



Shipping Puppies

by Patt McRae



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Buddy is a Havanese hero that saved his family. Read the details of this very special story in the upcoming issue of the Havanese Hotline.

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Scary thought, right? If you don't want to ship, or a breeder will not ship, or there is a weather embargo preventing shipping, then you will have to look harder for a pup closer to you. Shipping is not my first preference. But I chose to live in the country where I am at relative peace and quiet as opposed to a more urban environment. So, I've had to come to terms with shipping, though I try not to if it can be avoided.

While I have successfully used Continental airways, I prefer using Delta Pet First which always has a layover at its hub in Atlanta. However, I won't schedule the flight unless the layover is only an hour or less; then the next flight is a direct flight to pups' primary destination from there. In addition to the regular vet health certificate that I get, I have to also obtain an additional airline health certificate which always includes an acclimation letter from my vet. Sure as I don't get one, the staff will ask for it. Most airlines have pretty strict regulations about the high and low averages of temperatures within which they will allow a pet to be shipped. So be sure and check with them. You can find most of that information on the airlines website, but it will not be obvious it is there so look under 'products' or 'services provided' and you'll find pet transport.

In addition to the health certificate for the airline (for which I have made a copy and keep at home in my records), I include copies of immunizations, if appropriate. I try not to fly after the third week of the month and I try to fly out on Thursdays since

the airline health certificate is only good for ten days. If the temperature range exceeds Delta's allowable temperatures, then I can try again on Friday. I will not ship on the weekend because the crews working then are usually part time/temp crews.



Prudence enjoys Spring
Photo taken and submitted by Patt McRae

Your crate must be airline approved, so look for that on the tag if you are providing the crate. Additionally, you will need a double container for food and water should the puppy need to be fed. These containers are sometimes called 'coop cups' and they fit on the inside of the door. Line the bottom of the crate with several puppy pads so that the staff can just take the soiled one out



Ahhh...spring in California
This is "Rayo".

Photo taken and submitted by Karen Pike

Shipping Puppies ...

(Continued from page 1)

and leave a relatively clean one. Be sure you have the accurate name of the person shipping and receiving the pup. If the person receiving the pup is different from the one who will own the pup, be sure and let the breeder know right away because once the reservation is launched, the person making the reservation is the only one who can change it and there is a sharp cut off time for that. I usually put Ann Smith and/or Bob Smith. Some breeders ask the prospective owners to make the reservation arrangements. I find that is too fraught with potential problems and prefer to make the arrangements myself in con-

junction with the new pet owner. Shipping past the third week in June is very iffy until September because of the high temperatures. Currently I try to ship as early as I can so that the pup arrives in the middle of the day or afternoon. That way I rarely get refused because of temperature excesses. I have shipped to Newark, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, Flint Michigan and ship regularly to Florida. So while shipping may not be the preferred way to get your pup, sometimes it might be the only way and the above are some tips to help you navigate that.

Make Your Own Dog First-Aid Kit

How to assemble a kit for your dog

by Beth Finke

Traveling with your dog? Find an easy-to-carry, durable box, and start assembling a canine first-aid kit to take along. Include these items, and you'll be ready to help your dog in an emergency:

- Gauze rolls and pads
- Adhesive or first-aid tape
- Roll bandages that stretch and cling
- Hydrogen peroxide for cleaning wounds and for inducing vomiting
- Antiseptic cream
- Tweezers
- Magnifying glass
- Scissors
- Saline solution or eye lubricant
- Plastic syringe for administering liquid medications
- Ice pack
- Compact thermal blanket or a regular blanket
- Benadryl – if approved by your veterinarian
- Anti-diarrhea medication for dogs – if approved by your veterinarian

Written prescriptions for medications your dog takes regularly

- Pet first-aid booklet
- Telephone numbers for your vet, a vet in the city you're visiting, an after-hours emergency vet hospital, and the [ASPCA Animal Poison Control Center](http://www.aspca.org/pet-care/animal-poison-control): (888) 426-4435



Tori: flower among flowers.
Photo taken and submitted by Leslie Mortensen

No time to put together a first-aid kit? Order one already stocked with many of the items listed above. Several companies and nonprofit organizations sell canine first-aid kits.

If your dog is prone to motion sickness, pack some additional items:



Sweetheart in the grass.
Photo taken and submitted by Mary Cane

- Ginger snaps. These cookies sometimes help alleviate upset stomachs.
- Comfort Zone spray. Spray it in your dog's crate or on the car seat where he'll ride.
- Benadryl. Some vets suggest this over-the-counter medication. Prescription drugs if your vet recommends them.

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Spring Silverbelle
Photo taken and submitted by Rosanne Megrath

Dog Shows - *What are they all about anyway?*

(Final Article of series) by Cindy Lisai

Ok... so where did we leave off? Oh yeah...we did the groups and the general description of the overall type of dogs that make up those groups and this time we were going to move on to the Judges, and how they judge the dogs. Well, to be perfectly honest, being that I am not a judge I cannot speak from experience, (I have judged horses but not dogs), but I will do my best to describe what I understand their process to be.

