



**GINGER, CGCA, CGCU, THAD, RATS**

**LAKE EUSTIS KENNEL CLUB**

**OFFICERS AND BOARD**

*President: Carolyn Hoppe*

*Vice President: Marie Zaman*

**Treasurer: Kathy Pearce**

**Secretary: Sharon Everson**

**Corresponding Secretary: Sharon Everson**

**Ellen Beris, Sharie Davis, Sally Hensen, Susan**

**Pricket, Mary Ellen Holdreith, Sharie Coleman**

**LEKC meets the 4th Wednesday of each month**

**@ The Lady Lake Library, W. Guava Street. Board**

**Meets 6 p.m. General meeting 7:15 p.m. Website:**

[www.lekcdogclub.org](http://www.lekcdogclub.org).

**HAPPY NEW YEAR**



**IN THIS ISSUE**

<b>BRAGS:</b>	<b>PG.2</b>
<b>CAN DOGS EAT PEANUT BUTTER</b>	<b>PG.2</b>
<b>TEN THINGS YOU DIDN'T KNOW ABOUT BORDER COLLIES</b>	<b>PG. 3</b>
<b>HOW TO COPE WITH PUTTING A DOG TO SLEEP</b>	<b>PG.5</b>
<b>OFFICAL STATE DOGS</b>	<b>PG.7</b>
<b>FAKE SERVICE DOGS</b>	<b>PG.11</b>
<b>FLA. AND GOVERNMENT SNOOPING</b>	<b>PG.12</b>

**HOLIDAY MEETING NOTICE**

**Wednesday January 17th, Lady Lake Library Board 6pm, General 7:15 p.m**

---

**Having respect for animals makes us better humans. (Jane Goodall.)**

---

**“There is virtue in work and there is virtue in rest. Use both and overlook neither.” Alan Cohen**

---



Most peanut butter is safe for dogs to eat, and in moderation peanut butter can be an excellent source of protein and healthy fats, vitamins B and E, and niacin. [The healthiest option](#) is unsalted peanut butter or homemade peanut butter, as high sodium levels can be problematic for dogs, and as an added bonus, homemade peanut butters do not contain extra sugar and other additives.

### **How Much Peanut Butter Can Dogs Eat?**

Peanut butter is rich in natural fats and protein, but too much of a good thing can lead to [obesity](#) and other health complications like [pancreatitis](#). There are two things you can do to figure out how much peanut butter to feed your dog on a regular basis. The first and most reliable option is to call your veterinarian and ask his or her advice. This is especially important for owners of dogs with conditions such as [diabetes](#) or with food sensitivity issues.

The second option is the [10 percent rule](#). In general, treats should not make up more than 10 percent of your dog's diet. Simply measure how much food your dog gets daily, and remember that it might be a good idea to alternate between peanut butter and healthier treats, such as [dog friendly fruits or vegetables](#).

### **Health Alert:**

XylitolMost peanut butter is safe, but some can be deadly. Recently, some peanut butter manufacturers switched to using the sweetener xylitol. [Xylitol](#) is a sugar substitute often found in sugar-free products like chewing gum, toothpaste, breath mints, chewable vitamins and baked goods. It is safe for people, but toxic to dogs.

[Xylitol consumption](#) causes a rapid release of insulin in dogs, which results in an equally rapid and profound decrease in blood sugar levels. and can be life threatening if left untreated. This condition, scientifically known as hypoglycemia, can occur as quickly as 10-to-60 minutes after eating xylitol.

Xylitol poisoning is easy to avoid. All owners need to do is check the label of the peanut butter and any other product they plan on feeding to their dogs for xylitol, and keep xylitol products out of their dogs' reach. If you think your dog has eaten xylitol, contact your veterinarian immediately, and keep an eye out for symptoms of xylitol poisoning, such as weakness, collapse, staggering, lack of coordination, and seizures.

