

Lakota Australian Cattle Dogs Puppy Pack

In this puppy pack, you will find:

- ✓ Brief 'intro' to Australian Cattle Dogs
- ✓ New puppy shopping list
- ✓ Puppy proofing
- ✓ List of toxic plants, foods and other substances
- ✓ Puppy Tips
- ✓ Training the basic 5 commands

- ✓ Suggested vaccination and worming schedule
- ✓ Vaccination and worming record
- ✓ Health Record
- ✓ Puppy's BAER (hearing) printout
- ✓ Puppy's microchip certificate

- ✓ AKC registration
- ✓ Pedigree
- ✓ Sire and Dam Photos
- ✓ Sire and Dam health testing certificates

We hope you find this pack helpful in getting started with your new puppy.

Please remember, we are always here to help you with any questions you may have, or if you need suggestions on different puppy topics that will arise.

Sincerely,

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AUSTRALIAN CATTLE DOG

The Australian Cattle Dog (ACD) was designed in Australia as a droving dog. They are a tireless worker, and a specialist at driving and forcing stock to move in a desired direction. Their main desire when young is to make physical contact in the form of heeling the leg of an animal to move it along with the rest of the herd. As in every breed, there are desirable traits and undesirable traits. The following is a brief guideline to help better understand and work with this breed.

Temperament: A properly trained and socialized ACD varies from a natural clown, who is affectionate to almost anyone, to the very reserved, one-person dog. Ideally, the ACD is a calm, but alert companion and family member. These dogs often follow their masters from room to room in the home, keeping a constant and sometimes obnoxious watch over their loved ones.

Socialization: Socialization of your puppy is the process of teaching it about the world, and its place in it. This process begins at birth, and continues throughout the life of your dog. Take your dog with you to the store, the park, the relative's house, wherever you go. Dogs that have not been properly socialized cannot understand their place in society. Proper socialization also gives your dog the ability to determine when to be protective. Without this understanding, your dog can be dangerous to your family and to innocent neighbors.

Training: The process of training your ACD begins the day you bring it home, and continues throughout its life. The ACD has been developed for its working ability and often blooms when given a chance to work with its master. It is very necessary to establish your control over the dog. Obedience training is often the easiest and most rewarding way to gain this control. Physical mastery of the dog is, however, less important than firm and consistent training methods, time, and patience.

Obedience train and socialize your ACD. A well-behaved dog is a source of pride and pleasure and appreciated by all, especially by you.

Discipline: The ACD is a sensitive, intelligent and loyal animal that usually wants to please its owner. However, they can be VERY stubborn, as they were bred to be an independent thinker. Therefore, it is imperative that discipline be consistent, fair, and firm. The ACD is a wonderful breed, but ACD ownership is not for the timid or very busy person who cannot, or is not inclined towards careful supervision of his or her dog.

Children: It is very important to teach your ACD how to behave around children. Small children are prone to move quickly and erratically; they emit shrill sounds. These actions can stimulate a puppy's instinctive drive to 'heel'. Even play bites can be serious and painful. What is play for the puppy may be frightening for the child. The reverse is also true; children must be carefully taught to treat a puppy with quiet kindness and gentleness. Do not leave children in charge of your ACD or vice-versa. Children should never be left unsupervised with dogs.

Remember: The ACD was bred for a job that required a TOUGH dog, one not easily discouraged or intimidated; one capable of independent thought and action. The ACD is not for the novice dog owner, nor is it for the owner who wants to own a dog which can be taken for granted, tied out, ignored, or expected to live the life of a pampered pet. The ACD must have firm, but fair training, which is consistently applied throughout its lifetime. It must have a purpose, whether it be cattle to herd, something to guard or serious obedience training of some sort. Without purpose the ACD will attempt to find "jobs" for itself, usually not the jobs you have in mind.

Intelligent, loyal, protective - worker, companion, friend. A truly unique and versatile breed.

New Puppy Suggested Shopping List:

Food
Food and water dishes
Treats for training
Gentle puppy shampoo
Good quality dog nail trimmer or Dremmel trimmer
Soft Bristle Brush
At least 5 –6 chew safe toys
Dog gate(s)
Soft, adjustable collar
At least one 4-6' nylon or leather lead line
Crate – intermediate size to start with
Bedding for crate – at least 2 sets
Good quality enzyme carpet cleaner

What toys are safe?

