

Dane Line
REIMAGINED

SEPTEMBER
2022



BE SURE TO JOIN US FOR OUR UP-COMING MEETING:

Saturday, September 24, 2022 at 1:00PM

at the home of Norm and Kathleen Vadenais
216 Pulaski Road
Harrisville, Rhode Island 02830

Published by the Great Dane Club of New England

President - Marcia Roddy
Vice President - Sue Davis Shaw
Recording Secretary - Kim Thurler
Corresponding Secretary - Tiffany Cross
Treasurer - Carol Urick
Directors - Suzanne Kelley, Normand Vadenais & Dianne Powers

NOTE FROM SUE

Hi Everyone,

I am very excited to report that our September meeting will be in-person.

Marcia has set it up for Saturday, September 24th, at 1:00 PM. The meeting/pot luck will be held at Norm and Kathleen Vadenais home at 216 Pulaski Road, Harrisville, RI. Watch your email for an invitation from Tiffany and please let her know what you will be bringing so we can coordinate the menu. Last year's meeting at Norm's was a huge success and it was so great to be able to sit down and spend some time catching up with each other. We will also be giving out annual awards at this meeting. Please mark your calendars for a fun day!

I believe the November and January meetings will be by zoom, since we have had very good attendance and that venue seems to work well for us.

I know the year is only half over, but we need to be thinking about a nominating committee. If you would like to take part in choosing the next board or if you would like to be considered for an office, please let Marcia know. Anyone who is up for election may not serve on the nominating committee.

Please pay special attention to my GDCA report in this issue. **THEY ARE INCREASING THE CARDIAC REQUIREMENT FOR A CHIC.** Try to get your CHIC's this year if you can!

Best wishes,

Sue Davis Shaw
Vice President

GDCA Charitable Trust



There is a lot going on right now.

Osteosarcoma

The GDCA Charitable Trust has banded together with several other breed clubs, Irish Wolfhounds, Leonbergers, Golden Retrievers, Irish Setters, and Rottweilers. The purpose of the research is to find cancer before it happens. They have drawn conclusions from experiments with mice, but it's hard to relate those results to dogs or to people due to the difference in life span. They are trying to understand the molecular changes and collective changes in the body before a tumor exists. They are building on the success that they have had in the past. They are hoping to, for example, take a perfectly healthy 5 year old dog and find out whether it is at risk of developing osteosarcoma within the next two or three years.

They are getting ready to start the project by enrolling healthy adult dogs that they can follow along for the rest of their lives. Enrollment will begin this month.

There will be two concurrent parts to the research:

They will enroll healthy mature dogs over 4-1/2 at a national level in one of the six target breeds and a seventh group of large breed and other breed dogs. These dogs will have no history of cancer, no undiagnosed lumps and bumps and no serious health issues. No results will be available to owners or veterinarians at this point.

They will enroll young healthy dogs as well as dogs with cancer and dogs with other conditions. These dogs will be evaluated at the University of Minnesota only.

Owners will have to enroll through the website. Eligible dogs will be put on a wait list. The owner is responsible for getting the sample on a specific day. All supplies and instructions, tubes, cold packs and mailing labels will be provided and will be sent to the veterinarian before the dog's appointment date. They currently will be receiving samples only on Tuesdays and Wednesdays. Samples need to be sent back by overnight with a frozen pack.

Currently they have put the Irish Wolfhound survey on their web site and it can be accessed at: <http://z.umn.edu/COED> I will include the press release in this issue.

Bloat Initiative

The Charitable Trust has joined with the GDCA in jointly funding a bloat study being done through the Canine Health Foundation. We will receive updates every 6 months.

Cardiac Holter Testing

The GDCA was recently notified that OFA will require a holter test IN ADDITION to an echo for a CHIC certificate. This is HUGE. Your dog would have to wear the holter for 24 hours and then have it read and submitted to OFA. We are hoping that this decision will be overturned but if it isn't, it will go into effect on January 1, 2023. The Trust is currently investigating how we can best help Dane breeders with the cost if this goes into effect. I would suggest that if you are working on a CHIC, you should get it completed now before the holter requirement goes into effect.

Rescue

Last week we learned of a rescue of 13 adult Great Danes in a horrendous, filthy situation in Idaho. Apparently the breeder (and I use that term loosely) passed away and the 13 Danes were being cared for by the breeder's elderly mother. The Danes were taken into Idaho Rescue and need vetting and medical care. The Charitable Trust has donated \$2,600 for their medical care. They don't know at this point if any of the 11 females are pregnant.



PostScript: After I sent my above report to Carol, I got word that the local Idaho police obtained a search warrant to return to the house. Conditions were so bad that they had to leave and return with haz-mat suits to enter the home. They found and seized 12 more Great Danes in various conditions of health. The homeowner will face charges for these twelve and they will need to be held over for trial. Apparently the first 13 were surrendered from a garage.

GREAT DANE CLUB OF AMERICA

CHARITABLE TRUST



PARTICIPANTS NEEDED FOR A NEW STUDY ON EARLY DETECTION AND RISK ASSESSMENT OF CANINE OSTEOSARCOMA

The COED (Canine Osteosarcoma Early Detection) study will open for enrollment at the University of Minnesota on August 22, 2022.

Purpose

Osteosarcoma is a common disease of dogs, with tens of thousands of new cases diagnosed each year in the United States. This disease is treatable, but not curable. Even with the best available standard of care, about 65% of dogs with osteosarcoma will die or be euthanized due to their disease within one year of diagnosis, more than 80% within two years, and more than 90% within three years.

The COED study (Canine Osteosarcoma Early Detection), supported by the Irish Wolfhound, Rottweiler, Great Dane, Golden Retriever, Irish Setter, and Leonberger breed foundations/clubs and by the AKC Canine Health Foundation (AKC CHF grant 03032-MOU), is designed to develop a reliable, minimally invasive blood-based test for early detection and risk assessment of canine osteosarcoma. Such a test could then be combined with strategic and rationally designed treatments to kill the tumors before they form. Since all large and giant dogs have an elevated risk of bone cancer, this work has the potential to benefit a

multitude of breeds, as well as mixed-breed dogs. This study will recruit up to 400 large-breed dogs from a variety of backgrounds.

Eligibility

Dogs eligible for this study must:

Be of one of these six breeds: Irish Wolfhounds, Rottweilers, Great Danes, Golden Retrievers, Irish Setters, and Leonbergers, **OR:**

Be from other large and giant breeds, or large and giant dogs of mixed breeding, ***weighing more than 30 kg (66 lbs.) with a body condition score less than or equal to 6 out of 9 (as attested by a veterinary health professional)***

Be at least 4.5 years old

Be currently healthy: no cancer, no undiagnosed "lumps or bumps" (***including inside the oral cavity***), no serious chronic health conditions – and still have their spleen

Never have been diagnosed with any cancer

Live in one of the contiguous 48 states of the United States of America (samples from Alaska and Hawaii and international samples, including from Canada and Mexico, cannot be accepted due to shipping constraints)

Owners' responsibilities prior to enrollment

Owners who are interested in having their dogs participate in this study should:

Communicate with their veterinary clinics about the COED study. When a dog is enrolled, staff from the Modiano Lab (University of Minnesota) will send the vet clinic a sample collection kit with supplies and instructions for collecting whole blood, serum, and plasma. The samples **must** be overnighted back to the Modiano Lab as indicated in the instructions and in the packaging provided, via FedEx. This means that the dog's vet clinic **must** be able to process plasma and serum in house and **must** be able to arrange to have FedEx pick up the samples the same day **for overnight shipment**. If the clinic cannot schedule a pickup for overnighting, owners **must** be able to deliver the samples to a FedEx office for overnighting on the same day the samples are collected.

Understand what costs sample submission may incur. There is no cost to participate in the study, and the study pays the costs for shipping the sample collection kits both ways. However, owners may incur costs from their veterinary clinic for collecting and processing the samples. In addition, there may be costs incurred for weighing the dog, determining a body condition score, measuring the dog's accurate height, filling out the paperwork, and examining the dog to attest that it is generally healthy and free from undiagnosed "lumps or bumps." For "attested to by a veterinary professional", a vet tech appointment is acceptable if that is all that is required for these services at the veterinary clinic where the dog will be examined and the samples will be obtained. For questions, the clinic staff can contact the Modiano Lab (+1-612-626-8452) or Dr. Modiano directly (modiano@umn.edu).

