategies for moms, babies, deworming and emergencies.

PREGNANT MOMS

Knowing what is safe for pregnant dogs and what is not can be the difference between life and death for their unborn babies! Moms are at a high risk until day 35 of gestation, meaning that you must be especially careful what medications you give during that time. After day 40, most medications that do not cause cramping are okay. The embryo implants in the uterus between days 18 and 21, and any inflammation during that time will decrease implantation.

Doxycycline, **Baytril®** or penicillin are effective if strep is causing the infection. The risk of defects caused by us is greatest between days 21 and 35. During this time, puppies develop their organs and normal bone scaffolding—and you know how important those are for our growing babies!

- **Sulfa (sulfamethoxazole)** and **metro (metronidazole)** are the big drugs to avoid, especially because they cause cleft pallet between days 22 and 32.

- The last two days of gestation, it’s okay to use most antibiotics, but only do so if mom’s having an issue and you know the solution. For example, if she had mastitis with her previous litter, we use **sulfa trimeth (sulfamethoxazole and trimethoprim)**, a helpful combination of two antibiotics that work together against *E. coli* in a single pill.

BABIES

With newborn puppies, it’s important to keep a few ages in mind as you consider medicines, as some of them damage growing tissues. Babies’ livers and kidneys do not work well until they are six weeks old and are not fully functional until three months of age. This means that they’re unable to clear drugs from the body as easily as adults. We don’t want to damage kidneys that are still growing; that damage will be permanent!

- Drugs to avoid at this stage include **gentamicin**, which can cause severe issues in babies under four months, and sulfas such as **Albon®**, which should be avoided until at least four weeks (preferably six weeks).

- Be careful when using **Baytril®** or Enrofloxin, as these drugs stop cartilage development in babies’ joints. Without that cartilage, we may end up with bones rub on bone, leading to lame puppies at only six months old. Never use these products for longer than five to seven days.

- While they’re nursing, it’s okay to use **Clavimox®**, amoxicillin and the **cephalexin** family.

- Convenia injectable is also used and works well.

- For puppies under four weeks, stick with the **penicillin** or **cephalexin** family.

- Over five weeks, most antibiotics are okay (except **gentamicin** and **Baytril®**; see above).

- **Metro (metronidazole)** works for puppies over four weeks, but it has a couple undesirable drawbacks. It sometimes causes a head tilt reminiscent of an ear infection; stop using the medicine, and this should go away in four days. Metro also causes depression in puppies, which is another drawback. **Safe-guard®** is a better choice if you’re targeting giardia; use it for five days to treat or three days to prevent giardia.
DEWORMERS

Keeping parasites out of the pregnant and nursing mom is one of our highest priorities, but not all dewormers are pregnant safe!

- Stick with **Safe-guard®** or **Panacur®**, as they are safe and labeled for pregnant animals. They cover round, hook, whip and tape worms as well as giardia.
- Do not use **praziquantel** or tapeworm medications on a pregnant mom! They cause abortions in 20% of late gestation cases. While they do not hurt the embryos, they make mom cramp and send her into early labor.
- Almost all dewormers are okay for babies, with a few caveats (cautions). There is no reason to use tapeworm medications on puppies; stop the fleas on the babies, and you will stop the tapeworms.
- Start the babies with **pyrantel** at two and four weeks, and then at six and eight weeks, switch to **fenbendazole**. Changing dewormer families prevents roundworm resistance from developing.
- Coccidia should not be an issue until four weeks. Babies get coccidian from mom, and the parasite has a three week lifecycle; therefore, it will be four weeks before you should worry much about it. If you’re seeing what looks like coccidian before then, consider other causes such as **E. coli** or **campy** (*campylobacteriosis*).
- **Ivermectin** is not a good dewormer for internal parasites, but it is effective against external parasites like mange, ear mites and lice. Wait to target external parasites using ivermectin until puppies are six weeks old or, better yet, get them out of your moms and they won’t give them to their puppies! Do not use these medications on **Collies, Shelties** or mixes with their genetics in them!

EMERGENCY KIT

Keep your emergency kit simple—that way, you know you have everything on hand that you need.