It is a safe bet that your puppy is going to do all they can to rip their toys apart and swallow any pieces they can. Therefore, please choose toys that have no dangerous parts, and nothing that can be swallowed, such as:

- Items with small or sharp metal parts such as pins, springs, or batteries
- Long strips or fibers, such as strings or thin ribbon. Nylon hose can be dangerous if swallowed.
- Cooked real bones of any kind. Cooked bones break into tiny, highly abrasive fragments that damage the digestive tract over time.
- Chewies made of large pieces or knots of rawhide. Swallowed pieces of these often cause intestinal obstructions.
- Thin, squeaky-type rubber pet toys. Dogs who are vigorous chewers can swallow these toys whole, swallow large pieces of them, or swallow the metal squeakers inside.
- Greenies ® – these have been known to cause intestinal blockages, even death.

Some of the best “OK to chew” items:

- Artificial bones made of hard nylon
- Balls and chew toys made of hard rubber. Many of these are designed to hide bits of kibble in and can entertain puppy for extended periods.
- Knots of thick rope.
- Artificial bones made of rawhide particles pressed together, or of other material designed to be safely swallowed.

Puppy Proofing The House and Yard:

Just like baby proofing, you will need to ensure that your home and areas that puppy will be in are puppy safe.

Make sure household and automotive chemicals and toxins are safely stored well out of reach. Many household items and foods that we take for granted, are highly poisonous to dogs, such as:

Toxic Foods:

- Chocolate – contains Theo bromine, which is fatal to dogs - the darker the chocolate, the more toxic.
- Coffee beans
- Anything with caffeine
- Alcohol
- Grapes (and raisins) in large quantities – ½ lb or more
- Onions, broccoli or garlic in large amounts
- Castor beans
- Apricot, plum and peach pits
- Apple seeds
- Nutmeg
- Sugarless candies – containing xylitol

Toxic Plants:

- | | | |
|---------------------|------------------------|--------------------|
| • Aloe vera | • Honeysuckle | • Oleander |
| • Asparagus fern | • Horse chestnut | • Philodendron |
| • Azalea | • Ivy | • Poinsettias |
| • Cactus | • Japanese yew | • Poppies |
| • Daffodil | • Jasmine | • Rhododendron |
| • Deadly nightshade | • Lilies | • Rhubarb |
| • Dumb cane | • Lily of the valley | • Skunk cabbage |
| • Elephant's ear | • Marijuana | • Tobacco |
| • Ficus | • Mistletoe | • Tulip bulbs |
| • Foxglove | • Morning Glory flower | • Virginia creeper |
| • Hyacinth bulbs | • Mums | • Wild mushrooms |
| • Holly | • Oak | |

Household Toxins:

- | | | |
|---|------------------------|-------------------------|
| • Antifreeze – even very small doses are lethal | • Mothballs | • Batteries |
| • Any household cleaners | • Polishes | • Human medicines |
| • Bleach | • Rodent poisons | • Human antidepressants |
| • Toilet bowl cleansers | • Slug and snail baits | • Gasoline |
| • Drain openers | • Sunscreen | • Motor oil |
| • Soap | • Fireworks | • Transmission fluid |
| • Insecticides (including flea products) | • Citronella | • Brake fluid |
| | • Fertilizers | • Or other chemicals |
| | • Herbicides | |

For both children and pets, know your local poison control center's phone number!

1Puppy Tips

Note: The tips listed here are just some of the ways that we have found helpful for us to deal with some of the actions that occur during the course of a dog's development. They may not be suited for every dog, or every person. If you have a severe situation, please consult a professional trainer.

Aggression:

Occasionally, there are puppies that exhibit aggression toward their new family. Usually, when this happens, it is a natural born alpha trying to establish his place at the top of his new "pack". This is not an acceptable behavior, and needs to be stopped immediately.

The very first time your pup shows aggression, respond very directly with a loud, firm "NO!". If this behavior continues you need to contact your breeder immediately, and let them know that this behavior is occurring. They have raised this pup, and know the personality, and can help you put a stop to it.

