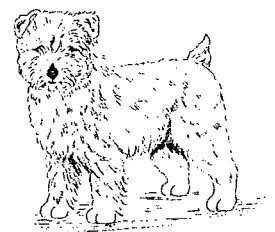
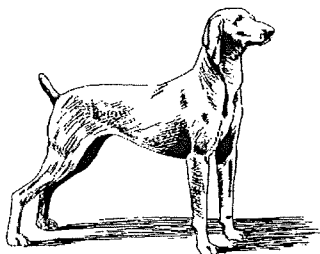
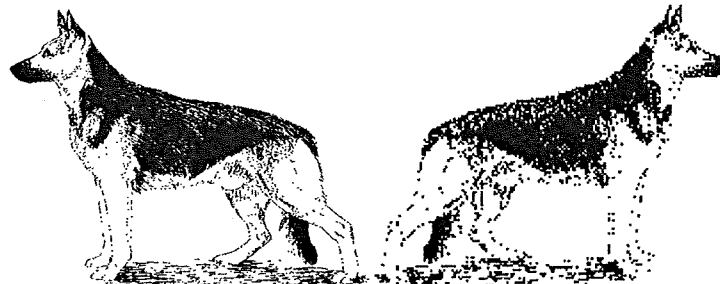
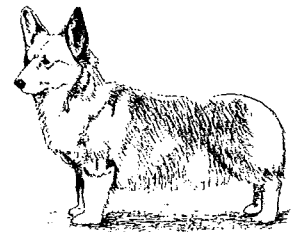
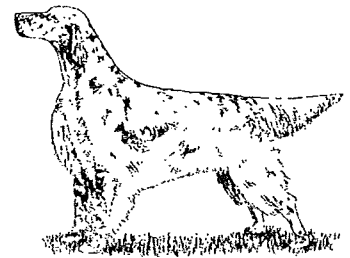
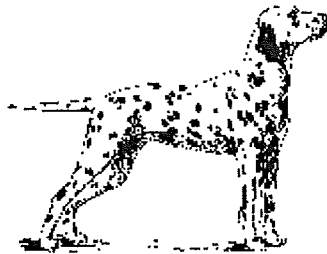


# FAITHFULLY YOURS



**ESTABLISHED 1954**

**Incorporation No A5419H**

**ABN 79 874 613 605**

**Geelong Obedience Dog Club Inc**

**PO Box 186**

**GEEELONG 3220**

**Phone: 52 434 555**

**February 2002**

**Issue No**

**119**

## CLUB CALENDAR

### March

Sunday	3 March	Class 1 Intake (Induction). Puppy Intake for fully vaccinated puppies under 6 months
Thursday	7 March	Puppy Kinder for puppies 8 – 16 weeks
Sunday	10 March	Labour Day weekend. <b><u>NO TRAINING</u></b>
Friday	15 March	Newsletter closes for articles, reports, etc. Items will be collected from the Office on Sunday 17 March.
Sunday	17 March	Puppy Intake for fully vaccinated puppies under 6 months
Monday	18 March	Instructor's Meeting – 7.30 pm
Sunday	24 March	Newsletter available
Sunday	31 March	Easter Sunday - <b><u>NO TRAINING</u></b>

### April

Tuesday	2 April	<b>General Meeting – 8.00 pm unless otherwise advised.</b> All members are welcome. Please bring along a plate of food for supper.
Thursday	4 April	Puppy Kinder for puppies 8 – 16 weeks
Sunday	7 April	Class 1 Intake (Induction). Puppy Intake for fully vaccinated puppies under 6 months
Monday	15 April	Newsletter closes for articles, reports, etc. (It would be appreciated if items could be left in the Office to be collected on Sunday 14 April). Instructor's Meeting – 7.30 pm.
Sunday	21 April	Puppy Intake for fully vaccinated puppies under 6 months
Monday	22 April	Trial entries for Back-To-Back Agility and Jumping Trials close
Thursday	25 April	Anzac Day
Saturday	27 April	Trial Working Bee – to be advised
Sunday	28 April	PROMOTION DAY. Newsletter available

## SPIRIT OF THE WEST CHALLENGE

Each year Werribee Obedience Dog Club and Geelong Obedience Dog Club meet in friendly competition for the Spirit of the West Shield. This year the challenge has been issued by Werribee to take place at their grounds on Saturday 18<sup>th</sup> May.

Watch the March issue of Faithfully Yours for Classes available, time, place and entry forms. There are Classes available for everyone, including our newest puppies. If you are in doubt as to which Class to enter, speak to your Instructor.

Come along and enjoy a social day with your four-legged friend and help your Club bring back the shield.

# GEELONG OBEDIENCE DOG CLUB INC

## Committee for 2001/2002

<b>PRESIDENT</b>	Arthur Thorogood	52 441 819	Public Officer
<b>VICE-PRESIDENT (1)</b>	Colin Humphreys	52 822 683	Training
<b>VICE-PRESIDENT (2)</b>	Barbara Mackey	52 414 243	Administration
<b>SECRETARY</b>	Donna White	52 561 625	
<b>TREASURER</b>	Joanne Dunoon	0438522390	Property Officer
<b>TRIAL SEC/ASS SEC</b>	Linda Hunter	52 484 467	
<b>GENERAL COMMITTEE</b>	Anne Salaviejus	52 502 556	Canteen Manager
	Victor Douglas	52 415 401	Grounds Manager
	Barbara Thorogood	52 441 819	Hall Manager
	Sandy Malady	52 215 784	Publicity Officer
	Yvette Swan	52 612 588	Social Secretary
	Terry Thomas	52 414 649	Assist. Grounds Manager
<b>NON-COMMITTEE</b>	Desma Dickeson	52 789 585	Training Supervisor/ Display Team Leader
	Petrina Hare	52 504 777	Shop Manager
	Sylvia Noblett	52 817 442	Librarian
	Arty Chase	52 292 818	Bar Manager
	Pam Convery	52 290 145	Newsletter Editor jcgret@ozemail.com.au
	Helen Green	52 486 664	Webmaster
	John Wallace	52 784 734	Raffle Steward

The opinions in the Newsletter are not necessarily those of the Editor or the Geelong Obedience Dog Club Inc. All Committee and Sub-Committee reports bear the name of the respective Officer.

All correspondence should be addressed to: -

**THE SECRETARY**

**PO BOX 186**

**GEELONG 3213**

Note the Club's new website address at [http://members.tripod.com/geelong\\_odc](http://members.tripod.com/geelong_odc)

**Newsletter closing date for all items – 15<sup>th</sup> of each month**

## INDEX

Reports .....	2	Trial dates .....	9
Hot Cross Bun Drive.....	3	My forgetter's getting better.....	9
Why do we Vaccinate .....	4	Station Training.....	10
New Members.....	5	Members! Did you know?.....	11
Vaccination Certificate required .....	5	Dog v Cat.....	12
Training the trainer.....	5	Training, Parking and Speed limits.....	12
Websites to check out .....	7	Behaviour blunders.....	13
Dog tooth and ear basics .....	8	Dog Breeds from A to Z.....	16

# **REPORTS      REPORTS      REPORTS      REPORTS**

## **PRESIDENT'S REPORT**

Hi and welcome back to all members and a big welcome to all new members who have joined us this year. The Committee and Instructors are all geared up for a big year and we hope all members will be prepared to assist us in the functions on the planning board.