- Include **penicillin** and sulfa trimeth for sure, as they are broad spectrum and widely accepted.
- For babies over four weeks old, keep **Albon®** and sulfa trimeth on hand to fight coccidian and **E. coli** diarrhea.
- For puppies under 4 weeks, stick with **amoxicillin** or the **cephalexin** family.
- For eye care, keep **Terramycin®** or triple antibiotic ointment on hand.
- Do not use medications containing steroids on pregnant moms.
- **Rescue Derm** is another good topical gel to have on hand; it’s especially effective for bug bites.
- For umbilical cord treatment, keep **Vetricyn Super 7** and dental floss or **clamps**.
- It’s also important to have easy access to both oral and injectable fluids such as **saline** and **Re-Sorb®**. Saline is great for flushing eyes or wounds and also works in the nose or as an injectable if the baby is not doing well. **Re-Sorb®** is easy to store and makes a gallon of puppy Gatorade.
- Antihistamines are also helpful for any adverse reactions including lethargy or soreness post vaccination. Use this in tiny dogs before it becomes apparent that you need it.
- In case of injury, it’s good to have **leg wraps, gauze** and **super glue** on hand.

Knowing what medications to keep in your medicine cabinet will save you a lot of stress as you care for your pregnant moms and new babies. It’s not one thing, but 101 things we do correctly to get puppies healthy and on to their next home!

Have what you need, but you’re not sure how to use it? Give us a call at **1-800-786-4751**; we’re happy to help!

--The Revival Education Team

*The materials, information and answers provided through this website are not intended to replace the medical advice or services of your personal veterinarian or other pet health care professional. Consult your own veterinarian for answers to specific medical questions, including diagnosis, treatment, therapy or medical attention.*

1700 Albany Place SE, Orange City, IA 51041  *  1-800-786-4751  * RevivalAnimalHealth.com
Long before the Christmas era, dog breeders created, from existing mastiff stock, the first hounds to hunt by scent. They selected for the mastiff’s sensitive nose and tenacity. Breeders retained the dogs’ hanging ears and loose, heavy skin while exchanging some of the bulk for speed and endurance. Over the years, the ferocious temperament of the original dogs was mellowed into a sweeter, more benign attitude that allowed for control during the hunt. Unfortunately, many of the larger hounds still retain their mastiff ancestor’s tendency for hip and intestinal disorders.

The scent-hounds stem mainly from the European ancestors, originating from Celtic breeding. The Celts were a tribal people that lived during the centuries before the rise of Rome.

Mastiffs of the ‘Alaunt’ type were owned and bred by Celtic clans and used in their warfare. Before 500 BC the Celts were principally in southern Germany, but they soon spread throughout Western Europe and all the British Isles, their mastiffs and hounds by their sides. As the Romans’, and later barbarian invaders overtook Europe, the Celts were destroyed or absorbed by other cultures. Eventually only the tribes in Ireland, Britain and Brittany remained. Today, their majestic hounds and the distinctive Celtic languages of Irish, Highland Scottish, Welsh and Breton are their legacy to modern society.

It is these great huntsmen who probably first used the mastiff for hunting by scent. The old-style scenthounds of the mastiff type, were seeded throughout the Celtic travels. Some remained in pure form while other types, especially those in areas accessible to the Phoenician hound trade, were crossed with sight-hounds. Before the discovery of gunpowder, the hound searched out and chased game until the hunter could kill it with spear or arrow, or until the dogs themselves could close in for the kill.

Scenthounds themselves existed many centuries before the first concerted breeding programs to establish types had begun during the Middle Ages. The ‘St. Hubert Hound’ was the first breed brought to prominence during the sixth century. St. Hubert, a pagan huntsman, was converted to Christianity while out on a Sunday hunt, when he saw a vision of a stag with a gleaming cross rising between its antlers. He later became the Bishop of Liege and achieved sainthood, and the monastery in the Ardennes region of Belgium was named for him. These monks developed and bred a strain of scenthound called the ‘St. Hubert Hound’, using Celtic dogs originally from Gaul (France).

Always black and tan, the monks’ dogs were medium sized, heavily built with body a bit longer than high, having heavy heads with deep flies. Although slow and methodical, they were noted for their melodious “voice” and incomparable scenting ability. The breed is the direct ancestor to today’s Bloodhound, which is still referred to as a ‘St. Hubert’ in his native Belgium. These hounds became well known throughout Europe and were the basis of many other hound breeds.

