

IACP

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CANINE PROFESSIONALS

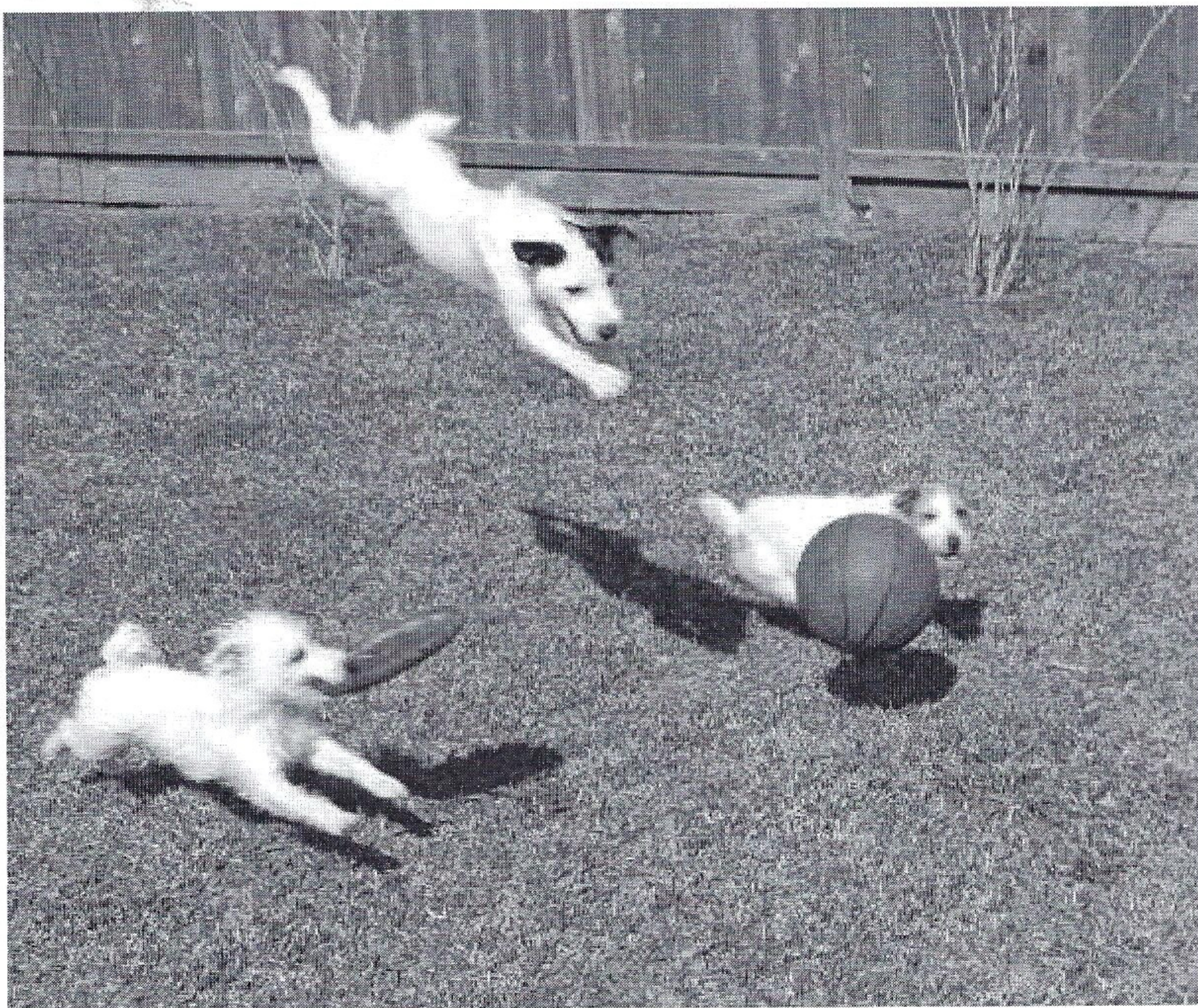
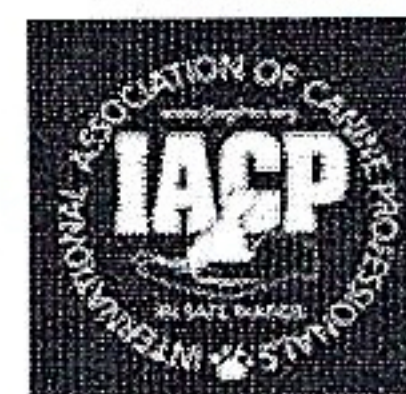


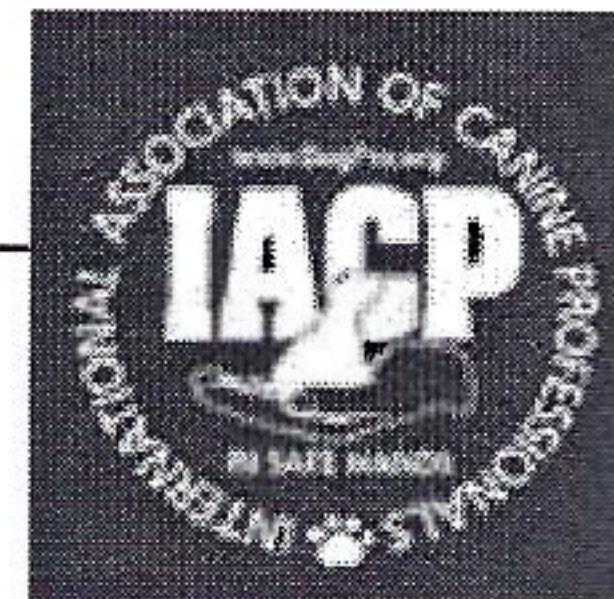
Photo by Chad Mackin

Safe Hands Journal



Volume 8
Issue 3
Summer 2007

SAFEHANDS IS THE OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE



Newsletter Staff

Editor Marc Goldberg
Publisher Martin Deeley

The editors reserve the right to refuse any advertising or any article or letter submitted for publication. Copy subject for grammar/length.

Legal Notices

The International Association of Canine Professionals Journal Safehands is intended as an education and communication vehicle for fostering learning, cooperation, exchange of information, and networking across the canine professions. Safehands is published quarterly. The IACP does not assume any legal responsibilities for published articles. The views expressed are those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect the views of the IACP, its officers or editorial staff.

Reprint Permission/Submission

Copyright 2007 IACP. All Rights Reserved. No items may be reprinted without the written permission of the IACP and authors. Members should mail requests to the journal Editor. Original letters/articles may be submitted to the Editor for consideration. Email submissions to Marc Goldberg at CanineShrink@aol.com.

Advertising and Application Address

Per issue Rate:

Business Cards \$45.00, ¼ page \$350.00, ½ page \$450.00, full page \$750.00. Send black and white camera ready copy together with check made out to IACP to:

IACP Journal
P.O. Box 560156
Monteverde, FL 34756-0156

Deadlines

Please submit well in advance of publication. Submissions will be considered for the next available issue.

IACP Membership/Journal Information

International Association of Canine Professionals

P.O. Box 56016

Monteverde, FL 34756-0156

(877) THE-IACP or (407) 469-2008; Fax (407) 469-7127

www.dogpro.org

Newsletter Subscription

Available to non-members \$30.00; or included free with membership

Officers

Executive Director	Martin Deeley
President	Cyndy Douan
Vice President	Marc Goldberg
Secretary/Treasurer	Pat Trichter

Directors

Martin Deeley, Cyndy Douan, Marc Goldberg, Pat Trichter, Bob Jervis, Babette Haggerty, Chad Mackin, Paula McCollum, Jill Skorochod, Margot Woods.

IACP Hall of Fame

Frank Inn, Vicki Hearne, Carol Lea Benjamin, Winifred Gibson Strickland, Lois Meistrell, Edi Munneke, Weatherwax brothers, Dr. Ian Dunbar, Arthur "Captain" Haggerty, Jack & Wendy Volhard, Bill Koehler, Captain Max Emil Frederick V. Stephanitz, Will Judy, Monks of New Skete

Honorary Members

Brian Kilcommons, Bash Dibra, Gary Wilkes, Cesar Millan, Ilusion Millan

International Association of Canine Professionals

OUR MISSION STATEMENT

The International Association of Canine Professionals is an organization established to maintain the highest standards of professional and business practice among canine professionals. Its aim is to provide support and representation for all professional occupations involved with any aspect of canine management, health, training and husbandry.

