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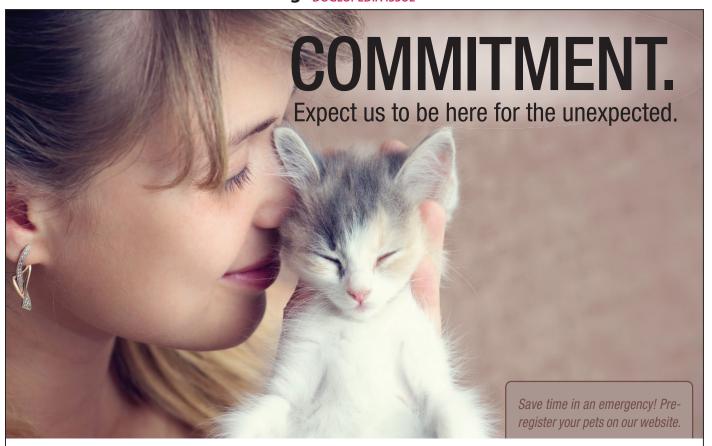
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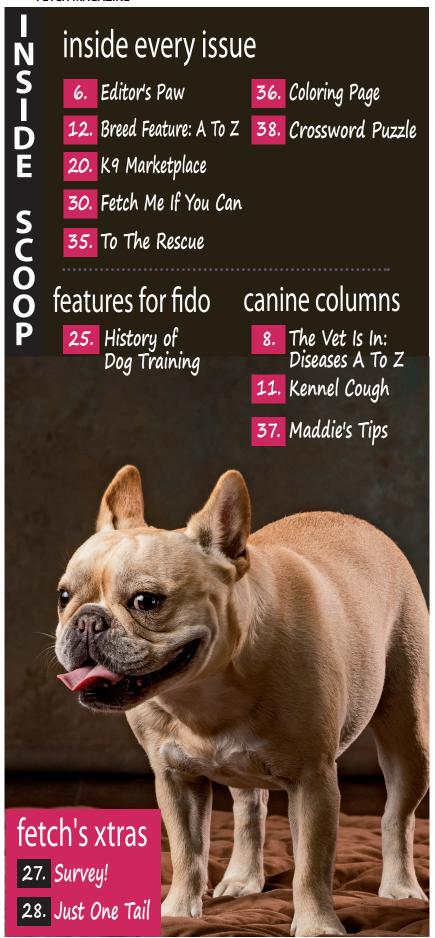


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EDITORS PAW



Dear FETCH Friends,

adly, winter is upon us. This means dark, cold days followed by even darker and colder nights. And now, with a novel virus still at large, more time in solitary. I have very little desire to remain in my home for the next 3 months praying for a vaccine, checking my kids for fevers, talking to family members on the phone or via the Internet, but what is the alternative? Finding peace in what makes you happy and giving thanks will undoubtedly get you through what may be a very dark time in your life. Unite with your neighbors, find joy at home with your kids and/or your animals, keep trying to be a good person and help those you can.

Death is all around us. This year has revealed to us the delicacy of life that we often try to forget about. If you have lost someone this year, there is nothing that can help ease the pain you feel. It's time to make peace with what you can and focus on what you wish to change in 2021. Dog is God spelled backwards for a reason. If you feel a calling to help animals, maybe 2021 is the year to make a move. Unlike the crosses we bear as part of humanity, these innocent creatures can only thrive (or wither) with help from us.

Checklist for 2020-2021:

- Start a rescue.
- Volunteer for a rescue.
- Bring an animal that needs you into your home.
- Donate some of your resources to a rescue.
- Train your dog to be a dog ambassador.
- Don't breed your dog. Spay/neuter your dog.
- Don't leave children unattended with the dog or allow them to treat the dog as a toy.
- Teach children how to love and respect dogs.
- Give gifts that support humane treatment and unity.
- Don't give gifts at all; instead give your time to an animal in need.
- Be a good pet parent.
- Don't leave your dog in a cold car or unsafe situation.
- Make sure your dog doesn't have access to something that may poison them.
- Stock up on food and medicines for your dog in case of an emergency.
- Create art that supports a humane mission. Write a book, invent something...the sky is the limit.

Here's to a humane end to 2020 and to a victorious 2021,

N.Putz





cute hemorrhagic diarrhea syndrome is a combination of vomiting and bloody diarrhea that can seem to come on in a matter of minutes. The resulting fluid shifts rapidly cause dehydration. The most serious cases can be fatal. Fortunately, most dogs do very well with hospitalization and appropriate care.

rachycephalic obstructive airway syndrome (BOAS) is a polite way of saying "Bulldogs can't breathe." Brachycephalic dogs are the ones that are bred to have extremely short muzzles and flat faces like Pugs and Bulldogs. They frequently come with a set of anomalies including narrow nostrils; soft palates that are long enough to choke on and larynxes that are under so much pressure that they collapse. Lots of brachycephalic dogs have surgery to open up their airways so that they can breathe more easily. Do you own and love a smushy-faced dog? Ask your veterinarian whether BOAS surgery would improve your pet's quality of life. See also Heat Stroke.

ranial cruciate ligament (CCL) rupture is an extremely common injury that destabilizes a dog's knee. In most cases, the ligament has

worn out as much as it has been torn. Some dogs manage to hobble around on a CCL injury, but arthritis is almost inevitable. Just to make matters worse, it is quite common for dogs to rupture the ligament in both knees. Luckily, a surgical repair can restore function and reduce the development of arthritis.

ystocia is difficulty giving birth. While many bitches whelp their puppies without drama, there are others who cannot get the job done on their own. Causes include calcium deficiency, malpositioned fetuses and several other problems, but the most common cause is that the bitch has been purposefully bred to have a tiny body. This causes difficulty accommodating the passage of a puppy especially in breeds with disproportionately big heads. A C-section then becomes a necessity.

ndocrine disease is a whole group of diseases and disorders including diabetes, hypothyroidism and Cushing's disease. A dog's endocrine system, like a human's, uses chemical messengers to coordinate body functions. When the system breaks down, the results can be catastrophic. Many endocrine diseases can be diagnosed with bloodwork, and many can be success-

fully managed though most cannot be cured. Is your dog suddenly drinking and urinating far more than usual? Ask your veterinarian to make sure the endocrine system is on point.

leas are tiny, wingless insects that spend most of their lives hiding in an animal's haircoat feeding on blood. Fleas are tough little critters. They have survived for 60 million years. They transmit diseases and parasites, trigger allergies, make animals miserably itchy and in some cases literally bleed them to death. Fleas are not the least bit impressed by old-fashioned flea collars or home remedies like cedar oil, garlic and brewer's yeast. It is difficult to even squish them because they have such hard exoskeletons. Sometimes you can't even see them hiding in your dog's coat. If you do see fleas, or if your dog seems itchy for any reason, job one is ensuring that fleas are under control. Ask your veterinarian which modern flea control product is best for your pet.

astric Dilatation and Volvulus (GDV) is sometimes called "the mother of all emergencies." For reasons that are not always clear, a dog's stomach sometimes fills with gas and twists on its axis, not only preventing the vomiting that



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would relieve the pressure but also preventing normal blood flow. It is most common in large, narrow-chested dogs like Great Danes and Standard Poodles. Classic signs of GDV include tense, painful abdominal swelling and unproductive retching that sounds like the dog is trying to vomit but can't. Unfortunately, it isn't always that easy to see. If you suspect GDV, the dog should be assessed by a veterinarian immediately. Minutes count!

eat stroke can occur whenever a dog can't pant enough to cool themselves down. This may be when the weather is hot or humid, when the dog is exercising, when the dog has some kind of respiratory problem or—the worst—any combination of the above. Dogs are not as good at cooling themselves as humans are, and they are not at all good about knowing their limits. If you think your dog may have become overheated, wet down their coat, get in the car to the emergency clinic and turn the air conditioning on full blast!

ntervertebral disk disease or IVDD occurs when the cartilage pads that separate the bones of the spine become worn out, swollen or slip out of place. The main reason this is a problem is that the spinal cord and nerve roots can be pinched or crushed, causing anything from pain to paralysis. Dachshunds are the poster children for this disorder, but any dog can get it.

symptom and is known also by the professional term "icterus." It refers to the yellow color that develops in animals whose bilirubin level is too high. You can see it in the whites of their eyes, in their gums and anywhere the skin is bare and thin. There are two main causes: liver disease and red blood cell destruction. If your dog is looking sallow, it needs to be seen by a veterinarian right away.

ennel cough is a catch-all term for acute infectious respiratory disease in dogs and commonly consists of laryngitis, tracheitis and bronchitis. It may be caused by any one, or a combination, of viruses and bacteria such as canine parainfluenza virus, canine adenoviruses types 1 and 2, canine herpesvirus and Bordetella bronchiseptica. Affected dogs usually have a harsh cough. Particularly in puppies, more severe illness sometimes occurs. Treatment depends on the details of each case.

aryngeal paralysis occurs mostly in older dogs. What it means is that the vocal folds which are supposed to open wide with every inward breath don't do so any more. You might notice that your dog's bark is harsher or softer. You might notice a wheezing, snoring sound when he exercises. Sometimes owners notice nothing at all until the dog gets overheated or excited and tries to pant to cool down. The harder the dog tries to pant, the more the vocal folds get in his way. This is a life-threatening emergency that requires immediate veterinary attention. Luckily, a surgical procedure can improve the situation. See also Heat Stroke.

