



May — June 2018

Yodels

Bi-monthly newsletter of the
 Bernese Mountain Dog Club of Southeastern Wisconsin
 Website - bmdcsew.org

Hot Cars Can Hit Life-Threatening Levels in Approximately One Hour

Yodels has published commentary in the past relating to the dangers of leaving pets (or children) in cars during the spring, summer and fall months but the risk calls for occasional reminder; this reminder is from a University of Arizona study. Interior temperatures can rise to 116 degrees Fahrenheit or higher in an hour, even for cars parked in the shade, potentially causing fatal injuries to children or pets trapped inside. While the reference is to children in the following narrative, dogs are equally or even more susceptible to hyperthermia when left in a vehicle during warm or hot days. I observed two incidents in the past three weeks of dogs expressing heat stress in a parked vehicle.

Six children have died from being left in hot cars in the United States so far this year, according to the web site noheatstroke.org, a program supported by the National Safety Council. That number will rise with looming summer temperatures. On average, 37 children in the U.S. die each year (no statistics for pets) due to complications of hyperthermia — when the body warms to above 104 degrees Fahrenheit and cannot cool down — after being trapped in overheated, parked cars.

Researchers from University of California San Diego School of Medicine and Arizona State University found that if a car is parked in the sun on a summer day, the interior temperature can reach 116 degrees F. and the dashboard may

Continued on page 3

2018 Board Meetings

Sat, January 20; 10:00 AM
 Eschweiler's home
 32022 W Hwy K, Hartland

Sun. Feb 11 9:30 AM
 Thunder Bay Grille
 N14W24130 Tower Place,
 Waukesha

Sat., April 7, 2017 9:00 AM
 Western Waukesha County
 Dog Training Club
 W1314 Cedar Drive, Ixonia

Sat, June 16th, 10:00 AM
 Eschweiler's
 32022 W Hwy K, Hartland

Sat, Sept 29th, 3:00 PM or
 after Draft is finished
 Nashotah Park
 W330N5113 County Road
 C, Nashotah, WI 53058
INCLEMENT WEATHER
ALTERNATE: Eschweiler's
 32022 W Hwy K, Hartland

Sun, Nov, 4, 10:00 am
 Olympia Resort, 1350 Roy-
 ale Mile Road,
 Oconomowoc

General Member Meetings

Sun. Feb 11, 2018
 Thunder Bay Grill
 N14W24130 Tower Place
 Waukesha
 11:00 AM Dinner
 12:00 PM meeting

Spring Fling
 Sat., April 7,
 10:00 am—4:00 PM
 Western Waukesha County
 Dog Training Club
 W1314 Cedar Drive, Ixonia
 Meeting 12:30 PM

Waukesha 2018 KC Show
Saturday, July 28th
Waukesha County
Expo Center
1000 North view Road
1 Hour after BMD judging

Bernerfest 2018
Sun., September 30th
Nashotah Park
W330 N5113 Cty Road C
Nashotah
9:30 AM or following
draft walk-through

Annual Member Meeting
Sunday, November 4th
St. Mary's Church
36014 Sunset Drive
Dousman
12:30 PM

Upcoming BMDCEW Sponsored Events for 2018

Awards Dinner
 Sunday, Feb. 11th
 Thunder Bay Grill
 Waukesha
 11:00 AM

Back-To-Back Specialty
 Friday—Saturday
 March 2—3
 6:00 AM—6:00 PM
 Washington Co.
 Expo Center
 3000 Pleasant Valley Rd,
 West Bend

Spring Fling
 Saturday, April 7th
 10:00 AM—4:00 PM
 Western Waukesha County
 Dog Training Club
 W1314 Cedar Drive,
 Ixonia

Draft / Carting Workshop
 Saturday, June 16
 9:00 AM
 W8521 School Section
 Road
 Darien

Draft Test
 Friday, Sept 28rd
 Nashotah Park
 W330 N5113 Cty Road C
 Nashotah

Draft Test
 Sat. Sept 29th
 Nashotah Park
 W330 N5113 Cty Road C
 Nashotah

Bernerfest 2017
 Sunday, Sept 30th
 Nashotah Park
 W330 N5113 Cty Road C
 Nashotah
 10:00 AM