The International Association of Canine Professionals' commitment is to develop professional recognition, communication, education, understanding and cooperation across the wide diversity of canine expertise and knowledge.

For Those Dedicated to the Well Being of Dogs

How to Join IACP

PROFESSIONAL MEMBER – At least five years experience as a canine professional. Can vote on IACP issues and use IACP name and logo on business materials.

ASSOCIATE MEMBER – Less than five years experience as a canine professional but practicing as a professional. Can use the IACP name and logo on business materials. May not vote.

AFFILIATE MEMBER – An active interest in a career as a canine professional but lacking the experience to be an Associate or Professional member, i.e., apprentices, students of canine professions, trainees, volunteers, part-time, and devotees of canine related occupations. Cannot use the IACP name or logo for business purposes and may not vote.

Annual Fees:

Professional \$75.00; Associate \$50.00; Affiliate \$35.00

An additional \$25 fee applies for initial processing costs of Professional and Associate members only.

Benefits:

All IACP members receive our SafeHands Journal, have access to our email list, seminars, educational materials, business support materials, events and activity calendars, regional group participation, and our Certification Programs. Discounts for sponsor services are available to members.

Applications and renewals can now be paid through MasterCard, Visa and AMEX.

International Association of Canine Professionals

P.O. Box 56016

Monteverde, FL 34756-0156

(877) THE-IACP or (407) 469-2008; Fax (407) 469-7127

Email: IACP@mindspring.com

www.dogpro.org

IN THIS ISSUE

Grow With IACP	Cyndy Douan	4
The Remote Collar Retrieve.....	Marc Goldberg	5
When What Works, Doesn't!.....	Chad Mackin	11
Time to Call the Vet?.....	Eileen Tonick	15
The Value of Accomplishment.....	Andrea Holsinger	18
Spiders and Ticks and Bees, Part II.....	Thom Somes	21

***SAFEHANDS JOURNAL IS PROUDLY
SPONSORED BY***



4M ENTERPRISES
EVERYTHING
IN DOG BOOKS

Discounts to IACP members on new books.

To obtain discount enter member number in password box.

Inquire about old and used books.

www.4mdogbooks.com

info@4mbooks.com

800-487-9867

From the President **Grow With IACP**

by Cyndy Douan, CDT

The summer finds us all busy with our businesses and, likewise, IACP is working hard thanks to an incredible momentum gained from our last annual conference. I am so proud of our current board of directors and the awesome synergy they create through their willingness to work as a team toward common goals. Through the strategic planning efforts of the board you should be seeing more member services, increased IACP visibility, announcements regarding new sponsors, and growth in our membership numbers.

IACP has recently been able to provide our members with options for health insurance. (*Go to www.MyBenefitsForLife.com/iacp*). The organization has released a new and better Dog Trainer Certification Program. We have found leaders for our Therapy Dog Division and our Working Dogs Division and we hope to see new growth and additional member services through these two groups. IACP is now in the developmental stages of designing and bringing to you a brand new website layout which will be much easier to navigate and much more organized than what exists now.

Our 2008 Annual Conference Planning has been underway for several months. We will be holding this conference from June 6 to June 8, 2008, and hoping that by making the move from March to June we will bring opportunity to those that have not yet been able to attend our conferences. IACP is



getting increased exposure to the media and the press through regular press releases written by Jill Schorochod. The head office has given several interviews to the media over the past few months.

All of the work that IACP accomplishes for its members would not be possible without a dedicated and hard working group of volunteers. I appreciate each and every one of you who give of your time, talent, and expertise. Your volunteer efforts have helped to build IACP into what it is today—an ever growing and brightly thriving organization.

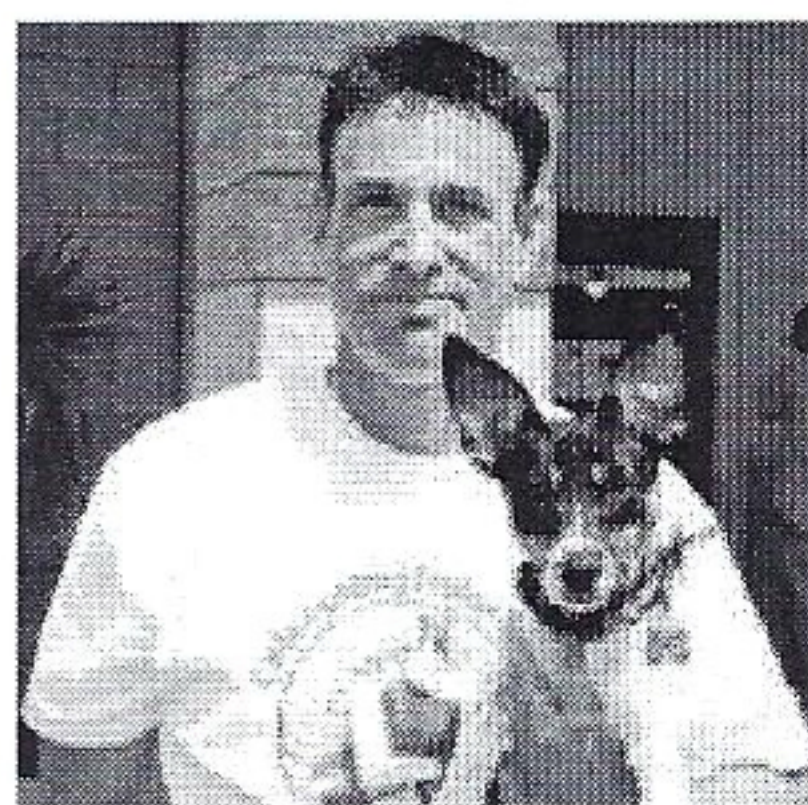
I'd like to extend an invitation to each of you to consider becoming more involved with us through finding volunteer opportunities within IACP. As IACP grows, the need for help does not diminish. I've been an IACP volunteer since the inception of IACP. I am very rewarded through giving back to this profession in return for the joy that working with dogs has brought to my life. I have also met so many great people who I am honored to call my friends.

Have a great and prosperous Summer!

iACP

The Remote Collar Retrieve

by Marc Goldberg, CDT



retrievers depends on the skill of the handler, and the clarity of the training process.

For the purposes of this article, we'll be talking about retrieve as an obedience exercise, not in a gun-dog context. There are many IACP members who know far more than I in the hunt arena.

My first dog, a Sheltie called Gus, learned to retrieve. He understood the concept of picking his dumbbell or scent article off the ground, and returning it efficiently to me. He almost always complied, *provided* the exercise met certain parameters. For example, I recall attending a match show in Open, and forgot Gus's wood dumbbell at home. I had made this dumbbell myself, and still have it to this day.

