



# THE DECEMBER BARKER

THE 2nd WEDNESDAY

DECEMBER 10th

COCKTAIL AT 6:00 PM

DINNER AT 7:00 PM

## OFFICERS

Pres. Dee Carlson

V.Pres Rusty Kingery

Sec Verlynn Johns

Treas Jan Leikam

## Board

*Bo Gloster*

*Patty Anderson*

*Beverly Little*

*Muriel Clifford*

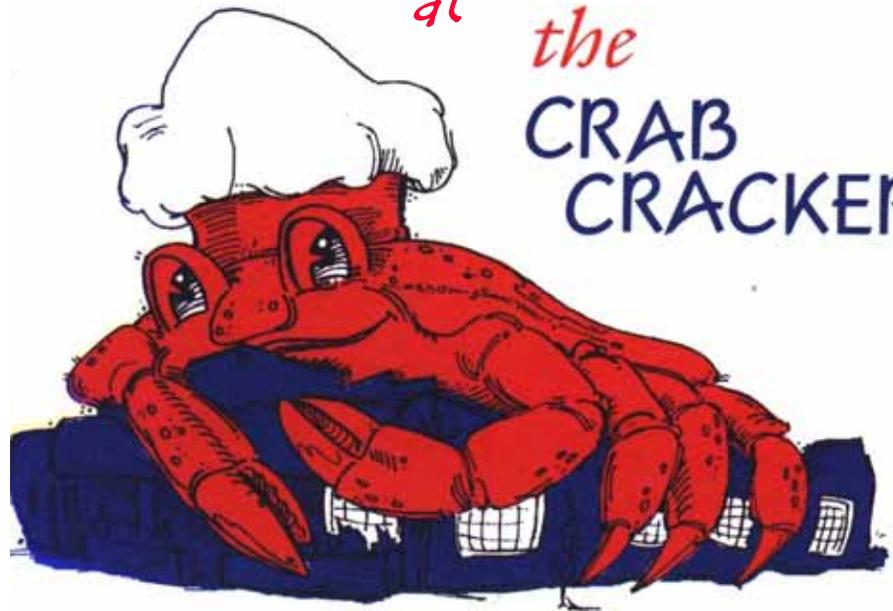
*Cliff Hewitt*

## THE XMAS PARTY

*at*

*the*

CRAB  
CRACKER



**Sammamish Kennel Club, Inc. is adamantly opposed to legislated castration and/or spay of companion animals without the consent of the owner**

**North Bound:** Take exit 18 [85th str] to Kirkland Westbound. Turn right onto Central Way. Continue into Kirkland, Crab Cracker is on the Right hand side of the street.

**452 Central Way**

**South Bound:** Take exit 18 to Kirkland Westbound onto Central Way follow the directions above.

**Don't forget to let Jan know you are coming and how many in your party. Bring a gift for the exchange. Limit \$20.**

[waynejan1@verizon.net](mailto:waynejan1@verizon.net)

## **Sammamish Kennel Club President's Letter for the Barker**

19 November 2008

I hope that every one had a very nice Thanksgiving and is looking forward to a Merry Christmas. Our Christmas party, gift exchange and election of club officers for 2009 (the only item on the agenda for the December meeting), will be held at the Crab Cracker restaurant again this year. We did try to have the party in a club member's home, but there was not a single weekend in December where some one was not attending a show or trial. There is more information on this event else where in the Barker. If you would like to participate in the gift exchange, please bring a dog-related gift valued at not more than \$20.00. Half the fun in attending this party is in watching Bo steal presents. See you there!

It has been an interesting 6 years serving as the President of Sammamish Kennel Club; an experience that has been both rewarding and frustrating. Since there were no nominations from the floor at our November meeting, Beverly Little will take over as Club President in January 2009. Please give Beverly your support as she fills this important office for our club.

Respectfully,  
Dee Carlson  
President



*Congratulations are in order to Patty Anderson and Don Joseph, who were married November 22nd at Suncadia Lodge in Cle Elum. The ceremony was witnessed by a small group of close friends and family. They will be in residence at Patty's home in Snohomish. Patty will keep her maiden name, Anderson.*



# **Sammamish Kennel Club**

Wednesday, November 12, 2008

## **General Meeting Minutes.**

The meeting was called to order by President Dee Carlson at 7:30 PM. Members present: Dee Carlson, Jan Leikam, Beverly Little, Rusty Kingery, David Kingery, Cliff Hewitt, Laura Young, Michelle Brown, Bo Gloster.

