



# The Greater Gainesville Dog Fanciers' Association, Inc.

August 2015

Newsletter for Dog Lovers

**G.G.D.F.A.**  
**P.O. Box 358332**  
**Gainesville, Florida**  
**32635-8332**  
www.ggdfa.org

General Meeting Dates:  
2nd Tuesday each month  
PINE GROVE Baptist Church  
4200 NW 39th Ave  
7:30 pm Gainesville, FL

Board Meeting Dates:  
4th Tuesday each month

#### **Club Officers**

President — Denise Gaboury  
1st VP — Pam Rice  
2nd VP — Carol Lamb  
Secretary — Sarah Wingfield  
Treasurer — Doris Horton

#### **Club Directors**

Debbie Brauneck  
Kathy Davis  
John McKamey  
Claire Hedrick

#### **Newsletter Editor**

Claire Hedrick

#### **Membership Chair**

Kathy Davis



## **AUGUST MEETING** **IS POTLUCK NIGHT!!**

**7:30 PM**

**August 11, 2015**

*We will have a picnic night instead of our regular meeting just to relax and spend some time networking.*

*Bring your favorite dish to share!*



??? Call Claire 352-339-6208

## **LOCAL PETFINDER ON FACEBOOK**

And a new link on our website

<https://www.facebook.com/gainesvillepetfinder>

## **GAINESVILLE PET FINDER**

**REUNITING PEOPLE WITH THEIR PEOPLE**



Angela Shore - Founder/Moderator

## News From AKC

Published [www.akc.org](http://www.akc.org)

### **Kennel Cough: a Containable Infection**

May 19, 2015

Jeff Grognet, DVM, AMERICAN KENNEL CLUB

Kennel cough syndrome is a condition triggered by many different agents. This includes Bordetella bacteria, Parainfluenza, adenovirus, respiratory coronavirus, and canine influenza virus.

The disease is worse when several agents combine. For example, concurrent Bordetella and Parainfluenza infections cause more severe disease than either two of these agents alone. There are slight differences between the symptoms each organism creates, but it is hard to differentiate them clinically.

Kennel cough is, by definition, an infection of the upper-respiratory tract. This means it affects the nose, eyes, larynx, and the upper trachea (windpipe). The most common symptom is a dry, honking cough. It is analogous to whooping cough in people.

Kennel cough only rarely progresses to a pneumonia, and generally only in young dogs or those with poor immunity.

Kennel cough is diagnosed by the clinical signs it creates. The dog should not have a fever and the lungs should be clear. If the trachea is squeezed, a cough is easily elicited. It begins as a mild cough but progresses to a deep cough to clear phlegm from the airway. Cultures can be done, but this test is reserved for research or if the dog has other symptoms that suggest lung involvement.

Kennel cough is treated with antibiotics. These work to kill Bordetella, but they also prevent and treat bacterial infections that develop secondary to viral involvement. Cough suppressants are sometimes indicated.

Kennel cough can be prevented, to some degree. Vaccination doesn't create absolute protection, but it does reduce the severity and limits the transmission of the organism between dogs. The intranasal vaccination provides a faster and more effective antibody response than the injectable vaccines. The immunity generated is so fast that a pre-kenneling vaccination can be used in the face of an outbreak.

Some intranasal vaccines can induce an infection after administration because they contain a live organism. This does not usually trigger illness, just a cough.

## NYC Airport Building VIP Lounge for Dogs

July 23, 2015

Published [www.akc.org](http://www.akc.org)

By Mara Boysun

If all goes according to plans, by next year canine air travelers could be splashing in a bone-shaped pool while their owners are squirming on uncomfortable seats in the terminal at New York City's John F. Kennedy International Airport.

About 70,000 passengers who pass through the airport each year are not human; everything from show dogs and race horses to penguins travel by air these days. Racebrook Capital <http://www.racebrook.com> is developing the new \$48 million, 178 square-foot facility, named the Ark at JFK, will offer pet boarding and a grooming spa, hay-lined stalls for horses and cattle, veterinary clinic, and a USDA-approved quarantine area.

The Ark, so named for the Biblical floating wildlife refuge, will rise on 14.4-acres that had been the site of a cargo building, constructed in the 1950s, that hasn't been used since 2004.

