

KORTHALS GRIFFON CLUB OF AMERICA

"Formed to preserve the Authentic Korthals Griffon"



www.korthalsgriffon.com

Facebook-Korthals Griffon Club of America

The club is officially a 501 (c) (6)



September 2017

Officers



President:
Carol Ptak



Vice President:
Katherine March



Secretary/Treasurer:
Newsletter
Barbara Young



What is a Purebred Dog?

It is commonly accepted that a purebred dog, is a dog with known and documented ancestry from a breed's foundation stock. A hybrid is not considered purebred, although crossbreds from the same two breeds of purebreds can have "identical qualities". The difference is that hybrids do **not** breed true! This means that purebred progeny will show consistent, replicable and predictable characteristics. These can only be reproduced by returning to the original two purebred breeds. Only documentation of the ancestry from a breed's foundation stock determines whether or not a dog is a purebred member of a breed."

President's Message

What really is an “authentic” Korthals Griffon?

On the KGCA Facebook site, each time a litter is announced or a claim is made that the dog being discussed is an authentic Korthals Griffon, the policy is that the club posts a message that any claims made by the person posting should be validated by the buyer. In other words, just because it is on the Internet doesn't make it necessarily true. While we know that for so many other items we would like to think that someone would not misrepresent their dogs especially on a site sponsored by the KGCA. However what constitutes an authentic Korthals griffon differs by the person you are speaking to. Some would say that any dog with parents registered either as a Korthals Griffon (outside North America) or a Wirehaired Pointing Griffon (North America) then the puppies are all authentic Korthals griffon. Still others believe that if the parents have both been tested for the ky gene and found to be KBKB then that dog and all its offspring are authentic Korthals Griffons. Given the level of discussion on the Facebook site, I thought it would be good to put the matter out in the open and make it very clear what constitutes an authentic Korthals Griffon from the perspective of the KGCA. I do not expect that everyone will agree and of course breeders are free to breed what they wish.

The reason for the formation of the KGCA is to educate – educate the purchasing public about the differences in health and vitality of the hybrid from the authentic Korthals Griffon and to educate and encourage breeders who still have breeding stock unaffected by the outcross breeding only to other dogs who come from unaffected breeding stock. There is a proven difference between the two. The KGCA endeavors to educate about those differences.

The matter of the hybrid arose when the tan point coloration was noticed. To many people this whole issue is only one of color. To the members of the KGCA it goes much deeper than that. The KGCA embraces the Jean Castaing book about the griffon which documents the breed standard as signed by Korthals himself with the other breeders when the breed type was set. The KGCA position is that once breed type is set then it is no longer allowable for other breeds to be used. A similar outcross was done about 30 years ago in the USA when the griffon lost its hunting capability and a group of people outcrossed to the Cesky Foucesk. In fact that is how and why the AWPGA was formed – breeders united to preserve the authentic griffon. The breeders of the WPGCA did what they thought was best and went their separate way. That is always a breeder's choice. The WPGCA griffon today looks very different than the AWPGA griffon. Today the breed currently faces the same kind of split except the outcross was not done in a public manner like was done when the AWPGA split from the WPGCA. The KGCA is formed to preserve the authentic griffon.

The outcross showed up initially as tan point puppies. Castaing himself describes in his book that evidence of black, red or tan point is evidence of “misalliance” – a very polite way to say that there is another breed in there other than the authentic Korthals griffon. Just because a dog does not exhibit tan point does not mean that the dog is an authentic Korthals griffon. The issue is not one of color. If it was only color the debate would have been over long ago. My educational background is biology with a major in recombinational genetics so I examined the pedigrees of every dog reported to carry the ky gene. The ky gene is only a marker – a flag – of the misalliance. One only needs to look at the increased level of hip dysplasia, elbow dysplasia, cancers, breeding issues, cardiac issues and many other items that were never seen in the breed a decade ago. Something clearly changed.