Rusty was requested to take minutes as Verlynn was not present

No report from either President or office of Secretary. Treasurer, Jan Leikam reported we broke even from the August Show, and in fact when all is finalized we may have netted \$1000.00. In the down turn economy our assets are down about 20%.

Committee Report: Laura Young had no report on the Lure Coursing Demo that she is working on.

Show Report for January: Dee reported the papers were in approving the Rally event. Jan: Premium list is not finalized as yet. But other than that all else is in good shape.

Bo for August 2009: Contracts are going out Friday, November 14. Working Group Club is looking to do a Back to Back this year. Tervs may not hold their show with us in 2009.

There were no nominations from the floor to the 2009 Slate, so the proposed Slate stands as offered by the nominating Committee. Voting will be at the Annual Meeting Xmas Party.

Beverly Little , President, Rusty Kingery, V. President , Verlynn Johns, Secretary, Jan Leikam, Treasurer

Board, Dee Carlson, Bo Gloster, Patty Anderson, Cliff Hewitt, Barbara O'Neill

Delegate Report. Items reported on and discussed: 1<sup>st</sup> item: The proposed new group alignments from 7 groups to 10. Bo said that this won't be voted on by the current Board of Directors at AKC. So the proposal won't be acted upon until after the new Board sits after the 1<sup>st</sup> of the year. If they accept it, it will then go to the Delegates. It will need a super majority to pass. Estimated time before all this is done, 2010. The 2<sup>nd</sup>: Election of the New Board members. 3<sup>rd</sup>. the decrease in the number of registrations, a 53% decrease since 1991. AKC revenue down 7 million dollars. 4<sup>th</sup>. We also discussed the mixed breed proposal, which at this time seems to have been dropped by the AKC [like a hot potato]

Jan suggested that we ask someone from AKC to come [as a program] to tell us about Rules and Regs and the workings and plans of AKC.

As there was no additional unfinished business, or new business, the meeting was adjourned at 9:40 PM.

Respectfully submitted,

Rusty Kingery for Verlynn Johns.



## INCREASE IN CASES OF LEPTOSPIROSIS



Carolyn MacAllister DVM  
Extension Veterinary Medicine Specialist

Leptospirosis is a bacterial disease that affects humans and animals. There are typically 100-200 human cases annually in the U.S. The *Leptospira* bacteria are found throughout the world, with more than 200 known serovars (types) infecting mammals. People and animals are usually infected with this bacteria from drinking or swimming in contaminated water or through contact with fluids or tissues of infected animals. Recently in the U.S., there has been a significant increase in the number of cases of canine leptospirosis caused by uncommon serovars (types) of *Leptospira*.

### **Transmission**

Leptospirosis is spread through contact with water, soil, vegetation, or any part of a moist environment contaminated by urine or tissue of infected animals or humans. This bacteria can be inactivated by drying, but can survive in a moist environment for weeks or months. Humans and animals can become infected through direct contact with infected urine or other body tissues. The *Leptospira* organism can enter the body through broken skin (cut or scratch) or mucous membranes (lining of the mouth, eyes, nose, or genitalia). (Infection can also occur through ingestion of contaminated water or food.) If an animal is infected with a serovar or type of *Leptospira* that is adapted to that species of animal, then the animal will not show clinical signs of illness, but will excrete the bacteria in its urine for months or even years contaminating the environment. This serovar adaptation often occurs in rats, mice, and wildlife like raccoons, opossums, and skunks. Animals will show clinical signs of leptospirosis when infected with a serovar to which it is not adapted.

### **Clinical Signs**

Clinical signs of leptospirosis vary and are relatively nonspecific with different degrees of severity. In people, the symptoms are typically sudden onset of fever, headache, chills, red eyes, and severe muscle aches or cramps – especially in the calves and thighs. Sometimes leptospirosis can develop into a life-threatening situation causing severe damage to the kidneys, liver, brain, and heart. Clinical signs of leptospirosis in livestock like cattle, sheep, and horses can vary from fever and loss of appetite to signs of kidney and liver damage. An eye problem called periodic ophthalmia (reoccurring severe inflammation of the eye) may occur in horses. The symptoms include increased tearing, conjunctivitis, photophobia (intolerance to light), and keratitis (inflammation in the cornea) with eventual blindness.