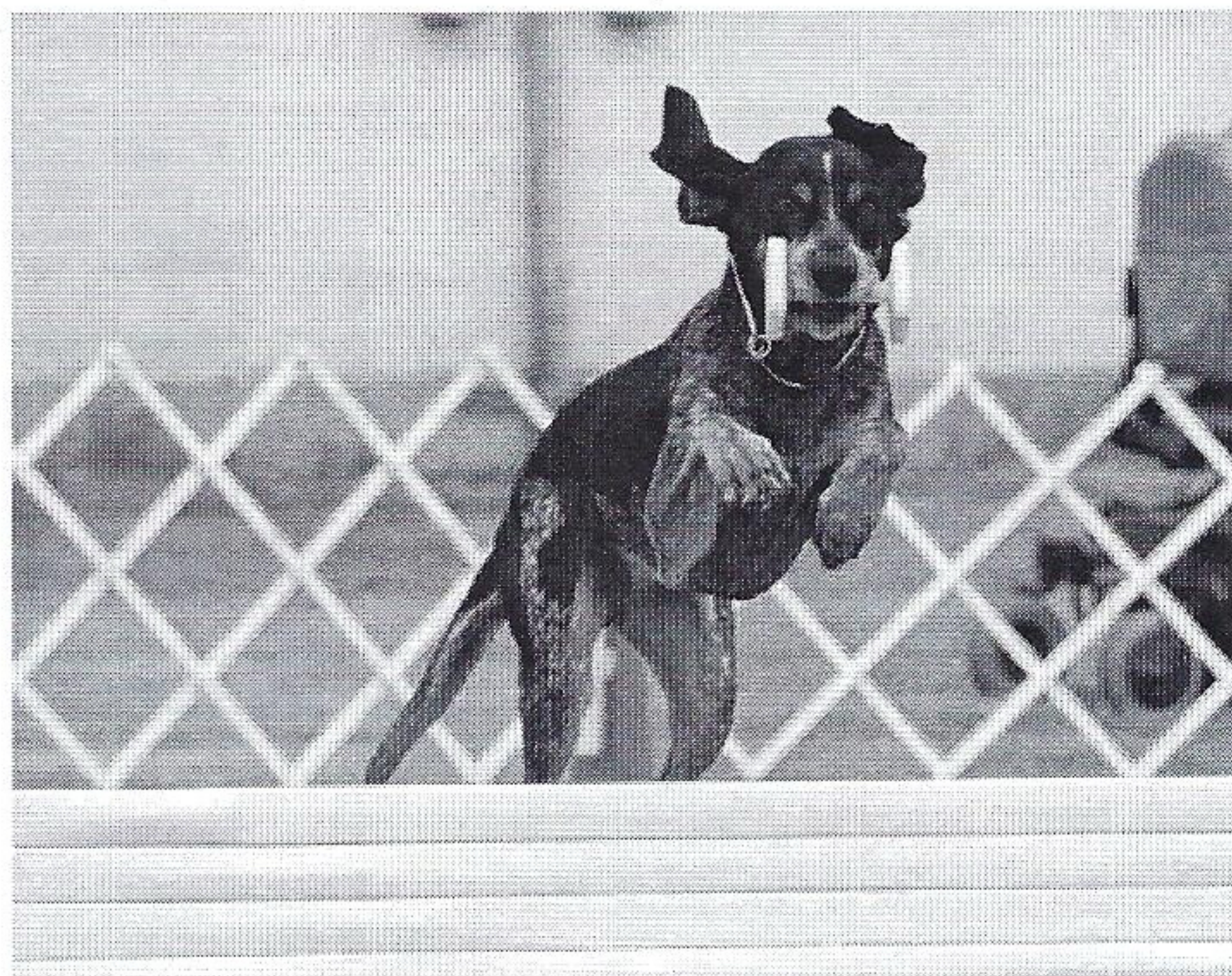
Sometimes I turn it over in my hand, touching the tooth marks on the dowel, and I think of my dog.

On the day I forgot our dumbbell, I borrowed one, a bit larger than Gus's. He sniffed it, then picked it up unwillingly for the Retrieve on Flat. He returned it to me slowly, the object hanging crookedly in his mouth. On Retrieve Over High Jump, he took the jump on the way out, picked up the dumbbell in

I have instructed many dogs to retrieve. Some were natural retrievers. A great number found the concept rather foreign. However, all dogs have the ability to learn this exercise. Whether they become happy, reliable re-

trievers depends on the skill of the handler, and the clarity of the training process.

Thinking back on it now, I understand the groundwork for his tentative attitude was laid the day I began to teach Gus to retrieve. On that day I was 14 years old, and following the advice of my obedience instructor, I sat my dog in front of me, and held the dumbbell out six inches from his mouth. Then, with a sense of discomfort, but following directions, I twisted his choke chain, truly choking him, and as he gagged, shoved his face over the dumbbell, then released the collar pressure. We repeated that step various times during the week, quickly extending the distance toward the floor, adding praise as he began to grasp the concept and comply. Within two weeks Gus was retrieving off the floor.



Now I understand the heavy price I paid for teaching retrieve in such a clumsy manner. Gus would only retrieve a very select number of objects, those which he knew very well. He greeted anything else with marginal confidence, and even less enthusiasm. Teaching him to take new

objects, especially of different materials like metal or plastic was difficult, and depressed his attitude.

Since that time my knowledge of the process has increased manifold. My subsequent dogs have been happier retrievers, as ultimately were my students' dogs. First, let me say that the Koehler method contributed the vast majority of what I know today about teaching the retrieve. I will review the steps in this

article, substituting my twist on incorporating the remote collar to replace the traditional ear pinch. However, you should still read Koehler on retrieving.

This is best done by acquiring a copy of William Koehler's Open book. I believe the book may now be out of print. But you can easily purchase a copy from IACP member Pam Green, or used from Amazon or Barnes & Noble web sites. When you read the section on retrieving, I implore you to read it slowly. Read it entirely and several times before embarking upon even the first step.

Perhaps the only unkind word I can say about this section of the book is that the author uses very linear language, describing each step in bare bones language. This makes for a clear, unadorned synopsis of the process on the one hand. On the other, the writing lacks adjectives which would be useful to give the trainer a better "feel" for what the author is accomplishing. Moreover, in today's era, most trainers not only want to know what to do, but also an explanation of *why* each step is taken. Koehler does not delve into the psychology of how a dog learns. Therefore, you are presented with a series of steps and must take their good sense on faith. Having used the method with a couple hundred dogs, I can assure you that Koehler's steps are based on a flawless understanding of how dogs learn.

The third time you read the chapter, you'll appreciate the very clear and incremental nature of the method. But you may not appreciate its subtlety until you've taught several dogs *using* the method. You'll teach the dog in a series of small increments. You will not ask him to take any new step until he completely understands the previous one. Again, this article does not reduce your need to read Koehler's original sequence on retrieving. Rather, it increases it. Finally, before we begin to discuss the steps, I suggest the process will be easier if your dog is already trained to understand other commands originally taught with the gentle persuasion of remote collar stimulation.

The first steps do not involve a remote collar, but have it on the dog anyway. Sit the dog at heel position, and place him on a sit stay. Always use a leash. Drop it on the floor, leave it loose, and step on it. This will prevent your dog from attempting to avoid by leaving, yet your hands are free.

You will not use the e collar on the retrieve component at this point. But you may use it gently to reinforce the sit stay if necessary. The first step is to sit the dog at heel position, gently open his jaws, command Take It, and place an object in his mouth, cradling his jaws so he does not spit it out. (I like six inches of wood dowel or PVC pipe to start with.) You look only for three seconds of compliance. If, during those three seconds, your dog tries to spit out the dumbbell, quickly shake his jaws as you cradle them gently. This will make your dog freeze just long enough to stop spitting. Reward that second of compliance as follows. Change your grip from cradling the dog's jaws, and instead grip the object, allowing your dog to move his mouth off of it. *Be very quiet and clear with your hands. Fast, jerky grabbing movements will send the wrong message.*

Do this for one week, slowly increasing the time in mouth, a few seconds per day. By week's end, the dog should hold the object for thirty seconds while you cradle his jaws. He should not be attempting to spit out the object. To insert the object, you should always open his mouth for him at this stage, and always cradle; never remove your hands or ask your dog to open his own mouth. If you allow your dog to advance too quickly, you will not be prepared for the moment when your dog refuses under distraction. **Do not skip steps.**

To accomplish thirty seconds of cooperation, you must practice this object placement step at least thirty times per day. Do no more than three repetitions at a time. Then take at least a ten minute break. That sounds like a lot, but when you add up the elapsed time, it doesn't take much more than fifteen minutes total per day for most of the week.

Next week, use a flat collar and grip it from behind with your left hand. Your right hand holds the object to the dog's mouth, parting his lips slightly, touching his front teeth. *Do not use pressure on your right hand to force the object into the dog's mouth.* Rather, use pressure with your left hand to move the dog's mouth forward, creating slight pressure with the teeth on the object. If the dog turns his head to avoid the object, just be sure it follows his mouth wherever it turns, for as long as it takes. With your right hand, rotate or wiggle the object slightly against the front teeth, so as to demonstrate that **this** is not going to be a highly comfortable position in



Continental KENNEL CLUB

1-800-952-3376 www.ckcusa.com

*"Offering the dog world a choice
in canine registration services
since 1991."*

Continental Kennel Club's Mission Goals:

1. To provide dog owners with quality registration services for keeping track of the ancestry and progeny of their dogs
2. To officially sanction and sponsor a variety of canine events for its club members and their dogs
3. To provide canine-related services and products to its club members and their dogs



Registration Services



CKC Quarterly Magazine

Continental Kennel Club provides:

- Free litter registration papers to CKC breeders
- CKC Quarterly Magazine
- Monthly Newsletter
- Educational material such as books, magazine publications, training seminars, and its online presence.

CKC Website offers great information for a wide audience in:

- advertising
 - registration services
 - articles
 - events
- AND MUCH MORE!**



CKC Website



The Continental Kennel Club Training Center caters to all dog enthusiasts by offering:

- courses for instructor training, junior handler training, along with many other educational programs
- an on-site Pro Shop filled with excellent products to benefit your dog's needs
- events and activities in obedience, agility, conformation and more for the whole family to enjoy.

which your dog should freeze. Command Take It only once, and then keep up the gentle pressure of dog toward object.