President's Message continued

Some would say that the tan point is just a spontaneous mutation.. Yes, this is possible but highly improbably from a statistical consideration to happen within the last decade across so many different countries. The more logical approach is that the puppies got the genes from their parents – especially since it is a simple genetic trait. Working back through the pedigrees ALL ky puppies from ALL countries reporting ky testing results (and I need to mention here that only publicly available data was used) and I discovered that ALL these merged back to one dog – a highly used French sire *Under Du Ruisseau Du Massacre LOF17921* To be very clear the KGCA is not making any accusation towards this dog's breeder or to take away what this dog has achieved in its field trial career. The KGCA is making a simple statement of fact that based on the genetic data and pedigrees available, *Under Du Ruisseau Du Massacre LOF17921* is the headwaters of the tan point issue – and the other genes that came in with that tan point.

We have purebred dogs because we want the predictability of performance, appearance and temperament. Otherwise any mixed breed would be fine. People owning Korthals griffons tend to be hunters and desire to have a long lived highly productive hunting companion. I know this is the reason we purchased our first and continue to stay with the breed. The question to be asked is if a Labrador is bred to a Poodle – we call that a designer dog and a Labradoodle. There are people who love them and breeders who breed them. For those in the purebred dog world, they are a hybrid. Even if you took a Labradoodle and bred it back to a purebred Lab over and over for many generations, most people would agree that it never becomes a purebred Lab. It always will carry some of the poodle genes. The same is true for our griffons. Assuming that the current hybrids would only be bred to authentic Korthals griffons, at no point are the offspring authentic Korthals griffons. This is why it is so important that we work together to keep the breeding stock separate. This is not to take anything away from the success and titles earned by the hybrids. However the hybrid is a different breed just as the WPGCA griffon is a different breed.

Unfortunately it is not possible to separate the griffon breeds by a genetic test. The reference databases for the popular genetic testing services have been contaminated over the past decade with hybrid tests. The ONLY way to tell is to examine a 10 generation pedigree and look for the incidence of *Under Du Ruisseau Du Massacre LOF17921* or this dog's progeny. If that appears then that dog is a hybrid. It doesn't matter how many health tests, KB tests or other testing that has been done. From the KGCA perspective only those griffons WITHOUT any incidence of *Under Du Ruisseau Du Massacre LOF17921* or *offspring in a pedigree constitutes an authentic Korthals Griffon*. Barbara Young has dedicated her life to collecting and documenting pedigrees from public sources so the process is quite simple. Go to the Herrenhausen Sporting Dog website and use the griffon database.

The KGCA was founded to unite those people interested in preserving the authentic Korthals griffon. Breeders still have the freedom to make breeding decisions as they always have. The KGCA wants to educate the breeders so that they can make an educated choice. The public needs to be educated to the differences and then a buyer can make an educated choice. A small dedicated group of breeders preserved this breed before and I believe we can do it again. We have support from around the world with authentic Korthals clubs in France and the UK. Please let us know if you are a breeding and are expecting an authentic litter. We are contacted daily by people looking for puppies. While all are welcome to participate in the KGCA we will only include litters on our website that are indeed authentic litters. In the spirit of education, we will allow postings from any interested party on Facebook and Yahoo group. However the club will annotate any claim of an authentic Korthals griffon that the buyer must validate that claim. Let's unite and save our breed as Korthals and those early breeders envisioned.

