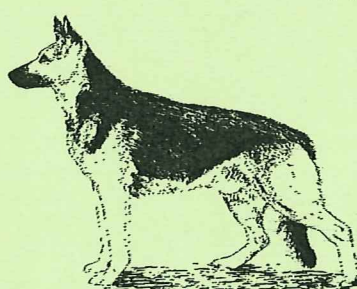
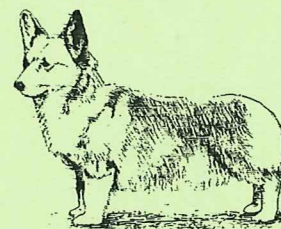
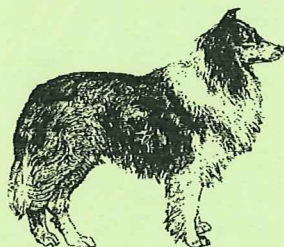
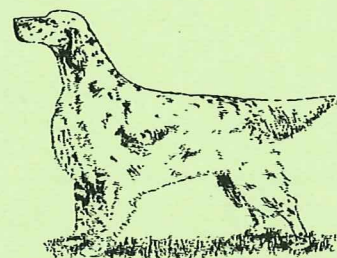
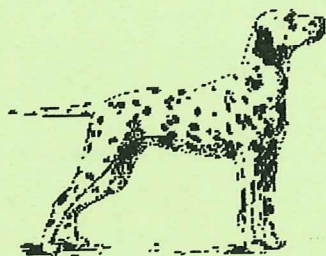


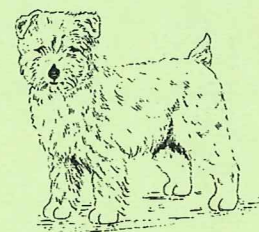
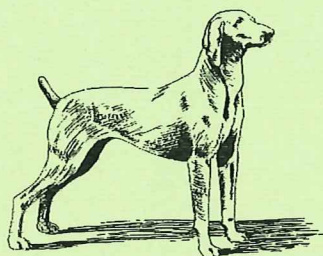
# FAITHFULLY YOURS



**ESTABLISHED 1954**

**Incorporation No A5419H**

**ABN 79 874 813 605**



**Geelong Obedience Dog Club Inc**  
**PO Box 186**  
**GEELONG 3220**  
**Phone: 52 434 555**

**September 2000**  
**Issue No**  
**104**

# GEELONG OBEDIENCE DOG CLUB INC

## Committee for 1999/2000

|                           |                   |            |  |
|---------------------------|-------------------|------------|--|
| <b>PRESIDENT</b>          | Leonie Kelleher   | 52 431 277 | Public Officer/Bar Manager   |
| <b>VICE-PRESIDENT (1)</b> | Arthur Thorogood  | 52 441 819 |  |
| <b>VICE-PRESIDENT (2)</b> | Barbara Mackey    | 52 414 243 |  |
| <b>SECRETARY</b>          | Pam Convery       | 52 290 145 | Newsletter Editor<br>Email: <a href="mailto:jcgret@pipeline.com.au">jcgret@pipeline.com.au</a> |
| <b>TREASURER</b>          | Jim Ball          | 52 484 154 | Property Officer   |
| <b>TRIAL SEC/ASS. SEC</b> | Janelle Convery   | 52 290 145 | Email: <a href="mailto:jcgret@pipeline.com.au">jcgret@pipeline.com.au</a>                      |
| <b>GENERAL COMMITTEE</b>  | Wendy McCraw      | 52 487 865 | Canteen Manager  |
|                           | Fred Lehrmann     | 52 215 318 | Grounds Manager/<br>Equipment Manager  |
|                           | Linda Hunter      | 52 484 467 | Hall Manager   |
|                           | Angie Trueman     | 52 481 575 | Publicity Officer  |
|                           | Christine Bromley | 52 484 586 | Social Secretary   |
|                           | Fiona Mackey      | 52 414 243 | Assistant Social<br>Secretary/Raffle Steward   |
|                           |                   |            |  |
| <b>NON-COMMITTEE</b>      | Desma Dickeson    | 52 789 585 | Training Supervisor/<br>Display Team Leader  |
|                           | Karen Hinkley     |            | Shop Manager   |
|                           | Sylvia Noblett    | 52 817 442 | Librarian  |

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The opinions in the Newsletter are not necessarily those of the Editor or the Geelong Obedience Dog Club Inc. All Committee and Sub-Committee reports bear the name of the respective Officer.

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**All correspondence should be addressed to:-**

**THE SECRETARY  
PO BOX 186  
GEELONG 3213**

Visit the Club's website at <http://www.pipeline.com.au/users/jcgret>

Newsletter closing date for all items – 15<sup>th</sup> of each month

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### INDEX

|                                  |    |                                     |    |
|----------------------------------|----|-------------------------------------|----|
| Reports.....                     | 2  | Walking the Dog.....                | 11 |
| Trial Results.....               | 4  | Trial Dates .....                   | 13 |
| Raising Puppies.....             | 5  | Club Calendar .....                 | 13 |
| Obedience Trials .....           | 6  | Dogs on a Life Saving Mission ..... | 14 |
| Canine Hip Dysplasia.....        | 7  | Dog Breed from A to Z .....         | 17 |
| New Members.....                 | 10 | General Meeting Minutes.....        | 19 |
| Vaccinations Cert required ..... | 10 |                                     |    |

## **REPORTS      REPORTS      REPORTS      REPORTS**

### **PRESIDENT'S REPORT**

Welcome to all our new members, I hope your time with us is rewarding for you. If you have any queries please don't hesitate to speak to your Instructor or feel free to approach a Committee Member.

The last couple of months have been quite hectic with the President's & Secretary's Conference and Meetings being held at the Club. The last Club Meeting was a Special General Meeting to discuss the kitchen upgrade. It was unfortunate that we only just made a quorum for this. If you weren't there perhaps you could make a special effort and join us for the Annual General Meeting/General Meeting on Tuesday 3<sup>rd</sup> October commencing at 8.00 pm.

Congratulations go to all members who assisted the Club on the 16<sup>th</sup> September for the working bee and also on the 17<sup>th</sup> for the Open Obedience Trial. Our grounds and Clubhouse were, as always, presented in wonderful condition.

Thank you also to those people who made themselves available for our Open Day for Juniors held on Wednesday 20<sup>th</sup> September. This was our second open day and although I wasn't able to help with this one, I'm sure it all went well.

**Leonie Kelleher – President**

### **TRIAL SECRETARY'S REPORT**

Thank you to all the Members who assisted with the Trial both on the day and prior to the event. The day was a great success with a glowing report from our VCA Representative. Congratulations to Sandy Malady and "Casper" who gained an Encouragement Pass and to Debbie Schroer and "Wolf" who won the Highest Scoring Geelong Member sash.

We now have a well-earned break until May 2001 before our next Trial, which will be a back-to-back Agility Trial. Congratulations to all those who have gained Titles this year and don't forget to put in your Trial results for the end of year awards.

**Happy Trialing – Janelle Convery – Trial Secretary**

### **PUBLICITY OFFICER'S REPORT**

As this will be my last chance to put in a report before the Annual General Meeting I would like to wish all members standing for Committee positions, good luck and good wishes for the coming year. I have found the job of Publicity Officer interesting and fun at times. I found you really do need to have the time to spend on the Club and helping fellow Committee members get the work done, which I haven't been able to do lately. I want to thank everyone who has helped me in all ways big and small throughout the last two years.