Enrollment

Once interested owners have determined that they are able to submit the samples as described above, they can visit the link below to fill out a short eligibility questionnaire for their dog:

<https://z.umn.edu/COED>

The eligibility questionnaire must be filled out in its entirety for each dog enrolled. The questionnaire will show an alert if the dog does not meet the eligibility requirements or if questions have been left unanswered. When the dog's owner or responsible individual completes a questionnaire for an eligible dog, they will receive an automated email to confirm that answers have been recorded and an email or phone call will follow for scheduling.

NOTE: If you believe you have completed the questionnaire but didn't receive an automated email, be sure to check your spam or junk folders.

Enrollment will be randomized, so every owner who completes a request during the open enrollment phase will have the same probability of being selected. At this time, enrollment requests are expected to be accepted starting on (or about) August 22, 2022, and at least through the end of December of 2022.

Scheduling

The study is expected to enroll new cases for at least 18 months after it opens. The health of enrolled dogs will be monitored with periodic emailed surveys for at least 1-1/2 years thereafter, and, ideally, for the duration of the participating dog's lifetime. To maximize the likelihood of success of this project, it will be imperative for owners to return the surveys promptly. **Due to shipping constraints and the number of samples per week that the study can process**, it is important for owners to be patient as they wait for contact to schedule their enrolled dogs.

When contacted, owners will be asked to make their appointment at their vet clinic early in the day on one of the dates offered by the Modiano Lab staff, which will be on a Monday, Tuesday, or Wednesday. In order that the limited weekly slots for samples can be filled, owners should please make appointments ASAP and **confirm that they have made their appointment in an email reply which should include the vet clinic's shipping information: contact name at the clinic, clinic name and address, and clinic phone number**, which the Modiano Lab

staff will need to send sample collection materials. If any owner is unable to schedule an appointment for any of the dates offered, the Modiano Lab staff will make every effort to continue working with them find one than does.

A consent form will be attached to the contact email. Owners will need to fill it out completely, **initialing the bottom of each page**, and signing the last page. They must then take it with them to the sample collection appointment, give it to the vet or tech collecting the samples to sign and date the last page, and ask them to include the entire form with the samples.

NOTE: The COED Study is **not intended as a diagnostic for disease**. It is an experiment to determine whether the blood/plasma/serum test can be used as a tool for early detection and risk assessment of osteosarcoma. Neither owners nor veterinarians will receive a diagnostic report.

Sunshine

We are happy that Suzanne Kelley has no 'sunshine' to report this issue.

Stay well, everyone!



We are delighted to welcome Theo Sims and Sarah Wessels into Associate Memberships! Welcome to our club! We are looking forward to getting to know you both better.

GDCA

National Specialities



2022

**The National this year will be in Norman, Oklahoma Oct. 8-15
with an independent specialty being held on the 16th.**

2023

**Western Division – will be held at the Hilton Santa Fe Buffalo
Thunder in Santa Fe, NM October 29-November 4.**

2024

**Midwest Division – will be held at the Capital Plaza Hotel &
Convention Center in Topeka, KS – Dates TBD. The final ballot for
judges is due out shortly and we should have it for our meeting.**

2025

East Division – which is us! Details aren't out yet.

GDCA CHARITABLE TRUST



OUR 2022 FUNDRAISER

"THE PATRIOT"

~TICKETS~
\$5.00 EA

Tickets will be available through your Affiliate Club, ONLINE, in our Charitable Trust Store at gdca.org and at the Trust Booth (all week) at the 2022 GDCA National Specialty. The drawing will be held at the Awards Dinner, Saturday, 10/15/22!



~TICKETS~
\$5.00 EA

We are pleased to be able to offer "The Patriot" due to the generosity of the Sculptor, Jerry Lobato, as well as several generous donors.

Winner need not be present to win.



QUESTIONS OR ADDITIONAL INFO ~ PLEASE CONTACT
Cathy Schaefer * dickschaefer@gmail.com



Central Maine Kennel Club
Presents our All Breed Heart & Eye Clinic
141 Spring Road, Augusta, Maine 04330

Heart & Eye Clinic Registration Form
Saturday September 17, 2022

Name: _____

Address: _____

City: _____ State: _____ Zip: _____

Phone: _____ Email: _____

Dr. Ruth Marrion- (Ophthalmologist)

Dr. Nate Deering (Cardiologist)

#.....@ \$45.00= _____ Eye Exam \$50/ after closing date

#.....@ \$65.00= _____ Auscultation (good for 1 year)

#.....@ \$245.00 _____ Echocardiogram

Dog call names for heart exam _____

\$_____ Total due *along with application*

Saturday 8:00 to TBD _____

This clinic is for healthy animals, for breeding purposes only!

Please go to www.OFFA.org to create a CAER eye application prior to attending the clinic. If your dog has a microchip number and want it verified, YOU MUST FILL THE DOGS MICRO-CHIP NUMBER IN ON THE ONLINE FORM!!! If Dr. Marrion has to type in your dog's MICROCHIP NUMBER, There will be a \$5.00 charge per dog!

Please come 20 minutes prior to your exam time, to administer eye drops and fill out any necessary paperwork.

Please make checks payable to: **CMKC (Central Maine Kennel Club)**

Mail to: Denise Blanchette, P. O. Box 563, **Sabattus Maine 04280**, 207.754.2600

email: goldens@goldensofca.com

There will be no refunds for cancellations!

All monies as to be paid prior to appointment. Closing date September 10, 2022

Appointments will be sent by September 13, 2022

CAN DOGS EAT RICE?

JOANNE KEENAN APRIL 30, 2022

Instead of “can dogs eat rice?” the question should really be “should dogs eat rice?” And the answer is quite simple: no. Physiologically a dog can digest rice. Rice doesn't contain fat, salt or cholesterol ... and it's loaded with carbohydrates that provide energy. But as long as a dog has plenty of meat, healthy fats and some nutrient-rich vegetables and fruit, he doesn't need carbs.

Let's start with some basics.

What Is Rice?

Rice is one of the oldest cereal grains and dates back 5,000 years. It's actually an edible seed from a type of grass. And there are thousands of varieties. Other types of grain are wheat, oats, corn, barley and rye.

is a staple in the diets of billions of people in many cultures around the world. It's cheap and it's prevalent. But it's devoid of vitamins, minerals and phytonutrients. Its only value is as a carbohydrate for energy. And it must be cooked or milled into flour to be eaten.

What Are The Nutrients In Rice For Dogs?

Rice is a carbohydrate so it doesn't have a lot of other nutrients. Dogs don't need carbs ... but if you want to feed carbs, there are better, more nutritious sources of carbs than rice.

Brown rice has more nutrients than white rice. It has fiber, manganese and small amounts of iron, and B vitamins like niacin. But when brown rice is milled, milling removes the outer bran and germ, along with most of its fiber, iron and niacin leaving a grain of white rice with even fewer nutrients. Then white rice is enriched with additional nutrients like niacin, iron and B vitamins like folic acid, niacin and thiamine to replace those removed (1).

[Manganese](#) is a mineral important in a dog's growth. In brown rice, 1/2 cup provides 48% of the recommended daily intake (RDI) for people, but white rice has less than half at 13%. White rice has 6% of the RDI of iron, along with fiber and B vitamins including thiamin,

niacin and riboflavin.

Brown rice might be higher in antioxidants and essential amino acids than white rice. But so are green leafy vegetables and meat, poultry, eggs and fish ... with fewer calories and more benefits. And they also provide your



dog with energy.

Does Rice Affect Taurine Levels In Dogs?

Yes, it does – but not in a good way. A 2003 German study found that “blood taurine concentrations were lower in dogs fed diets containing whole grain rice, rice bran or barley.” They found that the lowest taurine levels were seen in dogs fed lamb or lamb meal and rice diets (2). In addition, they found that blood concentrations for the methionine and cysteine were also lower in dogs fed a diet of animal or turkey meals, as well as whole grain rice, rice bran or barley.

Methionine, an essential amino acid obtained from a dog's diet, and cysteine, are both needed for many things including cellular function and the production of glutathione and taurine. [Taurine](#) is an amino acid needed by dogs for eyes, reproduction and most importantly, heart function.