itral valve disease is probably the most common form of heart disease seen in dogs. It usually happens when, over time, one of the valves in the heart starts to get a bit leaky. Many, many dogs, especially small ones, develop a heart murmur in their senior years as a result of mitral valve disease. For some of them, but not all, it becomes a life-threatening problem. If your dog has a new heart murmur or a chronic cough, ask your veterinarian whether a chest x-ray is warranted.

is not one disease but a whole category of diseases characterized by uncontrolled cell growth. It is the main cause of death in well-cared-for older dogs, partly because most types can't be prevented and because it usually doesn't respond as well to treatment as some other diseases. Exceptions do exist, though, and veterinary oncologists (cancer specialists) work every day to help canine cancer patients live the longest, happiest lives possible.

steoarthritis is, unfortunately, extremely common in older dogs, especially large ones. Your veterinarian may call it DJD or degenerative joint disease. You might notice that your pet is stiff and slow to get up after a nap, especially after hard exercise but seems better after they move around a bit. Osteoarthritis cannot be reversed, but your veterinarian can help your dog to stay functional and pain-free as long as possible.

yometra is an infection of the uterus. In dogs, it has an unfortunate tendency to turn into a catastrophe very quickly, so by the time an owner realizes the dog is sick, her life is in danger and she needs emergency surgery. Pyometra is unfortunately very common, so all owners of unspayed females need to be on the lookout for the slightest signs of illness, and be prepared to deal with the emergency. In most cases, the best prevention is a routine spay.

uadriceps contracture can happen as a complication of a fracture of the femur (thighbone). The quadriceps femoris is a group of muscles that extends the stifle (knee) joint, so it is necessary for normal standing and walking. When the thigh is injured, sometimes the quadriceps heals by turning into rigid scar tissue, resulting in a stifle that cannot flex and a leg that cannot be used. Contracture can occur in any circumstance, but it is more common when the fracture is not treated properly. Surgical repair of the fracture not only allows the bone to heal correctly but also allows for critical rehabilitation exercises that keep the joints flexible and the muscles moving.

abies remains a serious health concern for dogs and for humans, even though a robust canine vaccination program can protect both popula-

tions. In countries where canine vaccinations are prohibitively expensive, rabies kills dogs and humans, horribly and indiscriminately. Fortunately, rabies vaccinations are within the means of most dog owners in the United States, to say nothing of being required by law.

eizures, or convulsions, can occur in dogs from a variety of causes. The most common cause is epilepsy which in dogs is partly genetic in origin and manifests in young adult dogs, ranging from brief focal seizures to longer, full-body convulsions. Other causes include brain diseases, poisons and metabolic disorders. Unless your dog has a known and well-managed seizure disorder, any kind of seizure activity should warrant prompt veterinary attention.

racheal collapse is just what it sounds like. The trachea, or windpipe, is supposed to be round like a pipe for good airflow, but if it becomes soft, it can collapse on itself making it hard for the dog to breathe. And, just like a straw when you suck on it too hard, the harder you try to move air, the more stubbornly it stays collapsed. Unfortunately, tracheal collapse is very common in small dogs and in brachycephalic breeds. If your dog tends to cough or wheeze when he gets excited, ask your veterinarian to take an xray to look for signs of collapsing trachea. You can't make it go away, but there are strategies to reduce its effect on the dog. See also Heat stroke.

rinary tract disease in dogs often appears as blood in the urine, straining to urinate or marked increase in frequency of urination. The causes may include bacterial infections, bladder stones, anatomic anomalies or any combination of the above. It's tempting to just ask your veterinarian for an antibiotic, but tests will be needed to pin down a diagnosis and keep problems from progressing.

estibular disease refers to any problem that affects the vestibular system meaning that part of the brain and inner ear that controls balance. When humans experience vestibular disease, we often describe it as vertigo. Dogs can develop vestibular disease from serious problems like tumors or strokes but also from ear infections and a benign problem called Idiopathic Vestibular Disease. Owners often assume that a dog that is suddenly too dizzy

to stand up has suffered a serious stroke and must be euthanized, but this is not always the

orms are internal parasites that find a way into your pet's intestines, lungs or, worst of all, heart and blood vessels. Most can be identified through blood or fecal testing, and most can be treated. However, many worm infestations go unnoticed meaning that pets who appear healthy can go around shedding microsopic worms and eggs to infect other hapless dogs... and, sometimes, their humans too! Do your neighbors a solid and ask your veterinarian to review your pet's worm control plan, especially if you and your pet are regular dog park visitors.

ylitol toxicity is just an example of the environmental hazards that can poison your pet. Xylitol is an artificial sweetener that is apparently harmless to humans but can cause serious harm to dogs including seizures and liver damage. No sugar-free gum for Max and Bella, please!

east Infections in dogs most commonly occur in the ears and skin. Usually the yeast is the kind that lives in small numbers on all dogs' skin, but in some dogs, at some times, the population grows like gremlins in a rainstorm. There is often an underlying problem such as an allergy. Your veterinarian can identify a yeast infection and provide the proper treatment to relieve your dog of this itchy, stinky misery.

oonotic disease is defined by medical doctors as a disease of humans that is transmitted to them by animals. Veterinarians, however, define it as a disease that can be transmitted from animals to humans or vice versa. Unfortunately, we can be as much of an infection hazard to animals as they can be to us. For example, some influenza viruses can hop species, and while we know that some types of avian and swine influenza can cause serious illness in humans, we should also be aware that some animal species, like cats and ferrets, can catch some forms of influenza from us. Luckily for our pets, it is uncommon for humans to transmit serious infections to animals.



Kennel Cough (CIRD)
What is it?

BY KERRI WIEDMEYER, DVM, WVRC

ennel cough is characterized by an infection of typically more than one of the following infectious agents: Bordetella bronchiseptica, canine adenovirus type 2, canine distemper virus, canine herpesvirus, canine influenza, canine parainfluenza, canine pneumovirus, canine reovirus, canine respiratory coronavirus, Mycoplasma spp, and Streptococcus spp.

Kennel cough causes a persistent hacking cough that is typically self-limiting in mild cases and may not require any treatment. These infectious agents can be transmitted through the air, direct contact with an infected dog and through fomites. Thus when dogs are in a crowded or enclosed area such as kennels, boarding facilities and dog parks, these infectious agents have an opportunity to spread like wild fire.

CLINICAL SIGNS:

Dogs can have a variety of signs associated with kennel cough, but the most common is a dry, hacking cough. It is not uncommon for dogs to hack and have a terminal retch with the aggressive coughing that can occur. Dogs with kennel cough may have bouts of coughing when excited and pulling on their leash. Some of the infectious agents causing kennel cough can

lead to pneumonia, fever, lethargy and nasal discharge/congestion. These clinical signs are more commonly found in dogs that are either very young, very old or immunocompromised.

DIAGNOSIS:

Kennel cough is often diagnosed based on physical exam findings and the dog's recent history. A veterinarian will often palpate the trachea, which can elicit a coughing fit in dogs with kennel cough. Recent history of being boarded or at the dog park can help tie together a presumptive diagnosis. Thoracic radiographs should be normal unless pneumonia is present. PCR testing or amplification of pathogen DNA, can be done for a number of the infectious agents listed above. This type of testing is typically reserved for severe cases that are not self-limiting or responding to treatment.

TREATMENT:

In the majority of cases, kennel cough is self limiting, and no treatment is required. Dogs will often have a cough for 1-2 weeks. Cough suppressants can be prescribed if a dog is unable to get comfortable or sleep due to the bouts of coughing. Cough suppressants should be avoided if a dog has pneumonia. It is not uncommon for antibiotics to be prescribed if a bacte-

rial infection is thought to be part of the cause. Dogs that progress to pneumonia may require hospitalization, intravenous fluids, injectable antibiotics and oxygen supplementation.

PREVENTION:

Preventing the spread of kennel cough can be challenging as there are many infectious agents that cause it. There are vaccines available for a number of the infectious agents that can help decrease spread. Bordetella bronchiseptica has a vaccine available in both injectable and intranasal forms. This vaccine has to be given every year. For canine parainfluenza virus, canine influenza virus, canine distemper and canine adenovirus type 2, there is a vaccine series that puppies receive and then subsequent boosters. Environmental changes or precautions should be considered as well. Dogs going to dog parks or boarding should be fully vaccinated. Stressful situations, smoke and poor ventilation can also play into the spread and severity of kennel cough.

Overall, the prognosis for dogs that get kennel cough can be very good. That being said, it can be pretty annoying when both you and your poor dog cannot get any sleep because of the loud coughing.



Every dog (regardless of breed) is unique. This is not an all-inclusive list, as there are several hundred breeds worldwide, but rather a glimpse at some of the more popular and unique breeds (AKC recognized or not) that we have compiled for this issue.