The first Trial of the year is coming up fast and we are looking for a lot of assistance for the Trial Secretary, Grounds Manager and Canteen Manager. I would like to point out to all members that this Committee is fairly new and most hold down jobs, so if you require to get in touch with one of them, please be patient with them and leave a message and they will get back to you as soon as possible.

On a brighter note, I would like to congratulate two new members, who signed up 10 to 15 minutes earlier, for their assistance in an unfortunate accident on our opening day. Congratulations to Sue and Ken Wright, along with Danny Tomkins, who kept the dog and owner comfortable and transported them to the Vet Clinic.

Keep up the training and look for good results during the year.

**Arthur Thorogood – President**

## **SOCIAL SECRETARY**

Welcome back to old and new members, ready for another exciting year to pursue the challenges of having an obedient dog.

A big thank you to all those who purchased books from last year's fundraiser. Hope at Xmas time you were glad to have had them as stocking fillers. We sold \$1,500.00 worth of books and made \$303.03 commission, which goes towards building up our bank account for future club goals.

Easter is very early this year, Good Friday is the 29th March and again as last year, we will be organising a hot cross bun drive through the Club. Lovely Loaves will again be baking for us and the cost will be \$3.00 for half a dozen. Apparently they are superb Easter buns so please try and get family and friends to order too!! Forms coming soon!

As for a Social Function, wouldn't it be great to meet new people, make new friends and get behind a great Club??? One suggestion has been a meal and movie. The movie being - the most popular choice from members of the Club. This will go ahead if members show interest and make a commitment. Again, more information soon.

Best wishes for the year,

**Yvette Swan – Social Secretary**

## **DISPLAY TEAM LEADER'S REPORT**

Happy New Year everyone. Heartfelt thanks to the members of the team – Wendy, Shirley, Derek, Joan, Trish and Elaine and their dogs who gave up some of their holiday to put on a display at Rippleside Australia Day celebrations. Thanks also to Glenys' who stepped into the breach as speaker after Leonie suffered a migraine attack and couldn't be there. We had to contend with a change of area in which to work and ignorant people walking through the area and close to the dogs as they went through their paces, plus the heat, so thanks to everyone for working in difficult circumstances.

## REPORTS    REPORTS    REPORTS    REPORTS

Display Team members are reminded that training will commence on the 10<sup>th</sup> February at 8.30 am and will be fortnightly, (occasionally the day will change so please check regularly with me) and all members are required to attend training as this is part of the criteria for being in the team.

We received a donation of \$60.00 for our hard work (at Rippleside) and this was very much appreciated. Well done team!!!

**Desma Dickeson – Display Team Leader**

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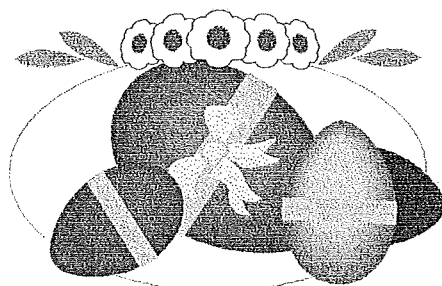
### HOT CROSS BUN DRIVE

Order forms and money to be returned to the Office by  
**Sunday 17<sup>th</sup> March**

Orders available at the Club on  
**Sunday 24<sup>th</sup> March**

**\$3.00 per half dozen**

This is a fundraiser for the Club so please show  
order to friends, family and work colleagues



**Happy Easter**

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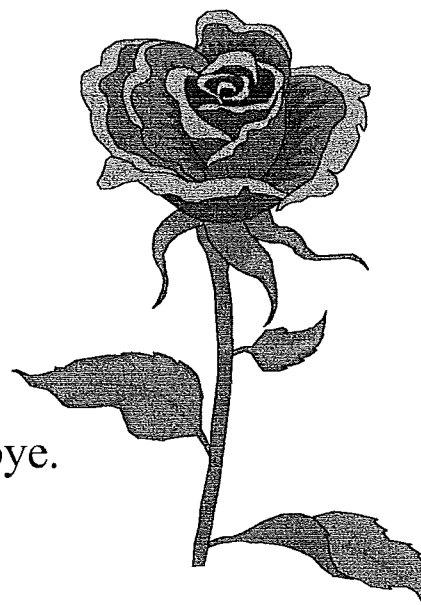
### VALE

Narwinda Kingstonrose  
(Tyson)

6/11/90 – 2/2/02

After 11 years of being a great friend and  
companion, it was so very hard to say goodbye.  
You will be missed Tysie, old mate

Kath and Jim Devlin and “Ellie”



## Why do we Vaccinate our Canine companions?

Responsible pet care requires puppies to be taken to the Vet for their initial course of vaccinations, but these cannot protect them for the rest of their lives. The immunity weakens over time and your pet can again become susceptible to disease.

Should your pet become infected, treatment can require frequent visits to your vet and possibly hospitalisation. Not all diseases can be cured and disability or death often results. **"The only practical means of protection is vaccination!"**

### Canine Distemper

Distemper is a highly contagious viral disease that can affect dogs of any age with young puppies being at highest risk. Symptoms vary, but can include fever, coughing, sneezing, nasal discharge, vomiting, diarrhoea, loss of appetite and depression. Muscle tremors, fits and paralysis usually occur later in the disease. Treatment is usually ineffective and the recovery rate very low. Dogs that do recover may have permanent brain damage.

### Canine Parvovirus

Canine Parvovirus is a disease that affects dogs of all ages but is more serious in young pups and older dogs. Death can occur within 24 hours. In young pups, death may occur without any warning with the virus attacking the heart. In older pups and dogs the virus attacks the intestines causing blood stained diarrhoea, uncontrollable vomiting and severe abdominal pain. The virus is so persistent that the dog's environment needs to be thoroughly cleaned with a potent disinfectant to prevent spread to other dogs. Outbreaks occur regularly throughout Australia, especially in summer.

### Canine Hepatitis

A viral disease, which, like distemper, is extremely contagious and often fatal. Dogs of any age can become infected, however severe cases are rare in dogs over 2 years of age. Symptoms are high fever, depression, loss of appetite, vomiting, diarrhoea and acute abdominal pain. In severe cases death can occur within 24 to 36 hours. Dogs that recover may develop long term liver and kidney problems and can act as carriers spreading the disease to other dogs for many months.

### Canine Cough (Tracheobronchitis)

Canine Cough is a condition produced by several highly infectious diseases which can be easily spread wherever dogs congregate, such as shows, obedience schools and boarding kennels. Among the infectious agents associated with Canine Cough are the bacteria known as *Bordetella bronchiseptica* and the canine viruses Parainfluenza, Infectious Laryngotracheitis and Distemper. Affected dogs have a hacking cough known to persist for several weeks. It is distressing for pet dogs and their owners and can disturb neighbours. It is a major problem for working and sporting dogs.

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## CLUB TRIVIA

Who was that Club member who was seen breezing along Latrobe Terrace in her racey little sports car with her Golden Retriever occupying the other seat. It appeared as though said member was having a great conversation, but you will really need to worry if Scout ever answers back.

Time to trade in the sports model for a real car Tara!!!!