By the eighth century, several variations of the St. Hubert had appeared. A variety that was nearly all white (tricolored with a majority of body white) became known as the ‘Southern Hound’. Although now extinct, the breed was commonplace through the 16th century and used in England for hunting hare while on foot. The Southern Hound was heavy, slow and possessed long ears and heavy flies as did the St. Hubert progenitor. Also known for his deep bass bay and exquisite sense of smell, the Southern Hound was the basis for many of the European hound breeds as well.

Emerging in the eighth century was the ‘Talbot Hound’, a pied or liver variation of the St. Hubert. Early Dalmatians were often referred to as ‘Talbots’, so the term may be a reference to the color variety rather than type.

Because many types of hounds were developed to hunt in packs and were kenneled in large groups, they were selected for their non-quarrelsome behavior. It was necessary for the dogs to be amiable with pack members, orderly and mannerly for the hunter to manage in the fields as well as in the kennel. These dogs were, however, independent of spirit, since the pack was often sent to hunt alone for hours without direction from their master. A brand was often shaved into the side of the hound’s coat, to enable the Hunt Master to make identification quickly at the end of the day.

The dog continued to be malleable according to the wishes and needs of its master. Each country has developed its own breed(s) of scenthound, usually following a general type, but in great variation, depending on the game sought and the method of following the hounds.

Continued on page 26
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Some have become lighter of body for faster and for mounted hunting; various crosses with gazehounds have produced even greater speed. Yet others have maintained the heavier body for methodical tracking. Some types were bred for shorter legs to slow the dog’s work. While many are smooth-coated, most countries have a few rough or wire-coated scenthounds. The scenthound family has become the most numerous in dogdom for recognized breeds; these are best discussed by country of origin.

France is the country of the scenthound; it spawned the genre and boasts the most breeds. In fact, in France this family usually does not use the word “hound” in breed names—assuming that, if it’s French, it’s a scenthound. For many centuries after the Middle Ages, France was not a unified country but a collection of feudal estates, each run by a powerful nobleman. These aristocrats had nearly as much power as the king. Hunting was a passion with the nobility as well as royalty and many kept extensive kennels, developing their own strains of hound.

Although horseracing may be dubbed the “sport of kings”, the companionship of dogs and their considered importance fell not far behind. During the reign of Charles I of Lorraine in the 15th century, 70 forests and nearly 800 royal parks were confiscated for the sole purpose of raising and training the king’s dogs. Louis IX, of the 1450’s, planned all of his wars for summer and fall, leaving the winter free for boar and stag hunting and the spring for hunting with falcons, accompanied of course, by his hounds.

Originally, most of the early types of hounds were bred to hunt wolves as well as wild boar. These dogs hunted in large packs, sometimes as many as a thousand or more, and had to have great tenacity, courage, and stamina as well as the prerequisite fine nose. The quality of the voice on the trail was of prime importance as well, and strains were selected for the tonal quality and the carrying ability of their bay. While the peasants—without even two pieces of crockery that well fed, but were selected for their matching pitch, among other abilities.

These early types used on large game are often referred to collectively as the ‘Grand Chiens Courant’, the ‘Great Hounds of the Chase’. Other strains were used to hunt stag, roe deer and fox, for which they needed more speed. Smaller or short-legged varieties were produced to do slower work in heavy cover or for following on foot, especially for rabbit and hare.

The cost of raising and caring for the huge kennels was staggering, and they could not be maintained after the fall of the nobility. While dozens and dozens of breeds were lost after the French Revolution, several remained in smaller numbers or have been brought back from the brink of extinction and still exist today.

The general characteristic of all French hounds is one of great grace and beauty. Although Gaul was the source of the pure scenthounds that were the progenitor of the St. Hubert, the French coast was also one of the stops of the Phoenicians. The hounds of France have a definite hint of sighthound in their background. They have a long, lean and chiseled head, not as heavy as the St. Hubert Hound, yet not as slim and pointed as the pure sighthound. Their ears are set very low and are often unusually long and folded; yet the head and neck lack the heavy flews and wrinkles of the St. Hubert type. They are up on leg, being racier and lighter in bone. Although in no way weedy or lacking in strength, they weigh considerably less for their height than English or German hounds.