Pets can be infected with *Leptospira*; although it is rare in cats. The disease has been diagnosed more frequently in dogs. Clinical signs of leptospirosis in dogs can vary in severity from asymptomatic (no clinical signs) to fever, lethargy, depression, vomiting, muscle pain, weakness, and anorexia. Clinical signs may progress to more severe symptoms such as abdominal pain, jaundice (yellowing of skin and eyes), and kidney failure. The progression of the disease and severity depends on the type of *Leptospira* causing the infection. In the 1980s, *L. icterohaemorrhagiae* and *L. canicola* were the most common serovars identified causing canine leptospirosis. Preventive vaccinations were developed to protect dogs against these serovars. Effective vaccination programs using these vaccines all but eradicated the clinical disease in canines. Recently, there has been an increased incidence of leptospirosis caused by two uncommon serovars which have no vaccination for protection, *L. grippityphosa* and *L. pomona*. With this change in serovar prevalence, we have seen a reoccurrence of canine leptospirosis. *Leptospira* serovars associated with the more severe forms of the disease (liver infections, gastrointestinal disease, and renal failure) are *Grippityphosa* and *Pomona*.

### **Treatment**

*Leptospira* infection is confirmed by clinical signs and laboratory tests performed on blood and urine. Starting proper antibiotic therapy early in the course of leptospirosis will reduce the spread of the disease and minimize the severity of liver and kidney damage. The antibiotics commonly used to treat leptospirosis are penicillin and doxycycline. Pets may have to be hospitalized to receive intensive or supportive care especially in the moderate to severe stages of leptospirosis. Appropriate antibiotic treatment will shorten the length of illness and time the pet is contagious. Antibiotics reduce the length of time the dog will spread the disease in their urine, but the dog may be infectious until a four to eight week course of antibiotics has been completed. If a dog is diagnosed with leptospirosis, take the following precautions advised by the Oklahoma State Department of Health:

- Always wear gloves when handling the dog, cages, bowls, or other items that may be contaminated with urine. It is recommended to wash and disinfect any urine or fluid stained areas or items with a 10 percent household bleach (1 part bleach to 9 parts warm water).
- Keep infected dogs isolated from other animals. Test other dogs in the household for leptospirosis.
- Take the dog to a restricted and isolated area to urinate. This area should not be accessible to other dogs or children and away from ponds, creeks, or pools.
- Wash hands thoroughly with soap and water after handling or playing with the dog.
- If someone who had contact with the dog develops flu-like symptoms, consult a physician and inform of possible leptospirosis exposure.

#### Prevention

Recent research screening of wildlife and domestic canines indicates that *L. grippityphosa* and *L. pomona* are more prevalent than *L. icterohaemorrhagiae* and *L. canicola* and are the primary cause of leptospirosis in the U.S. The common commercial canine vaccine used to provide immunity against *L. canicola* and *L. icterohaemorrhagiae* do not have protection against *L. pomona* and *L. grippityphosa*. Since these two serovars are increasing across the U.S., there have been research efforts to develop a more protective canine leptospirosis vaccine. Recently, a major pharmaceutical company began marketing a vaccine that immunizes dogs against *L. grippityphosa* and *L. pomona* as well as *L. icterohaemorrhagiae* and *L. canicola*. This new vaccine uses a technology where a subunit component of the *Leptospira* organism is utilized to manufacture the vaccine instead of the entire organism. This subunit technique has reduced the vaccine-reaction side effects that occurred with the older vaccines and provides protection for more of the disease causing serovars of leptospirosis. Vaccination program recommendations may vary, but typically include a series of injections for the primary vaccination protocol with an annual vaccination. A veterinarian can recommend the appropriate vaccination schedule for animals. Another step to take in prevention of leptospirosis is rodent (rats, mice, or other animal pests) control. These pests and other wildlife can carry and spread the *Leptospira* bacteria.

#### Reference

Bradley, Kristy DVM, Oklahoma State Department of Health, Communicable Disease Division, Oklahoma City, OK.