BERNERFEST

SUNDAY SEPTEMBER 30, 2018

NASHOTAH PARK, WI.

on Hwy C off of Hwy 16

VOLUNTEERS NEEDED

TO HELP RUN

GAMES FOR BERNERS AND THEIR FRIENDS

RAFFLE

AGILITY COURSE FOR FUN ALL DAY LONG

BERNER PLAYGROUND ALL DAY LONG

GROOMING 101

TRACKING FOR TREATS

MASSAGE

FACE PAINTING

WE NEED PEOPLE TO WORK 2 HOUR SHIFTS, NO PREVIOUS EXPERIENCE
NEEDED JUST A HAPPY FUN LOVING ATTITUDE



PLEASE CONTACT KERRY WALTERSDORF 262-397-8622

OR stoneg8kerry@gmail.com



Cont'd from page 1 exceed 165 degrees F. in approximately one hour — the time it can take for a young child trapped in a car to suffer fatal injuries.

The study, published May 24 in *Temperature*, compared how different types of cars warm up on hot days when exposed to different amounts of shade and sunlight (graphic on page 5) over different periods of time. More importantly, the researchers also took into account how these temperature differences would affect the body of a hypothetical two-year-old child left in a vehicle on a hot day.

“Young children are vulnerable to the impacts of extreme heat with increased emergency department visits found during heat waves. Internal injuries can begin at temperatures below 104 degrees,” said first author Jennifer Vanos, PhD, assistant professor in the Department of Family Medicine and Public Health at UC San Diego School of Medicine and Scripps Institution of Oceanography at UC San Diego. “As compared to adults, children have a quicker rise in core temperature and a lower efficiency at cooling.”

Researchers used six vehicles for the study: two identical silver mid-size sedans, two identical silver economy cars and two identical silver minivans. During three summer days in Tempe, Arizona with temperatures in the 100's, researchers moved the cars from sunlight to full shade (under solar panels) for different periods of time.

“We've all gone back to our cars on hot days and have been barely able to touch the steering wheel,” said Nancy Selover, PhD, study co-author, climatologist and research professor in the School of Geographical Sciences and Urban Planning at Arizona State University. “Imagine what that would be like to a child trapped in a car seat on a hot day, either in the sun or shade.”

The researchers found that, for vehicles parked in the sun during a simulated shopping trip, the average temperature inside the vehicles hit 116 degrees F., dashboards 157 degrees F., steering wheels 127 degrees F. and seats 123 degrees F. in one hour. For vehicles parked in the shade, interior car temperatures were closer to 100 degrees F., dash boards averaged 118 degrees F., steering wheels 107 degrees F. and seats 105 degrees F. after one hour.

“We found that a child trapped in a car under the study's conditions could reach a body temperature of 104 degrees F. in about an hour if a car is parked in the sun, and just under two hours if the car is parked in the shade,” said Vanos. “This body temperature could be fatal to infants and children — and those who survive may sustain permanent neurological damage.”

More than 50 percent of cases of a child dying in a hot car involve a parent or caregiver who forgot the child in the car.

“Children and infants are unable to control the environment, communicate well and often fall asleep during car rides,” said Vanos. “Even in our technologically advanced world, human error results in children dying every year in the U.S. from being left in hot vehicles. All of which are 100 percent preventable.”



Berner Brags

Zoli (Stonehill For Auld Lange Syne) earned his Novice Draft Dog title May 26 in Iowa. Then on June 9 he got an AKC Rally Novice title and June 10 he got his Beginner Novice title. He also amused the crowd on May 27 by jumping out of the ring during the recall and on June 9 by zooming around the ring several times also during a recall so we haven't achieved perfection quite yet!



Thank you
Kerry Waltersdorf for my fun boy.

Cindy Falk

September Draft Tests

Our club is again hosting a three day weekend of draft tests. They are on Sept. 28, 29, & 30, 2018 at Nashotah Park, Nashotah, WI. Peggy Granger is chair for Friday and Karen Borre is chair for Sat & Sun. Kathy Bohm is secretary for all three days!! Many thanks to Kathy for taking this on!! Our judges are Karyn Beyer from California, Val Horney from Colorado, and Phil Atkinson from Massachusetts. Any volunteers who would like to help (absolutely no experience needed...promise!!) can contact Peggy or Karen. This should be a fun weekend for all. Come and cheer on our wonderful working Berners!