Many of the French hounds have both wire-coated (called griffon) and/or short-legged (called basset) varieties. Their names are often descriptive and hence, easily translatable, usually referring to the province where the breed originated, as well as the size, coat and color. Below is a listing of all the hound breeds (many are very rare) and their origin:

* ‘Petit’(small), ‘Briquet’(medium), ‘Grand’(large)*

Griffon Nivernais: from France
Griffon Vendeen, Grand: from France
Griffon Vendeen, Briquet: from France
Basset Griffon Vendeen, Grand: from France
Basset Griffon Vendeen, Petit: from France
Grand Bleu de Gascogne: from France
Griffon Bleu de Gascogne, Petit: from France
Poitevin: from France
Gascon Saintongeosis, Grand: from France
Gascon Saintongeosis, Petit: from France
Griffon Fauve de Bretagne: from France
Basset Fauve de Bretagne: from France
Chien d’Artois: from France
Basset Artésien Normand: from France
Billy: from France
Levesque: from France
Ariégeois: from France
Porcelaine: from France
Beagle Harrier: from France
Chien Francais Blanc et Noir: from France
Chien Francais Blanc et Orange: from France
Chien Francais Tricolore: from France
Anglo-Francais, Grand: from France
Anglo-Francais, Moyen: from France
Anglo-Francais, Petit: from France
Sabueso Español de Mont: from Spain
Sabueso Español Lebrero: from Spain
Segugio Italiano a Pelo Raso: from Italy
Segugio Italiano a Pelo Forte: from Italy
Istrian Hound, Wirehaired: from Yugoslavia
Istrian Hound, Smoothhaired: from Yugoslavia
Posavac Hound: from Yugoslavia
Bosnian Roughhaired Hound: from Yugoslavia
Balkan Hound: from Yugoslavia
Yugoslavian Mountain Hound: from Yugoslavia
Yugoslavian Tricolored Hound: from Yugoslavia
Greek Harehound: from Greece
Transylvanian Hound, Tall: from Hungary
Transylvanian Hound, Short: from Hungary
Black Forest Hound: from Czechoslovakia
TWO NEW BREEDS JOIN THE AMERICAN KENNEL CLUB FAMILY

- The American Hairless Terrier and Sloughi Join the Pack -

**New York** – The American Kennel Club (AKC®) announces the full recognition of the American Hairless Terrier and the Sloughi, raising the total number of AKC dog breeds to 189.

“We’re excited to welcome these two unique breeds into the AKC family,” said AKC spokesperson Gina DiNardo. “Both breeds make wonderful companions for the right family. If a dog lover is interested in the American Hairless Terrier, Sloughi or any other AKC breed, we encourage them to visit [www.akc.org](http://www.akc.org) to learn more about the breed and determine if they’re a fit for their lifestyle.”

Joining the Terrier group, the American Hairless Terrier is a small to medium sized, active terrier. Ancestors of the breed were bred to hunt rats and other vermin, and today the breed excels in many AKC dog sports. The breed comes in both a hairless and coated variety, although the coated dogs still carry the hairless gene. The AHT is well known for its propensity for fewer allergic reactions than other breeds, allowing them into homes of many allergy sufferers. The breed is energetic, alert, curious and intelligent. For more information, visit [http://www.ahtca.info/](http://www.ahtca.info/).

Joining the Hound group, the Sloughi is a medium-sized, smooth-coated, athletic sighthound. An ancient breed, it is treasured in North Africa for its hunting skills, speed, agility, and endurance over long distances. The breed is noble and somewhat reserved, with a gentle, melancholy expression. The breed must be exercised on leash or in a large fenced area since it will run after anything that catches its fancy. Its smooth coat requires a weekly brushing. For more information, visit [http://sloughi-international.com/](http://sloughi-international.com/).

Both breeds became eligible to compete in their respective AKC groups on January 1, 2016.
If you use animals, you are guilty of animal cruelty. If we don’t use animals, we will be better off as a society.

Those two sentences are at the core of Wayne Pacelle’s message in his soon-to-be-published book, *The Humane Economy: How Innovators and Enlightened Consumers Are Transforming the Lives of Animals*. According to Mr. Pacelle, it is only through his so-called “enlightened consumer” that animals are truly cared for and nourished.