Note: Carol Ptak has a degree in Genetics

Vice President's Message

Hypothyroidism

Hypothyroidism is referred to by some as the “Canine Thyroid Epidemic”. It is one of the most commonly diagnosed canine hormonal disorders. There are no data that tell us the percentage of purebred, nor hybrid Wirehaired Pointing Griffons that have this disease. The most common hypothyroidism in dogs is known as **primary**. This can be caused by: (1) Congenital; (2) Acquired—atrophy of unknown etiology; (3) Autoimmune—lymphocytic thyroiditis; and (4) Neoplastic—bilateral thyroid carcinoma. Genetic disposition is the greatest risk factor for thyroid disorder in dogs. About 80% of canine hypothyroidism results from an inherited condition known as **autoimmune thyroiditis**, in which the body’s disease-fighting T-lymphocytes are genetically programmed to destroy the thyroid gland. Due to the complex nature of symptoms, diagnosis, treatment and management, as well as testing, this is the first of several articles on primary hypothyroidism. Bobbie Jo was the typical Griff youngster—exuberant, athletic, and always up for a challenge. At two years old she jumped into agility training with enthusiasm. About a year into that there were days when she slowed down, and although she was not refusing obstacles her enthusiasm was not there. However, she had some periods in which she got charged up. When she trotted through a broad jump and nearly slept through a teeter totter I knew she needed a visit to the vet. Blood work and exam were unremarkable, except the T4 (secreted by the thyroid) was at the low end of normal. Her vet said “It wouldn’t hurt to try...”. The response was dramatic, and life was definitely more fun for all of us.

Symptoms can be vague, and are ones that can be associated with any number of diseases in the dog. Of course you won’t find all the symptoms at one time. That would make diagnosis way too easy. The list is long, but we should all be aware of what may be a reason for a vet check:

- Abnormal behavior: (fear, aggression, anxiety, irritability).
- Blood disorders: (bleeding, anemia, bone marrow failure).
- Cardiac abnormalities: (slow heart rate, cardiac arrhythmia, cardiomyopathy).
- Eye disorders: (corneal lipid deposits, corneal ulceration, dry eye).
- Gastrointestinal and liver disorders: (constipation, diarrhea, vomiting).
- Listlessness, fatigue or just not looking good.
- Metabolic changes: (lethargy, weight gain, mental dullness, cold intolerance, exercise intolerance, mood swings, chronic infections, seizures).
- Neuromuscular (nerve/muscle) problems: (weakness, stiffness, facial paralysis, head tilt, incontinence, drooping eyelids).
- Reproductive disorders: (infertility, absence of heat cycles, silent heats, testicular atrophy).
- Skin diseases: (dry, scaly skin and dandruff, chronic offensive skin odor, hyperpigmentation, rat tail, puppy coat, pyoderma).
- Unexplained weight gain.

That’s about anything that can go wrong with a dog. I want to point out that first item, behavior. So many dogs are surrendered to shelters, and even euthanized, due to abnormal behavior. T4 testing can be inconclusive, as in Bobbie Jo’s case, and some vets are not aware of additional testing. We will get to more of that next time.

Secretary/Treasurer's Message



KGCA Meeting Minutes
GotoMeeting
Aug.1, 2017

Present: Carol Ptak, Katherine March, & Barbara Young

Presidents Report: A general discussion was held with updates on activities of the Board.

Secretary/Treasurer:

Current Checking account balance \$1249.48

Only deductions are \$5.00 for a paper statement from US Bank.

It was decided to change to an electronic bank statement, which would save money for the club. Barbara will change this with the bank for future statements.

Old Business:

Dues-The dues are an important aspect of the club. There are a variety of fees and filings that are paid for on a yearly basis. Carol requested a copy of the emails for current members to address the cost of running a club and request dues from those not paid.

New Business:

1. A discussion on timing for the next newsletter was held with the emphasis of how important this aspect of the communication with the members continues to be. The next newsletter was scheduled for September 1st, 2017 with articles arriving to Barbara by August 15th.

2. An in-depth discussion was held on breeding the Griffon.

Topics included: The ageing process of Stud Dogs
 Thyroid and its effect on breeding
 Importance of timing on breeding with frozen semen
 The Aging Stud Dog
 Breeding the Bitch

