

American Bullmastiff Association Archives Committee

The Bullseye

Marilyn Cather Digitization Project
- generously funded by Lindy Whyte and Vince Grlovich

ABA Bulletins digitized with club permission
Bullseyes and Pedigree Pictorials published by Carol Beans and digitized with permission

The Bullseye



NEWS FOR, OF AND BY BULLMASTIFF FANCIERS

VOLUME XIX NUMBER 4

DECEMBER 1995



"Peace On Earth"

ANGELA MCGRAW
CANINE PORTRAIT ARTIST



*The Ultimate,
Most Correct To
Breed Standard,
Bully T-Shirt
that you
will ever
own!*

(and it doesn't even
look like a Mastiff!)

*It is a beautiful ash grey
with black silk-screened
art by award winning
artist **Angela B. McGraw.***

(art shown is copyrighted by Angela McGraw, 1995, reproduction is prohibited)

Call me if I can help you with anything: (504)261-0455

S, ~~M~~, L, XL
\$17
~~XX~~ ~~XX~~
\$20

*"~~X~~ = SOLD OUT
Christmas Special
(M, L, XL)
\$15 + \$4 S/H*

To order send check or money order
for the total + \$4 S/H (per shirt, priority mailed) to:

**Angela B. McGraw
14038 Huntley Ave.
Baton Rouge LA 70818**

1996 FAR WEST SPECIALTY WEEKEND
MARCH 8 - 10, 1996

ALAMEDA COUNTY FAIRGROUNDS, PLEASANTON, CALIFORNIA

THUS FAR, HERE'S THE EVENT SCHEDULE FOR OUR VERY SPECIAL WEEKEND IN NORTHERN CALIFORNIA.....

We've found a very "dog friendly" hotel. The Holiday Inn in Pleasanton...

\$69.00 per room/night
\$10.00 non-refundable pet deposit.

*More will be coming on the accommodations.....

Friday, March 8 7:30 - 9:30 p.m. at the Holiday Inn

Ice Cream Social and Educational Seminar.

Dr. Janice Cain, Reproductive Specialist
will discuss "Maximizing Fertility".

\$10.00 per person includes seminar and ice cream.

Saturday, March 9 Sweepstakes and Regular Classes at the Alameda County Fairgrounds.

Judges: Sweepstakes: Thomas Tobin
Regular: Walter Pinsker

Banquet and Raffle/Art Auction*
7:00 p.m at the Holiday Inn

\$27.00 per person for the Banquet.

Sunday, March 10 Supported entry in conjunction with DelValle Kennel Club Held at the Alameda County Fairgrounds.

Judge: Stephen Hubbell

*If you have any Raffle or Art Auction Items, please let me know. Your contributions will be greatly appreciated.

TROPHIES: We still need trophy donations. Any amount will be wonderful! Please make checks payable to: Connie Urbanski, Trophies and send them to 262 Elder Ave., Millbrae CA 94030-2429.

REMEMBER TO PUT THIS WEEKEND ON YOUR CALENDAR!!!!
QUESTIONS: CALL CONNIE (415) 697-7074 OR 363-4840

CULTURAL EATING HABITS IN PETS

Reprinted from **DOG WORLD**
September 1995
Science and the Dog

To many Americans, the idea of swapping our morning toast and coffee for a bowl of fish soup is less than appealing. do dogs and cats in the United States prefer different food than their furry friends in Japan, England or France, like their human counterparts? According to the Waltham Center for Pet Nutrition (WCPN), pets' palates relate directly to their owners cultural surroundings.

"Our palate prejudices as owners figure into what we think your dogs and cats want to eat, and we ultimately choose which food goes into their bowl," says James Sokolowski, D.V.M., Ph.D., veterinary communications manager for Wa'tham U.S.A. Inc. "In Japan where fish is primary to human diets, cats are often fed clam and calamari flavored pet food, while in Europe owners prefer to feed rabbit and duck flavored foods that are more closely aligned with dishes they eat themselves."

In terms of flavor, most pet owners in the United States assume it is innate that "all cats like fish, and all dogs like meat." But in reality, what a pet eats has much to do with what it is accustomed to eating. For example, while not all cats like fish, a higher percentage of cats in Japan than other locales will relish the taste of fish since that is what they are fed almost exclusively. likewise, dogs in Mexico are more inclined to accept spicy food, and even chilies, because they have been exposed to it by their owners. Dogs of the same breeds living in England may refuse such pungent dishes. Feeding meat-based pet foods to cats and dogs is popular in continental Europe--but their counterparts in India will never taste the meat of the sacred cow.

While nurturing has much to do with what pets eat, genetics still has its place in determining animals' likes and dislikes, resulting in common characteristics worldwide. In studies of cats that are regularly exposed to fish flavors and of cats who have never been exposed to fish, an equal amount of cats in both groups accepted or rejected the taste of fish. Also, as a general rule, it is true that dogs are rather flexible, while cats around the globe have earned their finicky reputation--some not eating the same food twice in a row and others that choose to starve rather than eat something distasteful to them.

Perhaps the most important piece of research from WCPN shows that even though owners unwittingly project their own cultural likes and dislikes on their pets, pets are more likely to eat whatever is given to them if it is fed by hand.

"The attention from and interaction with the owners becomes more important to the pet than the food itself," says Sokolowski. "So make sure that loving interaction with your pet means feeding it appropriate foods--table scraps are not good for animals. Give pets proper interactive play and cuddle time and forgo scraps for balanced, nutritious pet food."

]] [[]] [[]] [[]] [[]] [[]] [[]] [[]] [[]] [[]] [[]] [[]] [[]] [[]] [[]] [[]] [[]] [[]] [[]] [[]]

FOR THOSE WHO HAVE NOT YET SEEN THE SEPTEMBER 1995 "DOG WORLD" THERE IS A MULTIPAGE, WITH PHOTOS, ARTICLE BY SHARON PFLAUMER ON THE BREED. THERE IS A BULLMASTIFF ON THE COVER OF THIS ISSUE .

BULLMASTIFF FUN MATCH

On September 30, 1995 a Bullmastiff Fun Match was sponsored by the following Bullmastiff breeders:

High Hill Kennels - Barbara and Ray Shoneck and Alice Borowiec

Wildwind Bullmastiffs -Louie and Debbie Mylek

Allen's Bullmastiffs-Linda and Steve Allen

Happy Days Bullmastiffs-Aimee Day.

The profits from the fun match were equally divided between the American Bullmastiff Rescue and the Meriden Humane Society. They each received \$200. Also, generous amounts of dog and cat food were donated to the Humane Society.

The festive fall atmosphere with the brightly colored mums and foliage made the day especially nice for all the exciting events to choose from. There was the Canine Good Citizen testing, obedience judging, breed classes, agility and carting demonstration.

The raffle display on the bales of hay decorated with corn stalks and pumpkins was a dog lover's delight. There were baskets of dog food, dog toys, gift certificates, NDR registration with a tattoo, bags of dog food, t-shirts, a beautiful hand-made photo album, cat tins filled with cat food (for our cat lovers), dog tins, a Bullmastiff switch plate cover, and note cards. Many wholesalers, retailers, distributors and breeders generously donated to help this day be a success. We would like to thank everyone that participated in giving their time and donations in making this day special.

The agility demonstration was presented by High Hill's Little Lucibella. "Lucy" owned by Peter and Vicki Berry with training instruction by John Gagnon and Alice Borowiec.

High Hill's Living Legend showed what a good job a Bullmastiff can do pulling a cart or anything else he puts his mind to. Of course, he had the excellent guidance of his trainer/owner, Alice.

There were 16 breed entries and Russell Anderson did an exceptional job as judge with John Anderson as steward. There were 9 obedience entries with Alice Borowiec as judge and Rose Anderson and Lynn Collins as stewards.

PUPPY CLASS RESULTS

9 - 12 Month Puppy Dog

1. DUKE - Mary Lynn & Jim Farley
2. BULL - Shawna Wheeler
3. BRUNO - Ildefonso and Ismenia Ferrer

3 - 6 Month Puppy Bitch

1. HIGH HILL'S GREAT EXPECTATIONS - Alice Borowiec & Barbara Shoneck

9 - 12 Month Puppy Bitch

1. MOONSHADOW - Jenny Brown & Michael La Scala
2. WINNIE - Vicki & Peter Berry
3. RUBY - Patty & Bob Loggia
4. GYPSY - Aimee Day

BULLMASTIFF FUN MATCH (continued):

BEST PUPPY IN MATCH - DUKE
BEST OF OPPOSITE SEX PUPPY IN MATCH - HIGH HILL'S GREAT EXPECTATIONS

ADULT CLASSES

12 - 18 Month Dog

- 1. TREMOR - Sandra Froelich & Jim Odo

Novice Dog

- 1. BENTLEY - Emily Hughes
- 2. OAKRIDGE HOMER AWAY - Deb & Joe Schum

American Bred Dog

- 1. HIGH HILL'S BUBA BEAR MEISTER - Mary Ellen & John Moscaluk

Open Dog

- 1. HIGH HILL'S LIVING LEGEND - Alice Borowiec & Barbara Shoneck

Novice Bitch

- 1. RITSA - Michael West

Bred By Exhibitor Bitch

- 1. WILDWIND'S CARA MIA - Debbie & Louie Mylek

BEST ADULT IN MATCH - HIGH HILL'S BUBA BEAR MEISTER
BEST OF OPPOSITE SEX ADULT IN MATCH - WILDWIND'S CARA MIA

OBEDIENCE RESULTS

Pre-Novice

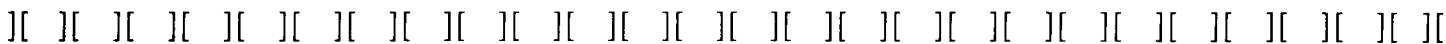
- 1. CH. STONEBULL'S NIGHT SKY, C.G.C -Jackie Smith
- 2. HIGH HILL'S NORM - Joe & Tina Tonelli
- 3. HIGH HILL'S MOONSHADOW - Jenny Brown & Michael LaScala

HIGH IN TRIAL - CH. STONEBULL'S NIGHT SKY, C.G.C.

CANINE GOOD CITIZEN AWARDS

- HIGH HILL'S NORM - Tina & Joe Tonelli
- CHARLOTTE - Barbara Rekas

MATCH PHOTOS
ON FOLLOWING PAGE



**PEDIGREE PICTORIAL ADVERTISING AND SUBSCRIPTION
NOTICES WILL BE MAILED THE FIRST WEEK OF JANUARY.**

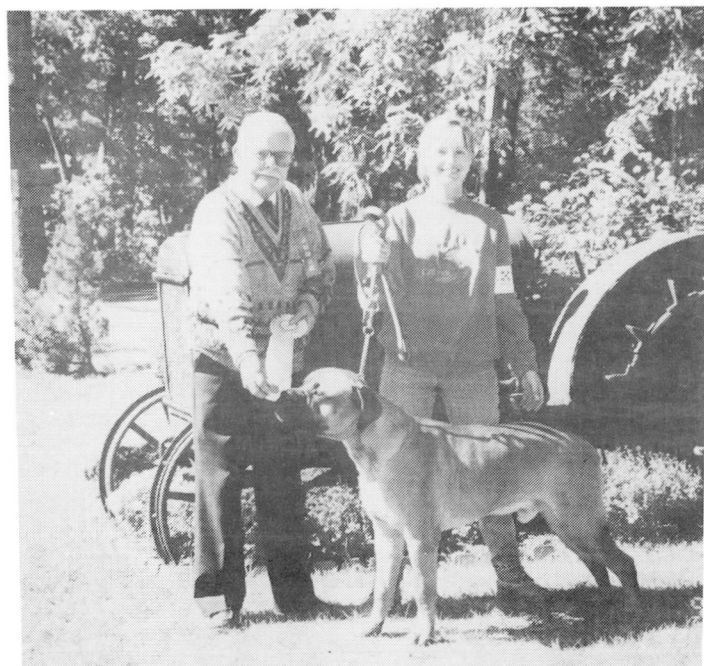
FUN MATCH PHOTOS



Best Adult in Match
HIGH HILL'S BUBA BEAR MEISTER



Best of Opposite Sex Adult in Match
WILDWIND'S CARA MIA



Best Puppy in Match
DUKE



Best of Opposite Sex Puppy in Match
HIGH HILL'S GREAT EXPECTATIONS

**The Southwest Bullmastiff Club has available NOW
lovely T- Shirts to commemorate our 1996 ABA
Southwest Specialty and Sweepstakes !!**

Designed for the Bullmastiff-Lover in You by the world-renowned artist, Angela McGraw, the artwork on this T - shirt is 11 x 14 and nearly covers the whole front of the shirt. Order now - so you won't miss out on this fantastic, one-of-a-kind, not to be repeated, collectors item!

Shirts are \$ 15.00 each in Ash or Cream in sizes **L** and **XL** (**XXL** and **XXXL** - \$ 17.00)



To receive yours, send your name, address and phone number along with your check made payable to **Southwest Bullmastiff Club** to Vickie Lang, 3624 Lanier Drive, Baton Rouge, LA 70814-1119 - adding \$ 3.00 postage for the first shirt, and \$ 1.50 for each additional shirt ordered. Please allow 2 - 3 weeks for delivery.

Don't forget! Make plans to join us in Texas, **March 22 - 25, 1996** for Four days of fun, Friendship and **Major** good times!! You'll be glad you did!

Aggressive Behavior in Dogs

Debra Horwitz, DVM
 Veterinary Behavior Consultations
 St. Louis, Missouri

After receiving her DVM from Michigan State University in 1975, Dr. Horwitz practiced clinical and behavioral medicine for 15 years. Since 1990 she has concentrated on treating behavior problems in companion animals. Dr. Horwitz frequently lectures and writes about small animal behavior and is currently the Secretary/Treasurer of the American Veterinary Society of Animal Behavior.

DEFINITIONS

- **aggression**—threats or harmful action directed toward other individuals¹
- **snarling**—raising of the lips to expose teeth
- **growl**—vocalization, usually signifying aggressive intent
- **snap**—attempt to bite that does not make contact
- **bite**—contact between the animal's teeth and the victim that results in wounds
- **counterconditioning**—teaching an animal to perform an alternative behavior that is incompatible with the previous response
- **desensitization**—slowly acclimating an animal to a fear-producing stimulus while not producing the fearful response

Aggressive behavior by dogs is not uncommon. In fact, aggression between dogs is another method of communicating and may be used to resolve competitive disputes over resources or to increase an animal's reproductive potential. It is important to realize that aggression is merely a description of the actions that a dog takes. The term *aggression* describes the behavior but does not give any information about the underlying motivation or causation for the behavior. There are multiple ways to classify aggression in dogs. Aggression can be subdivided based on intended victim, body postures during aggression, and other factors, including but not limited to resources the animal may want, estrous status of animals involved, and location of the aggressive encounter.

