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Stay cool everyone! Enjoy your summer!!
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TRENDY GIRL

Let me start this little anecdote by assuring you that I am a trendy girl. I have always been a rabid fan of pop culture. If it's "in", I've got it, I wear it, I drink it, eat it, drive it or listen to it. If it's featured in the pages of "In Style" magazine or worn on Sex and the City, it is already in my closet or is currently being Fed-Ex'd to me by Amazon.com. I don't want to miss out on anything and be declared as out of date as shoulder pads and robin egg blue eyeshadow. A few years ago, it was très populaire to own a Weimaraner, those pasty coloured, seal-like dogs who seem to fancy wearing womens' clothing. Today, it is in style to own a Labrador Retriever, preferably a chocolate one because of its uncanny resemblance to mink.

Having established this then, it is with great pride and, surprisingly not with great embarrassment, that I confess to the following truth: I take Newman to doggy daycare. That's right...I am the quintessential chick of the new millennium. I'm busy, dammit, and I require a complete stranger to rear my "child" so that he will become emotionally attached to someone else and blame me later in life for his identity crisis. "I could have been somebody, somebody BIG like Lassie, but noooooooo, the glass ceiling was all you cared about and now I'm just a nobody like that stupid Dog de Bordeaux from Turner and Hooch". How can I possibly consider myself a successful career woman if my offspring don't resent me? Oh sure, people scoff at the likes of me...."dogs" are not the same as having "kids". Oh, really? That's like saying sex is not the same as eating Bernard Callebaut chocolate truffles. The experience is IDENTICAL. A typical conversation at my doggy daycare goes something like this:

"Good morning, Dee! How's Newman today?"

"Well, he's a little sluggish actually. I'm worried that he may be running a fever. His nose is running and his eyes are watery."

"Ohhhh, poor baby. Did you take him to the doctor?"

"Yes I did. Dr. Carter was busy delivering octuplets, but he did manage to give me a prescription. Can you make sure Newman takes these tablets every four hours with some orange juice?"

"Of course. Do we need to watch his bowel movements? Are they a little runny like Dijon mustard?"

"No, we've had solid stool now for about three days. But could you take his temperature later on? He may whimper a little bit, but he's very good at calming himself."

"Will do. Anything else?"

"Yes. Here's his blankey, his favourite toy, some stringy cheese sticks, I packed his lunch in this collapsible bowl and here's a hot water bottle in case he gets a chill. See you at 5:00 after my yoga class and botox injections."

Swear to god, my brother had this same conversation at his pediatrician's office last week about my nephew.

I was at a dinner party recently and six intelligent, career-minded intellectuals sat around for five hours debating the merits of balanced meals, home-schooling versus professional educators; temperament, bullying at school, attitude adjustments, remedies for teething, growth spurts, knitting

home-made sweaters for the winter, grooming techniques and the teenage years of rebelling against authority. We also discussed the Better Business Bureau's safety ratings for the pools we all had recently installed in our backyards. Respectively, we were talking about a lab, a Rottweiler, a golden retriever, a German shepherd and a Shiba-inu/husky cross who was the unfortunate result of a drunken incident at the Westminster Kennel Club Dog Show in New York. In any event, do yourself a favour and become one of the "chic" in crowd by depositing your pup at the nearest Yuppy Puppy Daycare and Holistic Wellness Centre. Arrange for the "mongrel massage", a French pawdicure or a session with the canine psychologist to ascertain just why Binkles will not stop hiding his Nylabones in the dryer. You won't regret it. Now, if you'll excuse me, I see from my Palm Pilot Notepad that I need to call my party planner on my hands-free Verizon cell phone to say that I'm running a little late in my Beemer because I had to stop at Starbucks for a grande, low fat, skim milk, no sugar, extra foam, double double Frappuccinno with whip cream and chocolate shavings. Oh, and I have to stop at the daycare because Newman forgot his backpack and his Eddie Bauer Paw Protector Booties.

Trendy Owner of a Chocolate Lab,
Dee

*Reprinted with permission from
Dee Clair
Calgary, Alberta*



Dee & Newman

INTO THE LIGHT

*Reprinted with permission by the author,
Barbara Andrews
Mg. Editor, www.TheDogPlace.org*

In today's hustle-bustle world, we work from sunup to sundown, much like farmers. Unlike farmers however, most of us work inside, under artificial lighting. Our house dogs are inside, also suffering from light deprivation. Suppressed knowledge can be uncovered. That's what I do because it so often applies to dogs. As you read, think about all the children on behavior modification and school violence at an all-time high.

A twenty year study led by neuroscientist George Brainard at the Farber Institute was based on understanding how the brain interprets, reacts to and uses light independently of the visual system, i.e. how the human eye uses light to regulate melatonin production, and in turn, the body's biological clock. The study revealed what appears to be a novel "photoreceptor system" in the human eye which reacts to specific wavelengths of light. Light in the blue region of the visible spectrum are the most potent in controlling melatonin production and body's circadian rhythms. "This discovery will have an immediate impact on the therapeutic use of light for treating winter depression and circadian disorders", said Dr. Brainard, professor of neurology at Jefferson Medical College of Thomas Jefferson University. "In the long range, we think this will shape all artificial lighting, whether it's used for therapeutic purposes, or for normal illumination of workplaces, hospitals or homes." Dr. Brainard (and others) are studying an even newer hypothesis: Over-exposure to light at night can disrupt the production of melatonin and disturb circadian rhythms in a way that raises the risk of breast cancer in women. Epidemiological studies have found an increased breast cancer incidence in women who work night shifts, while researchers have shown a lower risk of breast cancer in blind women.

Then relate this to your dogs. Your dream of a special litter from your sheltered bitch can turn into a nightmare of confusing heat cycles. Consider this – one of the main consequences of light deprivation is cessation of normal reproduction! Interested? I thought so. Allow me to share a few excerpts from previous columns.

Since 1992 I've written about the adverse effect on melatonin production caused by behavior such as leaving the light on in a sleeping child's room and

the same applies to the kennel. Turn off the lights! Don't leave the light on for a new mom. Trust me, she can "see" every puppy.....

SHEDDING SOME LIGHT "If you have a kennel building, install large south windows, or skylights, Ott-lights or a similar FULL SPECTRUM lighting system. (Note: such lighting is now easily obtainable and reasonably priced)

"Dogs suffer from SAD too! It's called Seasonal Affective Disorder because depression occurs more during the winter months, when the sun's rays are weakest and we're inside out of the cold! SAD mechanics are simple. Light must enter the eyes in order to stimulate the hypothalamus, pineal gland, and the pituitary gland, the body's master hormone-secreting factory.