I will not be standing for Committee again this time for a number of reasons but wish those who are the best of luck.

Finally there are still coming events being held at the Club, which I will be involved in and will offer my help to the new Publicity Officer if needed

### **Reports (continued)**

Don't forget **GALA DAY** as this is always a wonderful day for our dogs and fun too! Also coming up will be another fun day with a difference on the 15<sup>th</sup> of October. Hope to see as many members as possible at these days. Remember to have fun and I hope you and your dogs enjoy training and be the best you can be.

**Best wishes to all - Angie Trueman – Publicity Officer**

### **TRAINING SUPERVISOR'S REPORT**

A short report for this month's Newsletter as I have been busy working with my young dog away from the Club. I would just like to say a big thank you to my able assistants who "held the fort" during my absence.

I think by now all Classes are aware that next Promotion Day (1<sup>st</sup> October) will be run slightly differently –

**"the week prior to a Promotion Day each Instructor will give a list of names of Members to be tested to the Training Supervisor. On the day, Members will be required to check in at a table on the verandah at least 15 minutes prior to Class time. Their name will be checked off the list and a numbered catalogue card issued. Any Member who does not have a numbered card will not be tested, but will be sent to a holding Class for the day".**

It is your responsibility as a Member to make sure the Instructor has your name on his/her list. Hopefully this will alleviate some of the stress on the Instructors and also the waiting around by those who are being tested.

Thank you to Fred and Colin for the sandwich board, which will make it so much easier to display equipment in the Puppy Kinder Classes.

As always my sincere thanks to all the Instructors who continue to work hard every week to insure that everyone can reach their goal of a well-trained, obedient dog.

'Til next time – love your dogs

**Desma Dickeson – Training Supervisor**

### **DISPLAY TEAM LEADER'S REPORT**

Life as a Display Team Member has been fairly quiet of late – Joan, Peg and I visited Hillcrest several weeks ago with our dogs and although there was very limited space, both staff and residents made us most welcome. We also returned to one of our regular venues at the Eric Hart Centre, where we were given a warm welcome as always.

I would like to take this opportunity to remind all team members that practise is held every couple of weeks and you are all expected to attend, as we cannot work on new exercises if half the team is absent.

If anyone wishes to have the Display Team attend fetes, fairs or other function, do please come and talk to me about it and we can arrange a written request to the Club.

**Desma Dickeson – Display Team Leader**

## Reports (continued)

### NEWSLETTER EDITOR'S REPORT

I would like to take this opportunity to thank all the members who have contributed to the Newsletter since I have been Editor. The articles have been varied and sometimes raised an eyebrow but have all been submitted with good intentions and hopefully to further the knowledge of members.

This will be my last Newsletter as Editor as I have commitments to meet outside of the Club and will not have the free time I have had in the past. So, if there is someone out there who would be prepared to take it on, please come along to the Annual General Meeting on Tuesday 3 October.

Don't forget we are also looking for someone to take over the Website. We have had over 2,400 visitors to the site since it began just over 18 months ago. So again, if you have a computer, are connected to the Net and have the time available, come along to the AGM. If we don't get someone to take this on the Website will be deleted.

Best wishes – Pam Convery – Newsletter Editor

---

### TRIAL RESULTS

26 August

Tracking Club of Vic

Susie & John Baird

Rakaaz Nara Flynn

Prelim Pass

17 September

GODC

Sandy Malady

Casper Rose

Encouragement Pass



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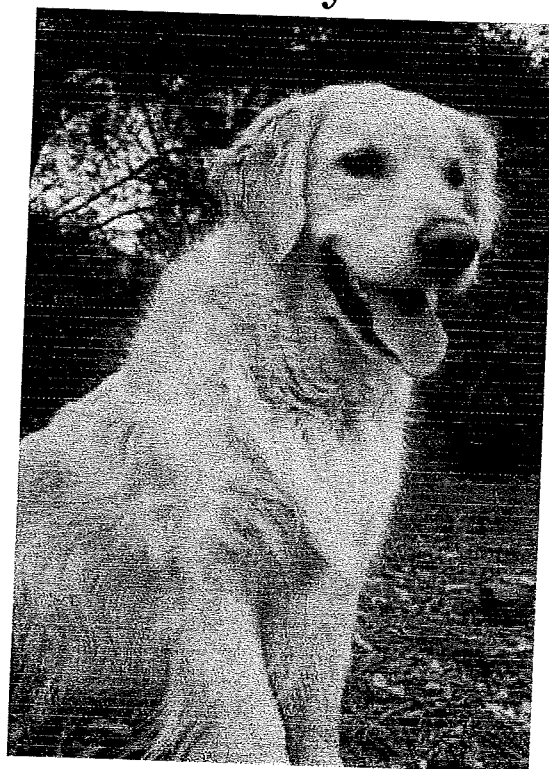
### DIOGENES JACKPOT CDX AD "Toby"

|             |                  |            |
|-------------|------------------|------------|
| First Pass  | 6 March 1999     | 184 points |
| Second Pass | 25 June 2000     | 177 points |
| Third Pass  | 3 September 2000 | 170 points |

#### "Companion Dog Excellent Title"

It's been a long time coming Toby but we finally made it. Persistence pays off. You can forget about those 3 minute Sit Stays now and lay down for 10 minutes, which you will do well.

Owned & loved by Janelle & Pam Convery





# RAISING PUPPIES MEANS TONS OF FUN - AND WORK

Pet Connection - Gina Spadafori

As much fun as puppies are, there's no doubt they're also a lot of work. Let the opportunities of puppyhood, pass you by though, and you'll end up with a poorly behaved dog. Keep in mind always, that it's easier to prevent a problem than to fix one, and that's never so true as in raising a puppy.

You want your puppy to love you and respect you, to know his place in the family, and to feel secure and happy in it. Doing so takes training, structure and lots of loving praise.

When your puppy does something right, let him know it. The first time the little lightbulb goes off in his head connecting the word "sit" to the lowering of his rump (if you watch, you can see the workings of his mind in his eyes), be ready to tell him he's the smartest, most perfect, most beautiful and best-loved puppy in the whole history of the world the instant his little butt hits the ground. Croon to him like Bing Crosby. Pat him and stroke him.

At other times, your puppy won't be perfect, and you'll need to correct his behaviour. Here are a few gentle ways to send a clear message of disapproval.

- The ol' switcheroo. Especially useful for the young puppy, this technique stops a behaviour you don't want and provides the puppy with one that's acceptable. For example, if your young puppy is chewing on your nice leather shoes, make a noise to startle and distract him – slap the counter or clap your hands – and then give him something you do want him to chew on, eg a toy. When he takes it, praise him! (And put those shoes away).
- Ask for another behaviour. With older puppies, you can stop a bad behaviour by asking for a better one. Tell the puppy who's jumping up "no" and then "sit" and praise him for planting his rump on the ground.
- The time-out. Crates, so useful for house-training can help give you a break from your puppy, and they send him a message at the same time. Puppies thrive on your attention, sometimes even if it's negative. The time-out removes this reward and gives a pup a few minutes to think things over.

This technique is especially good for a puppy that doesn't want to keep his mouth to himself, a bad habit for any dog to get into where people are concerned. When the puppy starts nipping, tell him "no" and then clam up, pick him up, and put him in his crate for five minutes. Ignore the cries and whimpers. After he settles down, let him out without much fanfare and let him hang out with you quietly for a while.