Don't keep your pup in suspense any longer. Yes, dogs can eat peanut butter as long as it is fed in moderation and does not contain xylitol, so get out that peanut butter jar and share the good news.

---

### **Ten things you didn't know about... Border collies (Cesar's Way)**

Intelligent and energetic, Border collies are champion herders — but they aren't for everyone when it comes to ideal dogs. Here are ten things you may not have known about them.

1. All modern Border collies originate from one dog, [Old Hemp](#), who was born in 1893 and sired over 200 offspring. The [name](#) comes right from their origins: The border part comes from where they were initially bred in Northumberland, on the border of Scotland and England; the collie part comes from the Celtic word colley, meaning useful or faithful.

2. Herding dogs originated [with the Romans](#), who brought them to the British Isles, but since the original dogs were from Northern Africa, they couldn't handle the cold as well. Eventually, invading Vikings bred their dogs with the existing crosses between larger Roman and smaller British dogs. By the 16th century, these cross-breedings had led to various herding dogs, such as the rough collie, Shetland sheepdog, and bearded collie.
3. They are incredibly intelligent and are often listed among the [smartest breeds of dog](#). They can learn to understand a large number of words, as well as hand gestures and whistles. The downside, of course, is that they can become easily bored or frustrated if they don't receive proper mental stimulation. More than breed groups, herding dogs need jobs in order to feel fulfilled, which is why things like [agility or herding training](#) can be so useful for them.
4. Because of their skills at learning human words for objects quickly, Border collies have been [studied by linguists](#), who have determined that they have communication skills that even our closest primate relatives don't.
5. Speaking of vocabulary, the Border collie [Chaser](#) is said to have the largest vocabulary of any non-human animal, at a thousand words.
6. Border collies are famous for the "crouch" and the "stare" — their ability to move while staying low to the ground, and the intense look they will give to the animals they're herding in order to control them. You can see both in action [here](#). (And if you have a Border collie, you may have found yourself the subject of the stare at some point, particularly if you were eating.)
7. They're [not just for herding](#). Border collies can also excel at doing [search and rescue](#) work, as therapy dogs, and as... "[goose masters](#)," trained to chase away geese, such as used at the [University of Northern Florida](#).
8. The breed has been popular with royalty and celebrities over the years. James Dean's Border collie [Tuck](#) was famous while the actor was still alive. Fittingly, [James Franco](#), who once played James Dean in the eponymous 2001 TV movie, is also a big fan of the breed as well.
9. Although they've experienced a slight uptick in popularity over the last few years, Border collies still come in at [number 38](#) on the list of most popular breeds — probably because they do require a lot of energy and activity on the part of their owners and, while easy to train, they can also quickly learn the wrong things if not taught early.
10. Although she disappeared 80 years ago, the mystery of what happened to aviator [Amelia Earhart](#) and her navigator Fred Noonan is still alive. Their plane vanished but rumors have swirled. Based on a recently discovered photograph that may show them alive, a quartet of Border collies — Berkeley, Piper, Marcy, and Kayle — will be sent to the island they are believed to have crashed on to try to [locate the remains](#). Known as

“human remains detection dogs,” they can sniff out bones buried up to nine feet down and up to 1,500 years ago.

---

### **How to cope with putting a dog to sleep**

Having to say good-bye is something every dog lover faces eventually. It’s the most difficult part of having a dog. It would be nice if they could be with us for decades, but sadly this is not the case.

In order to make it through the process of having your dog put to sleep, you need to begin preparing ahead of time. Here are the steps in the process.

#### **1. Knowing when it’s time**

The one question that every pet owner faces after they’ve had to have their dog euthanized is, “Did I do it too early or was I too late?”

When your dog’s health is declining, before you make the decision to euthanize, you need to determine your dog’s quality of life using the [HHHHHMM Scale](#). Those letters stand for hurt, hunger, hydration, hygiene, happiness, mobility, and more (good days than bad). Each factor is scored on a scale of 0 to 10. This should be done separately by you and the veterinarian because it can be very easy to rate your pet higher on some points than a medical professional would.

