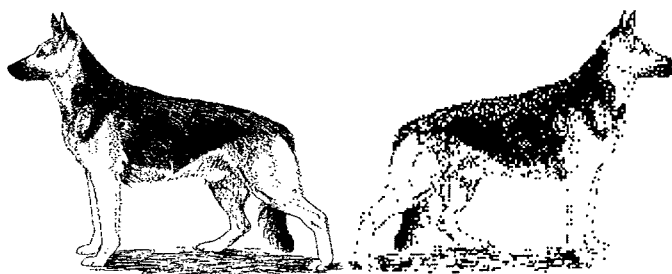
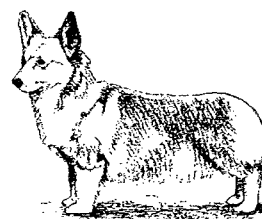
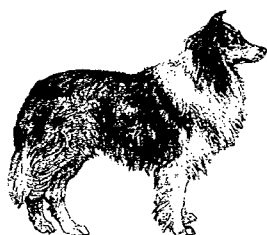
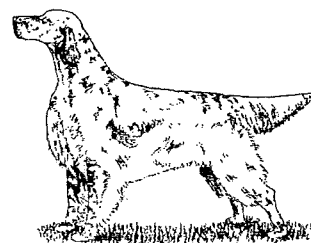
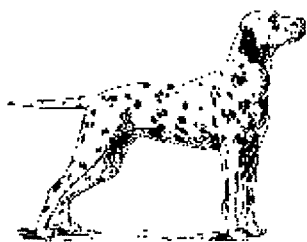


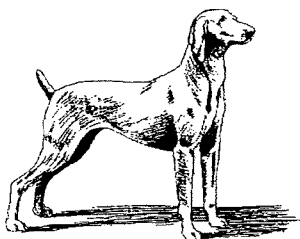
FAITHFULLY YOURS



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Geelong Obedience Dog Club Inc
PO Box 186
GEELONG 3220
Phone: 52 434 555

March 2005
Issue No
153

CLUB CALENDAR

April

Sunday	3 April	Normal training. Class 1 Intake. Puppy Intake for fully vaccinated puppies under 6 months
Tuesday	5 April	General Meeting – 8.00 pm unless otherwise advised
Thursday	7 April	Puppy Kinder for puppies 8 – 16 weeks
Sunday	10 April	Normal training
Monday	11 April	Instructor's Meeting – 7.30 pm
Friday	15 April	Newsletter closes for articles, report, etc
Sunday	17 April	PROMOTION DAY. Newsletter available
Monday	18 April	Trial entries close
Saturday	23 April	Trial working bee – commencing 9.00 am
Sunday	24 April	Anzac Day weekend. NO TRAINING
Friday	29 April	Trial Working Bee – commencing 6.00 pm
Saturday	30 April	BACK-TO-BACK AGILITY TRIAL

INSTRUCTORS

Colin Humphreys - Vice President (training)
Desma Dickeson - Training Supervisor
Andrew Wallace - Assistant Training Supervisor
David Gravalin - Assistant Training Supervisor

Colin Humphreys	Bruce Cairns	Arthur Thorogood
Joan Brophy	Moira McNair	Betty Lawrence
Leonie Kelleher		Fred Lehrmann
Victor Douglas	Kim Ciezarek	Val Moeller
Sandy Malady	David Gravalin	John Shields
Kath Devlin	Shirley Fletcher	Pam Convery
Tina Button	Trish Gavaghan (Agility)	Sandra McCarthy (Flyball)

HERE IS YOUR OPPORTUNITY TO HELP YOUR CLUB

The following Committee/Non-Committee positions remain vacant

Canteen Manager

Bar Manager

Social Secretary

The Club really needs your help, please see the Office for information about these positions

GEELONG OBEDIENCE DOG CLUB INC

Patron – Mr Fred Lehrmann

Committee for 2004/2005

PRESIDENT	Jim Ball	52 484 154	Public Officer
VICE-PRESIDENT (1)	Colin Humphreys	52 822 683	Training
VICE-PRESIDENT (2)	Paul Gallagher	52 749 161	Administration
SECRETARY	Tina Button	0414363556	
TREASURER	Ellen Gallagher	52 749 161	Property Officer
TRIAL SEC/ASS SEC	Pam Convery	52 290 145	
GENERAL COMMITTEE	Vacant		Canteen Manager
	Peter Baker	52 211 524	Equipment Manager
	Victor Douglas	52 415 401	Grounds Manager
	Lesley Bruton	52 211 459	Hall Manager
	Sandy Malady	52 215 784	Publicity Officer
	Vacant		Social Secretary
NON-COMMITTEE	Desma Dickeson	52 789 585	Training Supervisor
	Vacant		Training Manager
	Chris Jubb	52 414 072	Shop Manager
	Robyn Youl	53 676 415	Librarian
	Peg Pope	52 296 511	Assistant Librarian
	Vacant		Bar Manager
	Pam Convery	52 290 145	Newsletter Editor
	jcgret@ozemail.com.au		
	David Gravalin	52 485 480	Webmaster
	Bernie Thomas	0439393218	Raffle Steward
	Wendy McCraw	52 487 865	Display Team Leader

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

Club's website address – http://members.tripod.com/geelong_odc

Newsletter closing date for all items – 15th of each month

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PRESIDENT'S REPORT

Well, with the Labor day weekend and Easter in March, it was a short training month. I just hope everyone put in a little extra effort at home

Just remember the next Promotion Day is coming up and the more you put in, the better you work on the day. We are still looking for a Canteen Manager, Bar Manager and a Social Secretary. If you want to know about any of these come to the office and ask about them.

Also we have our back-to-back Agility Trials at the end of April. If you can help out on the day please to see the Secretary or the Trial Secretary to see what you can do to help.

Well that's all for now. Good luck to all with your training.

Jim Ball – President

SECRETARY'S REPORT

Hi everyone. Welcome to all the new Members.

How quick has this year gone!!!! Promotion Day is drawing closer – 17th April. Make sure that you have the test guidelines to see what is required to pass the tests. Also, don't forget to let your Instructor know that you are participating.

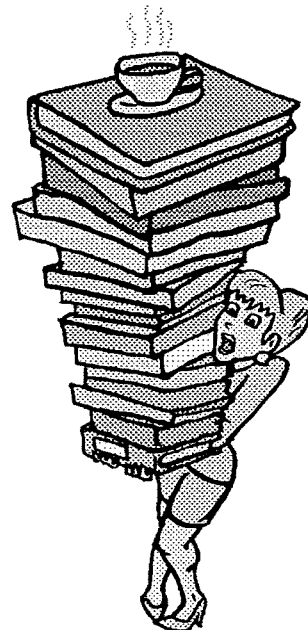
The month's Newsletter also has the entry forms for the Spirit of the West Challenge. Entries are only \$2.00 per Class, except for Junior handlers and Veterans, which are free. It is a great day out with your fellow Class Members and a chance to try and keep the Shields at Geelong. This year the Challenge will be held at Werribee.

