

Volume 3, Issue 4
August 2010

Inside this issue:

| | |
|---|-----------|
| Information for Puppy Buyers | 2 - 10 |
| Ken's Korner | 11 |
| 2010—2011 Nominated ASSA Breeder Judges | 11 |

Friendly Reminders:

- Next SSCH General Membership meeting is on Sunday, October 14th for Officer & Board Nominations at 10 am, Thomas Square
- SSCH Specialty & Obedience Trial on Sunday, November 7th at Thomas Square
- Sunday, November 14th is the SSCH General Membership 2011 Officer & Board Elections at 10 am. Location tbd
- OTCH Fundraiser—Volunteers needed! Saturday, Nov 20th & Sunday, Nov. 21st . Contact M. Iwanaga for more details @ michiro.iwanaga@gmail.com
- Save the Date! Saturday, December 4th—SSCH Holiday Party, Location tbd

SSCH Late Summer Newsletter

West Oahu Kennel Club (WOKC) Results

Cool breezes helped to make the West Oahu Kennel Club All-Breed Show a success. Congratulations to all the winners of record!

Saturday, 8/21/2010

BOB / G2: CH Lynroc Paint the Sky Akirene, Breeder: N. Takenoshita, J. Thuener, R. Oishi, Owners: J. Thuener, N. Takenoshita, R. Oishi

BOW / WD: Conestoga Summerwynn Mite Quinn, Breeder: J&C Mullen, Owners: J&C Mullen & H. Yamashita

BOS: CH El Solo Serenity, Breeder: M. Norstrom, K. Aston & P. Culumovic, Owners: S. M. Wong & M. Norstrom

WB: El Solo Tiramisu, Breeder: M. Norstrom, K. Aston & P. Culumovic, Owners: S. M. Wong & M. Norstrom

RWD: El Solo Siara the Patriot, Breeder: S.M. Wong & M. Norstrom, Owners: M. Norstrom & S.M. Wong

RWB: Barwoods Gor-Don Adrianna, Breeder: B.

Thompson & D. Crabtree, Owners: S&D Ancheta

Sunday, 8/22/2010

BOB / GI: CH Lynroc Paint the Sky Akirene, Breeder: N. Takenoshita, J. Thuener, R. Oishi, Owners: J. Thuener, N. Takenoshita, R. Oishi

BOW / WD: [New Champion] Pacific Blue My Way, Breeder/Owner: S& M Kaneshiro

BOS: CH El Solo Serenity, Breeder: M. Norstrom, K. Aston & P. Culumovic, Owners: S. M. Wong & M. Norstrom

WB: Harley's Pure Spirit, Breeder: M. Iwanaga & M. Norstrom, Owners: S. Yamamura & M. Norstrom

RWD: Conestoga Summerwynn Mite Quinn, Breeder: J&C Mullen, Owners: J&C Mullen & H. Yamashita

RWB: El Solo Tristar Sharaz, Breeder: M. Norstrom & Y. DeFreitas, Owner: D. Kamakana & M. Norstrom

Hawaii Herding Club First AKC- Pointed Show

Congratulations to the winners of record at the first Hawaii Herding Dog Association pointed dog show.

BOB / GI—CH Lynroc Paint the Sky Akirene, Breeder: N. Takenoshita, J. Thuener, R. Oishi, Owners: J. Thuener, N. Takenoshita, R. Oishi

BOW / WD—Pacific Blue My Way, Breeder/ Owner: S. & M. Kaneshiro

BOS—CH El Solo Serenity, Breeder: M. Norstrom, K. Aston & P. Culumovic, Owners: S. M. Wong & M. Norstrom

WB—Harley's Pure Spirit, Breeder: M. Iwanaga & M. Norstrom, Owner: S. Yamamura & M. Norstrom

RWD—Aynsworth Cinnabar Moonlit, Breeder: E. Worthington, Owner: N. Chock

RWB—Lynroc Now That's Pretty, Breeder: N. Takenoshita, J. Thuener & R. Oishi, Owners: A. Aono & J. Thuener

DOGS:

Puppy Dog—Tristar El Solo Noteworthy, Breeder: D. Kamakana & M. Norstrom, Owners: M. Norstrom & D. Kamakana-Tario

Bred by—Pacific Blue My Way, Breeder/Owner: S. & M. Kaneshiro

Open Dog—Aynsworth Cinnabar Moonlit, Breeder: E. Worthington, Owner: N. Chock

BITCHES:

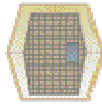
Bred by—Harley's Woman of the Year, Breeder / Owners: M. Iwanaga & M. Norstrom