"... Put a cat in full spectrum lighting and she'll begin calling in the dead of winter, something felines never do! Conversely, put her in a darkened basement during spring and early summer, and she'll stop cycling. Cats are used as an example because they "call" constantly during the mating "season."

"... Summer ... dogs will spend a lot of time inside (in air conditioning), exposed to florescent lighting. Documented studies reveal the hazards of tinted glass, heavy drapes, Venetian blinds, etc. and fluorescent tubes that emit electromagnetic energy and unnatural light rays. People are being damaged in ways that may one day be compared to the revelations re "asbestos" and "miner's lung." Our children are now protected from lead but hey, now they're "cool", growing up in sunglasses which assure that the pineal gland receives inadequate amounts of light. Delinquency and juvenile violence rates are soaring..... A connection? Read on.

"Light is necessary for the production of serotonin - the "feel good" substance contained in chocolate and some anti-depressant medications... The daily migration to the city decrees a long pre-dawn trip to the city with an after-dark return, further depriving a large percentage of the population of those precious hours of sunlight... Violent crime is escalating and more people are on anti-depressants than ever.

"... artificial light interferes with the production of melatonin. Many scientists believe circadian rhythm is linked to your biological aging clock. Interruption of the natural light and dark cycles causes stress; continued disruption causes disease. As we turn on the lights earlier and earlier during winter's advance, we're also interfering with our pet's production of melatonin!

“There's an inseparable relationship between the neuro-endocrine and immune systems, especially between the pituitary and the thymus glands which actually regulate the immune system. Melatonin works in the hypothalamus region of the brain, DURING DARKNESS. It stimulates tissue regeneration and along with serotonin, influences neurotransmitters, helps to stabilize homeostasis, and maintain those all important connective tissues, muscles, and bones! Pretty important wouldn't you say?”

“Through the production of melatonin, the pineal gland plays a master role in the immune system's ability to respond to virological or environmental challenge. There is also mounting evidence that melatonin suppresses the development of tumors and may actually reconstitute bone marrow integrity. It has also dramatically increased the life span and the reproductive ability of mice. By the way ladies, melatonin may aid in the prevention of breast cancer. Breast cancer rates are soaring. I'm not saying there's a connection between that and our insistence on turning night into day (and vice versa for night workers) but I wonder if anyone has done a study on the incidence of cancer in say, Las Vegas showgirls???? *Excerpts from Dec. 1993 ShowSight*

“Without getting into the ozone, UV, “bad sun” debate, I'll just tell you that natural sunlight is vital to your emotional well being – and that of your dog! Light must enter the eyes in order to stimulate the hypothalamus, pineal gland, and the pituitary gland, the body's master hormone factory. Example: Deprive laying hens of proper lighting and egg production ceases. ... Low levels of sunlight and increased exposure to artificial light during naturally “dark” hours interferes with the production of melatonin and interrupts circadian rhythm, which is directly linked to our biological aging clock.

“... Make sure you get adequate exposure to unfiltered sunlight. Take off those sunglasses, relax, un-stress, and sort out cloud formations for a few precious moments. A daily ten minute health-break basking in life giving light will insure you don't become “sad,” summer or winter.” *from April 2000 ShowSight*

Those who have been breeding for more than twenty years will agree that misses were not nearly so common as they are today. We fed more table scraps and back then, meat was cheap. But is it just the diet that has caused the steep increase in repro problems? I think not.

Are we all agreed that mutts conceive easily? Our

sheltered (read that again, sheltered, i.e. inside, out of the sun!) show dogs often need wine, soft music, and a lot of prayers in order to get pregnant. Does that have to do with genetics? Could it have more to do with the fact that more pure-breds have thyroid problems than ever before? Yes. It's not just that they diagnose it more. The incidence is much higher and it is increasing yearly. Why is that? You know. You read about sunlight and how it enters through the iris, and how that sets off hormone production. And what does that have to do with mutts? Farm dogs? Hunting dogs? They are outside. Trotting around the neighborhood or living in a “dog lot” until time to hunt. Even most (shudder) puppy mill dogs get sunlight in those rabbit-hutch cages! Don't be fooled into believing it's genetic. That's a red herring thrown out by dog food and pharmaceutical companies. Why? Because they haven't figured out how to market sunlight!! In 1991 President Bush was diagnosed with thyroid imbalance. I'm unclear as to whether or not Mrs. Bush was also treated but the big news story was that both she and her Springer Spaniel had complete thyroid panels run! Are we to believe that the best medical brains in the United States thought that President Bush, his wife, and their dog all inherited the same genetic code? Nah. But they all spent a great deal of time inside, in artificial light. Good Presidents work from dawn to dusk. Let's hope George Jr. gets enough light during his early morning runs and time on the ranch.

Fluorescent lighting. The strobe can cause serious mental, emotional, and hormonal imbalance. Use natural-spectrum incandescent bulbs. Make it a point to get out in the sun for a few minutes each day. It is neither necessary nor advisable to look at the sun in order for the rays to enter the iris. Try the unthinkable – go to bed when you become sleepy and get up when you wake up!! Take time to “expose” yourself to the sun. People have done so for thousands of years. Forget about fading the upholstery; open the curtains for that house-dog! Knock out a south-facing wall in the kennel and install a big picture window.

If I've failed to convince you of the importance of light, read the Bible or reflect on your particular religious teachings. In all Beliefs of which I am aware, the light and/or specifically the sun, play a paramount role. We are all descended from sun worshipers. God is Light. Look East.... Many cultures pray facing East. The Native American teepee faced east but by the early 20th early cen-

tury, most were in reservation housing. From an anthropological perspective, consider that man evolved from living under the moon with respect for and innate knowledge of the sun. He then became a cave dweller, a cliff dweller, and ultimately, just a moving speck within a concrete metropolis. Whereas the life span has doubled due to medical advances, overall health has declined. The more we are shaded by modern life, the more importance we should attach to the sun in our daily life. It is not just about worship, myths, and legends.

You've got the idea. Your dogs will be glad and if you apply what you now know to your own health, you too will benefit. As you begin to hear more about how light affects us, just nod and say "I already knew that." In closing, I am struck by past cognition. Previous columns were excerpted from early nineties. It is now late 2006. Zoloft and Ambien are among the top ten prescriptions in the U.S. And notably, valium and Prozac are now common veterinary prescriptions. Why do dogs need Prozac? Now you know. The use of "mood elevators" in night workers, from entertainers to waitresses and factory workers is at an all time high. Is there a connection?