The animal rights industry has always attempted to appeal to humans through the heart. They’ve used a strategy of emotional bombardment to sway consumers into a vegan lifestyle devoid of meat consumption and animal usage. It has worked quite well for them in that regard. Most of the folks who join their ranks can only see the argument from an emotional point of view, not a rational one.

Lately though, it seems that the Humane Society of the United States (HSUS) and its allies are refocusing on a new plan centered on convincing society that not only is a vegan lifestyle better for animals, but that it makes sense from a commercial aspect for humans as well.

Follow with me for a second. Imagine that you’re an animal rights supporter trying to convince your friend or family member that a vegan lifestyle is right for them. What would you possibly say that would make them think their current way of life is wrong for their long-term well-being?

Certainly you could make the health appeal, but as studies have shown, a diet rich in meat is much more efficient for acquiring protein and the other essential vitamins and minerals we need to survive.

Perhaps you could argue that animals were not meant to be food – unfortunately, you’d first have to convince most of the rest of the species on this planet that the food chain is a farce perpetuated by “Big Survival”.

No, you’d have to appeal to their logical side. What about their wallet or purse? Surely there are economic advantages to a vegan lifestyle. The “Humane Economy”, as Pacelle claims, would allow us remove our need for animals and instead focus on innovators who are creating new ways for our society to live happily and healthy.

Pacelle’s new book will attempt to convince its readers that all animal use is animal cruelty. Never mind how the animal is treated under your care. Take for instance the latest zoo protest in Dallas, where animal rights activists are arguing that recent elephant additions should be released back into the wild, despite the fact that they were rescued in order to prevent them from starvation.

Does it matter that these elephants are being placed in a caring environment where they can be happy and healthy? Not to these activists, who see it as imprisonment.

It is imperative that we always view these animals through a compassionate lens – that is one thing on which we can all agree. It is also true that an emerging consciousness among consumers for animal welfare to be taken into consideration in business practices is not necessarily a bad trend.

What we, and many logical people, have tried to inform the American public of, is the fact that animal welfare is not the same thing as animal rights, an important distinction that needs to be recognized. It is ridiculous to suggest that you cannot care for animals when you have dominion over them.
The “Humane Economy” concept has allowed HSUS and other animal rights groups to pressure U.S. industry into caving to their demands. SeaWorld just made the decision to end its killer whale breeding program and phase out their use at parks. Ringling Bros. and Barnum & Bailey Circus will end the use of elephants by 2018. Egg producers are being forced by restrictive new laws to completely upend their operations in order to meet absurd cage standards that don’t supply any extra safety to hens.

A major question about veganism is its viability on a large scale. Some will argue that it is a more efficient means of feeding the world, but that assumes you can motivate U.S. food producers to each accept less money for more work in order to maintain the production that organic vegan production would require. Under the animal rights industry's demands, you'd also have to forget about genetic modification and biotechnology as a way to grow more food, so that method is off the table.

According to Jayson Lusk and Bailey Norwood, researchers who studied potential impact of vegetarianism on the economy, many vegan/vegetarian foods are less efficient to produce than meat. They note that “Livestock can be produced on otherwise relatively unproductive land, whereas fruits and vegetables, along with being inherently more expensive, require high-quality, productive land; land which, in the U.S. anyway, is relatively rare.”

The disruption in business that Wayne Pacelle openly touts would have disastrous effects on American businesses and workers. From Lusk and Norwood’s research:

"Lusk also found that a large-scale shift towards vegetarianism could have some unintended side effects. For one, it could help cause "economic hardships to those working in the livestock and meat processing sector who would then have to find alternative employment." Additionally, because a drop in meat consumption would drive down the price of corn and soybeans (both of which are commonly used as cattle feed), a shift towards vegetarianism could also mean that crop producers might find their products have suddenly decreased in value, causing hardships for farmers, too."

For an industry that is already struggling with the dwindling number of new food producers entering the field, this would be catastrophic.

The types of changes "The Humane Economy" is advocating would cause a major shift in food production that would be impossible for farmers to adapt to, and as we all know the immense costs of a dramatic switch would be passed on to consumers, whom HSUS is trying to convince a "Humane Economy" would benefit.