## **NEW MEMBERS**

The Committee, Instructors and Members would like to welcome the following new Members who have joined the Club recently. We wish you every success with your training.

### **16/12/2001**

O'Connor Family

### **10/02/2002**

Gloede Vicki	Urquhart Family	McLachlan Gwlad	Michalak Family
Witham Nicole	Baran Emma	Simonsen Elizabeth	Kennedy Shannon
Wilson Sam	Pecar Family	McDowall Lisa	Bauzon Family
Robertson Susi	Turner Family	Slater Family	Fletcher Family
Muileman Michelle	Stephen Marshall	Reid Family	
Noggler Richard/Rus Tamara		Callanan Taryn/McGreggor Rob	
Armstrong Sarah-Jane	Dickinson Family	Coventry Family	Kasperovic Sandra
Jones Family	Stevenson David/McGeady Joanne		Jackson Family
Humphries Linda	West Thelma	Vincent Anne-Marie	Roberts-Wray Alison
Todd Marjorie	Swain Family	Vander Klooster Nick/Alsop Sophia	
Alosp Sarah	Fog Heidi	Mitchell Deborogh	Sherwood Family
Reddan Helen	Ingram Kelly/Faulkner Scott		Wright Family
Biscombe Joanne	Welsh Sharee/Ylstra Scott		Tagg Family
Borlase Family	Della-Porta Family	Morris Sheryl	
Riche Gayle/Roche Neil			

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## **VACCINATION CERTIFICATES REQUIRED**

Current Vaccination Certificates are required to be sighted when you join the Club and when you renew your membership. Could the following members please show current Vaccination Certificates at the Office as soon as possible?

"Zoe" – Gray Steve	"Wally" – Alston Elizabeth	"Tully" – Agnew Denise
"Trysdyn" – Wilson Yvonne	"Toby" – Elliott Family	"Toby" – Borlase Family
"Toby" – McDonald Elly	"Teah" – Robertson Family	"Sonny" – Wilson
"Sasha" – Humphries Linda	"Sasha" – Hovey Jacob	"Ruby" – Yarker Michael
"Roxy" – Hoskin Family	"Rolo" – Egan Therese	"Poppy" – Baker Peter
"Oscar" – Stephen Marshall	"Oliver" – Weiss Heather	"Nargie" – Finn Anita
"Murphy" – Robertson Carolyn	"Mrs Wilson" – Dallimore John	"Moses" – Fraser Bev
"Monroe" – Stewart Ben	"Molly" – Stevenson Shannon/Bryan Chris	
"Mindy" & "Kema" – Pierri John		"Lockie" – Ortlipp Family
"Lizzie" & "Lucy" – Noggler Richard/Rus Tamara		"Kirby" – Dixon Tam
"Kimba" – Naylor Family	"Jonah" – Dunlop Emily	"Jock" – Rogers Family
"Jock" – Reid Family	"Jess" – Hutchinson Kim/McCutcheon Scott	
"Jeffrey" – Lowe Trudi/Abikhair John		
"Jasper" & "Poppy" – Millard Elizabeth/Corney Robert		"Hansi" – Hodgson Beryl
"Gracie" – van Veldhoven Jamie		
"George" – Collins Chloe/Brockman Steve		"Dee J" – Sleep Justine
"Cheetos" – Tomaras Family	"Brocky" & "Riley" – Wilkie Family	
"Bichon" – DeLage Marie	"Benjamin" – Hamilton Debra	"Bella" – Jennings Clint
"Beau" – Wallace James	"Bandy" – McPhee Rob	"Astro" – Godycki Family
"?????" – Della-Porta Family		

# TRAINING THE TRAINER

Lyn Richards, copyright 1995. Reprinted with permission

Hello friends, today we should give our furred friends a break and work on ourselves. Today we'll try to Train the Trainer!

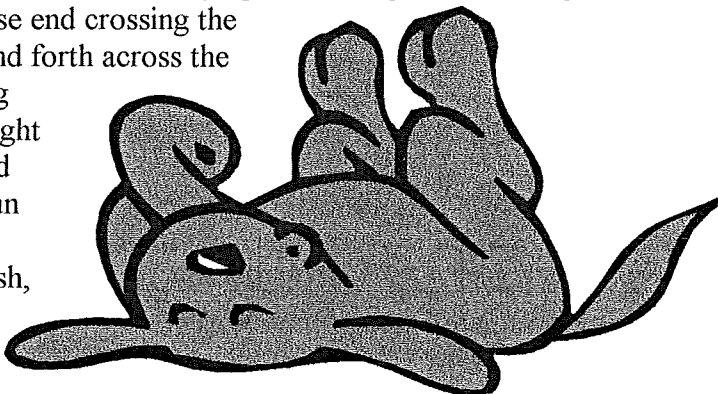
So many times we get wrapped up in "My dog won't do this" or "My dog always does that". We tend to forget the basic fact that many times we cause or at least allow problems to exist, due to our own neglect or ignorance. The training process involves not only schooling our dogs, but also constantly learning new methods of teaching ourselves to be better trainers. We must continuously learn better ways to communicate with our dog and to conduct ourselves during that process, so that our dog better understands the lesson we are trying to teach.

The items that are of importance here are: Leash Handling, Footwork, Timing and Use of Body Language and Facial Expression. These may seem to be primary details-THEY ARE! And because of this, they tend to be overlooked. How can we train our dog correctly if we don't THINK about what we are doing, and how it affects our partner (dog).

For instance, do you know the proper way to return to your dog or do turns? About turns, left and right turns can be done so that they flow like water, or they can look as clumsy as the first steps of a new colt. YOU can control the outcome by simply placing your feet properly. If you hold your leash incorrectly, telegraphing information to your dog through the leash becomes impossible. The information becomes garbled. Think of your leash as a water pipe, it must be free of kinks and loops to work well. I hope the following lessons will help make communications between you and your dog crystal clear.

## How to Hold A Leash

Begin with your arms hanging loosely down in front of your legs, palms facing in. In the right hand place the loop of the leash over the thumb, loose end crossing the palm. Fold the leash like an accordion, back and forth across the palm until it is a manageable length for working with your dog. The loose end should exit the right hand under the little finger. With your left hand make a loop of your thumb and index finger, run the leash through the loop and across the palm. Wrap your other fingers loosely around the leash, which should exit the left hand under the little finger. At this point there should be enough lead between your left hand and the dog's collar to form a small loop or J, which hangs just before the snap attaches to the collar.



This position is known generally as the "Control" or "Start" position. Use of this position or variations of this position, allow better control of the dog and prevents over control. Basically, the left hand makes corrections and the right hand is stationary when used properly. The leash travels loosely in the left hand and if the dog stays at heel, he is never corrected. This position allows the dog to work himself, instead of being hauled around at the end of a tight leash. It also allows for instant checks (short jerks) and releases, which coupled with the proper verbal messages, teach the dog his lesson. The size of a dog will determine at what level of your body you hold your hands. When training a short dog, you might want to leave your hands down in front of your thighs. I am 5'1" and training a 36" Dane, so I find that holding my hands at waist height works for me. Use this as a guide only.