Akbash Dog, Alaskan Klee Kai, Affenpinscher, Afghan Hound, Airedale Terrier, Akita, Alaskan Malamute, Alapaha Blue Blood Bulldogs, American Bulldog, American English Coonhound,

American Eskimo Dog, American Foxhound, American Hairless Terrier, American Leopard Hound, American Pit Bull Terrier, American Staffordshire Terrier, American Water Spaniel, Anatolian Shepherd Dog, Appenzeller Sennenhund, Australian Cattle Dog, Australian Kelpie, Australian Shepherd, Australian Stumpy Tail Cattle Dog, Australian Terrier, Azawakh

New Breed: The **ALASKAN KLEE KAI** is a miniature version of the Alaskan Husky who was bred to pull light loads over long distances. Linda Spurlin created the breed in the early '70s by mixing Alaskan Huskies, Siberian Huskies, Schipperkes and American Eskimos. Klee Kai come in four colors—solid white, black and white, gray and white or red and white-and three sizes (standard, miniature and toy). Standing as tall as 17 inches at the shoulder or as short as 13 inches, they weigh between 9 and 23 pounds. "Don't kid yourself this breed sheds year-round," says Kimberly Mix who owns two Klee Kai named Tikanni and Nymeria. "Double coats mean strict grooming during seasonal shedding. I adhere to the strict grooming practice of baths biannually."

Klee Kai are intelligent, curious, energetic and quick. While loving and loyal toward family members, they're shy around strangers. They can also be escape artists or runners. "Klee Kai have a personality where if you aren't their person, or you don't have treats for them, they have no use for you," Mix says. "Patience is a must. They're characters and will rule your roost if you allow them. Socialize. Let them experience as much as possible. You'll end up with a much more rounded, confident Klee Kai for your efforts."

 \mathcal{B}

Barbet, Basenji, Basset Fauve de Bretagne, Basset Hound, Bavarian Mountain Scent Hound, Beagle, Bearded Collie, Beauceron, Bedlington Terrier, Belgian Laekenois, Belgian

Malinois, Belgian Sheepdog, Belgian Tervuren, Bergamasco Sheepdog, Berger Picard, Bernese Mountain Dog, Bichon Frise, Biewer Terrier, Black and Tan Coonhound, Black Mouth Cur, Black Russian Terrier, Bloodhound, Bluetick Coonhound, Blue Heeler (Australian Cattle Dog), Blue Lacy, Boerboel, Bohemian Shepherd, Bolognese,

Border Collie, Border Terrier, Borzoi, Boston Terrier, Bouvier des Flandres, Boxer, Boykin Spaniel, Bracco Italiano, Braque du Bourbonnais, Braque Francais Pyrenean, Brazilian Dogo, Brazilian Mastiff, Briard, Brittany, Broholmer, Brussels Griffon, Bull Terrier, Bulldog, Bullmastiff

BOXERS were developed in Germany during the late 19th century when Bullenbeissers were crossed with English Bulldogs. They were used to hunt bears, deer, bison and wild boar. By the late 1800s, they became butcher's dogs, controlling cattle in slaughterhouses. The Boxer was called boxl, meaning 'short trousers' which may be the root of its name. Boxers are also known for sparring with their front paws while standing on their hind legs. They come in fawn, brindle or white. They stand 21 to 25 inches tall and weigh between 50 and 80 pounds.

When the Boxer is excited, it twists into a semicircle similar to the shape of a kidney bean, and turns in circles. Boxers also make a special soundcalled a "woo-woo" when they want attention. Because of their clownish sense of humor and boundless energy, the Boxer is sometimes called the "Peter Pan" of Dogdom. "Floyd makes me laugh every day. I tell people that he loves

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life. He wants to be with my five kids or two Frenchies whenever they're playing," says owner Margie Shaw. Male boxers are more social, affectionate and playful. "They have a mind of their own," she says. "My females were more introverted and very protective of me."

Cairn Terrier, Canaan Dog, Canadian Eskimo Dog, Cane Corso, Canary Dog, Cardigan Welsh Corgi, Carpathian Sheepdog, Carolina Dog, Catahoula Leopard Dog, Catalan Sheepdog, Caucasian Shepherd Dog, Cavalier King Charles Spaniel, Central Asian Shepherd Dog, Cesky Terrier, Chesapeake Bay Retriever, Chihuahua, Chinese Crested, Chinese Shar-Pei, Chinook, Chow Chow, Cirneco dell'Etna, Clumber Spaniel, Cocker Spaniel, Collie, Coton de Tulear, Croatian Sheepdog, Curly-coated Retriever, Czechoslovakian Vlcak





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The *CHIHUAHUA* is the oldest breed in North America and the smallest breed in the world. Named after the Mexican state of Chihuahua, the breed descended from the Techichi, a small, mute dog that lived with the Mayans and Toltecs as far back as 9 A.D. Chihuahuas, can have long, short, wavy or flat coats. They can be solid, marked or splashed and come in two different head shapes—apple and deer. Apple head Chihuahuas have broad, round foreheads with protruding eyes and short muzzles. Deer head Chihuahuas have the face shape of a baby fawn with a longer muzzle and larger ears. They're six to nine inches tall at the shoulder and weigh three to six pounds.

Chihuahuas are alert, intelligent, charming, graceful and sassy. Cori Bliesner ended up with her 9-year-old Chihuahua named Nacho because he ran out in front of her car. "I pulled over to try to get a hold of him because he was really tiny and scrawny," she says. "I spent an hour trying to coax him out from behind the fence at the Miller Brewery." Chihuahuas have been known to exclude family members and remain faithful to only one person. They have a high pitched, mono-tone bark. "Nacho likes to make his thoughts known and thinks he's a lot bigger than he actually is," Bliesner says. Chihuahuas certainly have their faults, but at the end of the day, they're proof that good things come in small packages.



Dachshund, Dalmatian, Dandie Dinmont Terrier, Danish-Swedish Farmdog, Deutscher Wachtelhund, Doberman Pinscher, Dogo Argentino, Dogue de Bordeaux (French Mastiff), Drentsche Patrijshond, Drever, Dutch Shepherd

While some believe *DALMATIANS* originated more than 400 years ago in Dalmatia, a region in modern-day Croatia, they've appeared in Egyptian hieroglyphs, Greek frescos and medieval letters. They also traveled with gypsies which may explain their elusive heritage. By the 1600s, Dalmatians worked as English carriage dogs. In the 19th century, they became fire-fighting carriage escorts and firehouse mascots. Dalmatians would bark to let bystanders know that they should get out of the way and comfort the horses as they pulled the wagon toward a fire. They also made sure that no one stole the firefighters' equipment or the horses.

Dalmatians are between 19 to 23 inches tall and weigh between 45 and 60 pounds. Their spots usually appear 10 days after birth and continue to develop until they're around 18 months old. Dalmatians come in black or liver spots that range from light tan to dark chocolate. They're smart, athletic, empathetic, inquisitive and loyal. "Pierce rode on a firetruck at 8 weeks old and ended up calming a child at a fire scene. Halligan is deaf in one ear, but he can hear a cookie drop across the house," says owner Lori Holz. "Pierce loves water and will play in the sprinkler or swim in a river or lake. They both fly three feet off the ground to grab balls in midair."



Egyptian Baladi, English Bulldog, English Cocker Spaniel, English Foxhound, English Setter, English Springer Spaniel, English Toy Spaniel, Entlebucher Mountain Dog, Estrela Mountain Dog, Eurasier

The **ENGLISH BULLDOG** was created in England during the 1200s for the sport of bullbaiting, where a staked bull brawled with a pack of dogs while spectators bet on the outcome. When blood sports were outlawed in 1835, the Bulldog was exported to Germany and the





Southern U.S. It was used to herd cattle where the terrain was too rough to allow for fences. By 1886, Bulldog breeders on both sides of the Atlantic had created a thick-set, low-slung, well-muscled bruiser with a sour mug. The Bulldog weighs up to 55 pounds but is between 12 and 15 inches tall. Its short, smooth, glossy coat comes in brindle, piebald, red, fawn or white.

Emily Brendel found her Bulldog named Pork on Facebook in December 2016. Pork is cheerful, comical, friendly and headstrong. "He will do what I want only after I tell him a few times. I have to physically pick him up off the bed or push him out the door. He likes to sleep on the couch or floor most of the day," she says. "Pork has tear stains on his face wrinkles that are very difficult to get rid of. He also has a deep tail pocket that I clean with Desitin cream and baby wipes. He loves to get his tail pocket cleaned. He'll run over to me as soon as he sees me grab some paper towels."





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Field Spaniel, Fila Brasileiro, Finnish Lapphund, Finnish Spitz, Flat-Coated Retriever, French Bulldog, French Mastiff, French Spaniel

In the late 1700s, the **FRENCH BULLDOG** found favor with Nottingham lacemakers who worked long hours in unsafe mills. When the Industrial Revolution threatened their cottage industry, they immigrated to Northern France—where they crossed the toy-size Bulldog with Terriers and Pugs. With their snub noses and large bat ears, Frenchies became one of the world's most popular small dog breeds. Tatiana Romanov, the second daughter of Tsar Nicholas II, had a Frenchie named Ortipo. He met the same tragic fate as the rest of the Russian royal family. Virginia's Senator Robert Daniel also had a champion Frenchie named Gamin de Pycombe. He bought him for 150 British pounds (\$15,000 in today's U.S. dollars). They traveled on the Titanic. Daniel survived and lived until 1940. Gamin de Pycombe was last seen futilely swimming for his life in the sub-zero water.

Frenchies are 11 to 12 inches tall and weigh 16 to 28 pounds. They come in brindle and white, piebald, white, fawn, brindle and tan. Frenchies are easygoing, affectionate, attentive, smart and sociable. They don't bark a lot, but their alertness makes them excellent watchdogs. Hillery Boyden bought her 4-year-old Frenchie named Beau from a breeder in Pennsylvania. "Be prepared for a lot of snorting and farting. They have smushed faces, so they tend to be a little bit noisier," she says. "French Bulldogs can also have bursts of intense energy, but they always want to be with you."