CLASSIFYING AGGRESSION

Aggression can be classified by differing methods. Ethologists (people who study animal behavior) often use the term *agonistic* to describe encounters between animals (usually of the same species) that involve conflict or contest. These confrontations can involve fighting, escape, dominant and submissive gestures, and posturing.² Another method of characterizing aggression is to identify the behavior as offensive or defensive. In companion animals various terms have been used to classify and delineate different types of aggression in dogs³:

- Dominance related
- Possessive
- Protective and territorial
- Predatory
- Fear induced
- Pain induced
- Parental
- Redirected
- Play
- Intermale
- Interfemale
- Pathophysiologic

Although other classification systems may include other terms, the above covers most aggressive encounters shown by dogs.

IDENTIFYING AGGRESSION

Inherent in labeling a behavior as "aggressive" is the need to know what an aggressive animal looks like. As mentioned earlier, aggressive behaviors are normal in dogs; however, when they result in human or animal injury, such behaviors are dangerous and objectionable. Human safety must always be a primary consideration when discussing aggression in dogs. Approximately 1 to 2 million bite wounds occur annually, and most people are bitten by animals they own or that are known to them. Ten percent of visits to emergency rooms are the

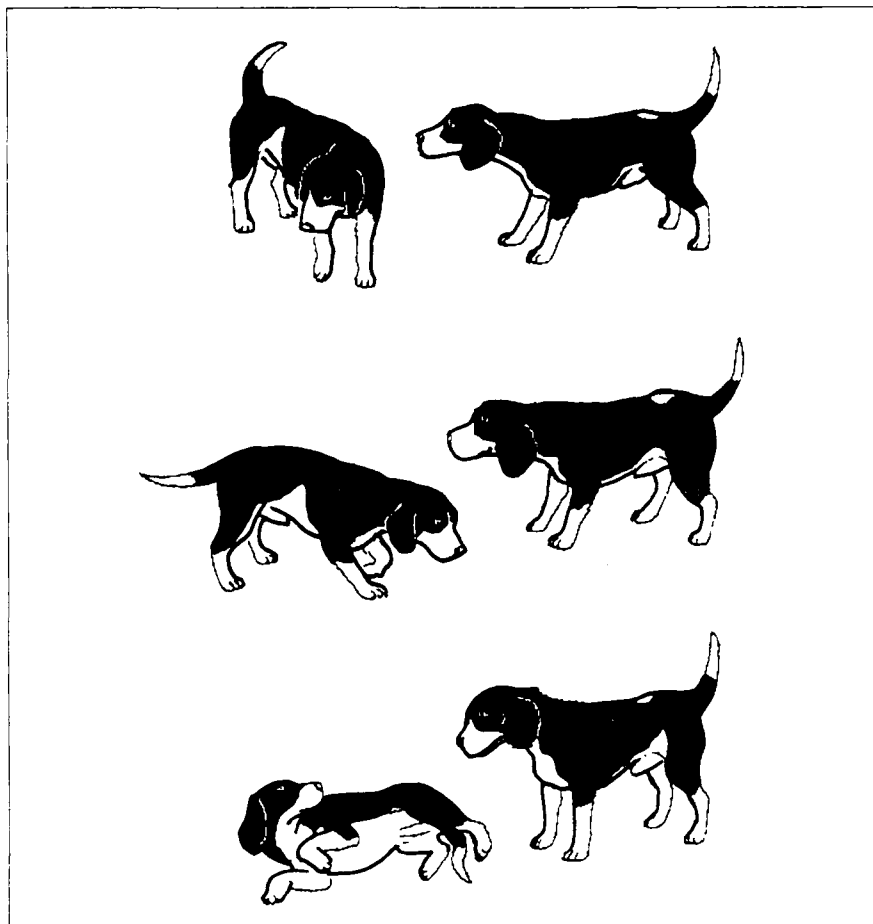


Figure 1. Submissive behaviors in dogs. (Top) Dog on left is simply averting eyes and avoiding the dominant dog. (Middle) Dog on the left is displaying a more pronounced submissive posture. (Bottom) Supine posture by the dog on the left is characteristic of juveniles. (From: THE BEHAVIOR OF DOMESTIC ANIMALS, by Hart. Copyright © 1985 by W.H. Freeman and Company. Used with permission.)

result of bite wounds, and ten people (one-third of whom are infants) die each year of animal bites. Eighty percent of bite wounds are inflicted by dogs.⁴ This information demonstrates the importance of making pet owners understand, recognize, avoid, and/or control aggressive behavior in dogs.

Body postures and facial expressions in dogs can often give an indication of an animal's intent in a social encounter. Often, by observing the behavior, potential aggression can be recognized and injury can therefore be averted. When a dog is faced with an "unwanted intrusion" (from the dog's perspective), it may send out "go away" signals that are designed to get the intruder to leave. Often these signals are arranged along a

hierarchy, moving from subtle to intense. These signals are triggered by factors such as distance to the subject, speed of approach, size of the intruder, location of the encounter, and history of previous

Approximately 1 to 2 million bite wounds occur annually, and most people are bitten by animals they own or that are known to them.

encounters. When discussing how dogs might react in these circumstances, we need to understand canine communication.

The first and often most subtle sign that a dog reacts to during an intrusion is eye contact. When two

dogs meet, they establish eye contact. The more dominant dog maintains eye contact longer, while the more subordinate dog looks away. Prolonged eye contact can be considered a threat by both dominant and subordinate dogs. Dogs that are acting subordinate by looking away may feel threatened by continued eye contact (which humans often maintain) and bite out of fear. A dominant dog reacts to continued eye contact by holding the stare and escalating the threat. A dark iris or hair that hides the eyes can make eye contact difficult to ascertain in certain breeds of dogs.

If the intrusion continues, the dog may escalate the threat by exposing the teeth and snarling. The varying conformation of the canine muzzle (e.g., long pendulous lips or long hair or beards on the face) can inhibit one's ability to observe movement of the lips. The position of the ears can also indicate canine intent. A subordinate and/or fearful dog usually places the ears back, whereas a more dominant dog holds its ears more erect. Again, visualization of these positions can be inhibited by conformation, coat, and cosmetic surgery.

When threatened, dogs also try to change their apparent size by piloerection (i.e., the standing up of hair) along the neck and back. This reaction occurs in both dominant and fearful dogs. The position of the tail can change as well. Many dogs hold the tail high above the horizontal with a flagging motion.

The intent here is to get the intruder to go away. A dog that is submissive may not try to increase its size but instead tries to become smaller. It tucks its tail between its legs, lowers its head, perhaps crouches down, and may even roll

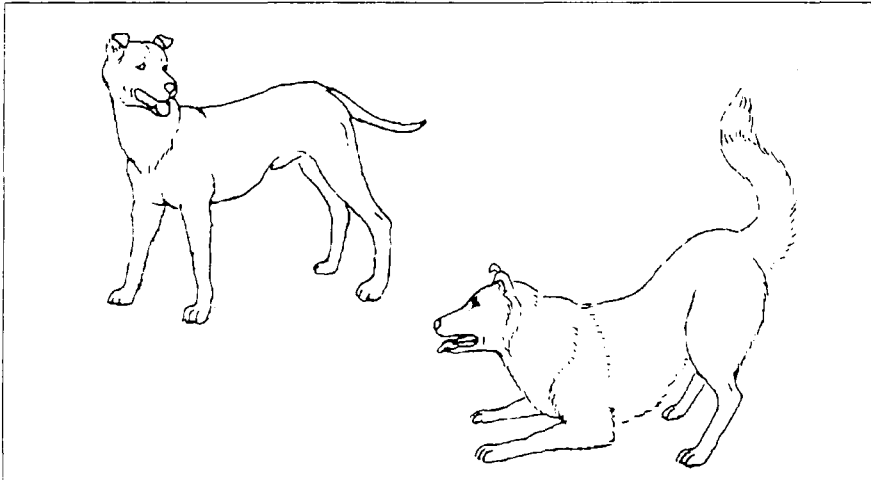


Figure 2. Dog on the *right* is exhibiting the play solicitation posture. (From: THE BEHAVIOR OF DOMESTIC ANIMALS, by Hart. Copyright © 1985 by W.H. Freeman and Company. Used with permission.)

over onto its back or side. In this situation, the intent is to appease and hopefully decrease the aggressive threat. A dog that is fearful can exhibit a combination of previously described postures. For example,

may be flattened against the head and the head and neck may lower. With additional provocation the dog may lunge and attack.

Another factor that affects the dog's response to intrusion is the

The first and often most subtle sign that a dog reacts to is eye contact.

the dog may look at the intruder and have its hair up on the back, but with the tail lowered, the ears held flat against the head, and the body slightly crouched. In any of these postures the dog may be growling and/or barking (Figure 1).

If a dog maintains its body position, a standoff can occur and the confrontation can end. If the threat continues (or if the dog perceives that the threat is continuing), the dog has to make choices. It can escalate its threat, bluff, or back down. If a dog is "bluffing," it may shift its weight backward and increase the volume and pitch of its bark. The dog may also lower its body at the same time. Often, if the intruder then turns away, the dog may attack from behind. If the dog desires to stand its ground, it increases its threat; it leans its body forward, intensifies its growl, and makes more teeth visible. The ears

distance to the intruder. With wild mammals there is a concept of flight and critical distance reactions.⁵ Reaction to an intruder varies with distance. When an intruder reaches a "critical distance," the animal must decide whether to fight or flee. If flight is possible, many animals choose to escape; however, if flight is blocked or if the intruder gets too close too quickly, the animal may choose to fight.⁶ This is often what happens in ag-

All pet owners must realize that aggressive behaviors are dangerous and difficult to treat.

gressive encounters between people and dogs and between dogs. People move quickly toward a dog without assessing the animal's reaction until it is too late.

Another body posture of dogs that is not associated with aggressive behavior at all is the play bow, a play soliciting gesture that is often accompanied by barking and intense running behavior (Figure 2).

As mentioned, breed characteristics can inhibit one's ability to see certain body postures and facial expressions of aggression. This increases the danger to people, especially those unfamiliar with canid behavior.

PROBLEM AGGRESSIVE BEHAVIORS

While there are many types of aggression in companion dogs, some occur more commonly than others. Pet owners most frequently seek advice for dominance related aggression, intraspecific aggression, and fear aggression. Territorial aggression is seen in many dogs that are kept as pets, but often owners want this type of aggression and do not seek help, even when it results in injury to others. All pet owners must realize that aggressive behaviors are dangerous and difficult to treat. Although the frequency of aggressive encounters may decrease, in many cases the behavior is not completely eliminated; owners must be careful to monitor their dog's behavior to prevent injury to people and other animals.

Dominance Aggression

Dominance aggression is commonly presented to animal behaviorists for treatment. It arises from the normal pack behavior of canids. When living in packs, ritu-

alized displays and aggressive behaviors help maintain the social hierarchy. Dominance aggression occurs in circumstances where the dog is protecting access to critical

resources (e.g., food, resting places, favored possessions, mates, or favored people in the home) or is resisting dominant gestures (e.g., standing over the dog, petting on top of the head and neck, forcing into subordinate positions such as sit or down, reprimanding the dog, pulling the dog by the collar, or approaching its resting places⁷); it is usually directed toward family (or pack) members who reside with the dog.⁸ Dominance aggression often begins when the dog is between 18 months and 2 years of age. No accurate studies have been done to determine whether puppy testing can reliably identify those animals that will later exhibit dominant aggressive behaviors.

Dominance aggression presents real risks to family members who live with the dog. Often the family members feel that the behavior is unprovoked and do not understand why the dog is aggressive. However, with further questioning, a pattern of behavior usually emerges that indicates eliciting stimuli coinciding with the provocation criteria listed above. Pet owners need to be aware of the concept of dominance hierarchy and dominant postures and gestures that can provoke aggressive behavior. Many dogs are predictable as to when they will be aggressive and how aggressive they will be in any given situation, but others are not. Unpredictability complicates treatment and the ability to safely keep the dog in the home. Unpredictabilities in both the occurrence of the aggressive behavior and the intensity of the aggression create a dangerous situation.⁷

Treatment in dominance aggression is designed to reverse the dominance hierarchy and gradually give the owner more control over the dog in benign situations. Gradually, if the dog allows, the owner learns to control the dog in other situations. Owners are counseled never to confront dominant aggressive dogs or to try to "win" aggressive encounters through force.

Dogs who have been dominant in their home for some time become unwilling to relinquish that role and may go to great length to protect their place in the hierarchy. When the animal is confronted, this could result in severe owner injury.

The first step in treatment is to educate owners as to which of their behaviors may result in provoking an aggressive encounter with a dominant dog. Eye contact is considered confrontational, and activities such as reaching for the dog, grabbing the collar, moving the dog from a resting place, taking away food or other objects, and forcing the dog into a subordinate position are all possible provocations for a dominant dog to become aggressive. Second, all aggressive situations are identified and then avoided. Third, the owners are taught to attempt to reverse the dominance hierarchy by asking the dog to perform a task (e.g., sit or down) before the animal gets anything it wants such as food, attention, to go in or out, and to play.⁹

A detailed examination of the problem may also reveal other areas that can be addressed through counterconditioning and desensitization of the dog to dominance challenges. Most importantly, the owners must realize how to provide safety for themselves and family members while working with the dog. At no time are owners encouraged to challenge the dog in an attempt to wrest the power from

likelihood of dominance aggression. From an early age, puppies can be taught that the owner is the leader. Frequent handling of the puppy and its food, possessions, and collar and moving it from resting places can help reinforce the owner as leader. Early intervention and training of puppies can also aid in development of dogs that are subordinate to their owners.¹⁰

Fear Aggression

Fear-motivated aggression is common in dogs and frequently results in human injury. The fearful dog often learns that aggressive displays make the intruder retreat, which increases the likelihood that aggressive behavior will continue. Owners often reinforce the aggressive behavior unknowingly. When owners pet the dog, speak in a soothing tone of voice, or allow the dog to lean against them, fearful behavior is rewarded by the reassuring body contact and vocal intonation. Although the owner has good intentions, the desired effect of calming the dog does not occur. Fearful dogs are identified by their posture: ears back, tail tucked, and a horizontal, rather than vertical, retraction of the lips (Figure 3).

Dogs can fear a variety of things, often encompassing people and locations. Fearful behaviors can be learned or can occur due to inadequate socialization or a traumatic experience. When dealing with fearful dogs, the first step is to

Pet owners need to be aware of the concept of dominance hierarchy and dominant postures and gestures that can provoke aggressive behavior.

the dog. Treatment of dominant aggressive dogs is best handled by an applied or veterinary behaviorist.

Although it is not clear that dominant aggressive dogs can be identified in puppyhood, certain owner behaviors can help to decrease the

identify all situations, people, and places eliciting the aggressive behavior. Repeated examination of the aggressive encounters is commonly necessary to identify the fearful stimulus. Examples of fearful situations include strangers or children approaching and reaching



Figure 3. Posture of a fearful dog. The animal's head is lowered, the ears are back, and it is hiding behind its owner. (Photograph courtesy of Dr. Victoria L. Voith.)

for the dog, new places, new objects, possible discipline, or challenges by the owner. Some dogs that appear to be behaving in a dominantly aggressive manner may actually be fearful. Clear descriptions of the body posture and reactions of the animal are needed to make a diagnosis.