So turn out the night light, go to bed when it's dark and live in the light. Take off those "cool" sun glasses, at least for part of the day, when no one is looking.... Well, you know what to do for yourself and to keep your dog off of Valium and other anti-depressants! Be a sun-seeker for your own health and that of your dogs; use natural spectrum bulbs; and avoid fluorescent lighting. Oh, and take off the sunglasses!

Corn is for Cows (NOT for Dogs!!!)

Tam Cordingley

Have you ever looked at the teeth of a wolf? How about those magnificent teeth of the lions we marvel at on National Geographic channel?

Have you ever noticed the teeth of a cow, goat, or sheep? A predator's teeth are not the same as the teeth of a ruminant. Predators are carnivores. Simply put that means they are designed to eat MEAT. Meat is highly usable and easily digestible by carnivores (dogs, therefore they have a short digestive tract and only one stomach. The dog's digestive system is not intended by nature to handle large amounts of roughage.

Ruminants on the other hand have multi-chambered stomachs to break down and digest

grains and forage crops. They swallow take this material, mix it with digestive juices, spit it back into their mouths, chew their cud again, and swallow it back into the next stomach. When a cow is butchered the stomach contents in the first stomach are nothing like the contents of the fourth chamber of the stomach. The point is that it takes four stomach chambers to digest grains and roughage and make it usable. The carnivore has only one stomach.

Corn is a useful vegetable. It is used to make corn meal, which sits on your stomach like a heavy lump until passed. Sweet corn is great, with butter in the summer, but did you ever notice it comes out the same way it goes in? Corn is fermented to make ethanol and corn whiskey. The fermentation process also

produces methane. Methane is a useful gas, it can power all sorts of machinery. However the process of fermentation, which produces gas, is also the process that *causes bloat in dogs*. When fermented, grains produce gas - or rye whisky or scotch, etc. Meat may rot but it does not ferment.

I have one dog who is a confirmed stool eater, however she is selective. She will only eat the stool of a dog that was fed kibble. That stool has undigested particles in it so is viewed by the body as food. The stool of a dog that is fed meat will not be eaten because all the food has been digested. This same principle applies to rabbits. If not wire-caged, they will eat their stool once but reject it the second time around, after the nutrients are used up.

Why do dog food companies use primarily corn? That answer is easy. It is cheap and readily available. It is not a coincidence that most dog food companies are also cereal companies. On most labels there are three or more different names for the corn, but it is mostly corn.

The end of this short story is that I don't feel that my dogs should be the disposal unit for the cereal industry. If God intended for dogs to eat hay and corn they would have teeth like cows and horses.

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"Making life better for dogs and their people"

Ringworm: A Nuisance for Both Pets and People

Kim Marie Labak

Ringworm is a highly contagious skin infection that can spread between people and animals, causing itchiness and red circular lesions.

Ringworm is named for the ring-shaped lesions that it leaves on the skin, but the infection is not caused by a worm, but rather by three species of fungi known as dermatophytes.

Dermatophytes may live in the soil or may be carried by cats, dogs, and rodents.

In humans, ringworm lesions appear as red, scaly, ring-shaped sores, and Dr. Karen Campbell, veterinary dermatologist at the University of Illinois Veterinary Teaching Hospital, explains that ringworm usually manifests on pets as circular areas of hair loss.

"You see hair loss first, and then the skin can get crusty with variable amounts of redness, discomfort, and itchiness. The most common site of infection in dogs is on the nose, since dogs usually get the fungus from rooting around in dirt and grass or rubbing up against other animals."

In both dogs and cats, hair loss on the nose or muzzle can spread to rest of face as the animal scratches the skin and spreads the fungal spores.

To diagnose ringworm, a veterinarian can pluck hairs from affected areas and look for fungal spores on the hairs under a microscope. Potentially infected hairs may also be cultured on dermatophyte culture media to allow any spores to grow, so the fungus can be identified.

Treatment of ringworm involves a combination of topical and oral medications. Campbell points out that some antifungal drugs can have harsh side effects on the liver and bone marrow, so a veterinarian may want to perform blood tests while an animal is on antifungal drugs to monitor for side effects. "Also, at end of therapy, we want to reculture the pet's hairs to make sure the spores are gone and the infection is cleared."

Pets can give ringworm to people and vice versa, and since the infection is highly contagious,

owners need to seek proper veterinary care and practice proper household hygiene to limit the spread of the fungus.

As long as lesions are present on either humans or pets, the fungus is contagious. "The most important thing to be aware of is that dermatophyte organisms live on and in the hairs," notes Campbell, "so every hair an infected animal sheds can potentially infect people in the household, or re-infect that pet or another pet."

"Keep in mind that an infected pet is a walking fungus factory, so keep it isolated until the infection has resolved." Infected pets should sleep in a non-carpeted place, such as a bathroom, that can be bleached and disinfected. Owners should wear disposable rubber or plastic gloves when handling infected pets and should wash and disinfect anything that has come in contact with an infected animal.

Cleaning the home to eliminate loose hairs can limit the spread of the fungus. "Owners should thoroughly dust and vacuum carpeting and furniture. Electromagnetic polishes and cloths such as Pledge®; or a Swiffer®; on hardwood floors can help trap hairs from corners." Vacuuming does not blow the fungal spores back into the environment since the spores are firmly stuck to the hairs.

The affected areas of a pet's skin should be shaved to remove contagious hairs and contain the infection.

Ringworm infections can be difficult to prevent, but Campbell recommends keeping pets from rooting in soil if possible and keeping them away from other animals with obvious lesions.

Fortunately, ringworm infections stay localized in the skin and do not usually spread to other organ systems. "However, ringworm is definitely a nuisance to both pets and people."

For more information about ringworm infections and your pet, consult your veterinarian.