American Bred—El Solo Tiramisu, Breeder: M. Norstrom, K. Aston & P. Culumovic, Owner: SM Wong & M. Norstrom

Open—Harley's Pure Spirit, M. Iwanaga & M. Norstrom, Owner: S. Yamamura & M. Norstrom

Information for Puppy Buyers

By Penpal Shetland Sheepdogs



THE CRATE: A MODERN DOG DEN

"Canis familiaris," the domestic dog, is descended from "Canis lupus," the wolf. Many thousands of years ago, wolves hung around caves, stealing morsels from man at the dawn of civilization. Submissive wolves may have left their canine pack to take up residence at the periphery of human camps. In return for watchdog duty, these beasts probably received food, shelter, and companionship in the human pack. Genetic variability and mutations in wolves produced domestic dogs of an amazing variety of sizes, shapes, and colors, dogs that were further refined into breeds created for specific purposes. Although the terrier puppy has never seen the great north woods and the Samoyed down the street never hunted a moose with a silent pack of wolves, they have wolf habits in common with all other breeds of dogs. All puppies, in the manner of wolves, need a den. Pianos and tables make great dens, but furniture doesn't have sides for confinement. Laundry rooms, spare bathrooms, and even playpens are too big for a puppy den; there's enough room in these enclosures for the pup to defecate or urinate in one area and still have room to play or sleep without stepping in the mess. In the wolf den, the mother wolf cleans up the cubs feces until the youngsters are old enough to defecate away from the den. The cubs learn that the den is a place to keep clean as well as a place of safety and comfort. A modern den can be a Fiberglas or wire crate that can be kept in any room in the house. It should be barely large enough for the pup to lie down comfortably. If your pup is one of the large breeds and you don't want to buy several crates as he grows, buy an adult-size crate and partition it so it fits his current size. The crate is a multi-purpose piece of dog paraphernalia. It can be used for: Housetraining Simply take the pup outside after each nap or meal. Do not play with him until he

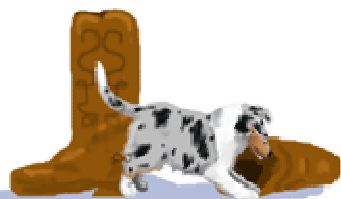
has done his business. If he hasn't relieved himself in about 10 minutes, take him back inside and put him in the crate. Repeat the routine in 10-15 minutes. Remember, no play until the pup does his business and lots of praise when he gets the idea. Protection from excited toddlers. Children need to learn that the pup needs some quiet time. A blanket over a wire crate will help a child understand that it's time for Ranger to rest. Playpen for puppies when you're not home. If you need to take the kids to school or go to the grocery store, the pup that's crated will not chew the furniture or wet the carpet while you're gone. If he has already wet the carpet or chewed the furniture, you can put him in the crate and issue a stern warning that there'll be no more of that going on. Sanctuary for the over-excited pup. Don't let Rambo run amok through the house, terrorizing the cat, the kids, and the furniture, and don't feel guilty about restricting his freedom. Sending the pup to his crate is somewhat akin to sending a child to his room: he feels comfortable there and he knows you are angry, and you have a chance to recover from his outburst. After the pup is housebroken, leave the crate open during the day. You'll find that the pup will nap in the crate by choice. You can continue to put the pup in the crate when you'll be away from the house as long as you don't leave puppies and young dogs confined too long and make sure they have plenty of exercise when you are home. People often cringe at the thought of putting their beloved Star in a box or cage. They think confinement is cruel. After all, people don't want to be enclosed in a space they can barely turn around in. But puppies aren't people. Their wolf ancestors found comfort, safety, and shelter in their dens, and modern dogs find solace and satisfaction in their own space as well.