## REMINDER

If you haven't sent your 2009 Dues to Treasurer, Jan Leikam yet——  
Now would be a good time to do so before you get caught up in the holidays

Single membership \$10.00

Family membership \$15.00

Case you don't have it:

Jan Leikam. 12910 238th SE, Snohomish, Wash. 98296

This Article is sent to the Barker with permission to print from the author. Marieann Gladstone was one of the Committee chosen to research and come up with a proposal for realignment to be considered by the Board of the AKC, and then sent onto the Delegates for discussion and a super majority vote.

The Committee was composed of: Dr Thomas M. Davies Chair, Karen Burgess, Robert Fisher, Marieann Gladstone, Tim James, Dr. Alvin W. Krause, Dr. William R. Newman, John P. Nielsen, Dr. Robert D. Smith, Robin L. Stansell, R. William Taylor.

M's Gladstone gives us some history of Groups. Have you ever wondered how it was decided what breed went where? Just shows as we grow, we must adapt to change, not all change is bad. [editor]

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## GROUP REALIGNMENT – AN OVERVIEW

MARIEANN GLADSTONE, *Penn Ridge Kennel Club*

### GROUPS

Dog shows had their early beginnings in England in the mid 1850's. Fanciers were hunters and primarily exhibited Pointers and Setters. County fairs held competitions for Foxhounds. Toy and Terrier breeds competed at the local pubs and taverns. Eventually, classifications of Sporting and Non-Sporting were decided. Often a dog was entered in Sporting in one show, and then Non-Sporting at a different show.

Time brought change. In the early 1900's in the US, divisions were made into: Large Dogs, Medium-Size Dogs, Small-Size Dogs, and Cage Dogs. This system was certainly helpful for the bench-show system. By 1925, five Groups were organized: Sporting, Working, Terrier, Toy, and Non-Sporting. In December 1930, the Sporting Group was divided into Sporting Group and Sporting Group (Hounds). Hounds were defined as those dogs used to hunt non-feathered prey. In 1937, the Sporting Group (Hounds) became the Hound Group.

In October 1982, our Board of Directors appointed a study committee to review and make recommendations regarding the alignment of breeds into each Group. That committee (consisting of Delegates, non-Delegate judges, plus a Board member) made various recommendations to the then-seated Board; one of which was to split the Working Group, and, in 1983, a seventh group, the Herding Group, was formed.

Since that time, more breeds have continually been added to the AKC registry and gradually accepted into one of the seven Groups. New breeds are still being added and it is projected that, in a few years, the size of our current Groups will be unmanageable. As of this writing, about two dozen FSS breeds are actively involved with the process of recognition for either a Group or a Miscellaneous Group status, with more constantly starting the process. This has caused the topic of realignment to be of gradually heightening concern for the past half dozen years.

Recently, a "special attraction" competition of the Northern Breeds Group held in the Pacific Northwest met with great success and positive feedback. This is indicative of how, managed correctly, change in Group makeup can be both helpful and accepted.

The AKC Board of Directors, at its October 2007 meeting, appointed an exploratory Group Realignment Committee "To evaluate the current alignment of breeds within the seven Variety Groups to determine if a different alignment would better serve the Sport now and in the future as new breeds become registrable." This committee consists of: Tom Davies, Chairman; Marieann Gladstone, Secretary; Karen Burgess, Robert Fisher, Tim James, Dr. Alvin Krause, Dr. William Newman, John Nielson, Dr. Robert Smith, Robin Stansell, and R. William Taylor.

If you look at the make up of this committee, you should notice that the membership of 11 includes not only six Delegates and

*(Continued on page 30)*

two Board members, but also a Canadian breeder/exhibitor/AKC all-breed judge, two AKC employees, all-breed judges and a superintendent. Committee members have backgrounds in breeding, judging, professional handling, and show chairing. Obviously all have been involved in the process of exhibiting dogs for many, many years. Its members live in the East, West, North, and South, plus across the border, and collectively they represent centuries of sport involvement. The fancy is well represented on this committee, such that they can be reasonably assured that valid and helpful conclusions will be achieved about the realignment of our Groups.

There is a great deal of misinformation being shared among the fancy as to just what the Alignment Committee is doing and what its powers are. We (like the 1983 Realignment Committee) are an AKC Board-appointed committee and as such, are mandated to report our conclusions to the Board.

We have suggested an increase in the number of Groups from seven to ten. We will not mandate the division of breeds within the Groups. We have made several recommendations thus far, and have queried the Parent Clubs of those breeds that may be affected. We will be relying on those Parent Clubs to give us their input to our initial recommendations. Our final recommendation will, for the most part, consider that input.