Even though most puppies will not display aggression towards their new family at all, here are some points to think about with your puppy that may help to relieve or prevent an aggressive display:

- 1) If your puppy has shown aggression, having it sit and lay with you in your bed, or on the couch is saying that it has equal ranking and privileges as you. Make it a bed on the floor.
- 2) Do you get down onto the floor to play with puppy? If so, are you lying on your back and having puppy crawl on top of you. That is the body language for saying that you are submissive and he is dominant. Make sure if you play on the floor in such a manner, that you end your play sessions with puppy on the floor and you above him.
- 3) If puppy shows food aggression:
#1 make sure there is not food down at all times.
#2 when you feed puppy, touch his food. If he growls or shows aggression, say "NO!", take food away and wait a while. Put the empty bowl on the floor and fill one kibble at a time by hand so that puppy learns that it is the hand that provides the goodies. Repeat this until he allows you to touch his food without aggression.

Barking:

As with many breeds, the cattle dog is a vocal breed. He is very protective of his house and family, and will not hesitate to let strangers know this. Let your puppy know from day one that barking excessively is not acceptable. When your puppy starts to bark excessively, simply hold his mouth shut gently but firmly. While holding the mouth, say "quiet... quiet... quiet..." until puppy is quiet. Once puppy is quiet (not a moment before), release him and praise him for being quiet. Make sure you have a lot of patience with your puppy, and do not get upset with him, and do not swat his nose for barking. This will lead to a dog that cowers away from you.

Cats:

One of the most common introduction problems with dogs is a cat. I mean...what dog, or puppy, doesn't just want to chase those puffed up things all around the house?

Our puppies are raised with our cats, and are told from birth that cats are just another member of the family, and are NOT for squashing. If you have cats that are not used to dogs, bringing in a puppy should be a lot of fun.

My suggestion for bringing in a new puppy to a household of cats is to just let them figure each other out. At this age, the cats can avoid the puppy rather well, and can get up high where the pup just can't get to yet, but they can observe the puppy. When puppy goes to bark at the cat, say "No! Quiet!" Eventually, they will just get used to each other and forget about it.

For a larger pup, or an adult dog, I have in the past, kept the dog on a leash in the house to prevent the chase from starting up. Again...you will have to closely supervise that nothing gets out of hand, but all will soon be normal again. Like any other new thing, it is your job to show by training and example what is acceptable and what is not.

Chewing:

All puppies need to chew. Just like a teething child, they are working in their new teeth, and it helps their gums feel better to chew.

To prevent your puppy from "teething" on your furniture, clothing, shoes, etc., give him appropriate chew items. We have found what works the best is a toy box full of dog chew toys - ours really like the toys with rope "arms".

If puppy should attempt to chew on an inappropriate item, simply tap the item, say no (firmly, not harshly) and hand the puppy an appropriate item. This will take no time at all to convey your meaning. Occasionally you will have to remind puppy what is toy and what is not, but all should go well.

Variety is important in keeping puppy's attention. Also...pick out toys that puppy can do whatever he wants to the toy without any danger to puppy. This will prevent you from having to tell puppy how to play with the toy, since it's no fun if they can't do it their own way.

And should you find out how to get them to put all their toys away when they are done, please let me know!

Crate Training:

Your cattle dog's crate will be an important part of his life. He must be comfortable with the crate, and be able to be in the crate for extended periods of time without throwing a fit. You will appreciate the importance of a crate-trained dog when it is time to travel, go to the vet, or go to the show.

Each of our dogs has their own crate. It is not only a safe place for them during any transport, it is their nighttime bed. We like to bring our dogs in at night, and do not want to have to worry about them chewing through electrical cords, or having accidents in the house while we are asleep.

The crate also fills the dog's natural instinct to "den", so never feel that crating your dog is cruel, or unusual. They know that the crate is their own personal space and their bed, and once they get past the initial puppy phase of them wanting to be out with you and playing, they are very happy with their crate.

Crate tips:

- Crating your puppy several times a day is an excellent way to help housebreak them. This is because dogs will try not to soil their beds.
- Line the crate with blankets to make it cozy – old towels work well, too.
- If it is naptime, and puppy is verbally resisting this idea (like any child at nap time), you can cover the crate with a towel or blanket to help comfort, relax, and instigate napping.
- Use the crate for naps, nighttime slumber, and quiet-time breaks for the puppy to unwind from family chaos.
- EVERY time you take puppy out of their crate, take them outside to go potty.
- Never leave a puppy in a crate all day; they need several bathroom breaks and play and feeding times. Even though they won't want to soil their sleeping area, if they are in there for too long of periods, they can't help it. And if they do soil their bed from being in it too long, it is the owner's fault, not the puppy's fault.
- Never use the crate as punishment. It should always be a haven for your puppy, not a jail cell.