A TO F, BY CHERESE COBB, FREELANCER

Ge Ge Ge Ge Ge Ge Ge

Georgian Shepherd German Longhaired Pointer German Pinscher German Shepherd Dog German Shorthaired Pointer German Spitz German Wirehaired Pointer

Giant Schnauzer Glen of Imaal Terrier





Goldendoodle
Golden Retriever
Gordon Setter
Grand Basset Griffon Vendeen
Great Dane
Great Pyrenees
Greater Swiss Mountain Dog
Greenland Dog
Greyhound

"GREAT DANES are like having a toddler in a dog suit," says Jennifer Klika, president of the Upper Midwest Great Dane Rescue in Eagan, Minn. "There are days I'd need a pitchfork to push my 9-year-old out of bed. Then he gets the zoomies and runs like a maniac for 15 minutes and looks like a camel whose legs are falling off." With a lanky body and a head that doesn't quite match, Danes pout when they want attention, slump when they're disappointed and bounce when they're happy.

Danes were originally bred to hunt boars. Assyrians, a major power in the ancient Middle East, traded them with the Greeks and Romans. They mixed them with Irish Wolfhounds, Irish Greyhounds and the ancestors of English Mastiffs.

By the 1500s, German nobility used Danes to protect their homes and loved ones. They considered the breed to be the biggest and most handsome of dogs, calling them Kammerhundes (Chamber Dogs). They were given gilded collars trimmed with fringe and padded with velvet.

In the 1700s, French naturalist Georges-Louis Leclerc de Buffon discovered a slimmer German Boarhound. He said the Danish climate caused it to become a Grand Danois (Big Danish). He didn't develop the breed. But the name stuck.

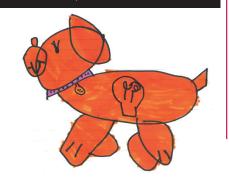
Danes live an average of 7 to 10 years. They're prone to bone cancer, heart disease, hypothyroidism, ear infections and hip dislocation.

According to the Universities Federation for Animal Welfare (UFAW), 42 percent of Great Danes also develop



bloat during their lifetimes. Treatment consists of a gastropexy (or "pexy"), in which the dog's stomach is sutured to the body wall, preventing it from twisting. "This procedure is recommended at the time of spay or neuter, as opposed to a second anesthetic event," says Dr. Morgan McCoy from Magnolia Springs Veterinary Center in Sturtevant, Wis.

BY CHERESE COBB, FREELANCER, SPRING 2020 COVER DOG





Hamiltonstovare
Hanover Hound
Hanoverian Scenthound
Harrier
Havana Silk Dog
Havanese
Hokkaido

Hovawart Himalayan Sheepdog

1

Ibizan Hound Icelandic Sheepdog Irish Red and White Setter Irish Setter Irish Terrier Irish Water Spaniel

Irish Wolfhound Italian Greyhound Italian Spinone

As is the case for many of our dog breeds, the origins of the *ITALIAN GREYHOUND* are sketchy, but we do know that they were not developed in Italy. It is widely believed that the breed came out of Turkey and Greece about 2000 years ago, where images of small Greyhound-like dogs have been found on ancient artifacts. From there, the Italian Greyhound spread throughout the Mediterranean and by the Middle Ages could be found throughout Southern Europe.

Bred for companionship and as a hunter of small game, the little dogs quickly became the darlings of the aristocracy. Royal owners included Charles I, Catherine the Great and later, Queen Victoria during whose reign the popularity of IGs peaked in England. Frederick II of Prussia especially liked the breed and owned more than 50 of the little dogs! IGs can be seen being held by their highborn owners in Renaissance art and portraits. They were especially beloved by wealthy Italians and soon became known as Italian Greyhounds. In the United States, the Italian Greyhound was recognized by the AKC in 1886 and this year was ranked 73rd out of 193 in popularity.

IGs were bred down from the Greyhound and as such have all of the larger dogs hunting and speed capabilities. They are energetic and playful runners and jumpers, but because of their strong prey drive, cannot be relied upon to stay in place off-leash. They are sometimes referred to as Velcro dogs because they like to stick close to their humans and will follow them everywhere, even under bedcovers. IGs are affectionate and don't like to be left alone for too long. They love attention, although they are not fond of roughhouse play. They are good with children who can respectfully and carefully interact with them.

Because they are generally adaptable to any environment that contains the humans they love, Italian Greyhounds can live almost anywhere. They make excellent apartment dogs but do need regular exercise. They love to run and can go as fast as 25mph! Again, they will take off if they spy something in-

teresting to chase, so they can never be off-leash or outside a secure, fencedin area. Like all of their Sighthound cousins, they are born thieves! And of course, they love being held!

Italian Greyhounds are generally healthy but can be prone to some health issues. These include epilepsy, thyroid problems, cataracts, periodontal disease and hip dysplasia. They are also sensitive to pesticides.

The Italian Greyhound is a Sighthound/Toy combination. An IG combines the qualities of a cuddly, loving lap dog with the impressive speed and prey drive of a Sighthound. I'd say this is the best of two worlds found together in one beautiful, portable package!

BY PAMELA STACE, FREELANCER, FALL 2019 COVER DOG



Jagdterrier Japanese Akitainu Japanese Chin Japanese Spitz Jindo



Kai Ken Karelian Bear Dog Keeshond Kerry Blue Terrier Kishu Ken Komondor

Kromfohrlander Kuvasz



Labrador Retriever Laekenois Lagotto Romagnolo Lakeland Terrier Lancashire Heeler Lapponian Herder

Large Munsterlander Leonberger Lhaso Apso Louisiana Catahoula Leopard Dog (Catahoula Cur) Löwchen

Katerina, or Kate, our model, shares her name with Shakespeare's famous heroine Katerina from "The Taming of the Shrew." It seems that both Kates share a number of qualities including stubbornness, intelligence, independence, loyalty and devotion.

Like Shakespeare's Kate, Lakelands, "Lakies" or "Laplanders" do what they want to do and can be quite bold! Owner Nora Clark says that her girl is friendly and well-behaved but likes things her way! The "Little Tank," as Nora calls her, loves to be out in the snow but refuses to wear a coat. She loves to play, but can get a bit rough.

The LAKELAND TERRIER originated in Cumberland, England's Lake District, sometime in the 19th Century. This makes it one of the oldest of the terrier breeds. As sturdy little dogs with a dense, wiry double coat, they were originally bred to work independently from humans, hunting vermin over rocky terrain. Farmers also used Lakies together with hounds to keep foxes away from their sheep during lambing season. These dogs were bred to be tough, athletic and ready to take on anything big or small that got in their way. Coming from lake country, they adore water. The Lakeland is related to the now-extinct Old English black and tan terrier, the Bedlington terrier, the Dandie Dinmont terrier and the border collie. The Lakeland terrier was recognized by the AKC in 1934 and in 2018 was ranked 138 among registered breeds.

Lakies can do well anywhere, but they do best with a thoughtful and understanding owner. Highly energetic, sneaky and with a mind that never stops, they not only enjoy having a daily job to do, but MUST have one. Because they are very headstrong, Lakies need early socialization and training in order to effectively channel their natural eagerness, curiosity and intelligence. They are perfectly capable of finding their own fun around the house and can get into trouble there. So it is best for their owners to find ways to keep them busy! They love people and make especially great lap dogs! Lakies can take a long time to housetrain, but with patience and persistence they will get there! They may be overly protective of their humans or aggressive around other dogs. They

are very intuitive and can really tune into the health issues and moods of their owners. Lakies are good watchdogs, but it is important that they be discouraged from being too barky. They are considered non-shedding, and they are a good choice for people who are allergic to dogs.

BY CHERESE COBB, FREELANCER, SPRING 2019 COVER DOG



Majestic Tree Hound Maltese Manchester Terrier (Standard and Toy) Mastiff

Miniature American Shepherd Miniature Bull Terrier Miniature Pinscher Miniature Schnauzer Mountain Cur Moscow Watchdog Mudi



Native American Indian Dog Neapolitan Mastiff Nederlandse Kooikerhondje Newfoundland Norfolk Terrier Norrbottenspets Norwegian Buhund

Norwegian Elkhound Norwegian Lundehund Norwich Terrier Nova Scotia Duck Tolling Retriever



Old Danish Pointer Old English Sheepdog Otterhound



Papillon Parson Russell Terrier Pekingese Pembroke Welsh Corgi Perro de Presa Canario Peruvian Inca Orchid

Petit Basset Griffon Vendéen Pharaoh Hound Plott Hound Pointer



Polish Lowland Sheepdog
Pomeranian
Poodle (Standard, Miniature, Toy)
Porcelaine
Portuguese Podengo
Portuguese Podengo Pequeno
Portuguese Pointer
Portuguese Sheepdog
Portuguese Water Dog
Pudelpointer
Pug
Puli
Pumi
Pyrenean Mastiff



Pyrenean Shepherd

Queensland Heeler (Australian Cattle Dog) Qimmiq (Canadian Eskimo Dog)



Rafeiro do Alentejo Rat Terrier Redbone Coonhound Rhodesian Ridgeback Romanian Mioritic Shepherd Dog Rottweiler

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As of 2021, FETCH Magazine will become a biannual publication with only two issues printed a year. Spring/Summer issue will come out in late March, and Fall/Winter will come out in late September. The following form can be used for subscribers:

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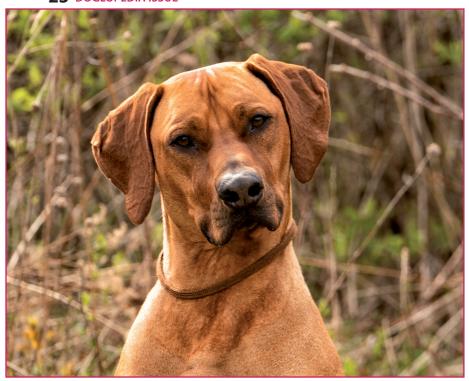
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distance. Imagine a pack of dogs surrounding the king of beasts like the hyenas did in Disney's "The Lion King." Ridgebacks were effective companions for South African-born Cornelius van Rooyen—big game hunter and dog breeder—in the late 19th century. Never killing the lions, the Ridgebacks would howl (bay) at them so the hunter had adequate time to pull out and dispatch his rifle. Ridgies are the national dog of South Africa.