Peggy Granger - stormbmd@gmail.com;

Karen Borre - kardon2009@yahoo.com;

Kathy Bohm - bohmk@charter.net.

The different types of vehicles tested in the study warmed up at different rates, with the economy car warming at the fastest rate and the minivan the slowest due to relative air volumes. However, when addressing the overall heat gain from temperature, radiation and other factors, a person's age, weight, existing health problems and other factors, including clothing, will affect how and when heat becomes deadly.

Vanos and the research team hope these findings will result in new behavioral and technological interventions that will save the lives of the most vulnerable car passengers.





Hear Here – The Incredible Dog’s Ear

By Sheldon Schall

This article probably will not put out much that you don’t already know about your dog’s hearing perception; but it may be a good refresher for the purpose of making us aware of the physical mechanics that make our dogs such a “great piece of work” and that we become more appreciative of it.

First, a bit of “dog ear” trivia - The phrase “dog ear” which refers to the folded down corner of a book or magazine page dates back at least to the late 18th century. The phrase arises from the observation that wolves' ears stand erect while the ears of many breeds of dog flop over. A Bloodhound named Tigger from St. Joseph, Ill., whose right and left ears measured 13.75 and 13.5 inches respectively, holds the title for longest ears, according to the *Guinness Book of World Records*

Puppies are born unable to hear. They are unresponsive to even loud noises. The ear canals remain closed, unable to carry sound to the eardrum until the puppy is about ten days of age. It is possible the delay in functionality of the hearing sensory feature helps hone or develop the dog’s smell sensory feature. In some individual puppies, the ear canals may open slightly sooner or later but it averages about ten days. The canals become fully open by three weeks of age. As a result of the ear canals 'opening up,' most puppies will begin to hear sounds at about fourteen days of age, with functional hearing by twenty-one days of age. It is very difficult to assess possible hearing impairment until the puppy is at least four weeks of age, at which time deafness, if present, may be noticed and evaluated.

A dog’s ears are right up top-front making them one of the most noticeable parts of his/her anatomy. Dogs’ ears move independently of one another, but they serve the same two purposes: as funnels for sound (hearing) and balance. The ears are a very conspicuous visual indicator that demonstrate and carries much of his/her character and personality; as well as an indicator the dog may have health issues. My observations at vet clinics is that the veterinarian always begins the physical exam by checking the ears, probably for the traits just mentioned. We should also realize that the anatomy or configuration of the dog’s ear provides for a much more challenging physical assessment process for a veterinarian than we experience in our physical exams from our doctor. With that said, according to Nationwide pet insurance, ear infections topped the list for reasons policyholders took their dogs to the veterinarian in 2015.

By observing his/her ears a dog’s ears express the dog’s level of attention, along with observing the tail. Erect ears facing forward indicate that the dog is engaged, slightly pulled-back ears signal that he/she’s feeling friendly; ears laid tightly back against the head suggest a fearful or timid mindset. The way a dog carries his ears gives us an insight into how he/she is feeling physically and emotionally, and the “posture” of the ears is a language unto itself. In other words, by observing the carriage of a dog’s ears, we are given a way to “hear” what he is trying to tell us. In addition, abnormal carriage of the ears may indicate disease or nerve damage, and abnormal ear size (for the breed) may be an indication of multiple genetic defects.

Addressing “balance” first: The three semicircular canals of the inner ear are oriented at right angles to each other. When the head turns, the resulting movement of fluid in these canals allows the brain to detect which way and how much the head is turning. Another part of the inner ear responds to gravity and sends information to the brain when the head is held still in a stationary position.

When we think of the ear our first perception is hearing. A dog can locate the source of a sound in 6/100th of a second by using its ears like a radar. At least 18 muscles work to tilt, raise and rotate these furry appendages, helping the dog identify and capture sounds from different directions. The ear anatomy of breeds, such as the bloodhound and beagle, known for their tracking skills, have an elongated ear flap that also serves as a third function to move air molecules toward the dog’s nose when the dog’s head is slanted down toward the ground. The number of olfactory cells in the nose of these breeds may not be any more than comparable size breeds, but the ear configuration associated with these breeds are resulting in the dog’s olfactory cells processing many more molecules during the tracking activity.