According to some experts, focusing on the good days versus bad is probably the most objective way a pet owner can make the decision. Make a list of things that your dog enjoys doing, then keep track of how many days they can’t do those things compared to how many days they can.

Although modern veterinary medicine can extend a dog’s life, this isn’t always what’s best for the dog. While she can’t necessarily tell you she’s suffering, she can show you that she isn’t having a good time anymore.

#### **2. Prepare yourself**

Discuss the decision with your vet to euthanize and be sure to ask any questions you have, even if they seem trivial. Remember, you may have never gone through this before, but your vet has to frequently. It’s part of his or her job.

You’ll need to discuss options for palliative care if you want to try to extend your dog’s life, as well as the costs involved. Most vets will be honest and won’t try to sell you on shooting your dog up with painkillers just to give him another month of low-quality life and get more money out of you. No matter how much you love your dog, your choices at this point should reflect what’s best for him, not what you can do to keep him alive for you.

Once you and the vet have agreed that euthanasia is the only right decision, it’s time to

plan for the procedure and afterwards. If at all possible, have them calculate the costs ahead of time and pay up front — the staff at the clinic are only human, and they don't want to hand you a bill right after your dog has been put to sleep any more than you want to deal with paying it.

This is also the time to decide what should happen to your dog's remains afterward. The options are mostly the same as with humans — burial or cremation. [Organ donation](#) for research or transplantation is also becoming a much more common option, as are [less traditional methods](#).

Once the arrangements have been made, the final decision is the time and location of the procedure. Some people prefer (and many vets will perform) euthanasia at the owner's home so the dog can be in familiar surroundings. There's also the question of whether the vet recommends doing the procedure immediately or waiting a few days. If you have the option of waiting, take the opportunity to break out the steak and sweet treats and give your dog a farewell party by letting her do all those things you've never let her do before.

Finally, when you do schedule the procedure, ask your vet if you can make it the last appointment of the day — he or she will appreciate the gesture because neither one of you will feel like going back to work afterwards.

### 3. **The procedure**

A good vet will let you spend as long as you want alone with your dog both before and after the procedure. One big question people have is whether they want to be there during the euthanasia. It isn't absolutely necessary and a vet will never require it.

There are valid arguments [for and against being present](#), although the most commonly reported negative of not being there is a sense of regret for having abandoned the dog in her final moments. Many pet owners wouldn't even think of *not* being there, but it really is a matter of personal preference with no right or wrong choice.

There are various steps in the process of euthanasia, although nowadays almost all dogs are euthanized by injection. What's going on and why could be an [entire article](#) on its own. The short version, though, is that it is almost always a very peaceful process. There's a reason that people use the euphemism "put to sleep" to describe it. Even so, if your vet didn't make a house call, it's a good idea to arrange for a friend to drive you and any other family members to and from the clinic.

### 4. **What to do afterwards**

The most important thing is to *not* immediately run out and rescue another dog, especially if you only had one. You won't be in the right emotional state and will be bringing the dog into a place with weak, negative energy — and which still smells strongly of another dog. Give yourself the time and tools to go through the [grieving process](#).

If you don't have other pets but think that you will adopt again eventually, donate your

dog's bedding, toys, bowls, leash, and so on to a shelter now. These will help with the grieving process by not being constant reminders, as well as allow you to start fresh if and when you adopt another dog. Many people do keep their dog's collar and tags or a favorite toy, though, and these can be a nice memorial touch if you have your dog cremated and the ashes returned to you.

Everyone deals with grief in different ways, which you should keep in mind especially if there is more than one human in the household. Some people may seem to get over it quickly, while others may become depressed for weeks or months. A person may even feel like they're long past the grief, and then a sudden reminder triggers the feelings of loss all over again.