This may take a bit of time. But ultimately, given that you will allow nothing to deter you from this position, your dog will open his mouth.

Remember...last week he had hundreds of repetitions in which you placed that object in his mouth. This is different, but the object is familiar. So ultimately, due to the pressure and wiggling, he will open his mouth. I have had to wait as long as ten minutes in this precise position, waiting for a dog to open his mouth while I kept up that collar pressure with my left hand, and rotated the object on his teeth with my right hand. Normally it is much faster.

When your dog opens his mouth, your left hand and the collar pressure move his head forward over the object. Cradle for a few seconds, then remove. Repeat this step at least thirty times per day. Do only

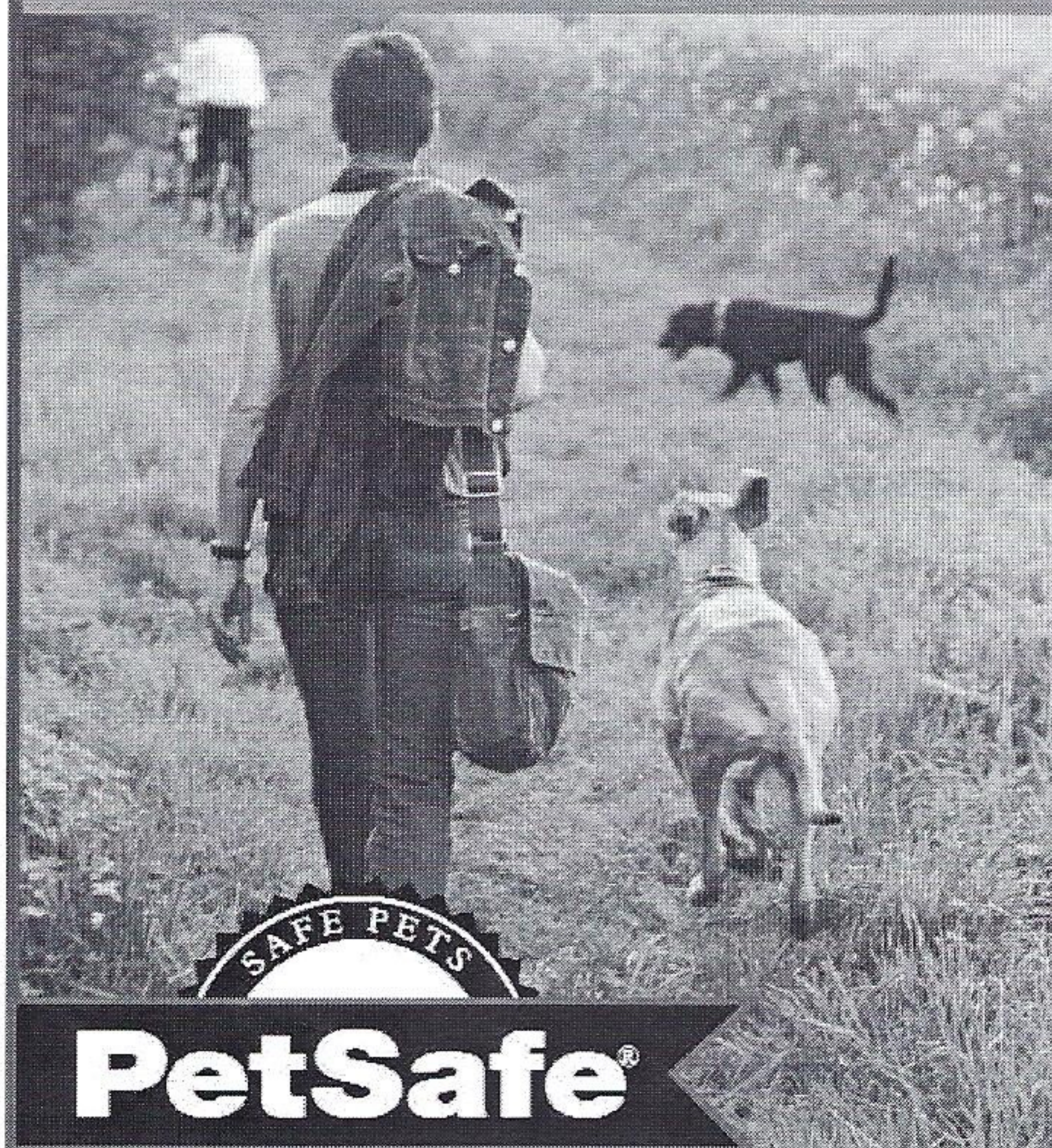
two or three repetitions then break off for a while. In the first few days, reward by stroking the jaws lightly with the fingers cradling them, preventing a spit out, and ask for only a few seconds of holding. During the week, slowly rebuild to last week's thirty seconds of holding.

So far, we have been following Koehler fairly closely. Each week we teach a new increment. But before we start the new increment, we do a few repetitions of the previous one. This reminds the dog of what he already knows before we introduce something new.

In week one, we opened the dog's mouth for him, gave the command and placed the object. The goal we set for was to accept the process, and allow us to cradle his jaws for thirty seconds of holding by week's end.

In week two, we asked the dog to take responsibility

my pet and me the best place to be



PetSafe®

PetSafe® products take care of your pet's safety, comfort and everyday needs so you have more time for all those things you like to do together.

See the full line of PetSafe products for pets of all shapes and sizes at www.petsafe.net

- Pet Containment
- Pet Training
- Bark Control
- Pet Doors
- Beds
- Feeders
- Agility Equipment
- Pet Accessories

PetSafe is doing its part to contribute to saving the lives of pets. Every year we give product and monetary donations to deserving causes that make the world a better place for unwanted animals.

ity for opening his own mouth. We did that by controlling his head and making it impossible to avoid the object wiggling on his teeth. We retreated back to only a few seconds of holding while cradling, then rebuilt slowly back to thirty seconds.

The Koehler book and I are going to deviate from one another at this point, in slight but key ways. This week we do not place the dumbbell or object to the lips. We place it out one inch. I spend week three using my left hand to push the dog's head forward to the dumbbell, helping him through that one inch reach, and then I perform as in week two. The book goes to the ear pinch presuming a refusal on a one inch reach. This is another point when I deviate from the book.

By the end of the week using my method, most dogs are going to be reaching for the dumbbell, or at least permitting you to put them to it without any fuss, then opening readily to accept it, and calmly permitting you to cradle their jaws for thirty seconds. (Note: do not hold the object in front of the dog and delay putting him to it. The object appears at one inch and you send the dog almost simultaneously. Tuck it out of sight under your arm if you need to fiddle with dog, leash or collar.)

The e collar remote control finally appears in week four. (And yes, you can condense this process to a few days per step when you have taught the se-

quence to a number of dogs. Otherwise, don't skip ahead.)

In week four, we will repeat week three with the addition of e collar stim. Set up dog, and collar just as in week three. Your left hand not only grips the collar, knuckles down, but it also holds the remote set at your collar's lowest level. If you have taught his other exercises using continuous, that's what you'll use. I teach most things on momentary, so I use that.

Place the object out at one inch, instantly apply the lowest level stim your collar offers, and keep up the continuous or rapid taps as you push the dog's head forward and expect him to open his mouth and take the object. The *instant* he has it in his mouth, the stim must cease. That very instant.

The first couple of times, expect your dog to regress and attempt some form of avoidance. This is merely because you have added a new and unexpected element. Deal with that very calmly and patiently by not permitting avoidance tactics to deter you. Efficiently push his head forward that single inch, maintain stim and wiggle against his teeth if he doesn't immediately open. The mouth gets pushed forward over the dowel. You do not shove the object into the dog's mouth.

Although the first couple one inch reaches with stim may be rocky, you'll be surprised how quickly



TRIPLE CROWN
WORLD LEADER IN PET EDUCATION

Dog Tough Interactive Toys

For Big Dogs...

For Small Dogs...

For All Dogs.

Use the Everlasting Fun Ball and Everlasting Treat Ball with Every Flavor Treats, Everlasting Treats, Everlocking Treats, or your own dog food. Check out our full line of products online at www.aboutdogtraining.com or call 877-823-7847x1119.

your dog will begin cooperating. After a day or two using the lowest level stim, you may wish to turn up the level. However, do remember that I don't want you to use the stim in anyway that your dog will perceive as punishment. The stim should be low enough to be detectable to the dog, but not disturbing. For most dogs, this is a surprisingly low level, one which would not be enough to recall off distractions. But at this point, it is enough to show the dog that stim starts when he's told to take it, and stops when he has done so.