Most importantly, today they are devoted family dogs that are good with children-two-legged children of the human variety, that is. Ridgebacks have an extremely strong prey drive stemming from their days of trotting alongside hunters on horses and chasing down prides. Owner Dan Broege says his dog Reggie may have high energy, but he is still his couch potato at heart. "Reggie is super friendly, loves people and other dogs, but is very protective of the house." Reggie will guard the house all day yet sleeps under the covers in the bed at night. Ridgebacks are typically very strong-willed dogs that are independent, loyal and domineering.

Because they are the stereotypical strong-willed four-legged children, Ridgies need a firm trainer from youth on. The ideal candidate is someone who can positively steer them in the right direction, keeping them on a tight leash but with lots of exercise. They need training classes and early socialization in order to become well-mannered and well-adjusted companions, according to the American Kennel Club. Though this dog is extremely loyal to his or her family, this is a dog that lives indoors and needs to be fenced-in when outside and off leash due to a heavy prey drive. Broege says his Ridgeback is a freak of an athlete yet possesses some unique quirks. Reggie is a whiner and a kisser but only kisses strangers! Weird. Not the typical behavior for a Ridgie. Usually, Rhodesians are quite affectionate with their owners and more reserved with strangers. Broege also mentions that Reggie loves to watch TV and will only chew on bones that Broege holds for him. Talk about your atypical royal Ridgie.

As for appearance, this beautiful breed should look muscular, symmetrical and balanced in outline, according to the AKC. They have a signature ridge of hair



down their back and range in size. Their grooming needs are small as they only require the basics: nail trimming, brushing and bathing as upkeep.

BY NASTASSIA PUTZ, PUBLISHER, SUMMER 2020 COVER DOG



Saint Bernard
Saluki
Samoyed
Schapendoes
Schipperke
Scottish Deerhound
Scottish Terrier

Sealyham Terrier Segugio Italiano Shetland Sheepdog Shiba Inu Shih Tzu Shikoku Siberian Husky Silky Terrier Skye Terrier Sloughi Slovakian Wirehaired Pointer Slovensky Cuvac Slovensky Kopov Small Munsterlander Smooth Fox Terrier Soft Coated Wheaten Terrier Spanish Mastiff



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The Japanese use three words to describe the **SHIBA INU** or Shiba—a national monument in Japan—and their most popular dog breed.

FIRST WORD: "Kan-i"—refers to the Shiba's spirited confidence, alertness and bravery.

SECOND WORD: "Ryosei"—means good natured and loyal.

THIRD WORD: "Soboku"—describes easy, natural good looks.

Indeed, Shiba Inus exhibit all of these magnificent qualities as well as a couple interesting behaviors unique to them. But more about that later.

The Shiba Inu is the smallest of six original dog breeds native to Japan, the largest being the Akita. Shiba means "brushwood" in Japanese, and Inu means dog. It is unclear whether brushwood became part of the dog's name because Shibas hunted in dense underbrush or because its red coat was like the autumn color of Japanese brushwood. During World War II, between bombing raids and outbreaks of distemper, Shibas almost became extinct. In order to save the Shiba, the Japanese began a breeding program that incorporated the last three remaining Shiba bloodlines. The Japanese Kennel Club was established in 1948.

Shiba Inus are relatively new to the U.S. The first Shiba arrived here in 1954, but the breed really didn't become popular until the 1990s. The AKC officially recognized the Shiba in the Non-Sporting group in 1992, and today Shibas are the AKC's 44th most-registered breed.

BY PAMELA STACE, FREELANCER, FALL 2017 COVER DOG





Taiwan Dog Teddy Roosevelt Terrier Thai Ridgeback Tibetan Mastiff Tibetan Spaniel Tibetan Terrier

Tornjak Tosa Toy Fox Terrier Transylvanian Hound Treeing Tennessee Brindle Treeing Walker Coonhound



Ultimate Mastiff Utonagan



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Zuchon





BY CHERESE COBB, FREELANCER

og training got off to a rocky start during WWI (1914-1918) and WWII (1939-1942) because of the demand for trained military dogs. When the Japanese bombed Pearl Harbor on Dec. 7, 1941, the U.S. Army only had a small number of sled dogs.

Dog enthusiasts strongly believed that canines could help the military and began trying to persuade the government. This group became Dogs for Defense, LLC. With the endorsement of the American Kennel Club, it asked owners across the country to donate their pet dogs to patrol borders, beaches and weapon storage areas.

Dogs that couldn't pass training were enrolled in the K9 Home Guard. For \$1, dogs were enlisted as privates or seamen. For \$100 (\$1,600 in today's U.S. currency), they could be generals or admirals. The U.S. Army received nearly 40,000 dogs during the Second World War. This included President Franklin D. Roosevelt's Scottish Terrier, Fala.

Correction-Based Dog Training

In 1910, Colonel Konrad Most, the father of modern traditional dog training, wrote "Training Dogs: A Manual." He was a police dog, war dog and seeing-eye dog trainer in Berlin, Germany. Konrad taught that "all resistance by the animal must be broken by the strictest form of compulsion, such as the use of the whip and the spiked collar."

The military adopted Konrad's principles of training and passed them to many in its ranks. During the postwar economic boom, the general public quickly took to the same heavy-handed and aggressive techniques with their own dogs. In 1962, William Koehler published The Koehler Method of Dog Training. He trained dogs for movies such as "The Shaggy Dog," "Big Red" and "The Incredible Journey" at Walt Disney Studios.

Koehler suggested hitting dogs with rubber-covered dowels on the muzzle and suspending them off the ground with choke collars as punishment. He claimed that dog trainers were guilty of "the most harmful of all handling faults—inconsistency." "Whatever mistakes you made, if any, with your foundation work with the line, correct them and bear down until, regardless of the 'distraction on the corner', your dog thinks of only you," he says. The Koehler Method of Dog Training led to several animal abuse court cases. It also was banned in Arizona for a time. Despite the controversy, his basic methods are still used by lawenforcement agencies and the military.

Force-Free Dog Training

In 1984, Karen Pryor published "Don't Shoot the Dog," which created a firm foundation for today's force-free, reward-based training methods. "Force-free training emphasizes giving animals a choice, and one of them is that they can decide they don't want to participate in a training session," says Nicole Shumate, founder of Paws & Effect, a nonprofit that raises, trains and places service dogs with children and veterans with disabilities. "Force-free training turns on all the colors in the environment. With correction-based training, you get two or three colors."

Pryor introduced clicker training to the mainstream dog training community. "First, although we often use food as a primary reinforcer, we use no deprivation," Pryor writes in the History of Clicker Training, published in 2013. "Second, we use no punishment within the shaping. While reprimands might still occur during daily life, we omit punishment and avoid negative reinforcement as much as possible as an instructional tool."

In 1981, Ian Dunbar found SIRIUS Puppy Training. He had a puppy named Sirius who was a bully with an overinflated view of himself. One day, Dunbar put him with a female who was three weeks older and much bigger. They fought for about 10 seconds, but it changed Sirius's entire temperament. He went from being a belligerent bully to a seeking-to-please puppy.

At the time, dog trainers thought that puppies couldn't learn until they were five or six months old. Dunbar was the first to train puppies offleash. He also was the first to stuff treats into a Kong—a

cone-shaped, natural rubber chew toy that's a boredom-busting pacifier. In 1982, he created the SIRI-US Puppy Training video, the first dog training video ever produced. It taught early socialization, bite inhibition, temperament training and basic household manners. In 1993, Dunbar founded The Professional Association of Dog Trainers (APDT), a professional organization of dog trainers who are committed to science-based, ethical training and pet care.

Future of Dog Training

Correction-based training has gradually given way to more humane and compassionate training. "But anybody can hang their shingle out and say, 'I'm a dog trainer.' I had dogs growing up. I like dogs. There aren't any laws or regulations that prevent it," says Holly Lewis, founder of Cold Nose Canine in Milwaukee, Wis. "We all come with biases, whether we want to or not. While I work with all breeds and sizes, not every trainer works with aggression or separation anxiety. Specialization is where dog trainers start to differentiate themselves."



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What would you like u	s to write about in a future issue?
OF LESS OF THE STREET	



No matter where it goes, a Pit Bull-type's reputation precedes it.