If your puppy has been running around for a long time and just seems bratty, he may be tired. If that's the case, put him in his crate for a nap, along with a chew toy. Again ignore his fussing. Chances are he'll be asleep in a few minutes.

If you're finding you need to do a lot of stern corrections, you may be sending your puppy mixed signals; laughing at bratty behaviour sometimes, yelling at it other times.

Discuss the situation with a trainer – soon. You may have some big problems developing if you don't learn how to shape your puppy's behaviour in an effective way.



And finally, try a puppy class! Puppy classes for dogs as young as 12 weeks offer puppies a chance to socialise, and you an opportunity to work with your pup under the expert eye of a trainer.

# Obedience Trials

Obedience Trials are held in each State and Territory of Australia. These Trials are open to persons owning a pure-bred registered dog or a registered mixed-breed (Associate) dog, providing the owner is a member of the Canine Council in his/her State.

The function of Obedience Trials is to demonstrate the usefulness of a trained dog in society. A trained dog can be taken anywhere and will obey its owner and not be a nuisance to other people. Also, Obedience Trials are a wonderful way of making friends with people with the same interests as yourself and provides an absorbing hobby.

In Trialing, different Titles are awarded for different levels, also sashes and trophies are given to the winner of each Class. There are also many ups and many, many downs on the road to gaining that elusive Title, but that's what makes Trialing all the more interesting.

## Titles to be gained are:

CD – Companion Dog  
CDX – Companion Dog Excellent  
UD – Utility Dog

## Classes in Obedience Trials are:

Encouragement (no Title available for this level)  
Novice  
Open  
Utility

The following is a list of the relevant exercises for Encouragement and Novice Classes

| <b>Encouragement</b>   | <b>Max Points</b> | <b>Novice</b>          | <b>Max Points</b> |
|------------------------|-------------------|------------------------|-------------------|
| Heel on Lead           | 30                | Heel on Lead           | 30                |
| Stand for Examination  | 20                | Stand for Examination  | 20                |
| Stand Stay             | 20                | Heel Free              | 40                |
| One Minute Sit Stay    | 30                | Stand Stay             | 20                |
| Three Minute Down Stay | 30                | Recall                 | 30                |
| <b>Total</b>           | <b>130</b>        | One Minute Sit Stay    | 30                |
|                        |                   | Three Minute Down Stay | 30                |
|                        |                   | <b>Total</b>           | <b>200</b>        |

Out of the 130 points available, you must score 115 or better to qualify in the Encouragement Class. Once you have qualified or gained a 1<sup>st</sup> Place in the Encouragement Class you must move on to Novice. Encouragement is basically for inexperienced dogs/handlers and there is no Title available for this Class.

Out of the 200 points available you must score at least 170 points or better to gain a qualifying score. You must achieve 3 qualifying scores under at least 2 different Judges to obtain the Title of Companion Dog.

Once this Title is achieved you then move on to the Open Class

So, this is what you can set your sights on if you wish to have your dog's photograph displayed on the Clubroom wall. It is not easy, but the reward at the end of the day is well worth it.

**If you have any queries about Obedience Trials please talk to your Instructor, Leonie Kelleher (Trial Class Instructor, Janelle Convery (Trial Secretary) or any Committee Member.**

## **CANINE HIP DYSPLASIA**

### **From the Surius Dog Website**

Canine hip Dysplasia (CHD)---the most common orthopedic problem in dogs---is caused by a loose hipbone-thighbone connection. It leads to hind-end pain and lameness that can range from mild to crippling. We know CHD is genetically transmitted. But because multiple genes are involved, scientists have yet to unravel the pattern of inheritance. Adding to the CHD riddle is the complicated interplay between heredity and the environment. While we know environmental factors (such as growth rate) influence whether CHD shows up clinically during a dog's life, we still don't understand the exact nature of the heredity-environment interaction.

Although the disease disproportionately affects larger-breed dogs, veterinarians have documented hip dysplasia in just about every type of dog, including mixed breeds. The good news is that owners and breeders can take preventive measures to reduce the odds of a dog developing hip dysplasia. But if your dog does develop CHD, early detection and treatment can help your friend live a long and relatively comfortable life.

Remember the lyrics, "The hipbone's connected to the thighbone"? To picture the dog's hip joint, imagine a ball fitting into a socket. The ball is the top (head) of the thighbone (femur), which is coated with a smooth, low friction surface of cartilage. The femoral head fits into the hip's socket (acetabulum). The entire ball-and-socket joint is surrounded and supported by muscles, ligaments, and lubricating synovial fluid.

During the growth spurt from birth to 60 days, the dysplastic puppy's muscle and connective tissue--unlike a normal pup's -- can't keep pace with the fast-growing bones. The resulting mechanical looseness of the joint (hip laxity or subluxation) causes abnormal wear on the cartilage that line the femoral head. As the bone-buffering cartilage deteriorates, arthritis often sets in. "Arthritis is basically an abortive attempt by the body to stabilize the joint by adding bone," explains Dr. Randy Boudrieau, associate professor of surgery at Tufts University School of Veterinary Medicine.

#### **Telltale Signs**

Although pain and restricted range of motion are universal signs of CHD, other indicators may vary, depending on the age of the dog and the degree of arthritis present. In younger prearthritic dogs with CHD, you may hear a "click" as the dog walks. (The femoral head is "popping" in and out of the acetabulum.) Also, young dysplastic dogs often move both back legs simultaneously in a "bunny hop" gait. On the other hand, some younger dogs with radiographic (X-ray) evidence of CHD maintain normal mobility and show signs of CHD only as they grow older and develop arthritis.

Older dogs suffering from CHD related arthritis often rise stiffly after napping or limp after running. They may balk at climbing stairs, jumping into the car, or (dare we say) hopping onto the bed. But both older and younger dysplastic dogs seem to suffer the most discomfort in cold, damp weather.

#### **Look and Listen**

Although CHD may remain clinically "hidden" in some dogs, early detection is crucial. But how do you detect what is not obvious? A thorough physical examination is the first step. Your veterinarian will observe your dog as it sits, stands, and walks to check for characteristic CHD signs such as a side-to-side swinging gait, lameness, and arched back (caused by shifting weight forward), or overdeveloped front-leg and shoulder muscles.



### **Canine Hip Dysplasia (continued)**

The veterinarian will next move the dog's hip joint to assess its range of motion and check for pain with the joint extended. The veterinarian will also listen for the "click" of the hip popping out of joint and for the grating sound of bone on bone (crepitus) that indicates cartilage loss. Finally, your veterinarian may radiograph the hip joint to confirm subluxation or arthritic degeneration. He or she may send the X-rays to the Orthopedic Foundation for Animals (OFA) or to PennHIP for evaluation.

The bottom line is if you discover dysplasia early, you can take action to minimize discomfort. (It is important to point out that veterinary surgeons perform some types of CHD surgery only on dogs that are arthritis-free.) And, of course, knowing early on whether your dog has hip dysplasia can help you make appropriate breeding decisions.

### **Treating CHD**

If all the evidence points to CHD, don't despair. Various medical and surgical approaches can ease discomfort and restore mobility. Medical treatments such as weight loss, moderate exercise, and medication aim to alleviate pain and inflammation in and around the joint. But if medical treatment fails to improve your dog's condition, orthopedic surgery may be worth considering. Veterinary surgeons can repair, replace, or remove some of the mechanical defects caused by dysplasia. Most veterinarians initially suggest a three-pronged medical approach. First and foremost, try to help your dog lose excess weight. "The heavier the animal, the greater the forces acting on the joints," explains Dr. Boudrieau.