## Training the Trainer – Lyn Richards (continued)

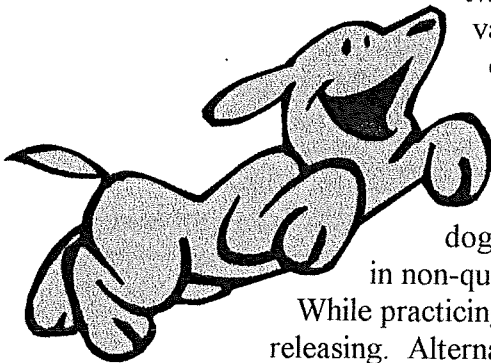
### Timing

This can be so complicated, but it is so important. The importance of timing when working with a dog can be compared to a traffic jam. To prevent one, every thing must move together. The following is an example:

When you give the command "Apollo, Heel" you don't step off as soon as the word "Apollo" spills from your lips. If you do, he won't know what the next word was going to be (unless he's psychic), and you will end up jerking on his neck for no apparent reason. This can cause him to lack confidence, because he thinks he constantly is being corrected, which results in lagging. The proper sequence would be as follows: Give the command "Apollo, Heel", wait a beat, then step off smartly. This allows time for the dog to hear the command, process the information and react.

When you and your dog are working with an Instructor and are given a command such as "forward" how many times has your dog left the heel position without you? Anticipation of a command by your dog is a timing issue. When he hears the Instructor give the command, he thinks he is doing well to move promptly. Work on using varied delays of between 1 and 5 seconds before responding to your Instructor's commands (please inform your instructor first!).

Use similar tactics when practicing Long Sits and Downs. In Novice Class, you are required to perform 1 minute Sits and 3 minute Downs. NEVER do them for exactly the required amount of time. Your dog has an internal clock that remembers everything, if you perform an exercise the same way each time, at exactly 1 minute the dog will eventually release itself from a sit. This can be disastrous in the Trial ring. It is good practice to extend drill time to 3 to 3.5 minutes on the Long Sit and 5 to 5.5 minutes on the Long Down. This is done as a gradual process over time. The reasons for this are twofold, first Open Work requires the longer time and second, by varying the times by a half minute, your dog never expects a certain release time.



The same principal applies to returns and the finish after a recall. Do you always return to your dog after a long sit or down and release immediately? Don't! After a bit of time your dog will just get up instead of waiting to be released, this can result in non-qualifying scores in the ring and begin a habit that is hard to break. While practicing, occasionally return to your dog, and then leave again without releasing. Alternate this with a random 1 to 5 second lag in the time between returning to your dog and releasing him. It is also a good practice to release your dog after a recall at least half of the time, instead of always having the dog return to heel position.

Using a metronome or music with a steady beat when doing Heel Work helps develop timing. This can keep your normal walk at a steady pace, keep your turns from being too fast or slow and acts as a centering point to keep your fasts faster, and your slows slower than your normal walk. Doubling or halving your pace makes changes of pace more noticeable and consistent. A quick change of pace is easier to achieve when listening to a beat as well. This keeps the dog on his toes and paying attention to you, rather than just slouching along.

### Footwork

Footwork is a very detailed subject, and is an integral part of a successful performance in the obedience ring.

### **Training the Trainer – Lyn Richards (continued)**

Your feet can be your biggest aid in training, or your dog's worst enemy. When executing turns, if you do not place your feet properly, you can trip your dog and cause permanently slow turns as an after effect. Conversely, you can turn too quickly even with your feet placed properly, thus causing either forging or lagging. When stepping off into a heeling pattern, be consistent. Always use the foot closest to your dog (left) to lead off. Don't saunter one time and then race off the next. When leaving your dog in any Stay position, use the leg away from your dog (right) to lead off. This gives you another effective aid to clue your dog in to the expected response, along with your words and/or hand signals. This is not cheating, it is a useful method of training and helps focus your dog when he is distracted.

When doing about turns, place your feet in a T position. To accomplish this turn smoothly, place the right foot first pointing straight ahead, next, place the left foot across the tip of your right toe (as in a T). Turn your right foot around so that the arch is behind the heel of your left foot, and then follow with the left. At this point you should be facing 180 degrees from your original direction. This sequence requires practice, but will keep your feet under you, instead of behind you, which will trip your dog. It also has the added benefit of slowing your turn so that your dog has time to get around you. I think you can begin to see the importance of thinking about where and how you place your feet.

### **Body Language and Facial Expression**

Finally, we come to the subtle art of saying much without speaking. Our animals learn facial and body language from their mums, and inherit knowledge of this from their ancestors as instinct. We have to learn this language and adapt it as part of our training method. Just as we use the "pack" theory to maintain dominance and respect, so we may also incorporate our own body language as a teaching aid. Again, this is not cheating but using what resources are at hand to train our companions.

A smile is easy for a dog to read. When asking your dog to come, do you not unconsciously smile to make him feel welcome? Towering or leaning over your dog can be a threatening posture. While never uttering a word or raising a hand, it is possible to threaten. Do we wish to threaten when teaching? The answer is no.

In beginner class when asking your dog to sit in a "come front", you are taught to bend at the knee and keep your back erect while bringing the dog forward and into a sit. This is to help avoid a perceived threat. In the same way we can use subtle signals to aid in our teaching method. Raised eyebrows can be a signal to stay. A smile can be a signal to roll onto a hip and relax when your dog is in a long down. A negative expression is perceived as such, and a positive motion or expression is sensed as positive.

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## **WEBSITES TO CHECK OUT**

For that holiday with your four-legged friend. [www.doggyholiday.com](http://www.doggyholiday.com). Sent in by Leonie Kelleher

If you are looking for a dog or know of someone looking for a companion check the following site for rescue dogs who are looking for homes. [www.dogwebs.net/Rescue](http://www.dogwebs.net/Rescue)

For those members who dislike clipping dogs nails or have a dog who dislikes having nails clipped maybe this will make life easier for all concerned. The Dremel is available at Mitre 10 or Bunnings but check out their website first. <http://www.dremel.com/>

## Dog tooth and ear basics

Sent in by Elaine Longshaw. Compiled by Bob Snare

While often overlooked, the teeth and ears are areas of pet care, which are essential for the health, and well being of your dog. Indeed, they need regular dental care, as a build-up of tartar can cause inflamed, swollen gums and secondary infection that can lead to serious health problems. Dogs, one to three years old, should have their teeth brushed once a week. Dogs over three years old should have their teeth brushed three times a week.

Use a toothbrush that is made especially for dogs. They have long handles, which allow you to brush the dog's back teeth. And never use human toothpaste - instead use an enzyme toothpaste specifically made for dogs. Additionally, there are specially treated dental cleaning pads, which can be wiped over the surface of the dog's teeth. The enzymes in the pad do the cleaning.

Another important but overlooked area is that of ear care. Dirt and debris in the ear canal can lead to inflammation and infection. Routine ear care, using products, which cleanse the ear of debris, help to dry the ear canal and assist in preventing otitis, a chronic inflammation and infection of the external ear canal.

Ear mites are small parasites, which can invade your dog's ears. These mites typically cause a dry, dark brown debris to form in the ears of dogs. Ear mite treatments kill only the adult mites, not the nymphs, (pre-adults). Effective ear mite treatment includes an initial series of treatments to kill the adult mites followed 10 to 14 days later by a second series of treatments to kill the newly matured adults.