The important thing is to not let the feelings of grief turn into anger or resentment toward each other, such as feeling that your partner isn't sad enough or should have "snapped out of it" by now. If you have children, you'll also have plenty to deal with in [explaining your dog's death to them](#).

Keep in mind also that the attitudes of people outside your pack about losing a pet are different and many of them, especially those without pets, don't realize that the experience can be just as traumatic as losing a parent or child. If a friend or acquaintance doesn't seem overly moved, don't take it personally.

And remember that there are many [pet loss support helplines](#) available to call.

Although saying good-bye is the hardest part of our relationships with our dogs, we can console ourselves by remembering that by rescuing that dog we gave it a chance at a happy life in the first place — and left us with many pleasant memories. Once you're done with the grieving and back in a positive place, the best tribute you can pay to a dog that's passed is to give another dog a second chance.

---

## Official state dogs

In the U.S., states seem to have an incredible fondness for designating "official" things. Some of them are pretty standard, like state flower or motto or song, while others can be unusual. Wyoming has a state dinosaur and Connecticut's official prepared food is, of course, [Mystic Pizza](#). States can be generic. Milk is the official beverage of twenty of them. If you want an official musical instrument, you have a choice of five options from eight states, with fiddle being the most common.

You'd think that something as popular in America as the dog would be represented in all fifty states, but that isn't the case. To date, there are only twelve U.S. states that have designated an official state dog. This is still a better score than cat lovers, represented by only Massachusetts and Maryland, by the tabby cat and the calico, respectively.

Here are the dozen official state dogs, in order of designation.

1. **Maryland: Chesapeake Bay retriever (1964)**



This breed began with two dogs shipwrecked in Maryland in 1807, although they were never bred with each other. Living on opposite shores of the bay, they were crossed with various local dogs until the breed was designated in 1918 by the [American Kennel Club](#). Part of the retriever, gundog, and sporting groups, they are very active. It's also the mascot of the [University of Maryland, Baltimore County](#) and all of the school's teams are known as the [UMBC Retrievers](#).

2. **Pennsylvania: Great Dane (1965)**



The tallest dog ever recorded was Great Dane [Zeus](#), who stood 44 inches at the shoulder. The breed were originally used as hunting dogs for large game. The connection between the Great Dane and Pennsylvania may not seem obvious, although legislators came up with a long list of reasons in their [official declaration](#), like claiming its head resembles the outline of the state. The most likely reason, though, is that state founder [William Penn](#) was a fan of the breed.

3. **Virginia: American foxhound (1966)**



Aptly named, the [American foxhound](#) is both uniquely American and uniquely Virginian, having been bred from French foxhounds gifted to George Washington by the Marquis de Lafayette. Energetic and taller than its English cousins, one of the things the breed is known for is its musical howl — which makes it the less than ideal pet for big cities or anywhere else with close neighbors.

4. **Louisiana: Catahoula leopard dog (1979)**



Originally known as the Catahoula cur and named for a parish in the southeastern part of upper Louisiana, it was redubbed the leopard dog upon becoming the state breed. The dog is not actually named for hunting leopards, though. The name comes from the breed's distinctive, leopard-like spots. The breed is known for having "[glass eyes](#)" — but that doesn't refer to any vision problem. The breed is prone to heterochromia, in which each eye is a different color from the other, or one or both eyes may have more than one color in it. Traditionally, "glass" refers to blue eyes in dogs.

5. **Massachusetts: Boston terrier (1979)**



This choice of this state dog is probably no surprise, although it is surprising that it took so long for Massachusetts to make it official. The breed was first shown in Boston in 1870. In 1893 it became the first breed originating in the U.S. to be recognized by the AKC. It's generally believed that all Boston terriers descend from a dog named Judge, who was owned by a Bostonian named [Robert C. Hooper](#). Like many residents of the city to this day, the Boston terrier is quite a sports fan, and excels at many canine agility and sporting events.