This may be difficult for an executive from a Washington, D.C.-based animal rights organization to understand, but there are real consequences to pushing the vegan lifestyle on our society. The food producers we defend, and who he gives little consideration, would be devastated. Low income families who rely on affordable food at the grocery store would face additional hardship in feeding themselves. Americans would struggle mightily, and the results would not be great for society.

That doesn’t seem very humane to us.
# DIAGNOSIS of Brucella Canis (Brucellosis)

from the USDA Best Practices articles, Oct. 15

B. Canis monitoring may be achieved with a variety of tests which have been well described by Hollett and by Greene and Carmichael. See the test comparison chart below for specific information on available tests. The chart was compiled from various sources including peer reviewed publications, available product inserts and information obtained from reputable veterinary diagnostic laboratories. Because of the zoonotic potential of Brucella, caution should be exercised when collecting and handling blood, serum, fluid or tissues.

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Comparison of Diagnostic Procedures for B. canis</th>
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<td><strong>Antibody Detection Methods</strong></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rapid Slide Agglutination Test (RSAT)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mercaptoethanol (ME) rapid slide agglutination test (ME-RSAT)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tube agglutination test (TAT)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ME-TAT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agar-gel immunodiffusion (AGID) cell wall (somatic) antigen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Internal cytoplasmic protein antigen (CPAg)-AGID</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indirect Fluorescent antibody</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ELISA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* D-Tec® CB Canine Brucellosis Antibody Test Kit directions insert; Zoetis Animal Health, Florham Park NJ, USA
** Hollett, R.B., 2006; Canine Brucellosis; Outbreaks and Compliance; *Theriogenology* 66: 575-587
### Comparison of Diagnostic Procedures for *B. canis*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Test</th>
<th>Sample</th>
<th>Earliest Detection (weeks PI)</th>
<th>Advantages</th>
<th>Disadvantages</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Blood or tissue culture</td>
<td>Whole Blood/ FULL Blue Top Tube, or vaginal swab</td>
<td>Bacteremia detectable, 2-4 weeks PI,**</td>
<td>Low cost. Can identify actual organism for antimicrobial sensitivity testing and/or DNA profiling</td>
<td>Fastidious organism. False negative results possible. Requires sterile technique of blood collection. Contaminant overgrowth can lead to false negative results. Intermittent bacteremia may require serial blood cultures. POOR SCREENING TEST.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PCR</td>
<td>Whole Blood / FULL Blue Top Tube, or vaginal swab</td>
<td>1.5 CFU / ml detected, ****</td>
<td>5x more sensitive than culture</td>
<td>False negative results possible. Requires sterile technique of blood collection. POOR SCREENING TEST</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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**D-Tec® CB Canine Brucellosis Antibody Test Kit directions insert; Zoetis Animal Health, Florham Park NJ, USA**

** Hollett, R.B., 2006; Canine Brucellosis: Outbreaks and Compliance; *Theriogenology* 66: 575-587**


**** Kansas State University Veterinary Diagnostic Laboratory

### Recommendations

There is an ongoing need for continued basic science and clinical research surrounding prevention, diagnosis, and the identification of effective treatment options aimed at the control of this important disease. Further study will be required to clarify the epizootiology of *B. canis* with respect to disease pathogenesis, transmission and true prevalence rates in both dogs and humans. Immunologic research directed towards the development of an effective *B. canis* bacterin to be used in the management and control of this disease in dogs would be welcomed. The authors recommend that laboratory standards be developed for all currently utilized and future diagnostic tests used to identify *B. canis* infection in dogs. We recommend the implementation of quality control proficiency testing of the currently available tests to validate accuracy, consistency, sensitivity and specificity.

### Acknowledgements

The authors gratefully acknowledge the following veterinary diagnostic laboratories for their consultation and information concerning testing options for *B. canis*.

**Cornell Animal Health Diagnostic Laboratory**
**Kansas State Veterinary Diagnostic Laboratory**
**National Veterinary Services Laboratory**
The Northeast Chapter of Oklahoma Pet Professionals helping our Future....