The Slice Drive went well, but we are still short of our target amount so we can purchase tunnels for Class use and a Digital Camera. More fundraisers are planned for the up and coming months. If anyone has any ideas for fundraising events, feel free to come and speak to one of the Committee Members.

On a more serious note, it has come to my attention that complaints have been made about certain people/dogs within the Club. If anyone has any problems or complaints about the Club or Members within the Club, please speak to a Committee Member. I have only heard of these complaints through hand me down conversations. PLEASE, if you have a problem, write about it or come and see me. Address all correspondence to the Secretary

That's about all for now. Enjoy your Easter break.
Until next time – happy training

Tina Button - Secretary



REPORTS

REPORTS

REPORTS

REPORTS

TRIAL SECRETARY'S REPORT

All Judges have now been finalised for the year, although I am still having major difficulties with available VCA Representatives for all Trials. Half of the Specialty Sashes have been sent out and the other half will follow when the order arrives.

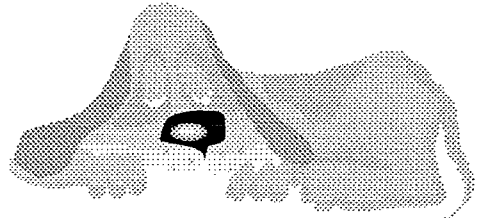
I have not heard from the Agility Club regarding their requirements for our Agility equipment for Easter weekend as yet as Murray Tyler said that a decision had not been made. A list of all equipment for our Agility/Jumping Trial has been given to our Equipment Manager Peter Baker. With so many holidays coming up our Working Bee dates have been confirmed and will be held on the 23rd and 29th April. Please keep these dates in mind and help out where you can.

The VCA have finally confirmed the inclusion of the Obedience Trial on Saturday 9th July and we are going ahead with plans to have a Dinner on the Saturday night. With the upcoming changes to Trial Obedience Classes and Rules I have approached Frank Valastro to conduct a Preview of the new changes at the Dinner and he is agreeable. So, watch for further information about the 9th in the near future

The Spirit of the West Classes and Entry Form have been included in this Newsletter. Closing date for entries will be Sunday 22nd May. Entry fees will be \$2.00 per Class except for Junior handlers and Veterans, which will be free. There are Classes for everyone, including our newest Members so come along and have an enjoyable day at Werribee

Happy training

Pam Convery – Trial Secretary



TRAINING SUPERVISOR'S REPORT

Hello everyone – I hope you are all doing your training with persistence, patience and Praise (at the right time as timing is so important).

I'm sure most of you are aware that we have approximately 4 more training days to Promotion Day. Unfortunately, early in the year we have several public holidays so everyone needs to put in regular practice at home – there's ALWAYS room for improvement!

It has been gratifying to see that some Members have taken the trouble to put forward ideas that can make training and explanations of some exercises clearer – thank you. We welcome any constructive criticism you have to offer.

Most handlers already know that halters and Gentle Leaders are used to help correct a problem so please try to work on said problem and make sure you know how to use head halters or other dog neck wear so you do not cause your dog any unnecessary pain and stress – if in doubt, please ask your Instructor's advice.

If you care to look around you will see we are still desperately short of Instructors – a lot of us are getting older and ill-health is taking its toll, so how about doing some soul-searching and ask if you can help in Classes – come out of your comfort zone before the Instructors you already have become too tired and stressed to keep on giving every week – who knows – you may enjoy the experience and the Instructing staff will make you very welcome in their ranks.

Till next time – love your dogs and take care of them.

Desma Dickeson – Training Supervisor

REPORTS REPORTS REPORTS REPORTS

LIBRARIAN'S REPORT

THANK YOU, THANK YOU, THANK YOU, HELGA ECK, for the first response for breed books for the L IBRARY.

The Poodle is up and running. What about the other breeds?

BOOK REVIEW

Barbara Cherry "The Poodle"

For the poodle owner-a concise and definitive book. Page 80 does not pull any punches. It is about HEREDITARY DEFECTS IN POODLES. Chapter 6 presents a very clear outline of how to train a poodle puppy. This is an excellent book for a Poodle owner. Again, thank you Helga.

The library books are now back on the shelves, after a number of unavoidable delays caused by the flood and my absence last Sunday, because my daughter was home from Hong Kong for my 60th birthday. Thank you to those club members who understood.

As you know, my dogs are Delta dogs that work for the disabled at Merrimu Disabled Club for Adults in Bacchus Marsh. Today we had a great triumph. A blind lady, who does not communicate, touched Scallop, then leaned over her from her wheelchair, hugged her, and then laughed.

Good reading
Robyn and Peg

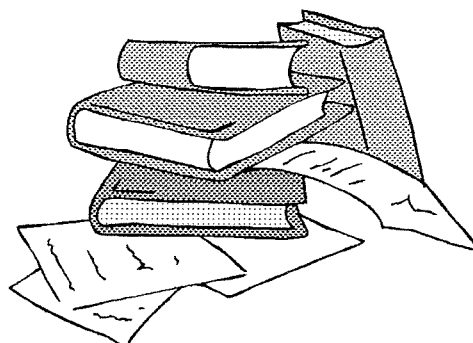


Library News

HOW DO YOU FIND A BOOK YOU WANT?

BOOKS ARE CATALOGUED AND ORGANISED IN NUMBERS.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1.0 HISTORY AND PSYCHOLOGY OF THE DOG | 5.0 OBEDIENCE TRAINING AND TRACKING |
| 2.0 TYPES OF DOGS | 6.0 OTHER FORMS OF TRAINING |
| 3.0 SELECTION AND CARE | 7.0 ART AND HANDICRAFTS |
| 4.0 STRUCTURE AND MEDICAL CARE | 8.0 DOGS IN LITERATURE AND ART |



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Point Lonsdale Ph 5258 4862
103 Bellarine Hwy (cnr Nelson Rd)

Consulting by Appointment

Winners – Practice of Excellence 2001

In 2001, the Australian Veterinary Association, in conjunction with the drug company Pfizer, awarded the inaugural "Practice of Excellence" awards. The only Victorian practice to win was the Bellarine Veterinary Practice, Geelong. A large number of high quality entries were received nationwide. The competition assessed the –

1. TYPE and RANGE of Veterinary service provided
2. STANDARD of facilities, equipment and services
3. TRAINING, EXPERTISE and COMPETENCE of both veterinary and nursing staff
4. OVERALL STANDARD OF CARE
5. CLIENT SURVEY to assess client feedback on all the above

The Bellarine Veterinary Practice is extremely proud of this achievement. It reflects years of hard work and planning, building a range of services that places us at the highest standards nationally. In 2001 the Bellarine Veterinary Practice was recredited as an Australian Small Animal Association "HOSPITAL

OF EXCELLENCE", one of only twelve in Victoria. One of only two outside metropolitan Melbourne.

We provide the highest level of services possible in practice in the fields of reproduction, orthopedic and soft tissue surgery, dentistry, cardiology, radiology, clinical pathology, ophthalmology and behavioural sciences. This obviously requires commitment from a TEAM OF DEDICATED PROFESSIONALS – both veterinarians and nurses.