INTRODUCTION TO PUPPY SOCIALIZATION

One of the most useful programs you can participate in

are "puppy socials." These events are fun and relaxing ways of teaching your youngster how to have good canine manners. Many people are surprised to find out their pups are learning in these classes since they are so fun and light. Every class is different and since trainers/behaviorists run their classes differently from one to another it is a good idea to go and check them out first. As a behavior consultant and trainer I explain what is happening during the interactions and make sure that the pups are not put into dangerous situations and do not allow any aversive (negative) things to happen to them while they are there. There is occasionally some discipline if we get a delinquent in the group or if someone forgets their manners. All animals are screened for shots before they can participate and are introduced to the group first visually and then by limited contact before they come into the group. Good programs will make sure that you have veterinary clearance before participating and that the puppy shots are done. Some vets will allow the pups to come when they are still pending their rabies since it is a developmental perk to participate in puppy socials. Puppy development passes through different stages where they best learn certain skills. By reading up on the topic you can take advantage of that learning period. For instance, when they come home with you it is important to socialize them to humans and interactions in various situations. At that young age you should be careful to not expose them to other animals or places where they could pick up diseases communicable through other animals or their excrement but you should get them out into public and new types of areas in the first week or so. This will help you to have a dog that accepts environmental changes well. Puppy social classes will come later when the dog ages more and finishes those critical shots. In those classes puppies will learn how to get used to other types of dogs and what proper social dog etiquette is. Depending on the ages and the environment the class takes place in, the first pups may be introduced to each other on leash. (My classes were held in a warehouse and in a enclosed baseball field.) As more people bring their pets, they are first allowed to watch from the perimeter fence and sniff noses with those inside. This way their reaction can be assessed as to how best to introduce them. Some animals are shyer than others and need more gradual or controlled introductions. When they eventually come in, all the other dogs are on leash or occupied elsewhere. Once introductions are done on a one to one basis or they introduce themselves around, then each of those pups kept under control are allowed to play. Remember that there is more of a chance for trouble to start if the dogs are restrained. Owners often inadvertently teach the pups to become fearful or aggressive. Most interactions can be handled by the supervising trainer/behaviorist (before they happen) and the voices or positions of all the participating humans can also correct inappropriate behavior. Sharing of toys, water dishes, and varied interactions with other owners and their pets all contribute to a well rounded pooch. Age groupings can be important but it is the psychological maturity or lack of it that leads me to okay animals for the group. Some people think having a dog or two at the home is enough to properly socialize a pup but it is not. Dogs in the home are part of the pup's immediate family. It is good for your pup to have friends of their own. They can and will learn critical social skills in a painless manner and often will wear themselves out in a short hour. This is great for the tired owner who can often enjoy the sleeping puppy for at least one day a week! This social interaction also prepares them for some more serious training later since it is separate from a regular training class. Social activities and schooling should be distinguished for the pup. School is for learning and social time is

for play, even though they do learn important skills in that social time. Playing after school is okay if it is distinguished and okay with the person running the training classes. Some of the more valuable things learned in the puppy social is how to approach another dog, what is acceptable with other dogs, what other breeds look like, and how to behave around other people. Some pup's were afraid



Information for Puppy Buyers (cont'd)

of an Afghan puppy when they first met, and the English Mastiff scared some pup's when his growth spurt occurred and his face changed! Most hybrids do not adapt well and I do not encourage breeding them. It is not a humane breeding but those animals bred as hybrids have a better chance at being workable if involved in these types of classes. It still is no guarantee however. Group participation of owners that have elementary skill or coaching can easily assist with teaching puppies not to jump or in teaching the pups to come from play situations or high distraction. This work should always be done under a trainer's/behaviorist's supervision. Good classes of this type are fun for the trainer/behaviorist because it lets them relax and get to know their students (both human and canine!), it also allows the owners to relax and enjoy the interactions with other people of like interests and a variety of dogs. It is enjoyable to me since I can explain what the owners are seeing and help them to understand dog behavior in a broad manner, distinguish the differences in the breed traits, how to read behavior in different animals, and how to stop potential problems by voice or distraction. The more diverse the group is the more entertaining and educational it can be! To find classes in your area you can check with local pet stores, feed stores, veterinarians, groomers, or other pet professionals. Also check in the phone directory yellow pages under "Dog", "Pet" or "Animal". Look for someone who has a variety of classes, which should include puppy classes, dog classes and puppy socialization classes. Puppy socialization and puppy training is a very specialized type of training. You want it to be fun and exciting. Puppy work is usually done in short sessions with play and quiet time in between. Since they don't have an attention span at a young age this is critical. I love to start puppies in private classes in their own home when they are eight weeks old. They can be taught easily and prevented from developing bad habits. Puppy training classes should also cover things that the pup will need to know when it goes to visit the veterinarian or the groomer. If you can find a good trainer that has both puppy classes, older dog classes AND socialization classes consider yourself blessed! At any rate, have a good time since that is what your relationship with your pup should be all about.

PET ETIQUETTE; WHAT IS IT?

When we think of etiquette, many of us think of manners related to society and how we function within it. So with that in mind, how do we deal with the subject of pet etiquette? There are several types of etiquette related to animals. They concern how we deal with the animal, animals in public places with other animals and humans, our interpretations of pet etiquette, and our teaching of pet etiquette! Let's take a closer look at the subject in each category.