First and foremost when you talk about judging, you have to talk about "The Standard." The Standard is the official written description of the "ideal" dog of each breed. The parent club of each breed, like the HCA has done for the Havanese, writes up this detailed description, submits it to its members for approval and then presents it to the AKC for their approval before it becomes effective. Every standard must include a clear and descriptive definition for each of the following categories: General Appearance, Size, Proportion, Substance, Head, Neck, Topline, Body, Forequarters, Hindquarters, Coat, Color, Gait, Temperament, and Disqualifications. Once approved and deemed to be effective, it is then considered by judge and breeder alike to be the blueprint for the perfect dog!

Each time a judge enters the breed ring they are mentally envisioning "The Standard" and looking for that dog that comes closest to representing that "ideal" or that "perfect dog." And yet, so much of judging is not "by the book" or that "black and white" because... all of this is subject to each individual judge's personal interpretations and opinions, and those based on the dogs shown to them on a particular day.

I know this may sound a bit contradictory but it's really not. The standard is there for them to use as their tool and yet it is up to them as individuals as to how they interpret and apply it.

The difference between the judging in the breed ring and judging in the group ring is unique in that now instead of a judge having to remember and focus on just one Standard, he or she may have to consider 15 or 20 Standards! Judging Best in Show is much the same as judging the groups, except this time only the group winners are entered for judging.

So, although it all gets pretty complicated in the end it still remains pretty simple, and therein lies the difference between the outcome of a dog show on one day and a dog show on a different day... It's all a matter of that one judge's opinion of the dogs shown to them on that one day.

The End...thanks for following along!



Razz is all smiles among the spring flowers.
Photo taken and submitted by Melissa Miller

Poisonous Plants (Continued on page 4)

Hazardous plants and foods for dogs:

A * indicates that a substance is especially dangerous and can be fatal.

Alcohol (all beverages, ethanol, methanol, isopropyl)

Almonds*

Alocasia

Amaryllis

bulb*

Apricot*

Arrowgrass

Autumn crocus (Colchicum autumnale)*

Avocado (leaves, seeds, stem, skin)*

Azalea (entire rhododendron family)

Baneberry

Bayonet

Beargrass

Begonia*

Bird of Paradise

Bittersweet

Black-eyed Susan

Black Locust

Bleeding heart*

Bluebonnet

Bloodrot

Box

Boxwood

Bracken fern

Buckeye

Burning Bush

Buttercup (Ranunculus)

Caffeine

Caladium*

Calla lily*

Canada Yew

Candelabra

Cactus

Castor bean* (can be fatal if chewed)

Ceriman

Cherry

Chinaberry

Chinese sacred or heavenly bamboo*

Chocolate

Choke cherry (unripe berries)*

Christmas Rose

Chrysanthemum (a natural

Havanese Roundtable

Question:

"How do you know if it's a backyard breeder?."

Answer:

Another very sad story... High-risk breeder is another term. Generally these are people who are more interested in the money they will make from pups rather than the pups and the breed. Often they will have more than one breed. No matter how attractive their place may be (versus puppy mills), the reason they breed is what counts the most. In most cases, they don't health test. Their health 'guarantee' is a laugh when compared to that offered by a reputable breeder, although to the uninformed, it may sound good.

Common sense says that when breeders have a litter, they research both sides of the pedigree, use only totally health tested dogs for breeding, and dogs that are physically and temperamentally sound.

Common sense says that those more interested in how much they can make from a litter will scrimp on the quality of food, vet care, etc. whereas people like myself didn't even consider the cost of caring for the dam before and after breeding, after whelping, or the pups. We may not 'make' money, but the dogs are better off for it. I never made money from any litter I ever had, and that doesn't include the 'cost' of my time, tears, sleeplessness, etc.

Common sense says that each litter we have will hopefully produce top quality dogs, maybe the next BIS Hav. Therefore the mom gets the top care as do the pups; every one of them, as we don't know when she is pregnant or even after the pups are whelped, which one we will be keeping. Given that, common sense also says that every pup will get the time and attention needed.

I am sure there are some backyard breeders who do take good care of their dogs, but...the motivation for having any litter is, to me, the determining factor in deciding between any high-risk breeder, backyard breeder. - *Ann Sherman*

Advanced First Aid for Puppies

Though we do our best to keep our puppies safe, there are times when disaster strikes. If this happens to you, you need to be prepared in order to save your puppy's life. It is imperative that you know exactly what to do in every given situation.

Puppy CPR - Calm you puppy as much as possible, lay him on his side and pull his tongue out of his mouth. Align his head and neck to open airways. Enfold your hand around his muzzle, gently closing his mouth. Place your mouth over his muzzle and give two full breaths of air. If the airway is clear, continue resuscitation at the rate of ten breaths per minute and transport your puppy to the nearest animal hospital or veterinary clinic. If the air doesn't flow easily into the airway, check the puppy's mouth and throat for obstructions. Remove any foreign matter or objects and try the CPR again. If the air still isn't reaching your puppy's lungs, you have to attempt the Heimlich maneuver.