Of course, always consult your own veterinarian for specific advice concerning the medical condition or treatment of your own pet or animal.

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### List of Easter Sunday Dates 2000-2099

23rd April 2000	20th April 2025	10th April 2050	7th April 2075
15th April 2001	5th April 2026	2nd April 2051	19th April 2076
31st March 2002	28th March 2027	21st April 2052	11th April 2077
20th April 2003	16th April 2028	6th April 2053	3rd April 2078
11th April 2004	1st April 2029	29th March 2054	23rd April 2079
27th March 2005	21st April 2030	18th April 2055	7th April 2080
16th April 2006	13th April 2031	2nd April 2056	30th March 2081
6th April 2007	28th March 2032	22nd April 2057	19th April 2082
23rd March 2008	17th April 2033	14th April 2058	4th April 2083
12th April 2009	9th April 2034	30th March 2059	26th March 2084
4th April 2010	25th March 2035	18th April 2060	15th April 2085
24th April 2011	13th April 2036	10th April 2061	31st March 2086
8th April 2012	5th April 2037	26th March 2062	20th April 2087
31st March 2013	25th April 2038	15th April 2063	11th April 2088
20th April 2014	10th April 2039	6th April 2064	3rd April 2089
5th April 2015	1st April 2040	29th March 2065	16th April 2090
27th March 2016	21st April 2041	11th April 2066	8th April 2091
16th April 2017	6th April 2042	3rd April 2067	30th March 2092
1st April 2018	29th March 2043	22nd April 2068	12th April 2093
21st April 2019	17th April 2044	14th April 2069	4th April 2094
12th April 2020	9th April 2045	30th March 2070	24th April 2095
4th April 2021	25th March 2046	19th April 2071	15th April 2096
17th April 2022	14th April 2047	10th April 2072	31st March 2097
9th April 2023	5th April 2048	26th March 2073	20th April 2098
31st March 2024	18th April 2049	15th April 2074	12th April 2099

## VALE

Buddy, the dog who lived with the Clinton family during part of Bill Clinton's second Presidential term, was hit and killed by a car in mid January. The accident happened on a busy two-lane road by the Clinton's home in Chappaqua, New York. The chocolate-coloured Labrador Retriever moved from the White House to Chappaqua with Clinton and his wife, Senator Hillary Rodham Clinton, one year ago. He lived in the White House as the nation's first dog from late 1997 until 2000.

Police said it was unclear whether Buddy was being walked at the time of the accident or had escaped from the Clinton home. He "just darted out in front of a car," said Police Officer Larry Green. A Clinton spokeswoman said the Clintons were not home at the time of the accident.



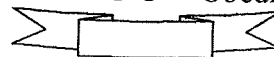
## TRIAL DATES

### March

Sat 16	Southern O D C	Obedience
Sun 17	Victorian O D C	Obedience
Sat 23	Tracking C of V	Preliminary Tracking Test
Sun 24	Knox O D T C	Obedience
Sun 24	Gisborne O D C	Agility
Sat 30	Agility D C	Agility
Sun 31	Agility D C	Agility

### April

Sat 6	Bendigo O D C	Preliminary Tracking Test
Sat 6	Border Collie C	Open Agility
Sat 13	Ballaarat D O C	Obedience



Sun 14	Gippsland O D C	Preliminary Tracking Test
Sun 14	Warringal O D C	Obedience
Sat 20	Southern O D C	Agility
Sun 21	Peninsula O D C	Obedience
Sat 27	Red Cliffs D K C	Obedience
Sat 27	Altona C O D C	Endurance
Sun 28	Red Cliffs D K C	Obedience
Sun 28	Croydon	Obedience

Geelong Highest Scoring Member Specialty  
Sash available at Trials with sash symbol  
below.

## My forgetter's getting better – Author unknown CAN YOU RELATE???

My forgetter's getting better  
But my rememberer is broke  
To you that may seem funny  
But, to me, that is no joke

For when I'm "here" I'm wondering  
If I really should be "there"  
And, when I try to think it through,  
I haven't got a prayer!

Oft times I walk into a room,  
Say "what am I here for?"  
wrack my brain, but all in vain  
A zero, is my score.

At times I put something away  
Where it is safe, but, Gee!  
The person it is safest from  
Is, generally, just me!

When shopping I may see someone,  
Say "Hi" and have a chat,  
Then, when the person walks away  
I ask myself, "who was that?"

Yes, my forgetter's getting better  
While my rememberer is broke,  
And it's driving me plumb crazy  
And that isn't any joke.

# DOG TRAINING METHODS - STATION TRAINING

Terry Ryan

The concept of rewarding a dog for going to and staying in a certain defined area is called station training. It's one of the most useful tools in behaviour modification and can be adapted to fit your particular need.

Maggie's family has decided they need a bit more control around the house and will use station training to attain that goal. Here are the steps they took to attain this goal.

✚ They will use the word CARPET as the signal, but could just as easily use another novel word like PLACE, RUG or SPOT.

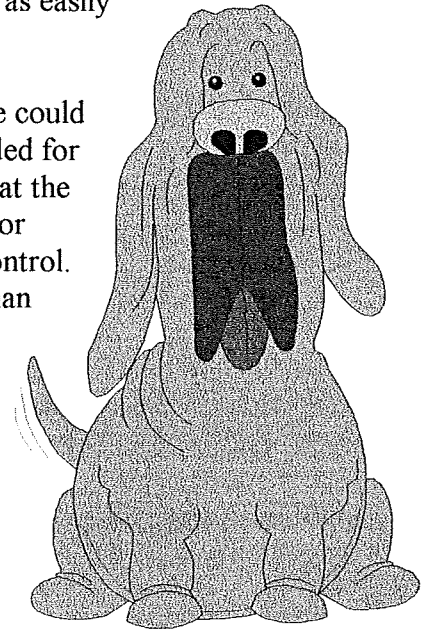
✚ They've selected a small carpet square as her station. Maggie could be trained to sit or lie down on the station or she could be rewarded for any position of her choice – sit, down or stand – as long as she's at the station. Maggie's family will teach her to sit. They felt standing or allowing her to choose a position would not give them enough control. She's an energetic dog so down might be more difficult for her than sit.

✚ Several times a day someone will take her to the rug, sit her, tell her CARPET and give her a reward.

✚ The next step is to reward a sit-stay on the carpet while the owners walk away from her.

✚ Next put her on a stay a few feet away from the rug, go over and make a bit of a show of dropping one of her favourite toys or food treats on the rug. Return to her and as you help her rush over and assume the sitting position, tell her CARPET. When she's there, reward again.

✚ Practice sending her from different directions and distances and start to randomise the treats. As she becomes reliable, pick the very best performances for the reinforcement. Don't reward slow go outs or a sit on the edge of the rug!



## **Practical application for Station training**

### **Sit for a knock on the door**

Maggie is particularly excited when visitors arrive. Put the rug within sight of the door, but not close enough that it's unsafe or too exciting for Maggie. When she is able to run out ahead and sit for a treat, start rewarding her for staying until released.