Once a diagnosis of fear aggression has been established, a treatment program can begin. The cornerstones of treating fearful aggression are counterconditioning and desensitization. Counterconditioning teaches the dog to respond to the fearful situation differently than it did previously. Often this means teaching the dog to sit quietly and happily for a tasty food reward. Sitting and anticipating a food treat is incompatible with crouching and snarling at perceived fearful stimuli. Desensitization occurs by gradually exposing the animal to the fearful stimulus, albeit at levels too low to provoke a fearful response. The animal is then rewarded with a food reward for not exhibiting any anxious or aggressive behavior. Gradually the

animal learns to tolerate the stimulus and no longer regards it as fear inducing.¹¹

Counterconditioning and desensitization are powerful tools, but they can be difficult to use correctly. The fearful stimulus must be accurately placed on a gradient from low to high and must be appropriately presented to the animal. It is important to present the stimulus in a manner that does not elicit fear and to then reward only calm, non-anxious, nonaggressive behavior. Inappropriate rewards can increase, not decrease, the fear response. For this reason, treatment of excessive fears and aggression is often best left to a behaviorist.

Preventing fears is easier than treating them. Adequate exposure of puppies to many different people and situations can help avoid many fearful behaviors. Teaching a dog to obey a command associated with relaxed postures can be useful in potential anxiety-producing situations. It is also helpful to avoid rewarding fearful behavior.

Intraspecies Aggression

Aggression between dogs, especially dogs that live together, can be a serious problem. Not only do the animals get injured, but owners are often injured themselves when attempting to intervene in fights. Another term that has been used for this type of aggression is *social status aggression*. This term prob-

group lives by certain rules, which are usually known and understood by all members; thus aggression and injury are minimized. Typically in a multiple dog household, one dog is dominant. When two dogs in the house vie for the dominant role, repeated fights can result if one animal does not back down.

Often, the fighting occurs not when the dogs are alone but rather in the presence of the owner. Why? One possibility is that the owner allows subordinate dogs to break the rules. For example, the dominant dog usually has access to critical resources (food, resting places, mates, or favored possessions or people) before the others. In other words, life is not fair; however, owners would like to make it fair and often allocate resources like attention to lower ranking dogs at the expense of higher ranking ones. When this occurs, the higher ranking dog may become aggressive toward the lower ranking dog that "broke the rules." This usually results in the higher ranking dog being punished by owners. Thus a scenario can be established in which the lower ranking dog learns that it can have access to resources it does not normally have when the owner is not around to "protect" it. If the breach in the hierarchy continues, the high ranking dog may escalate its aggression to keep the lower ranking dog in its place.

Fearful behaviors can be learned or can occur due to inadequate socialization or a traumatic experience.

ably more adequately describes what may be occurring when two dogs in a household fight.

As mentioned earlier, dogs have a hierarchy in their group. Through the use of dominant and subordinate displays, animals maintain harmony among the group members. Social status in the group often determines which animal has access to what resources. The

One resolution to this problem is for the owner to recognize which dog is the higher ranking one and to give it all the privileges that go with that status. Thus the higher ranking dog is fed first, is petted first, is allowed in and out of the door first, and so forth. When the higher ranking dog is getting attention from the owner, the other dogs must wait their turn. This may alle-

viate the problem in early cases of intraspecies aggression; however, in other cases where the aggression is already severe or where the dog does not relinquish rank, the animals need to be separated or put on leashes (with or without muzzles or head collars) and the intervention of an applied animal or

muzzle sends a signal to the dog as to who is the leader. This in turn stimulates both natural and instinctive reactions in the dog and allows the person holding the lead to be in control. Dogs also feel more secure when they know who the leader is. Finally, when you control the head of a dog, you can control

sion and communication so that dogs and people can live together harmoniously.

Owners should not allow the dogs to "fight it out" because severe injury or death can result.

veterinary behaviorist should be sought. Owners should not be encouraged to allow the dogs to "fight it out" because severe injury or death can result. In cases of severe and/or constant aggression between dogs, dogs may need to be separated while owners are not home to avoid injury. Although rare, housemates have been known to kill one another.

TRAINING AIDS

Each of these aggressive behaviors can often be improved by the use of a head collar training system. The one that I use most commonly is the Gentle Leader®/ Promise Behavior Management System®.^a The head collar system is designed to use species-specific methods of control that the dog understands. Pressure on the back of the head and neck and on the

^aPremier Pet Products, Richmond, VA.

where the dog goes without choking it. Any age dog can wear a head collar, and this training method often allows owner control without a struggle. A head collar can be useful in dogs exhibiting dominance aggression because it aids in establishing the owner as leader without direct confrontation. In fearfully aggressive dogs, a head collar can also have a calming effect when the dog recognizes the leadership of the owner. Finally, when placed on both fighting dogs in a household, head collars can increase owner control and make both dogs subordinate to the owner.

CONCLUSION

Aggression in dogs can be a serious problem and can result in human and animal injury. All pet owners need to be responsible and need to understand canine aggres-

REFERENCES

1. Beaver BV: *The Veterinarian's Encyclopedia of Animal Behavior*. Ames, IA. Iowa State University Press, 1994. pp 6-7.
2. Voith VL: Diagnosis and treatment of aggressive behavior problems in dogs. Proceedings of the American Animal Hospital Association 47th Annual Meeting, 1980. pp 35-38.
3. Marder AR: Aggression Rx. *Pet Vet*. pp 43-45, May-June 1990.
4. Martel A, Berlin B: Animal bite wounds and their implications for veterinarians and veterinary care givers. *MVMA News and Views*, pp 6-7, 1994.
5. Fox M: *The Dog: Its Domestication and Behavior*. Malabar, FL, Krieger Publishing Company, 1978. p 216.
6. Beaver BV: *The Veterinarian's Encyclopedia of Animal Behavior*. Ames, IA. Iowa State University Press, 1994. p 52.
7. Reisner I, Erb HN, Houpt KA: Risk factors for behavior-related euthanasia among dominant-aggressive dogs: 110 cases (1989-1992). *JAVMA* 205(6): 855-863, 1994.
8. Line S, Voith VL: Dominance aggression of dogs toward people: Behavior profile and response to treatment. *Appl Anim Behav Sci* 16:77-83, 1986.
9. Voith VL, Borchelt PL: Diagnosis and treatment of dominance aggression in dogs. *Vet Clin North Am Small Anim Pract* 12(4):655-663, 1982.
10. Horwitz D: Puppy socialization—Getting off to a good start. *Pedigree Breeder Forum* 3(4):3-10, 1994.
11. Voith VL: Fear induced aggressive behavior. in Hart B (ed): *Canine Behavior*. Santa Barbara, CA. Veterinary Practice Publishing Company, 1980. pp 59-62.

Copyright © PEDIGREE® Brand Food For Dogs, 1995



Congratulations to the winningest bitch in breed history.....



Ch. Ladybug's Lady Caitlin, T. D.

Best Veteran in Sweepstakes
(Breeder/Judge Charles Murphy)

Ralph and I would like to publicly express our thanks for the tremendous support CAITLIN received at the national this year. We were truly honored by all of the compliments given to her from judges within the education group and from friends and fanciers at ringside. Thank you for every single word.

OWNED AND LOVED BY:
Denise & Ralph Borton
Kalamazoo, Michigan

KEEPER BULLMASTIFFS



MEX/INT'L CH. MOLLY FRONT CADY'S RAPTOR, CGC, OFA

MOLLY is pictured with her boy, Ben. It won't be too long before she has offspring of her own...She has been bred to up and coming red hunk, TAILWYNDE'S SUDDEN IMPACT. He has an impressive head, slightly undershot bite, nice dark eyes and just the right amount of bone and balance, typical of his well-known line! MOLLY is an ultra sound 24", 115 lb. brindle. She has a wonderful temperament and great health; normal thyroid, sound hips and a super scissor bite! This awesome litter is expected by the end of December. Interested parties may call:

619-263-3214

**BULLMOON BULLMASTIFFS PROUDLY
Ch. Wyndmere's Elviras Symphony, CGC**



SANDCASTLE MAXX OF WYNDMERE x KINGSPINE LILIPUS SUGAR BABY

ELLY was owner-handled to her championship. She's a beautiful mover with a sweet temperament, very muscular with heavy bone and great pigment. we are very proud of our girl and are expecting exceptions puppies form this line breeding due on Thanksgiving.

OWNERS - BREEDERS

BULLMOON BULLMASTIFFS

Kathy & Gary Pyles

Brockport, NY

716-638-6438

**ANNOUNCES A BREEDING THAT'S GRREAT!
to Ch. Blazin's Tony The Tiger**



CH. BLAZIN'S VALHALLA, CD x CH. SOJOURNER QUEEN OF SOUL, ROM

TONY is a gorgeous red brindle with massive bone, substance, great pigment, and an excellent temperament. TONY finished quickly with 3 majors, one of which was for BW at the 1994 NEW ENGLAND SPECIALTY.

OWNERS

BLAZIN BULLMASTIFFS
Roxanne & Tom LaPaglia

Churchville, MD

410-836-2211

R E D F O R D

(Age 9 weeks)



Sire: CH. BLACKSLATE'S ACTION JACKSON
Dam: CURTAIN CALL'S MS MONEY PENNY

OWNERS:

Marlene & Robert Lore

916-791-2440

BREEDER:

Lisa Lane, Zildjian Bullmastiffs

R E D F O R D

(Age 2 1/2 Years)



Champion Zildjian Lore Sultan V Swing

GROUP FOUR JUDGE:

MRS. CATHERINE BURG

BEST OF BREED JUDGE:

MR. JAMES BENNETT

OWNERS:

Marlene & Robert Lore

916-791-2440

HANDLER/AGENT:

Cheryl Cates

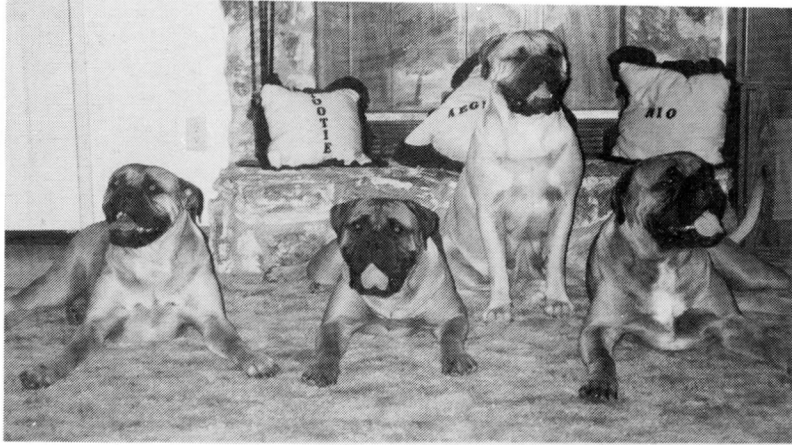
209-592-2535

BREEDER:

Lisa Lane

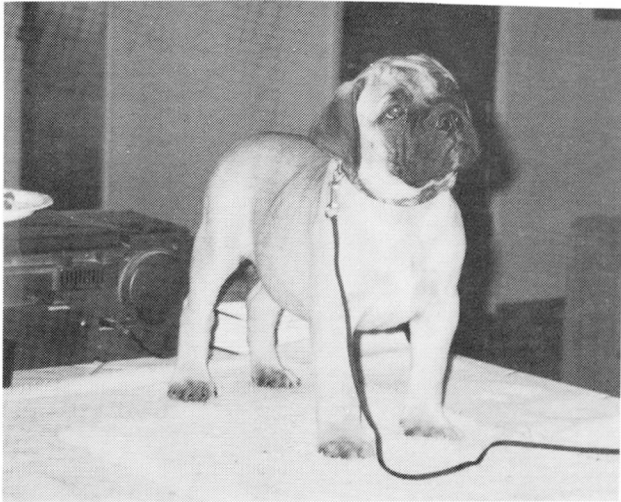
GUARDMAN'S

The gang and we wish you the happiest of holidays.



Almost forgot to include our newest "family" members.

"TAYLOR"



Guardman's Sweet Baby James

"RUBY"



Guardman's Lady In Red

These fine babies have won our hearts, and are out of CH. BLAZIN'S NAT KING COLE x CH. MEGHAN THE GUARDMAN'S PUNCH from a litter of 10 born 8-8-95. We still have available 3 show males that are excellent. This breeding provided excellent pigment, heads, type, and temperament.

Congratulations to all of MEGHAN'S showing offspring and their owners!

L. Occhipinti, DVM

18200 Sycamore Avenue, Patterson, CA 95363

209-892-5975

CH. Stonebull's First Night, CD, CGC

BMF-1322, BMF-EL 167



Ch. Tundra's Pinewood Baron, BMF-773, ROM

Ch. Blackslate's Orlando Magic, BMF-922

Ch. Blackslate's Candle Lilah, BMF-770

Date of Birth 06-06-93

Ch. Blackslate's Boston Brahmin, BMF-608, ROM

Ch. Buckshorn Red Sky At Night, CD CGC

Ch. Buckshorn Gale Force Winds

ARGUS is a line bred, 26 1/4", 145 lb. red dog with an under but touching bite. He posses a truly magnificent head, level topline, excellent bone, natural hard muscling and lots of intelligence..

Now standing at stud to bitches who complement his type and pedigree.

StoneBull Bullmastiffs

Steve Krulish and Jackie Smith

60 Liberty Lane, Keene, NH 03431

603-352-7698

Zildjian's Wizard Of Westwood "COACH"



CH. BLACKSLATE'S ACTION JACKSON x ZILDJIAN DEVILIZ KAYLEE

THANK YOU
JUDGE

THANK YOU
EDIE

THANK YOU
LISA

Thank you judge Huber for recognizing our boy's Balance and Beauty. Thank you Edie Richards for your superb job of handling. Thank you Lisa Lane for allowing this wonderful boy to be a part of our family.

COACH was whelped on 6-6-94 and took a Group 4 exactly 16 months later on 10-6-95. What a great young dog!

Breeder:

Lisa Lane & Sharon Cook

Owner:

Carole Haddon

7465 Gabarda, Atascadero, CA 93422
805-466-9312

SEASON'S GREETINGS



Bullwinkle Bullmastiffs

The Hellers Family

Bullwrinke Bullmastiffs
introduces
Ch. Banstock's Nick Of Time



CH. MAPLE ST'S BULLWRINKLE x CH. LOST RUN PENNY BANSTOCK

NICK will follow in his sires footsteps this winter as a Special in Florida with Jack.

Stud service available to quality bitches.