DEALING WITH ANIMALS

We often get into trouble with animals because we do not deal with them properly. This can be done in several ways. The first is by not giving them credit for the critter that they are and for being unaware of the natural behaviors they are likely to operate with. Then we attribute inaccurate viewpoints on the animal from our clouded perspective. Many, many animal behavior problems stem from, and grow, from this type of situation. For instance, many people have a hard time treating a dog according to the "Dog Rule Book." We want them in our beds, on the furniture, and dropping balls in our laps or nudging us for attention. Many people also want all the dogs in the household to receive equal treatment. Both of these events can contribute to future aggression or difficulties within the family. In most dog-to-dog interactions there is a strict hierarchy, or rules of etiquette to

follow. Dominant animals will demand things from subordinates and each has their place and role to fulfill. They must do the proper things as written in the "Dog Rule Book", or expect low level warnings that will escalate if the cautions are ignored. Animals sometimes may appear to be at an equal level, but they are usually not. In the case of a young animal growing up and reaching adulthood, often when the opportunity comes to take the advantage and win the dominant position, they will. Many times the dog is in control of the humans they live with. When people overstep their bounds and interfere with this established dominance relationship with an animal, where the dog is in control, they get warning growls or bit. People interfering inappropriately in the normal dog-to-dog situation are often the reason that a subordinate dog gets attacked, in retaliation for being out of etiquette; the reprimand for stepping out of line comes from the dominant animal.



PETS IN PUBLIC

Having our animals interface with other humans and animals in a public place is another area where animal etiquette is needed. Many times this situation is totally dependent upon us. When out in public we have the responsibility to control our pets, whether or not we are nearby. Most communities have laws concerning this situation. We must clean up after our animals, control them responsively (usually on a leash), and respect the property and space of other people and their animals. Again, people are the main problem here since many do not clean up after their animal when they are out. They leave fecal matter out for others to step in, or leave their critter's poop for other animals to pick up disease from. Other times people let their animals roam free; those critters will often defecate and urinate throughout the neighborhood, marking territory or using other yards as their latrine, much to the dismay of the neighbors. It is very inconsiderate to not be responsible for your pet. Even worse violations are found with people who are walking their dogs off leash and who have no control over them. Even though their animal may not have a problem with others, many animals have not been properly socialized and will be defensive or fearful when they are on/off leash and are approached by an unfamiliar animal/human. It is asking for trouble to have unsupervised and uncontrolled interactions caused by irresponsible pet owners lacking respect for others with their animals. In this type of situation, most of the unleashed pet owners are breaking the law or ordinances of their community. They may think the risk is just to their dog, however the risks vary. Injury to the other animal, or injury to the other owner, often results in the violator having to pay veterinary medical bills, hospital bills, fines for legal violations, and legal fees. If that is not enough to convince them to comply, bear in mind that they could also have their wages garnished, lose their house, car, or savings account, and more.

INTERPRETATIONS OF PET ETIQUETTE

Animals operate by separate rules that are unfamiliar to humans, as a general rule. For instance, many humans think that a dog who is wagging his tail is friendly. This is not always true and many times these people get bit! Also, people tend to think smaller dogs are more safe than larger dogs, or more easily cared for or trained, but this is not necessarily true --we just think it is. People also think that it is okay to approach a dog or a cat and pet them, it isn't! Many thousands of people are bit by animals each year because they take the liberty of petting an animal they meet. We tend to overstep our bounds with animals when we would not think of doing so with another human. It is best to meet them when they instigate it --and there are rules concerning that too.

Information for Puppy Buyers (cont'd)

TEACHING ETIQUETTE

We are responsible for teaching our animals proper etiquette with humans. How many people have dogs that jump on them and their company? Or cats that climb up your pant leg? Most people think this is normal, but it isn't! It is actually pretty rude. What happened was that this etiquette lesson was overlooked, inappropriate behavior was allowed, and it was reinforced in some way. After a while, the animal gets thrown outside, or locked up, when company arrives. So in reality, they get penalized --even though they could have been taught otherwise. How can we deal with this situation responsibly? We can do so by having consideration for others and respecting them and their pets. Being a responsible pet owner is necessary for anyone having any type of animal. Contrary to popular belief, pet ownership is a privilege we have been given, and not a right that we have. Taking the time to give your animal quality attention, teaching it manners from an early age, and getting help from a professional, especially if the problem has been around a while, is a good thing to do. Often, if you are already having problems, new and appropriate behavior can be reached in eight to twelve weeks of minimal but consistent work.