Before long, at the very sight of the object at one inch, he'll begin to reach for it. Do not correct for anticipation lest you confuse him. Simply be sure to keep the retrieve item out of sight until it swiftly appears at one inch with a simultaneous fetch command.

Once your dog has begun to reliably take the object from you at one inch you'll have to be very careful with your hands. At this stage, you'll still cradle his jaws to help him hold the dumbbell. Remember, you want to be very quiet and clear with your hands. Fast, jerky grabbing movements will send the wrong message. Cleanly and smoothly move your left hand forward. That left hand, knuckles down, palm up, is also holding the remote control. Your right hand holds the object, and then once he's got it, I tend to let go of the collar because I control the dog by standing on the leash. I do hold onto the remote with my left hand, and use it along with my right to cradle the jaws.

From this point it is a fairly simple matter to add distance to the retrieve. I tend to do this in increments of a few inches a day. As you move outward, also begin to move downward. When do we stop applying stim the moment we say Take It? Generally I stop applying stim when I no longer need to push the dog's head forward with my left hand in his collar. I still leave my hand in the collar, but I stop stimulating when the dog just goes for it on his own.

However, if on any retrieve, the dog fails to take the object, or gets part way there and aborts the mis-

sion, then I push and hold the button on that very low level, and guide him to take the object. This is important. Most dogs, at some point, will understand what you want. They have done it bunches of times. But at some point will decide they no longer wish to do the job. That is when you simply push the low level button and help your dog complete the exercise.

Always stop on a good example of whatever step you're practicing. Once a dog is reaching out 18 inches to grab a stick, a spoon or a pipe out of my hand, he's probably only a few days from taking it off the ground. We just move incrementally out and downward. Anytime the dog becomes confused, I merely back up one step, and repeat with stim. The dog thinks, "Oh! I get it now. It's just like what we were doing a minute ago, only a little farther. So I just have to do a little more work to finish the job."

That is what e-collar stim accomplishes in this method. We are not using it as a level high enough to serve as punishment. In fact, when you first start, it may concern your dog because it is a new exercise. But we don't want to hurt or even scare him. This stim is just something mildly noticeable that STARTS when

the command is given and STOPS when the dog takes the correct action.

For the dog, the 'start' confirms that he needs to do something. And the 'stop' confirms that he has completed it. Very few obedience exercises are as psychologically challenging for a dog to learn as is the retrieve. And few are as challenging to teach for the beginner, especially if your goal is a happy and reliable retriever. But the end result is a dog who will confidently pick up, hold and deliver anything you request. Once he really understands it, you'll see how happily a dog can work!

Marc Goldberg is the Editor of the SafeHands Journal. He trains dogs in the Chicago area and teaches workshops for trainers on gentle, innovative ways to use remote collars. Visit him on the web at ChicagoDogTrainer.com.



When What Works...Doesn't!

by Chad Mackin

Every once in a while, I run across a dog that challenges everything I think I know about dog training. A dog who, for reasons entirely his own, does not seem to "get it" like other dogs. These dogs can be a source of frustration, or they can force me to be a better trainer. Sometimes they do both. Everybody gets frustrated from time to time. It is particularly easy when what has always worked suddenly and for no apparent reason is not working no matter how careful we are. This is because frustration is not a response to difficulty, but a response to fear. When that sneaking suspicion starts quietly

whispering the suggestions of failure, frustration is often close behind. "It's not working like it should! Why isn't it working? What I am to do now?"

In my most enlightened moments the answer is obvious, "Change something!" When I am most lucid, I can flow from one idea to the next in a seamless dance, a subtle and heartfelt conversation. These moments are not rare, they are, finally, the rule not the exception.

Recently though, it was possible to witness me not having a lucid moment. I committed the cardi-

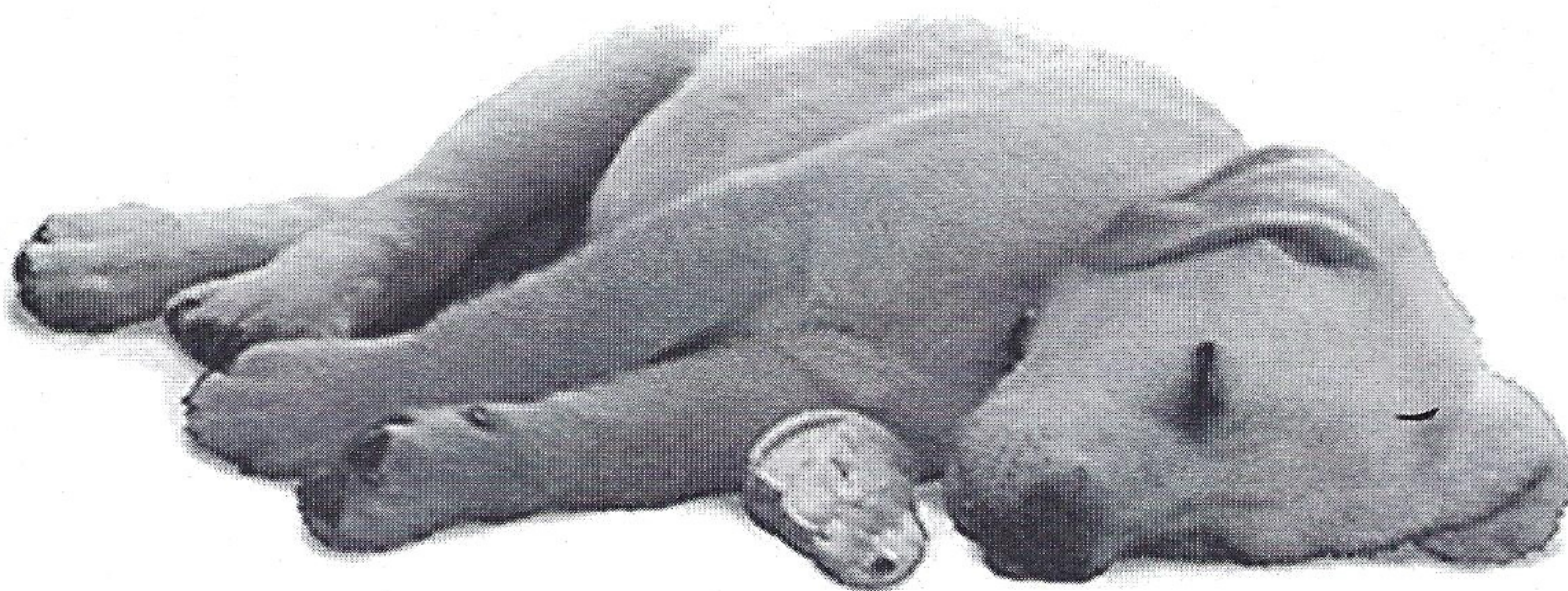
Help Protect Your Profession—Join the Pac.



THE LEGISLATIVE FOUNDATION FOR CANINE PROFESSIONALS



866.465.CPAC • www.CaninePAC.org • 1443 Farmside Drive • Foristell, MO 63348



KONG
company

16191-D Table Mountain Parkway, Golden, CO 80403-1641
Phone: (303) 216-2626 • Fax: (303) 216-2627 • www.kongcompany.com



Dog Trainer Insurance

Offered by: **Business Insurers of the Carolinas**

Here's Great News!

IACP has partnered with Business Insurers of the Carolinas to offer a group liability protection policy to IACP members. In addition to the advantage of affordable group rates, this policy includes a special care, custody, and control endorsement which provides you up to \$10,000 coverage per occurrence for the property and pets in your care. This policy also includes a \$1,000,000 per occurrence liability limit. It covers you, the professional dog trainer, when your negligence causes bodily injury to a third party.

We are proud to introduce our new Professional Liability Policy, which provides coverage on a claims-made basis with limit options of \$250,000, \$500,000, or \$1,000,000. This coverage is designed to protect you, the professional dog trainer, against alleged negligence in performing or failing to perform the applicable training you agree to with your client. It provides defense costs for allegations of intentional, dishonest, and fraudulent acts, as well as you gaining personal profit not legally entitled to, unless proven by judgement.