There will be a 20,000-square-foot pet spa, resort, and training center run by Paradise 4 Paws <http://www.paradise4paws.com>, a company with facilities near airports in Chicago, Denver, and Dallas/Fort Worth. It will offer private suites with flat screen televisions, 24-hour webcams, obedience training, and bone-shaped swimming pool in its doggie recreation room. Cuisine at current facilities includes the canine answer to Ben & Jerry's, Frosty Paws, and peanut-butter stuffed Kongs. Massage therapists will be just one of the amenities to ease the stress of air travel for the hairy and harried.

Crain's New York Business reports that a stay will cost about \$50 a day for the basics, and much higher for the more luxurious amenities.

Until there are similar facilities at all airports, there are still ways to make things easier when traveling by plane with a pet. Some recommendations include:

- Making sure you have rabies and vaccination certificates;
- Obtaining a safe, strong crate for travel, and marking it with your contact information and the words "LIVE ANIMAL" with arrows pointing upwards;
- Checking with your airline to make sure you conform to its unique requirements, and
- Reserving your dog's spot early, because most airlines restrict the number of animals that can travel on any given flight.

## 10 REASONS WHY SOME DOGS LOSE

Published Canine Chronicle By William Given June, 2015  
Submitted by Denise Gaboury

You do not need to have been showing dogs very long to have been afforded the opportunity to learn that some dogs lose. Some dogs lose as frequently as they win. Some dogs lose far more often than they win. Dogs lose for a whole host of reasons. I am going to give you just ten of them, some very valid and some contrived, but all are real. If you have not been on the receiving end of a hard loss, so much the better.

1. You suffer from kennel blindness. Kennel blindness is as equally tragic and debilitating for the one dog owner as it is for a large breeder. It makes one incapable of seeing the faults in his or her dogs, and unable to recognize and appreciate the positive traits in a competitor's dogs. Kennel blindness also provides the motivation for an individual to contort the breed Standard to fit the type of dogs they exhibit in the show ring. So, it is entirely possible that your dog really is not all that good, maybe just a bit better than average. You see only his magnificent head. The judge cannot help but notice his short neck, weak back, cow hocks and restricted movement. If you enjoy winning more than you like losing, your best bet is to get a much better dog.

2. Your dog has no showmanship. This is quite probably the most common reason why very well-put-together dogs lose. You have to remember that a dog show is really a canine beauty pageant. Yes, the Standard is the written illustration the judge uses to select those dogs of noticeable quality deserving recognition, but it is a show. It is a very good thing if a dog can show he enjoys what he is doing in the ring. I have seen many average dogs finish because they possessed that special something inside them that made them want to show off, and their owners and handlers used it to their advantage. Hopefully, you can find a way to peak his desire. The dog with showmanship is the one in control in the show ring.

3. Your dog may be the victim of presentation malpractice. This may be limited to one or more of the following: improper grooming, inadequate conditioning, insufficient training for the ring or poor handling. Different breeds have different grooming requirements and different conditioning needs. Most judges have reasonable expectations with respect to ring training often giving great leeway to young dogs. A good dog can easily get lost in the ring as a result of poor handling. All dogs have individual needs when it comes to handling, for example: some need to be

shown on a very loose lead and some on a tight lead. Some dogs show with more energy for their owners, some show better for a professional handler, and some dogs give their best effort when a junior is on the other end of the lead.

4. Your dog is well-put-together and is structurally sound, BUT unfortunately, there is simply nothing that is exceptional about him, he possesses no single trait that could be considered as truly outstanding. Good is not always good enough. I liken this to the grade C+. An AKC championship title, Best of Breed or Group win, rarely if ever, is awarded to a C+ dog. My mentor's belief, as it relates to judging dogs, is "If better is possible, good is not enough." It is quite reasonable to assume this is a mind-set shared by many judges. Your dog may eventually finish, he may not. If he does, more than likely, it will be under a non-breeder judge.

5. Your dog is a good representative of the breed, BUT the other dogs in his class are better. Are you eligible to compete in a class other than the open class? Consider entering the Novice or American-Bred classes. They are seldom used and if your dog places first in the class, he gets a ticket to the Winners class. Are you willing to travel to shows where the competition is weaker? If you search thoroughly, you may be able to find a geographic area where the breed entries are high and the overall quality is low. The result might just be an unexpected major. If you have been assured by knowledgeable and reliable associates that your dog is of sufficient quality to finish, keep showing him. The competition and the judges change with relative frequency; he will win and earn his championship eventually.