Next Meeting: Scheduled for August 29th 2017

Meeting adjourned
Respectfully submitted,
Barbara Young

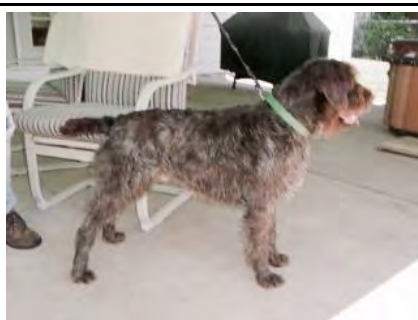
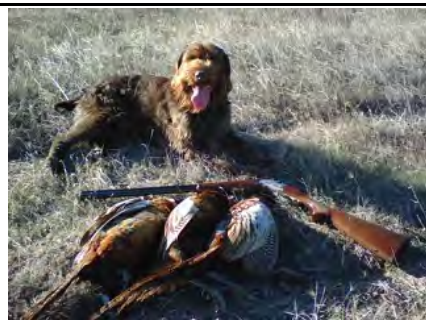
Secretary/Treasurer's Message Cont.

First, I have to apologize for the lack of newsletters getting out for 2017. The Officers have been very busy this year. Carol has been on the road with her business and I have been doing research for a book on the WPG. My office is piled high with books and materials that I have accumulated over the 35 years I have been in the Wirehaired Pointing Griffon Breed. I currently have hundreds of pages to put together in some kind of order, which I hope to have done soon.

The dues for the club go to pay the costs associated with the club, which include filing fees for State and Gov., and Internet site. All the officers volunteer their time and talents to the club in dedication to informing those interested in the breed about the divergence in bloodlines. It is not about color but about genetics and health. The statement by Korthals that the breed would be genetically lost in it's original form if crossed with another breed, holds true in many forms. I will expand on this in my book! One only needs to look at the changes in the last few years in the Griffons in the USA, to see the truth in Korthals statement. It has also been illustrated time and time again with other breeds. Thus, I encourage everyone to become a member to support the continued flow of information about the breed history, training, and breed health. The KGCA is all about information without an agenda except to preserve the few (world wide) "pure" Korthals Griffons thru sound breeding practices.

Statement: When I applied to Judge AKC & International Shows, I personally "opted out" of continuing to show my dogs in competition past the Championship titles as a matter of integrity and sportsmanship. I have always been an owner handler and take pride in my breeding program.

However, when you have a young dog you just can't ignore it. I have been able to put a NAVHDA Natural Ability Prize and a Junior Hunter title on my puppy Haley. She is a very smart young dog with all the drive and instinct from her parents Ch Diva von Herrenhausen JH (National Specialty BOW for her CH) & Int CH Simon von Herrenhausen JH, both field tested with health clearances and DNA profiles. The breeding with Simon was frozen semen breeding. Having the frozen semen was even more important because this spring at age 15 years old he passed away. He was a truly exceptional male winning supported entries at shows, scoring very high in field events, and being the ultimate hunting machine on geese, ducks, pheasant, quail, and chukar. It was not unheard of for him to point and retrieve 75-100 pheasants, and retrieve limits in geese in North Dakota. He was always willing to please and hunted up until his last year. He will be missed by everyone that knew him!



Training Article

How do I get my dog to come?

Training a dog to be steady to wing, shot and fall all starts on a check cord. But you don't hunt on a check cord. How do you teach your dog to come without all the yelling, screaming, swearing and other things that we typically try? Remember the first rule of dog training. Never give a command that you can't reinforce. Yelling COME at the dog will do nothing unless they know what that means. Chasing after the dog makes it worse. I have watched so many NAVHDA tests and AKC hunt tests where the handlers just cannot get their dog leashed up. The dog takes the opportunity to keep running and usually with the handler after them.

This is one of those great puppy games to play. However, it also works with adults but it will take longer. What is the best command to have your dog come: No command. That probably sounds a bit weird that no command is the best command.

The requirements to start the process is you, the dog, a secure area that is large enough for the dog to run but not get out of sight and no time pressure. This is a process that takes what it will take when it comes to time. Once you start you can't stop or you will put yourself into a training hole that will take you even longer to get out of. I was fortunate when I lived in Washington I had a 10-acre hay field that was perimeter fenced. Your yard will not work. That is familiar territory. Also do not use a dog park- those are inherently dangerous places that I personally would never take a dog at any time.