When you entrust us with the care of your animal, you can be assured that we will do our very best, and use the best resources to give you the best possible outcome for your animal's health problem. May 2005

A VERY IMPORTANT PERSON PASSED AWAY THIS WEEK

Our Club was saddened to hear of the passing of its most valuable Member "SOMEONE ELSE"

Someone's passing creates a vacancy that will be difficult to fill. Else has been with our Club since it's beginning and did far more than a normal person's share. Whenever there was a job to do, rallies to arrange or just washing up the dishes after the Meeting, one name was on everyone's lips, "SOMEONE ELSE".

It's common knowledge that "SOMEONE ELSE" was the largest contributor of their time to our Club. Whenever there was a need for a volunteer, everyone just assumed that "SOMEONE ELSE" would of course, volunteer.

"SOMEONE ELSE" was a wonderful person, sometimes appearing to be superhuman. But a person can only do so much, were the truth be told everyone expected too much of "SOMEONE ELSE".

Now "SOMEONE ELSE" is gone, who is going to do the things that we all expected of "SOMEONE ELSE".

Now when we are asked to help, remember that we cannot depend on poor old "SOMEONE ELSE" any longer. Isn't it about time that we really stopped volunteering "SOMEONE ELSE" to do the job?

TRIAL RESULTS

Trish Gavaghan, Glenys' Murray, Libby Hotchin and Peter Baker all enjoyed Warrnambool Obedience Dog Club's Labour Day weekend Trials with the following successes.

Saturday 12th March

Libby Hotchin	Ch Lindenbrae Tarfin Cazaly (AI) CD Border Collie	Novice Agility	Pass	2 nd
Libby Hotchin	Ch Lindenbrae Tarfin Cazaly (AI) CD Border Collie	Novice Jumping	Pass	2 nd
Peter Baker	Dunwarren Blue Curaco CD ADX JDX ET Border Collie	Open Jumping		1 st

Sunday 13th March

Libby Hotchin	Ch Lindenbrae Tarfin Cazaly (AI) CD Border Collie	Novice Agility	NQ	2 nd
Libby Hotchin	Ch Lindenbrae Tarfin Cazaly (AI) CD Border Collie	Novice Jumping	NQ	2 nd
Peter Baker	Dunwarren Blue Curaco CD ADX JDX ET Border Collie	Open Jumping		2 nd

Best in Trial Geelong Member – Peter Baker

JIRRAHLINGA ALL PET BOARDING CENTRE

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BARWON HEADS, VICTORIA 3227
(UBD Ref 421 D4)

Phone: 052 542 484 - Fax: 052 543 380
Tehree & Hamish Gordon & Staff



HOURS OF BUSINESS

Mon – Fri	8.00 am – 1.00 pm 4.30 pm – 5.30 pm
Saturday	8.00 am – 1.00 pm ONLY
Sunday & Public Holidays	8.00 am – 10.00 am 4.30 pm – 5.30 pm

CLOSED

Christmas Day, New Year's Day and
Good Friday

Pets enjoy the company of others and what better place to find others than at a Boarding Kennel.

Pets are in the main pack animals and a good Kennel experience can be very useful in developing their own social skills. (The comment above is made by many of our regular clients).

Bring your pet, any special requirements and current vaccination certificate. This is very important so that we know that your pet is covered and as a safeguard to the other animals in care. Bedding, Feed Dishes and Toys are supplied by Jirrahlinga.

Discount offered to Geelong Obedience Dog Club Members for dog boarding – upon presentation of your current Membership Badge and proof of ownership of dogs, eg Council Registration paper May 2005

Obedience Training: Off to school

The importance of obedience training

Introduction

Pencils.
Pens.
New shoes
Haircut.

Notebooks, pocket dictionary, computer disks.
Training collar,
Leash,
Tennis ball on a rope.

Every year the summer doldrums fade fast and soon it's time to get ready for school bells, soccer practice, heel on leash, sit and stay, and come-when-called. When Johnny and Suzie are doing their homework, Baron will be attending obedience classes to polish his manners and maybe get ready for competition

The depth and breadth of canine learning pales in comparison with 13 years of schooling for human children, but it is as crucial for a successful family life. A dog that does not sit, come, or stay on command is a dog with great potential to become a family pest and a neighborhood nuisance — or worse.

Obedience training is not to teach dogs to do tricks or competition exercises, it's to train dogs to be obedient, to do what they're told to do. It covers a wide range of lessons a dog can learn, including tricks, family manners, show ring exercises, and skills demonstrations. Sniffing dogs, service dogs for handicapped owners, search and rescue dogs, sled and carting dogs, hunting dogs -- all carry their obedience training to the highest degree. They have been trained to obey an unusual set of commands that increase their value as helpers to man.

Canine senses and learning styles

Canis lupus familiaris — the domestic dog — is a different species than *Homo sapiens* — man, woman, and child. We are taller, have opposable thumbs, can communicate with words, and have a sense of time; Baron is shorter, has more powerful senses of hearing and smell, and gets around much faster on his four legs. These obvious differences are more than physical — they influence the way the dog learns as well as the way he looks.

Things sure look different from a dog's eye view. As a predator, the dog has binocular vision, but his eyesight is more attuned to movement than details. His field of vision is cluttered with objects that are between a few inches and a few feet tall, objects such as chair and table legs, kitchen cabinets and appliances, doors he cannot open, wastebaskets, laundry baskets, bed frames, and bookshelves. The dog's limited field of vision can be a help or hindrance in training; you must appreciate it to decide which it will be.



Stormy's moderate sense of taste is dwarfed by her ability to use her nose and ears. She can smell a treat in your pocket, find an odoriferous sock, or locate some vile-smelling stuff to roll in with scarcely a moment's notice. She can hear a refrigerator door opening or a can opener working, and she can tune out the most frantic calls and commands at her pleasure. Her senses of smell and hearing can be used to advantage or become maddening distractions in training.

Obedience Training – Off to school (continued)

Fluffy's sense of touch can be a major player in her learning style if she is not accustomed to walking on a variety of surfaces, if she startles at the touch of strangers, or if she is so insecure that she leans on Mom's leg during training class.

Dogs do communicate, but they do so in a foreign language. Their barks, roars, howls, whimpers, whines, and growls can be distinguished and understood with a little effort. Some dogs are very vocal; they burble and roar and woo-woo as a greeting, an attention-getter, a mood-indicator, and an expression of joy. Owners must learn the difference between these "words" and "songs" and the growls that indicate dominance or aggression and the "chatter" that accompanies stress.

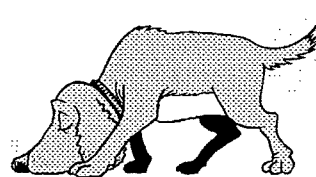
Like children, dogs are eager to learn. They may not want to learn what you prefer to teach, but they will learn something from every lesson you give — even when you are not trying to teach them anything.

Along with species' differences in learning style, dog owners have to contend with breed differences and individual differences. It is no accident that the top obedience dogs come from the herding and sporting groups, the conglomerations of breeds developed to work with man and obey his signals. It is also no accident that the most difficult dogs to train are the independent breeds of the hound and working groups, for they were bred to think on their own and they are easily bored by repetitive instruction. However, although Border Collies and Shelties and Golden Retrievers are excellent competition dogs, every Border Collie, Sheltie, and Golden presents an individual challenge to the trainer.