Pit Bulls are thought to be or perceived to be:

- Innately aggressive fighting dogs.
- Unfit family pets.
- Results of bad breeding.
- Capable of locking their jaws.
- Misused by humans (this one is true).
 - The list goes on and on...

any of these dogs derive from the American Staffordshire Terrier breed. According to the American Kennel Club, they are also known as AmStaffs, which were developed in the 18th and 19th centuries as fighting/bait dogs by breeding the traits of large-jawed bulldogs with tenacious, feisty terriers.

In modern times Pit Bull-types continue to be bred for these qualities by those who seek to gain financially from them. And because they naturally have large litters, many of the puppies are discarded. Those allowed to live may find themselves used to train the fighters, as bait. Females become breeding machines until they, too, outlive their usefulness.

Genetic tendencies plus ill use at the hands of humans creates a perfect storm for Pit Bull-mix dogs. They make headlines for biting adults and mauling children. Many cities have ordinances banning them outright.

That said, who in their right mind, would invite one of these beasts into their home?

You might, however, if you found one tied to a tree in your front yard nearly starved to death. Then add into the mix the fact that it's a female that looks like she has just delivered a litter of puppies.

This is, in fact, what happened to our family.

It was the Sunday before Mother's Day 2017. Saturday there had been a marathon race down our street. As the weather warmed that day, runners shed sweatshirts by the curbside all along the avenue. Early the next morning, I was walking our dog, MacKenzie (a medium-sized rat terrier), when I noticed one of the many sweatshirts next to a tree on the curbside portion of our yard. Looking closer, I realized that the sweatshirt "had eyes" and was in fact a black dog.

As I approached, the dog struggled to its feet. It was so thin it looked like an X-ray of a dog. Her body seemed to suggest a black Labrador, but her head, sort of boxy with a white and pink blaze on the nose, indicated a Pit Bull-type mix.

Our adult son came out of the house and suggested bringing her inside. What ensued was a daylong discussion about what do to with her.

The local animal shelter was an option, but we were concerned that her chances for adoption would be slim to none.

On the "let's keep her" side was the fact that (to our surprise) our other dog did not seem bothered by a new dog in her house; and the foundling also appeared to be housebroken.

Thinking we could give her the best chance, the "let's keep her" option won out, and we floated some names about. We settled on "Hope" because we realized our family was her best hope at survival.

Within two days, our vet checked out Hope. She weighed in at 35 pounds, and, apart from a case of very dry skin with scars appearing suspiciously like healed bites, she was found to be disease-free.

Hope filled out fast, and within a few months she tipped the scales at 70, rather stocky, pounds; and the vet suggested we dial back the dog food a bit. But it wasn't just dog food—this once-starved dog ate everything in sight—from raw green beans that hit the kitchen floor to sticks in the yard.

As she got stronger—she got really strong—we began learning what it was to own a Pit Bull-type dog.

The website dogtime.com lists characteristics for "the American Pit Bull Terrier" that include "tenacity, gameness and courage" and these traits have become quite evident in Hope. She is smart—watching our every move and, it seems, anticipating us at times, goodnatured but extremely stubborn. If she doesn't want to get off the couch or walk in the rain, it takes a mighty bribe (usually food) to turn her in the right direction.

We found she could walk off-leash and listen to commands, but her manners when encountering other dogs were less than cordial. She also jumped on house-guests.

We took her to obedience class where we felt the sting of "Pit discrimination." The instructor looked at us on the first day and said, "Oh, yeah, one of those..." It turned out that being with ten other dogs in a group didn't suit Hope either, and we left after a couple of classes.

We discovered and read that this is not uncommon with Pit Bull-mix dogs: they are people-loyal, but playing well with other dogs isn't their strong suit. As it was with raising our toddlers, we have learned to pick our battles. MacKenzie gets to go to the dog park; Hope gets to play endless rounds of fetch in the backyard with my husband, Roger. (Her agility and retrieval abilities are impressive.)

Leash walking is also negotiated territory: she walks well for Roger and our son, but for me—the shortest in the pack—she stages a battle for the leash that often ends with my putting a muzzle on her.

We have come to understand and come to terms with what it is to have a Pit Bull-mixed breed dog: there are teeth that sometimes forget to be gentle; there is a lot of energy that needs somewhere to go. But there is also a lot of dog that just wants love. She snuggles with our son on the couch, hugs my husband on his recliner and cries if she can't sleep in his bed. Really cries.

This is also the same dog that after eating the section of the newspaper I was just about to read, rests her big bully head on my knee and looks up as if to say, "Thanks for taking me in."

So what have we learned? You can't always tell a dog by its breed And that a dog you may fear may have a history or reputation it doesn't deserve. Learn the breed's strengths and apply patience and perseverance, and add a dash of hope.

SUBMITTED BY HEATHER POYNER

MECCA'S PIT BULL RESCUE meccaspitbullrescue.com



TITUS is estimated to be 5 years old, and he has a history of neglect. He is a mix of American Staffordshire Terrier and American Bulldog. It would be in his best interest to be the only dog in a home with adults only, and he can be dog selective. Overall, Titus loves to interact with people, and he's a lot of fun. Attention and belly rubs are some of his favorites. Titus will need to have a home that is an appropriate match for him.

LAKELAND lakelandanimalshelter.org

Adorable JACK is a 1 & ½-year-old Beagle/Blue Heeler Mix with very unique markings! He is full of energy but also very attentive and pleasant to spend time with. He is a student in our dog training class and has learned much focus, control and various commands. Jack is very treat- motivated and works hard to please his human friends!



DIANE is a stunningly beautiful 1& ½-year-old Beagle/Blue Heeler Mix! She is a fun-filled companion who loves spending time with her staff and volunteer friends! Whether just hanging out or going on a nice long walk, Diane is up for it and very appreciative to have the attention! Schedule a meet today; she just may be the one for you!



ELMBROOK ebhs.org



Mama HARLEY is happy her puppies have all found loving homes, but she's hoping her turn will come soon! Harley adores her human friends, other playful dogs, squeaky toys and tasty chews! If you have a big heart and room in your home for this fun-loving girl, you might be the person she's been looking for!

Contact EBHS today!



Looking for a dog that would love the country/farm life? **HENRY** might just be your guy! This young dog loves to be outside, walks well on leash and is a volunteer favorite. According to his DNA, Henry is a Great Pyrenees mix. Like many livestock guard dogs, Henry is happiest outside. He would most likely do well on a farm or rural setting where he can do the job he was bred to do for thousands of years - monitor the farm.



Meet **LUCID** -- a real purr machine – especially when you are petting her. She loves being told how beautiful she is! This lovable little princess is laid back, loves to sunbathe while snoozing in a comfy bed and monitor all the happenings of our day. She has been in a foster home with another cat and two dogs and has done well co-existing with them. She really is just a wonderful girl.

WASHINGTON CO. wchspets.org

BUCKETS is an active, loving 2-yearold boy who is ready to explore! Buckets is going to benefit from consistency/structure and exercise. He gets stressed out by cats – so no cats for this boy! He would do fine with another dog with a slow introduction. Staff feels that he would do best with children over the age of 10. Buckets is eager to build a bond filled with love and devotion for years to come!

I'm BENELLI. I am playful and affectionate and promise to be a loyal and devoted companion. I would be good with other dogs that are tolerant and would likely do best with males. Cats are an absolute no-no for me. Children 12 years or older would be fabulous in my new home.



Hi, my name is **LILLIAN**. I am roughly 8 years old which, in my opinion, is just the right number of years to have under my belt. I will need a little time to adjust to new environments and would prefer a calm, quiet home.

WHS wihumane.org



VERONICA is a beautiful pup with a huge smile! At three years old, Veronica is excited about life and is looking for a family who is ready to start a new adventure with her. For more information on Veronica at the Wisconsin Humane Society Milwaukee Campus, please visit www.wihumane. org/adopt today!

SKY is a gorgeous 5-year-old girl looking for a sweet family to call her own! She is a bit fearful in new settings, so she needs to be surrounded by those who can give her extra time, patience and love. If you'd like to meet Sky at the Wisconsin Humane Society Racine Campus, please visit www.wihumane.org/adopt today!

MECCA'S PIT BULL RESCUE meccaspitbullrescue.com



BROOKLYN is a senior dog and estimated to be about 10 years old and an American Bull-dog/Boxer mix. She was on Craigslist this past January, and her history is a mystery. Brooklyn is gentle and loves interacting with people. She definitely puts smiles on people's faces. This charming lady has public speaking experience as she participated in a public school visit dog for our Dog Bite Prevention program demonstration.

HAWS hawspets.org



BUDDY is a very friendly and affectionate 7-year-old Pit Bull mix that loves butt scratches! He can be a little rough when playing, so he needs some help while interacting with dog friends. Buddy likes cats... although some cats may not appreciate his persistence! Buddy is truly ready to be YOUR best buddy!



DIAMOND may be 10, but she doesn't show it and LOVES to play and run! She gives lots of kisses and knows many tricks (which she is happy to show you)! She needs a home that will help her exercise and release her energy physically and mentally. Diamond's best new home will be with kids aged 10 or older only and without cats or small animals.



bull! This 3-year-old loves belly rubs but can easily aroused by stimulation. Lilo is looking for a home with lots of space and an owner that is active and ready to help her properly channel her enthusiasm. She'd like to be an only dog in the home, but cats are okay as housemates!