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Source: Karen Campbell, DVM



The Last Dog

By Lidia Seebeck

The report came in slowly from Muddy Gap, Wyoming. Someone had spotted a dog sniffing around his house in the bitter cold of a Wyoming winter. The person was quite sure that this was a dog, not a wolf. No, of course he didn't secretly own the dog. That had been banned long ago, of course. This dog seemed to appear out of the blizzard itself one cold night, scaring his daughter silly. Of course the animal was transferred to the authorities. It was determined that yes, indeed, this person really had found a dog, and only its somewhat feral behavior kept the land-dweller from being prosecuted for animal slavery. This dog had clearly been in the wild for some time. Everyone knew that for the last five years only the police, search and rescue, and a few charitable hospices and the like were allowed dogs, and the last one, a Yorkshire terrier, had died last year. There was a funeral and everything, and many experts from the animal rights movement hailed the end of canine slavery. ***

It hadn't always been that way, of course. Long ago, around the millennium, people often owned and bred dogs, and sometimes they ended up in shelters. Unfortunately the dogs that ended up in shelters were sometimes euthanized. Well, some people didn't like this. So they began to change the laws. First they banned dogs that were considered dangerous like Bull Terriers and Dobermans. Unfortunately sometimes docile breeds got mixed up into this, like the Greyhound, who was eventually maligned due to the muzzle it once wore while racing around a track. Predictably, the whole practice of racing the dogs were banned as being too cruel and the dogs were executed wholesale, being unadoptable due to the laws. Greyhound lovers, or Greyters, were broken hearted and tried to tell the authorities that the Greyhounds were good dogs, gentle with kids and loving even to strangers. But they were soon locked up, having been prosecuted for animal slavery. Another one of the milestones had to have been the passage of California's Healthy Pets Law, which mandated spaying and neutering for nearly all dogs except the most pampered of show animals. People were outraged but the law passed anyways, in an effort to reduce the shelter population. Many Californians were aghast that people were doing backyard breeding, and others were just mad that animals were still getting killed. Eventually this became the American

Spay and Neuter Law, which mandated spaying and Neutering for all animals not involved in police or search and rescue. The next ten years or so saw the canine population growing old, and more breeds being executed wholesale as they were deemed dangerous. Too late, people realized that very docile breeds were getting declared, and they began to question the wisdom of breed-specific legislation. By then even the young dogs were eight or so, and many were rapidly dying of old age, at least in the larger breeds, ***

The dog in Muddy Gap had been transferred to a facility in Laramie where a police dog academy still stood, unused. The dog was soon deluged with donations from around the country of old kibble and soft blankets that had cushioned their canine seniors.

Animal lovers came in from around the country to the chance to see and cuddle with the dog. Lucky soon responded to the attention, which everyone insisted on. This dog was clearly quite old, having a very gray muzzle and face. Surprisingly, this dog was also clearly part Mastiff, which was one of the breeds to be declared rather early on. Some dogs had been preserved as police dogs, however, so this dog was probably the offspring of one of those dogs. It had numerous abrasions and bite marks, and it was theorized that the dog had probably had to fight and hunt a lot to stay alive. No one really knew of course. ***

As the War on Dogs continued, canine slavery became quite the hot topic, and there were two distinct camps of dog owners and former owners. The first was that dogs were nice to have around, but utterly miserable and it was good that they had mostly been euthanized. The other camp believed something quite different, They honestly believed that dogs were pack animals and honestly didn't mind the direction of a dog owner, rather relishing the leadership the owner provided and basking in the love the owner gave. As such they felt that canine ownership (and they were very unhappy with the term slavery) was an ethical thing, and well worth the trouble of pursuing. Unfortunately this viewpoint was rapidly becoming illegal, and there were numerous people in prison for canine slavery. There were also a number of people who lived in the back of beyond who were breeding dogs beyond the reach of authorities. In the days when breeding was more common, these people such as coyotedog breeders were relatively few and far between. The shift in laws had increased their numbers, and now even responsible breeders

were hiding out, hoping to save the last of their lines until the political storm broke. While some of these people persisted for a few years, it was rather easy to find a kennel full of barking dogs when all the other registered dogs were gone. Soon even these people fell to the insatiable sweep of the War on Dogs. The number of dogs in America had been rapidly dropping and was now at 5,673. Mostly these were police and rescue dogs, with a precious 10 or 15 dogs who served as roving servants, transported from hospice to nursing home to hospital to comfort the ailing. Still, the occasional dog would show up and be pressed into one of the allowed professions, or else euthanized. (For some reason, euthanasia was now viewed as the greatest gift ever, when it was euthanasia which had started the legal avalanche in the first place)***

Lucky was not doing well in captivity. He had suddenly developed a fever, and there was no legal veterinarian anymore, since they had all been out of practice for years. Former vets clustered around him and tried to remember what to do. They gave him all manner of potions and antibiotics but these only gave Lucky a really nasty attitude and equally nasty gastric disturbances. With every hour it was clear the poor old fella was dying. The nation turned in their televisions to watch, hourly updates, and the debate on dog keeping began to be opened once again. People reminisced about their dogs when they were young, and remembered good times at the dog beach or at the dog park. The talk of allowing dogs once again raged just as badly as poor Lucky's fever. His health declined quickly, and within a few days he was on the brink of death. Some news stations had completely stopped reporting on anything other than Lucky and the dog debate. As his last sputtering breaths were captured live and transmitted around the world, people started to call their Legislators, asking to please, please not let Lucky be the last American dog. Unfortunately, things had gone too far, this was too little and too late. Lucky truly became the last American dog...



Just a Dog

From time to time, people tell me, "lighten up, it's just a dog," or, "that's a lot of money for just a dog." They don't understand the distance traveled, the time spent, or the costs involved for "just a dog."

Some of my proudest moments have come about with "just a dog." Many hours have passed and my only company was "just a dog," but I did not once feel slighted.

Some of my saddest moments have been brought about by "just a dog," and in those days of darkness, the gentle touch of "just a dog" gave me comfort and reason to overcome the day.

If you, too, think it's "just a dog," then you will probably understand phrases like "just a friend," "just a sunrise," or "just a promise."

"Just a dog" brings into my life the very essence of friendship, trust, and pure unbridled joy.

"Just a dog" brings out the compassion and patience that make me a better person. Because of "just a dog", I will rise early, take long walks and look longingly to the future. So for me and folks like me, it's not "just a dog" but an embodiment of all the hopes and dreams of the future, the fond memories of the past, and the pure joy of the moment.

"Just a dog" brings out what's good in me and diverts my thoughts away from myself and the worries of the day.

I hope that someday they can understand that it's not "just a dog", but the thing that gives me humanity and keeps me from being "just a man or woman." So the next time you hear the phrase "just a dog," just smile -- because they "just don't understand."

Author Unknown



Karma & Trillium Eckels

22 May - 21 June

GEMINI

"Gemini pets are intelligent, entertaining, and quick to learn tricks."



DOGS: Your Gemini dog can never settle. They get bored so quickly that they require constant attention. They thrive in new environments and will love it if you ask a friend to have them for a few days. If you can overcome their impatience you'll soon be able to teach them tricks from playing dead to somersaulting through flaming hoops. They love to show off. With fleet footed mercury as their ruling planet Gemini greyhounds are some of the fastest runners of them all. But keep an eye on your Gemini dog for they are unfaithful and may run away forever!

Glaucoma: Seeing Human Diseases Affect Our Pets

Author: Brooke Nitzkin

Glaucoma is a common disease that affects the eyes of generally older individuals. This is caused by a rise in the pressures from within the eye, causing pain, visual deficits, and damage.