Puppy kindergarten

School for puppies begins the morning after they join your household. An eight-week-old puppy can quickly learn to sit for his food or a treat, walk on a leash without pulling, and come when called without formal classes. However, unless the household is full of dogs and kids coming and going at all hours, the puppy will not get his critical socialization at home.

Most clubs and training schools offer a puppy kindergarten class that fulfills two goals: helping the owner understand the puppy and exposing the puppy to the world. Puppies should not be subject to regimented lessons in these classes but should learn basic commands, play a bit with other puppies, and learn how to behave in a friendly and stimulating community.



Many veterinarians prefer that clients keep their puppies at home at least to the age of three months so that vaccinations have a chance to protect them from distemper and other diseases, so they should not be enrolled in a class before that age.

Elementary obedience

This is where the work begins. Up till now, training has been a game for Charger — the challenge is to keep it that way, as the pup grows more and more independent. Some of the fun wears thin in the wake of chewed socks, soiled carpet, and adolescent dares, but if you can get through these "teenage" years, you'll have the basic foundation of a lasting relationship.

Persistent and consistent practice, a sense of humor, flexibility, and a thick skin are necessary to teach manners to a growing puppy or young adult dog.

A lifetime commitment

Learning for all animals is a lifetime commitment. Just as education for humans does not end with a high school diploma or a college degree, so the graduation certificate after eight weeks of training class does not end Flash's brush with scholarship. Dogs learn constantly, but they may not be learning the things you planned to teach.

Obedience Training – Off to school (continued)

In the old days — even a generation ago — many dogs were allowed to come and go as they pleased. Suburbs were less crowded, no one ever heard of neighborhood covenants that limited pets and fences, pooper-scooper laws were few and far between, and litigation was the exception rather than the rule. A dog that didn't want to be bothered by the kids could explore the neighborhood instead; today, he has nowhere to go. A dog that was out of sight was also out of mind; today a dog that is out of sight must be constantly in mind — if he's not the victim of an accident, he could bite someone who chased or teased him, scare someone who is afraid of dogs, get picked up by the dog warden, join another household by choice or default, destroy the neighbors garden, torment other dogs or cats, all activities that can result in injuries, lawsuits, financial loss, or grief.

Today it is a challenge to keep dogs at home, especially since the canine penchant for digging, disobeying, making noise, soiling yards, wearing paths in the lawn, escaping through open doors, and other inconvenient habits put a damper on the fun of owning a pet. Obedience training is the only way to ameliorate the impact of these annoying canine activities.

Dogs are pack animals. If they are not taught from an early age that humans are the pack leaders, they will jockey to gain that position for themselves — not because they are necessarily bullies, but because nature abhors a vacuum. If you don't fill the slot, Rambo will; if you don't do what's necessary to hang on to the job, Rambo will take over, inch by inch.

So, when you pack the kids off to school this year, make sure to take time for Ranger's education as well. Puppy kindergarten, basic obedience, and a refresher course — all are tools to help build the best relationship possible with the family pet. Tuition is modest, supplies are minimal, and the rewards are immeasurable.

Norma Bennett Woolf



WHY DOGS DON'T LIVE AS LONG AS PEOPLE

Being a Veterinarian, I had been called to examine a ten-year-old Irish Wolfhound named Belker. The dog's owners, Ron, and his wife, Lisa, and their little boy, Shane, were all very attached to Belker and they were hoping for a miracle.

I examined Belker and found he was dying of cancer. I told the family there were no miracles left for Belker, and offered to perform the euthanasia procedure for the old dog in their home. As we made arrangements, Ron and Lisa told me they thought it would be good for the four-year-old Shane to observe the procedure. They felt Shane could learn something from the experience.

The next day, I felt the familiar catch in my throat as Belker's family surrounded him. Shane seemed so calm, petting the old dog for the last time that I wondered if he understood what was going on. Within a few minutes, Belker slipped peacefully away. The little boy seemed to accept Belker's transition without any difficulty or confusion.

We sat together for a while after Belker's death, wondering aloud about the sad fact that animal lives are shorter than human lives. Shane, who had been listening quietly, piped up, "I know why. Startled, we all turned to him. What came out of his mouth next stunned me - I'd never heard a more comforting explanation.

He said, "Everybody is born so that they can learn how to live a good life - like loving everybody and being nice, right?" The four-year-old continued. "Well, animals already know how to do that, so they don't have to stay as long."

"Out of the Mouths of Babes!"

Puppies really can learn!

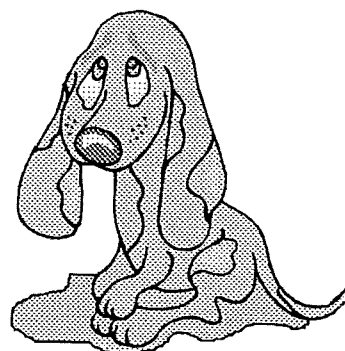
Even when they're younger than six months

Q: We've been told that we shouldn't start training our puppy until she's six months old. Is this true?

A: Not at all! In fact, at the tender age of eight weeks, your puppy already has the same learning capacity as an adult dog. Obedience classes usually require their canine students to be six months old because of medical reasons -- to protect the participants, dogs in class need to have their permanent vaccinations, some of which can't be given until age six months. But this doesn't mean your puppy can't start her training before then. With some breeds of dogs, waiting until they're six months of age could mean you'll have a serious behaviour problem before class even starts.

You can start teaching your puppy simple commands like Sit, Stay and Come right now. Keep your training periods short and fun. Puppies have very short attention spans -- there's so many things happening that are new and fascinating that it's impossible for them to concentrate for very long. Use lots of praise and treats. Work on one command at a time and end the session when she's successfully completed a command. You'll be surprised just how quickly she can learn!

Some kennel clubs, animal shelters and veterinarians offer "puppy kindergarten" classes for puppies under six months of age. These are great for early socialization with strangers and other dogs, as well as building a foundation for early obedience training. They're designed to help you and your puppy start your relationship off on the right foot. And they're a lot of fun for puppies and people alike!



Q: I'm trying to teach my new puppy to walk on leash but all he wants to do is chew on it. I scold him sternly but it doesn't make any difference. My expensive leather leash is almost ruined. Help!

A: This common problem is frustrating but very easy to solve. Puppies are fascinated with things that move. A leash waving near their faces is almost impossible to ignore. Few puppies can resist the temptation to grab it. Leashes, especially leather ones, are fun to chew on. Many puppies also discover that that struggling with their owners over the leash is simply another way to play tug o'war!

The solution recommended most often is to coat the leash with something that tastes bad like "Bitter Apple", a product meant to discourage chewing. I've found, though, that this isn't effective on all puppies. My favourite cure is to use a leash made out of lightweight chain. The sensation of teeth on metal is very unappealing to the puppy and he soon stops grabbing the leash altogether. As the puppy gets older and becomes used to walking on leash, he's no longer distracted by it and you can go back to using a leather or nylon leash.