Especially noteworthy was the finding that 15 of the 131 healthy dogs in the study had taurine levels equal to or even lower than levels in dogs fed a taurine-deprived diet in an earlier 2000 study.

Can Dogs Digest Rice?

Yes. A dog has the ability to digest rice and other carbohydrates. While humans produce the digestive enzyme amylase in the mouth, dogs get amylase from the pancreas.

Then, if you look at how a dog's body (and a human's) functions and processes carbohydrates you will see that the body has 8 hormones to raise blood sugar in times of famine ... but only one to lower it ... insulin.

That's because in the primordial world there was never much excess. There was a minimal need to address the rare spike in blood sugar and have it saved as fat.

Contrast that with the industrial age and food processing of today ... and the diet of today's domestic dog. Dogs are inundated with a processed diet of carbohydrates causing the body to store excess as fat ... and that leads to an incredible number of overweight dogs and digestive problems.

DNM RECOMMENDS: Four Leaf Rover offers Digest, a natural supply of digestive enzymes and pancreas to support pancreas function and fire up metabolic processes in your dog's body. [Error! Hyperlink reference not valid.](#)

Is Rice Good For Dogs With Diarrhea?

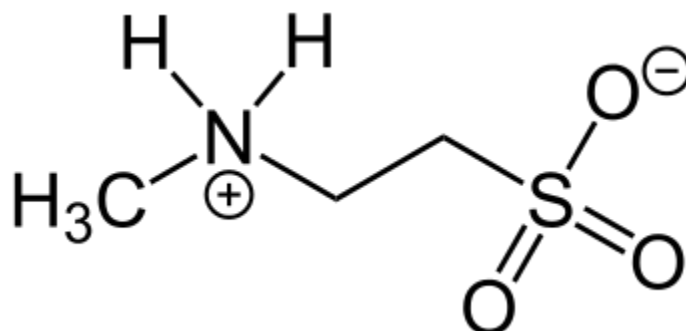
It's common for vets to recommend feeding a bland diet of rice and boiled chicken or hamburger to dogs with diarrhea. That's because these foods are easy to digest when the gut is stressed. But there are better choices than rice ... including fibrous foods like pumpkin, or the diarrhea soup described in the article below.

Can Dogs Eat Carbohydrates?

Yes, they can. But let's consider what animal nutritionist [Dr Richard Patton PhD](#) has to say about

animals and carbohydrates. "If you analyze anything that might constitute food or nourishment, anywhere in the world, it will be low in starch and sugar. The average starch and sugar content of meat, fish, eggs, insects, plants, fruits, berries, and vegetables is about 4%."

But most dry pet food is about 40% carbohydrate, increasing the demand for insulin in a dog's body ... daily. And that can happen multiple times a day with



additional feedings of commercial kibble.

So, yes, dogs can eat and digest carbs and store the excess as fat, but it shouldn't be a substantial part of their diet. And there's another problem with feeding dogs rice.

Rice Can Increase Risk Of Diabetes In Dogs

The carbs in rice are turned into blood sugar quite quickly. Rapid spikes from a constant diet of carbohydrates increase the demand for insulin in your dog. When this is a regular occurrence, it can stress the pancreas that produces the insulin. There was a substantial study done in 2012 that found those who ate the most white rice had a higher risk of Type 2 diabetes (3). Insulin functions the same way in dogs as it does in people.

So it begs another question.

Why Is There Rice In Dog Food?

Rice is used as filler in processed dog food because it's cheap. But here are the problems with that:

- Rice is missing key nutrients, which are then added in the form of synthetic vitamins, minerals and amino acids which aren't properly recognized in your dog's body
- Rice can contain mycotoxins that are byproducts of mold and fungus

- AFB1 is an aflatoxin, a well-known mycotoxin, that the FDA calls “the most potent known natural carcinogen.”
- It’s not a complete protein source (hence the addition of amino acids)
- Most rice is genetically modified (GMO), and GMOs destroy good bacteria in your dog’s gut
- Pesticides are sprayed on crops like rice that are then used to make dog food

Starches like rice make up a huge percentage of the ingredients in dog food so there’s less need for more nutritional ... and more expensive ... ingredients like meat, poultry, fish and eggs.

And why would dogs be fed something that can’t be eaten in its natural (uncooked) state?

Can Dogs Eat Uncooked Rice?

No ... and no one should. This is another consideration when you ask *can dogs eat rice?*

In the wild, vegetation-eating animals, like deer, seek out food like leaves, roots or berries. Predatory animals, like the dog or wolf, pull raw meat from their prey carcass. They’ll eat contents from the stomach which have begun digestion (fermentation) like fruits, vegetables, leaves, etc.

Raw grains from the field like wheat, corn, barley ... and rice from the rice paddies ... have no appeal unless they’ve been converted to something more edible by milling, soaking, sprouting, cooking or baking.

Otherwise, raw grains travel through the body intact ... with a hard outer shell for protection. Anything in that protected kernel can’t be digested or absorbed. You’ll find it in the stool in the same form as it went in.

And there’s another problem with rice. It is highly probable it contains arsenic.

Is Rice Safe For Dogs?

No, it’s not. And that’s because it’s common to find arsenic in rice. Widespread pollution has led to a major increase in the amount of arsenic in the environment. Organic arsenic is found in plant and animal tissue. But inorganic arsenic, the more toxic

type, is found in rocks and soil and dissolved in water (4).

Arsenic is passed into the environment through pesticides and herbicides, wood preservatives, phosphate fertilizers, industrial waste, mining activities, coal burning and smelting. It often drains into the groundwater that feeds wells and is a source for irrigation on farms.

And rice is particularly at risk because:

- Paddy fields are irrigated with contaminated water (5)
- Arsenic can accumulate in the soil of paddy fields
- Rice appears to absorb more arsenic from water than other crops (6)

If cooking water is contaminated, rice will absorb even more arsenic

What Are The Health Effects Of Arsenic In Dogs?

Here are some risks that eating arsenic can cause:

- Cancer (7)
- Vascular disease by narrowing or blocking blood vessels
- High blood pressure
- Heart disease
- Diabetes

Neurotoxicity and diminished brain function

And arsenic can be passed from mother to baby or mother dog to puppy, leading to birth defects and irregular development.

High doses of arsenic are toxic ... and dietary doses are thought to be okay. But eating it over the long term can cause problems. Most commercial dog foods contain rice and dogs eat them every day for their entire life. And that’s a problem.

So, can dogs eat rice ... or should they?

No. Just because they can digest it, doesn’t mean they should eat it. There are better sources of vitamins, minerals and energy than rice ... like animal

proteins, healthy fats, fruits and vegetables. And these sources offer far less chance of your dog gaining weight or becoming sick from arsenic poisoning or low taurine levels.

References:

1. Leon Guerrero RT, et al. White rice sold in Hawaii, Guam, and Saipan often lacks nutrient enrichment. *J Am Diet Assoc.* 2009 Oct;109(10):1738-43.
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3. Hu EA, et al. White rice consumption and risk of type 2 diabetes: meta-analysis and systematic review. *BMJ.* 2012 Mar 15;344:e1454.
4. Carbonell-Barrachina AA, et al. Presence of arsenic in agricultural products from arsenic-endemic areas and strategies to reduce arsenic intake in rural villages. *Mol Nutr Food Res.* 2009 May;53(5):531-41.

5. Rahman MA, Hasegawa H. High levels of inorganic arsenic in rice in areas where arsenic-contaminated water is used for irrigation and cooking. *Sci Total Environ.* 2011 Oct 15;409(22):4645-55. d

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7. Tapio S, Grosche B. Arsenic in the aetiology of cancer. *Mutat Res.* 2006 Jun;612(3):215-246.

Joanne Keenan is a writer on the Dogs Naturally Content Team. For 20 years, she's been committed to maintaining a multi-dog household reared on raw meat, whole foods and good manners. She coined "chew factor" as her method to keep her first puppy pair occupied by chewing on frozen raw bones. With interests in human and canine nutrition and fitness, she is finally using her journalism background to explore interests close to her heart and her dogs.