Groups are generally organized by similar function, size or structure. We have suggested the formation of a "Northern" Group which will consist primarily of the Spitz-type dogs, along with a few closely related breeds. This Group is not entirely based on function (some pull - Siberian & Samoyed and others hunt - Elkhound & Finnish Spitz, for example), but perhaps a bit more on form.

One of our other suggestions will be the splitting of two Groups, one of which is the Hound Group. The logical split here will be into sight and scent hounds. The second is the Sporting Group. Again, a logical split is into Pointers & Setters, and the Retrievers & Spaniels. In each case, which breed goes where is obvious in most cases, not so obvious in others.

Additionally, we have dropped the Non-Sporting Group designation, and renamed it the Companion Group. It will consist of primarily medium sized breeds whose principle function is to serve as a companion. In the beginning, "Non-Sporting" referred to a dog that was not a gun (or hunting) dog. Today, it carries an entirely different connotation.

Our discussions were not always congenial; there have been differing viewpoints, but we are working together to come up with a finished product that will make sense. Whatever the result, it is obvious that everyone cannot possibly be completely satisfied. We believe that those with an open mind and with a strong concern for the welfare and strength of our sport will see that our proposals will succeed. This will be especially true if we can all manage to keep the "what's good for ME" personal agenda out of the discussion. How one breed in a Group affects another breed in the Group is not one of our issues, nor is it a consideration of this committee.

Of course, a major change of this nature has a domino effect to other issues and those issues will need to be addressed. For example, we have been assured that the Superintendents expect to have only relatively simple software issues to handle.

The time factor of judging Groups was discussed and it was felt that this could be handled with proper scheduling of breeds and judging Groups earlier in the day. Some have commented, "Ten

Groups! We will be here till dark doing Groups!" Yes, there would be more Groups, but there will be fewer dogs in each Group. Scheduling breed judging will be critical and being able to start a Group a half hour after the judging of those breeds, rather than doing all Groups sequentially in the afternoon after all breed judging is completed, will keep the show moving along.

What about judges? The committee will address recommendations to the Judges Department, including judges being tested to be approved for breeds in a newly formed Group. This is already done with adjunct breeds. Hound Group judges now will suddenly be approved for two Groups, as would Sporting Group judges!

Certain breeds have already shared their questions and concerns with the committee. The opinions of these parent clubs and club members are very welcomed. Among those already shared with us are:

Italian Greyhound: Is it a true sighthound? Does it belong in that Group? Should they be standing with the Greyhound, Whippet, etc?

Basenji: Is it a sighthound? Does it belong in another Group? Which one?

Bulldog: Some have suggested that it may belong in the Working Group.

Dalmatian: Some have suggested that it may belong in the Working Group. Stand the Dalmatian, the Rhodesian Ridgeback and the Pointer in a row - do they belong together?

Rhodesian Ridgeback: Is it a hound? Does it belong in the Working Group? Or even the Sporting Group next to the Pointer?

Pembroke Welsh Corgi: In the Spitz/Northern Group or the Herding Group?

Cavalier King Charles Spaniel: Companion or Toy?

*(Continued on page 31)*

GLADSTONE, cont'd.

Miniature Schnauzer: Does it belong with the other two Schnauzers? They are distinctly different breeds, yet are similar in appearance and phenotype.

Shih Tzu: Companion or Toy?

Poodle: Does the Standard belong in the Sporting Group?

And What Do We Do With Varieties?

In the early years of dog show competition, some breeds were divided into varieties for competition. Today, AKC does not permit breed separation into varieties, even when parent clubs desire this. Is this prohibition still fair, or would it actually assist in the assimilation of so many new breeds?

The 1983 Realignment Committee suggested that the various Varieties compete amongst themselves to select a single Best of Breed and that dog would go to its particular Group. For example, if the three Poodle Variety winners were judged to select one Best of Breed, only that one BOB Poodle would go to the Group. The Fox Terriers went the route of becom-

ing separate breeds – a Wire Fox Terrier and a Smooth Fox Terrier are both represented in the Terrier Group. We have the two Collie varieties, the Manchesters, the Cockers, the Dachshunds, etc., etc. All this is for consideration, but each as a separate issue.