Go to that secured field and let that dog run and run. When the dog is on a good run in front of you then turn and start walking the opposite direction. The key is say NOTHING. Pretty soon you will catch out of the corner of your eye that the dog is coming to your front. Do not call them, whistle them, use the e-collar, NOTHING. Then turn the opposite direction and keep walking. You don't have to be walking very quickly. This process may take an hour so take it easy.

Then stop walking. Stand still. Do not call the dog. What usually happens is that the dog will do a fly by. That is where the dog swoops past you to see if you are going to reach out and catch them. Resist the temptation. Stand still for a bit. Sometimes the dog will then come up to you where you can get a hand on their collar. If that happens then have a big party, praise the dog and let it go run again. You do not want to pattern for the dog that every time they come to you then the fun is over. They will stay away longer next time. Good trainers put themselves in the dog's view - let them be the problem solver. They are very smart and will figure it out.

Sometimes the dog will continue to run because they are enjoying their freedom. Just start walking again in the opposite direction that the dog is running. Pretty quickly the dog will come front again. Then turn in a 90-degree path and stop. Wait and see what the dog does.

During this whole time say nothing. No commands. No begging. Sooner or later the dog says, let's try going to my handler and see what happens. When that happens lots and lots of praise. If you like training with treat - by all means treat the dog. Then the next big step - turn the dog loose again. I realize that can be very frustrating if you have just spent 45 minutes walking and the dog finally came to you. Trust me when I say the next time will be much quicker. It takes only a few times and the dog will come running to you the instant you stop. It will associate your movement with the correct response. All this walking will do you a world of good as well!

Training Article Continued

The other benefit is that the dog will also learn to Quarter with you as you move through the field. Keep that whistle in your pocket. Remember that birds can hear very well. Every time you command your dog, you are reducing your chances for game.

Once the dog correlates your motion with come, THEN you can overlay the command if you wish. I only use a come command with my dogs when we are in competition because the judges expect it. The real command is when you stop moving. Always remember rule 1 – never give a command that you can't reinforce. This process is a very safe and easy way to pattern an excellent recall in the field.

Then we stopped walking. The dog either took off or came to us. If they took off then we walked the opposite direction. And then stopped. Pretty quick they get the message that me stopping means get over here. First they will do a fly by to see if you will reach for them and of course you don't. Walk away from them and then stop again. It takes time for some dogs – I had a Drathaar in England that took almost an hour. It didn't matter what the owner did with the e-collar – dog didn't care. An hour later he had a dog that come – just because the owner stopped. Remember I never called my dogs except to get their attention. If I was stopped that meant get over here – lots of love and praise when they get there. Still works today. I only overlaid the come command in competition because the judges want to hear it.

Carol

Health Takeaways

Update - **Canine influenza virus** - impact on AKC events in June produced another high absentee rate compared to 17% for all All-Breed shows in 2016. Twelve events were canceled in Florida and entries were down 38%.

Because of the high risk and further spread of the influenza virus (H3N2 CIV) which is highly contagious, the following was provided by Dr. Merry Fitzgerald DVM, who says that most dogs have little or no immunity to this virus, which means that owners must be especially careful.

Going to shows, dog parks, training classes, boarding kennels and grooming parlors is considered high risk. Coughing dogs can generate virus-containing airborne sprays that travel 20 feet. Judges are being asked to clean their hands when judging and to have the exhibitor show the teeth. Some owners have tried the vaccines, which do not completely prevent the infection. Others are trying a hospital-grade product and a garden home spray. The product is available through Pathogend of Georgia. Handlers have used it with good results. To learn more go to

: pathogendga.com.



Dealing with Heat

A dog's normal temperature is 100 to 102.5 degrees, but after a work-out, a lot of running or being in the sun, their temperature may go to 107 degrees and it should decline to below 104 within five minutes. If it remains above 104 degrees, the dog may be suffering from heat stress and should be taken to a vet. Use a rectal or ear thermometer.