"Copyright Dogs Naturally Magazine"

Submitted by Susan Shaw

**NEXT ISSUE OF DANE LINE WILL BE DECEMBER
2022—DEADLINE WILL BE DECEMBER 5TH.
PLEASE SHARE ALL YOUR DOGGIE HOLIDAY PICS
WITH US FOR THAT ISSUE.**

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**Ilah - MBISS GCH Cosmic NoBonz I'll Leave You Starry Eye'd, GDCA AOM
Ilah and Karen Going Select Bitch At Westminster Kennel Club**



Sire: MBIS MRBIS MBISS BIF GCHP MJM's Talk Of The Town, GDCA/AOM

Dam: MBISS GCHB Cosmic JV NoBonz Stealing The Starlight, GDCA/AOM

Bred and Owned by Tami Bradford and Karen Pacino

Co owned by Wally Bradford and Allison Gallant

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Group 2!

Seren - Ch Dapper Cosmic NoBonz Starlight Serenata



Judge: Mrs. Olga Gagne

Sire: MBIS RBIS MBISS GCHS Cosmic NoBonz New Kid In Town, AOM

Dam: BISS GCH CH Cupar's You Crossed The Line

Owned by Tami Bradford, Karen Pacino, Walter Bradford and Allison Gallant

Bred by Ashley Coomes

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****Allison and Seren - RESERVE BEST JUNIOR!**
Seren - Ch Dapper Cosmic NoBonz Starlight Serenata**



Sire: MBIS RBIS MBISS GCHS Cosmic NoBonz New Kid In Town, AOM

Dam: BISS GCH CH Cupar's You Crossed The Line

Owned by Tami Bradford, Karen Pacino,

Walter Bradford and Allison Gallant

Bred by Ashley Coomes

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Nor'East's 24K Magic
"Maggie"



Maggie had a great time at the Bloomsburg, PA shows and I am very proud of this young girl. Judges RC Wilhaus, Fred Hyer and William Daugherty gave her Best of Breed and Judge Sandra Walker gave her Winners Bitch.

Bred and Owned by Dianne Powers

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Sterling's Bluebonnet v. KRW RN

"Bonnet" earned her rally novice title in Tunbridge, Vt.



Her first time in the ring and she managed 2 perfect 100's and a 99!

Sire: Gch KRW ABW Dancing in the Moonlight BCAT

Dam: Sterling's Obsidian Rosette Delizy OA OAJ NF ACT1 CGC TKN

Breeder/Owner: Sterling Moffat

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Enchanted Mountains Horizon Zero Dawn "Aloy"



Aloy took reserve to a 3 point major out of the Bred by Class

under Judge Lee Whittier

Owned and Bred By

Mickella Laney

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Davidane's Quacker Jack RN TKI Jack



Not to be outdone by his sister, Jack came back to the ring to earn 6 points in six consecutive shows. Adding those to his two puppy points, he now needs one single and both majors to finish.

DAVIDDANE GREAT DANES

Sue Davis Shaw

Since 1976

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**Group Placing OH Group Winning OHBISS
GCH Davisdane's N Balor The Chronicles Of Riddick AOM
RN CGC TKN BCAT GDCA Versatility Award CHIC**



Riddick has been taking on the summer heat in style

Riddick has been awarded 3 Best Of Breeds under Judges: Mr. Steve Hayden, Anne Katona and Dr. Eric Liebes whom also awarded him with a Working Group 4

At the GDCLHV Riddick was awarded Select Dog under breeder Judge Pam Tozzi

Riddick has also been awarded multiple Owner Handled Group Placements putting us in the Top 10 ranking Owner Handled for Great Danes

We are so very proud of our boy!

BISS GCH OLD MISSIONS'S LEMAIRE'S KNOW WHEN TO HOLD 'EM, AOM
GCH DIVINE ACRES LEMAIRE KIKI DO YOU LOVE ME



Futurity Nominated

BORN MAY 14, 2022

2 brindle bitches and 1 brindle male available to show homes



BREEDERS: JAYME LEMAIRE, CAROL URICK & ROBERT E. LAYNE
CONTACT: CAROL_URICK@HOTMAIL.COM | 860-539-1811

AD BY FALL HOLLOW DESIGN

Futurity Nominated 2023, due August 15th...

Giddy & Nova



Ad Design by
KindleFire Graphics LLC

CH CHANOS IF YOUR HAPPY & YOU KNOW IT



#141632

LEGGO'S COSMIC EXPLOSION AT ENCHANTED MOUNTAINS

Breeders: Mickella Laney & Maavrik Leitch • **Inquiries to:** Mickella Laney via FB Messenger or mickella.laney@hotmail.com



Fletcher & Piper are expecting!

**Futurity Nominated litter
Due August 16th**

CH Journey's Whaddya Got CHIC
X
RBISOH BISS GCH L'Absolut-Sasдания
Can You Keep a Secret Piper CHIC

Inquiries Welcome
Melissa Pavlik - Pavlik Great Danes
melissapavlik@outlook.com

CHIROPRACTIC CARE

Could your pet need a spinal adjustment? There are many reasons why the answer could be 'yes'.

Chiropractic care deals with the relationship between the spinal column and the nervous system. In other words, when bones become misaligned, other tissues, particularly the nerves are pulled out of place, resulting in symptoms. Vertebral misalignment is not usually visible on x-rays, but a veterinary chiropractor is well trained to feel when things feel abnormal.

Here are a few indications that your pet could need a chiropractic adjustment: unusual heat or cold feeling over a certain area in the animal's body, lack of movement, slight deviation to one side such as a dog who only wags his tail from the center to one side, not back & forth normally, pain, stiffness, lameness, an animal who used to enjoy petting who no longer will allow it or actively resists being touched, and some chronic conditions such as arthritis or hip dysplasia.

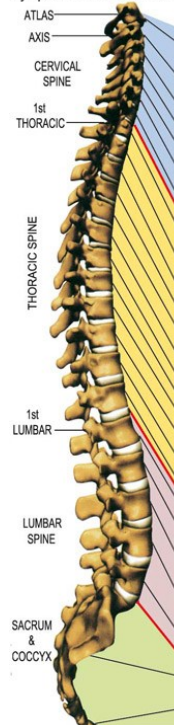
Like humans, just living in the world of gravity means that the body is subjected to stressors. Four-legged animals are generally more in balance than two-legged humans, but they still are subject to forces that can pull the body out of alignment. The most common causes of imbalances, however, involve trauma. These can be as subtle as a mis-step or as involved as being hit by a car. Playing with other dogs is probably the most common cause, especially among those who find body slamming to be a frequent way to play. Dogs who perform in the sport of agility are also among the highest casualties.

The need for chiropractic care often manifests in less obvious ways. Nerves go through the spinal column and feed all the organs, muscles & tissues of the body, so often specific organ issues, such as digestive problems, are solved with a simple adjustment.

The American Veterinary Chiropractic Association (AVCA) <http://www.avcadoctors.com/avcadus.htm> maintains a directory of

VERTEBRAL SUBLUXATION AND NERVE CHART

"The nervous system controls and coordinates all organs and structure of the human body." (Gray's Anatomy, 29th Ed; page 4) Misalignment of spinal vertebrae and discs may cause irritation to the nervous system which could affect the structures, organs, and functions listed under "areas" and the "possible symptoms" that are associated with malfunctions of the areas noted.