Dr. Ralph Hamor, veterinary ophthalmologist at the University of Illinois Veterinary Teaching Hospital in Urbana, Ill., reminds us that, "When a person is afflicted with this disease, they often visit the doctor's office with subtle eye deficits. By the time we notice it in our pets, the eye is usually fairly severely damaged."

Dogs are the most common animals afflicted with this disease. Although rare, cats and horses are also subject to glaucoma. Several dog breeds are predisposed to some of the problems associated with glaucoma. Cocker spaniels, terrier breeds, poodles, shar-peis, chow-chows, and basset hounds are some of the breeds that are most prone, although glaucoma can affect any breed. Although it may affect pets at any age, it is usually diagnosed in middle-aged dogs, approximately four to six years old.

Dr. Hamor notes that, "The eye can only re-

spond in a few ways to disease. It gets red, cloudy, and painful." And this disease is no exception to that rule.

Intraocular pressures are the pressures that occur within the eye itself. This pressure is kept pretty constant as fluid is created and circulated into the eye. A drainage system drains equal amounts from the eye, leaving the organ at a steady pressure. If the fluid from within the eye can't escape, as is the case in primary glaucoma, pressures will rise and cause glaucoma.

The cause for primary glaucoma is that the drainage system is formed incorrectly or blocked for some reason. Secondary glaucoma occurs when an animal has a normal drainage system, but that drain is blocked. Secondary glaucoma can be due to a number of reasons, among which are chronic-inflammation of the eye, a tumor, or a systemic disease such as a fungus.

An important hallmark of glaucoma is that intraocular pressures will start to increase in the eye long before we notice any clinical signs. This is important because, if your pet is around five or six years old, it may be a good idea to have your pet's eye pressures checked during its yearly physical exam.

Treatments for this disease include a myriad of medical and surgical treatments. Secondary glaucoma is due to some other disease process which, when cleared up, may solve the glaucoma problem. For primary glaucoma, there are many anti-glaucoma drugs on the market. These drugs are generally good and will extend the vision of your pet. In fact, the medical drugs are the same as those used on humans. Unfortunately, this makes them very expensive and most pets end up requiring surgery anyway.



Dr. Hamor explains, "The objective of surgery is to find a way to turn off the faucet because the drain is simply not working." Trans-scleral lasers or internal lasers can be used to kill fluid-producing cells, which reduces the amount of fluid produced. There are also a number of shunting procedures which enable fluid to be diverted from the eye through a valve system to the sinuses or behind the eye.

"One eye will go first and, through no fault of the owner or veterinarian, that eye will most likely be in bad shape. The other eye is likely to follow, and if you want to extend the vision span for any real length of time, you will need surgery," says Dr. Hamor.

If your pet is blind as a result of glaucoma or any other eye disease, and it is still in pain from that disease, removal of the eye is a very humane and simple surgery to restore a pain free life to your pet.

Glaucoma is a relatively common disease for pets and humans alike. Fortunately, there are a number of treatments that can be considered for your pet.

For more information about glaucoma or treatment options for a pet suffering from this disease, consult your veterinarian.

Source: Dr. Ralph Hamor

Bovine Colostrum, The Forgotten Miracle

Stephen R Blake, Jr, DVM

The use of bovine colostrum in medicine, dates back thousands of years. Ayurvedic doctors have used it for physical and spiritual purposes throughout the history of time. Bovine colostrum was used in the United States, and all over the world, for immune problems, prior to the discovery of sulfa drugs and antibiotics. Thousands of scientific studies and human clinical trials worldwide have proven bovine colostrum to be safe and therapeutic.

Current research over the past two decades has shown that colostrum is one of the most important nutritional supplements available for enhancing and helping in tissue repair. All colostrum is not created equal and should be evaluated before use. My research has shown that colostrum should be from a dairy, where there is no use of hormones, antibiotics, nuclear contamination, or pesticides. It should be prepared without freezing and excessive heat. It should be water soluble, and for best effect, in a powder form.

Pasture-fed herds are the preferred source of colostrum. These herds produce colostrum that contains more beneficial enzymes, which assist in the assimilation of the colostrum, and is a more diversified immune source. The bovine only supplies colostrum to its young at birth, and there is no placental transfer of antibodies. The human

infant gets 60% of its antibody protection via the placenta and 40% from the mother's milk during the first two days after birth, as do many other species. This fact allows them to survive on milk replacement.

If a calf does not receive colostrum, they will die within a week's time. The unique property of bovine colostrum is that it is a **universal donor for all mammals**. Colostrum contains all of the immune factors necessary for protecting the newborn from bacteria, allergens, toxins and viruses. Colostrum also contains a balanced proportion of growth factors that are required for growth and healing. Current research shows that colostrum triggers at least fifty different functions in the newborn.

Over the past seven months, I have been incorporating the use of bovine colostrum into my general practice. I have found that bovine colostrum, which meets the above requirements, facilitates any modality I use: Classical Homeopathy, acupuncture, Bach Flower therapy, glandular therapy, aromatherapy, massage, and nutrition. All of these modalities have benefited from using colostrum, in one way or another. I have found that colostrum cream is the best topical healing agent I have ever used in 26 years of practice. The colostrum contains EgF (Epithelial Growth Factor), IgF (Insulin-like Growth Factor), and TGF-A & B (Transforming Growth Factors, alpha and beta), which are necessary for healing the epithelium, muscle, nerve, gastrointestinal tract, joints, etc.

It also contains Lactoferrins, which have natural antimicrobial activity. This is in a water-soluble base that contains essential oils and vitamin E. I have used it in open wounds, suture lines, abscesses, ruptured cysts, warts, dry and moist dermatitis, insect bites, burns, etc, and found it to be the most effective product I have ever used in clinical practice. I have also used it orally for gingivitis and in the ear canal with equally good results. It is tolerated well by all the animals I have used it on, and if the animals consume it, it receives benefit from it internally as well.

A fascinating fact about colostrum is that it contains polyproline-rich peptides, which are a regulator of the thymus gland (master immune gland) of the body. It establishes homeostasis in the thymus gland, by regulating an under active or overactive thymus. The research on the growth factors in colostrum, has shown that salivary amylase and HCl in the stomach, potentiate their activity. I have also observed the same principle in animals, as well as in myself. For that reason, I advise my clients to feed it free

choice, in powder form, at least 30 minutes or longer before feeding. I suggest once per day, first thing in the morning.