Digging:

All dogs dig. All dogs are going to dig no matter what you tell them.

Make a definite divider between flowerbeds and their area (small fences work great). Give them a designated place to dig. If you want them to actually dig there, make it appealing. Under a tree or up against the house where it is cool are some of the best choices. Wherever it is, think about mixing in some sand to keep it from packing down and losing interest. Bury some dog cookies in it to give them something to hunt for.

Bottom line...the more they like their dig area, the more they will not be tempted by your flowers. After all - *YOU* dig there.

Feeding:

Up to 3 months of age, puppy will normally eat about four times per day.

3 to 6 months, decrease feedings to three times per day.

6 to 12 months, begin feeding twice per day, which should be their schedule for the remainder of their life.

Do your homework on the food you choose. There are many good choices out there, as well as many not so good choices. Compare dog food labels, and research what the ingredients really are.

We suggest going with the food that gives you the results that you are the happiest with. As long as it is a high quality food, and it keeps your puppy healthy and happy, that is what is important.

Furniture:

If you do not want a dog that jumps up on the furniture, do not allow the puppy to be up on the furniture unless he is in your arms or on your lap. Make sure you put an end to this practice, as well, before puppy becomes too big, or before it becomes too much of a habit for puppy. He is perfectly comfortable on the floor, no matter how much of a sad puppy face he gives you.

Horses:

Nothing is more enjoyable than to take our dogs with us on a ride. They have learned from the start that they are not allowed to work the horses, or bark at them. We go to the point to make sure that they travel in front of us, so that they are not tempted to nip a heel.

ACDs should never be allowed to work horses. They cannot differentiate between when it is acceptable to work the horse and when it is not. It is extremely dangerous to both rider and dog if the dog should try to work the horse while you are riding. Being thrown from a bucking or bolting horse can lead to serious injury, even death. One square kick from a horse can render a crippling or fatal blow to a dog.

It is for this reason that the Dalmatian was originally introduced in the making of this breed. Dalmatians have a natural affinity for horses, and it was hoped that it would lead to a dog that would not go after their horses.

Make it very clear to puppy from day one...."No Horses!" In time they will learn this phrase. Occasionally a running horse is just too much of a temptation, and they will need reminding. Watch young pups closely, as they can be injured easily. Make sure you make your introductions well, and that each gets to spend a lot of time with the other and that all curiosities are filled. The more time puppy spends around the horses in a controlled environment, the more he will learn what is acceptable and what is not.

House Training:

House training can be a very frustrating time for you and a very confusing time for puppy. Above all else....be patient and kind. Never lose your patience with puppy, and do not be too harsh for accidents. Every puppy will have accidents. Just like every child in potty training. It is just part of the normal process of house training. It is your job to try to stay one or two steps ahead and prevent as many accidents as possible, to lower the amount of confusion for puppy.

First off...get a good carpet cleanser and odor eliminator - you'll need it.

The most important key to housetraining is CLOSE attention to exactly how your puppy is behaving. If you are not able to give this close attention, do not leave puppy on the floor un-attended.

Take the puppy directly outside at peak times:

- * when puppy first wakes
- * immediately after drinking or eating
- * after he's been held for a while and is being put down
- * when he starts to show less interest in play

If you see these actions occurring, take puppy outside NOW. However, do not rely on, or wait until you see these moments. If it has been a while since the last time you went outside, go out and try. It's much better to go outside more than what is needed, than not enough. You will soon learn how often your puppy has to go, and will start to expect it.

When you take puppy outside - pick a word (we use "go potty") for your command to relieve himself. I take puppy outside and put it in the potty area, and repeat "go potty...go potty...go potty...go potty..." until the puppy does just that. You will find that each time, you have to say it fewer times until they will go on command when you first say it.

For just this reason, we NEVER ask the puppy when they are in the house if they have to "go potty" We ask them if they have to go "outside". These dogs are very intelligent, and they know from a very early age the difference between the two words.

If your puppy has an accident in the house - If you didn't see it happen, do not try to correct the problem. You must catch it either while it happens, or immediately after.

If you catch the accident in progress - take the puppy to the accident immediately. Hold puppy directly in front of the accident, but DO NOT RUB HIS NOSE IN IT, and DO NOT SCOLD (remember - he doesn't fully understand all of this, he doesn't yet know how to ask to go outside, and he just can't hold it that long. It is your job to teach, not his - be patient). Point to the accident. In a dis-satisfied, but NOT MAD tone, say "No potty in the house" repeat this once only. Take puppy immediately outside. Say "go potty... go potty... go potty..." up to 4 or 5 times. Puppy should be empty, having just had his accident, but if puppy actually potties again, praise him lavishly!!! "Good potty! Good potty!"