Second, moderate your dog's activity. Taking into account its physical condition and pain threshold, arrive at a happy medium---somewhere between complete exercise restriction (inadvisable because it adds to pain and stiffness) and unlimited physical activity. The owner must determine an appropriate activity level and help the dog stick to it.

Even with weight loss and controlled exercise, though, many dogs with CHD have "bad days." To help dogs get through flare-ups, veterinarians usually recommend a weight-based dose of anti-inflammatory medication---usually buffered aspirin. (When giving your dog anti-inflammatory medication, restrict it from exercise.) But "a dog's stomach is not quite as hardy as a person's," explains Dr. Boudrieau, so avoid long-term aspirin use, which can cause vomiting and internal bleeding. Because of potential toxicity and side-effects, veterinarians rarely prescribe medications containing acetaminophen, ibuprofen, or corticosteroids for dysplasia.

Anecdotal reports suggest that injections of glycosaminoglycan may help reduce joint inflammation in dogs with CHD. This substance seems to work by inhibiting the action of various destructive enzymes in the joints. "I have some clients who swear by it, and others who say it isn't effective," observes Dr. Boudrieau.

### **Hedging Your Bets against CHD**

Although genes play a big role in the development of canine hip dysplasia (CHD), not everything about the disease is hereditary. Evidence suggests that even dogs genetically predisposed to CHD can escape its worst effects if breeders and owners control rapid growth and weight gain during puppy hood--thus increasing the chance that muscles, connective tissues, and hip joint bones will develop congruently.

You can put the brakes on excessively rapid growth by controlling what and how you feed young dogs. Studies show that puppies fed a high-calorie diet grow faster than their litter mates on a low-calorie diet. Research also shows that puppies that have constant (ad libitum) access to food have more hip-joint laxity at 30 weeks and higher incidence of hip dysplasia at 2 years than their counterparts consuming

### **Canine Hip Dysplasia (continued)**

25-percent less food on restricted feeding schedule. "Feeding a puppy a controlled, balanced diet is probably the best way to manage its growth," advises Dr. Lisa Freeman, clinical instructor at Tufts University School of Veterinary Medicine.

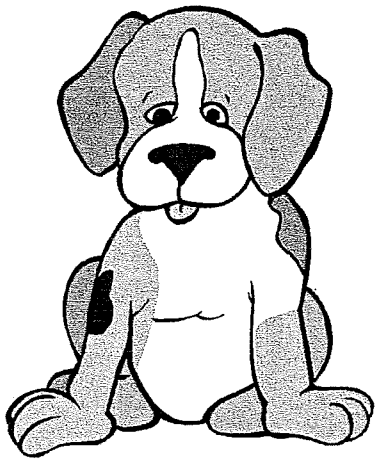
Other so-called nutritional preventives and remedies don't work to stop CHD--and in fact are potentially harmful. For example, megadoses of vitamin C are not effective at preventing CHD, and supplemental calcium can actually exacerbate the disease.

### **You Can Help**

Dogs with hip dysplasia benefit from day-to-day help from their human friends. Comfortable bedding (eggcrate foam-rubber pads work well), with a heating pad set to "low," often helps. High-traction flooring also makes it easier for dysplastic dogs to walk and rise from a sitting or prone position. Try to make it unnecessary for your dog to climb stairs. (If stairs are unavoidable, help your dog by slinging a towel under its abdomen to take some weight off its rear end.) Also, try gently massaging the hip joint to increase blood supply to the area. You might even want to investigate veterinary acupuncture, which sometimes relieves CHD pain.

Although veterinary science is still searching for definitive answers about how CHD develops, the diagnosis itself is not the end of the world. Caring owners, working with their veterinarians, can usually help dogs with unstable hipbone-thighbone connections cope in relative comfort. And in the process, owners can enhance another important connection--their relationship with their dog.

## **NEWTOWN VETERINARY CLINIC**



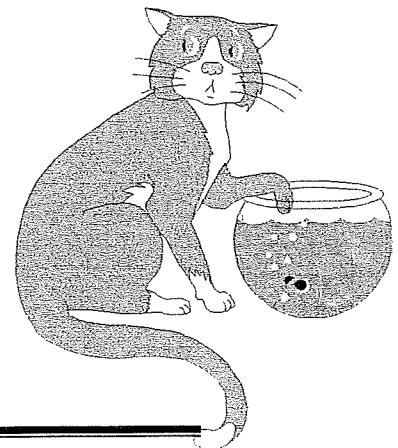
**Dr John Ayerbe  
Dr Jenny Palmer  
Dr Karmina Roe**

**24 Hours**

Phone  
**5221 5333**

**121 West Fyans Street  
NEWTOWN**

[www.drjack.com.au](http://www.drjack.com.au)



## NEW MEMBERS

The Committee, Instructors and Members would like to welcome the following new Members who have joined the Club recently.

### 7 September

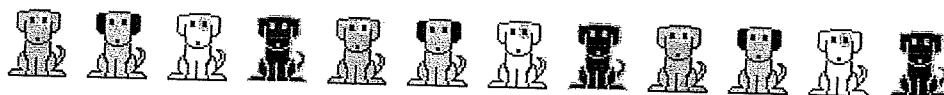
|                        |               |                |                     |
|------------------------|---------------|----------------|---------------------|
| Devlin Craig/Orr Linda | Jubb Benjamin | Vahland Family | Casey-Newman Family |
| Ross Family            |               |                |                     |

### 3 September

|                   |                  |                              |              |
|-------------------|------------------|------------------------------|--------------|
| Saunders Tona     | Hamilton Michele | James Family                 | Nilon Family |
| Campbell Adrienne | Lewis Val        | Adams/Blair-Holt Family      | Bagley Marie |
| Stiff Patricia    | Moore Carole     | Stockdale Kellie/Jude Graeme |              |
| Carey Family      | Shortte Family   | Falls Family                 | Kuhn Anne    |
| Ford Steve        | Taylor Family    |                              |              |

### 20 August

|                   |               |             |             |
|-------------------|---------------|-------------|-------------|
| Gray Family       | Dunoon Joanne | Major Susan | Haas Family |
| Petawanit Pungjai | Rae Family    |             |             |



## VACCINATION CERTIFICATES REQUIRED

Could the following Members please have their dog's Vaccination Certificates sighted as soon as possible.