Palatability in the canine has been 100%, and 90%+ in the feline. Many of my clients prefer the capsules or the tablets for the convenience of dispensing, and empty the quantity they need out of each capsule. Concentration and dose is the same either way. Colostrum has a very specific effect on the gastrointestinal tract and I have found that it improves the integrity of the intestinal mucosa better than any product I have ever used.

It facilitates the balancing of the intestinal flora, stabilizes the immune status of the gut, and aids in digestion and proper motility of the bowel. Since 70% of the gamma globulins come from Pyers Patches in the intestinal tract, and 90% of all toxins, bacteria, viruses and fungi enter the body through the gut, it only makes sense that we should concentrate our efforts on this organ system.

I have used it for IBD, gastroenteritis of all kinds, hemorrhagic enteritis, colitis, non-specific diarrheas, absorption deficiencies, pancreatitis, constipation, obstipation, and food allergies. It has helped in all of these conditions and has no adverse side effects. It is not a panacea for these problems, but it is very effective in aiding the healing process necessary for resolving these conditions. I have noted that homeopathic cases of mine, that I felt were properly repertorized but had not responded, were now responding with the addition of colostrum.

My conclusion is that many of our animals are deficient in the enzymes, growth factors, and immunologic components, necessary for them to respond to the homeopathic remedy in an optimum way. I have found similar situations in cases utilizing other modalities, such as acupuncture, chiropractic, nutritional, Bach Flowers and aromatherapy. The point that I am trying to make, is that it will complement any modality you are using, and with the confidence that it will do no harm.

My experience thus far, has shown that a pet's need for any particular supplement they are on can be reduced or eliminated, once they have been on colostrum. This is probably due to



the increase in efficiency in the absorption of substances from the gut, better efficiency of tissue repair from the growth factors, and a healthier immune system from the immunoglobulin and other immune factors provided by the colostrum.

I have noted that joint-related problems, that originally were helped with glucosamine and then declined, improved when they were given colostrum. From my reading, I have found that IgF, is essential for the utilization of the glucosamine, and without adequate amounts, they do not respond. It has been found that in human species, growth factor production begins declining after the onset of adolescence and by the age of 80 years is absent. Without these factors, death ensues because without them you cannot repair the worn out cells in each of the organ systems, resulting in organ failure.

From observing animals for nearly three decades, I conclude that animals mirror humans and respond very much the same to whatever medical modality is used. In conclusion, I would like to suggest that the fact that the bovine is a universal donor for colostrum, produces more colostrum than any other domestic animal, and that it can be obtained humanely is no accident. **This natural source of a package that contains all of the immune and growth factors necessary for life is no accident and should be considered in any health related problem.** *Journal of the American Holistic Veterinary Medical Association - July 1999, Volume 18, Number 2, pp 38-39.*

An Expanding Problem: Pets Ingesting Polyurethane Glue is on the Rise



Urbana, Ill., September 5, 2006—Imagine this scenario: a young Boxer puppy chews open a tube of polyurethane glue, accidentally left out by his owners who were using it to do repairs on their home, and swallows some of its contents. The next morning to his owners' surprise, the Boxer refuses his breakfast, and begins vomiting. The puppy's abdomen appears swollen and seems tender to the touch. The bewildered owners take their pet to the local animal hospital, where they discover a large mass in the puppy's stomach, and rush him into surgery to remove it. After the successful procedure, the

shocked owners are told the mass was a softball-sized lump of expanded and solidified polyurethane glue.

Unfortunately, this scenario has played out many times all across the country. Since 2005, the ASPCA Animal Poison Control Center (APCC) has managed more than 135 cases involving exposures to expanding adhesives containing diphenylmethane diisocyanate. More astounding is that this number represents an increase of more than 309% in expanding glue cases since 2002.

“Any number of factors could be contributing to the increase, including the growing popularity of do-it-yourself projects or the increased use of this type of adhesive,” states Dr. Steven Hansen, Senior Vice-President and board-certified veterinary toxicologist for the ASPCA

APCC. “Whatever the reason, due to the rising number of cases, the importance of alerting companion animal owners to the dangers of expanding polyurethane glue products is clear.” As diphenylmethane diisocyanate may not always be listed on the label, pet owners should consider any expanding adhesive product a potential hazard, and should be especially careful in keeping such products out of the reach of their pets.

“A dog consuming even small amounts of adhesive containing diphenylmethane diisocyanate can experience serious problems as the product expands in the warm, moist environment of the stomach, forming a porous mass of glue,” says Dr. Hansen. “This mass can block the gastrointestinal tract and cause a life-threatening surgical emergency.”

And as with any potentially harmful substance, should an accidental exposure occur, it is important to contact a local veterinarian or the ASPCA Animal Poison Control Center for immediate assistance.



What to do If Your Dog Ingests Rat Poison

Immediately induce vomiting with 3 percent hydrogen peroxide.

Ask for help from the people around you.

If possible, find the label or ask what kind of rat poison is used where you are staying (if out of town, in a hotel, etc.)

Get your dog to an emergency vet clinic as quickly as possible.

How to Prevent Poisoning

When staying at a hotel or friend's home, ask if they use rat poison and where it is located before letting your dog roam freely.

Check under beds, radiators and refrigerators for rat poison.

Be Prepared

Travel with 3 percent hydrogen peroxide and a syringe.

Always know where the closest emergency vet clinic is located in your destination area, and keep their contact information easily accessible.

Doggie Liver Dip

- ♥ 1 lb. beef liver
- ♥ 2 cups beef bouillon
- ♥ 1 16-oz. container plain yogurt

Cut liver into chunks. Cover with bouillon and simmer until completely cooked; drain. Put liver and remaining ingredients in food processor. Blend until smooth. If necessary, add reserved bouillon or water to achieve desired consistency. Refrigerate immediately. Use within 3-4 days. Serve with raw carrots, celery, or pieces of dog biscuits. Alternately, use to stuff cooked marrow bones.

Researchers have discovered that dogs can comprehend a vocabulary of 2,000 words, whereas cats can only comprehend 25 to 50. No one ever asks how many words researchers can comprehend.
- Unknown

**Minutes of the May 6, 2007 meeting of the ILRC, Inc. Club
at the Genesee Fairgrounds in Batavia, NY.**

The meeting was called to order at 11:12am by President, **Carol Pyne**. Present were Board **members Carol Pyne, Pauline Nehring, Larry Nehring, Becky Underwood, Barb Corbelli, and Leslie Kayser**. Also attending were members **Kim Falker, June Chapell, and Wendy Gladstone-Brown**. The guests in attendance were **Wayne Wadhams, Kate Hodges, and Filmore Craver**.

President's Report: none

Secretary's Report:

The club received some advertising regarding fund raiser items. We also received final approval from the AKC for the Hunt Test and judges panel.