Call today for more information!
1-800-968-4611 ext 224 or 220
<http://www.dogtrainerins.com>

nal sin of dog training. I let my philosophy interfere with my ability to get the job done. I had a German Shepherd bitch about 9 months old out for her second e-collar lesson. She was just not getting it. She could feel the collar, she would sometimes scratch at it. She would bend to the slightest leash pressure and walk along beside me for the most part, but she would not bend to collar pressure alone. My response was not to change something, but to be more meticulous about applying the method that wasn't working. I became a technician, thinking through every body cue, every tap of the collar, every leash cue, everything. I approached everything within the theory of the method, but not within the spirit of the method. The more I concentrated on the theory, the further the dog got from me.

I suppose the story would be more dramatic and exciting if I could tell you that she stressed out badly and seeing her difficulty I had a sudden epiphany. That I was moved by this imputed wisdom to find my rhythm and bring the dog back into the conversation. But the truth is not nearly so interesting. I worked the dog till the end of the session making only a little progress. She was no worse for the wear, she had not had an unpleasant lesson. It had, however, been almost entirely a waste of time.

Whatever brief moments of insight I had during the session were immediately quashed by my strict and stupid adherence to methodology. There could be no epiphany, because I simply wouldn't tolerate any such nonsense. I remember thinking "Maybe I should talk to her more, she might need that," This thought was immediately overruled. If she would not respond to body language cues, it is probably because she has never been made to look for them. So, thought I, "I have to get her to respond to body language first." Which is true enough from a theoretical point of view. A view that has served me well over the years and works with most dogs. Unfortunately, Tasha didn't know this theory. What she did know was that I wasn't making a lick of sense to her. She didn't even know that I was trying to tell her anything. I was just a minor nuisance attached to her via a 30 foot

line. Nothing more significant or interesting than that.

What I did that day was not good dog training. It was not entirely bad training either. Amateurish and unrefined, but not all bad. Slavish adherence to a method, or methodology is only a few steps above quackery. But if the method is good, and the dog fits with the method, it is still good dog training. When the dog doesn't fit the method, bad things can happen. Depending on the wisdom and insight (or lack thereof) of the trainer very bad things might happen. In my case, I avoided anything catastrophic. I didn't get frustrated, I remembered Martin Deeley's mantra "Give the dog the benefit of the doubt." So the worst that happened was the dog was a bit confused by the experience. It could have been worse. I could have tried to substitute more juice for better communication. I could have just cranked the collar and "made the dog care" what I wanted.

Instead, I put her up and made a phone call.

Talking to other trainers always clears my head and helps me see what I am missing. That day was no exception. Within a few minutes the stress of not getting results started slipping away, a few kind words and the gentle laugh of recognition that says "Oh yeah, I've been there a number of times," made everything seem more clear. We didn't talk much about the dog in particular. We talked instead about other dogs who, for whatever reasons, had failed entirely to

respond to things that had always worked before. We talked about how we got creative and fixed them. We laughed and sparred with light-hearted jabs at each other's lack of sense and or talent. Having a bad day with a dog is almost worth it to have one of these conversations. At the end of the call, my friend said "You're gonna fix this one Chad, you already know how." He was right, I did, I had thought it one hundred times during the bad lesson. "Change something."

Twenty-four hours later, I did exactly that. I took the dog out with a different mind-set. What did I change? The short answer is "everything." I



The author and friend

changed everything. I changed equipment, I changed my body language, I changed my environment. Everything that had occurred to me the day before; all those things that I had written off because they didn't fit with my philosophy of dog training, were included. Each and every one of them. Within a few short minutes, Tasha was responding as I had hoped she would the day before. Before long, I had brought her back to the approach that had failed so miserably yesterday. She not only got it, she reveled in it.

There may be, reading this humble little story, a person thinking to himself, "I wonder if these changes that were made would not benefit all dogs if they were so influential to this one?" That thought occurred to me as well. However, the question is rooted in part by the very assumption that kept me from solving Tasha's problems earlier: What works for one dog should work for most other dogs. The truth is there are some dogs whose needs are vastly different than the average dog. I am not referring only to dogs with histories of abuse and neglect (indeed, often for those dogs the best solution is to treat them like any other dog). I am talking about normal everyday dogs who, for some reason or another, don't respond to a training approach the way most dogs do; dogs whose reactions are outside the range of "normal". This may mean that the dog just doesn't "get it", or it may mean that the dog becomes stressed by the process, in the most extreme cases the dog may shut down or become aggressive. But regardless of the presentation the message from the dog is clear, "I need something else from you!"

When faced with such a dog, we have only a few options to pursue. The most common, perhaps the easiest choice is to just keep trying to jam the dog into the mold you have created for him. "This SHOULD work, therefore I am going to MAKE it work." It is not elegant, it is not respectful, and it rarely is effective, but it is easy. More often than not, the dog is viewed as being stubborn or resistant, or, if the dog responds aggressively, it is labeled resentful of our efforts to train it. This will usually lead to unnecessary and unjustified corrections for aggression brought on by the trainer's lack of insight.

Another option, more reasonable, is to just put the dog up and come back tomorrow with a fresh outlook. This one is hard for a professional in many

cases. After all, we are working on deadlines with our board and train dogs, or we are standing in front of a client who made time in her day for our training in private lessons or group classes. Do we really want to tell her, "The dog isn't getting it today, let me come back tomorrow." That may be a responsible choice, certainly more responsible than trying to force the dog learn in the manner we want to teach.

People who hire a dog trainer want to see confidence and ability. They don't want to hear excuses as to why we can't do our job with their dog. So it is rare that a professional will take this route (though many of them should!) but it is something I encourage my clients to do all the time. In terms of effectiveness, this approach is a mixed bag. At the very least it does no harm and for that reason it is a pretty good start. Sometimes coming back the next day, or a couple of days later will prove to do the trick nicely. Latent learning can make all the difference. But if coming back later doesn't work, the dog is no worse off for it.

The third option is to listen to the dog. I mean really listen. Shut off all the theories you have banging around in your brain, get real small, get in the moment and get with the dog. Find out exactly what is needed and do it. This dog may need another level of guidance, or another motivator, or a different approach entirely. Perhaps a new environment, or different equipment will make the difference. The only way to know is to listen to the dog, and then try it. For my money, this is by far the most responsible and advantageous course of action for the professional trainer.

Some readers may object, "The dog should learn on my terms! My methods are fair and reasonable." If such an objection has occurred to you, dear reader, cogitate on this fact "It is never fair and reasonable to expect a dog to know something he doesn't know." Appealing to our success rate with other dogs doesn't get us off the hook either. The number of dogs who have learned something using method "x", has absolutely no bearing on whether or not this particular dog can learn the same thing via method "x".

Imagine if a psychiatrist said, "Several of my patients with your fears have responded well to the exercises I have prescribed, but they are not working for you. It is clear you are being stubborn and diffi-

Continues on page 23

Time to call the Vet?

by Eileen Tonick, MA

Recently I suggested to two of my clients that they take their dogs to their veterinarians for a psychological evaluation due to the dog's displacement signals, anti-social behaviors and because I could see that the dog suffered from stress, anxiety and fear. In one case I worked with the dog and the dog's owner for two weeks before I suggested treatment. In the second case, after I talked to the owner and met the dog, I suggested a psychological evaluation immediately.

In the first case I received a call from the dog owner's mother. After a lengthy discussion on the phone she forwarded the information I gave her about my different training programs to her son. The dog's owner, Shawn, decided to go with an Angel Dog's program where I train his dog for him. It's called "The Unique Absent Owner Program" and is used when the owner is too busy to train their dog. In this particular program I train the dog Monday through Friday for four weeks at the owner's home. I also have four private lessons with the owner. Shawn and I met once a week so I could show him what the dog had learned. I taught him training techniques which he practices daily.

Before I start training we discuss the dog's history and what behavioral problems I need to address. The dog's name is Cheyenne, she is a blond lab/shepherd mix and at the time she was 8 months old. Shawn had adopted Cheyenne from a friend. Shawn and his mother had worked with Cheyenne for one month before they decided to seek professional help. Cheyenne had a lot of energy; she would jump on people and was hard to handle on her walks.

There was no information about Cheyenne's birth parents. He didn't know if either had anxiety issues or if the mother was a good parent. I could not discover if Cheyenne was abused as a puppy or how she was handled.

What I did discover was that during the critical period between 6 weeks and 5 ½ months she was not socialized properly and had no rules or boundaries. Shawn wanted a well behaved dog that he could walk in his neighborhood. It was difficult to accomplish at first.