|   |                                |                             |
|---|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| "Zena" & Binnie Jolanda                       | "Woogie" & Crossland Lindy     | "Wesley" & Wilkinson Family |
| "Willow" & McKenzie Lee/Enders Connie         |                                | "Toby" & Hanley Family      |
| "Toya & Moss" & Mottram Family                |                                | "Tippa" & Mulholland Family |
| "Teika" & Swan Yvette                         | "Sassy" & Valmadre Family      | "Sandy" & Lynch Samantha    |
| "Rusty" & Coles Family                        | "Rosie" & Down Patricia        | "Pye" & Squire Darryl       |
| "Poly" & Fletcher Family                      | "Phantom" & Belousoff Family   | "Oliver" & Heppell Jessica  |
| "Pepper" & Faulkner Lenore/RandPeter          |                                | "Millie" & Hosie Family     |
| "Midori" & Vuckovic Stephanie/Sweeney Daniel  |                                | "Mickey" & Gray Family      |
| "Jinx" & Lucky Lewis                          | "Leah" & Schofield Faye        | "Kiara" & Wilson Trish      |
| "Kelly" & Jackson Family                      | "Keeki" & Gemmill Ross         | "Kaiser" & Jubb Benjamin    |
| "Jester" & Noblett Sylvia                     | "Jessie" & Casey-Newman Family | "Isabella" & Slaney Family  |
| "Jenna" & Sweeney Jocelyn/Swansborough Shayne |                                | "Hannah" & Tigani Family    |
| "Hampton" & Devlin Craig/Orr Linda            |                                | "Gypsy" & Ross Family       |
| "Griffin" & Nielson Renae                     | "Goldie" & Burleigh Ann        | "Ginger" & Kowalski Family  |
| "Fly" & Johnson Family                        | "Darcy" & White Lynne          | "Cooper" & Chase Family     |
| "Cloud" & Miller Diane                        | "Chloe" & Taylor Rebecca       | "Chance" & Dekoke Nicole    |
| "Carby" & Rea June                            | "Buddy" & Clifford John        | "BJ" & Foulkes Family       |
| "Bella" & Jennings Clint                      | "Bella" & Vahland Family       | "Arni" & McGrath Family     |

## **TRAINING TIPS - WALKING THE DOG**

*By Roy Hunter*

*Reprinted courtesy of Off-Lead Magazine, "Croydon Capers" and Bendigo "Recall"*

Do we really need an article on walking the dog I can hear you say. Well, my observations of people indicate that we certainly do. Many, many people do not seem to know how to 'walk' with their dog. We get some over-keen obedience people who will not let their dog relax. We get the other end of the scale, where the dog dictates where, when and how he will walk, and others who just 'walk beside their dog', who would just LOVE a little ATTENTION.

Let us take the first category. I have seen for myself and been told by other people, of obedience handlers, walking their dogs (always to heel), accompanied by such commands as 'watch me', 'pay attention', 'don't sniff', 'leave that', etc. The poor dog is never allowed to be a dog. I have had dogs in for training that have forgotten how to enjoy. They don't know how to play. Charlie Wyant, the greatest, always said, "a dog that doesn't know how to play, won't work". Some dogs just have never learned to play and seem disinterested. John Rogerson tells us that dogs can be taught to play! Anyway, let's get back to the obedience fanatic who won't let their dog play, but trains all the time, even when going for a walk. This dog may win prizes. This dog may do well in an actual competition where it works like a robot. But has it got any quality of life? Does the Judge take into account the manner of working? Would the dog, perhaps, work better if at times it was allowed to sniff the ground and learn what is going on around him. Or allowed to show an interest in a low flying plane, or allowed to look at a cat, etc?

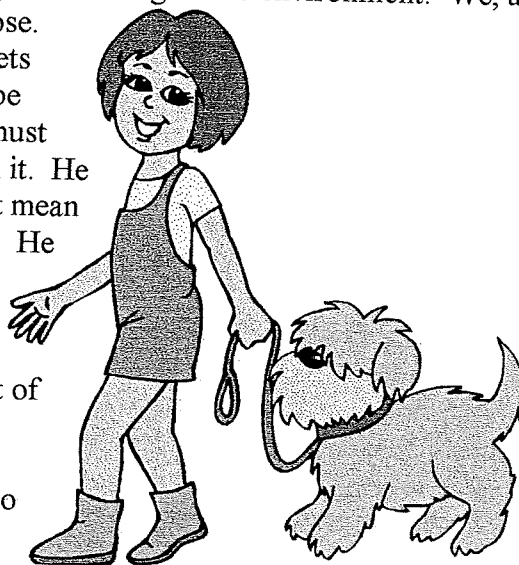
The other extreme is where the dog takes the handler for a walk. Stopping wherever it wants for as long as it wants, constantly sniffing and peeing, pulling the handler along or lagging so badly that it has to be pulled along. You do see some very sorry sights. The handler stops to talk to a friend, the dog, like a spoiled child says 'come on' and the obedient, well-trained owner/parent obliges. Or the dog, no longer being the centre of attraction, jumps on the other person (and we all know what co-operation we get from our friends. "Oh, that's OK. I've only got my old jeans on"). The dog, not only is allowed to sniff everywhere, it is also allowed to lick, thus putting itself in jeopardy.

The idea of course is somewhere between the two. Firstly, we can use a walk to be with our dog, to give him some QUALITY TIME. Don't just walk along with the dog at end of a lead, thinking our own thoughts and the dog thinking his own thoughts. Once in a while stand still and just fondle the dog's head, at the same time lightly passing your hand over his nostrils. Let him take scent from you. Every so often run backwards a couple of paces, calling his name like you did when you trained for the recall. As he approaches you, run forward again, turning him in towards you in an anti-clockwise circle and run forward a few paces. This will not only motivate and excite him and thus help make the walk more enjoyable, it is also going to make your "left hand finish" faster and more accurate. Another fun thing you can do on your walk is to spin your dog in an anti-clockwise circle. Use the leash, either guiding his head, or on the outside of his left stifle (thigh) to turn him through the circle. I use the command 'Left Circle' and the dog quickly responds to the command. Later on you can introduce 'Right Circle'. This attention from you to the dog will increase the attention from dog to you. It will also increase the rapport between you. BUT, also give him time to do his own thing too.

We can use a walk for training purposes. We also have to acknowledge that a dog needs relaxation. The purpose of a walk is not so (or just so) the dog can relieve itself. If you cannot train your dog to go to the toilet in your garden, then please pick up any solid material that he leaves in the street or

### Walking the Dog (continued)

elsewhere. We take him for a walk so that he can be a dog and investigate the environment. We, as humans, do this with our eyes. The dog does it with his nose. People look at pretty flowers, bright colours, etc. A dog gets his pleasure by smelling the canine equivalents. He must be allowed to sniff to live a full life. That does not mean he must be allowed to sniff whenever he wants to. We must control it. He must not be allowed to pull on the lead. But - this does not mean he has to walk 'to heel' all the time. He can go out in front. He can go wide. He can lag, provided that he does not make the leash tight. He can look about him, watch the cat lurking on the doorstep, look at low flying helicopters. Don't we? He can observe the flies buzzing around in front of him, greet another friendly dog. And so on.



Yes, we can use the walk for training purposes. We can also help our ring work by showing the dog the difference between work and walk. When he is walking he can do anything he wants, within reason, other than pull on the lead. When he is working, he has to be attentive to the task in hand. It is when we take him for a walk that we can make him aware of the difference. Now when we go into a training class, or an obedience competition, he knows where he stands. This is all he really needs, **TO KNOW WHERE HE STANDS**. This requires consistency on our part.

As part of our walk, a small part, we can train. We can have the dog walk 'at heel', formally for thirty or forty yards at a time, say twice, on a mile walk. We can practice turns. We can do short recalls on the lead. We can do finishes. We can get eye contact with the dog sitting. I suggest that while doing the training part of the walk, you do not do 'downs'. Too many downs, associated with heelwork, can cause a lagging dog. However, downs can be practised during the walking part of the outing. We can use the relaxation of the dog to suddenly put in a 'down'. There is no need to shout but make your commands crisp. In this way, we can train for instant downs and drops on recall without affecting our heelwork. The recall can also be practised as part of the going for a walk. When the dog is concentrating on something else, suddenly give your command, and if there is not a response within one second, he gets jerked towards you. Don't forget to praise or give other rewards.