Q: Our new puppy gets pretty sassy sometimes. Our vet told us that he's "dominant" and we should nip this in the bud right now. What are we supposed to do?

A: Like kids, puppies do talk back and get sassy sometimes. Your vet is right that it may be an indication of future dominant behaviour. Mother dogs are very efficient at keeping their puppies in

Puppies really can learn! (continued)

line and teaching them their place. You can use one of her best methods, too. It works because it talks to the puppy in a language he can understand -- dog language!

When your puppy sassed his mother, she didn't waste any time reasoning with him. She simply knocked him over with her big paw and pinned him to the floor. She stared him in the eye and growled at him. You don't need to growl and stare but rolling your puppy over is still a very effective correction as well as being a good general exercise in submission to a higher authority. In other words, it reminds him that you're the boss and he's not. Here's how:

If your puppy is still small enough to cradle in your arms, pick him up and turn him over on his back, holding him gently but firmly in that position. He probably isn't going to like this much and will wriggle and squirm, trying hard to escape. Rub his tummy and talk sweetly to him until he relaxes and lies still. When he does, praise him and let him go. At first, he's only going to be still for a few seconds. Repeat this exercise several times a day and get your whole family into the act. Each time you roll him over, increase the length of time he must lie quietly until he'll eventually stay in that position as long as you want.



This is also a good correction when he sasses back or needs to be settled down if he's being too rowdy. Scold him with firm NO in your toughest-sounding voice, then scoop him up and roll him over. Don't let him up until he's stayed calmly in that position for a few minutes.

***Q:** Now that it's summer, our dog has started digging holes in the yard and flowerbeds again. We've heard of some methods to stop this but they sound downright cruel -- like filling the hole with water and holding the dog's head under it. Is this really what we should do?*

A: No, that is downright cruel! First it helps to find out why the dog is digging holes in the first place. Is he being left in the yard by himself so long that he gets bored? Does he need more exercise and attention? Is he a breed whose nature includes digging holes like Malamutes or terriers? Is he just having fun? Finding out why will help you decide whether the digging can be stopped altogether or just controlled to a level you can live with.

When a dog is digging out of boredom, he often shows other undesirable behaviours like excessive barking and destructive chewing. Stopping the digging will force him to find another, also probably undesirable, outlet for his energy. A dog like this needs regular walks and exercise, games to play and perhaps, more time in the house in the company of his owners. By giving him things to do, you'll see an improvement in all the problem areas.

For part-time and spur of the moment diggers, there are products you can buy that, applied to the area, repel dogs and other animals. They can be effective but need to be reapplied periodically especially after a rain. Check your pet supply, hardware and gardening stores for these products.

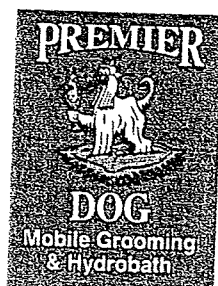
Certain breeds were bred for digging, like terriers. Others, especially Malamutes, have a definite flair for major exterior landscaping and excavation! Unfortunately, their tastes in grounds keeping are probably not the same as yours. Other dogs dig just for the fun of it. With these dogs, you may not be able to stop their digging altogether. Can you give the dog a portion of the yard for his very own - a place where he can dig to his heart's content? The area needn't be that large or unattractive. With some inexpensive fencing and hidden from view with imaginative plantings or latticework panels, your dog can have the canine equivalent of a child's sandbox!

Norma Bennett Woolf

Are your dogs special? Do you love them as much as they love you? If so, then call Anita or Andy at Premier Dog for a caring professional service. To change a bad hair day into a good one, let us pamper your dog with a full salon service. We offer hydrobathing, clipping, blow drying, worm and flea control service that comes to your door at your convenience (7 days a week).

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How to Read a Dog Advertisement

Noted Judge
Respected Judge
Esteemed Judge
Shown Sparingly
Show Prospect
Finished in 5 shows
He has good points
Won in heavy competition
Quiet, gentle nature
Excels in type and style
Personality plus
Good bite
Lovely head
Excels in movement
Good obedience prospect
Loves children
Wins another Best In Show
Author unknown

He put up our dog
He put up our dog twice
He puts up anything that crawls
Only when we had it in the bag
He has 4 legs, 2 eyes, 2 ears and 1 tail
And 89 where he failed to win a ribbon
His head is shaped like a carrot
The others were revoltingly overweight
After 4 Valiums
However moves like a spider on speed
Wakes up if you put liver up his nose
Missed the judge, got the steward
2 eyes, 2 ears, 1 mouth, 1 nose
If he get loose, put on your running shoes
Smart enough to come in out of the rain, but he's UG-LEE
For breakfast, lunch and dinner
His second, under the same judge, our uncle.

Conditioning for canines

Canine athletes need coaching and conditioning for success

Norma Bennett Woolf

Introduction

Baseball players

Agility dogs

Olympic runners

Sled dogs

Jockeys, racing dogs, race car drivers, search and rescue dogs, tennis players, herding dogs, mountain climbers, hunting dogs – all must be in top physical condition to pursue their jobs or sports.

No matter the sport, athletes train year-round; when not competing on the field or track, they can generally be found in the gym, the weight room, on the golf course, or the batting cage. They hike, jog, ride bicycles and horses, drive golf balls, field grounders, and swim laps – anything to build and maintain strength and endurance for all kinds of climate and field conditions.

Dogs involved in strenuous sports or careers need similar attention to their physical and mental states.

Starting out

A pup headed for a career in agility, hunting, lure coursing, racing, sledding, water rescue, go-to-ground, search and rescue, carting, backpacking, or police or military work should have a predilection for the jobs from birth. Not only must he be healthy and intelligent, his structure must be suited to the work. Breed is important because breeds have different structures. And parents are important because they pass structural strengths and weaknesses to offspring.

Conditioning and practice can hone ability and build stamina, but they cannot overcome poor or unsuitable structure or replace limited brainpower. Basketball and football use diverse physical attributes and mental savvy, and both differ from baseball and golf. Dog careers follow the same logic – racing dogs are built differently than draft dogs, scent hounds have different innate skills than sight hounds or retrievers, and guard dogs have different builds and skills than terriers or spaniels.

Puppies headed for a career in any field should come from parents that are free of various joint abnormalities and eye problems. Fortunately, joint x-rays can determine the potential for problems and eye tests can ascertain the presence of eye disease, so breeders have some tools to help predict the structural and physical health of puppies.

However, healthy eyes and joints are only part of the puzzle. Length of back, width and depth of chest, spring of ribs, joint angles, and ratios of bone length all play a part in physical ability.

Puppy training

Training programs for puppies always begin with building a bond with the owner, learning basic obedience commands, and socialization. No matter what innate drives a pup has inherited, he will not work to his full potential for an owner he cannot trust or respect and he will be stifled in his work if he is not accustomed to changing environment and situations.

Conditioning for Canines (continued)

Even though many working dogs will never enter an obedience ring, they must learn the jargon of their professions. "Come," "heel," and "sit" are universal, and "stand" and "down" come in handy. "Find" is critical in many canine careers.