Hearing can be visualized as waves of energy (sound waves) traveling along molecules in the air entering the external ear canal. As these waves strike the eardrum, it begins to vibrate being transformed into mechanical energy (nerve impulses) at the ear drum. These vibrations are then transmitted to the three small bones of the middle ear (the malleus, incus and stapes). The end of the stapes is connected to the oval window of the inner ear. As the stapes vibrates, it transmits the sound vibrations to the cochlea, the snail shaped portion of the inner ear, which transforms the vibrations into nerve signals that are transmitted to the brain where they are interpreted as sound. This process in a dog is much more functional than in a human. Dogs hear twice as well as humans and pickup frequencies two and a half times higher than those heard by humans. Dogs hear ultrasound frequencies such as those transmitted from a “dog whistle” that are undetected by a human. Dog owners are aware that dogs can distinguish between sounds and words spoken by the handler; as well as tone of voice. Sound frequency, the number of sound wave cycles every second, is measured in Hertz (Hz). The higher the frequency, the more sound waves per second, therefore the higher-pitched the



sound. Humans hear best at around 2,000 Hz; dogs hear best at 8,000 Hz. Even during the quiet hours of the night, the world is a noisy place for dogs, who can hear the high-frequency pulse of the crystal resonator used in digital alarm clocks and bodily vibrations of termites in the walls.

The ear can be divided into four parts: **ear flap** (auricle or pinna); **external (Outer) ear canal** (external auditory meatus); **middle ear**; and **internal (inner) ear**.

Pinna or ear flap

The pinnae are highly mobile and can be controlled independently by the dog. More than a dozen separate muscles control the movement of the ear, and the entire area is richly supplied with blood vessels and nerves. The pinna of the external ear is a funnel-like plate of cartilage that receives air vibrations and transmits them via the ear canal to the eardrum (tympanic membrane).

The ear flap, as the pinna is commonly referred, is very sensitive to touch because each ear contains a network of nerve branches that extend to internal organs, sending impulses throughout the body. As we massage our dog's ear flap the nerve impulses sent through the hypothalamus and pituitary glands actually secrete endorphins — the same pain-killing, feel-good hormones humans release during exercise, for example — that make our dogs feel relaxed, mellow and very happy. It is not uncommon for a dog to fall into a trance-like state, or into a light sleep, while having its ear's massaged. When you rub your dog's ears, she's essentially getting high on her own hormones, says Dr. Allen Schoen, director of the Center for the Advancement of Veterinary Alternative Therapies. In addition, Dr. Schoen says massaging a dog's ears meets a basic need for affection and communication from pet owners.

For years, alternative-health therapists have targeted the ears when practicing acupuncture or acupressure. This “map of the body” within the ear provides an effective means for alternative-health physicians to perform therapy on a dog's body, says Dr. Christine Makowski, a Landenberg, Penn., veterinarian.

External or outer ear

The shape of the pinna and outer ear is characteristic of the breed, and there are many types of outer ears: large and drooping, as in the Bloodhound or Cocker Spaniel; moderate size and drooping as in the BMD or golden retriever; erect and mobile, as in the German Shepherd or Border Collie; or small and button-like as in a Bulldog or Chinese Shar Pei. Anatomically there are nine shape classifications of dog ears. All wild dogs have upright ears. The type of ear can also determine which ear disease a dog may likely develop.

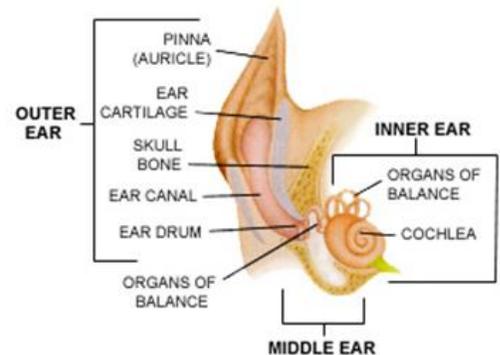
A dog's ear canal is L-shaped: vertical toward the jaw, then taking a 45° turn horizontally toward the ear drum. This configuration predisposes dogs to a variety of ear ailments, including parasites and yeast infections; and makes physical examination challenging.