We do not have to stand about for hours while the dog sniff at what to him must be something really fascinating. You know the scene. The dog literally pushes his nose into the ground at a certain place and would be happy to stay there all day. I have said that the dog must be allowed to sniff. I also said that although we allow him freedom on a walk, we **CONTROL** it. With every dog I have come in for training, we quickly develop an understanding that when I say 'enough', he has to pack up whatever he is doing and continue moving. I am consistent with my timing and he gets 10 seconds to enjoy his smell or whatever. I then command 'enough' and he gets one second; to join me before getting a jerk on the leash. Most dogs, when they have been with me for one day, get to know for how long they can sniff, etc. Of course I do not interrupt them when urinating, etc.

We know we are using the walk, partly for the enjoyment of the dog and partly for his education. It is, of course, also good for us. We are getting exercise. We are getting fresh air. Would you go for a walk in all climatic conditions if you didn't have a dog to take out?

## TRIAL DATES

|              |                      |                       |
|--------------|----------------------|-----------------------|
| Sun 22/10/00 | Obedience            | Altona C D C          |
| Sat 28/10/00 | Obedience            | Werribee O D C        |
| Sun 29/10/00 | Obedience            | Gisborne O D C        |
| Sat 4/11/00  | Agility              | Warrnambool O D C     |
| Sun 5/11/00  | Obedience            | Eastern Suburbs O D C |
| Sun 5/11/00  | Agility              | Warrnambool O D C     |
| Tues 7/11/00 | Obedience            | Sherbrooke O D C      |
| Sat 11/11/00 | Obedience            | Bairnsdale O D C      |
| Sun 12/11/00 | Obedience            | Gippsland O D C       |
| Sat 18/11/00 | Obedience – Twilight | Southern O D C        |
| Sat 19/11/00 | Obedience            | Ballarat O D C        |
| Sat 25/11/00 | Agility & Obedience  | Portland O D C        |
| Sun 26/11/00 | Agility & Obedience  | Portland O D C        |
| Sun 3/12/00  | Obedience            | Victorian O D C       |
| Sun 10/12/00 | Obedience            | Croydon O D C         |

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## CLUB CALENDAR

### ***October***

|               |                   |  |
|---------------|-------------------|--|
| Sunday        | 1 October         | Promotion Day  |
| Tuesday       | 3 October         | ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING – 8.00 pm   |
| Thursday      | 5 October         | Puppy Kinder – for puppies approx. 8 - 16 weeks  |
| Sunday        | 8 October         | Puppy and Class One Intake – for fully vaccinated puppies & dogs   |
| <b>Sunday</b> | <b>15 October</b> | <b>Rally Cross Fundraising Event.</b> Newsletter closes – for all articles, Reports and Trial results            |
| Monday        | 16 October        | Instructor's Meeting – 8.00 pm   |
| <b>Sunday</b> | <b>22 October</b> | <b>Geelong Advertiser Photogenic Dog Competition.</b> Puppy Intake – for fully vaccinated puppies under 6 months |
| Sunday        | 29 October        | October Newsletter available   |

### ***November***

|               |                   |   |
|---------------|-------------------|---|
| Thursday      | 2 November        | Puppy Kinder – for puppies approx. 8 - 16 weeks   |
| <b>Friday</b> | <b>3 November</b> | <b>Gala Day Procession</b>  |
| Sunday        | 5 November        | Puppy and Class One Intake – for fully vaccinated puppies & dogs  |
| Tuesday       | 7 November        | Melbourne Cup Day   |
| Wednesday     | 15 November       | Newsletter closes – for all articles, reports and Trial results   |
| Sunday        | 19 November       | Puppy Intake – for fully vaccinated puppies under 6 months  |
| Monday        | 20 November       | Instructor's Meeting - 8.00 pm  |
| Sunday        | 26 November       | Closing date for Elsa Dahl and Committee/Instructor of the Year Award and Trial Awards. November Newsletter available |

### ***December***

|         |             |  |
|---------|-------------|--|
| Sunday  | 3 December  | Puppy Intake – for fully vaccinated puppies under 6 months |
| Tuesday | 5 December  | General Meeting - 8 p.m.                                   |
| Sunday  | 10 December | Promotion Day  |
| Sunday  | 17 December | Last day of training - Presentation day                    |



## DOGS ON A LIFE SAVING MISSION

Reprinted with permission of the "German Shepherd News"

Every 22 minutes somewhere in the world, a person steps on a landmine. One in two dies immediately, or within a few hours. Most are women and children. Those killed by landmines face an agonising death. For those who survive, months, often years, of pain, surgery and rehabilitation lie ahead.

AUSTCARE, Australia's only specialist refugee agency is at the forefront of landmine action in many countries including Afghanistan, Bosnia, and Cambodia. Unfortunately, landmines are a legacy of war that go on killing long after the war is over. Refugees who want to return to their homelands are often prevented from doing so because their villages, schools, roads, farms and playgrounds are littered with landmines.

People who have been forced to flee from their homes have often suffered great physical and emotional hardship. If and when they're able to return to their homeland, it is not always a matter of simply moving back. Homes may have been destroyed and possessions looted. Fields and playgrounds may be mined. This is the unfortunate reality for many returning refugees. Landmines are indiscriminate killers that come in many shapes and disguises. Their most evil feature is that they are victim-detonated and therefore make the most innocent people their targets.

Two basic categories of anti-personnel mines are known as 'blast mines' and fragmentation mines'. The latter contain shrapnel and are sometimes staked into the ground and detonated via a trip wire. Some blast mines are designed to 'bounce' to about chest height before exploding, thereby ensuring maximum damage to the victim. Death occurs within hours for about half the victims of landmines. Amputated limbs and eyes blown from their sockets are the legacy for many others. Children are particularly vulnerable. They are curious and trusting. They have small bodies that can be literally torn apart by an exploding mine. Horrible though this picture may be, it is still only part of the story.

The tragedy of landmines is not confined to the physical damage they do to peoples' bodies. This is a tragedy that extends to families and entire communities. The presence of landmines in communities has far reaching consequences. The best farmland may be left idle with the result that food may be scarce or grown in poorer soil. Movement of people may be determined by the presence of mines rather than social or other environmental factors. Activities that involve mostly women - collecting water, gathering firewood, harvesting the soil- become dangerous. In short, major social and economic upheaval occurs. In places like the Balkans and Cambodia, the burden of disability is huge, affecting economic viability for communities as well as employment, health and marriage prospects for individuals.

Attacking the landmine problem requires people to be educated about them and victims to be rehabilitated. But clearing the mines must be the major long term objective. Dogs can be fast and accurate in determining the extent of landmine contamination in many terrains. Demining work involves highly trained sniffer dogs. Dogs are trained with selected local handlers to find and respond to the presence of landmines. The dog can detect explosive and are therefore, more accurate than machines or devices that detect only metals or objects. Nor do they require spare parts or expert mechanics to maintain them! These magnificent animals walk slowly before the handler, nose down. When they detect explosives they sit, quietly and slowly, and look up at the handler. The handler then pats the dog, gives him or her a reward then takes a special marker and places it over the spot that the dog has marked. They move to the next mine.