Membership:

Applications for membership were read for Kate Hodges and Filmore Craver. A second reading of Heidi and Carolyn Kellermans' application was done and voted upon. Both were welcomed into membership of the ILRC, Inc. (new member packet will be mailed)

Heidi and Carolyn Kellerman (single and junior membership)
2206 Harbor Run Lane
Lakeview, NY 14085
716-627-1401
hk2kids@netzero.net

Treasurer's Report:

Pauline Nehring reported that there was a balance in our account of \$4,775.17. The insurance premium will be paid in August. Pauline agreed to get the certificates of insurance needed for the Hunt Test and the Fun Match. A donation to the fairgrounds will be made based on the success of the Fun Match.

Committee Reports:

Fun Match (Carol Pyne)

Carol is still trying to find judges for the Sporting and Non-sporting breeds. She ordered necessary ribbons and will also purchase judge's gifts. The concession stand will be open for food purchases and they have agreed to run a tab for the judges' meals. A group will meet Friday evening (May 25th) to set up the rings. The eye and microchip clinics will begin at 10:00am. The match flyers have been circulated at shows and to other clubs. Members are encouraged to support the club by working or showing at the event.

Supported Entry:

Barb will send a specialty flyer to GVKC for inclusion in their show catalog. The supported entry dates are July 6th and 7th at Hamlin, NY. Please plan to show your dogs at this event.

Hunt Test: (Barb Corbelli)

See separate report in Paw Prints

WC/WCI: (Becky Underwood; Teri Hubler, Beth Eckels)

We still need a few more members to volunteer to work on Sunday at the WC/WCI event. We are not running a Puppy Challenge this year but we can run member's pups after we finish the WCI. Breakfast will be catered Sunday morning.

Specialty Show:

Pauline is trying to finalize the trophy list. There are still a number of trophies that need sponsors including RWB and 7-9 Veteran's trophy. A hospitality chair is needed for this event. Pauline will be stepping down as trophy chairperson after this year so we will need a club member to volunteer to take over this essential part of the specialty. Please contact Pauline if you are interested; she has everything you need saved in computer files.

Old Business: None

New Business:

Carol Pyne reported that her vet, Dr. Claudia, has an informative tape regarding reproduction that she would be willing to share with us at some point. It was suggested we ask if she would be available to present at our November meeting. We will also look into scheduling the previously postponed program on tracking.

A motion to adjourn the May meeting was made by Wendy Gladstone-Brown and seconded by June Chapell. The meeting was adjourned at 12:35pm.

Respectfully submitted,

Becky Underwood
ILRC Secretary

**May Paw Print Hunt Test Report**

All paperwork is in order for the ILRC Hunt Test to be held on June 16, 2007.

All HT judges have AKC approval: Seniors Judges, Tammy Adsitt and James Cameron Junior Judges - Diane Sanfilippo and Caroline Rancke

2007 HT Committee Members

Mary Kobis - HT Secretary, Carol Pyne - Bird Steward, Pauline Nehring

-Line Steward, Becky Underwood - Chief Line Steward, Barb Corbelli - HT Chair and Larry Nehring Gun - Captain and Equipment Person

Larry purchased a Benelli Nova to be given as first prize at this year's Gun Raffle.

Raffle tickets have been distributed to all members. Please sell those tickets!!

We have divided the Hospitality duties into three parts. Leslie Kayser has agreed to host the Friday night judge's dinner. Pauline Nehring and Carol Pyne will provide the Saturday night's meal. Mary Willie and

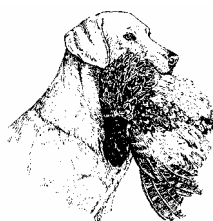
her family agreed to coordinate breakfast on Saturday morning, the worker's lunches and the garage plate meals.

Thank you to club members that have volunteered to work: Kyle Hall, Jeff and Lynn Worsfold, **but we need several more workers to fill remaining jobs**. There are jobs available at both the Junior and Senior HT Stations – wingers, poppers, a bird planter, and Marshals as well as workers to “float” between jobs to allow workers to run their dogs. Please contact me if you are willing to help with any of these HT jobs or if you have any questions at 585-343-6643 or pcorbell@rochester.rr.com .

We will order live birds for anyone that is interested in buying them at our cost. The number of birds must be ordered and paid in advance. The exact cost of each bird will be determined at a later date. Also shot birds will be available for purchase after the HT and WC/WCI. Names will listed and sold on a first come first serve bases.

The Microtel Inns and Suites, 131 Downer St., Baldwinsville NY, 13027, has reserved a block of 15 rooms (which gave us the best possible rate) for the weekend of ILRC HT. Arrival on June 15 and checkout June 16 or 17, for the rate of \$50.00 per night for 2 double beds and \$40.00 per night for 1 queen bed. There will also be a \$10.00 per night per dog charge for dogs in the rooms. For reservations call 315-635-9556 and be sure to mention that you want one of the ILRC HT rooms. Rooms must to reserved before **May 31, 2007** to take advantage of these reduced rates. The Microtel rooms rates will be included in the HT premium/entry.

Respectfully submitted, Barb Corbelli, Hunt Test Chair



Wayfield Labradors, Pauline & Larry Nehring:

Tabatha's Confetti took winners bitch and Best of Opposite Sex at the Olean Kennel Club, Alexander, NY. Under provisional judge Margaret Haney May 19, 2007.

Lisa Hanley: (e-mail received on May 25th)

"COAL FINISHED TODAY!!!!!!!" He went WD and BOW for a 3 point major and a grand total of 21 points! He had 3 near misses for majors in a row where we went WD and BOW and one Lab was absent and broke the major.

So thank you **Mary Kobis** for an amazing dog and for showing him for me all over the east coast. Thanks to **Kathy Mines** for handling him in our desperate search for majors. Man, I fell like I'm giving an Oscar speech. I think I'm going to go pass out or cry or both! I am so thrilled!!!!!!!!!!

Thanks for letting me share this with all of you because I'm about ready to burst at the seams if I don't let it out!!!

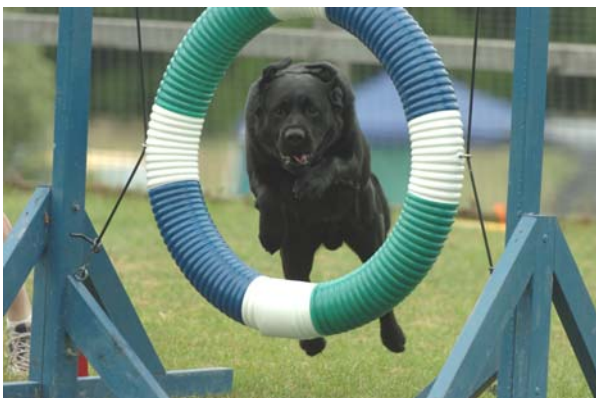
Continued.....