These are all questions that this committee is asking you to consider. We hope that you will share your questions and ideas with us while the committee's work is still ongoing.

One additional point to mention: When the Herding Group was formed, the record indicates that certain breeds that may have been slighted in the larger, and very competitive, Working Group, finally gained recognition with awards in their new Group. The Belgian breeds, the Cardigan Welsh Corgi, Australian Cattle Dog, and some other Herding breeds earned quality recognition in their new, smaller venue. This will happen again with the realignment of the Groups. More of the lesser-known breeds will gain their rightful recognition.

If ten Group winners are competing for Best in Show, should we also award a Reserve Best in Show?

The Committee has and will continue to welcome input from those most affected breeds and indeed from the entire fancy before our final recommendation is brought to the Board of Directors, and any final Board report will then be brought to the Delegates for a vote. We all survived the formation of the Herding Group rather well and we will survive another realignment, which should also freshen and revitalize the sport.

It is evident from our history that our sport is ever-changing, and keeps up with the times. Will you be part of it? Will you cast your vote to improve the sport we love and to which we devote so much of our time?

The committee welcomes your input, which can be directed to Jim Crowley (jxc@akc.org) or to any of the members of the committee. 🐾

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The proposed changes in the split up of the Groups are shown on the next page. Notice the placements of some of the Breeds. From the Hound Group the Elkhound is moved to the Northern Group. The Italian Greyhound moves from Toys to the Sighthound Group. To the Working Group the Dalmation from NonSporting. The Non Sporting Group is renamed Companion. The Shar Pei, Chow, Finnish Spitz, Keeshund, Skipperke, Shib Inu, Swedish Vallhund and moved to the new Group, Northern. Taking all of the "spitz-type" breeds from the Working Group with them.

Making Groups more of a "Type". I would suggest that the Terrier Group be trimmed to "earth dogs". Moving the "bully -type" into Companion. The Terrier Group stands as the largest Group with 29 as it stands untouched. [editor, again]

If you have any thoughts on the changes, send to Bo Gloster, AKC Delegate.

**AKC GROUP REALIGNMENT COMMITTEE -  
PROPOSED BREEDS & GROUPS**

(7/31/08)

From a presentation to the Delegates on  
September 8, 2008 by the AKC Group  
Realignment Committee

**Group 1: Sporting - Pointers and  
Setters (11) (12)**

Brittany  
Pointer  
Pointer (German Shorthaired)  
Pointer (German Wirehaired)  
Setter (English)  
Setter (Gordon)  
Setter (Irish)  
Setter (Irish Red & White) *Miscellaneous*  
6/27/07; Full Recognition 1/1/09

Spinone Italiano  
Vizsla  
Weimaraner  
Wirehaired Pointing Griffon

**Group 2: Sporting - Retrievers and  
Spaniels (17) (18)**

Retriever (Chesapeake Bay)  
Retriever (Curly-Coated)  
Retriever (Flat-Coated)  
Retriever (Golden)  
Retriever (Labrador)  
Retriever (Nova Scotia Duck Tolling)  
Spaniel (American Water)  
Spaniel (Boykin) - *Miscellaneous* 1/1/08  
Spaniel (Clumber)  
Spaniel (Cocker) ASCOB  
Spaniel (Cocker) Black  
Spaniel (Cocker) Parti-color  
Spaniel (English Cocker)  
Spaniel (English Springer)  
Spaniel (Field)  
Spaniel (Irish Water)  
Spaniel (Sussex)  
Spaniel (Welsh Springer)

**Group 3: Scent Hounds (14) (17)**

Basset Hound  
Beagle (13")  
Beagle (15")  
Black and Tan Coonhound  
Bloodhound  
*Bluetick Coonhound - Miscellaneous* 7/1/08  
Dachshund (Longhaired)  
Dachshund (Smooth)  
Dachshund (Wirehaired)  
English Foxhound  
Foxhound (American)  
Harrier  
Otterhound  
Petit Basset Griffon Vendéen  
Plott  
*Redbone Coonhound - Miscellaneous* 9/1/08  
*Treeing Walker Coonhound - Miscellaneous*  
1/1/09

**Group 4: Sight Hounds (11)**

Afghan Hound  
Basenji  
Borzoi  
Greyhound  
Ibizan Hound  
Irish Wolfhound  
Italian Greyhound  
Pharaoh Hound  
Rhodesian Ridgeback  
Saluki  
Scottish Deerhound  
Whippet