Heimlich Maneuver for Puppies - Make a fist with one hand and place it against your puppy's stomach. Using both hands, lift your puppy's back legs off the ground. Thrust upward rapidly

three times. Lay your puppy on his side and attempt CPR. Transport your puppy to the nearest animal hospital or veterinary clinic.

Choking - If your puppy is small, sit on the floor and place the puppy on your knee so his stomach is against it. Place your hands on the puppy's back and quickly push him against your knee in a thrusting motion. Be firm, yet gentle. If you are too rough, you can injure your puppy's back stomach or ribs. For puppies that are too large to place on your knee, stand over his back with one leg on each side. Lift his back legs off the ground, place your hand against his stomach and thrust upward. Repeat 5 times if necessary. If the object doesn't dislodge, lay your puppy on his side and perform the Heimlich maneuver. If this doesn't help, seek veterinary care immediately.

Poisoning - You puppy can be poisoned by ingesting toxic substances such as leaves of certain plants, snake bite, human medications, antifreeze, chocolate, products containing lye, cleaning products, excessive amounts of onions and garlic, detergents, insecticides, rodent poisons, raw bread dough, paintball pellets and bleach.

Symptoms of poisoning include, but are not limited to, depression, excessive vomiting, abdominal pain, constipation, diarrhea, sudden blindness, excessive salivating, stumbling, muscular weakness, respiratory problems, partial paralysis, unconsciousness, anemia, and dehydration.

If you suspect your puppy make be suffering from a mild case of poisoning, call the ASPCA's Poison Control Hotline for Animals at 1-888-426-4435. The hotline is always open and manned by certified veterinarians. For extreme cases of poisoning, get emergency medical help immediately



Sarah's springtime smile.
Photo taken and submitted by Debbie Graves

Poisonous Plants (Continued from page 3)

source of pyrethrins)	Evergreen Ferns	Jungle Trumpets	Oleander*	Rubber Plant
Clematis	Ficus	Kalanchoe*	Onions*	Schefflera (umbrella plant)
Coriaria	Flax	Lantana*	Peace Lilly	Scotch Broom
Cornflower	Four-o'clocks (Mirabilis)	Larkspur	Peach*	Schefflera
Corydalis	Foxglove (Digitalis)	Laurel	Pencil cactus plant* (Euphorbia sp.)	Shamrock (Oxalis sp.)*
Crocus bulb	Garlic*	Lily (bulbs of most species)	Peony	Skunk Cabbage
Croton (Codiaeum sp.)	Golden Glow	Lily-of-the- valley	Periwinkle	Snowdrops
Crown of Thorns	Gopher Purge	Lily Spider	Peyote Cactus	Snow-on-the- Mountain
Cyclamen bulb	Hellebore	Locoweed	Philodendron (all species)*	Spreading English Yew
Daffodil	Hemlock	Lupine species	Pimpernel	Spurge (Euphorbia sp.)
Daphne	Henbane	Malanga	Poinciana	Staggerweed
Datura	Hemlock	Marigold	Poinsettia (many hybrids, avoid them all)	Starleaf
Deadly Nightshade	Henbane	Marijuana or hemp (Cannibus)*	Poison Ivy	Star of Bethlehem
Death Camas	Holly berries	Milkweed*	Poison Oak	Sweetpea
Delphinium, larkspur, monkshood*	Honeysuckle	Mistletoe berries*	Pokeweed	Tansy Mustard
Dicentrea	Horsebeans	Mock Orange	Poppy	Tobacco
Dieffenbachia	Horsebrush	Monkshood	Potato (plant)	Tomatoes (leaves and stem)
Dumb cane	Horse Chestnut	Morning glory*	Potato (leaves and stem)	Tuffroot
(Dieffenbachia) *	Hyacinth bulbs	Mountain laurel	Precatory beans	Tulip
Easter Lily	Hydrangea*	Mushrooms	Privet	Virginia Creeper
Eggplant	Iris corms	Narcissus, daffodil (Narcissus)	Rhododendron	Walnut hulls
Elderberry (unripe berries)	Iris Ivy	Nettles	Rhubarb leaves*	Water Arum
Elephant Ear	Jack-in-the- pulpit*	Nightshade	Rosary Pea (Arbus sp.)* (Can be fatal if chewed)	Weeping Fig
English ivy (All Hedera species	Japanese Yew	Oak* (remove bark for use as a bird perch)		Wild Call Wisteria
of ivy)	Java Beans			Wild Calla
Fig (Ficus)	Jessamine			Wisteria
Euonymus	Jerusalem Cherry			Yellow Calla
	Jimson weed*			Yew*
	Jonquil			