Obedience training should begin the minute the pup enters the home. Once the veterinarian has given the green light, the pup should be enrolled in a kindergarten or conformation class and should travel everywhere possible with the owner.

Puppy obedience training is always low key and often involves guiding or tricking the pup into the proper response. Perfuse praise and other rewards follow the correct response and mistakes are ignored. Puppies are never hit, jerked, or otherwise forced.

Puppies should get chances to use their natural abilities if they will enter a profession, but they should never begin serious physical training until about 14 months, the age at which the bones' growth plates have closed. In her book *Peak Performance: Coaching the Canine Athlete*, writer Chris Zink DVM, PhD, said:

"Puppies (under a year of age) should not be asked to jump obstacles higher than about three-quarters of their height at the shoulders. Puppies have an increased risk of injury due to their relative lack of coordination, because their bones are immature and softer than those of adult dogs, and because their muscles are not yet fully developed. ... Even after a year of age, young dogs should not be worked strenuously until their muscles have been developed by a program of increasing exercise over a period of several months. Just as with human adolescents, canine adolescents need time to adapt to their new bodies and to develop coordination for the specific skills they will be performing."

But waiting to do the strenuous stuff doesn't mean postponing either instinct tests or job training. Even as a puppy, a potential herding dog can be placed in a yard or pen with a small flock of geese to see if he's interested in gathering them together. A potential hunting companion can be watched for his attention to birds, accustomed to the sound of a hunting rifle, and taught to fetch and carry. Retriever and Newfoundland puppies can be introduced to retrieves in shallow water. Potential search and rescue and police dogs can start tracking, and future arson, drug, and contraband sniffers can learn how to find objects.

Socialization

Working dogs must manage their jobs in different circumstances under different conditions. They must be able to work on all surfaces, in all weather, and in a variety of environments. Hunting dogs must not be afraid of gunshots and should be able to retrieve in fields and swamps and ponds.

Therapy dogs must be accustomed to slick hospital floors, wheel chairs, walkers, clanging bedpans, and elevators. Search and rescue dogs must not be distracted by false trails or by anxious onlookers. Socialization begins with the breed. Before puppies are weaned, they should be exposed to sights and sounds of a normal household and allowed to walk and play on different surfaces.

Once protected by vaccinations, puppies are ready to accompany owners on trips to the store, to playgrounds and soccer fields, to parks and lakes, or anywhere else they can experience new and different smells, sights, and sounds and learn confidence around people and other dogs.

Physical conditioning

Serious physical training involves a planned schedule of exercises suited for the dog and the job. A dog in training for search and rescue work uses his brain and body differently than a dog that will pull a cart or sled or one that will retrieve shot birds. Even within a breed, the task determines the

Conditioning for Canines (continued)

type of training. A Golden Retriever who will become a guide dog or a service dog requires a different training plan than a Golden that will work in the field or the agility ring.

Physical training builds both muscles and endurance. Training sessions should begin with stretches and end with a cool-down period. Again, from Peak Performance: "Dogs love to stretch and can be trained to do so by giving a command such as "stretch" when the dog initiates a stretch on its own. Eventually, the dog will make the association and stretch on command. I have taught my dogs to stand up on their rear legs and stretch their front legs upward against my chest while I massage the muscles of their backs."

Walks are excellent for conditioning if the dog will maintain a pace instead of stopping for every bush and fire hydrant. A conditioning walk should traverse different types of terrain; it works best if the dog has relieved itself before starting and thus is not as tempted to make frequent stops. Running and jogging also provide a good workout as long as speed and distance are gradually achieved.

Swimming is a great exercise for dogs as it allows muscle actions and increases cardiovascular endurance without stressing the skeletal system.

Agility training is not only preparation for competition, it helps a dog boost confidence, exercise muscles, improve coordination, and increase suppleness. A dog that can traverse the narrow board of the dog walk, climb and descend the A-frame, balance on the teeter, crawl through the tunnel, jump obstacles, and maneuver the weave poles, and do so by command, exercises body and mind in preparation for more serious work.

Training schedule

Training should gradually increase in intensity and length with close attention to the dog's condition and attitude along the way. A dog that is pushed too hard will quit or break down.

Sessions should fit the dog's character; some dogs prefer one long training session split with play while others do well with several short sessions during the day.

Training can be broken into segments with emphasis on different skills throughout a week. An agility dog might work on two or three types of obstacles one week and different obstacles the following week. A search dog might work on tracking and finding today and tomorrow, on air scenting for drugs or contraband next week, and on endurance in between.

Adult dogs

Adult dogs can learn new tricks. Some dogs trained as service dogs come from shelters, and many adult dogs get a new lease on life when exposed to an exercise program or given a job to do. Many retired obedience and conformation dogs are now active in agility, and many adult dogs go from one sport or job to another.

A veterinarian should examine an adult dog that has not been selected and trained with a job in mind before starting a physical training program. The dog should be free of arthritic changes in shoulders, elbows, knees, hips, and spine; have a strong, healthy heart; and test free of eye disease.

Physical problems do not disqualify a dog from participating in all sports or endeavors, but may dash hopes of agility competition, long days in the field, or a career in search and rescue. Dogs with physical limitations can still enjoy exercise and training, but the program will differ from that devised for a healthy dog preparing for the same work.

Conditioning for Canines (continued)

Getting started

These activities serve many purposes: they benefit the dog by keeping him in shape, giving him useful employment, and building a bond with his human companion; they benefit people by providing opportunities to work hand in paw with another species, gain assistance in hobbies or jobs, and broaden horizons and abilities. Best of all, there's an activity for everyone who wants to participate, from relatively low-level involvement obedience training to the intensity of search and rescue – with many steps in between.

The first step to getting a dog started in any sport or profession is to find a mentor who can guide you through the maze of training requirements, evaluations, and opportunities. The American Kennel Club sanctions tests and trials for hunting, herding, lure coursing, and go-to-ground breeds as well as events for agility and obedience dogs. The United Kennel Club is big on coonhound events, obedience, and agility. Individual breed clubs also host tests and trials that honor and perpetuate the skills for which their breeds developed and provide training tips and assistance for those who want to participate.

Search and rescue groups can be located through local police departments. Local herding, hunting, and coursing clubs can be found through AKC, national or regional breed clubs, or local kennel or obedience clubs. Many obedience clubs also offer training in agility and tracking.



These are real answers given by children.

Q: Name the four seasons.

A: Salt, pepper, mustard and vinegar.

Q: Explain one of the processes by which water can be made safe to drink.

A: Flirtation makes water safe to drink because it removes large pollutants like grit, sand, dead sheep and canoeists.

Q: How can you delay milk turning sour?

A: Keep it in the cow.

Q: What causes the tides in the oceans?

A: The tides are a fight between the Earth and the Moon. All water tends to flow towards the moon, because there is no water on the moon, and nature hates a vacuum. I forget where the sun joins in this fight.

Q: What happens to a boy when he reaches puberty?