FUN WAYS TO ACHIEVE BETTER DOG BEHAVIOR

All dog owners, whether their animals are purebred, show champions or cross-bred works of art, want their pets to be a well mannered part of the family. In order to accomplish this, dogs need to be able to listen, think, comprehend and execute good manners on their own. Dogs, like people, are unique individuals. Therefore, it must be understood that not every training method works the same way for every dog. The biggest set back to training a dog is its human family, not in a negative way, but in a perplexed sense. Ask 10 people the same question and you'll likely get 10 different answers! People consistently have their minds saturated with thoughts and judgments which leads to sending cross messages to your dog. Cross messages can lead your dog to make poor choices, causing frustration for both of you. For example: you leave your dog unattended in the house and come home to find your pet has been naughty. As a result, you have fear and anxiety about leaving your dog alone. You may even say verbally "OK Fido, I'm trusting you, be a good boy, don't chew, I'll be back soon." If Fido is still doing naughty things, it may be because he's receiving cross messages. A cross message happens when you are verbalizing one concept while in reality your head is busy telling you all the reasons your verbal concept isn't going to happen! So if you verbalize to Fido, "Don't chew" and in your head you're thinking he's going to chew everything in sight, odds are Fido will chew, even if it wasn't on his mind. Had you mentally imagined a sleeping dog and said, "Hey Fido, just be lazy while I'm gone," Fido probably will be sleeping the whole time you're absent. All thoughts and speech produce a variety of different vibrations. These vibrations are the animals' key for comprehending the world around them. When communicating with your dog, it's important for you to use words, thoughts and phrases which in themselves hold a complete concept or picture. Feel how

each of the following words form a picture with feelings in your mind, thus creating a path for comprehending how you should act, feel and respond: Be a gentleman, Be a lady, You slob. Thief. How rude. Are you listening? Be with me, Here. Here, now. Pardon me! Lazy. Think about it. Is that yours? Gorgeous, picture perfect, wait, soft, hard, stroll, walk. Let's go, Are you ready?, Look at me. Thank you. The point is, some words make it hard for you to react favorably and others make you open and flexible. Example: I am unwilling to stay home for a phone call. Yet if you would ask me to wait for the phone call, I will have the patience because the word wait has a calm and acceptable vibration. The phrase Look at me urges a positive response towards the giving of uninterrupted attention, listening and focusing. The word bad implies becoming rotten. The vibration of rotten is inflexible, once something is rotten, it's bad, never to be good again! So, let's begin to replace cross messages and frustration with fun? Play the following vibration game with your dog for the next week. By the time you finish playing this game you will notice favorable changes in your dog's behavior. The vibration game ground rules are: 1) For the next week you must believe your dog can think, reason and comprehend your thoughts. 2) You should use the following vibrational words instead of your normal commands (for those who have performance dogs, you can improvise as needed) replace "bad" or "naughty" with "rude" or "How rude", instead of commanding "Stay," use the words "Please wait" or "Wait here." To keep Fido near you, use the phrase "Be with me" or "Be with me, here, now" (the phrase "Be with me", implies a connection both physically and mentally between Fido and you. The words "Here, now" vibrates the urgent need to be next to you). 3) Before correcting your dog, you should pause a moment and take at least 3 very deep breaths. "No's" are not allowed. You should say the following phrases instead of no: "Enough" or "Pardon me" (while mentally imagining: What is wrong here?) "Are you listening"? "Pardon me, I'm talking with you". When Fido is touching or mistreating something that isn't his personal toy, dish, etc., ask "Is that yours?" If no response, say "Fido, are you listening? Is that yours?" When Fido drops the object say, "Thank you for listening." (Always ask Fido if you may touch his personal toys or dish, showing him how to ask before touching or taking someone else's things) 4) When Fido is around others, say "Fido, be a gentleman." If no response ask, "Did you hear me?" Where are your manners? Please start acting like a gentleman now. Thank you!" A lady or a gentleman is always polite with manners. A dog jumping up, being pushy or growling is not acting like a lady or gentleman! Let's pretend you don't want Fido in the kitchen, here's what I recommend: breath very deeply 3 times (this allows your thought process to become calm and clear) then mentally image the goal you want Fido to accomplish. Now say "Excuse me, but Fido you're not invited in the kitchen, please leave." If Fido doesn't respond, simply breathe very deeply and mentally imagine your dog outside of the kitchen again. Now, without speaking (remember a picture is worth a thoughts and words), gently begin to physically urge Fido out of the kitchen. If you can do this without facing him, all the better. For instance, gently push him with your backside, while making it impossible for him to go around you. When Fido is outside of the kitchen, face him and say "What a gentleman you're being, thank you for listening." Remember, Rome wasn't built in a day. Rest assured, if you keep playing the vibration game with your dog, you will begin to see amazing results. Keep an open mind and use the following analogy as a good perspective for better understanding your dog. Analogy: You are a stranger in a foreign country with different customs and culture. You are staying with a host family but you don't know how to speak their language, yet you can sometimes sense the vibrations of their feelings. Given time and clear vibrations, you will comprehend your foreign environment. Just because you're a stranger in a foreign environment, doesn't mean that you're stupid! Your dog is a stranger in a human environment, give him a chance to learn your language. You don't need to limit your dog to a language of commands like Heel, Come, Stay, etc. in order for you dog to understand and listen to you. If you understand this

Information for Puppy Buyers (cont'd)

concept, then simply transfer this logic to your dog/human relationship and begin having an even deeper and more positive relationship with your dog. The age of your dog doesn't matter. Be loving, consistent and have fun playing the vibration game. You get extra points for kisses and hugs!