When I started training Cheyenne, using a head collar, I noticed that she was very nervous and showed several displacement signals during our 45 minute walks. She would whine and salivate and grind her teeth. She was extremely nervous and stiff. We would practice basic obedience skills and she would follow through but would still be very nervous. Her eyes would dart around. She would dance back and forth on her front feet. In the house she would go in and out the doggie door constantly, pace and couldn't settle down.

As we continued our time together I used calming techniques and rewarded her for even the briefest moments when she was calm.

The calming techniques I use are:

Walk in a circle with the dog on the inside. It takes her mind off of the negative stimulus and makes her focus on the exercise.

Whenever there is a vacant driveway I walk Cheyenne in a square making her focus on me and the exercise.

We practice sit/stays to let her take in the environment. She calms down when she can view the area. I use a calm voice telling her she is a good girl.

I keep my energy level calm. When working with a high energy dog it does not help matters when the handler get impatient or upset.

Walk slowly and calmly so the dog will do the

same.

Whenever she is calm I encourage that calmness with a soothing voice and a gentle touch.

Food does not work for her because she does not care about food when she's nervous. But food rewards for calmness may work with other dogs.

I have been training for over ten years. During that time I have read and learned a lot about dog psychology so when I suggest an evaluation it is with great concern for the dog health.

Shawn agreed and after an evaluation, her veterinarian decided Cheyenne needed medication. Clomipramine was prescribed. It's a tricyclic antidepressant FDA approved for veterinary use in dogs for the treatment of separation anxiety, and obsessive-compulsive disorders such as tail chasing. The dosage was 25 mg with instructions to give one capsule twice daily for the first 7 days, then increasing to 2 capsules twice daily. If she did well on this dose, the capsule does come in a 50 mg size for future use.

I continued to train Cheyenne. I put a program together that helps her and the owner. The program consists of daily walks with a back pack. On the walks Shawn practices different basic obedience skills, especially the sit/stay in a calm state. Shawn keeps his own energy level low which keeps Cheyenne calmer. We put a socialization program together that included outings and taking Cheyenne to a doggie day care.

Within 3 weeks Shawn and I noticed some nice changes in Cheyenne's behaviors. She's stopped grinding her teeth and salivating and she's a lot calmer on her walks. After two months Shawn took her off of her medication because her behavior had improved so much. When a dog is taken off their medication the owner should be sure to follow their veterinarian's advice. Shawn tells me that she is much better in the house. He leaves her out of her crate all day while he's at work. She no longer jumps on people. She likes her walks. She follows through with her commands. Each day she becomes a more confident and a better behaved dog. One he is proud of. He told me recently that the only time she pulls him is when they are within the gates of the dog park. She is anxious to get there and play with the other dogs.

I am proud of Shawn because he followed through

with the training. He takes her to the dog park on Saturday and Sunday and walks her four times a week. His mother walks her once a week. The objective is to get rid of all that energy.

I do not give advice about a dog's medication or how to monitor the doses. I encourage the dog's owner to keep in touch with their vet and follow all of their suggestions pertaining to the medication. I'm a trainer, not a vet. I don't have the education or the Veterinarian license. I can also be held liable if something goes wrong with the medication. When the three of us join together we are able to help Cheyenne through training, education, understanding the situation and what was the best avenue of treatment for her.

The second case involves a female Husky puppy. The owner, Laura, is a first time dog owner. Within days she noticed something was not right with her dog. Missy would not make eye contact. She would not come to Laura willingly. She would urinate and defecate in the house. She would not go near people or dogs and would defecate if they came near her.

Laura tried several times to contact the breeder but they would not return her call. Laura hired a local trainer. He used harsh methods with Missy to encourage her to come to him. She did not. This trainer eventually suggested that Laura put the dog down because she was too psychologically messed up. Laura called me and explained the situation. By then she had adopted a Husky mix to help Missy with her fear. That did help a bit but Missy was still terrified of humans. I suggested that Laura bring her dogs to my agility class so I could watch how Laura interacted with her dogs.

I know from experience that agility helps build the confidence of shy dogs. Missy did very well on the agility course. She was shy around the other dogs but she was not as frightened. However she would still not let any humans near her. Her tail was constantly down and her eyes darted back and forth. Missy would not allow me near her and I didn't push it. I kept Missy with me. I did not touch her. I just kept her on her leash at my side. If she tried to walk away I would pull her back, have her sit and ignore her. I wanted Missy to understand being next to me was okay. I did not present a threat. Missy now sits next to me and I can touch her without any anxiety on her part. I suggested to Laura that the two dogs continue

with agility. I also suggested that she seek an evaluation.

Missy was put on drug therapy once she had her medical work up. She was prescribed clomipramine 25 mg one capsule twice daily for the first 7 days, then increasing to 2 capsules twice daily. During the first week of medication Missy became hyper. The veterinarian told Laura this is a common side effect and that after a week it would subside. It did. Within four weeks all of the members of the agility group noticed a big change in Missy's behavior. Her performance on the agility course is remarkable, she plays with the other dogs and she even interacts with the human members of the club. A big leap for Missy was when a male member offered her a treat and she came up to him and took it. At home the behaviors have improved and are getting better all the time. I continue to teach Missy not to bolt from humans. The veterinarian told Laura that she would like to keep Missy on drug therapy for a year than talk about taking her off the drug.

The latest update on Missy's progress was that the vet will wean Missy off her meds. The vet is impressed by Missy's progress and how dedicated Laura is in helping her.

Even though I have a Master's Degree in Human Psychology, as I said before, I do not offer any advice on medication. I do offer to talk to the veterinarian about my impression of the dog's behavior and my concerns. I tell my client that I am more than willing

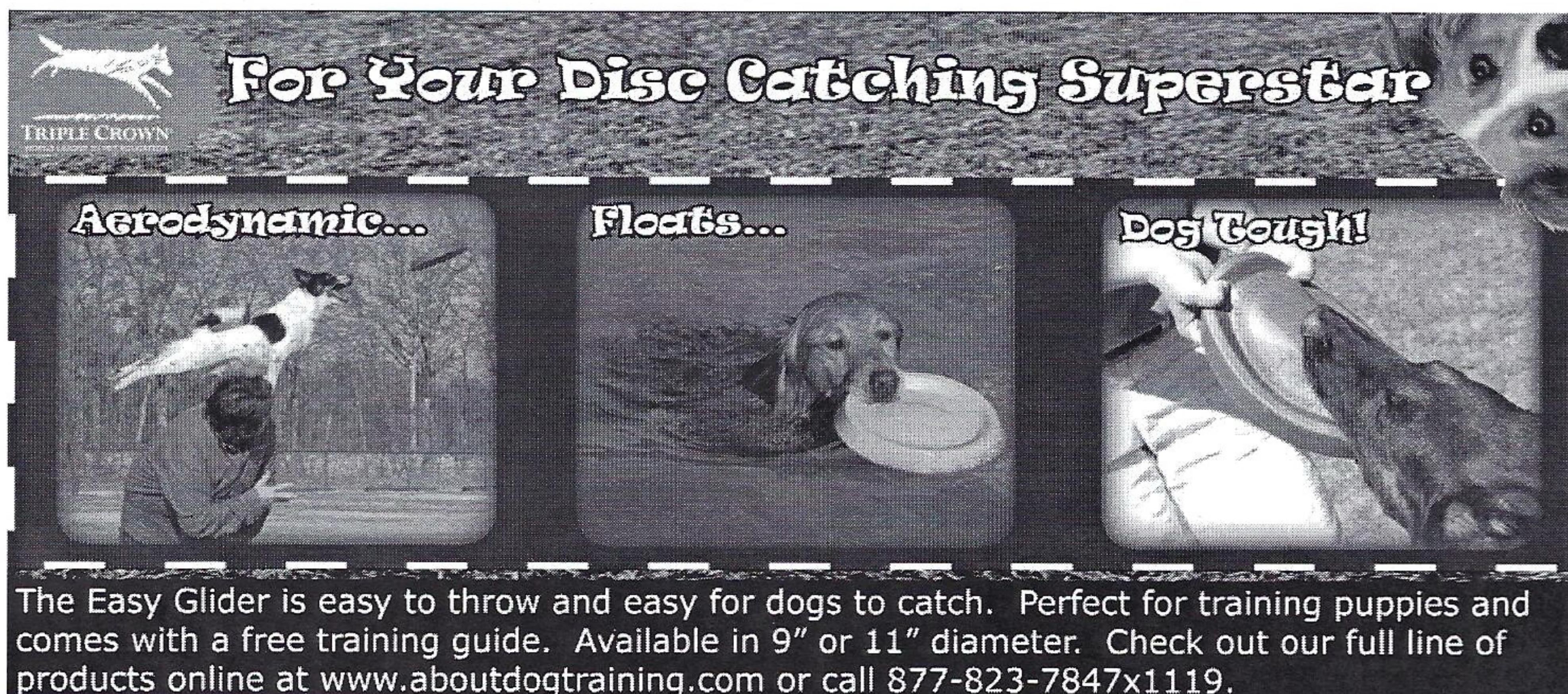
to go with them to the evaluation. What better way to help a dog then when everyone gets involved.