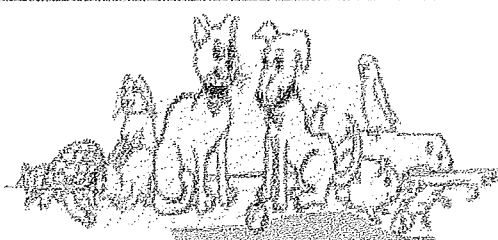
A: He says good-bye to his boyhood and looks forward to his adultery.

Q: How are the main parts of the body categorized? (e.g., abdomen.)

A: The body is consisted into three parts - the brainium, the borax and the abdominal cavity. The brainium contains the brain; the borax contains the heart and lungs, and the abdominal cavity contains the five bowels, A, E, I, O, and U.

Q: What is the fibula?

A: A small lie.



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NEW MEMBERS

The Committee, Instructors and Members wish to welcome the following new Members who have joined the Club recently. We hope your stay will be enjoyable and remember, if you have any problems please speak to your Instructor or a Committee Member.

6/03/2005

Van Parreren Luke/Howell Renee

Burley Belinda

Kint Renate

Muhlhan Family

Gallagher Family

McPherson Liz

Gooden Tim/Bull Sue

Halfoore Shannon/McConachy Anthony

Devlin-Smith Family

Zen Family

Wilkins Fiona/Russell Allen

Paynter Natalie/Gage Andrew

Howlett Wayne/Obst Kylie

Muraca Family

Schouten Family

Reid Jocelyn

Fraser Family

Connell Family

Millard Family

O'Reilly Theo

Johnstone Kate

Sharp Family

Corby Susan

Reichel Family

Matthews Family

Hemsworth Peter

Miles Wendy

Clark Family

Belyea Helen

Gudykunst Family

Toole Doreen

Packham Phill

Williams Family



Quotes from Dog Lovers

Sent in by Ingrid Novosel

The one absolutely unselfish friend that man can have in this selfish world, the one that never deserts him, the one that never proves ungrateful or treacherous, is his dog George Graham West

The more I see men, the better I like dogs. Madame Roland

SPIRIT OF THE WEST CHALLENGE

Saturday 28th May 2004

**WERRIBEE OBEDIENCE DOG CLUB INC
PRESIDENT'S PARK, WERRIBEE**

Saturday afternoon – commencing approximately 1.00pm

Check in time – to be advised

**Classes are available for ALL
Members, including our
newest puppies**

ENTRY FEE – AGILITY - \$2.00

OBEDIENCE - \$2.00

JUNIOR HANDLERS & VETERANS - FREE

INCLUDES A SAUSAGE SIZZLE LUNCH

**Return your entries, with your entry fee, to the Office. Entries close at
the end of Classes on**

SUNDAY 22ND MAY 2003

**Class requirements are in this Newsletter. Please ask your
Instructor if you are in doubt as to which class to enter**

1st February 2005

Apologies: T Button, C McMillan, M McMillan, L Bruton, C Humphries, B Lawrence, W McCraw
Acc: P Gallagher **Seconded:** S Malady **Carried**

Minutes from the previous General Meeting as distributed in the Newsletter, taken as read
Acc: D Dickeson Seconded: P Gallagher Carried

1. The Agility in Motion DVD has been ordered but as yet, not received

2. After some discussion and thought over the Christmas holidays it was decided that 3 Promotion Days per year was unworkable.

Correspondence In: City of Greater Geelong – winter grounds allocation, L Shaw

1. F Lehrmann moved 'that L Shaw's resignation be accepted with regret'.
Seconded: J Convery

Carried

E Gallagher read written report and asked that all accounts be passed for payment
Acc: S Malady Seconded: V Douglas Carried

Canteen Manager – In the absence of C McMillan, J Ball read written report. Report attached to the Minutes Book.

Display Team Leader – In the absence of W McCraw, J Ball read written report. Report attached to the Minutes Book.

Grounds Manager – V Douglas gave verbal report saying the grounds had recovered from the recent rain and that working bees would be arranged for the Agility Trials at the end of April.

Publicity Officer – S Malady read written report. Report attached to the Minutes Book.

Training Supervisor – Report as per Newsletter

Trial Secretary – Report as per Newsletter

Nil

Acc: K Deylin Seconded: J Shields Carried

General Business

1. F Lehrmann said that he had attended Ernie Paxman's funeral on Monday 31st January. He also asked if there had been any further progress with the Insurance. P Convery said that a copy of the Community Insurance policy was at present being review by an Insurance Broker to see if it met the VCA requirements, but no report had been received to date.
2. P Convery asked if it was possible to invest in 2 lightweight tunnels for use in Classes as the Agility tunnels were either in use in Agility or too heavy for Instructors to take to Classes regularly. Members asked for prices and possible avenues to purchase these items.
3. S Malady asked if she could look into the possibility of purchasing a Digital camera for the Club's use. Members asked for prices for the next Meeting.
4. F Lehrmann and M Brieberg asked if a sign could be placed on the Bar saying whether it is open or not as the present "on request" situation meant that Members had to find someone to open the Bar for them.

As there was no further business

Meeting closed: 8.30 pm

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Wednesday and Saturday - 9.00am to 12.00pm

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Telephone: 5282 5555

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May 2005

Food for thought for all

Sent in by Desma Dickeson

- ♣ Through eye contact and body language, humans and dogs can understand each other perfectly.
- ♣ It doesn't matter how little money or how few possessions you own – having a dog makes you rich.
- ♣ Dogs understand your moods and your thoughts and if you are thinking unpleasant things about your dog he will pick it up and be down hearted.

Last but not least

Who is the long time Member who just loves to put BBQ sauce on ice-cream and bananas?

March's Trick for the month

Foreword: This is a very simple trick to teach which later can be used as a base to teach WAVE.

Direction: Simply say GIVE YOUR PAW and take Rovers paw. Praise Rover and give Rover a treat. Repeat this step a couple times. Rover will eventually get it and start raising his paw after you say GIVE YOUR PAW and before you reach for it. Lots of praise! Stop training for the day and reward Rover for being such a good boy!

In the next training lesson say GIVE YOUR PAW and hold out your hand. If Rover remembers Rover will put his paw in your hand. Lots of praise! If Rover forgot, back up to the last step and pick up his foot for him a couple of times. Soon Rover will catch on and place his foot in your hand.

Conclusion: You can add some variety to this trick by teaching Rover to give either his right or left paw on command. Do this by using the same technique you used for teaching GIVE YOUR PAW.

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DOG BREEDS FROM A TO Z

Maremma Sheepdog



This ancient breed of dogs which guards flocks comes from shepherd dogs actually still used in Abruzzes, where the breeding of sheep is still thriving, even in these days, and of sheepdogs which existed years ago in the region of the Tuscan Maremma, and in that of Latium. The seasonal movement of livestock from one region to another, especially since 1860, has favoured the development of a natural crossing of those two primitive breeds.

The Maremma and Abruzzes shepherd dog is a large dog, strongly built of a rustic (hardy) appearance, at the same time majestic and really typical. On the whole, his shape, of average proportions, is that of a heavy dog, whose body is longer than the height at the

withers; it is harmonious as to form (heterometric) and relatively harmonious in outline (halloidism) It is a shepherd dog used mainly for the protection of flocks and guarding property.