(The more you use your chosen words for different items, the more he will recognize them, and he will have no trouble learning these phrases quickly.) Make a mental note of the situation and timing of all accidents, so that you can better prevent them in the future, and make sure you thoroughly clean all accident sites with an enzyme cleaner / odor eliminator to remove the stain and temptation to repeat soiling in that spot.

Jumping Up:

This is not an acceptable behavior no matter what the circumstances.

No one wants a dog's dirty feet on them, and if you allow it when it's a cute little puppy that just can't reach, then you will have no control over it when it is a big dog that has just run through the puddle and jumped on your visitor in the nice clothes.

The first time puppy jumps up say "No! Down!" and push the puppy back down to the floor firmly. Repeat this EVERY TIME puppy attempts to jump up. Make sure that other family members and visitors do this as well so that puppy does not get the idea that he can get away with it with someone else.

If puppy is just not getting it, try putting a leash on him, and stepping on the leash so that he can sit or stand, but not jump up. Just sit like that for a while, so that he gets the idea that he is restrained from jumping up while he is around people.

Leash Training:

Leash training can be very confusing to a young puppy. Their natural instinct when something is "caught" around them is to pull back and get out of it. When it doesn't give, they keep pulling.

We usually get a good collar and a leash that has been through puppy training before (usually chewed), and hook them to a solid object where we can sit nearby for comfort. We then let puppy figure out just what their limits are when it comes to a leash. They will pull and pull and make all sorts of protests, but will eventually give in and give up.

Once they stop protesting the restraint of the leash, go to puppy, praise him lavishly, and remove the leash. That is the end of that day's session.

Once puppy has learned that the leash is stronger, put it on him and attempt to lead him around with it. This is best accomplished by calling him to walk with you. If he does not come, give him small pulls to bring him gently along. Not constant... just small intermittent pulls. Each time he comes forward (rather or not of his own choosing) praise him. Make your sessions short and always end on a good note. Making a game out of it will help to keep puppy's interest, and in no time at all puppy will be coming right along with you.

Socialization:

Socialization is the process of teaching your puppy its place and role in society. This includes socialization with other animals as well as other people and places.

Between the ages of 7 weeks to 9 months, your puppy goes through a socialization period that will permanently shape its personality and the way it handles new situations and people as an adult. It is absolutely critical that you properly socialize your cattle dog during this time.

A cattle dog cannot know how to react to social situations if you do not properly socialize it. Take the puppy EVERYWHERE you possibly can, and teach it how to act and react in social situations. When people come up and say "oh what a cute puppy" encourage them to interact with the puppy and vice-versa. Always supervise this interaction, as this is indeed a form of training. Pay close attention when socializing with children, to make sure both puppy and children are interacting properly with each other, so you do not have a bad child experience for your puppy, or vice versa.

Puppy kindergarten classes, doggy daycare, and dog parks are an excellent place to socialize with both people and other dogs. Don't forget to socialize puppy with other dogs, so that they will know how to interact with strange dogs later in life, rather in a show ring, a park, store, or just passing on the street.

With proper socialization, your reward will be a socially confident and stable dog that you can take into any situation, and know that they know their place and role in society, and will be the perfect little cattle dog.

Skunks:

If your dog so graces you with these gifts, all I can say is here is a wonderful home remedy: Mix baking soda, peroxide, and liquid dish soap. It neutralizes the odor quite well, and wow does it clean in the process! It actually works better than the store bought skunk remedies that we have tried.

Obedience Training:

Obedience is the key to all else you do with your dog.

An obedient dog is a source of pride and joy, as well as a major step in prevention of possible behavioral problems such as aggression.

Never underestimate the importance of obedience training. If your dog has not had its obedience training, do not attempt to do other advanced training, until you have the obedience mastered. No other training is as important as obedience.

If you are not comfortable doing your own obedience training, contact your local dog groups, pet stores (PetsMart has these classes regularly), vet or humane societies. They will have many resources for puppy kindergarten, as well as adult obedience classes.