SPAYING & NEUTERING

Spaying your bitch, and neutering your dog, unless of conformation quality and breeding ability, are the very best favors you will EVER do for your canine companion. Spaying your bitch eliminates the possibility of uterine diseases and cancers. It also helps greatly reduce the possibility of breast tumors and cancers. The best time to spay your sheltie bitch is between 6 and 9 months of age. This allows for physical maturity while still ensuring - for the most part - the procedure is accomplished before your puppy goes through her first season. The myth that it is best to let your bitch go in heat once is just that - a myth. There are no medical benefits derived from allowing your sheltie to go into heat. The myth that it is best to let your bitch have a litter of puppies before being spayed is just that - a myth. Is it necessary that a human woman have a child to be healthy? The same applies to your dog. NOT spaying your bitch means you are going to experience, one to two times a year, a month-long season during which she will bleed and possibly stain your home, your clothes, carpets and floors. She will attract any un-neutered males within at least a mile-and-a-half radius of your home. There will be dog fights in the yard. If she is impregnated, then you have puppies to worry about and all the problems that may occur with that responsibility. An intact bitch is no more 'whole' than a spayed bitch, any more than a woman with her uterus is more a 'whole' woman over one who has undergone a hysterectomy. Neutering your dog eliminates the possibility of testicular diseases and cancers. It also helps greatly reduce the possibility of prostate tumors and cancers. The best time to neuter your sheltie dog is between 6 and 9 months of age. This allows for physical maturity while still ensuring - for the most part - the procedure is accomplished before your puppy goes through the hormonal changes associated with maturity. The myth that a dog must be able to perform and enjoy sex is just that - a myth. Dogs are dogs. They do not enjoy the same human attachment to things sexual we humans do. The myth that it is best to let your dog sire a litter of puppies before being neutered is just that - a myth. Is it necessary that a human man father a child to be healthy? The same applies to your dog. NOT neutering your dog means he will listen to his hormones and not you. He will quite possibly mark territory - in your yard, around your house, your car, your work tools, and may even mark indoors - corners, walls, table and chair legs, the foot of the visiting minister. At any time there is a bitch in season nearby he will do anything and everything he can possibly think of to get away and get to the bitch. It is instinctive, governed by hormones that are located and released in the testicles. Many times, no amount of obedience training can stop a dog who wants to get to a bitch in season. They have been known to mate THROUGH a fence, so even that is not a deterrent! An intact dog is no more 'whole' than a neutered dog. He does not miss his testicles. He does not miss the raging hormones. What he WILL do is love you more, be more attentive and mindful of your desires and needs, and will listen to you much better. The surgical procedure to spay is a bit more invasive than that to neuter, but both are considered routine surgical procedures. The day of (and sometimes the 1st day after) surgery your dog may be lethargic ("drunk") and may eat little to no food. This is normal and expected. You may also see swelling at the site of surgery. This is also normal. Any swelling that is accompanied by angry, red welts, or by extreme heat to the touch is an indication of infection and should be seen by the vet immediately, but a bit of swelling is expected. In 10 days your dog will be healed and ready to continue on with his or her life of being a sheltie. Many areas today offer reduced spay/neuter programs. A call to the local shelter or humane society may

give you the local information needed to find out about these programs. Truly, the best gift you can give your companion sheltie, yourself and your family, is a trip to the vet to spay or neuter.