What to do

1. Keep the dog walking or standing. Circulating blood helps cool the blood.
2. Allow the dog to drink small amounts of water. Gulping can cause vomiting.
3. Use cool water under the dog's front legs and in the groin area.
4. An air conditioned vehicle will help.
5. Apply cool water to the foot pads
6. Get the dog out of the sun and into the shade. Do not cover a dog with a wet towel or blanket, it can inhibit evaporation by creating a sauna effect.
7. Do not put a dog in an enclosed kennel, it can reduce air flow that benefits the cooling process.
8. Do not submerge in water, it can cause rapid cooling and other related problems.

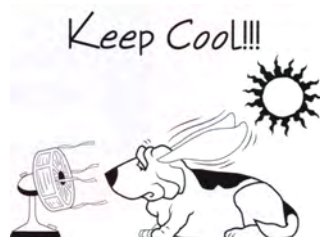
The vaccines that can ruin your dog's health

The American Animal Hospital Association lists only 3 vaccines as "core vaccines" - distemper, parvovirus and adenovirus - and they specify these should NOT be given to adult dogs more frequently than every 3 years.

Excessive vaccinations can aggravate autoimmune disease and cancer. If a boarding kennel operator or training school asks for proof of more recent vaccinations, ask if you can provide an antibody titer test that shows your dog is properly immunized, instead.

There are resources for information on alternative and natural health care for your dogs. One location to look would be the Whole Dog Journal or Jean Dodds web site on her research on vaccinations.

In the following pages I have included information on research on the Rabies vaccinations and the use of titer testing.



Jean Dodd's, on Vaccinations

There is the science behind having sufficient rabies immunity; then, there is the current United States law on rabies vaccinations for dogs.

To synchronize the law with the science, the [Rabies Challenge Fund Charitable Trust](#)(RCF) is financing clinical trials to extend the legally required interval for rabies boosters to 5 and then 7 years. Kris Christine and I are Co-Trustees of RCF and Ronald Schultz, PhD of the University of Wisconsin School of Veterinary Medicine is the Principal Investigator. The testing is being conducted according to the USDA's vaccine licensing code, Title 9 Section 113.209, and at the Kansas State University (KSU) Veterinary Diagnostic Laboratory. My team at Hemopet runs the administrative end at no cost to the RCF.

Over the years, I have written extensively on vaccine issues and have provided more information in the links at the bottom. The purpose of this article is to address the common misunderstandings that can lead to concerns and criticisms of the current laws about rabies vaccines. While I fully appreciate your concerns, the law is still the LAW.

Below is general information on rabies laws throughout all 50 states. If you have questions, I recommend that you discuss specific laws that apply to your state or local area (counties and cities can enact more stringent laws than the state or federal government) with your veterinarian or local public health authority.

The Rabies Vaccine

- Rabies vaccines are provided either annually (1-year vaccine) or every three years (3-year vaccine). The one year vaccine is given initially and then is followed up by a booster within 12 months; the booster given is the 3 year vaccine. Thereafter, boosters are required every three years. Please note that some states or locales still allow annual rabies boosters as an option at the discretion of the attending veterinarian.
- Both the 1-year and the 3-year rabies vaccine contain essentially the same amount of rabies antigenic material and adjuvant (potency).
- The law recognizes the label on the vial. So, a veterinarian cannot legally substitute a 1-year rabies vaccine for a 3-year and vice versa.
- The law states that the vaccine must be administered by a veterinarian.
- The whole vial must be administered to have a pet considered "vaccinated" by law. The size of the dog – whether a teacup Yorkie or a 180 lb. Newfoundland – does not matter.
- If a dog misses a 3-year rabies vaccination deadline, some states require a 1-year rabies vaccination as the next dose. This is expected to change in the near future based upon recent published data from the KSU Veterinary Diagnostic Laboratory (Moore, MC, et al. J Am Vet Med Assoc 2015; 246:205–211).
- I strongly recommend using the thimerosal-free (mercury-free) canine rabies vaccine (Merial IMRAB TF-1 or TF-3).