The outer ear is also the home of ear wax. We know earwax, known in medical terms as cerumen, as a yellowish or yellow-orange waxy substance secreted in the ear canal. Ear wax protects the skin of the ear canal, assists in “self” cleaning and lubrication, and also provides some protection from bacteria, fungi, insects and water. Cerumen is produced in the outer third of the cartilaginous portion of the ear canal which is lined with both apocrine (ceruminous) and sebaceous glands. It is a mixture of viscous secretions from sebaceous glands and less-viscous ones from modified apocrine sweat glands. The primary components of earwax are shed layers of skin (skin cells), with 60% of the earwax consisting of keratin, 12–20% saturated and unsaturated long-chain fatty acids, alcohols, squalene and 6–9% cholesterol. Excess or compacted cerumen can press against the eardrum or block the outside ear canal and potentially causing hearing loss.

The dog's ear canal is considerably longer than its human counterpart, and after extending downward, it makes a sharp turn inward toward the eardrum. Thus, complete examination of the ear canal requires an otoscope with special (long and thin) cones. Few dogs tolerate anything being poked into the external ear canal, and dogs with painful ears (from infections or foreign bodies) almost never allow adequate examination without anesthesia.

Middle ear

The middle and inner ear is separated from the external ear by the *ear drum*, and it is the area where vibrations sent from the outer ear are focused and amplified. There are three small bones within the middle ear – the malleus, incus, and stapes – that transmit the vibrations from the eardrum to the inner ear. The membrane also prevents infection from reaching the inner ear. It is not possible to see the middle or the inner ear unless the eardrum has been ruptured. Infections or problems in the middle or inner ear require prompt diagnosis and treatment to prevent permanent damage and deafness. The middle and inner ear coordinate hearing and control balance. Therefore, problems in this area often show up as hearing loss or can include a loss of balance or other neuro-

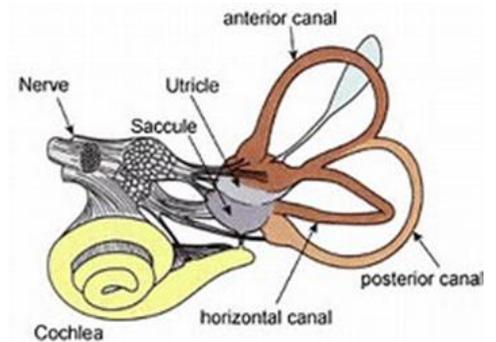




logical problems. Fortunately, if caught early, most middle and inner ear infections can be treated successfully.

Inner ear

The inner ear is nothing short of Divine engineering; and the structural terminology challenging. The inner ear, housed in the petrosal temporal bone, is responsible for receiving auditory signals and for maintaining balance. The inner ear consists of two main parts: the cochlea (end organ for hearing) and the vestibule and semicircular canals (end organ for balance). All these can be thought of as a series of tunnels or canals within the temporal bone. Inside the cochlea are specialized hair cells that pick up auditory vibrations and synapse directly with the auditory nerve. The dog's equilibrium or balance is controlled by electrical impulses that are registered on hair cells located in the three semicircular canals. These signals transmit the current status of the body (head) in relation to the horizon (gravity). The three semicircular canals of the inner ear are oriented at right angles to each other. When the head turns, the resulting movement of fluid in these canals allows the brain to detect which way and how much the head is turning. Another part of the inner ear responds to gravity and sends information to the brain when the head is held still in a stationary position.



A portion of the petrosal bone is in close proximity to the cerebrum of the brain and another portion is juxtaposed to the cerebellum. The middle portion of the cerebellum houses the internal acoustic meatus containing, in turn, portions of the osseous facial canal, (in which the facial (seventh cranial) nerve traverses), a component for the vestibular (balance-related) part of the eighth cranial nerve and a third area housing the cochlear component of the eighth cranial nerve, the nerve which transmits auditory signals to the auditory centers of the brain. The cochlea is a winding, fluid-filled structure containing hairs connected to the cochlear nerve (the portion of the eighth cranial nerve concerned with hearing). The vibration of fluid as a result of sound bends specific hairs (certain hairs bend in response to certain frequencies); this hair-bending transmits the nerve impulses via the connected cochlear nerve endings to the brain where they are converted to and perceived as sound.