OWNER:

John Horan
Mary O. Hellmers
908-229-0079

BREEDER:

Helene Nietsch
Banstock
203-426-8194

**Bullwrinke Bullmastiffs
introduces
Maple Sts' Blazin Lioness**



CH. BLAZIN'S NAT KING COLE x MAPLE STS' BELL PEPPER

NAYLA is pictured at 7 months starting her show career. She is a substantial bitch with good temperament and movement. We expect her to do well in her show career.

OWNERS:

Julia & Ted Kobsted
Freehold, NJ

CO-OWNERS:

Mary & Joe Hellmers
West Long Branch, NJ
908-229-0079

Traveler and Fancy

Have a couple of very important announcements to make . . .



"TRAVELER"
Ch. J-Mar's Traveling Man

BREEDERS/OWNERS:

J-Mar

Jerry & Marjorie Tackett

501-888-3568

HANDLER:

Lee Ann Stagg

318-334-5925



"FANCY"

Ch. Sumertym's Fancy Red Rayne

Following her exciting Best of Opposite Sex win at the National Specialty, FANCY went up to Arkansas for a honeymoon with TRAVELER. Christmas puppies are expected.

When FANCY came back to Louisiana, she brought TRAVELER with her, as he plans to be doing some 'traveling' with Lee Ann. Watch for them in the specials ring in 1996.

BREEDERS/OWNERS:

Sumertym

Robert & Kathy Manuel

318-334-9227

HANDLER:

Lee Ann Stagg

318-334-5925

BISS CH. BLAZIN'S PANZER
1994 ABA Specialty Best of Breed
1995 Westminster Best of Breed
Top Ranked 2 Consecutive Years
Currently 80 Best of Breeds

will be bred to

CH. BLAZIN'S LALIQUE
Multiple Group Placer

for serious inquiries
contact

Malinda Raby
Peter Kozel
690 Atherton Avenue
Novato, CA 94945
415-899-0056
415-899-0106 FAX



B. I. S. CH. WHISKEY HILL'S BOOTLEGGER "DUTCH"

#7 Bullmastiff - CC Systems All Breed



DUTCH had another wonderful weekend going BOB two out of three days. "Thanks" so much to judges Roy Stenmark (pictured) and Charles Doran for recognizing DUTCH's outstanding qualities.

Special CONGRATULATIONS!!! to CH. SUGAREE P.F. FLYER (Kate), and CH. HAPPYLEGS JENNY BE GOOD (Jenny) on their recent litter sired by DUTCH. Recently DUTCH was bred to a beautiful brind lady, BULLZ DARK AND STORMY NIGHT, inquiries are welcome -- contact Vern Leavitt at 818-367-3147.

WHISKEY HILL
Susie and Connie
415-588-2327

WHISKEY HILL'S LIL BOOGIEMAN
BMF-1388
"BOOGIE"



CH. DOX FAST FREDDY OF SHADY OAK x CH. IRONGATE'S CHANTILLY LACE

BOOGIE gave us a Mother's Day we will never forget! Our boy finished his championship going BOB from the classes then on to a Group 4! BOOGIE will be shown on a limited basis this year, not wanting to compete against his "big Brother" - DUTCH. BOOGIE is now available for stud to approved bitches.

WHISKEY HILL.....Where the boys are.....

701 Linden Avenue
San Bruno, CA 94066
Susie or Connie

Evangeline's Full Metal Jacket



JACK started his show career at 11 months of age, took a break to grow up and then went to the Macon Kennel Club show to win a three point major, going Best of Opposite over specials.

Many thanks to Bob and Karen Martin for my fine young man and for always being there to cheer us on!!!!

JACK would like to congratulate his brothers, CH. EVANGELINE'S UBU and CH. WILLIAM'S MAXIMUS REX on their recent OFA certifications.

Woned, Loved & Handled By:

Teresa Nichols

Montgomery, AL
334-272-9154

Breeder:

Karen Martin

Evangeline Bullmastiffs
404-768-2732

Trojan Bullmastiffs



Trojan Bullmastiffs proudly announces the arrival of 10 puppies, 6 boys and 4 girls, by CH. TROJAN'S BILLY BOY and CH. TROJAN'S LACY KATE OF ELOC. combining some of the finest lines of Blackslate and Bandog, these pups put the "BULL" in Bullmastiff and have plenty of bone and substance. Serious inquiries are welcome, show homes preferred.

Steve and Dell Stokes

334-566-6072
Troy, Alabama

Tauralan Lionel Love Toy



CH. TAURALAN TOMMY TRADDLES x CH. TAURALAN TROTTIE TRUE

LIONEL took WD and BOS at San Gabriel Valley KC under judge Stan Zelinski for a 3 point major on November 4th. The following weekend in Arizona he went WD and BW for a 3 point major on Friday, Reserve on Saturday and WD for 1 more point on Sunday. LIONEL is 27" and 130 pounds. He is heavy boned, with a gorgeous topline. He has a true and powerful way of moving.

LIONEL has already sired three litters. His son TAURLAN THOM McTAVISH, owned by the McKenzies of British Columbia, at just 8 months took 7 points in one weekend (10 are required for a Canadian championship).

LIONEL will be 2 years old on January 5th. He is the grandson of both CH. TAURALAN THOMAS MAGNUM and BIS CH. WILD HEARTS SAMSON. He is at stud to approved bitches.

TAURALAN Carol H. Beans

12131 Arroyo Avenue, Santa Ana, CA 92705
Phone: 714-544-1824 FAX: 714-730-9106

Tauralan She's A Treasure



CH. TAURALAN TRUST ME x ANNABAR TAURALAN TABITHA

GEM joins the rest of us at Tauralan in wishing all of you a happy holiday season and a wonderful and healthy New Year.

Plans for our new year include breeding CH. DAJEAN SILVER HEATHER (Eng. Import) to CH. TAURALAN THOMAS MAGNUM by means of frozen semen artificial insemination; and CH. TAURALAN THAT'S AMORE to Britain's Top Bullmastiff for two years running, ENG. CH. DAJEAN RED DRAGON. We are just waiting for the girls to say "when".

We are also looking forward to starting a few youngster on their show careers. TAURALAN TE AMO, a daughter of LIONEL and HEATHER, and brothers TAURALAN TAWNY EAGLE and TAURALAN TARTAN LADDIE, sons of CH. WILD HEARTS IRON EAGLE and CH. TAURALAN THAT'S AMORE. They are 8 and nine months old and will make Spring debuts.

Congratulations to Debbie Vandagriff and Taun Brooks for finishing, with 4 majors, their beautiful MAGNUM daughter, TAURALAN WILD HEART TOMBOY.

TAURALAN Carol H. Beans

12131 Arroyo Avenue, Santa Ana, CA 92705
Phone: 714-544-1824 FAX: 714-730-9106

NEW CHAMPION
IRONGATE'S ZORO
BMF-1362G24M SERF BMF-159/95-9



CH. STONEPOST'S KINGSLYNNE TUCKER x CH. IRONGATE'S CALIFORNIA RAISIN, ROM
August 26, 1993

ZORO was owner handled to his championship, which he completed with a third major, going BW under Michelle Billings. He is a marvelously sound, good moving, typey dog.

ZORO was slower to mature than his sister, CH. IRONGATE'S GEE GEE, but shows the same promise. He has lots of good things happening and has been bred to WHISKEY HILL'S SUNI IRONGATE (sister to BIS CH. WHISKEY HILL'S DUTCH TREAT).

He is available at stud to bitches of merit.

IRONGATE BULLMASTIFFS
Ralph & Lucile Kapple

210 Spring Hill Road, Petaluma, CA 94952
707-762-2304

" T I T A N "
Ch. High Hill's Titan King Toro



TITAN pictured above at only 10 months old winning Best of opposite Sex and a 3 point major. TITAN has finished at only 16 months old out of the puppy class. TITAN now consistently winning Best of Breed is proud of representing the Bullmastiff breed in group. A special thanks to judge Roxanne Petersen Mahan and handler John Costa.

STUD INQUIRIES WELCOME
Norma & Steve Cipolla

129 Valerie Court, Cranston, RI 02921
401-826-8836

" T I T A N "



Ch. High Hill's Titan King Toro

TITAN is pictured here winning another Best of Breed on September 24, 1995. Titan would like to extend his appreciation to Judge Mrs. Robert C. Thomas and all his fans for this proud opportunity to represent the Bullmastiff breed.

Always shown gracefully by Miss Kelly Marquis.

Stud inquiries welcome.

Norma & Steve Cipolla

129 Valerie Court, Cranston, RI 02921

401-826-8836

" T I T A N "
Ch. High Hill's Titan King Toro



TITAN finished out of the puppy class at just 16 month old. TITAN [pictured here at 18 months] old on October 21, 1995 winning another one of his several BEST OF BREED wins. A special thanks to Judge Pat Webster Laurans and his handler Miss Kelly Marquis for allowing TITAN this proud opportunity to represent the Bullmastiff breed.

Stud inquiries welcome.

Norma & Steve Cipolla

129 Valerie Court, Cranston, RI 02921
401-826-8836

CH. SHERWOOD'S CASSANDRA

KIMBERLY and CAZZ picked up three 1st place class wins and a Best Junior in the Novice Junior class and they even have their first win in the Open Junior. Congratulations Girls!!!



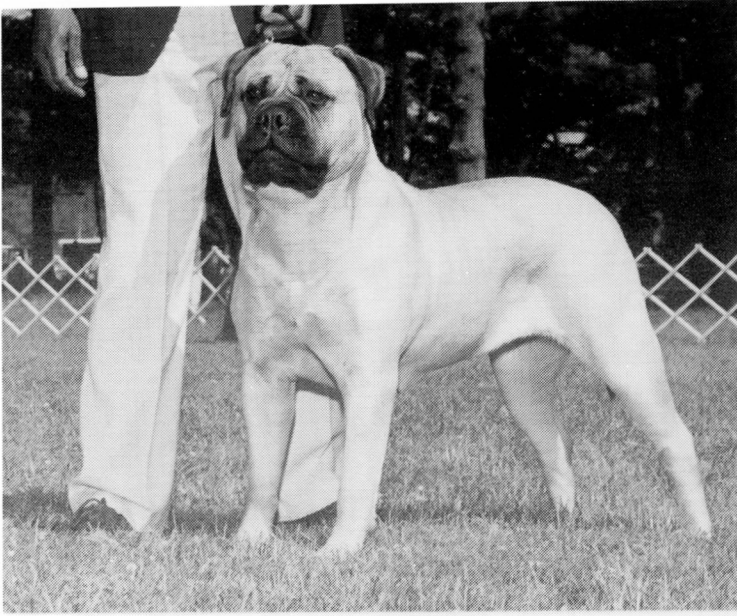
On March 25, 1995 CASSANDRA finished at the New Brunswick show going BOS over Specials for her 3rd major and 5 points.

HOME-RUN

LINDA & ED SILVA

15 Woodland Lane, Smithtown, NY 11787

HAS BEEN A VERY BUSY GIRL !



**CH. SHERWOOD'S
CASSANDRA**

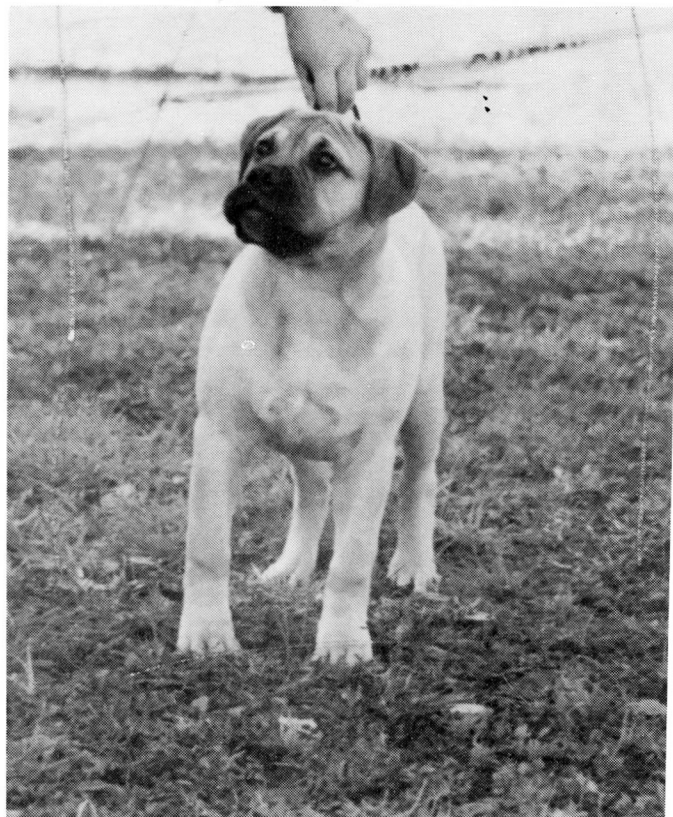
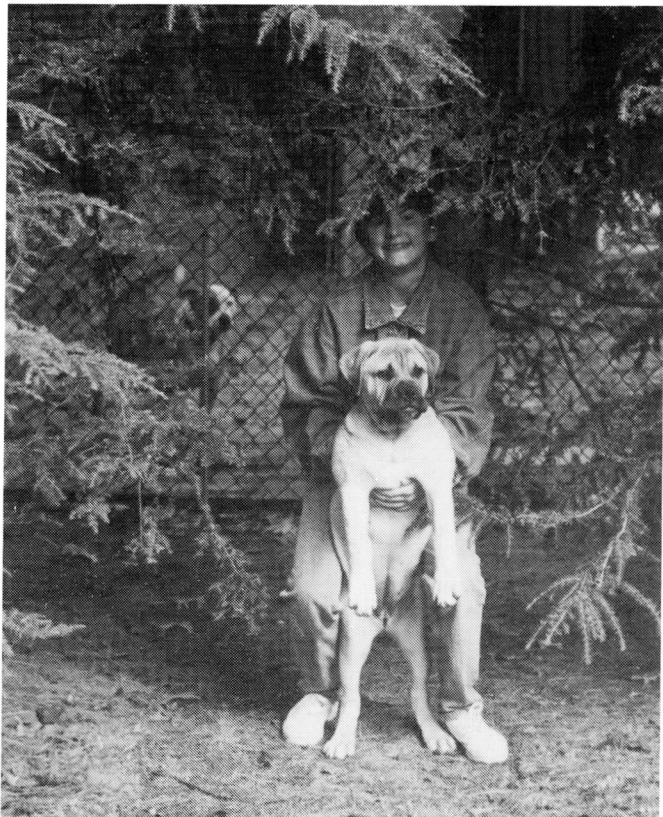
**CH. DAN J'S K. C.
CASE-UM**



AND SHE'S A MOMMY! A warm thank you to J. DUARTE and D. GREENBERG (DanJ), PAUL LIPSON (Brookhaven), and MARY FRAZIER (Sherwood) for our first stud and foundation bitch. Without you we would not have the knowledge of of BELOVED BREED nor "HOME RUN KENNELS".