It's time for YOU to knock on the door and pretend a visitor is there. In training any new behaviour, remember the 3 D's – Duration, Distance, Diversity. If you're going for the diversity of adding a knock on the door, reduce the duration (amount of time) and distance (amount of space between you and Maggie). If you raise one criterion, reduce others. Before long, she will be able to control herself when a real guest arrives. Seat your guest and when things calm down, release Maggie to greet your friend.

## **Members! Did you know? .....**

The Club has the following facilities available for your convenience

### **Equipment Shop**

Open from 10.20 am to 11.30 am each training day. Come in and see the range of training equipment, leads, collars, harnesses, grooming equipment and treats, all at very competitive prices. Petrina Hare, our Equipment Shop Manager will help you make the right selection for your needs. The Equipment Shop also has Club Jumpers and Vests available in Club colours with the Club logo. If you wish, you can also arrange to have your particular breed embroidered opposite the logo. A \$10.00 deposit is required when you place your order.

### **Off-street Parking**

Off-street parking is available to all members. For the safety of other members and their dogs, please observe 8-kph speed limits while on the grounds.

### **Club Raffle**

Our Raffle Steward, John Wallace, has a raffle available usually, every second training day with special raffles held at various times. The funds raised from this raffle go towards the on going costs of running the Club. John would also appreciate any offers of donated goods for the raffle.

### **Canteen**

After training call into the Canteen for that much needed tea or coffee or maybe a cold drink and meet our Canteen Manager, Anne Salaviejus. There is a sausage sizzle, usually twice a month, run on a roster basis by each of the Classes. Listen to Announcements for up coming dates and make yourself available when your turn comes around. Anne is always looking for help in the Canteen, so if you can spare an hour once a month, see Anne so she can put you on a roster.

### **Club Library**

The Club Library has an extensive range of books on dog training, dog problems, dog stories, etc. If you wish to do some reading to compliment your training you will need to call into the Office and join the Library. The cost is \$2.00, which is valid until the 30<sup>th</sup> June each year when you will need to renew. Sylvia Noblett, our Club Librarian, will be at the Library inside the Clubhouse to help you, from 10.00 am to 11.00 am each training day.

### **Clubhouse**

Members, for the benefit of members, built the Clubhouse. If it is cold and wet outside, have your tea or coffee in front of the heaters after training. There is a television available for the latest sports scores or maybe you would just like to chat with other Class members before heading home. The photo gallery on the walls of the Clubhouse are of foundation dogs of the Club and dogs that have since gained Titles in the various canine disciplines.

### **Dog Boxes**

These boxes are available to members who would prefer not to leave their dogs in the car and are situated outside the storeroom. As there is a limited number, it is a case of first in best dressed. Please, for safety reasons, do not leave your dog tied on the veranda.

### **Bar**

Bar facilities are available on Trial Days, social functions held within License hours and, on request, after 12 noon on any training Sunday.

## DOG v CAT - Author Unknown

If you want someone who will do anything to please you, get a dog.

If you want someone who will bring you the newspaper without tearing through it first for the sports page, get a dog.

If you want someone who'll make a total fool of himself because he's so glad to see you, get a dog.

If you want someone who eats whatever you put in front of him and never says his mother made it better, get a dog.

If you want someone who's always eager to go out any time you ask and anywhere you want to go, get a dog.

If you want someone who can scare away burglars without waving a lethal weapon around, endangering you and all the neighbours, get a dog.

If you want someone who never touches the remote, couldn't care less about Monday Night

Football, and watches dramatic movies with you as long as you want, get a dog.

If you want someone who'll be content just to snuggle up and keep you warm in bed, and who you can kick out of bed if he slobbers and snores, get a dog.

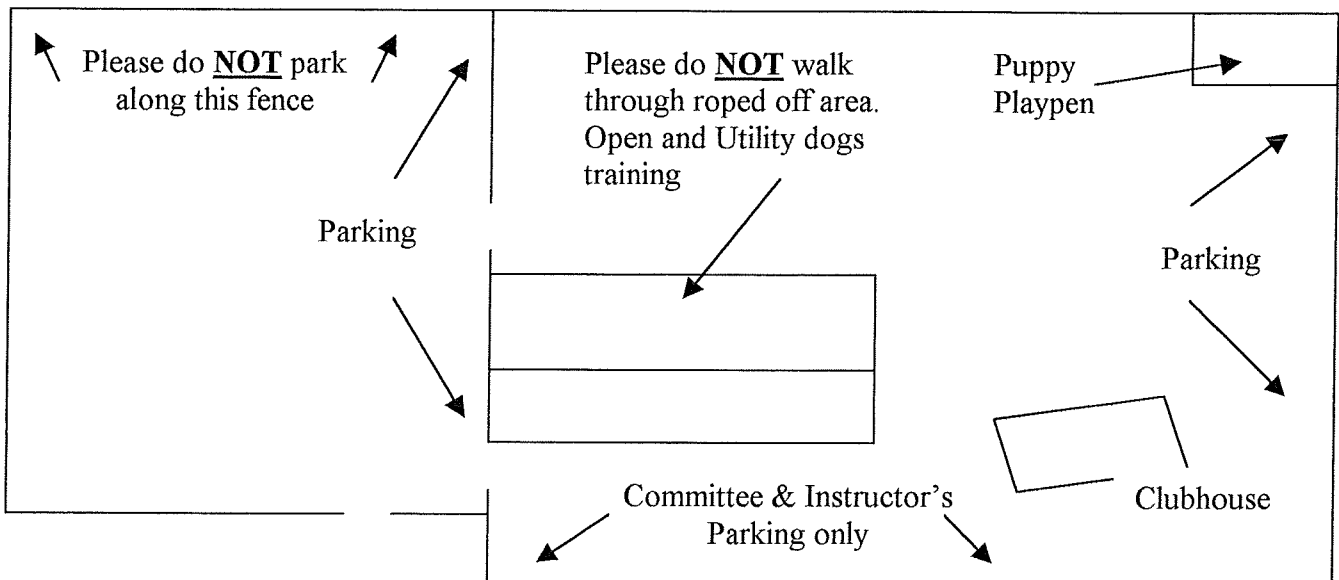
If you want someone who never criticizes anything you do, doesn't care how good or bad you look, acts as though every word you say is worth hearing, never complains, and loves you unconditionally all the time, get a dog!

On the other hand...

If you want someone who never comes when you call him, totally ignores you when you walk in the room, leaves hair all over the place, walks all over you, prowls around all night and comes home only to eat and sleep all day, and acts as though you are there only to see that HE's happy...

Get a CAT!

## TRAINING AREAS, PARKING AREAS AND SPEED LIMITS



For everyone's safety, there is an 8 kph speed limit in **ALL** areas of the grounds

# Behaviour blunders put Fido in hot water

## Shelters are packed with misunderstood pooches

### Introduction

Man's best friend.

Fur baby.

Fuzz face.

Companion.

Helper.

Working partner.

The dog in all its guises fits these descriptions and more.

Over generations, dogs have been integrated into human society. Today, their jobs have changed – tests and trials that prove innate canine skills are more common than careers as hunters and herders, and most of the 52 million dogs in US homes are family companions above all else.

Unfortunately, dog-and-people relationships are not all peaches and cream. Dog bites are a major problem, dog owners often misunderstand dog behaviour, and communities are often in an uproar over loose dogs, destructive dogs, noisy dogs, and inconsiderate owners of bratty dogs. As a result, city councils pass laws regulating dogs as nuisances, insurance companies decline to insure some breeds, and people become afraid of certain breeds or of medium-to-large dogs in general.