The "Basic 5" obedience commands are "Come", "Heel", "Sit", "Down" and "Stay". For those who are comfortable teaching their puppy basic obedience, the next two pages are a helpful guide on how to train your puppy these basic 5 commands, courtesy of the AKC Family Dog Magazine, New Puppy Edition. These 5 commands will give puppy a solid foundation for future training.

Remember... keep your training sessions short and fun. End each session on a positive note, even if you need to go to something very simple and already learned, so that puppy has a positive experience and memory of their learning session.

TRAINING 1-2-3

Training your puppy doesn't have to be hard work.

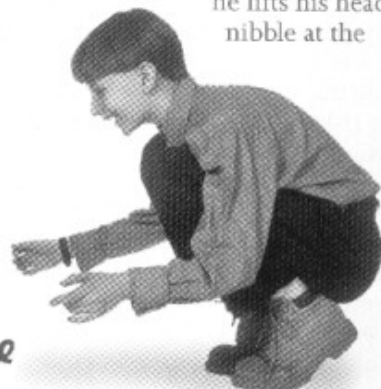
Puppies don't come equipped with house manners. You must teach them. Perhaps the most effective way to do this is with obedience training, which gives you and your dog a common language.

Fortunately, your youngster is like a little sponge, ready to soak up all he needs to know if he is to mature into a well-behaved adult who's a joy to live with and is welcome almost everywhere. In fact, you're training your dog every time you interact with him.

It's never too early for a puppy to learn the basic obedience commands, but you should remember that puppies have short attention spans. Keep



Come



SEALYHAM TERRIER

your training sessions brief—about 15 minutes each—and playful. Motivational tools and rewards, like toys, bits of food, and lots of praise, make training fun for a puppy.

Most of today's prominent trainers believe that you should never use any physically painful correction. You want to set up a relationship of trust.

Touching the dog is good, as long as it's gentle or playful. You want him to get used to being touched. You can even physically manipulate him into the proper positions for some of the exercises. This will make you aware of any negative reactions he has to being touched.

Five easy-to-teach commands provide the foundation for future learning. If you say the command word or phrase as your dog executes the action, he will get used to hear-

ing that word in context. In time, the word will work as a cue.

You will probably use these commands every day.

SIT

Method 1 (see photo above): Lure your puppy into a sit using a tiny piece of cheese or a dog treat. Put the food in front of his nose, say "Sit" in a calm voice, and slowly lift the food over his head. He will probably sit as

he lifts his head to nibble at the



Sit

the assumption he will obey. Don't wait to see what he will do; set a positive tone.

When he comes, don't grab at him. Instead, let him come up to you, and lightly scratch his chest. If he is small enough, scoop him up and tell him how wonderful he is.

Practice this outdoors, but in a safe, enclosed area. Make a game of it by hiding from your pup and calling him. Or walk away from him and quietly call him.

If he doesn't come, go slowly to him, put the leash on him, and guide him back to where you called him from, praising the whole time. This tells him that he has to do it but that you aren't angry. Never scold him if he comes too slowly, as this will only teach him to avoid you in the future.

STAY

Have your puppy sit or stay at your side, then pivot around and face him.

Command "Stay" and signal with your open palm in front of his face (as in photo).

Take a few steps away from your pup, but not so far that the

food. If he backs up instead, put your other hand on his rump and gently guide him down the first few times. Be sure to praise him!

Method 2: Guide the pup into a sit. Squat down next to him, place one hand on his chest and the other behind his rear legs. Say "Sit," apply gentle pressure on his chest and press behind his knees. Praise!

COME

This command could save your dog's life one day. Start in a quiet room. Squat down, open your arms, and say "Come," then praise immediately, on



Stay

ALL PHOTOS: MARY BLOOM/DAK; WEIMANER



CAVALIER KING CHARLES SPANIEL

leash becomes taut. Keep it loose.

After a few seconds, step back to him and place your foot on the leash as you stand close to him. This keeps him from jumping up as you bend down and calmly stroke him. Be sure you don't make the leash tight enough to cause any pressure on his collar.

To release him, use the word you have chosen as your signal to him (your "release word"), which might be "OK" or "Go," and praise him enthusiastically.

Only gradually should you increase the distance between you and your dog and the amount of time you ask him to stay. Do not train for distance at the same time as the initial stay.

After you have added distance and your dog's stay is solid, you can add

distractions. For example, have a friend stand nearby and bounce a ball. The puppy should not move out of the stay.