THANKS,
HEATHER SILVA
HOME RUN KENNEL

HOME RUN KENNELS



HOME RUN'S BABE "RUTH"

Pictured above is one of our 8 beautiful puppies from CASSANADRA and CASEY - Home Run's first litter consisted of 5 dogs - 3 bitches. We have high hopes for this outcross breeding.

RUTH is pictured at 5 months. She has been shown on a limited basis and and match wins of a Group 2 and Best in Match.

HEATHER SILVA
HOME RUN KENNELS
15 Woodland Avenue, Smithtown, NY 11787

HOMERUN'S THE YANKEE CLIPPER



CH. DanJ'S K. C. CASE-UM x CH. BROOKHAVEN'S KISS KISS KISS, OFA

YANKEE, our first Homerun player took BW for a 3 point major at Queensboro Kennel Club show October 29, 1995 under judge Mrs. Sandra McDowell-Dunn. He displays both size and soundness. We are very proud of our 1st Homerun dog! We would like to thank our good friend and handler Tracey Parr for presenting him with such flare to his BW and major win on that day. Thanks Trace! Congrats YANKEE!

HOME-RUN
LINDA & ED SILVA
15 Woodland Avenue, Smithtown, NY 11787

Wild Heart Bullmastiffs



That's Cat!

Wild Hearts Dream Catcher

PICTURED AT 9 MONTHS OLD

Winners Bitch, Best of opposite Sex for a 3 point major. Congratulations to mom, TAURALAN WILD HEARTS TOMBOY, and Debbie Vandagriff on TOMMI finishing with 4 major wins!

Owned & Loved by:
Taun Brooks & Marilyn DeCair



RAM'S GATE BULLMASTIFFS

AM/CAN CH AAMODT'S GRIFFIN OF RAM'S GATE
OFA

"GRIFFIN"



SHOWN TAKING A GROUP 4 AT DEL MONTE KENNEL CLUB

JUDGE DR. J. A. REEVE-NEWSON

MAY 1995

**FIRST AWARD OF MERIT ABA NATIONAL SPECIALTIES
1994 AND 1995**

Expertly handled by **DIXIE RAE**

GRIFFIN congratulates his son **NEX** and his owner **SALLY A. FILICE**

JUDY NASH

RAM'S GATE BULLMASTIFFS

209-952-1561

LOYAL OAKS
CH* RAM'S GATE-SHADY OAKS NEXUS



**NEX FINISHED HIS CHAMPIONSHIP WITH A 5 POINT MAJOR
 AT THE A.B.A. NATIONAL SPECIALTY IN PLANO, TEXAS
 UNDER JUDGE DR. HIDEAKI NAKAZAWA**

**THANK YOU TO THE FOLLOWING JUDGES FOR
 THESE PRESTIGIOUS AWARDS TO COMPLETE
 NEX'S CHAMPIONSHIP**

DR. HIDEAKI NAKAZAWA	WINNERS	5 POINT MAJOR	9/15/95
MRS. DOROTHY N. COLLIER	BEST OF WINNERS	3 POINT MAJOR	7/22/95
MRS. PATTI LONG SMITH	BEST OF BREED	2 POINTS	6/16/95
DR. BERNARD ESPORITE	BEST OF WINNERS	2 POINTS	6/11/95
MRS. FRANCES G. CAZIER	BEST OF BREED	2 POINTS	5/29/95
MRS. ELEANORE E. EVERS	BEST OF WINNERS	2 POINTS	5/13/95
MRS. JANET WILCOX	BEST OF WINNERS	2 POINTS	5/03/95

AND A SPECIAL THANK YOU TO HANDLER **DIXIE RAE**

THIS **GRIFFIN SON IS A BEAUTIFUL RED
 WITH TRUE BULLMASTIFF TYPE AND OUTSTANDING MOVEMENT
 LOOK FOR NEX IN THE SPECIALS RING WITH DIXIE**

***Pending AKC Notification**

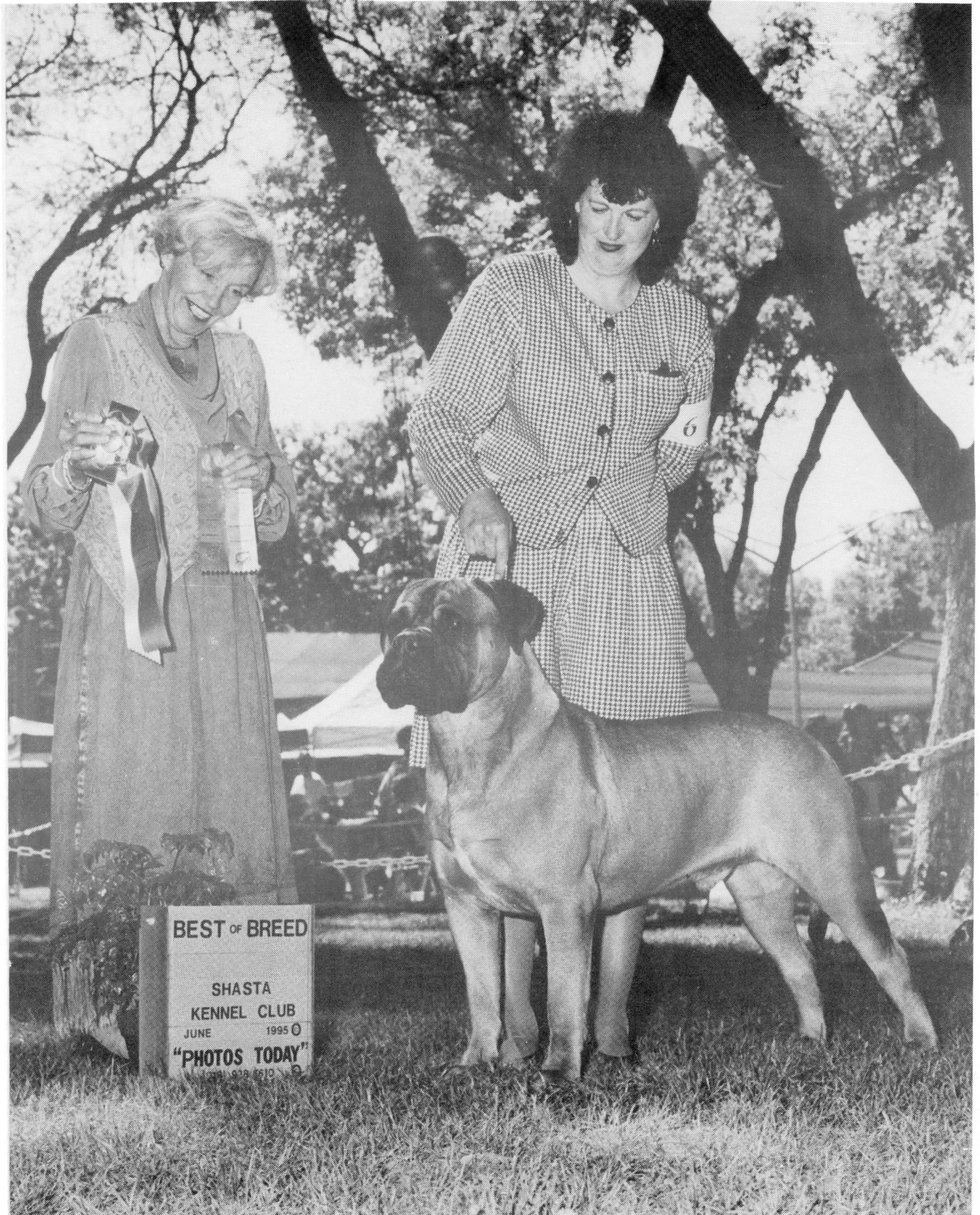
OWNER:

SALLY A. FILICE

916-642-2697

BREEDERS:

**JUDY NASH &
 DEAN AAMODT**



Abbey Road Bullmastiffs
Honey's Heavenly Daughter
Ch. Abbey Road's Heavens To Betsy



MR. U'S MUSIC MAN x AM, CAN, MEX, INT'L CH. ALLSTAR'S HOT HONEY HARLOW

BETSY competes with the big boys!!! My beloved BETSY is pictured taking the breed over Specials in a major show. Her lovely lines, dynamic movement, and "zest for life" attitude is reminiscent of all her beautiful relatives. Congratulations to her gorgeous sister SUGAR for her Specialty win! BETSY will soon compete in Canada towards her championship. We love the baby BETSY.



Kathryn & Tim Nibley

1165 E. Mountain Street, Pasadena, CA 91104
818-794-5863



Abbey Road Bullmastiffs

My Little Angels

Abbey Road's Full Moon Fever

Abbey Road's Black Tie Affair



CH. ALLSTAR'S MUGSY MALONE x AM, MEX, CAN, INT'L CH. ALLSTAR'S HOT HONEY HARLOW

My precious babies are pictured at 7 weeks. My beloved HONEY has once again proven herself a fine producer. These pups are just as beautiful in person, with confident, fiery attitudes and awesome movement. But what else would one expect from such beautifully bred parents! Watch them grow!



Kathryn & Tim Nibley

1165 E. Mountain Street, Pasadena, CA 91104
818-794-5863



BULLMAST

Established 1948



MR. U'S BODACIOUS OF BULLMAST

CH. BEETHOVEN'S FIFTH OF BULLMAST x CH. FLATIRON MR. U'S HELLO DOLLY

BODIE really did us proud by taking a 4 point major at San Gabriel kennel Club under judge Stan Zelinski and on th Best of Winners!

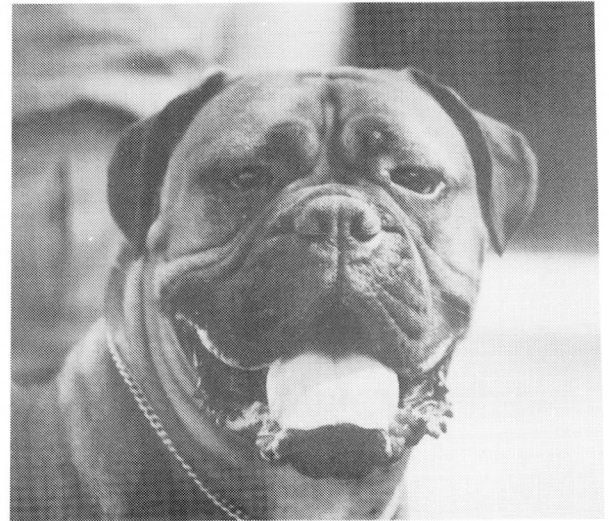
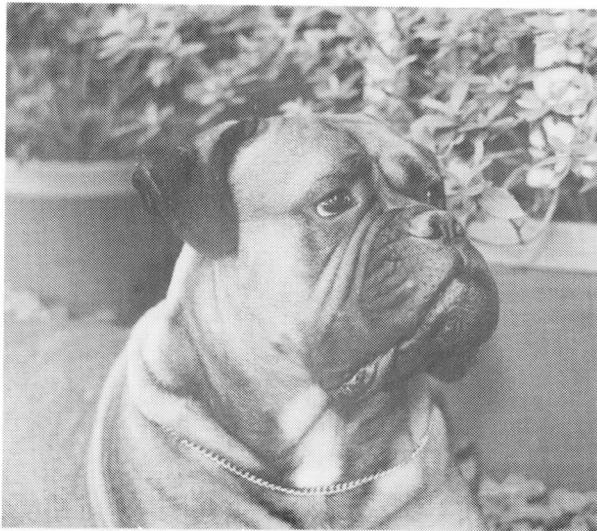
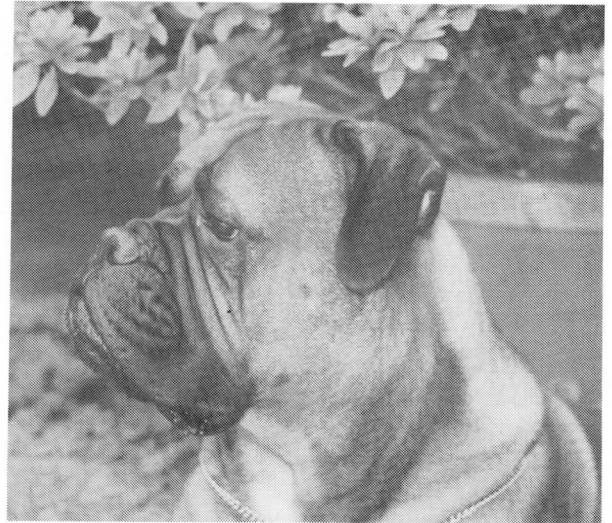
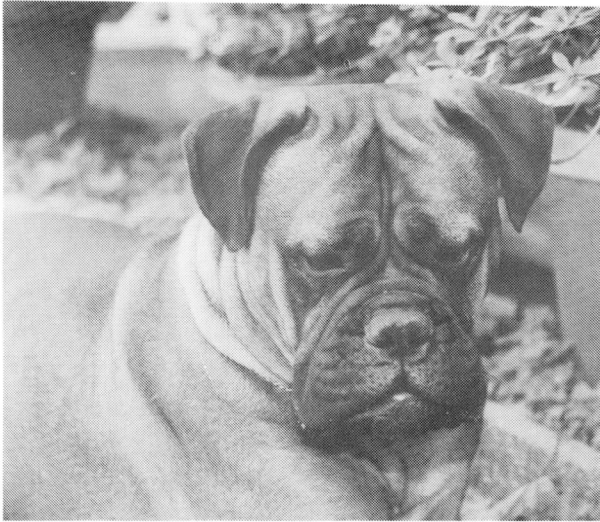
BODIE is growing into a lovely girl, the combination of her sire and dam, not to mention her grandfather on both sides, CH. MR. U'S MUSIC MAN (Satchmo) has given us the best of all sides. She is a delight to own and we look forward to her show career.

Pat O'Brien
BULLMAST

1012 Dolores Drive, Fullerton, CA 92633
714-870-5235

BULLMAST

Established 1948



The Many Faces of Mr. U's Bodacious of Bullmast

Since I am such a lousy photographer I prevailed on my good friend, Clinton Carlisle to take these pictures of my girl and the results speak for themselves. Clinton has a knack for catching his subject at just the right moment.

Best wishes to all of you and your four footed beasts for a Happy Holiday Season and may the coming year bring your health and happiness.

Pat O'Brien
BULLMAST

1012 Dolores Drive, Fullerton, CA 92633
714-870-5235

BULLMAST

Established 1948



BEETHOVEN'S BLAZE OF BULLMAST

CH. BEETHOVEN'S FIFTH OF BULLMAST x BRIGALLETTE OF BULLMAST

BLAZE had a wonderful time at the Salinas Kennel Club weekend thaking Best of Winners both days. This young man is growing into a beautiful specimen of the breed, including an absolutely wonderful temperament.

BLAZE owns the Morse family of Saratoga, California and if you could see the life he leads, you'd understand how he owns them!!

Look for BLAZE in the show ring in 1996.