35 DOGLOPEDIA ISSUE

TO THE RESCUE

ALL BREEDS

Bichons & Little Buddies Rescue 414-750-0152, bichonrescues.com, bichonandlittlebuddies@gmail.com, Canine Cupids, caninecupids.org, caninecupidsrescue@gmail.com Fetch Wisconsin Rescue fetchwi.org, fetchwirescue@gmail.com **Haven Animal Rescue** SafeHavenHSOC@gmail.com, HavenAnimalRescueCO.org H.O.P.E. Safehouse, 262-634-4571, hopesafehouse.org, hopesafehouse@gmail.com Hoping Fur a Home, hopingfurahome.com JR's Pups-N-Stuff Dog Rescue, 414-640-8473, jrspupsnstuff.org, jrspupsnstuff@yahoo.com Lucky 7 Dog Rescue, 920-455-0901 lucky7dogrescue.com adoptions@lucky7dogrescue.com Milwaukee Pets Alive milwaukeepetsalive.org, adopt@milwaukeepetsalive.org Paddy's Paws, 920-723-5389, paddyspaws.blogspot.com

Patches Animal Rescue, 920-344-6637, patchesanimalrescue.org, patchesanimalrescue@yahoo.com Remember Me Ranch remembermeranch.org, remembermeranch@gmail.com **Rescue Gang** rescuegang.org, info@rescuegang.org **Shelter From the Storm** sftsrescue.org, sfts.info@yahoo.com Tailwaggers 911 Dog Rescue 262-617-8052, tailwaggers911.com, rescuedogs@tailwaggers911.com **Underdog Pet Rescue of Wisconsin** 608-224-0018, underdogpetrescue.org, info@underdogpetrescue.org **Woof Gang Rescue of Wisconsin** woofgangrescue.com, Woofgangrescue@gmail.com Yellow Brick Road Rescue & Sanctuary 414-758-6626, yellowbrickroadrescue.com, loveqmoment@wi.rr.com

BASSET HOUND

Basset Buddies Rescue, Inc. 262-347-8823, bbrescue.org, info@bbrescue.org

BORDER COLLIE

Wisconsin Border Collie Rescue WIBorderCollieRescue.org

BOSTON TERRIER

WI Boston Terrier Rescue, 414-534-2996, wisconsinbostonterrierrescue.com, Ollie1022@sbcglobal.net

BOXER

Green Acres Boxer Rescue of WI greenacresboxerrescue.com, info@greenacresboxerrescue.com

CHESAPEAKE BAY RETRIEVER

Chessie Rescue of Wisconsin 920-427-4295, CRROW.org

CHIHUAHUA

Wisconsin Chihuahua Rescue, Inc. 608-219-4044, wischirescue.org chigirl1983@gmail.com

COCKER SPANIEL

Wisconsin Cocker Rescue, 262-271-6014, wicockerrescue.com Shorewood Cocker Rescue, 262-877-3294, cockerrescue.net, elaine@cockerrescue

DACHSHUND

Oolong Dachshund Rescue oolongdachshundrescue.org

DALMATIAN

Dal-Savers Dalmatian Rescue Inc. 414-297-9210, dalrescue.us, loveadal@yahoo.com

GERMAN SHEPHERD

German Shepherd Rescue Alliance of WI 414-461-9720, gsraw.com
Good Shepherd K-9 Rescue
608-868-2050, gsk9r.org,
pawmeadows@hughes.net
ARF's German Shepherd Rescue Inc.
arfrescue.com, gsd@arfrescue.com
White Paws German Shepherd Rescue
920-606-2597, whitepawsgsr.com,
calspence@aol.com
Wisconsin German Shepherd Rescue
920-731-1690, CFilz@aol.com
Mit Liebe German Shepherd Rescue
920-639-4274, mlgsdr.com

GERMAN SHORTHAIRED POINTER

Wisconsin German Shorthaired Pointer Rescue Inc., 920-522-3131, wgspr.com, wgsprinfo@gmail.com

GOLDEN RETRIEVER

ccgsds@aol.com

Golden Rule Rescue & Rehabilitation (GRRR) 608-490-GRRR (4777), goldenrulerescue.org, info@goldenrulerescue.org WAAGR, 414-517-7725, waagr.org, president@waagr.org

GREAT DANE

Great Dane Rescue of Minnesota & Wisconsin gdromn.org, gdromn@gmail.com

GREAT PYRENEES

Great Pyrenees Rescue of Wisconsin, Inc. 920-293-8885, greatpyrrescuewi.com, wooflodge@yahoo.com

GREYHOUND

Greyhound Pets of America-Wisconsin gpawisconsin.org, Webmaster@gpawisconsin.org

LABRADOR

Labrador Education and Rescue Network 847-289-PETS (7387), labadoption.org, learndogs@labadoption.org Labs N More, 414-571-0777, LabsNMoreRescue.petfinder.com, LabsnMoreRescue@yahoo.com

MALTESE

Northcentral Maltese Rescue Inc.

 $262\text{-}800\text{-}3323, malteser escue. homestead. com, \\ malteser escue@hotmail.com$

PIT BULL TERRIER

Apple Valley Pit Crew, applevalleypitcrew.org
Pit Bull Advocates of America,
pitbulladvocates.org
Helping Pitties in the City
(Remember Me Ranch)
remembermeranch.org/pittiesinthecity,
pittiesinthecitymke@gmail.com
Misfits Mutts Dog Rescue
misfitmuttsdogrescue.com
Off-the-Chain MKE, offthechainmke.org

PUG

Pug Hugs, Inc., 414-764-0795, milwaukeepugfest.com, milwaukeepugfest@yahoo.com

SAINT BERNARD

Wisc. St. Bernard Rescue, 414-764-0262, wstresq@jmuch.com, saintrescue.org

SHIBA INU

Midwest Shiba Inu Rescue 630-225-5046, shibarescue.org

SHIH TZU

New Beginnings Shih Tzu Rescue nbstr.org, nbstr2.board@yahoo.com Shih Tzu Rescue of Central Wisconsin shihtzurescueofcentralwi.org

/17SI A

Central Wisconsin Vizsla Rescue Club (CWVC) 608-279-4141, WiVizslaRescue@gmail.com

WESTIE

Wisconsin Westie Rescue, Inc. 920-882-0382, wisconsinwestierescue.com, westies@new.rr.com

BIRDS

RoseBerry Bird Rescue, Neenah, WI 920-729-0901, RoseBerryRescue@aol.com, roseberrybirdrescue.org

CATS

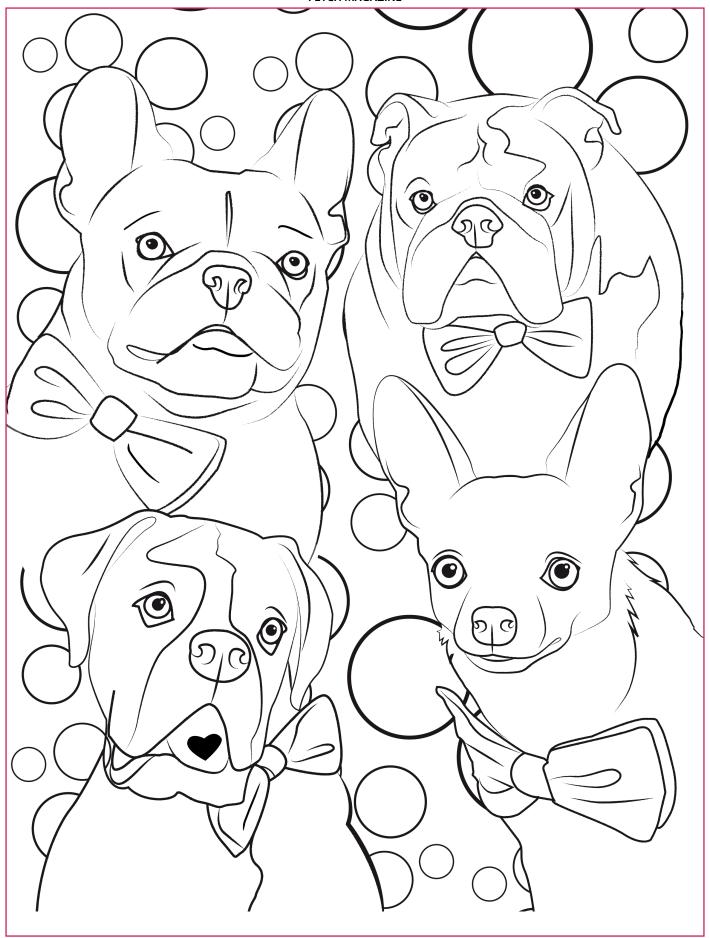
• Almost Home Kitty Rescue almosthomekittyrescue.org, info@almosthomekittyrescue.org

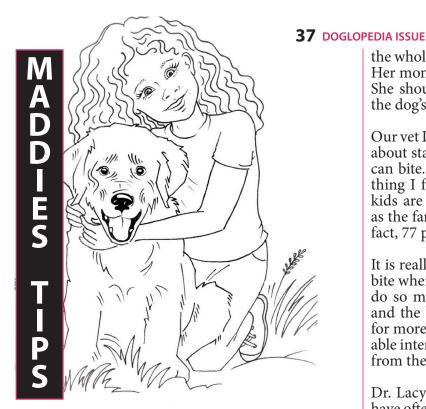
• Happy Endings No Kill Cat Shelter 414-744-3287, HappyEndings.us, info@HappyEndings.us

• Little Orphan's Animal Rescue 608-556-6130, littleorphansanimalrescue.org, cdcpumpkin@yahoo.com

HORSES

Stepping Stones Farm steppingstonefarms.org, liafarrier@gmail.com





Teach Your Kids How To PREVENT THE BITE!