Vertebrae	Areas & Parts of Body	Possible symptoms
ATLAS		
AXIS		
C1	Blood supply to the head, pituitary gland, scalp, bones of the face, brain, inner and middle ear, sympathetic nervous system.	Headaches, vertigo, insomnia, head colds, high blood pressure, migraine headaches, nervous breakdowns, amnesia, chronic tiredness, dizziness
C2	Eyes, optic nerves, auditory nerves, sinuses, mastoid bones, tongue, forehead.	Sinus trouble, allergies, pain around the eyes, earache, fainting spells, certain cases of blindness, crossed eyes, deafness
C3	Cheeks, outer ear, face bones, teeth, infraorbital nerve.	Neuralgia, neuritis, acne or pimples, eczema
C4	Nose, lips, mouth, eustachian tube.	Hay fever, runny nose, hearing loss, adenoids
C5	Vocal cords, neck glands, pharynx.	Laryngitis, hoarseness, throat conditions such as sore throat or quinsy
C6	Neck muscles, shoulders, tonsils.	Stiff neck, pain in upper arm, tonsillitis, chronic cough, croup
C7	Thyroid gland, bursae in the shoulders, elbows.	Bursitis, colds, thyroid conditions
T1	Arms from the elbows down, including hands, wrists, and fingers, esophagus and trachea.	Asthma, cough, difficult breathing, shortness of breath, pain in lower arms and hands
T2	Hear, including its valves and covering, coronary arteries.	Functional heart conditions and certain chest conditions
T3	Lungs, bronchial tubes, pleura, chest, breast.	Bronchitis, pleurisy, pneumonia, congestion, influenza
T4	Gallbladder, common duct.	Gallbladder conditions, jaundice, shingles
T5	Liver, solar plexus, circulation (general).	Liver conditions, fevers, blood pressure problems, poor circulation, arthritis
T6	Stomach.	Stomach troubles including nervous stomach, indigestion, heartburn, dyspepsia
T7	Pancreas, duodenum.	Ulcers, gastritis
T8	Spleen.	Lowered resistance
T9	Adrenal and suprarenal glands.	Allergies, hives
T10	Kidneys.	Kidney troubles, hardening of the arteries, chronic indigestion, nephritis, pyelitis
T11	Kidneys, uterus.	Skin conditions such as scabies, pimples, eczema, boils
T12	Small intestines, lymph circulation.	Rheumatism, gas pains, certain types of sterility
L1	Large intestines, inguinal rings.	Constipation, colitis, dysentery, diarrhea, some ruptures or hernias
L2	Appendix, abdomen, upper leg.	Cramps, difficult breathing, minor varicose veins
L3	Sex organs, uterus, bladder, knees.	Bladder troubles, menstrual troubles such as painful or irregular periods, miscarriages, bed wetting, impotency, change of life symptoms, many knee pains
L4	Prostate gland, muscles of the lower back, sciatic nerve.	Sciatica, lumbago, difficult painful or too frequent urination, backaches
L5	Lower legs, ankles, feet.	Poor circulation in the legs, swollen ankles, weak ankles and aches, cold feet, weakness in the legs, leg cramps
SACRUM & COCCYX	Hip bones, buttocks.	Sacroiliac conditions, spinal curvatures
COCCYX	Rectum, anus.	Hemorrhoids (piles), pruritus (itching), pain at end of spine on sitting

veterinarians who have chiropractic skill. This is how they describe themselves (from their website): "Licensed doctors of chiropractic and of veterinary medicine, worldwide, certified in animal chiropractic by the American Veterinary Chiropractic Association."