Pat O'Brien
BULLMAST

1012 Dolores Drive, Fullerton, CA 92633
714-870-5235

SOME GERIATRIC DISEASES IN THE DOG

**Reprinted from
THE BELLWETHER, Newsletter
Univ. of Pennsylvania School of Veterinary Medicine**

Many dog owners label as normal features of their pets' aging process symptoms which are indicative of serious underlying geriatric problems. Dr. Meryl Littman, associate professor and chief of medicine at VHUPm addressed some of the processes, symptoms, diagnostic tests and treatment options relating to renal, hepatic and cardiac failure in older dogs.

Chronic renal failure, which plagues many dogs entering the middle and upper years, typically creeps up slowly and gradually, and is marked by impairment of the kidney's mechanism for filtering and excreting the waste products of metabolism. The salt-water balance in the blood may be disrupted, and acidic waste products may accumulate in the blood, resulting in blood acidosis.

Polyuria (excessive urination) and polydipsia (excessive thirst) usually occur first, and blood abnormalities show up when the kidneys have lost 75% of their function. Other clinical signs include dehydration, constipation, weight loss, lethargy, vomiting, appetite suppression, hypertension, anemia and kidney infection. Protein-losing nephropathy (PLN), one possible cause of chronic renal failure, is marked by the excretion of proteins, important in the preventing of fluid seepage from the blood vessel walls, into the urine. Low serum protein levels and ascites (fluid accumulation in the peritoneal cavity) result.

proper diagnosis of kidney failure includes complete bloodwork, urinalysis and urine culture. Most clinicians obtain a urine protein/creatinine ratio and perform abdominal ultrasound or radiography to monitor the size and appearance of the kidneys, which in older dogs, tend to shrink.

Dogs suffering from impaired renal function should be properly hydrated, either through plentiful supply of drinking water or with subcutaneous fluid infusions. Aluminum hydroxide may be administered to decrease serum phosphorus, sodium bicarbonate to neutralize acid in the blood, and antibiotics if infection is present.

a low-protein, high carbohydrate diet should be fed to kidney failure patients not suffering from PLN. Dr. Littman advocated integrating such high carbohydrate foods as pasta and potatoes into younger dogs' diets to acclimate them to such foods, should the need to apply dietary restrictions arise later in life. Dietary salt should also be restricted and appetite stimulants, antiemetics and H2 blockers, such as Tagamet and Zantac, administered when needed. Kidney dialysis is an expensive option, usually reserved for acute cases.

Hepatic failure interferes with the detoxification of the blood. Liver failure in older dogs, which may be due to chronic active hepatitis, cirrhosis, nodular growth and liver shrinkage, may present with such vague symptoms as weight loss, lethargy and decreased appetite. "This may be all the dog shows," Dr. Littman said.

It is therefore necessary to have an older dog checked when such relatively commonplace symptoms are present, because they may be indicative of more than the normal aging process. fevers, vomiting, diarrhea, ascites, edema, jaundice, polydipsia -excessive thirst, and polyuria-excessive urination, are among the clinical signs of liver failure.

Other manifestations include decreased tolerance to drugs and hepatoencephalopathy-impaired mental

SOME GERIATRIC DISEASES IN THE DOG (continued):

function resulting from the accumulation of toxins in the brain. Dogs suffering from hepatoencephalopathy may experience lethargy (depression), restlessness (mania), and/or seizures.

In diagnosing liver failure, most veterinarians look for low levels of albumin, blood urea nitrogen (BUN) and glucose, and elevated bilirubin, liver enzymes, and serum bile acids measurements. A complete bloodcount (CBC) is usually done to check for the presence of anemia and infection. Urinalysis, blood coagulation profile, ammonia tolerance test and abdominocentesis are among other diagnostic tests performed on dogs presenting with signs of liver failure.

A liver biopsy may also be done, but it is not without risks, as dogs with liver failure have low tolerance for anesthesia and are prone to excessive bleeding.

Dietary changes are a key element in the management of liver disease in older dogs. Unless the serum albumin is found to be very low, a high protein diet should be replaced with one high in carbohydrates. Dietary copper and salt should be kept to a minimum.

Many veterinarians prescribe the drug lactulose for dogs suffering from hepatoencephalopathy. Diuretics, use to reduce swelling caused by ascites, should be used judiciously, and certain drugs that must be metabolized by the liver should be avoided.

The heart, critical to nutrient delivery and waste uptake, may in the aging dog, undergo rhythm disturbances, impaired cardiac muscle contractility and abnormal blood flow resulting from faulty valves.

Decreased cardiac output and retarded fluid circulation may result in fluid leakage outside of the vascular system and into the chest and abdomen. Pleural effusion (fluid accumulation around the lungs) may occur, and is marked by labored breathing and cyanosis, manifested as a bluish tinge to the tongue and gums. Ascites may cause G. I. (genito-urinary) problems and enlargement of the liver and spleen. Edema in the legs may also be present. Other signs include fainting, renal failure and general lethargy, caused by inadequate perfusion of oxygen and other blood nutrients throughout the body.

Diagnostic tests include chest auscultation to detect murmurs, chest radiographs, EKGs, blood pressure measurement, echocardiograms and bloodwork.

Drug therapy may include medications to improve the heart's pumping mechanism, vasodilators to reduce the risk of fluid seepage from the veins, and antiarrhythmics. Aspiration of the fluid in the chest may be necessary. A diuretic, prescribed to reduce blood volume, is often coupled with a salt-restricted diet to reduce fluid retention. Exercise restrictions are usually recommended.

Preventative geriatric care should begin when a dog enters "middle age", Dr. Littman said, which is about seven or eight years of age in large breeds and about ten in small breeds. Visits to the veterinarian should be stepped up to twice annually, baseline blood and urine levels should be established, and every owner should be observant of changes in his/her dog's appetite, thirst, excretion, weight and stamina. Owners should watch carefully for the symptoms of any problems to which his/her breed might be predisposed.

The final word for geriatric care is "finality": The dog owner should protect the quality of life when caring for a geriatric dog and should discern when the quality of the dog's life has deteriorated, and make decisions accordingly.

BREEDING YOUR DOG

Compiled by **CINDY TITTLE MOORE**

- A. Reasons NOT to Breed. Reasons to Breed.
- B. But My Dog is Registered!
- C. Medical Checks for Breeding Stock.
- D. Temperament.
- E. Pedigrees.
- F. Frequency of Breeding.
- G. Care of Pregnant or Nursing Bitch.
- H. Caring for the Puppies.
- I. Considerations for Stud Dogs.
- J. Genetics.
- K. References.

You may be wondering whether or not you will breed the dog you get. Here is some information. The summary is that if you want to do it right, and get healthy and happy puppies, it is very expensive and a lot of work.

Remember that you are going to need a vet that is familiar with whelping dogs. This will be your best resource, as well as any long-time breeders that you know. Not all vets are knowledgeable about whelping so be sure to ask around and especially look for recommendations from local breeders that you may know.

- A. Reasons NOT to Breed. Reasons to Breed.

Please do NOT breed your dog "for the money" or "to see the wonders of birth and life" or some similar nonsense. Breeding is expensive, and good breeders rarely make money on their dogs. The "wonders of birth and life" can turn tragically if any die; if the bitch has her puppies at the vet, the kids certainly won't see it. Dogs and bitches are NOT improved or fulfilled by having puppies. They are not frustrated in life by the lack of puppies either.

If you want to breed your dog so as to get another dog like yours, think about this for a moment. No matter how special your dog is to you, a puppy out of it is not guaranteed to be just like or even similar to your dog -- half it's genes are from another dog! You will have to find another dog that has the characteristics you want in your puppy; that dog will have to be unneutered; and the owner of that dog will have to be willing to breed her/his dog to yours. It is much easier, often less expensive, and certainly less time consuming to pick out an existing dog that you like from the shelter or another breeder.

Don't breed for the money. If you do things right by the parents, puppies, and people who buy your puppies, you are very likely to **lose** money. Good breeding is expensive. There are health tests to ensure that the parents are healthy and fit. There are expenses related to feeding and care of the dam and her puppies. There are possible expenses if there is trouble with the litter. The process is time consuming: days off from work, time spent caring for the puppies, time spent socializing the puppies, time spent training the puppies, time spent talking to puppy buyers on the phone, time spent showing puppy buyers the puppies, etc. There are even potential problems later on with dissatisfied customers! You are better off consulting with a financial wizard about investing the money you would otherwise spend and lose on breeding!

The **ONLY** reason you should be breeding is that you honestly feel that you are improving your breed by doing so. There are far too many dogs in the country to breed without good reason.

- B. But My Dog is Registered!

Well, yes, but that doesn't mean a whole lot. A registered dog, be it AKC, UKC, CKC, etc., simply means that it's parents (and their parents) are also registered with the same registry. This confers no merit in of itself, it simply

BREEDING YOUR DOG (continued):

means that the dog's parentage is known.

Registries do not make any assertions of quality in the dogs they register (except for some limited breed-only registrations, but these are uncommon). They do not restrict the breeding of their dogs and hence there is no guarantee that a registered dog is a good specimen of its breed.

The AKC has just started a "limited registration" program whereby puppies out of such dogs are ineligible for registration. It remains to be seen what the overall impact on AKC dog breeds will be.

C. Medical Checks for Breeding Stock

1. Eye checks

Eye problems include PRA (Progressive Retinal Atrophy -- causes total blindness), which doesn't usually show up until the dog is 4 years old, cataracts, and retinal dysplasia. These are hereditary conditions and in some cases cause blindness. In the case of PRA, the pedigree needs to be studied, and if there are any carriers of the disease on her pedigree, you must choose a stud dog whose pedigree is free of any problems. PRA is a recessive gene, so in order to be affected the puppy needs to get a gene from each parent.

CERF (Canine Eye Registry Foundation) registers dogs that are found clear of eye problems. Dogs need to be cleared yearly as there are some types of eye problems that show up later in life.

2. Hip and joint checks.

Hip problems are more likely. There is a hip certification process that breeders adhere to, and have their dogs certified free of the disease by OFA. OFA will not certify a dog until that dog is 2 years old so it's best to wait until that age to certify and then breed if all is well. They grade the hips as a passing grade of Excellent, Good, or Fair, or a non-passing grade (meaning DO NOT BREED this dog) of Borderline, Mild, Moderate, or Severe hip dysplasia. Even if your dog's parents are OFA certified you need to certify its hips as well. In a breeding of OFA certified parents, you will get a range in the quality of the dogs' hips. Even the worst aren't likely to show any symptoms of hip dysplasia, at least not as young dogs, but if you breed two borderline dogs together you may get a litter of crippled dogs. The hip problems aren't limited to the puppies either. In addition, borderline bitches that are bred wind up with hips that deteriorate faster than they would have otherwise. So you could also damage the health of the dam by breeding her when her hips are borderline.

There are increasing problems with elbow dysplasia in many of the breeds that have hip dysplasia. In addition, there are other joint problems that affect other dogs. For example Patellar Subluxation (where the knee cap will slip to one side and lock the leg into position) is a common problem in smaller breeds.

Arthritis, calcium buildup and other problems should also be checked for.

3. Breed specific problems

Other breeds have a tendency toward other specific medical problems (hip and eye are simply the most common): you need to know what is prone in your breed and take steps to minimize and eliminate it.

Some examples are deafness in Dalmatians, cardiac problems with Newfoundlands.

4. Other things to check for

BREEDING YOUR DOG (continued):

You must make sure the bitch and the stud both are free from brucellosis before breeding them. Brucellosis causes eventual sterility in both sexes (sometimes non-obviously) and can cause a litter of puppies to be aborted or die shortly after birth. In addition, brucellosis is on occasion transmissible to humans via the urine or feces of an affected dog. Between dogs, it is most commonly passed in sexual intercourse, although an entire kennel can be infected through contact with secretions.

Epilepsy, siezures and similar problems should be ruled out.

Vaccinations must, of course, be kept up to date.

D. Temperament

Never breed any animal that has temperament problems. In particular, this has been the cause of the degeneration of many breed's general temperament: Doberman Pinschers, Rottweilers, and so on. If your animal is untrustworthy around people, overly aggressive to people, excitable, or is a fear-biter, do not breed it. If it is shy or submissive, don't breed it. Look for happy, confident and obedient animals, and consider carefully the particular temperament requirements for your dog's breed.

There are a variety of tests to indicate a dog's temperaments. Many of the working breeds have a temperament test (for example, the Doberman's WAC test) for their breed. AKC has a Canine Good Citizen test (open to all dogs) that gives some indication of the dog's temperament (and, yes, training). Therapy Dogs International and other Therapy Dog clubs have temperament testing that does try to separate out actual temperament from training. Obedience titles can be (but are not necessarily) an indication of good temperament.

E. Pedigrees

You must carefully consider each dog's pedigree for compatibility. Try to select strengths to offset weaknesses. Do not allow your bitch to be bred to an unsuitable dog, and conversely, be picky about the bitches you allow your dog to breed. This phase alone requires considerable research to find a suitable candidate, and you should definitely work closely with a knowledgeable person, ideally the breeder of your dog. Simply because two dogs "look good" or even*are* good does not mean that they necessarily complement each other:

suppose they are both carriers for the same disease? Suppose they both have a tendency to overbites or other disqualifying faults?

Be honest with yourself. If your dog is not a good representation of its breed, do not let it reproduce. It is much easier to improve a few faults than to try and get excellent pups with a mediocre dog. Check the breed standard for your dog and ask a knowledgeable person for their evaluation of your dog.

We'll return the the importance of scrutinizing a pedigree in the genetics section later.

F. Frequency of Breeding

Ideally, a bitch should only be bred every other year and she should not be bred much before two years of age. The season closest to the second birthday is a good one to start with. By this time, she is better prepared mentally for having puppies than she would have been with her first few seasons. Her physical growth is complete and pregnancy at this point won't endanger her health, provided that she is healthy to begin with.

In breeds with Hip Dysplasia, many people wait until after two years of age so that the bitch is certified; however if you have sent in xrays to OFA for preliminary certification and they came back as fine, many breeders consider it safe

BREEDING YOUR DOG (continued):

enough to then breed on the season closest to the second year, which can wind up being before the bitch is actually old enough to be certified. But the preliminary xrays **must** be examined by OFA, not by a local veterinarian. There are many, many dysplastic dogs out there that had vets look at their xrays and pronounce them "wonderful."

However, even at maximum, you want to allow at least one unbred season between breedings. This allows your bitch to rest and regain her strength. A bitch that whelps too often will produce weaker puppies more likely to die, and the repeated pregnancies are pretty rough on her, too.

For dogs, they should definitely have all their certifications necessary. For many breeds this means that they should be over two years old. Since a dog can be bred at any time, unlike bitches, waiting for two years is not a problem, whereas a bitch often has a season just before two years of age and then has to wait until 2.5 or three which sometimes presents problems in trying to time her litters. But this does not apply to a stud dog, so he should definitely have all of his checks and certifications before being bred. Frequency is not generally a problem although some dogs have problems with sperm production if they breed once a day for several days. They need top-quality feeding and care if they are going to be bred often.