Now on to obedience, agility and hunt tests!!!!

Lisa and the new "**CH Augustus Moonlit Affair JH RN CGC**" Coalie-Moalie!!!



Goal



Ledgewood Labradors

Black and yellow puppies born 5/17/2007
out of:

Tabatha's Adventure Score

x

Tabatha's Curiosity

4 yellow females

4 black females

1 yellow male

1 black male

Contact: Sharon Falker

585-762-9314

advlabs@localnet.com

www.adventurelabradors.com

**The Labradors of Corrie**

Whelped February 27, 2007.

I have a yellow female I would love to co-own with someone in the club. I also have a black male still available who is great at retrieving.

Sire: CH.Shadowbrook's Just Ducky also called Drake. He is OFA good LR-135278G26M-PI, elbows LR-EL20018m26-PI, Cerf LR-34465/2006-61. Drake is Optigen pattern A1 and has DNA profile # V2841

Dam: Corrie's Highland Fling. She is OFA good, LR-155947G24f-PI, elbows normal LR-EL28995F24-PI and CERF LR-44107/2005-24. Her CERF was redone on 4/6/07. I just submitted the papers and will let you know when the new number comes.

**Campbell Yard Labrador Retrievers*****"It's all in the Family"***

Whelped on April 12; 9 puppies—2 chocolate girls, 2 chocolate boys, 2 black girls and 3 black boys.
2 beautiful black males still available!!!

Dam: Campbell Yard's Come Hell'R Hi Water (Brooke)

OFA/good hips, Elbows clear and eyes CERF'd annually

Sire: Mary Ellen Bittlinger's Ch Regis Von Lowenzahn (Leo).

OFA/good hips, Elbows clear and eyes CERF'd annually. Leo is Optigen A.

Carol & Dan Pyne

1505 Campbell Blvd.

Amherst, NY 14228

(716) 691-7287

mylabs@adelphia.net

www.campbellyardlabs.com

Ectopic Ureter in Puppies

In response to an e-mail from a former ILRC member and breeder, Andrew Skolnick, ILRC's resident science expert, researched and sent the following information. Thank you, Andrew!!!!

An ectopic ureter means one of the two tubes carrying urine from the kidneys to the bladder is out of place or not connected properly. The tube may connect instead to the uterus, to the vagina, or to the urethra, the tube that drains the bladder to outside the body. Because this malplacement circumvents the bladder and its sphincter (a muscular valve), the urine will not collect, but will slowly leak all the time.

Here is a web site that describes surgery which can be done to correct the abnormality:

http://www.vetsurgerycentral.com/ectopic_ureter.htm

As to whether you should breed the mom again, that's a more difficult question. First, I would have mom examined by a specialist to see if she has even subtle urogenital abnormalities (and question the stud's owner(s) to see if any of his relatives had urogenital problems). If either have a history of urogenital malformations, chances are likely that an autosomal dominant gene is responsible for your puppies' malformations. Autosomal dominant inheritance means that an inherited disease or disorder may show up even if only one bad gene is inherited from either parent. If mom's carrying such a gene, she obviously should not be bred again. If pop's the one who passed it on, he should not be bred. However, it also could have been caused by the pups inheriting autosomal recessive genes from both mom and pop. And neither should be bred again. Autosomal recessive inheritance requires inheriting a bad gene from both mother and father for the abnormality to appear. Those who inherit only one bad autosomal recessive gene will not develop the abnormality, but will be "carriers" of the defect and can pass it on to offspring. Therefore, the absence of any sign of the defect in the mother and father does not necessarily rule out an inherited disorder.

Most likely, however, the pups' defects resulted from a combination of environmental causes and inherited sensitivity to them. For example, if the mother picked up a viral infection at the time the urogenital tracks were developing in the fetuses, and the developing cells were especially susceptible to that virus, a malformation may develop. In such a case, future breedings may not likely be affected. A good example of this is congenital rubella in people. Before the development of an effective vaccine in the 1970s, rubella - or German measles - was a very common but relatively mild, highly contagious viral disease. It is now rarely seen in countries that practice modern immunization policies. Before the vaccine was developed, congenital rubella was a leading cause of birth defects, affecting to some degree thousands of babies in the U.S. each year. Not all women and not all babies developed birth defects even though they were exposed to the virus during pregnancy. First, most women who had German measles earlier in life were protected from a new infection. Second, not every person will come down with a disease even though infected. Third, the growing embryo or fetus are most susceptible to damage from infection or toxic substances for a limited period, around the time when the foundations for various organs are being laid down. For another example, women who took the infamous drug thalidomide in the 1960s after the first two months of pregnancy did not have babies with severe limb malformations. Those who took the drug in the first week or so also were not at risk. But those who took thalidomide when the "buds" that would become the baby's limbs were forming, were at high risk of suffering crippling birth defects. However, not every pregnant woman who took thalidomide at that critical period had babies with birth defects. Many factors contribute to the production of healthy offspring and those factors are extremely complex. Genetics play a huge role. So those environmental factors, working through both the traits inherited by the mother and the traits inherited by her offspring. All of this is true for both humans and dogs and most other forms of life.

It is now clear that the majority of birth defects (in humans and most likely in dogs) result from such combinations of environmental factors and inherited sensitivity to those factors. As a result, the causes of most congenital abnormalities remain unknown. That may be the same in your case, which would make

it difficult to decide whether to breed her again. The safest decision of course would be not to breed her again. However, if she's a really great Lab and you want to breed her again, don't use the same sire (which may actually be the one who passed on either the defect or a predisposition for it.)

I suggest consulting a specialist to see whether surgical repair of the pup's malformation is advisable and to better assess the risk of future whelps being similarly affected.

**Tape this to
your
refrigerator!!**



2007 ILRC Meeting Calendar

(all dates are Sundays)

January 14, 11:00 A.M.
Batavia Fairgrounds

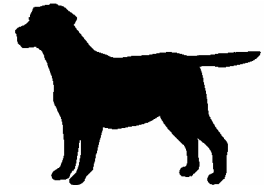
March: Syracuse Show

May 6th, 11:00 A.M.

**July 22nd,
Genesee Fairgrounds; picnic & awards**

September: Wine Country

November: Batavia Fairgrounds, 11:00 A.M.
Nomination of officers



PAWPRINTS

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FIRST CLASS

PLEASE FORWARD