Jean Dodds Continued

Rabies Titer Test

- A titer test measures the antibodies in the blood as an indication of the level of immunity an animal has to a particular disease or infectious agent such as rabies virus.
- The purposes for rabies titer tests are:
 - o To ensure an animal has sufficient immunity; and,
 - o To be able to transport animals to Hawaii or other countries.
- KSU is the only laboratory recognized by the USDA to verify sufficient rabies immunity. (Note: Hemopet/Hemolife Diagnostics sends the required serum sample to KSU to assay the rabies RFFIT endpoint titer, which gives an actual numerical titer, rather than an estimated titer from a rabies screening test. We report the titer results and our interpretation, but, the interpretation does not supersede the law of the United States or other countries.)

Rabies Medical Exemptions

- Rabies medical exemption laws are available in a number of states and are regulated at the state level.
- 18 states currently have medical exemption laws. To find out your state medical exemption laws, please visit [States with Medical Exemptions](#).
- RCF also helps to introduce medical exemption legislation; please contact us to help with this worthy endeavor.
- Medical exemption laws vary state by state, but the common language invokes that if a rabies inoculation may significantly compromise an animal's health, a licensed veterinarian can write a waiver exempting the animal from further rabies inoculations.

- **SUFFICIENT RABIES IMMUNITY PROVEN BY A TITER TEST DOES NOT QUALIFY FOR A MEDICAL EXEMPTION WAIVER.** (I wish it were the case, but it is not. Remember the law is the LAW, and veterinarians risk their license to practice if they fail to comply.)

Rabies Quarantines/Isolation Periods

In many states if a dog is bitten by a wild or other animal, the dog may be quarantined or isolated for a period of time regardless of current rabies vaccination status. This requirement will also be changing based upon the published KSU study cited above. Please note that the presence of rabies can only be accurately determined by examination of the brain tissue of a dead animal; no valid test exists for rabies infection in a live animal.

Positive Things You Can Do

- Please keep your dog up-to-date on his rabies vaccinations, preferably every three years after the initial 2-dose series, or as required by law in your area.
- Request the thimerosal-free rabies vaccine, listed above.
- Contact your state legislators to help pass a rabies medical exemption bill in your state, if one does not exist. Let Kris Christine of the RCF know and we will be able to provide significant assistance.
- Support the Rabies Challenge Fund Charitable Trust.

4 harmful Ingredients you'll find in nearly every big-brand dog food!

Here are the 4 ingredients you DON'T want to see on our dog's food label or at least at the top of the list.

1. Added sweeteners like sugar and corn syrup. Adding unneeded sugars is how manufacturers trick dogs into eating foods comprised mostly of grain fragments and little of the animal protein that would be healthier for them.
2. Artificial preservatives, such as BHA, BHT, and ethoxyquin. Natural preservatives like tocopherols (forms of vitamin E), vitamin C, and rosemary extract are healthier options.
3. Meat by-products or poultry by-products. These lower-cost ingredients are more likely to be handled in ways that can promote rancidity, which is harmful to your dog's health.
4. Artificial colors. These added chemicals do nothing for your dog. They're only in there to make the food look better to you!



Club Tax Information

On October 28, 2013 the Korthals Griffon Club of America Received approval on our application for tax-exempt status. The club is now officially a 501 (c) (6)