In my opinion, regular chiropractic care should be a part of your health maintenance program for yourself & for your animals. To quote the Father of Medicine, Hippocrates: "Look well to the spine for the cause and cure of disease."

~~~~~

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Book: Animals Speak!

*You cannot poison your way to good health.*

# As Time Goes By

"This column will feature the Great Dane Standard as it has evolved through the years. This issue's standard is from 1889, when the Great Dane Club of America incorporated and was admitted to the American Kennel Club. The color section is particularly fascinating. Enjoy!"

BENCH SHOW AND FIELD TRIAL  
RECORDS AND STANDARDS  
OF  
DOGS IN AMERICA  
AND  
VALUABLE STATISTICS

1874—1891

IN WHICH THE OWNERSHIP, NAME, SIRE, DAM, COLOR, BREED, AND SEX OF EACH WINNING DOG IN OUR FIELD TRIALS IS GIVEN, WITH THE BREED, NUMBER OF ENTRIES AND STARTERS IN EACH STAKE; RECORDS OF FIELD TRIAL HANDLERS, GIVING NUMBER AND NAME OF DOGS HANDLED BY THEM, NUMBER OF HEATS RUN, NUMBER WON AND LOST, PERCENTAGE WON, PRIZES, WITH PERCENTAGE OF WINNERS TO STARTERS; BEAGLE TRIALS, AND COURSING MEETINGS; WINNINGS OF ALL BREEDS, PRIZE WINNERS, AT BENCH SHOWS, WITH NAME OF JUDGE MAKING AWARD; MEASUREMENTS OF FIELD TRIAL AND BENCH SHOW WINNERS; DATE OF DEATH OF PROMINENT SPORTSMEN, AND OF NOTED DOGS; NAMES AND DATE OF IMPORTATION OF VALUABLE DOGS; THE RECOGNIZED STANDARDS OF THE DIFFERENT BREEDS AS ADOPTED BY SPECIALTY CLUBS, WITH CUTS OF NOTED DOGS; AND OTHER MATTER, INSTRUCTIVE, STATISTICAL, AUTHENTIC AND VALUABLE.

By MAJ. J. M. TAYLOR

NEW YORK

VOL. I

1892

ROGERS & SHERWOOD  
14 AND 16 VESEY STREET, NEW YORK

9919

# THE GERMAN MASTIFF OR GREAT DANE CLUB OF AMERICA.

(INCORPORATED MAY 3, 1889).

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## STANDARD.

All breeds of dogs have their distinctive features and characteristics, by which the particular family to which they belong may be recognized and judged.

Of the various breeds, none are more imposing or distinguished in appearance than the German Mastiff, or Great Dane, or the Deutsche Dogge, which in early times was commonly called "the boarhound;" later, the heavier-bodied specimens were known as the "Ulmer Dogge," and the lighter-bodied as the "Daniske Dogge" or "Great Dane," now known in

Germany, the home of the breed, as the "German Mastiff," but better known in England and America as the "Great Dane."

The enormous size, splendid proportions, great strength, fine action, dignified and elegant carriage, superior intelligence, courage and fidelity of the German Mastiff, or Great Dane, mark the breed as approaching the perfection of the canine race.

This dog, as the name "boarhound" (originally applied to the breed) indicates, is particularly adapted to animal hunting, and in early days was used to hunt wild boars and other large game. But, while splendid on the hunt, as a companion, or guard, he has no superior. There is no large dog better fitted for a house watch dog, for his coat is short and fine, and is easily kept clean, while his habits and temperament are unexceptionable.

His growing popularity amply attests his valuable qualities, and he only needs to be known to be appreciated.

The following are the points and their value of the German Mastiff or Great Dane, adopted by the German Mastiff or Great Dane Club of America :

**General Appearance.**—The German Mastiff or Great Dane is remarkable in size, of powerful and elegant build, strong and muscular, of high courage, supple in action, graceful and dignified in carriage and in movement. The coat is short and fine, the head and neck are carried high, with a distinguished air. The ears are rather small, and when uncropped somewhat resemble those of the greyhound, but when cropped are carried upright, something like those of the bull terrier. The neck is strong and well arched, and should be without dewlap. The tail is fine and tapering, and is carried on a line with the back, with a slight tendency to curve at the extremity. A too highly curved tail, or carried too high, gives the animal a very common appearance, and is a serious fault.

In general appearance the German Mastiff or Great Dane is not so massive nor clumsy as the English Mastiff, nor so light and leggy as the greyhound, but somewhat resembling both, or what might be considered a satisfactory medium between the two, and in formation indicates great strength and activity. In disposition he is gentle and affectionate, yet courageous, and bears the stamp of nobility of character. He is devoted to his master, and friendly with those he knows, but is not inclined to be free or familiar with strangers. When aroused he displays his strength and courage, but because of his intelligence and temperament, he is easily governed even when under excitement.

**Height.**—In height dogs should not be less than 30 inches straight measurement at the shoulder, and bitches should not be less than 28 inches.

**Weight.**—Dogs of the above height should weigh not less than 120 pounds, and bitches not less than 100 pounds.

**Body.**—The body should be long, somewhat inclined to roundness, and compact. Belly well drawn up, yet well proportioned—not gaunt nor tucked-up like the greyhound, but showing muscle and strength.

**Head.**—The head or skull should neither be domed nor flat; rather lengthy and not too broad; the frontal bones slightly raised; little indentation between the eyes, with very little or no stop; cheek muscles well developed; face not too broad. The whole formation and expression of the head and face should rather more resemble the hound than the bulldog or mastiff, except the muzzle, which is not like that of any other breed, as the German Mastiff or Great Dane has a muzzle peculiarly his own, the entire head and face, but much heavier, more nearly resembling those of the approved bull terrier than of any other breed. Too much resemblance to the hound is a fault.

**Ears.**—The ears should be small and carried high, something like those of the greyhound. The ears may or may not be cropped; when cropped, they resemble those of the bull terrier.

**Eyes.**—The eyes should be small, round and deeply set, with a sharp expression, and may be light, or the various shades of brown or hazel, or in harmony with the general color of the dog.

**Nose.**—The nose should be large, with bridge well arched.

**Muzzle.**—The muzzle should be broad and strong, and rather square, or blunt, at the point.

**Lips.**—The lips in front should be blunt, not hanging too much over the sides, but with well-defined folds at the angle of the mouth.

**Jaw.**—The lower jaw should neither be short nor long, but should bring the teeth to meet evenly.

**Neck.**—The neck should be rather long, very strong and muscular, well arched, without dewlap or loose skin about the throat. The junction of the head and neck should be strongly pronounced.

**Fore-quarters.**—The shoulders should be sloping and muscular, the elbows well under, and neither turned inward nor outward.

**Legs.**—The fore-arms should be very muscular, with large bone, knees strong, not bent; ankles or pasterns muscular, and the whole legs straight, strong and well proportioned.

**Chest.**—The chest should be of good width, but not too broad; deep in the brisket.

**Back.**—The back should be muscular, and not too long, nor hollow, nor quite straight, but showing a very slight tendency to arch.

**Loin.**—The loin should be broad, strong and well arched, and muscular above and below.

**Tail.**—The tail should reach to the hock, strong at the root, fine and tapering to the end, and be carried horizontally with the back, or very slightly upward, with a slight tendency to curve at the extremity; but must not curl, or be carried high, or over the back.

**Hind-quarters.**—The buttocks or hips should be well developed and strong, rounding gradually to root of tail, thighs muscular, with good bone, and second thighs long and strong; hocks well let down, or low and straight, turning neither in nor out; ankles strong in bone and muscle.

**Feet.**—The feet should be large and round, and well set on ankles, turning neither inward nor outward. Toes well arched and close; nails strong and curved.

**Hair or Coat.**—The hair or coat should be short, hard and dense, with no fringe or long hair on legs or tail.

**Color and Markings.**—The recognized colors are the various shades of gray or blue, mouse color, black, white, red or fawn; also brindle, or tiger striped on white ground, with patches of dark colors. The single colors are sometimes accompanied with markings of a darker tint about the eyes and muzzle, and with a line of the same tint, called a "trace," along the course of the spine.

The above ground colors appear in the brindles, and in the striped and mottled specimens. In the one-colored specimens the china or wall eye rarely appears, and the nose, more or less, approaches black, according to the prevailing tint of the dog, and the eyes vary in color also. The mottled specimens have irregular patches or "clouds" upon the abovenamed ground colors, in some instances the clouds or markings being of two or more tints. With the mottled specimens the wavy, or china eye, is not uncommon, and the nose is often parti-colored or wholly flesh-colored.

**Symmetry.**—The symmetry of the whole body should be of a high order, with well-defined and gracefully curved lines, and the whole appearance should indicate power, activity, courage and nobility of character.

**Faults.**—The faults most common are too heavy, or too houndy a head; too highly arched frontal bone, and deep "stop" or indentation between the eyes; too broad a face; too short or too light a muzzle; too long ears, and hanging flat to the face; too short a neck; full dewlap or loose skin on neck; too narrow or too broad a chest; sunken or quite straight back; bent fore-legs; over-bent fetlocks; cow-hocked hind-legs; dew-claws, if loose—better none—

not permissible; twisted feet; spreading toes; too coarse or long coat; too heavy or too highly carried or curved tail, or with a brush underneath; weak or narrow loin or hindquarters, a general lack of muscle; want of symmetry, and a general absence of character in appearance.

#### MINIMUM SIZE AND WEIGHT.

Dogs—Height, 30 inches; weight, 120 pounds.

Bitches—Height, 28 inches; weight, 100 pounds.

#### APPROXIMATE MEASUREMENTS.

|                                        | Dogs.       | Bitches.    |
|----------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| Height,                                | 32 inches.  | 30 inches.  |
| Weight,                                | 140 pounds. | 120 pounds. |
| Length from tip of nose to occiput,    | 12 inches.  | 11 inches.  |