G. Care of the Pregnant or Nursing Bitch

You should make sure the bitch is up-to-date on all her vaccinations, medications, and shots before she is bred. She will require supplementary food during the last three weeks or so of pregnancy. In general, puppy food is formulated both for puppies and pregnant or nursing bitches. She should be under the care of a vet for any related problems. Dogs can have miscarriages. Illnesses, diseases, or infestations that the bitch picks up during her pregnancy can affect the puppies. Difficulties during whelping are entirely possible, and the rule for some breeds. You must be prepared to get her to the vet quickly in an emergency.

There are instances of "mummy puppies" where you have a puppy whose development went awry, but it was not aborted. Instead, it dries and shrivels up, and when born, looks like a mummified puppy, blackened and ready to rot. Overbreeding and inadequate care are usually the causes. It is quite likely that the dam will come down with an infected uterus after such a puppy.

Other congenital (but not genetic) defects can include: no anus, cleft palates and hare lips. These conditions require corrective surgery or the puppy will die.

While the bitch is nursing the puppies, she will require about three times the amount of food she normally requires! It is common for nursing mothers to go out of coat at this time.

H. Caring for the Puppies.**1. Postnatal care**

You do have a whelping box, right? You should have a sturdy, clean, proper sized whelping box for the litter. It **MUST** include a "pig-rail" around the edge to prevent the bitch from laying on or smashing her pups. It should be big enough to allow the bitch to turn around but small enough to prevent the pups from being "lost" in the unused portions.

Newborn puppies **MUST** be kept warm. The temperature in the whelping box at birth should be 90 F. The temperature can then be decreased 2 degrees every other day. **NEVER FEED A CHILLED PUPPY!!!** If a puppy becomes chilled it will cry continually and it will tuck its tail between its little legs. A healthy, happy, litter with "purr" like a swarm of bees and when feeding their tails will be straight out from their bodies. Warm any chilled puppy by putting the puppy under your shirt and under your armpit. The best method of warming a puppy is to use a special whelping box heating pad with a towel over it to prevent soiling the pad. Make sure the temperature does not go too

The Bullseye

BREEDING YOUR DOG (continued):

high. Heating lamps are ok but puppies can become dehydrated.

Large litters will require supplemental feedings if you want all the puppies to survive. Your bitch may not be able to care for a very large litter. You will need to get the pups rotating on shifts. For the first two weeks you may have to supplement as much as every four hours. Use a good prepared milk-supplement especially formulated for puppies. If you get in a bind you can use a goat-milk recipe available in most books about breeding and whelping pups. You may have to tube feed those pups that will not suckle from a bottle!

Are you going to remove the dewclaws or dock a tail? This must be done by 3 days old MAX! Any later will not heal as nicely or quickly!

If you have a purebred litter, you must record the date of birth and all of the pups (including the dead ones) in your record book. Then you will need to fill out and send in your litter registration form.

You want to do this as soon as possible, since many registries can take up to 6 weeks to return the forms for individual registration to you.

You will have to keep the whelping box clean. For the first two weeks the bitch will keep the pups pretty

clean, but the bedding should be changed twice a day at minimum. Starting week three, the pups start to eliminate some on their own.. then you will need to clean much more often!!!

At four weeks, the pups usually become very active and it this time may require a larger area than the whelping box..you will need a large ex-pen or some way of confining them safely. You do have a place to keep them that they are safe in and can't destroy? Puppies at this stage can devastate a room or garage in hours.

At week five you will probably want to introduce the pups to weaning food. Usually you will have to mush up the dry puppy food for the pups to be able to eat it. Use warm water and let the food stand in a bowl for about 2 hours.

At week six you should vaccinate and worm the pups, and have them checked for heartmurmurs, hernias, males for testicles (yes you should be able to feel them at 6 weeks!), deafness, and eye problems.

You should be socializing now too... And are you going to do any puppy testing for temperaments? At seven weeks you should be calling up those people with deposits on your pups and getting your paper work all sorted out. Are your spay/neuter contracts ready? How about pictures of the pups for your clients?

And this is just if everything goes perfectly! What happens if one of the pups has a heart murmur, or a hernia? What about a deaf puppy? What if your whole litter gets parvo or distemper? What happens if one of the pups is affected with "Swimmer-puppy" syndrome? What about fading-puppy syndrome? What happens if your bitch gets an infection or mastitis? What if she dies?

2. Placing the puppies

After the puppies are born, if not before, you must consider placing your puppies. Time and time again, people breed a litter because friends and family want one of their dog's puppies -- and then none of them will take one.

Eight weeks, you may begin placing those pups that are ready to go to their new homes. Insecure pups may need more time, how are those puppy tests coming? You can't place puppies earlier than 7.5 weeks or so (no matter how much you may want to).

 BREEDING YOUR BITCH (continued):

Are you prepared to do some legwork to find GOOD homes for them, not just hand them off to the first person who comes by? You are aware that you won't always be able to sell all of your puppies locally, aren't you? What assurances do you have that the puppies will not wind up filling animal shelters, facing death because their parents were thoughtlessly bred? Suppose you wind up keeping more of the litter than you intended to? Suppose some of your puppies are returned? Can you keep the extra puppies?

I. Considerations for Stud Dogs

Your male should be in top condition. He should be certified clear of hip dysplasia (which means that he must be at least two years old). His eyes should be checked annually. He should be clear of any abnormalities common to his breed. No heart problems, no seizures, no thyroid problems, etc. He should be clear of brucellosis. His temperament should be good, and appropriate for his breed. If you have such a dog, you will need to get your dog well known. This generally involves showing your dog (in show, field, or obedience) and doing other work with him. An unproven dog (that has no previous puppies or only puppies too young to evaluate) will command a much lower stud dog fee than a proven dog (with a record of puppies to examine).

You must be prepared to board the bitch. The common procedure is for the bitch to be shipped out to stud, so you will need facilities to board bitches in heat. These facilities should be adequate for up to a week of boarding and to prevent any mismating. You might wind up with more than one bitch at a time -- can you board them all safely?

You must monitor the mating and be ready to intervene if necessary. Not all dogs or bitches understand what to do, especially if it is the first time for one or the other. It can be disastrous if two dogs are left alone to mate. Additionally, if the mating doesn't take, are you prepared to go through the whole thing again the next time the bitch comes into season? Typical contracts call for free repeat breeding in the case two or less puppies occur or the breeding doesn't take.

You need to be able to evaluate the bitch's pedigree for compatibility with your dog's. Any good points or bad points of the litter are (rightly or not) attributed to the sire, so your dog's reputation is at stake with each litter he sires. You should be reasonably confident that the proposed breeding will result in good puppies.

If the owner of the bitch is a novice, are you prepared to assist with advice on whelping and puppy care? These people will expect you to have the answers. Sometimes entire litters of puppies are dumped on the stud dog owner when the bitch's owners can no longer cope with them because they didn't realize what a responsibility caring for a litter involved. Are you ready to take care of and place your dog's offspring if this should happen to you?

Are you prepared to deal with cases where you are certain your dog is not the sire of the puppies but the bitch's owner insists that he is? Or if the owner of the bitch insists that you must have allowed a mismating to occur when she was boarded with you. Disputes of this sort can become very ugly very quickly.

J. Genetics.

1. If a purebred dog of breed X mated with a purebred dog of breed Y, both meeting health standards for their breed, is there a better chance the offspring would be healthier than a same breed mating because the gene pool is larger?

In terms of health alone the first answer would be that in breeding two healthy dogs it shouldn't matter if they're the same of different breeds, you're apt to get healthy pups. But this doesn't take into account the question of recessives.

Suppose you breed two dogs of different breeds that both have the same incidence of a recessive health problem. The pups would have the same odds of having that health problem as purebred pups of either breed.

BREEDING YOUR DOG (continued):

On the other hand, suppose the two dogs were of breeds that have no recessive health problems in common. This would reduce or eliminate the odds of the puppies of having the health problems of either breed. This is the classic explanation for the theory of first generation hybrid vigor. The resulting pups should not be bred though, since they'd have a good chance of having the recessives from BOTH breeds, so their offspring would be inclined to be worse off than the purebred offspring of their grandparents.

Another **very** important point to keep in mind is that when a purebred carrying a genetic defect is crossed with another breed or mixed breed, the "bad" genes do NOT "go away" even though they may not be expressed in the offspring. If crossed with another dog carrying the same defect, the offspring of that breeding **will** demonstrate the defect.

Responsible breeders try to identify genetic diseases their dogs might be carrying and to eliminate them by careful breeding. It is ironic, though not surprising, that their efforts to identify and weed out genetic problems have lead some to cry "look at all the genetic diseases purebred dogs have!" A moment's careful thought will lead you to the conclusion that mixed breeds carry the **same** harmful genes (their parents, or their parents' parents, **were** purebreds, after all). The differences are ** with some recessive disorders (though not **all** genetic defects) the disease is less likely to be **expressed** (though it can still be inherited by offspring) ** you have lesser likelihood of ever identifying or eliminating any harmful genes your mixed breed may be carrying.**

2. When you breed two different breeds together, what kind of variation can you expect?

Pfaffenberger's book has some interesting data on this. He did some experiments with four different breeds. They were dogs of approximately the same size, but very different physical appearance AND behavior. The results he saw in the first and in subsequent mixed generations are pretty interesting.

3. What is outcrossing?

Outcrossing is where the sire and dam are totally unrelated, preferably for three or four generations. The true form of an outcross is between two entirely different breeds because in reality the members of most registered breeds come from a common ancestor (although it may be many, many generations back). It is very rare for outcrossed puppies to be very uniform in appearance. Usually there are a very large ranges of sizes, coats, colors, markings,

and other distinctive characteristics. This does usually result in a heterozygous litter (the pups have a wide range of genetic material spread among them). This does tend to produce healthier puppies, but it is not always so. Also, many of the desired characteristics of the breed are quickly lost (meaning the pups are not usually show quality -- although there are exceptions!). Also, these pups do not tend to reliably reproduce themselves (which makes breeders even more broke). If you are dedicated enough, you can eventually continue breeding by outcrossing alone (but don't expect instant or quick results). You should pick dogs that complement each other well and are similar in general appearance. This is a long hard road to eventually developing a line. Through outcrossing, many health

problems can quickly be eliminated (or just as quickly added into your breeding), but usually you do sacrifice some show quality and producibility.

You have to remember that dogs that appear totally healthy may be carriers of genetic problems. To find this out, test mating is done to a dog that is affected with the genetic problem (resulting usually in puppies that are both affected and non-affected carriers) or by inbreeding to a related dog that also doesn't show the signs of being affected (usually littermates are used) this will usually result in some puppies free of the problem, some puppies as carriers, and some puppies affected if both dogs carry the problem gene (this is not as accurate as breeding to an affected dog, but you are less likely to have to put all the puppies down).

BREEDING YOUR DOG (continued):

There are variations on outcrossing. A "true" outcross could be a dog that has totally unrelated dogs bred together throughout the pedigree. This is very rare. "Linecrossing" is a form of outcrossing where dogs from unrelated lines are bred to produce a new line. The sire and dam are usually very linebred from their prospective lines and the resulting puppies are varied in appearance, some looking like the sire's line and some looking like the dam's line and some looking like mixtures of both lines.

4. How about line breeding?

Line breeding is when the sire and the dam are distantly related:

e.g., grandsire to granddaughter, granddam to grandson, second cousins, half cousins, uncle to niece, aunt to nephew..... This is the most common form of breeding in purebred dogs. Though this breeding strategy, new genes are slowly introduced and unwanted genes are slowly replaced. This method sacrifices little overall quality in terms of show quality. Usually the puppies are rather close in general conformation. The only problem with this method is that it often takes several generations to get poor genes out, (or adding desired genes in) resulting in many puppies that have the same genetic problems (or virtues) that their parents have. Because some breeders are more interested in winning, they do not place the affected puppies on spay/neuter contracts. This is both a blessing and a curse for the breed. If the breeder is very careful, affected pups can be used wisely to prevent loss of quality, but still remove the affected genes by only breeding the affected pups to known non-carrier relatives. This way the breeder can again try to "edit out" the bad genes. It takes longer this way but less show quality is lost in the process. This process results in dogs that will often reproduce their same level of quality. This is referred to as reaching homozygous litters (more genes of the same kind apparent in the puppies).

Inbreeding and linebreeding differ only in degree. Linebreeding is less likely to cause harm than inbreeding. Inbreeding is not for novices. Knowledge of genetics and the breed is required for success. For good results it must be well-planned and breeders must be ready for whatever problems it presents.

5. And inbreeding?

Inbreeding is where the sire and the dam are closely related: mother to son, father to daughter, sister to brother, half sister to half brother, cousin to cousin. It is the quickest way to find out what poor genes are in the line and what dominant characteristics are in the line.

Although many people are disgusted with the idea of this family incest, it is an extremely useful tool for diagnosing what genes are present. If the genes for bad eyes are present, but hidden or recessive, this will bring them out to their full extent. If there isn't any bad genes, then the puppies will be of very close uniformity and very able to reproduce themselves (theoretically). This is a homozygous breeding. The resulting puppies will have a lot of genetic material that is the same as their parents and grandparents and will be close genetically to each other.

Inbreeding doesn't introduce new genes and does not eliminate bad genes that the line already has. It only shifts them around like a rubix cube. This often results in litters with high show potential. But there are drawbacks. Inbreeding exclusively will eventually lead to infertility. It's like a xerox machine. renew the ink. The same with dogs, you have to introduce new genes.

Inbreeding increases the chance that a gene obtained from the sire will match one obtained from the dam, both stemming from the common ancestor(s) on which the individual was inbred. Thus, inbreeding tends to make animals homozygous rather than heterozygous. The inbreeding coefficient measures the resulting increase in homozygosity. All breeds have a given degree of homozygosity the mating of two dogs from the same breed would not produce a recognizable specimen of the breed!

BREEDING YOUR DOG (continued):

Inbreeding can increase homozygosity and decrease heterozygosity. So it can duplicate both desirable and harmful alleles, both of which can be unsuspected in the line, and may appear. Inbreeding does NOT create anomalies, it brings present anomalies to the surface. Even when the anomalies are present, inbreeding might not reveal them.

An increase in harmful recessives is undesirable but it is not a major drawback if they are identified early. The effect of inbreeding on major polygenic traits is greater. Generally, traits that are highly inherited (ie largely additively controlled) are not adversely affected by inbreeding but, traits under non-additive control, especially those tied to dominance and thus not of high heritability, are often markedly harmed by inbreeding.

An inbred bitch produces outbred offspring when bred to an unrelated sire and an outbred bitch whelps inbred progeny if bred to a related sire.