Deafness

Dogs with acquired deafness are born with the capability of developing and maintaining normal hearing, but hearing is lost as the animal ages. Acquired deafness is not common to any one breed, but rather, is seen in individuals of all breeds. It is usually the result of damage to the ear components such as the eardrum, middle or inner ear structures, and nerves. Diseases such as canine distemper is a common cause of ear damage. Trauma to the ear areas of the head may result in hearing impairment. Various drugs or antibiotics can be toxic to the ear structures and cause deafness. University of Cincinnati researcher Pete Scheifele, also the director of UC's Bioacoustics and Canine Audiology Clinic, is developing a hearing aid that will help dogs with acquired hearing loss.

Inherited deafness has been reported in several dog breeds. Dogs with inherited deafness do not all become deaf to the same degree. Some dogs have only a partial hearing loss, in fact, it may not be noticeable to the owner. Others have severe hearing loss. They can be more prone to injuries, since they may not hear commands or objects coming towards them. Dalmatians are the most commonly noted; however, English Setters, Border Collies, Shetland Sheepdogs, Australian Shepherds also have been reported with inherited deafness; the deafness tends to be linked with the white, merle, or piebald coat colors.

Ear cropping

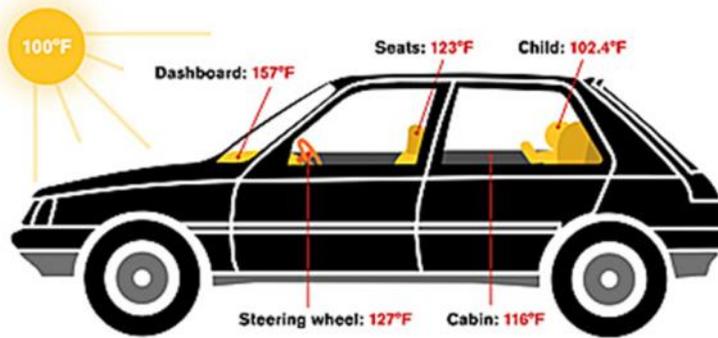
Controversial trimming of the pinna (ear flap) for cosmetic purposes in the dog is usually referred to as 'ear cropping.' The main purpose of ear cropping is to alter the shape of the ear flap to make the flap stand erect. This is a procedure commonly performed on but not limited to breeds such as Schnauzers, Boxers, Great Danes, Doberman Pinschers, and Boston Terriers. The optimal age for ear cropping is 2-3 months of age. For Boston Terriers, it is between four and six months of age. There is absolutely no reason to routinely surgically remove a part of any dog's ear. Dr. Kidd, an outspoken veterinarian against cropping, regards cropping as an inhumane and barbaric practice. "Not to mention," he adds, "it makes no sense from a health or holistic living perspective."

Sources:

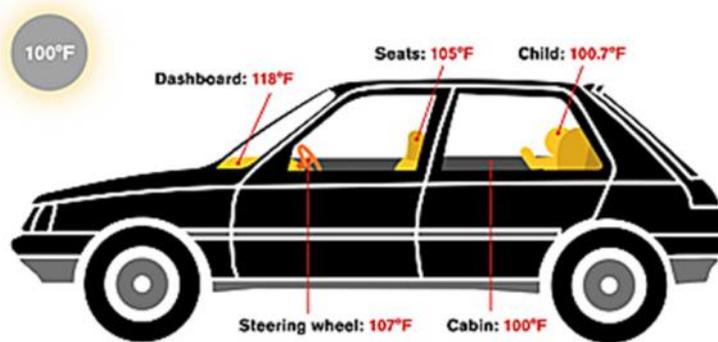
Nationwide Veterinary Pet Insurance
 Pet Education.com
 Newman veterinarian.com
 Caninest.com
 Royal Canin Dog Encyclopedia
 Miscellaneous references



Vehicle parked in the **sun** on a 100°F day for 60 minutes



Vehicle parked in the **shade** on a 100°F day for 60 minutes



BREEDER REFERRAL 2018

The BMDCEW is currently looking to renew and update the Breeder Referral listing for 2018. Your name, kennel name, phone number, and e-mail address will be listed on our club website. To be listed, you must have volunteered to work *at club events in the past year*. If you would like to participate please fill out the form below and mail to:

Sue Wellenstein
 5705 Saint Ives Road
 Oshkosh, WI 54904
 920-231-2881
bugziere@gmail.com

1) Please complete:

Name: _____
 Kennel name: _____
 Address: _____ City: _____ State: _____ Zip: _____
 Phone number: _____
 E-mail address: _____

2) Check one:

Would you like to be listed as a: breeder or educator

3) Please name the club event(s) in the past year that you volunteered your time at and the task or duty did you perform there:

Club event:	Task performed:
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

BMDCSEW Officers and Directors

President

Sue Wellenstein
5705 Saint Ives Road
Oshkosh, WI 54904
920-231-2881
bugziere@gmail.com

Vice President

Kerry Waltersdorf
6272 Clover Road
Hartford, WI 53027
262-538-0220
stoneg8kerry@gmail.com

Secretary

Marian Fenlon
1121 Mt. Vernon Street
Oshkosh, WI 54901
920-426-1131
meipaw@sbcglobal.net

Treasurer

Carl Eschweiler
32022 W County Hwy K
Hartland, WI 53029
262-719-3250
mudlake2@aol.com

Directors

Karen Borre
1119 Robincrest Lane
Elkhorn, WI 53121
262-812-3020
kardon2009@yahoo.com

Deanna Scott
W2609 County Road D
Elkhorn, WI 53121-3312
224-381-6474
driftlessbernese@yahoo.com

Kristi Tursky
10 Golden Wheat Lane
Wrightstown, WI 54180-1237
920-532-0844
kmtursky@gmail.com

Web site

Marian Fenlon
1121 Mt. Vernon Street
Oshkosh, WI 54901
920-426-1131
meipaw@sbcglobal.net

Records/Club Historian

Karen Borre
W4332 Cty Rd ES
Elkhorn, WI 53121
262-642-2510
kardon2009@yahoo.com

Committees

Rescue chair

Wendy Kerr
4529 Milwaukee Street
Madison, WI 53714
608-204-9317
wkerr@dcs.wisc.edu

Membership Chair

Sue Wellenstein
5705 Saint Ives Road
Oshkosh, WI 54904
920-231-2881
bugziere@new.rr.com

Sunshine

Lyn Steffens
124 Woodhaven Lane
Neenah, WI 54956
920-850-9505
lsteffens@new.rr.com

Breeder Referral

Sue Wellenstein
5705 Saint Ives Road
Oshkosh, WI 54904
920-231-2881
bugziere@new.rr.com

Carting / Drafting

Kay Wendorf
W8521 School Section Rd.
Darien, WI 53114
262-882-3759
serendipitybernese@yahoo.com

RCC Representative

Paige Hess
7492 Quigley Road
Omro, WI 54963
920-850-1310
PHHessCo@aol.com

Education

Kerry Waltersdorf
N71 W29566 Tamron Lane
Hartland, WI 53029-9249
262-538-0220
stoneg8@aol.com

Yodels

The contents of the Yodels represent the views and opinions of the authors, and not necessarily those of the BMDCSEW or its members, nor does publication constitute endorsement.

Subscriptions

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· \$15.00 per year US Postal
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Waunakee, WI 53597

Advertisements

Member advertisements may be placed at:
· \$20.00 per page copy ready / \$30 editor set-up
· \$10 per half page copy ready / \$20 editor set-up
· \$5.00 per quarter page copy ready / \$10 editor set-up
Non-Member advertising is additional 50% per ad and subject to space.

Litter announcements

The Yodels Newsletter is intended for educational and BMDCSEW related activities. The Yodels will not publish litter announcements. Please refer litter announcements to the Breeder Referral as posted in the adjoining column.

Publication is anticipated the **5th** of the second month. **Deadline** for News, Articles and Advertisements are as follows:

January 20 Jan-Feb Newsletter
March 20 Mar-Apr Newsletter
May 20 May-Jun Newsletter
July 20 Jul-Aug Newsletter
September 30 Sep-Oct Newsletter
November 20 Nov-Dec Newsletter

Articles written by members of the BMDCSEW on any topic/subject that may be of interest to Bernese members are welcome. Non copyrighted articles or those that can be reprinted with permission are welcome as well.

Send all to:

Sheldon Schall
5540 Maria Way
Waunakee, WI 53597
608-849-8175
schall59@charter.net