6. The judge is looking for one specific thing, and your dog just does not have it. In most cases, it is the perfect head, certainly you have heard of "head hunters." However, it could just as easily be a perfect coat, a solid topline, length of hock or reach and drive. Hopefully, this example illustrates my point. So, maybe your dog's coat is not perfect, your dog simply will never win under this judge. However, your dog is well-constructed and very sound. Another judge pictures your dog easily spending the afternoon herding a flock of sheep, scenting birds across an open field, or tirelessly running game to ground. Fortunately, under this judge your dog has the "right stuff" necessary to win Best of Breed.

7. Your dog may just be the wrong type for the judge. The crux for the evaluation of all purebred dogs is breed type. For any given breed the nature of breed

## 10 REASONS CONTINUED

type is a particular or amalgam of features unique to that individual breed. Some breed Standards are more plainly written and are therefore more easily understood and less open to interpretation. Some judges have a natural eye for dogs and some judges have a stronger knowledge of canine form and function. Judging is subjective, that is why the appraisal of dogs by different judges so very often yields different results. Watch what type different judges put up. This way you will have a much better idea what each judge prefers, type-wise. Non-breeder judges may not be fully familiar with your breed's Standard, may not have a great deal of hands-on experience going over your breed, and may actually favor a faulty dog in one aspect or another.

8. Your breed judge did not believe your dog would go on to do well in the Group Ring. This is a nauseating and infuriating reason and it is grossly unjust. In this situation, the judge is selecting his or her Best of Breed, hoping it will go on to win Group 1 and, possibly, Best in Show. The judge that does this is seeking some type of peering recognition or acknowledgement by senior judges who are much more experienced and have attained a high level of respect after their years in the game. I have been physically present when a breed judge would tell the Group judge, "I am sending you a really good (fill in the blank) deserving serious consideration in your Group." If and when it happens to you, try not to let it get you down. It should not happen at all, and I wish I could say it does not happen very often.

9. So, your dog won Best of Breed but failed to receive anything remotely resembling consideration in the Group Ring. The most common reason for this is soundness, especially as it relates to movement. Your dog likely won Best of Breed because he possessed an outstanding feature or features that could not be ignored and the judge felt it appropriate to reward that quality with the win. However, the Group judge may expect that all of the dogs advancing to the Group possess correct breed type, so he or she may focus their judging efforts on movement. Remember, the Group ring is noticeably larger and exhibitors tend to move their dogs faster than in a smaller ring. The Group judge will eliminate those dogs that display faults such as overreaching, restricted reach and drive, sidewinding or crabbing, weaving or crossing over, paddling, moving wide in front, or moving wide behind.

A couple of weeks later, at his next show and under a different judge, your dog has taken another Best of Breed. But once again, he did not even rate a glance in the Group ring. The other common reason for this same outcome takes us back to his lack of showmanship. Our dogs must possess the "Wow" factor and carry it into the Group ring; it is an essential element of success at that level. You have to try harder to find something to ignite a spark inside your dog. However, you are now convinced that your dog is a respectable representative of the breed. He won Best of Breed because he was the best dog in the breed ring, despite his lack of flash. If there is a good amount of time between showing in breed and the Group, next time, return him to his crate. Let him rest and relax, then see what you can do to hype him up for the Group competition. Consider this, if your dog went Best of Breed over an entry of just plain ol' average dogs, then you have a good idea why he was not even looked at in the Group. Go back and re-read reason number one.

I prefer not to call it "being dumped," but good dogs do lose. On any given weekend the Winners Dog and Winners Bitch from Saturday's show will not even place in their class on Sunday. The dog or handler may be a bit off their game, a different judge might just be looking for something different or have a different interpretation of the Standard. He or she might just as easily have limited hands-on experience with a given breed.

A good dog, shown well and with consistency by a handler with a plan to achieve victory should win a majority of the time. In the long run, judges really do reward the better dogs. Their reputations depend on it. I would like to encourage you not to give up on your dog until you have tried everything, but you must try everything the correct way.

### **BRAGS!!**

FROM Janice Mitchell

*"We went to the Marietta Ga. show last weekend., It was inside We had a very nice time. Mister Parker won his breed for all 4 shows and on show 2 he got a group 3 with Ann Hern. We met a lot of nice people and saw a lot of dogs - A nice Black Russian Terrier and some others. "*

## How Dogs Read Our Moods: Emotion Detector Found In Fido's Brain

Published Cyberdobs@yahoo.com  
Submitted by Denise Gaboury

Scientists — and anyone who lives with a canine — know that dogs pay close attention to the emotion in our voices. They listen for whether our tone is friendly or mean, how the pitch goes up or down and even the rhythms in our speech.