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### The key

Knowledge of canine behaviour can help alleviate the problems that can plague a dog-rich society. Dog bites can be prevented, dogs can be kept out of shelters, and more dogs can find new homes or stay in the homes they already have if owners understand what makes Rover tick.

Studies show that 35 million US households own one or more dogs. According to a 1996 study from the Tufts University Centre for Animals and Public Policy, about four million dogs enter US animal shelters each year. Although the number of shelter dog deaths is much lower than it was 10 years ago, more than two million dog deaths per year still occur because the shelters have no one to adopt them and no place to put them. Some veterinarians and behaviourists think that the key to reducing these deaths is to increase understanding of dog behaviour.

“Animals are dying because of correctable behaviour problems,” Suzanne Hetts, PhD, an applied animal behaviourist told veterinarians at the February Midwest Veterinary Conference in sessions designed to increase community resources to help owners with pet behaviour problems. “Pet owners need a way to address problems early on and they need accurate, effective information.”

Hetts said that recent studies show that pets that are sexually intact, are acquired at one-to-three years of age or are less than six months of age, have never been to obedience class, and spend much of the day in crates or in the backyard are at high risk of surrender to shelters. Owners of these pets did not know what to expect when they acquired the puppy or young adult dog, and they were unable to find the help they needed to resolve the problems that ensued.

These high risk dogs often have one general thing in common: they go beyond a lack of manners to destructive behaviours ranging from soiling the rug and chewing the furniture to excavating the yard, escaping, or acting aggressively towards family and friends.

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### Normal dog behaviour

It's no big revelation that dog behaviour is what makes Fido act like a dog. The eye-opener is that there are gaps between dog behaviour and people expectations that can have serious ramifications. The most common puppy and young dog blunders are house soiling, destructive chewing, aggression, and



### **Behaviour blunders put Fido in hot water – Norma Bennett Woolf (continued)**

running away – natural behaviours gone awry. If these gaffes can be prevented or corrected, Fido and his family have a better chance at happily ever after.

**Housetraining:** Formerly known as housebreaking, housetraining requires patience and a bit of ingenuity, but can be accomplished in a relatively short time – as little as a few days with dogs six months or older and often in less than two weeks with puppies 12-16 weeks of age. Puppies from breeders who raise litters in the house often have a head start on housetraining because they are paper-trained or taken outside regularly. Puppies from pet stores and commercial kennels can be a bit more difficult because they live in cages and have nowhere else to relieve themselves.

Housetraining tools are baby gates or other barriers, a crate, a leash, and some dog treats. Dogs that are not housetrained should be fed on a schedule so their bowels become regular and movements are predictable. They should be taken outside after meals, after naps, first thing in the morning and last thing at night.

Dogs that are not housetrained should be confined to rooms in which humans are present so that the least signal that a puddle or pile is imminent can be observed. The pup should then be taken outside on a leash, told to “potty,” and given praise and a treat when done. No puddle or pile, no playtime, no treat, no praise – the dog should be confined to the crate for a few minutes, then taken outside again. Housetraining a dog is an adult job; children are too easily distracted to keep an eye on the untrained dog and too easily tempted to praise, treat, and play even when success is not achieved. Things that interfere with housetraining: leaving a dog crated too long, waiting too long to get started teaching the routine, lack of consistency, and giving too much freedom too soon.

**Destructive chewing:** Puppies chew to help them teethe and to explore their surroundings. Older dogs chew to relieve boredom.

To prevent destructive chewing:

- Confine Rover when you cannot watch him.
- Provide plenty of appropriate items to chew.
- Give Fido a chew-toy to distract him away from the furnishings when he’s in a chewing mood.
- Use a repellent such as bitter apple or bitter lime on furniture, rugs, baseboards, etc. if Munchkin tries to chew.
- Always praise Kandy for chewing the right stuff.
- Appropriate chew toys can include everything from a fresh or frozen carrot to the various chew bones, balls, and weirdly shaped objects available in pet supply stores.

**Running away:** Again, prevention is far easier to manage than the recipe for a cure. Tools for teaching dogs to stay home are a leash, a fence, and enrolment at an obedience class.

- Unless confined to an enclosed area, Buster should be walked on a leash so he doesn’t get the opportunity to take off.
- Sturdy fences will keep Fido home and provide a barrier to temptation. Visible fences also keep wandering dogs and neighbourhood cats and kids from entering the yard.
- Obedience classes provide techniques for canine management, techniques such as teaching Sunny to sit before going outside so she’s not as likely to dive through an open door. Obedience class instructors can also answer questions about blossoming problems.

A dog that already indulges his wanderlust by digging under or climbing over the fence should never be allowed outside without supervision.

### **Behaviour blunders put Fido in hot water – Norma Bennett Woolf (continued)**

A word of caution: a tether is not an answer to keeping Rover at home. Dogs become very jealous of their space when tied outside and they can become aggressive to children or animals that enter that space. If he must be outside on his own, even for short periods, Rover needs a shaded pen with a doghouse.

**Aggression:** Again, prevention is easier than cure. Puppies that are taught good manners from the git-go are far less likely to become aggressive than dogs that are allowed to climb the dominance ladder or dogs that are teased into fearful behaviour patterns. Owners of potentially aggressive dogs must be vigilant; many of these dogs do not like children in general or a few children in particular. Some of them love the children in the family but are quirky with visiting friends.

To avoid behaviours that can lead to aggression, make sure the pup learns from day one that the humans in the family are in charge of his destiny. Feed him every meal – don't leave his bowl on the floor for leisure dining – and pick up the dish in 15 minutes whether it's empty or not. Take him out – don't give him free access to outside. Require him to sit, lie down, walk on a leash, stay behind a gate or in a crate – don't give him carte blanche to do his own thing.

Although recent research indicates that rough play may not cause aggression, it is wise to shun such play because it can encourage aggression in some dogs. It is especially important that children not indulge in rough and tumble play or tug-of-war with a pushy dog.

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### **Supervise all contact between the dog and the children.**

Teach children how to care for and love the dog, not so that the kids will do the actual work but so they will understand that dogs respond to kindness and dislike teasing and rough treatment. Among the lessons:

- Dogs are threatened by hugging, squeezing, or grabbing of their body parts and often respond by snapping, nipping, or full-fledged bites.
- Running, screaming, and squealing can trigger prey drive in dogs and result in an injury to the child.

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### **Dogs as pets**

Descended from and related to wolves, the wild canids that live in social packs and cooperate in hunting and raising litters, dogs are at once alien creatures and highly adapted (and adaptable) human playmates and partners. Thousands of years ago, dogs gave up their wild ways to live among people, and we got the better of the deal. In exchange for food, shelter, and nurturing, the dog became a working partner, a hunter, guardian, herder, and dispatcher of vermin. He powered sleds and carts, accompanied herds and flocks to market, and, when man gained leisure time, provided entertainment and opportunities to prove owners' abilities in breeding and prowess in training.

Today the presence of more than 50 million dogs in American households pays tribute to the special bond that exists between our two species. Owners and potential owners can extend the same chance at connection for many of the four million dogs that enter shelters and rescues each year with some attention to canine behaviour and the fit between dogs and people in the family.