HOUSE-TRAINING YOUNG PUPPIES

If a dog and especially a puppy is not allowed to relieve itself at those times, it will most likely have an accident. Don't wait for the dog to "tell" you that it has to go out. Just assume that he does and put him outside. Baby puppies, under three months of age, have limited bladder control and reflexes. They usually don't know they're going to "go" until the moment they do! It's not realistic to expect them to tell you ahead of time. If you're observant, you'll see that a puppy who's looking for a place to go potty will suddenly circle about while sniffing the floor. The sniffing is instinct - he's looking for a place that's already been used. If he can't find one, he'll start one! By preventing accidents in the house, you'll teach him that the only appropriate bathroom is the one outside! Ideally, you're reading this before you've brought your new puppy home. If you already have your puppy, just pick up the schedule at an appropriate place. Set up a dog crate or small, confined area (the smaller the better.) Using a dog crate will be more effective. The size of the crate is important - if it's too large, the puppy will have room to use one end as a bathroom. If you've bought a crate for him to "grow into," you can also get dividers to reduce the inner space while he's small. If he must be left alone while you're at work, then a larger crate is okay. Put a stack of newspapers at one end for him to use when you can't be home to let him out. Also in the crate should be a water dish (you can get one that attaches to the side of the crate and is harder to spill), sleeping pad and toys. Put the crate where he isn't shut away from the family. If you're using a confined area instead, a baby gate across the doorway is preferable to closing the door and isolating your puppy. Your puppy might not like the crate at first. Don't give in to his complaining or tantrums! If you're sure he isn't hungry or has to go potty, ignore his yowling. If he gets really obnoxious, reach inside the crate, give him a little shake by the scruff of his neck and say BE QUIET in a deep, stern voice. Eventually he'll settle down and sleep which is what crates are for! If you give a tempting treat every time you put the dog in his crate, he'll soon look forward to going in. The crate is intended to be his sleeping and feeding place and is where he should be when you can't keep a close eye on him. If you give him the run of the house at this age, you can expect accidents! Dogs instinctively keep their sleeping areas clean. If you've allowed him to go potty when he needs to, he won't dirty his crate if he can help it. Once he's developed better control, he won't need the newspapers unless you're going to be gone all day. Change the papers several times a day if they've been soiled.

PUPPY'S FIRST NIGHT HOME

Get off on the right foot at the beginning! Carry the puppy from your car to the yard. Set him on the grass and let him stay there until he piddles. When he does, tell him how wonderful he is! After bringing the pup inside, you can play with him for an hour. Plan on taking the puppy outside every two hours (at least) while he's awake. Don't wait for him to tell you that he has to go! Feed the puppy his supper in his crate. Don't let him out for half an hour and



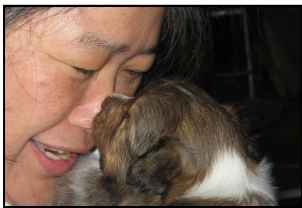
when you do, carry him outside to potty before you do anything else. Wait for him to have a bowel movement before bringing him back in. Some pups get their jobs done quickly, others may take half an hour. If he's being slow, walk around the yard encouraging him to follow you. Walking tends to get things moving, so to speak! Always take the puppy outside first thing when you let him out of the crate and always CARRY the puppy to the door!! This is important.

Puppies seem to have a reflex peeing action that takes affect the moment they step out of the crate onto your carpeting. If you let him walk to the door, he'll probably have an accident before he gets there. Part of this training

Information for Puppy Buyers (cont'd)

method is psychological - you want the puppy to feel grass under his feet when he goes to the bathroom, not your carpeting! After another short play period, take the pup outside before bedtime, then tuck him into his crate for the night. If he cries during the night, he probably has to go out. Carry him outside to potty, then put him back in the crate with a minimum of cuddling. If you play with him, he might decide he doesn't want to go back to sleep! Puppies usually sleep through the night within a few days.

DAYTIME SCHEDULE



Establish a regular schedule of potty trips and feedings. This helps you to control the times he has to go out and prevent accidents in the house. First thing in the morning - before you have your coffee - carry the puppy outside. He can then come in and play for an hour. Feed breakfast in the crate and don't let him out again for a half hour. Then carry him back outside for potty. Puppies usually have a bowel movement after each meal so give him time to accomplish it. Now he can have another inside playtime for an hour or so. Don't give him free run of the house, use baby gates or close doors to keep him out of rooms he shouldn't go in. (Puppies are notorious for finding out of the way corners to have accidents in - keep him in an area where you can watch him). If you give him too much freedom too soon, he'll probably make a mistake. After playtime, take him outside again then tuck him into his crate for a nap. For the first month or so, you'll be feeding three or four meals per day. Repeat the same procedure throughout the day: potty outside first thing in the morning, one hour playtime, potty, meal in crate, potty, playtime, potty, nap, potty, playtime, meal, etc. The playtimes can be lengthened as the puppy gets older and is more reliable. Eventually the puppy will be letting you know when he needs to go out but remember - if you ignore his request or don't move quickly he'll have an accident! I know this sounds like a lot of work and it is! The results of all this running in and out will pay off in a well-housebroken puppy and clean carpets. Keep in mind that some breeds are easier to housetrain than others and how the puppy was raised before it came to you has an affect, too. Pet store puppies who were allowed to use wire-bottom crates have less inclination to keep their crates clean. Puppies that were raised in garages or other large areas where they could "go" wherever will also be a little more difficult. Don't give up though - you can train them, it will just take a little longer.