**Group 5: Working (23) (25)**

Anatolian Shepherd  
Bernese Mountain Dog  
Black Russian Terrier  
Boxer  
Bullmastiff  
*Cane Corso - Miscellaneous* 7/1/08  
Dalmatian  
Doberman Pinscher  
Dogue de Bordeaux  
German Pinscher  
Giant Schnauzer  
Great Dane  
Great Pyrenees  
Greater Swiss Mountain Dog  
Komondor  
Kuvasz  
*Leonberger - Miscellaneous* 7/1/08  
Mastiff  
Neapolitan Mastiff  
Newfoundland  
Portuguese Water Dog  
Rottweiler  
Saint Bernard  
Standard Schnauzer  
Tibetan Mastiff

**Group 6: Terriers (28) (29)**

Airedale Terrier  
Australian Terrier  
Australian Shepherd  
Bearded Collie  
Beauceron  
Belgian Malinois  
Belgian Tervuren  
Belgian Sheepdog  
Border Collie  
Bouvier des Flandres  
Briard  
Canaan Dog  
Cardigan Welsh Corgi  
Collie (Rough)  
Collie (Smooth)  
German Shepherd  
Old English Sheepdog  
Pembroke Welsh Corgi  
Polish Lowland Sheepdog  
Puli  
*Pyrenean Shepherd - Miscellaneous* 1/1/07;  
Full Recognition 1/1/09  
Shetland Sheepdog

**Group 7: Toys (21)**

Affenpinscher  
Brussels Griffon  
Cavalier King Charles Spaniel  
Chihuahua (Long Coat)  
Chihuahua (Smooth Coat)  
English Toy Spaniel (Blenheim & Prince  
Charles)  
English Toy Spaniel (King Charles &  
Ruby)  
Havanese  
Japanese Chin  
Maltese  
Manchester Terrier (Toy)  
Miniature Pinscher  
Papillon  
Pekingese  
Pomeranian

Poodle (Toy)  
Pug  
Shih Tzu  
Silky Terrier  
Toy Fox Terrier  
Yorkshire Terrier

**Group 8: Companion (11) (12)**

Bichon Frise  
Boston Terrier  
Bulldog  
Chinese Crested  
French Bulldog  
Lhasa Apso  
Löwchen  
Poodle (Miniature)  
Poodle (Standard)  
Tibetan Spaniel  
Tibetan Terrier  
*Xoloitzcuintli - Miscellaneous* 1/10/09

**Group 9: Herding (20) (21)**

Australian Cattle Dog  
Australian Shepherd  
Bearded Collie  
Beauceron  
Belgian Malinois  
Belgian Tervuren  
Belgian Sheepdog  
Border Collie  
Bouvier des Flandres  
Briard  
Canaan Dog  
Cardigan Welsh Corgi  
Collie (Rough)  
Collie (Smooth)  
German Shepherd  
Old English Sheepdog  
Pembroke Welsh Corgi  
Polish Lowland Sheepdog  
Puli  
*Pyrenean Shepherd - Miscellaneous* 1/1/07;  
Full Recognition 1/1/09  
Shetland Sheepdog

**Group 10: Northern (13) (16)**

Akita  
Alaskan Malamute  
American Eskimo Dog  
Chinese Shar-Pei  
Chow Chow  
Finnish Spitz  
*Icelandic Sheepdog - Miscellaneous* 7/1/08  
Keeshond  
*Norwegian Buhund - Miscellaneous* 1/1/07;  
Full Recognition 1/1/09  
*Norwegian Lundehund - Miscellaneous* 7/1/08  
Norwegian Elkhound  
Samoyed  
Siberian Husky  
Schipperke  
Shiba Inu  
Swedish Vallhund

DECEMBER 2008



## THE BARKER

27109 SE 166th PL

ISSAQUAH, WASH



Printing courtesy of the

Issaquah Grange Supply

145 NE Gilman Blvd

Issaquah, Wash. 98027

Gary Olson, General Manager

our Headquarters for Premium Dog Food,

Horse Tack, feed, fencing, lawn & garden



## THE COLOR OF FALL



LOOKING UP TIGER MOUNTAIN from my front yard



LOOKING DOWN GILMAN BLVD, ISSAQUAH