6. **South Carolina: Boykin spaniel (1985)**



Not only did the [Boykin spaniel](#) become South Carolina's state dog by being discovered and developed there, but September 1 is Boykin Spaniel Day in the state. The breed originated after a stray spaniel followed a local banker, Alexander White, to church. White gave the dog to his friend and hunting partner Lemuel Boykin, and he developed the breed. Later, breeders began promoting multiple litters per year for the Boykin spaniel, and it is now becoming one of the most common spaniel breeds in the U.S.

7. **Wisconsin: American water spaniel (1985)**



Appropriately, the American water spaniel was developed along the Fox and Wolf rivers in Wisconsin, designed to be a skilled and versatile hunter, compact enough to travel in a small skiff, and able to withstand cold winters in the Badger State. Whether intentional or not, one of the main waterfowl it was bred to hunt is the [ruffed grouse](#) — the state bird of Pennsylvania.

8. **North Carolina: Plott hound (1989)**



Originally used for boar-hunting in Germany, this large scent hound descended from wild boar hounds brought to the state in 1750 by [Johannes Plott](#). Despite being one of the older breeds on this list, it was not recognized by the United Kennel Club until 1946, or by the American Kennel Club until 2006. Of the seven coonhound breeds recognized by the UKC, the Plott hound is the only one not descended from the foxhound.

9. **Texas: Blue Lacy (2005)**



This began after the four Lacy brothers moved to Texas, bringing an English shepherd-greyhound-wolf mix with them. This dog and its descendants' natural herding abilities suited themselves well to working with the Lacy's free-roaming hogs. Although there was an attempt in 2008 to replace [Texas A&M's traditional collie mascot](#) with a blue Lacy, the collie won out, becoming the sixth consecutive rough collie in the position. (Number eight, Reveille IX, took the position in 2015.) Maybe the Texas state dog will get its turn one day.

10. **New Hampshire: Chinook (2009)**



This breed has a somewhat distinguished pedigree, having descended from a mother from the same husky stock as the dogs that went with [Admiral Peary](#) to the North Pole and a Mastiff father. The original dog, owned by Arthur Walden, was named Chinook, hence the name of the breed. Fulfilling his destiny, the then 12-year-old Chinook perished on [Admiral Byrd's](#) 1929 Antarctic expedition. The Chinook was the first sled-dog breed brought to New England, where it proved itself very useful through the cold, brutal winters. Unlike the Boykin spaniel, the Chinook is very rare, and wasn't recognized by the AKC until 2013. Most other kennel clubs do not yet recognize the breed — but that's probably perfectly all right for the state with the motto "Live Free or Die." (The breed is so rare that we couldn't even find a photo of one!)

11. **Alaska: Alaskan malamute (2010)**



Probably the only dog on the list truly native to the Americas, the Alaskan malamute descended from dogs used by the Inupiat of upper Alaska as pack and sled dogs. They are incredibly strong pullers, although slower racers than traditional sledding breeds like huskies. They were also excellent hunters and helped the Inupiat locate seals under the ice by sniffing out their blow-holes. Because they became popular military dogs in World War II, only about thirty registered dogs were left by the mid-1940s, so the breeding registry was opened — but modern Malamutes are still descended from the dogs that were helping the [Mahlemut](#) tribe of the Inupiat two to three thousand years ago.

12. **Georgia: Adoptable dog (2016)**



The most recent addition to the list, Georgia's is also unique. Rather than

opting for one breed, the state chose to honor rescue dogs of all kinds. It's worth noting the reasons given in their original [resolution](#), which apply to shelter dogs in every state: "Thousands of dogs and cats are currently available for adoption in Georgia animal shelters, humane societies, and private rescue groups; Responsible pet ownership that includes spay and neuter of dogs and cats not being actively bred by owners will reduce the number of unwanted dogs and cats that are euthanized in Georgia every year; The State of Georgia wishes to promote responsible stewardship of dogs and cats; and the State of Georgia wishes to promote animal rescue and adoption."