A word about paper-training: It seems harmless to leave papers about "just in case" and for us who work all day, it may be a necessity. However, paper-training your pup will make the overall job of housetraining that much harder and take longer. By only allowing the pup to relieve itself outside, you're teaching it that it's not acceptable to use the house as it's latrine. Using newspapers will override this training. Also, be aware that many puppies get the notion that going potty NEAR the papers is as good as going ON them! If you must use newspapers when you're gone, keep to the regular housetraining schedule when you're at home. Get the puppy outside often enough and don't leave papers out "just in case". Keep your yard free of old stools. Many dogs choose an area to use as a bathroom. If left to become filthy, they'll refuse to use it and do their business in the house instead! Would you like to use your toilet if it were plugged up? It's the same concept for dogs. Pick up stool on a daily basis to allow your dog to play and run in a clean yard. Stools should be firm and fairly dry. Loose, sloppy stools can be an indication of worms, health problems, stress or digestive upset.

Ken's Korner

2010 is nearly over. Did I just say that? Alright, perhaps there are a few more months left on the calendar, however, as far as the Club calendar is concerned, the end of the year is nearly at hand.

We have two more General Membership meetings in 2010, elections to hold, an audit to complete, a specialty show in November and a Christmas party. However, most of the planning has been completed for these activities. Now we begin the wind down for 2010.

In the upcoming year what do you, as a club member, want 2011 to look like? What activities should the Club support? When should General Membership meetings be scheduled? Should the Club try something new that hasn't been previously attempted?

These questions are generally left up to the Board to decide. After all, that's what the Board members are voted into office for, right? Perhaps, and perhaps not.

Certainly, the Executive Board of the SSCH is responsible to make recommendations or decisions, however, the Executive Board is not the entire Club. The SSCH is all of us. We all have a stake in the "who, what, when, where, why and how" of the Club. This is why it is important for all of us to be involved in the process by attending Club meetings, participating in the activities and being involved to support the function and mission of the SSCH. Naturally, none of us can make it to every event or activity, or serve on every committee. But by all means, participate in the activities that you can attend.

My third year as the SSCH president is coming to an end. Over this period of time, amongst other things, I have pleaded with the membership to assist with carrying the load through participation. I'm happy to say that some members have done just that; they've stepped up to the plate and assisted with specialties, fund raisers and community events. However, the majority of the responsibility for activities including SSCH specialties remains with the Executive Board. This means that Board members are beginning to burn out with the loss of Board members in the upcoming year.

Strategies to avoid Board member burn-out include scaling back activities including dropping down to a single specialty show a year or perhaps having a second specialty in conjunction with a Group judge sharing / event planning, etc. In the end, we all benefit from or suffer from membership participation or the lack thereof. Make a difference and volunteer to assist the SSCH to continue with our current level of activities.

2010—2011 ASSA Breeder Judge Nominees

ASSA Nominated Breeder Judges for the 2010—2011 season are listed as the following as submitted by the SSCH members. As a reminder, seven years between SSCH assignments must pass prior to a judge's eligibility for nomination.

| Judge | Kennel Name | Other AKC Judging Categories | State | Region |
|------------------------------------|-------------|------------------------------|-----------------|----------------|
| Biasi, Bernadette | Bernbrite | Jr Show | Pennsylvania | East |
| Calderwood, David | Kensil | Jr Show | Oregon | West |
| Churchill, Linda | Sandalwood | Jr Show | California | West |
| Eads, Brandol | BranGay | Jr Show | California | West |
| Eads, Gayle | BranGay | Jr Show | California | West |
| Gomez-Tessman, Alane | Classic | Obed., Jr Show | Texas | Middle America |
| Henson, Glenda | Glenarry | Jr Show | Colorado | Middle America |
| Ing, Carolyn | Foxglove | --- | Massachusetts | East |
| Jeavons, Guy | Grandgables | --- | Ontario, Canada | Middle America |
| Kelly, Robert | Glenesk | Jr Show | Oregon | West |
| Linden, Barbara | September | --- | Oklahoma | Middle America |
| McCambridge, Sandra | Heatherland | Jr Show | New York | East |
| More, Linda | Severn | Jr Show | North Carolina | East |
| Piccirillo, Robert | Rapporlee | --- | Missouri | Middle America |
| Skinner, Patricia (provisional) | Homewood | Jr Show | California | West |
| Smith, Bonnie | Tara Hill | Jr Show | California | West |
| Tessman-Van Leaven, Debra | Fantasia | Obed., Jr Show | New York | East |
| Thompson, Barbara | Barwoods | Jr Show | North Carolina | East |
| Virden, Jo (provisional) | Loyal | --- | Arizona | West |