Korthals Griffon Club of America Membership Dues

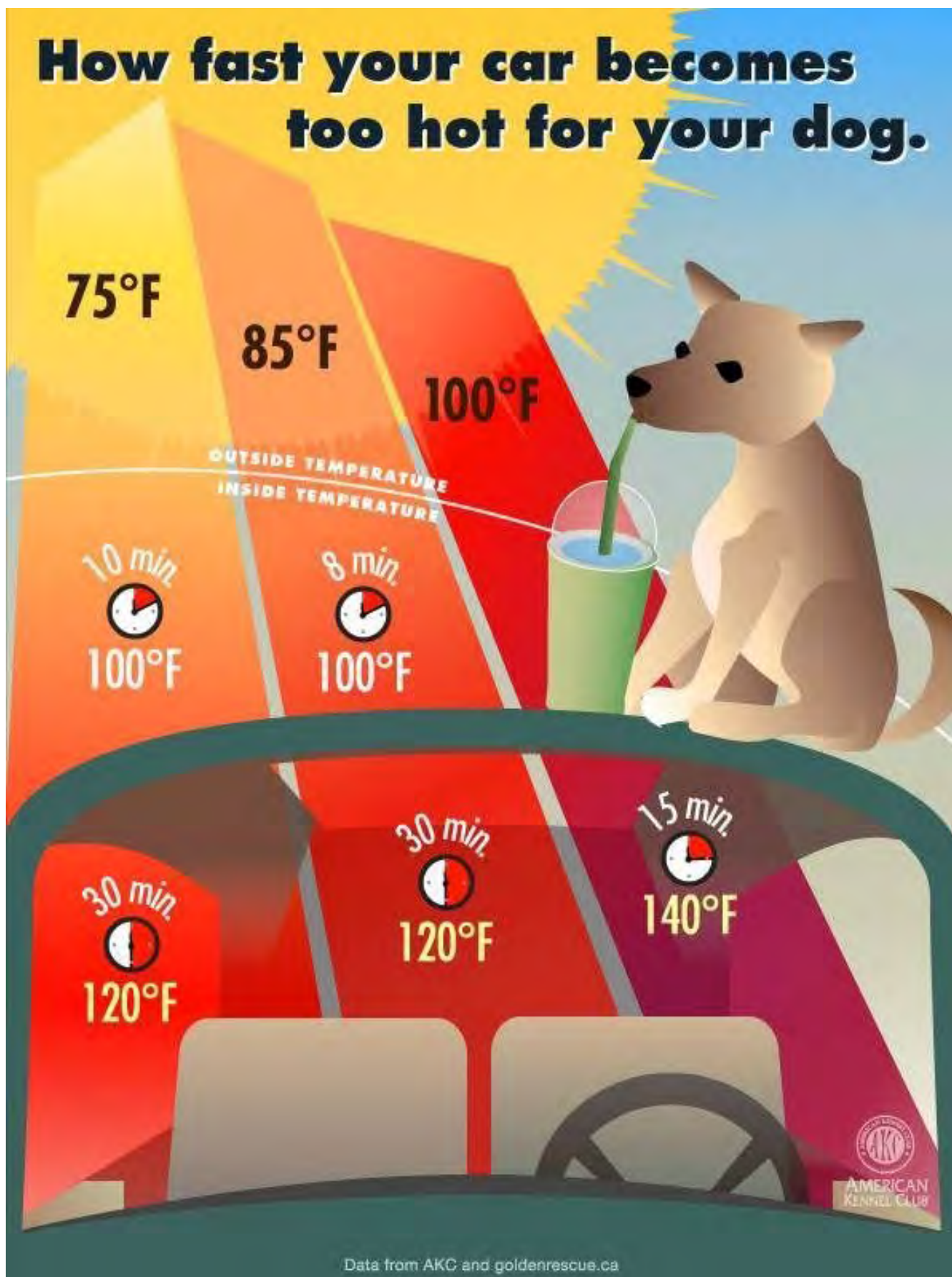
It is that time of year again! With our approved constitution the dues will run from the first day of January each year thru the end of December.

\$30 per year per individual

\$35 per year per household

We appreciate all the help we have received getting the KGCA off the ground last year. We look forward to being an educational club to assist in better breeding of the purebred griffon and to assist in breeding towards pure lines. We hope you will join us again this year!

If you have individuals you would like to invite to the KGCA please contact me so we can get them an application. All are welcome!



Data from AKC and goldenrescue.ca