**Norma Bennett Woolf**

# DOG BREEDS FROM A TO Z

## *English Setter*



This is a good-natured breed whose elegance and hunting prowess typifies the English country scene.

The English Setter comes from an ancient line of sporting dogs, with its origins most probably from the Spaniel and the Old Spanish Pointer. Similar looking dogs were known prior to the 1800s. The English Setter as we know it today was developed in the mid-1800s by a British breeder, Sir Edward Laverack, who bred from a pair and inbred them until he achieved the type he wanted. Further breeding by Sir Purcell Llewellyn established the breed in the USA and, although going by different names, the Laverack Setter and the Llewellyn Setter, they are essentially the same breed, with one for hunting and the other for show. The first

showing of the breed was in 1859 in Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

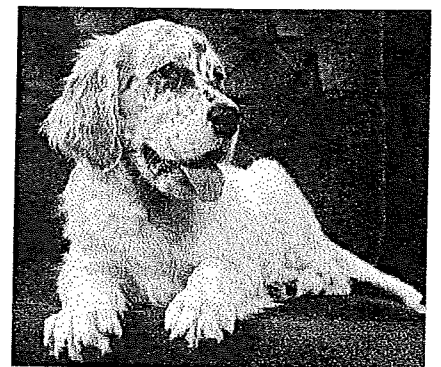
An elegant, medium-sized dog. Height: 25 - 27 in (63.5 - 68.6 cm) for the dog and 24 - 25 in (61 to 63.5 cm) for the bitch. Weight: 59 - 66 lb (27 - 30 kg) for the dog and 55 - 62 lb (25 - 28 kg) for the bitch.

The head is long and lean, with an oval skull, well-defined occiput, and pronounced stop. The muzzle is square, equal in length to the skull length. The nose is black or liver, depending on the coat color, and has wide nostrils. The jaws are of equal length. The eyes are oval, hazel or dark brown, with an intelligent and gentle gaze. The ears are set low, of moderate length, and hang in folds next to the cheek. The body of the English Setter is of moderate length, with a short level back with well-sprung ribs. The tail is set almost in line with the back, of medium length, and slightly curved with a feathering coat.

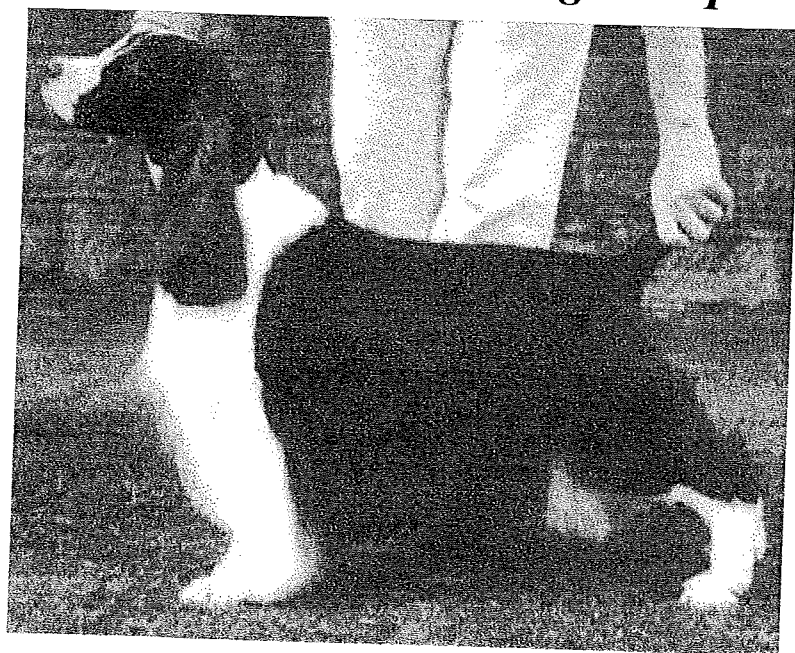
The forequarters are muscular and solid, with rounded bones. The hindquarters have long thighs, wide loins, are slightly arched, and are strong and muscular. The coat of the English Setter is long, silky and flat, with a slight wave from the back of the head. The thighs are well-feathered. The coat color is black and white, lemon or orange and white, liver and white, or tricolored black, white and tan.

This large handsome dog is very gentle, and makes a wonderful family dog. Underneath that calm exterior there lies a dog with boundless energy and a willingness to please. The English Setter, learns very quickly and waits poised for your command. It is wise to be firm with the English Setter but on no account must you be overbearing, as the dog will then become unsure of itself.

The English Setter is very good with children and tends to walk away when it has had enough, rather than snapping. This dog makes an excellent watch-dog, as it has a deep bark. However, its gentle nature and willingness to please make it unsuitable as a guard dog. The English Setter requires a lot of exercise to maintain it in top condition. Either it must be walked on a daily basis or it should be part of an active family. Its ears should be checked regularly and debris removed from its coat.



## *English Springer Spaniel*



A keen and active dog, the English Springer Spaniel is the oldest of the Spaniel breeds and is probably the forebear of most Spaniel breeds and field dogs.

Although the name "Spaniel" would suggest a Spanish origin, Spaniels have been known in Britain since the Middle Ages. Early in the nineteenth century, breeders began to develop different Spaniels for different types of hunting - on land, and in water. By the middle 1800s, the Springer was well-established, and given its name because of its special ability to "spring" after game. The first club for the breed was established in Britain in 1885, with official recognition in 1902. Within ten years, the breed was registered in Canada and America.

A strong, medium-sized dog with the strength and willingness to run all day, and the patience and social

skills to be a popular family pet. Height: 20 in (51 cm) for the dog and 19 in (48.3 cm) for the bitch. Weight: 49 - 55 lb (22 - 25 kg) under Canadian standards, elsewhere not specified.

The skull is fairly broad with a slightly rounded dome. The face is medium-length and well-chiseled below, with a fluting between the eyes. The nostrils are well-developed and the nose color is black or liver, depending on the coat color. The jaws are strong and square and have a scissor bite. The eyes are dark hazel, set well apart, and well set in, with an alert and friendly expression. The ears are long, set level with the eyes and hang close to the head. The neck is well muscled, long, and blends into slightly sloping shoulders. The body is strong and well-proportioned, with well-sprung ribs and a slightly arched loin.

The forequarters are straight with abundant feathering. The hindquarters are muscular and well let-down from haunch to hock. The tail is set low, often docked, but if left is well-feathered and an active wagger.

The coat of the Springer Spaniel is flat and soft, quite long and close to the skin. There is feathering on the ears, forelegs, body and hindquarters. The coat color is black and white, liver and white, or sometimes either of the two mixtures, with tan markings.

The English Springer Spaniel is a robust and intelligent dog. It has a great ability to learn and really thrives on the attention given by its owner. Although originally a gun dog bred for flushing out or springing game, this dog is now most often kept as a companion animal. Its good looks and usually gentle manner make it ideally suited as a family dog. However, it is advisable to maintain a firm control on this dog throughout its life, as the males in particular can become very bossy. Care should be taken to trim the hair between the dog's toes, and it is wise to check the ears periodically. This dog should be exercised regularly and loves to swim.