### **Dogs on a Life Saving Mission (continued)**

Dogs with their handlers can clear landmines up to 30 times faster than people with metal detectors or machinery. In Mozambique AUSTCARE's dog demining teams have helped clear more than a million square metres of land and 35 kilometres of road. In Angola dog teams have helped deminers establish that 60% of the secondary road networks are free of mines. In Bosnia, AUSTCARE's team of sniffer dogs can help clear one square kilometre on average each day. In 1998 a huge cemetery in Sarajevo was handed back to the people of that city after AUSTCARE's dog demining teams had cleared the entire area. The dogs were the guests of honour at the handing over ceremony.

These special dogs have a working life of around eight years after which time they are retired. It's easy to understand why handlers become very fond of their dogs since they literally depend upon them for their lives.

People who love dogs are rightly concerned that they are doing potentially dangerous work. But these dogs are highly trained and no risks are taken. For that reason, AUSTCARE has a 100% success rate. Not a single dog has been hurt or killed detecting landmines for AUSTCARE. At the Melbourne conference conducted by the Victorian branch of the International Campaign to Ban Landmines in October 1998, demining expert Bill van Ree said that he would go into any minefield in the world with a trained dog.

Demining dogs are selected for their hardy constitutions and we have generally been surprised at their wonderful ability to adapt to a range of climates with no associated health problems. Large breeds are generally preferred because they can be seen at a distance in uneven terrain and they're more removed than small dogs from low lying obstacles. AUSTCARE's dogs enjoy a healthy diet and receive all required veterinary care. To give them a sense of home, they have their own dedicated handler, a special mobile kennel and toys for their entertainment.

AUSTCARE's demining dogs are hard at work every single day proving, beyond a doubt in many communities, that they really are our best friends. Those wishing to find out more about this AUSTCARE program can contact Ms Kate Ramsay at AUSTCARE's Victorian Office on 03 9663 1600.

**Listen to Announcements for information  
regarding our  
Austcare/Victorian Canine Association  
Fundraising Rally Cross  
on  
Sunday 15 October**

# OPEN DAY

SATURDAY 7 TH OCTOBER 2000

1 - 4 PM

CELEBRATING

## TOTAL PET CARE

AT

WAURNVALE VETERINARY CLINIC



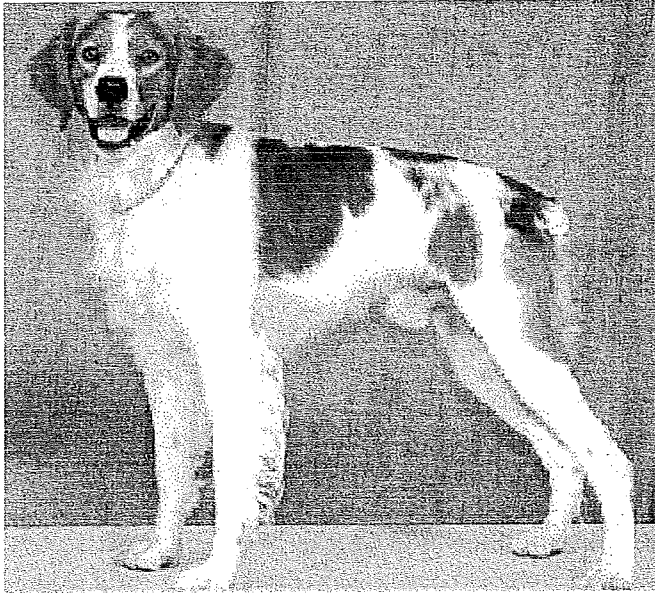
FAMILY FUN AND PET INFORMATION DAY

Treat your dogs to the doggy cafe, learn how to care for the usual and unusual pets, meet the staff, competitions, races, lucky dip, prizes, give aways, free weigh in, grooming advice, and lots more.....

SHOP 603 TOWN AND COUNTRY SHOPPING CENTRE PHONE 52430002

# Dog Breed from A to Z

## Brittany



An alert and intelligent hunter, especially popular as a bird retriever, this dog has a long history and remains popular in many countries.

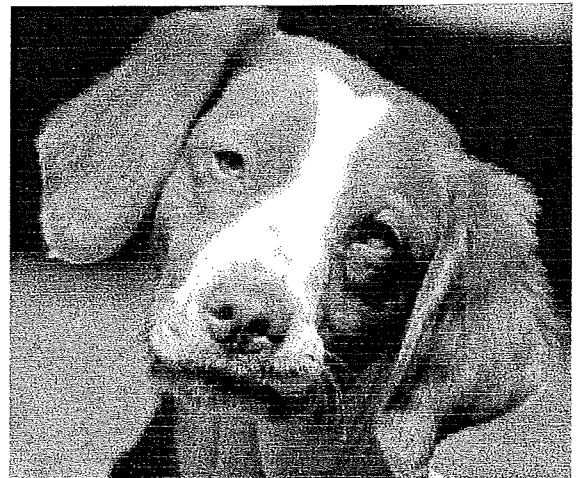
The Brittany's most likely ancestor is the Chien d'Oysel (Bird Dog), which is the basis for many Spaniel and Setter breeds throughout France, and has been known since the sixteenth century. A similar tailless dog was painted many times by Rembrandt in the seventeenth century. There has been crossbreeding with English Setters and Pointers to arrive at the Brittany Spaniel's present-day dimensions. The first official standard was established in 1907. In America the breed was popular and a club was formed which almost declined until after the Second World War. In 1942 the American Brittany Club was re-formed.

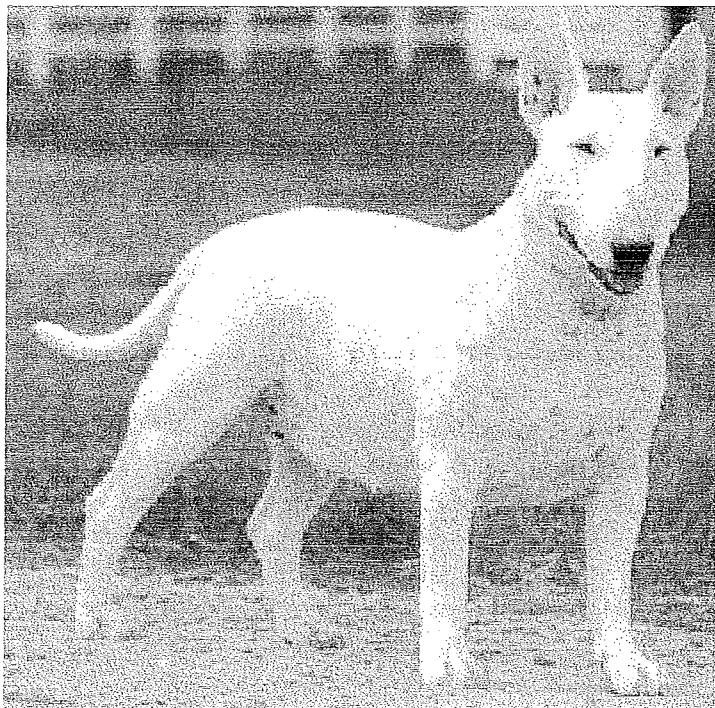
A small, energetic and elegant dog. Height: 17 - 20 in (43.2 - 50.8 cm). Under Canadian standards: 17.5 - 20.5 in (44.5 - 52 cm). Weight: 33 lb (15 kg) for the dog and 28.5 lb (13 kg) for the bitch. Under Canadian standards: 31 - 39 lb (14 - 17.7 kg). The head is rounded, the stop well-defined, and not too deep. The muzzle is short and straight. The nose is fawn, tan, brown or dark pink (depending on the coat color), with open nostrils. The lips are thin, tight, and slightly raised, with the upper lip extending slightly beyond the lower lip.