His principal function as a guard and defence dog of flocks and property in general, shows itself in the manner in which he accomplishes these tasks, with perception, courage and decision. Although proud and not inclined to submission, he is also devoted to his master and all his entourage.

SIZE -

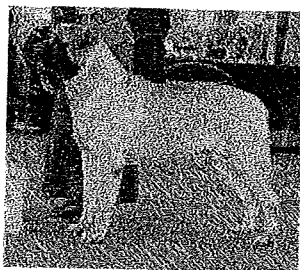
Height at withers: Dogs 65-73 cm (25 & 1/2; - 28 & 3/4; ins)

Bitches 60-68 cm (23 & 1/2; - 26 & 3/4; ins)

Weight: Dogs 35-45 kg (77-99 lbs)

Bitches 30-40 kg (66-88 lbs)

Mastiff



The Mastiff is an ancient breed that has been depicted in the poetry of Chaucer, and was said to have guarded the body of Sir Peers Legh at the Battle of Agincourt in 1415.

As with many of the ancient breeds, the origins of the Mastiff have been lost in the mists of time. Artifacts depicting Mastiff-like dogs date back to around 3000 BC, and it is thought that the breed was first introduced into Britain by invading Angles or Saxons. There is no doubt that they were in Europe by 55 BC, because Julius Caesar used them as dogs of war.

Mastiffs were mainly used to hunt bears and wolves, and also for dog-fighting and bear-baiting until these sports were outlawed. They were also excellent guard dogs. During the Second World War the breed almost died out, but numbers have since increased and they are now found all over the world.

The Mastiff is a powerfully built breed, and it is easy to see why they were such good guard and war dogs. Height: 27 - 30 in (70 - 76 cm). Weight: 175 - 190 lb (79 - 86 kg). The head of a Mastiff is unmistakable. It is broad and square, with a broad, shortish muzzle. The eyes are medium-sized, set wide apart, and are usually dark brown. Despite their fearsome appearance, the expression should be kindly. The ears are relatively small and delicate, falling close to the sides of the head. As well as a deep, wide chest, the Mastiff has great depth in the flank, and the legs are thick and strong with lots of muscle.

The coat is short and coarse with a dense undercoat. The Mastiff comes in three colors, apricot, silver-fawn, or dark brindle. The lighter colors usually have a black mask on the face.

The Mastiff has developed a fearsome reputation over the centuries. This dog makes an excellent guard dog, as only the most foolish person would enter a property with a Mastiff on guard. However, the Mastiff is generally a very gentle dog with members of its own family. It is most delightful to watch this huge animal delicately playing with puppies and maneuvering around children.

Although this dog is not so interested in huge amounts of exercise, it still needs enough space around it, or it may become irritable. Well-padded bedding should be provided to prevent the formation of calluses.

SPIRIT OF THE WEST CHALLENGE

Saturday 28th May 2005

WERRIBEE OBEDIENCE DOG CLUB INC

PRESIDENT'S PARK, WERRIBEE

Saturday afternoon – commencing approximately 1.00pm. Check in time to be advised

Classes are available for ALL members, including puppies

**ENTRY FEE – AGILITY - \$2.00, OBEDIENCE - \$2.00, JUNIOR HANDLERS & VETERANS - FREE
INCLUDES A SAUSAGE SIZZLE LUNCH**

Return your entries, with your entry fee, to the Office. Entries close at the end of Classes on

SUNDAY 22ND MAY 2005

Please ask your Instructor if you are in doubt as to which class to enter

<u>PUPPY CLASS</u>	EXERCISES	POINTS
Heel on lead	Includes a sit and stand. Corrections permitted	50
Right about and Right turn	Are done in heeling pattern	20
Sit Stay	Individual exercise - 10 seconds only	20
Handler Control	Voice, praise, correction & pace	10
		100
<u>CLASS ONE (Puppies over 6 months)</u>		
Heel on lead	Includes a sit & stand. Corrections permitted	50
Right about and Right turn	Are done in heeling pattern	20
Sit Stay	Individual exercise - 10 seconds only	20
Handler Control	Voice, praise, correction & pace	10
		100
<u>CLASS TWO</u>		
Heel on lead	Includes all turns, sit, stand, drop from sit position & slow pace	50
Stand Stay	Individual exercise - 10 seconds only	10
Sit Stay	Individual exercise - 10 seconds only	10
Recall	(on lead with automatic sit or on handler's command. Handler return to dog)	20
Handler control	Voice, praise, correction & pace	10
		100
<u>CLASS THREE</u>		
Heel on lead	Includes all turns, sit, stand, drop while heeling, fast & slow pace	50
Stand for Examination	Light examination - head and back only	10
Recall	On lead with automatic sit. Handler return	20
Sit Stay	Group exercise - 30 seconds - lead on ground	10
Drop Stay	Group exercise - 1 minute - lead on ground	10
		100
<u>CLASS FOUR</u>		
Heel on lead	All turns, sit, stand, drop, fast & slow pace & figure 8	40
Stand for examination	Full exercise	20
Recall	Off lead - 10 metres - handler around dog	20
Sit Stay	Group exercise - 1 min - off lead - half width of the ring	20
Drop Stay	Group exercise - 2 min - off lead - half width of the ring	20
		120

CLASS FIVE

Heel on lead	All turns, sit, stand, drop, fast & slow pace & figure 8	30
Stand for examination	Full exercise	20
Stand Stay	Full exercise - off lead	20
Recall	Full exercise plus finish	30
Sit Stay	Group exercise - 1 min - off lead - full width of the ring	30
Drop Stay	Group exercise - 3 min - off lead - full width of the ring	30
		160

CLASS SIX

Full Novice exercises for untitled dogs

CLASS SEVEN

Full Novice exercises for titled dogs who have not entered an Open Class

CLASS EIGHT

Full Open exercises for untitled dogs

CLASS NINE

Full Open exercises for titled dogs who have not entered a Utility Class

CLASS TEN

Full Utility exercises

CLASS ELEVEN – AGILITY CLASS

To be conducted basically at Novice level, with extra jumps and fault handicaps for all Titled dogs

Judging at completion of competition while scores are being tallied

CLASS TWELVE – JUNIOR HANDLERS

Two age groups – 7 to 12 years, 12 to 18 years. Juniors must handle the dog they normally handle in Class. Class One (1) level will be used to conduct the test.

CLASS THIRTEEN – VETERAN'S CLASS

For dogs 7 years or over. Exercises will be provided on the day.

"SPIRIT OF THE WEST" ENTRY FORM

HANDLER'S NAME _____

DOG'S NAME _____

CLASS ENTERED _____ **Height at shoulder (Classes 8, 9, 10, 11)** _____

INSTRUCTOR _____ **DOG'S DATE OF BIRTH (Veterans)** _____

If you are not entering, but would be willing to Steward or Judge, your help would be greatly appreciated. Please complete the form below and return it to the Office, circling whether stewarding or judging and Class preferred

NAME _____

STEWARD

JUDGE

CLASS PREFERRED _____
(If possible)