5. OK, how do pedigrees figure into this?

Remember that it is difficult to spot unaffected carriers. When an affected dog shows up, its pedigree is often examined for likely carriers. For example, PRA is a common problem in many breeds. There are dogs that come down with PRA that have a certain ancestor in common. That ancestor may then be considered a possible carrier and line breeding on him is avoided. This is a simplistic picture, obviously, since it's possible for an unaffected non-carrier of PRA to come from an unaffected carrier that came from an affected dog (therefore the affected dog is in the unaffected dog's pedigree). If a blood test is ever developed that shows the presence of the recessive in an unaffected dog, then much more accurate breedings may be done. There is rarely only a single problem a breeder is trying to screen for. Suppose a suspected carrier of PRA is known for producing excellent hips. A breeder might therefore introduce that bloodline into theirs for the hips, and be willing to have the possibility of PRA show up in the line. In screening out one problem you might have to accept the possibility of another appearing.

Examining the pedigrees also lets you know what percent of ancestry the dogs share (since the relationships are often much more complex than simply cousins or aunt/uncle, the degree of common ancestry is often given as a percentage instead) and decide whether or not it's acceptable given your current goals.

6. What are like-to-like matings and compensatory matings?

Like to Like: Like to like mating implies the best to the best and the worst to the worst where the worst is not used at all. For most breeders, like to like matings are between dogs which resemble each other greatly and so similar type dogs are bred. These dogs may or may not be closely related.

The pups resemble their parents because of the genes in common with them. If those parents resembled each other their progeny would be even more like their parents. This tends to make the population look more uniform, however there is little increase in prepotency from this technique.

Compensatory Mating: This unlike to unlike mating is used by breeders to correct for a defect in an animal by mating it to another animal that might correct for the defect. The system is basically simple but the breeder must identify faults and virtues and it requires breed knowledge. The pedigrees of both dogs should be examined carefully to try to identify the ways in which the dogs differ and what the expected outcomes could be. A correct dog and not one who errs in the opposite direction is required. That is, if you want to improve structure, look for a dog with correct structure and not an overbuilt dog. This technique often results in only one or two pups with the combination desired.

7. But this is all very vague and complicated!

RIGHT NOW RECIPES

The following two casserole recipes were submitted by Linda Thompson of Conifer, Colorado. They each should be a nice addition to a holiday dinner.

CORN CASSEROLE

Preheat oven to 375 degrees (F)

1 17 oz. can creamed corn	1 cup sour cream
1 17 oz. can drained whole kernel corn	2 eggs, beaten
1 stick melted butter	1 8-1/2 oz package corn muffin mix
	3/4 c grated cheddar cheese

Mix all ingredients except cheese. Pour into 2 quart baking dish. Bake at 375 degrees for 1 hour or until casserole is just set. Top with cheese.

POTATO CASSEROLE

Preheat oven to 350 degrees (F)

8 medium Red potatoes, cooked in skins, cooled, peeled (or not) and crumbled	
1/3 c chopped onion	1/2 c butter
1 1/2 c grated cheddar cheese	1 can cream of chicken soup
	2 c sour cream

Mix and cook uncovered 30 to 40 minutes at 350 degrees.

]]]]

1996 PEDIGREE PICTORIAL OF CHAMPIONS & TITLISTS

THIS IS THE 22ND CONSECUTIVE YEAR OF PUBLICATION OF THE PEDIGREE PICTORIAL. NOTICES WILL BE SENT THE FIRST WEEK OF JANUARY TO THOSE WHO'S DOGS ARE LISTED IN THE PAST YEAR'S AKC GAZETTE TITLE LISTING. IF YOU HAVE A BULLMATIFF WITH A TITLE YOU WISH INCLUDED IN THIS YEAR'S PUBLICATION PLEASE SEND THE FOLLOWING **AFTER JANUARY 1, 1996. DEADLINE - JANUARY 30TH 1996**

SEND A CLEAR PHOTO, THE DOG'S FULL REGISTERED NAME, A 3 GENERATION PEDIGREE, THE DOG'S WHELPING DATE, OWNER'S NAME ADDRESS AND PHONE NUMBER, BREEDERS NAME, AND **\$55 PER PAGE (ONE DOG TO A PAGE)**. ADVERTISERS GET ONE FREE COPY PER PAGE OF ADVERTISING.

THIS PUBLICATION WILL BE MAILED IN FEBRUARY 1996. IT GOES, NOT ONLY TO THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA, BUT TO COUNTRIES AROUND THE WORLD. FOREIGN COPIES WILL BE DISTRIBUTED FREE OF CHARGE AS A PROMOTIONAL SERVICE TO PRESENT AMERICAN DOGS TO FOREIGN FANCIERS. COPIES WILL BE AVAILABLE IN THE U.S. AT **\$5 PER COPY** SUBSCRIPTION.

PLEASE MAKE ADS OR SUBSCRIPTIONS **PAYABLE TO:**

CAROL BEANS, 12131 ARROYO AVENUE, SANTA ANA, CA 92705

BREEDERS' LIST

ABBEY ROAD
Kathryn & Tim Nibley
1165 Mountain Street
Pasadena, CA 91104
818-794-5863

ACTION
Maria & Terry Kane
6906 Haggerty Road
Belleville, MI 48111
313-397-9587

ADAMSWAY
Dennis & Sharlene Adams
RR#4,
Walkerton, Ontario,
N0G 2V0, Canada
519-881-0469

ALLSTAR
Mimi Einstein
377 Mt. Holly Rd.
Katonah, NY 10536
914-232-9166

APPLE HILL
David & Jean Gomes
9 Apple Hill Drive
N. Scituate, RI
401-617-3043

BARBERIC
E F Long & B E Long
180 Moore Rd.
Elma, WA 98541
206-482-5600

BENSON
John D Benson
11935 Otsego
Valley Village, CA 91607

BLAZIN'
Tom & RoxanneLaPaglia
604 Mahan Rd.
Churchville, MD 21028
301-836-2211

BLOSSOMING BULLS
Linda C. Johnson
7720 Minar Avenue North
Stillwater, MN 55082

BO-BECK
Robert Martin &
Becky Combs
838 Bailey Anderson Rd.
Leavittsburg, OH 44430

BRIART
Art & Barbara Heck
RD #3
Averill Park, NY 12018
518-766-2778

BROOKHAVEN
Paul Lipson
2A Bianca Rd.
Patchogue, NY 11772
516-475-5139

BLUFF CREEK
Vickie Triemer
Rt 3,
Council Grove, KS
66846-9105
316-443-5273

BRYNLOW
Chuck & Esther Lowther
33 Patton Road
Upper Sackville, Nova Scotia
B4E 3C7, Canada
902-864-9439

BUCKINGHAM
Vern Leavitt
13760 Algranti Avenue
Sylmar, CA 91342
818-367-3147

BULLMAST
Patricia O'Brien
1012 Dolores Dr.
Fullerton, CA 92633
714-870-5235

BULLRINKLE
Mary & Joe Hellmers
133 Wall St.
West Long Branch, NJ
07784
908-228-0079

BULLZ
Brenda Gere
9211 Cayuga
Sun Valley, CA 91352
818-504-2604

CADANCE
Anne Wallick
423 East Third Street
Dover, OH 44622
216-343-9857

CAMELOT
Joe & Cindy Sellitto
147 Janet Drive
East Hartford, CT 06118
203-568-9074

CHERWELL
Carolyn Young
8028 Schroeder Road
Dixon, CA 95620
916-678-2466

DE ZAVALA
Susan A. Sanchez
Gregory V. Condra
5923 Hidden Boulder
San Antonio, TX 78250
210-521-3874, 674-1410

DJ
Jeannie Crafton
2376 E. Sierra
Tulare, CA 93274
209-688-4670

DOWNLANDS
Henrik Lund
Tornbjergveg 26
Postboks 6
DK-4130 Viby Sj
Denmark
45 56 821116

DOX
Dr John/Susan Crawford
505 N. Ridgeland Ave.
Oak Park, IL 60302
312-524-9788

ELOC
Gerald & Karen Cole
P O Box 366
Bristol, VA 24203
703-669-3273

ESHAF
eIVERNa Fahse
P O Box 531
Benton, IL 62812
618-435-2557

EVANGELINE'S
Bob & Karen Martin
2056 Neely Avenue
East Point, GA 30344
404-768-2732

FAIR GO
David & Cathy Godfrey
5406 Washington Rd.
Hughson, CA 95326
209-632-8249

GRAWEL
Candy & Fred Welch
1702 Nursery Hill Rd.
Columbia, SC 29212
803-781-6393

GRIFFIN'S GUARD
JamesEllis &
Sandra Griffin-Ellis
206 Woodstock
Cement City, MI 49233
517-592-4240

GUARDMAN'S
Larry V. Occhipinti, DVM
18200 Sycamore Ave.
Patterson, CA 95363
Work - 209-892-8387
Home - 209-892-5975

HANOVER
Chuck & Ginger Koepke
P O Box 163, 300 Hanover
Okawville, IL 62271
618-243-9006 or 243-6244

HAPPY DAYS
Aimee A. Day
118 Day Road
Garland, ME 04939
207-285-3286

HAPPYLEGS
A. Kalter & C. Lezotte
6283 Hellner Road
Ann Arbor, MI 48105
313-741-7326

HIGH HILL
Barbara Shoneck
491 High Hill Rd
Meriden, CT 06450
203-634-8771

HOME RUN
Linda & Ed Silva
15 Woodland Lane
Smithtown, NY 11787
516-361-4736

HY-BULL
Larry Hyer
Rt 11, Box 132
Lubbock, TX 79407
817-866-2016

INXS, Reg'd
Steve Bodnaruk
7312 34 Avenue NW
Calgary, Alberta T3B 1N4
Canada
403-270-8648 or 286-7267

IRONGATE
Ralph & Lucile Kapple
210 Spring Hill Rd.
Petaluma, CA 94952
707-762-2304

IRRESISTA-BULL
Dorothy & Michael K
15 Radford Lane
Boston, MA 02124
617-288-1519

J-MAR
Jerry/Marjorie Tackett
2116 Lorange Drive
Little Rock, AR 72206
501-888-3568

BREEDERS' LIST (continued)

KENNEL BRAK
Erik & Elin Madsen
Favrbovej 22
4591 Follenslev, Denmark
0-11-45-53468778

KENNEL DROT
Rune Thomsen
Langgade 30,
9000 Aalborg, Denmark
0-11-45-981 31285

KILROY
Doreen & John Hodgins II
P O Box 172
Palo Cedro, CA 96073
916-547-4815

KORIK
Deneen Newport
Scott Fraser
4751 Conc. Rd. #3
Newtonville, Ontario
LOA 1J0, Canada

LADYBUG
Gerry Roach
620 South Hill Street
Amarillo, TX 79104
806-374-3254

LEATHERNECK
Anita Lewis
5011 Meadow Lake Dr.
Brentwood, TN 37027
615-377-1376

LOOKOUT
Shannon Keim
4 Valley Greens Rd.
Brandenburg, KY 40108
502-422-2298

LOYAL OAKS
Sally A. Filice
7021 Shady Lane
Placerville, CA 95667-8616
916-642-2697

NITESTALKER
Vickie Lang
3624 Lanier Drive,
Baton Rouge, LA 70814
504-928-1503

NYTESTOK
Lanson & Amy Hayward
RR#6, Woodstock
New Brunswick, E0J 2B0
Canada
506-325-2658

NOTTINGHAM FARM
Pat Emerson
14320 Nottingham Trail
Hudson, FL 34669
813-857-0908

NOBLE GUARD
Richard & Jane Yau
P O Box 61038
Langara P.O.
571 W. 57th Ave.
Vancouver, BC
Canada V6P 6S5
Ph. & FAX 604-321-9833

OAKRIDGE
Ira C. Kaplan, D.V.M.
Anita M. Migday, D.V. M.
334 Concord Street
Framingham, MA 01701
508-875-7086

OLAVI
Terence & Patricia Purcell
RR#2
Erin, Ontario
Canada NOB 1T0

OLDE SOUTH
Terry Babb
5743 St. Angela Drive
N. Charleston, SC 29418
803-552-3070

OLYMPUS
Linda Taylor
6645 Miraflores Avenue,
Cocoa, FL 32927

PATRIOT
Jan Poulton
25626 Oaks Blvd.,
Land O' Lakes, FL 34639
813-973-7030

PRAETORIAN
Clark & Sandy Frontin
P O Box 308
Montgomery Crk, CA 96065
916-337-6245

RAM'S GATE
Dwayne & Judy Nash
5201 E. Ashley Lane
Stockton, CA 95212
209-952-1561

REGENCY
Rhea B. Kutnick
2245 Lancaster Road
Akron, OH 44313
216-836-1751

ROCKLEDGE
Yale & Beverly Goldman
7009 Rockledge Dr.
Charlotte, NC 28210
704-552-2266

RUFFINI
Betty Ruffini
1942 W. Mountain View Crt.
West Jordan, UT 84084
801-566-2704

SEDENTARY
Kathy McAlister
Box 549
Hayden, CO 81639
303-276-3196

SHILO
Helen Davis
P O Box 7211
Reno, NV 89510
702-673-3167

SOUND OFF
Lea Reuter
11605 Pythian Cave Rd.
Yreka, CA 96097
916-436-2578

STONEBULL
Jackie Smith &
Steve Krulish
60 Liberty Lane
Keene, NH 03431
603-352-7698

STORYBOOK
Debbie & Ken Vargas
449 Lantern Hill Road
Ledyard, CT 06339
203-572-8590

SUJUM
Sue & Jim Rivers
RR#1, Essex Road
Kenora, Ontario, P9N 3W7
Canada

TAILWYNDE
Adele Pfenninger
249 Hickory Corner Rd.
Milford, NJ 08848
908-996-4769

TAURALAN
Carol Beans
12131 Arroyo Ave.
Santa Ana, CA 92705
714-544-1824
FAX 714-730-9106

TOROUS
Bud & Pauline Smith
P O Box 1415
Oakhurst, CA 93644
209-683-8537

TRI-IVORY
James & Sheila Polk
170 Nardi Lane
Martinez, CA 94553
510-228-3069

TROJAN
Steve & Dell Stokes
1213 S. Folmar Street
Troy, AL 36081
334-566-6072

VALIANT
Walt & Kathy Miranda
1231 Vernon Terrace
San Mateo, CA 94402
415-570-4317

WHIRLWIND
Ky & Cindy White
550 Power Street
League City, TX 77573
713-332-4662

WHISKEY HILL
Connie Urbanski
& Susan Borg
701 Linden Avenue
San Bruno, CA 94066
415-588-2327 /
415-697-7074

WILD HEART
Taun Brooks
56372 Paseo Las Ninas
Yucca Valley, CA 92284
619-369-2400

WILD WEST
Brian & Tracy Ferrick,
15455 Rockwood Rd.
Escondido, CA 92027
619-745-5756

WYLOWAY
Charlie/Zoey Murphy, Jr
4160 Commonwealth Avenue
Toledo, OH 43612-1543
419-478-9001