| Occiput to middle of shoulders,        | 14 "        | 12 "        |
| Middle of shoulders to set on of tail, | 34 "        | 32 "        |
| Length of tail,                        | 22 "        | 20 "        |
| Girth of skull,                        | 24 "        | 22 "        |
| Girth of neck,                         | 26 "        | 24 "        |
| Muzzle, between eyes and nose          | 12 "        | 11 "        |
| Girth of chest,                        | 38 "        | 34 "        |
| Girth of loin,                         | 32 "        | 30 "        |
| Girth of thigh,                        | 17 "        | 15 "        |
| Girth of second thigh,                 | 13 "        | 11 "        |
| Girth of fore-arm,                     | 10 "        | 8½ "        |

#### SCALE OF POINTS.

|                                  |     |
|----------------------------------|-----|
| Height,                          | 10  |
| General appearance and symmetry, | 10  |
| Action,                          | 7.  |
| Temperament and character,       | 4   |
| <b>HEAD—</b>                     |     |
| Skull,                           | 5   |
| Ears,                            | 3   |
| Eyes,                            | 3   |
| Nose, muzzle and lips,           | 4   |
| Neck,                            | 5   |
| <b>FORE-QUARTERS—</b>            |     |
| Shoulders,                       | 5   |
| Legs,                            | 5   |
| <b>BODY—</b>                     |     |
| Chest,                           | 5   |
| Back,                            | 4   |
| Belly,                           | 2   |
| Loin,                            | 4   |
| Tail,                            | 5   |
| <b>HIND-QUARTERS—</b>            |     |
| Buttocks, or hips,               | 5   |
| Thighs and legs,                 | 5   |
| Feet, toes and nails,            | 5   |
| Coat,                            | 4   |
| Total,                           | 100 |

## NATURAL MOSQUITO REPELLENTS FOR DOGS

DANA SCOTT JUNE 22, 2022

[Lemon eucalyptus oil](#)

[Geranium oil and soybean oil](#)

[Citronella](#)

[Other Natural Mosquito Repellents](#)

When spring is wet and cool that means increased mosquito and black fly activity for the summer.

Those pesky bugs are a painful nuisance for you and for your dog...and mosquito bite prevention can be an important step in preventing heartworm in your dog.

Luckily, there are effective ways to repel bugs without using harmful chemicals or DEET. There are many natural products available with different active ingredients so how do you know which ones work and which don't?

Here is a brief guide to natural mosquito repellents for dogs ...



### Lemon eucalyptus oil

The most effective natural mosquito repellent at the time of writing is Repel Lemon Eucalyptus.

A [2002 study in the New England Journal of Medicine](#) compared different synthetic chemical and herbal repellents: Repel Lemon Eucalyptus Repellent provided 120.1 minutes of mosquito protection, more than a repellent with a low concentration of the chemical DEET (Off Skintastic for Kids with 4.75% DEET provided 88.4 minutes of protection) and less than Off Deep Woods with 23.8% DEET, which provided 301.5 minutes of protection.

A study by the US Department of Agriculture compared four synthetic mosquito repellents and eight natural mosquito repellents and found that Repel Lemon Eucalyptus was the most effective repellent, more so than a 7% DEET repellent.

Lemon eucalyptus oil repellents, in addition to the chemicals DEET and picaridin, have been registered with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (which means that the materials have been reviewed and approved for effectiveness and human safety) and recommended by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) for mosquitoes that may carry the West Nile virus.

A June 2006 Consumer Reports article stated that after conducting their own tests, Repel Lemon Eucalyptus was the best non-DEET mosquito repellent. However, volunteers criticized its odor.

Repel can be found online or is available at REI, Target and Wal-Mart. They do not produce a product for dogs and the product has a strong odor, so use caution when applying.

### Geranium oil and soybean oil

A repellent called Bite Blocker ranks second.

The New England Journal of Medicine study found that Bite Blocker provided 94.6 minutes of protection against mosquitos. This is slightly more effective than Off Skintastic for Kids (containing 4.75% DEET), which provided 88.4 minutes of protection.

The study by the United States Department of Agriculture ranked Bite Blocker number two in effectiveness after Repel. Bite Blocker was rated more effective than a synthetic 7% DEET mosquito repellent.

### Citronella

A well-known natural mosquito repellent. The oils from the plant are used to make lotions, sprays, and candles.

A University of Guelph study assessed the effectiveness of 3% citronella candles and 5% citronella incense in protecting subjects from bites.

They found that subjects who were positioned near the citronella candles had 42.3% less bites and those near the citronella incense had 24.2% fewer bites.



Based on these results, citronella candles shouldn't be used as a stand-alone repellent, although they may help in combination with topical repellents.

### Other Natural Mosquito Repellents

Although the above repellents are the most promising, there are other natural mosquito repellents that are being researched:

**Fennel** – A small study by researchers at Seoul National University in Korea found that a spray mosquito repellent containing 5% fennel oil was 84% effective after 90 minutes and a repellent cream with 8% fennel oil was 70% effective after 90 minutes.

**Thyme** – In one study, carvacrol and alpha-terpinene, two compounds derived from the essential oil of thyme, were found to have significantly greater repellency than a commercial DEET repellent. The researchers suggest that a spray made with 2% alpha terpinene is a promising natural mosquito repellent. However, don't try to make a thyme oil repellent at home- it is too irritating and strong-smelling to be used at effective concentrations above 25%.



**Clove oil** – Two studies have found that undiluted topical clove oil is active against mosquitoes. However, like thyme oil, clove oil should not be applied undiluted to skin as a homemade repellent.

**Celery extract** – A Thai study compared 15 mosquito repellents with a topical extract from celery. The researchers found that the extract did not irritate the skin or cause a burning sensation. It was found to be active against a wide range of mosquito species comparable to a 25% DEET formula.

**Neem oil** – An extract from the tropical neem tree, neem oil has insecticidal compounds called azadirachtins.

**Vitamin B1** – Vitamin B1 is often taken to help repel mosquitos but one study suggests this remedy may be useless. Researchers at the University of Wisconsin study tested B1 with a larger sample of human subjects and found no effect of vitamin B.

**Garlic** – Another popular theory is that ingesting garlic can provide protection against mosquitoes. A University of Connecticut study examined this claim with a randomized, double-blinded, placebo-controlled crossover study. The data didn't provide evidence of significant mosquito repellence. However, Fortunately there are many ways to avoid using toxic chemicals to keep the bugs off your dog.

### [Dana Scott](#)

Dana Scott is the founder of Dogs Naturally Magazine. She's a sought-after speaker and loves to help dog owners give their dog a healthier, more natural life. Dana also breeds Labrador Retrievers under the Fallriver prefix and has been a raw feeding, natural rearing breeder since the 90's. Dana works tirelessly to educate pet owners so they can be the driving force to change veterinary medicine for dogs and make their world a safer place. Visit Dana's Labradors at [Fallriver Labs](#)

“Copyright Dogs Naturally Magazine”  
Submitted by Susan Shaw

# Condolences:

**Kim Thurler lost her beautiful Whitney**



**Whitney**

**Ch. Allegro Saratoga Sequence**

**(Ch. Saratoga Sequel v Sandale x Ch. Allegro Sonatine)**

**November 17, 2009 – February 14, 2022**

## ARE VETS TRAINED IN NUTRITION?

ANDREW JONES, DVM APRIL 21, 2022

Don't listen to what your vet has to say about feeding your dog: vets know virtually nothing about animal nutrition.

### How Can I Make These Bold Claims?

Well ... I'm also a veterinarian and I practiced small animal medicine and surgery for nearly 20 years.

I graduated in 1992 from the University of Saskatchewan, College of Veterinary Medicine. I invested thousands of hours, training to diagnose and treat disease and perform surgery. There was training in pharmacology, anatomy, epidemiology and emergency care; my training covered nearly all aspects of veterinary medicine, including large and small animals.

But something very big was left out: **nutrition**. So, when you ask the question, *are vets trained in nutrition?* ... the answer is no!

### How Much Nutrition Training Do Vets Get?

I was taught almost nothing about nutrition ... and I believe that's true of most other veterinarians too. They know very little about nutrition because there's almost no veterinary nutrition training in vet school.

My education came from the food company representatives. The manufacturers sponsored events while I was a student, and later the food reps visited the veterinary practices I worked in.

The food reps encouraged veterinarians to sell their "veterinary only" food. It was deemed exclusive, and could be sold with a higher mark-up. It was seen as a good way to add income to the practice, and get clients coming repeatedly back to buy more. I was told that the pet food was "good quality," backed by "scientific research," and so much better than those grocery store brands.

Throughout my veterinary career, from university to conferences, the food company representatives told me repeatedly to avoid home diets and raw feeding

as these were unbalanced and potentially harmful.

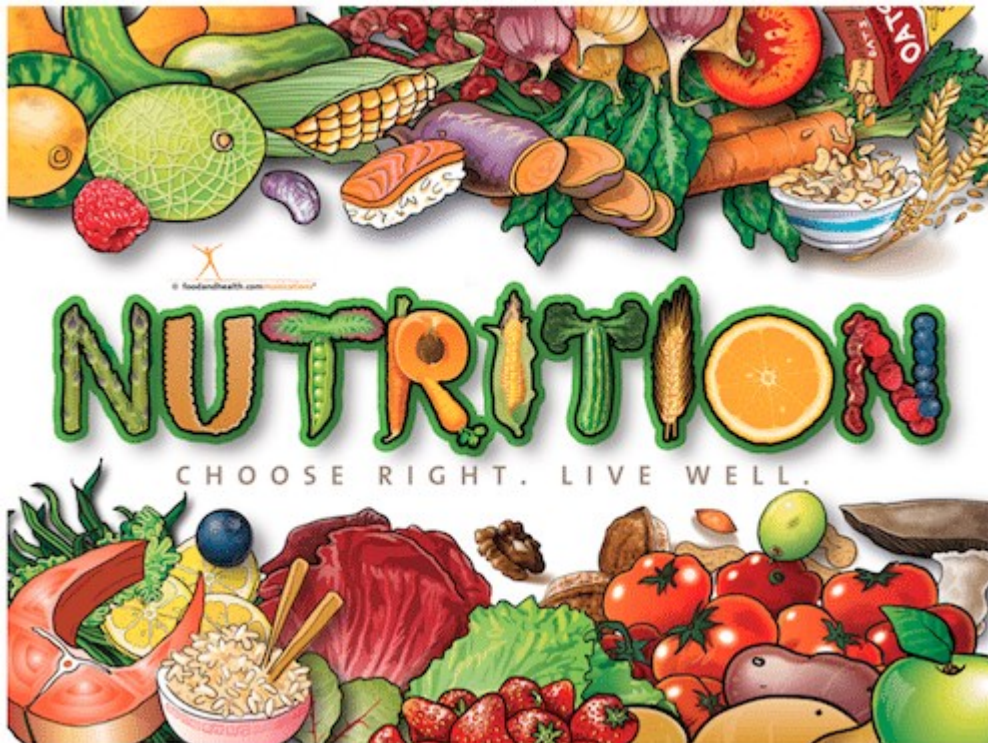
In practice however, I was regularly meeting clients who fed raw and home prepared diets to their dogs. They were passionate about their

dogs, and insisted that this alternative food was healthier.

And I couldn't argue with that. Most of these dogs were healthier and had shinier coats, cleaner teeth and fewer medical issues. **In all of my years in practice, I never saw a single dog present with a disease linked to feeding "unbalanced" food.**

### A Major Pet Food Recall

Then came the huge 2007 pet food recall. Over 5,600 pet food items were recalled that year, thanks to the chemicals melamine and cyanuric acid that were imported in corn gluten, rice gluten, and wheat gluten.