But what about the meaning of the words we say?

Sure, a few studies have reported on supersmart dogs that know hundreds of words. Chaser, a border collie in South Carolina, even learned 1,022 nouns and commands to go with them.

But otherwise, there's little evidence that dogs differentiate between speech with meaningful words and sounds that contain only inflections, says neurobiologist Attila Andics at the MTA-ELTE Comparative Ethology Research Group in Budapest.

"We know quite a bit about how much dogs get about how we say things," Andics says, "but we know quite little about how much dogs get about what we say to them."

That's about to change!!

Psychologists reported Wednesday in the journal *Current Biology* that dogs do pay attention to the meanings of words. And they process that information in a different part of the brain from where they process emotional cues in speech.

To figure that out, graduate student Victoria Ratcliffe at the University of Sussex in England set up a clever experiment.

She brought 250 dogs into the lab. And then for each one, Ratcliffe put a speaker on either side of the dog's head.

Then she played the command "to come" out of both speakers, at the same time. At first, the command sounded normal. It had both meaningful words and emotional cues in it.

Then Ratcliffe started to manipulate the speech in the command. In some instances, she removed all of the inflections in the speaker's voice. In other instances, she kept the inflections in the speaker's voice but removed the words (or replaced the words with gibberish).

For each command, Ratcliffe recorded which way the dogs turned their heads — toward the left speaker or toward the right speaker. Even though both speakers were playing the same sounds, a clear pattern emerged.

When the dogs heard commands that still had meaningful words in them, about 80 percent of the animals turned to the right. When they heard commands with just emotional cues in them, most dogs turned to the left.

That result sounds simple. But Andics, who wasn't involved in the study, says the findings show something surprising: "that dogs are able to differentiate between meaningful and meaningless sound sequences."

The study also suggests that a dog's brain breaks up speech into two parts: the emotional cues and the meaning of the words. Then it processes these two components on opposite sides of the brain: emotional cues on the right, meaning of words on the left. (Yes, it's opposite to the way the dogs turned.)

That's a bit similar to how we humans process speech. We also break up speech into several parts, such as the meaning of the words, clues about the speaker and emotional cues.

"But with humans, it's trickier," Andics says. "We believe the human brain processes various aspects of human speech in different stages and in many different parts of the brain."

Still, though, Andics says the new study offers one way that people may be able to communicate better with their best friends: Pick the ear you use carefully.

"Tell all the emotional things to the dog in his left ear," Andics says. "For commands that you want a dog to get clearly and precisely, tell them in right ear."

---

### DOG FACTS

Dogs have three eyelids. The third lid, called a nictitating membrane or "haw," keeps the eye lubricated and protected.

Dog's shoulder blades are unattached to the rest of the skeleton to allow greater flexibility for running.





GGDFA Newsletter  
c/o Claire Hedrick  
514 NW 127th Street  
Newberry, FL 32669

ADDRESS CORRECTION REQUESTED



### Secretary's Notice of GGDFA Meetings

The next General Meeting of the GGDFA will be **Tuesday, Aug 11<sup>th</sup>**, promptly at 7:30 pm PINE GROVE BAPTIST CHURCH, 4200 NW 39TH AVE, Gainesville, FL

The next Board Meeting will be Tuesday, **Aug 25<sup>th</sup>**

### Training Classes

#### LOCATION:

OAK HALL SCHOOL - Covered and lighted  
Tower Road , Gainesville

**Obedience/Rally classes**— Thursdays 6:00 pm  
With Denise Gaboury 316-4543

**Conformation classes**—will resume in September  
With Claire Hedrick 339-6208



### Newsletter

The views and opinions in this newsletter are not necessarily those of the Newsletter Editor or those of the GGDFA Officers and Board of Directors.

The editor reserves the right to edit or withhold copy that which may be detrimental to the standards of this publication. The deadline for submission of articles, announcements, and brags to the newsletter is the 15<sup>th</sup> of each month. Materials received after that date will appear in the following month's publication, depending upon space availability.

You can email the editor at [claire@ggdffa.org](mailto:claire@ggdffa.org).