---

## Fla. legislature passes bill criminalizing fake service dogs



FAKC Newsletter June, 2017

Both houses of the Florida legislature have passed a bill ([HB 71](#)) which makes it a misdemeanor to misrepresent using a service animal and which defines the requirements of public accommodation businesses to permit the use of service animals.

The bill also requires public accommodations to permit use of a service animal by an individual with a disability under certain circumstances, and to prohibit public accommodations from inquiring about the nature or extent of an individual's disability, and provide conditions for public accommodations to exclude or remove a service animal.

The criminal penalty would apply to a person who knowingly and willfully misrepresents that he is using a service animal and is qualified to use a service animal, or as a trainer of a service animal. The bill will be presented to the governor for his consideration, and if he signs it, it will become law as amendments to Section 413.08, Fla. Stat.

---

***\*Animal Rightists are behind forced neutering, dog limit laws***

Dog Press column: [Almost all mandatory spay/neuter and limit laws originated with H\\$U\\$, PETA, or SPCA and were supported by well meaning people without a clue.](#) The Dog Press. By Teresa Crisman, Morningstar Miniature Schnauzers, Logan, NM.

---

## Florida appeals case affirms homeowners' protection against government agents' snooping



A May 2013 Florida appellate decision has affirmed that police and other government agents, such as animal control officers, are constitutionally prevented from snooping around a residential property without a warrant. This is important information for dog breeders in Florida.

Under Florida law, police, animal control and zoning agencies cannot walk around your property to snoop around. Police “knock and talk” encounters at a home—where officers approach the front door—are permissible as long as they approach a dwelling on a defined path, knock on the front door, briefly await an answer, and either engage in a consensual encounter with the resident or immediately depart. A resident has the option to either open the door or refuse. And even if an occupant chooses to open the door and speak with the officers, the occupant need not allow the officers to enter the premises and may refuse to answer any questions at any time.

Homeowners who post “No Trespassing” or “No Soliciting” signs effectively negate the police' ability to enter the posted property. But, if no signs forbid entry, and there is a recognizable pathway to a front door, the police can enter the property on the pathway and knock on the door exists. It is a different matter when police officers choose to physically enter other portions of a home’s cartilage—areas where they have no right to be, like leaving walkway and crossing grass to stand next to a window to listen to conversation inside, or worse, to take photos. Even when governmental agents are engaging in otherwise lawful “knock-and-talks,” they can exceed the scope of a reasonable visit to a front door or porch through physical actions that encroach into areas in which the resident has a reasonable expectation of privacy, like trying to barge into the house.

---

## Tallahassee Adopts Animal Control Law

### H\$U\$-Drafted Unconstitutional Measure

The Tallahassee City Commission unanimously approved February 24 an unenforceable, H\$U\$-drafted animal control ordinance which deprives pet owners of their due process ownership rights to their pets. For example, the law empowers an officer to impound a dog if he believes its owner is not providing "water [or] good and wholesome food", or if he believes the owner is not

providing "health related grooming, cleaning and parasite control", and other vaguely-worded violations.

The bill gives officers the unconstitutional power to enter private property to investigate or examine "any animal" they may suspect is in violation of its prohibitions. Owners may be fined \$250.00 for a "first infraction", such as not picking up their dogs' feces.

Read the ordinance, No. 10-O-15.

\*FAKC newsletter

---

Quoteable Quotes\*

“There is virtue in work and there is virtue in rest. Use both and overlook neither.” Alan Cohen

“Opportunities to find deeper powers within ourselves come when life seems most challenging.”  
Joseph Campbell

“I Winter comes, can Spring be far behind?” Percy Bysshe Shelley

“To get out of a difficulty, one usually must go through it.” MG Vernon Chong, USAFR

- Coffee News