BY MANETTE KOHLER, DVM, FREELANCER

ello, again, friends! It's Maddie here with my trusty sidekick, Bella, the most adorable, sweet and smart Golden Retriever puppy in the world—at least she is in my eyes! Even though she is my best friend, I have to remind myself that she is a dog and not a human. At those times when it appears (to my mom) that I've forgotten that, my mom gently reminds me to always try to see things from Bella's point of view since so many "human" things we do can be scary for dogs.

My mom reminds me that dogs are living, thinking and feeling beings, like us, so they have likes and dislikes and all sorts of emotions such as fear, happiness and frustration. This is important because scared dogs might try to protect themselves by doing things like biting.

Something happened this week that made me think it would be a good idea to talk about dog bites and what every family with kids and dogs should know.

My friend Sam was pretending to be a dog and was bitten by her dog when she tried to curl up with her dog on its dog bed. She crawled over, and when she tried to nuzzle in to cuddle, her dog bit her on her forehead. Thankfully it only left a bruise, but it could have been much worse. Sam's mom was angry at the dog, at first, but my mom explained that the dog saw

the whole incident much differently than the humans. Her mom felt sorry for putting the blame on the dog. She should have prevented Sam from crawling into the dog's bed in the first place.

Our vet Dr. Lacy taught me so many interesting things about staying safe around dogs. First of all, "any" dog can bite. Any breed, any size, young and old. Something I found really interesting is that most bites to kids are from a dog the kid knows really well such as the family dog, grandma's dog or a friend's dog. In fact, 77 percent of bites come from a "known" dog.

It is really important to understand that dogs mainly bite when they are scared, stressed or frustrated. Kids do so many things that cause dogs to feel this way, and the bites to kids can be the dog's way of asking for more space, trying to make a scary or uncomfortable interaction stop or even trying to keep a kid away from their prized item like a special toy or bone.

Dr. Lacy said that before a dog chooses to bite, they have often told the kid they're scared, stressed or frustrated in lots of different ways that have been either ignored by us or not understood by us. That is why we all need to learn to speak "Dog." If softer words, or whispers, such as ears back, showing the whites of their eyes, looking away, licking their lips, yawning and other stress signals don't work to make the kid stop what they're doing, then the dog will "speak" louder with growls, snarls and snaps (snapping the air), and if those signals are also ignored, the dog will have to yell, which is a "bite." By that time, it is too late. The kid may be injured, and the dog may lose their home because the family is fearful another bite might occur.

But none of these things need to happen! Bites can be very preventable if kids and their parents learn how to act around dogs, so the dogs feel safe and trust their people. There are simple rules like never approach the dog when it is resting, eating or has an item; and a dog's bed should always be a "no kid" zone. But there really is so much more to it than that, so we'll talk about more in the next issue about how kids should act around dogs to prevent feelings of fear, stress and frustration for the dog and prevent bites

For now though, my mom would love for your families to check out the following link to start learning now about how to keep dogs and kids safe:

The Family Dog. com/stop-the-77/

CROSSWORD

An Abundance of Breeds

across

- 1. One with a long-backed
- body and little legs
- 7. The French _____ is a small breed with large bat ears
- 12. Time past
- 13. What 47 and 66 across

have in common

- 14. "Ya need a ____ of the dog
- that bit ya" 15. Hounds known for their
- long, velvety ears and mournful eyes
- 20. Football pos.
- 21. Charming toy with a floor-length, silky coat
- 23. Opposite NW
- 24. Face covering
- 27. Famed boxer Muhammad
- 28. Breed with elegant beauty and a thick, silky, flowing coat: _____Hound
- 30. A golf ball's favorite letter?
- 31. High-spirited gundog with a flashy red coat: _____ Setter
- 35. Symbol for iridium
- 36. Hearing aid?
- 37. Cerium symbol
- 38. Influential time period
- 40. Already there
- 41. MD coworker
- 42. Cowboy herding dog of choice: Australian _____
- 45. Symbol for actinon
- 46. Sr's son
- 47. Kiddie _
- 48. Meditation utterance
- 49. Seventh note
- 50. Type of fatigues, for short
- 51. First three of twenty-six
- 53. Tibetan or English Cocker
- 55. Short for battalion
- 56. Brooks or Gibson
- 58. Coll. finisher
- 59. ___ English Sheepdog
- 60. Paw impression
- 61. Long, long time
- 63. Blvd. cousin
- 65. Millimeter, shortened
- 66. It can be a King
- 68. Sweet-faced and lovable, they come in yellow, black, or chocolate, for short
- 69. Black-masked giant
- 71. Swirled around
- 73. Tennis pro
- 74. Very small breeds
- 78. Em follower
- 79. By way of
- 81. Short for Northwest Territory
- 82. The Shih ___ was a royal palace charmer known as a Lion Dog
- 83. One with a tiny body, double coat, and a foxy face

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down

- 1. Fireman's friend
- 2. Short for agriculture
- 3. Like Lassie
- 4. Certain Husky
- 5. Numbers, shortened
- 6. A few female deer
- 8. Breed that served as sentinels for palaces and monasteries in the Himalayas: _____ Apso
- 9. District Attorney, shortened
- 10. Fish ____ is great for the coat
- 11. Marmaduke, for example (2 wds)
- 16. Cool __ a cucumber
- 17. Particular chocolate: ____- sweet
- 18. Oolong or chamomile
- 19. Exclamation initials in a text
- 22. Make known
- 25. Outcry of discovery
- 26. Leg joint
- 29. Scent-driven and bred for the chase: English _____
- 32. Train syst.
- 33. Obedience _____, anyone?
- 34. Command to walk alongside
- 36. Mistake
- 39. Breed name said to coined by Teddy Roosevelt: ____ Terrier
- 42. A handful
- 43. Dorothy's Auntie in Kansas
- 44. Sleek and powerful with a magnificent physique: ______Pinscher
- 46. The _____ Chin is a toy often described as a "feline" breed

- 47. Twosome
- 50. Symbol for copernicium
- 51. Need for your electric guitar, shortened
- 52. Scale, as a mountain
- 53. No place to sit initials
- 54. Paid notification
- 55. The Kerry ____ Terrier has a sporty beard and dark, keen eyes
- 57. This miniature with long legs is playful and highly affectionate:
 _____ Greyhound
- 58. Large, agile, all-purpose worker:
 _____ Shepherd
- 62. Small but fearless, foxy faced hunting dog: Finnish _____
- 63. Smooth and silky to the touch
- 64. Score in football (abbr)
- 67. ".. __ thee I sing ...
- 68. Moon goddess
- 70. Become dramatic, perhaps
- 72. Word before day or diem
- 75. Short for operation
- 76. Plaything with its ups and downs, if doubled
- 77. Certain collar size (abbr)
- 79. IX minus III
- 80. Des Moines state (abbr)

GAIL MARIE BECKMAN



Announcement

After much thought and consideration, and to keep our attendees, vendors, staff and volunteers safe during the COVID-19 pandemic, our in person 2021 Great Lakes Pet Expo has been canceled and WILL BE VIRTUAL FOR 2021!

Don't Miss the VIRTUAL GREAT LAKES PET EXPO

Feb 5-7, 2021

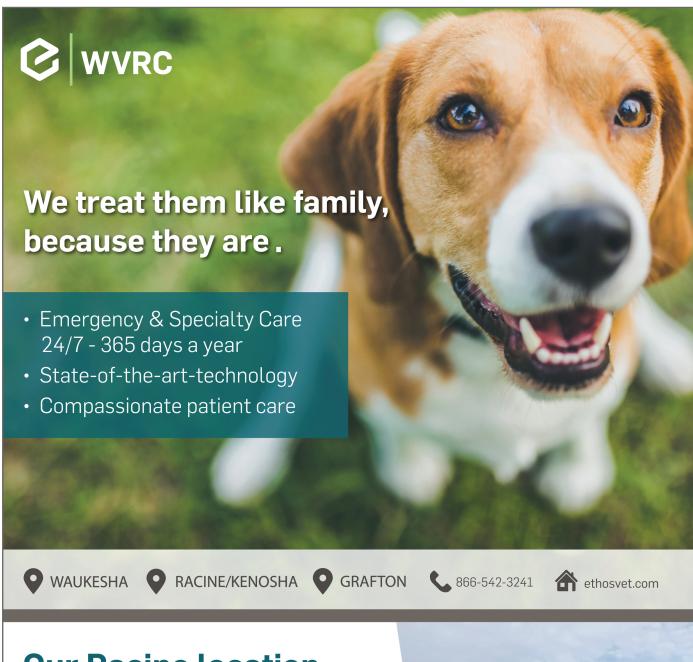


JOIN US ONLINE FOR GREAT ENTERTAINMENT, EDUCATION, EXHIBITORS & MORE!

Visit www.petexpomilwaukee.com in the weeks ahead for more information! Facebook: Great Lakes Pet Expo

We greatly appreciate the support from the community, our sponsors, vendors, entertainers and volunteers who make the expo a huge success each year! We will be back at the Wisconsin Exposition Center in February 2022! Watch for details in 2021.

A BENEFIT FOR WISCONSIN'S ANIMALS IN NEED



Our Racine location is moving January 2021!

1123 58th Ave Somers, WI 53144

Follow us on Facebook for details.











wvrcracine.ethosvet.com/