The NEOKPP group has been hard at it trying to raise money to award at least five $500.00 Scholarships to young college students looking to go into farming and the pet producing industry. The application deadline was March 1st and the winners will be announced at the Annual OKPP Seminar/Expo on April 29th-30th in Miami, Oklahoma.

The scholarships are contingent on how much money the club can raise. This year, NEOKPP President Randall Miller, challenged members to raise $10,000.00 by donating some young dogs to be sold at auction. Randall started off it off with 2 Beagles and most recently, some English Bulldogs and Australian Shepherds were donated at the Southwest Auction Service February 13th auction. The club has also sponsored a few ACA Dog shows and conducted some silent auctions to raise money as well.

All combined, they have raised over $6100.00 so far. If they reach their goal of $10,000.00, they will be able to award ten $1,000.00 scholarships. A 3 person committee has been appointed to review and choose who will receive the scholarships. This should enable students to purchase more books, school supplies and help pay for moving expenses.

This is just one example of how the professional breeders contribute to our future and existing way of life.

THANK YOU!

The Northeast Chapter of Oklahoma Pet Professionals would like to ‘Thank’ the Buyers, SW Auction Staff, Bob & Chadd Hughes and the Donors of the dogs sold at auction for their purchases and donations to benefit our Scholarship Fund. We really appreciate your support in helping with this worthy cause. We hope to have more offerings in the future auctions!

Thank you again,
Randall Miller
Pres. NEOKPP

Dog Donations Contributed by:
Debbie Herrington of Eucha, Oklahoma
Linda & Cheryl Baker of Vinita, Oklahoma
Mona Dewees of Vinita, Oklahoma

We appreciate your contributions!!
OKLAHOMA PET PROFESSIONALS SEMINAR/NEOKPP PET EXPO

AND DOG SHOW

We had such success last year that we decided to combine both events again this year and return to Miami. We will be returning to the Miami Civic Center 129 5th Ave NW, Miami, OK. Our dates will be April 29, 30 and May 1 2016. Last year we drew approx. 200 breeders and public from Oklahoma, Missouri, and Kansas. Again this year, OKPP will offer CEU’s to both Missouri and Kansas breeders.

We want to extend an invitation to you to stay all three days, but will understand if you can’t stay for Sunday. Please let us know how many days you will be with us, as this will affect our setup plan. Please keep booths setup until 4:00 p.m. on Saturday. The OKPP state seminar will be all day Friday and Saturday morning. The NEOKPP ACA Dog Shows will be integrated into Friday afternoon, Saturday and Sunday.

Booths will be 8ft x 8 ft. Cost is $225.00 per booth. PLEASE RESERVE YOUR BOOTH EARLY DUE TO LIMITED SPACE – NO SHARING BOOTHs – CORPORATE SPONSORS, PLEASE CONFIRM YOUR BOOTH SPACE. Your booths will be determined by your corporate levels. You can setup your booth on Thursday, April 28, 2016, starting at 1:00 p.m.

Number of booths ____________________________
Name of company ______________________________
Contact person __________________________________
E-mail address __________________________________
Do you need electric? __________________________

Deadline will be April 22, 2016. Booth rentals after cutoff deadline date will be accepted according to space availability. We will have our annual auction. Your donations are not mandatory, but will be greatly appreciated.

Send your reservations and checks to Kim Parsons 16900 S 663 Rd Wyandotte, Ok 74370. Thank you and see you in April.

Gary Phillips, President, OKPP
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Champion Bloodlines! Imported Males!
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& dam by “Arka-od-Sremcica”
1 Male sired by “Messy Vom Beni”
Several females are bred.
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Address: ________________________________ City: ____________________ Zip: _______
Email: __________________________________________

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June/July Aug/Sept Oct/Nov

PLEASE PRINT CLEARLY ONE WORD IN EACH SPACE BELOW

When my friend goes to her ATM, she always brings along her Smith & Wesson. She’s never had any problems.

Smith is on the right!
Don’t ask me to prove that I am not a **PUPPY MILL** (simply because I breed dogs)

And I will not ask you to prove that you are not a **PEDOPHILE** (simply because you have children)

People think I’m crazy because I talk to my dogs. What am I supposed to do? Just ignore them when they ask me a question?

---

YES, it is THAT offensive to ask a Dog Breeder if they are a Puppy Mill #wordsmatter

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