These chemicals caused kidney disease and kidney failure in dogs and cats. More than 4,633 pets were reported dead in the PetConnection database. In total, over 14,000 pets had been reportedly affected in some way or another by the tainted food.

### **Food Company Influence**

Veterinarians claim not to be influenced by the reps, but clearly they are. Not just in nutrition, but in the use of pharmaceutical drugs. There are many less expensive generic versions of some pretty big name medications ... but the generics aren't often prescribed.

And, as I said earlier, most veterinarians have ZERO training in nutrition. I've been influenced myself by pet food company representatives in the past. I spent little time learning about pet food quality or nutrition. It wasn't until my own dog died of cancer that I really started to question the quality of the "veterinary only" food.

Even in the midst of the pet food recall ... the conventional dietary mantra was:

**"Don't give clients home recipes! The best diets are the balanced commercial diets found in a bag or can."**

Yet there were more than 4000 dead dogs and cats, and more than 15,000 sick pets as a result of "balanced" commercial pet food.

So, I chose to write about the pet food recall in my daily newsletter. And I made some remarks that the British Columbia Veterinary Medical College (BCVMA) took exception to. **A Panel was struck with the BCVMA and here is what they had to say about my take on the pet food recall:**

*The Panel found Dr. Jones' statements to be manipulative, unverifiable and in extremely poor taste. The effect of his statements was to shed unfavorable light on the profession as a whole. The tone was haughty, sarcastic and derogatory. The panel finds that Dr. Jones violated ss 8, 26, and 27 of the Code of Ethics (Bylaws).*

Clearly, many of my former colleagues don't agree with my beliefs, but they can't impose those on **you**. As a dog owner, you're free to feed your dog what you feel is the healthiest food ... despite what your veterinarian may say.

Over the last nearly 20 years of veterinary practice, I've seen thousands of dogs and spent much time thinking about disease and what's causing it. There are many reasons for the increasingly common serious dog diseases, but I believe the biggest single factor is food.

### **Good Nutrition Is Key To Your Dog's Health**

The best way for you to understand this is by thinking about your own health.

Imagine shopping in a grocery store. The inside aisles are cookies, chips, food in cans, in bags – food that lasts a long time, not needing refrigeration. The outside aisles have fresh fruit, vegetables, milk, meat and bread – the healthier, fresh items.

- If you eat a varied, balanced diet, rich in fresh foods from the outside aisles, you're far more likely to be healthy and avoid disease.

If you primarily eat the pop, chips, cans and bags from the inside aisles, you're far more likely to get sick.

Our dogs are no different, yet most dogs are exclusively fed from the inside aisles ... dry, unvaried, non-nutritious kibble. Feeding a natural, varied, healthy diet is the single most important change that you as a pet owner can make for the long term health of your pet.

### **Your Dog's Natural Diet**

Our dogs' ancestors ate much differently in the wild. Dogs consumed their entire prey and their diet was rich and varied. The bones they chewed on helped keep their teeth clean.

Unfortunately pet food companies have failed to take some of these basic facts into account, to the detriment of our pets' health.

Commercial kibble is composed of grains (including corn and wheat), fat, by-products, fillers, artificial colors, artificial preservatives, synthetic vitamins and minerals, and in some cases, contaminants and toxins.

The dog food industry is now dominated by large multinational consumer corporations who, in my opinion, are far more interested in profit than the health of your pet. The entire pet food industry is not very ethical. Not only do they produce some pretty unhealthy stuff, they also do some pretty unethical things.

The pet food industry is an extension of the human food and agriculture industries. Pet food provides a market for animal fat, grains considered unfit for human consumption and other waste products to be turned into profit. This waste includes possibly diseased and cancerous animal parts.

Your veterinarian is extremely knowledgeable, able to diagnose the most obscure disease, and can perform the most intricate surgery ... but she likely knows very little about dog nutrition.

My suggestions are that you do your own research, become knowledgeable about the basics of animal nutrition, and feed a variety of fresh, healthy foods to your dog.

[Andrew Jones DVM](#)

Dr. Andrew Jones was raised on a farm in British Columbia, Canada. Since graduating with his DVM from the University of Saskatchewan in 1992, Dr. Jones had been practicing as a small animal veterinarian and has treated thousands of animals. He has a special interest in a variety of alternative, non-traditional remedies for pets, and publishes a daily newsletter on alternative pet health care. He has authored numerous digital books, articles and reports, has created a Home Study Course for dog and cat owners, hosts an online Pet Health Member Site, and has recently developed a complete nutritional supplement for dogs. Dr. Jones is a strong advocate of safe, natural home care for dogs and cats, and works to empower pet owners worldwide to become

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## **DOG ATE A CORN COB? HERE'S WHEN TO SEE THE VET**

**MARIE GAGNE** JUNE 9, 2022

It may seem like a nice treat to let your dog gnaw on a corn cob but ... it's not something you should do.

**Corn cobs can be very dangerous** for dogs. While they're not toxic, they can be a choking hazard or worse ... so if your dog ate corn cob you need to know about the risks.

Corn cobs are indigestible. They don't break down in your dog's stomach ... and that means there's a high risk of bowel obstruction. And that can lead to **dehydration, pain and even death.**

- Bowel obstructions
- How to recognize them
- What to do if your dog ate corn cob
- The safe way to share corn with your dog

### **Bowel Obstructions In Dogs**

[Bowel obstructions](#) happen when something blocks the small or large intestines. When this happens, **solids and fluids can't move through your dog's digestive tract.**

The object that causes the obstruction can cause perforations along the digestive tract.

Many objects can cause bowel obstructions ...

- Toys
- String
- Bones
- Rocks
- Garbage
- Coins
- Food (like a corn cob)

### **What To Do If Your Dog Ate Corn On The Cob**

If your dog has eaten a cob of corn, contact your vet immediately. Depending on the situation, she may want to see your dog immediately. Or she may tell you to watch for signs of an obstruction ...

**Symptoms will vary depending on whether it's a partial or complete blockage.** Your dog will show more obvious and severe symptoms with a complete blockage.

If your dog shows any of these symptoms after he eats a corn cob, he may have an obstruction ...

- Dehydration (sticky gums)
- Diarrhea
- Constipation
- Lethargy (tired, inactive, less responsive)
- Abdominal pain (doesn't want stomach touched)
- Vomiting
- Bloating or swollen stomach
- Loss of appetite

Small partial obstructions may pass on their own without damage. But large or complete obstructions could need surgery. **If your dog's symptoms are severe (or they're slowly worsening) ... get to the vet immediately.**

### **Should I Induce Vomiting if My Dog Ate A Corn Cob?**

No, don't induce vomiting unless your vet recommends it. It'll depend on the size of your dog, the size of the corn cob, and how long it's been since he ate it. Call your vet and tell her everything you know .. including any symptoms your dog has.

### **Prevention: Practice Garbage Safety**

There are three main reasons your dog could end up with a corn cob ...

1. You give it to him (and now you know why you shouldn't)
2. You leave them out as a treat for the birds or squirrels
3. Your dog finds it in the trash

To make sure your dog doesn't snatch a corn cob by accident ... you need to dispose of it safely.

Your safest bet is to **throw the cobs straight into a garbage can with a secure lid.** If you have a dog who has a habit of getting into the trash no matter how

well sealed it is ... you may want to **take some extra precautions.**

Here are some options ...

- Put the corn cobs in a bag in your garage or dumpster.
- Use a trash can with a locking lid.
- Store your kitchen garbage under the sink or in a closet.
- Put a child safety lock on the door.
- Empty your garbage more often to prevent the smells that attract your dog.
- Put a weight (like a brick) in the bottom of the trash can so that it isn't easy to knock over.

### How To Share Corn With Your Dog

Corn can be a tasty treat for your dog and does offer some nutritional value. Corn is a source of ...

- Protein
- Linoleic acid
- Antioxidants
- Fiber
- Vitamins
- Fatty acids

But now you know **you shouldn't leave your dog unsupervised with corn on the cob.** And while it may seem safe so long as you hold the cob for your dog to clean off the remaining corn ... dogs can be fast. It doesn't take much time for a medium or large dog to grab hold of the cob and swallow it whole.

**If you want to share corn with your dog, cut it off the cob and give it to him as a treat** or add it to his food.

You also want to try and buy organic corn. **Corn is one of the many crops that are [genetically modified](#).** In fact, 88% of US corn crops are genetically modified.

And there are many health risks linked with GMO crops due to the amount of the herbicide [glyphosate \(Roundup\)](#) that's often used on them.

- Altered gut bacteria
- Damaged kidney cells
- Leaky gut syndrome
- Organ damage
- Cognitive issues
- Increased rates of cancer
- Food allergies

And those are only some of the problems ....

To avoid the risk of GMO corn, **make sure you only share organic corn with your dog.**



### Can Dogs Eat Corn Cobs?

No, **dogs can't eat corn cobs.** They can cause choking ... or an obstruction in your dog's digestive tract. And that can lead to sickness, surgery and even death.

**If you're going to share corn with your dog ... scrape it off the cob, skip the toppings and buy organic.**

That way you can feel confident your dog is safe while he enjoys his snack.

Marie is a member of the Dogs Naturally team. She is always discovering natural ways to keep her and her dog Charley happy and healthy and looks forward to sharing what she learns with the DNM community and other pet owners.

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Submitted by Susan Shaw