The bite is scissor. The eye color also depends on the coat color and may be dark amber to dark hazel. The eyes are deep-set and have an alert expression. The ears are set high and drop, slightly rounded, to the sides of the face. The body has a medium neck, deep chest, and well-sprung ribs. The shoulders are well-muscled and slope down to a short back. The loin is short, broad and strong. Hindquarters are broad, strong and muscular, with powerful thighs. The forequarters are straight, thin and muscular. The tail is usually shorter than 4 inches or is docked.

The Brittany's coat is fine and dense, rather flat or slightly wavy. The coat color is white with either orange, brown, black, liver, tricolor or roan.

The Brittany Spaniel started off as a working dog for flushing game, and still retains some of its attributes, such as the determination to seek out its quarry. Nowadays the Brittany Spaniel is usually kept as a companion or show dog, where its good looks and gentleness are highly desirable. This is an intelligent dog that can be trained to a high level. However, owners must be consistent in their approach to ensure that maximum learning takes place.





## Bull Terrier

The "tyke" owned by Dickens' evil character Bill Sykes was a Bull Terrier, and was a coarser-looking dog than the modern one. The Bull Terrier was known as the "Gladiator of the canine race" due to his ferocity and toughness. He lived up to his title well.

The Bull Terrier was bred from a crossing of the British Bulldog with other Terrier breeds, including the Old English Terrier and the English Toy Terrier. It was bred to fight and was first used for bull-baiting. When this sport died out the Bull Terrier was used to fight his own breed. Dog fighting was also banned and the breed was then used for ratting. Its ferociousness has now been bred out and the Bull Terrier is usually a pleasant-natured and even-tempered companion dog.

A small, strongly built and muscular dog. Height: Under FCI standards, 12 - 18 in (30 - 45 cm). Weight: not specified. The head is oval, long, and deep to the end of the muzzle, with a flat forehead. The skull is flat on top and the profile slopes from the top of the skull to the tip of the black nose. The jaws are strong and deep, with the upper incisor teeth fitting exactly in front of the lower and having a scissor bite. The ears are set high and are small, thin, and set close together. The eyes are black and set deep with a piercing glint. They are wide-set and almond-shaped and slant back towards the ears. The neck is very strong and muscular, arching from the head and tapering out to the shoulders.

The body is short in the back, well-muscled, and with a slight arching at the loin. The shoulders are flat and muscular and the ribs are well-sprung, round and deep. The chest is broad. The tail is short, set low, and carried horizontally with a taper to the point. The forequarters are average-length, straight, and parallel. The hindquarters are straight and parallel with well-muscled thighs.

The coat of the Bull Terrier is shiny, harsh to the touch and short. The skin is taut. The color is white, with a colored marking over the eye or ears of blue or liver. There can be pigmentation on the head.

The Bull Terrier is a truly remarkable dog. It was bred specifically to be a dog fighter and it carries out its purpose very well indeed. If the Bull Terrier is properly socialized as a puppy it can get along well with other dogs. The females can be very sociable with males and can be readily controlled by assertive people. However, it is not advisable to keep two females together. All other dogs should be protected from the chance of an aggressive encounter with your Bull Terrier. It is possible to train the Bull Terrier to be a watch-dog but it makes a poor guard dog, as it generally gets along too well with people.

The Bull Terrier can make an excellent family dog and many fit this role perfectly, yet most people would not be prepared to leave their child alone with a Bull Terrier because of their fearsome reputation. Care should be taken that the dog does not get eye infections, and sunblock should be used to protect the nose during the summer. This is an intelligent dog that requires a very assertive owner.



Meeting opened: 8.30 pm

**Apologies:** L Kelleher, P McCormack, P Pope, J Baird, F Mackey, J Convery, B Mackey  
Acc: J Shields                      Seconded: C Shields                      Carried

Minutes from the previous General Meeting as distributed in the Newsletter taken as read:  
Acc: M McNair                      Seconded: D Dickeson                      Carried

**Business arising from the Minutes**

1. D Dickeson gave a verbal report on her attendance at the Dr Robert Holmes/Ruth Weston Seminar
2. P Convery apologised for overlooking the second letter to the Surfcoast Shire. Letter to be sent as requested as no response to original letter has been received
3. The new Utility mats have been purchased

**Correspondence Out** – VCA re scanning, Berwick O D C

**Correspondence In** – Ballarat D O C, ROAD, VCA re proposed fees, Royal Agricultural Society, Melanie Whelan, VCA re scanning, VCA re Animal Expo, Barwon Regional Sports Assembly  
Acc: K Devlin                      Seconded: S Baird                      Carried

**Business arising from Correspondence**

1. Meeting approved Ballarat's request to borrow our Novice Agility equipment. Members to be asked if they can tow trailer, if not, need to arrange for Ballarat to collect
2. After discussion of the letter from ROAD regarding National Obedience Trial it was decided to send a letter to CCCQ expressing our disappointment that Associate dogs would not be included. Copy to ANKC
3. Discussion was held regarding the Club's involvement in The Animal Expo on 9-11 February 2001. D Dickeson to ask if the Display Team wish to be involved.

**Treasurer's Report**

J Ball presented written report and asked that all accounts be passed for payment  
Acc: C Shields                      Seconded: J Brophy                      Carried

**Other Reports**

Canteen Manager - W McCraw read written report. Report attached to Minutes Book

Grounds Manager - Report as per July Newsletter

Hall Manager - L Hunter read written report. Report attached to Minutes Book

Social Secretary - C Bromley read written report. Report attached to Minutes Book

Trial Secretary - P Convery presented Profit and Loss Report on Obedience Trial 16 July on behalf of J Convery. Copy attached to Minutes Book



## GENERAL MEETING

1 August 2000

Training Supervisor/Demo Team Leader - Report as per July's Newsletter  
Acc: F Lehrmann                      Seconded: K Hinkley                      Carried

### General Business

1. Recommendations from Committee 'that the suggested refurbishment of the Kitchen be adopted and that the steel cover on the Kitchen windows be replaced with a security roller shutter also be adopted'. J Ball moved 'that a Sub-Committee be formed to investigate cost of refurbishment and roller shutters with Canteen Manager W McCraw to chair Sub-Committee'.  
Seconded: S Baird                      Carried
2. M McNair moved 'that a Special General Meeting be called for Tuesday 29 August to hear report from the Sub-Committee'.  
Seconded: S Baird                      Carried
3. S Baird moved 'that we purchase a new Food Processor for the Canteen'.  
Seconded: J Ball                      Carried
4. D Dickeson asked if a puppy play area could be made available for Puppy Class. After discussion it was agreed for D Dickeson and F Lehrmann to look at a suitable area.
5. Several members asked if reflectors could be placed at the entrance gates as it was hard to see at night. S Baird moved 'that reflectors be purchased for the driveway'.  
Seconded: B Thorogood                      Carried
6. P Convery gave report on Membership Renewals. Report to be published in August's Newsletter
7. F Lehrmann said that the length of the grass showed up the dog's droppings left on the grounds and asked if a reminder could be placed on the Announcement Sheet.

As there was no further business

Meeting closed at: 9.41 pm