If your puppy does get up while in a stay, simply walk back to him, silently and calmly put him back into position, flash the hand signal, and walk away. Say nothing. If your puppy repeatedly breaks the stay, you're increasing the time or distance too quickly.

DOWN

Method 1 (see photo below): Begin with your puppy sitting next to you while you hold a treat in one hand. Rest your other hand on his shoulder blades and tell him "Down." Slowly lower the treat straight down between his paws, then slowly pull it away (make a capital "L"). Do not force him down. Once he is down, praise him and give him the treat.

Method 2: Stand behind your puppy. Reaching forward, place your right hand on the pup's right shoulder blade. With your left hand, grasp the pup's left rear leg and tell him "Down," gently encouraging him to bend the leg.

Now lift his left front leg up off the ground and gently shift his weight to the left with your right hand. Gently place him on the floor and praise exuberantly. You are guiding, not forcing, your pup into this position. With extremely shy, fearful, or playful



pups who squirm, freeze, or become frightened by this, you are better off beginning with Method 1.

HEEL, OR WALKING ON LEASH

Traditionally, when your dog heels, that means he is walking on your left, with the leash loose rather than taut, and his head even with your knee.

Many current trainers prefer to say "Let's go" or "Forward" as the cue, rather than "Heel." And many do not believe that your dog must be even with your knee at all times, unless you're preparing for obedience competition. Still, you don't want him to get much ahead of or behind you.

To begin training your dog to heel, hold the leash in your left hand and a toy or a treat in the right. Say "Let's go," and step off with confidence.

As you walk, hold your right arm across your body so the treat or toy is held above and slightly in front of your pup's head. Encourage him to look up at you by teasing him a bit with the toy or treat. To get and keep his attention, speak excitedly and perhaps bob your hand up and down.

When the pup looks up at you, praise him warmly. If he is distracted, squeak the toy, get his attention, and praise him. After the pup has given you 20 to 30 seconds of attention, give him the toy or treat. Play a bit, relax, then work again. 🐾



BULL TERRIER

SUGGESTED VACCINATION SCHEDULE

- 6 & 9 weeks:** **DHPPC** (Distemper, Hepatitis/adenovirus, Parainfluenza, Parvo, Corona)
- 12 & 15 weeks:** **DHLPPC** (Distemper, Hepatitis/adenovirus, **Leptospirosis – not before 12 weeks**, Parainfluenza, Parvo, Corona)
- 4-6 Months:** **Rabies** - good for 1 year. Following Rabies vaccinations are good for 1-3 years, depending on area. **Bordatella** (kennel cough) – this vaccine is good for 6 months, and use depends on need – if you are going to expose your dog to high dog traffic areas, or areas at risk for kennel cough. Put a schedule together with your vet based on your individual needs.
- 1, 2 & 3 years:** **DHLPPC** booster – emerging research shows that over-vaccinating every year actually has an adverse effect of lowering the dogs immune system. Our suggestion is to vaccinate younger dogs, and then when the dogs are seniors as directed by your vet.

Always consult your personal vet for further info and suggestions for your specific region.

SUGGESTED WORMING

IF SIGNS OF WORMS APPEAR, CONSULT YOUR VETERINARIAN OR TAKE IN A STOOL SAMPLE FOR DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT.

- Round Worms:** Worms can be seen in stool, or in some cases dogs may vomit them. Worms are round and white, generally about three inches long. Unthriftiness indicated by a rough coat and a general unhealthy appearance, bad breath, watery eyes, frequent bowel movements, potbelly, twitching in sleep, fits, coughing, might also indicate roundworms.
- Tape Worms:** Tapeworms are white, flat worms made up of many segments and may cling to the hair under the tail in the region of the anus. Gulping, restlessness, itching of skin and anus; good appetite, yet wasting away; intermittent diarrhea and loss of appetite may also be indications of tapeworms.
- Hookworms:** In general similar to roundworms symptoms, except that dogs infested with hookworms become quite anemic. The mucous membranes of the eyes, lips, and mouth are very pale, and bloody diarrhea is usually present.
- Heart Worms:** Transmitted by mosquitoes, worms lodge in heart and sometimes liver and kidneys. Worms cause difficulty breathing, wheezing, cough, tire easily, loss of appetite.

Heartworms can be prevented with regular medication, such as Heart guard chewables. The treatment for heartworm after infection is risky and very dangerous for the dog. Prevention is ALWAYS the best option.