It would have broken my heart if Cheyenne or Missy had been put down because they couldn't control their behaviors. It would have broken Shawn's and Laura's hearts as well. These are two well loved dogs. I commend these two owners on their dedication to their pets. I have made it one of my missions to save a dog from euthanasia if I can. In the 1990's 17 million pets were killed each year. Now that number is down to 2 million pets a year. It's still much too high.

Eileen Tonick's company is called Angel Dogs LLC. She has a Master's Degree in Human Psychology. She is an animal activist and has trained Guide Dogs for the Blind. A service group has hired Eileen to teach their Club Members AKC Canine Good Citizens skills. She is a Delta Society Evaluator, an AKC Canine Good Citizen Evaluator, and a member of the International Association of Canine Professionals. She has developed a program to help dog owners become a pet partner team with their dog to do therapy work in hospitals, retirement homes, and child crisis units. Eileen's approach to training a dog is very much like her approach to life. She believes that you get better results with education, consistency, confidence, kindness and humor.

www.angeldogtraining.net – 480-332-8211.

iACP



For Your Disc Catching Superstar

Aerodynamic...

Floats...

Dog Tough!

The Easy Glider is easy to throw and easy for dogs to catch. Perfect for training puppies and comes with a free training guide. Available in 9" or 11" diameter. Check out our full line of products online at www.aboutdogtraining.com or call 877-823-7847x1119.

The Value of Accomplishment

by Andrea Holsinger

Back when I was a fledgling dog trainer, nearly 30 years ago, there was an accepted way of becoming a professional dog trainer. A person would get a dog, go to a training class of some kind and find out that they had an interest in some area of dog training. Then, the person would pursue that interest. It might be competitive dog obedience trials or tracking. People with working breeds often got into protection sports, which included tracking and obedience as part of the sport. Hunting dogs might interest another person and they would find a teacher and start learning about field trial dogs and hunt test dogs. Someone else might like lure coursing.

There was certainly a down side to this approach to becoming a dog obedience teacher. There were trainers who never stopped to understand how the needs of the pet owner differed from the needs of the competitive obedience person and often taught pointless exercises to a pointless degree of perfection while disregarding training that would have been much more useful to the pet owner. Sometimes, these trainers had only been exposed to one breed and did not understand the temperament or trainability of other breeds. However, they did their best and, over time, many of these people became excellent household obedience trainers.

Today, there is much more education available for the pet dog trainer and we are all more aware of the needs of pet owners and their dogs. However, there is a disturbing trend in pet dog trainers today. Many do not see the need to compete in dog sports and some even think it is cruel and inhumane. I believe this trend will reduce the quality of our instruction and the overall knowledge of our instructors.

Why would a pet dog trainer need exposure to higher level competitive dog training? For example, a very good friend of mine is a school teacher. She teaches 7th grade. She spent summers finishing her Masters degree and now also has her PhD in education. Why would my friend need a doctorate degree to teach 7th graders? Because our system of education values the worth of educators who have the highest level of educational exposure available to them. This education gives them a bigger and better overall picture and makes them better equipped to teach 7th graders. As dog trainers, our situation is even more complicated. We may encounter hundreds of different breeds and mixed breeds, which all have different motivations and responses to training. Exposure to the training traditions of particular dog sports expands our bag of tricks and allows us to help our clients more effectively.

It is also one of the most fun things about dog training; learning about new breeds, new dog sports and new training techniques. To remain a perpetual student of dog training is a wonderful thing. A person may be an expert obedience trainer but know nothing about training retrievers to hunt, for instance. The training methods are different and they are different for a reason. Too many trainers today think they can walk into a new sport in which they have never been involved and apply their methods successfully! It would be better to approach the sport and those who are experts in it with humility and respect. The same golden retriever that is so willing to be obedient in the competitive obedience ring might be wild for birds, unable to concentrate and unwilling to listen in the field. That dog will require a different training method for field work than might be used in competitive obedience. You can

For The Dog Owner Who Loves Their Pet Unconditionally

From BASH DIBRA'S Library
**BUY ONE OF BASH'S BOOKS AND RECEIVE
A PACKAGE OF HIS**

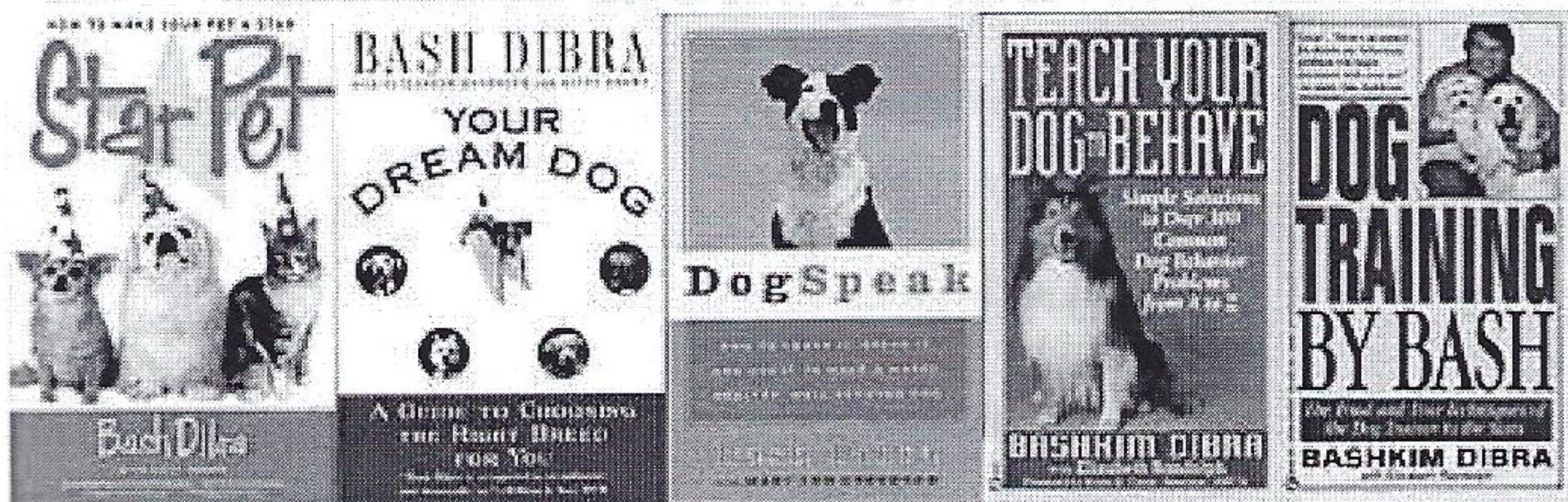


**DOG TREATS
FREE**



These peanut butter treats are wheat and corn free and chock full of healthy ingredients. Dogs will do **"tricks"** for These **"treats"** like sit-up, roll-over and speak for them. www.starpet.com

BashDibra



Buy one of these, get a package of Bash Dibra's
StarPet Dog Treats FREE

Order on line www.BashDibra.com

never have too many training experiences with too many different breeds.

Unfortunately, today we seem to have lost that drive to expose ourselves to as much dog training as possible. Instead, we only want to commune with those who train our way and see eye to eye with our methods of dog training. This is an unfortunate turn of events for the dog training world. Our blinders may stop us from someday helping a student because we do not have the scope to assist them with their problem. We have gone too far the other direction; too much theory and not enough hands on experience.

Truth be known, the method we use to train proves much less important than the application of the method. A great dog trainer can teach nearly any dog in nearly any methodology in which they are proficient. We had an excellent police dog trainer in our area. I watch this man take tough dog after tough dog and turn them into excellent and reliable patrol dogs. When a local police department bought a soft and sweet Belgium Malinois bitch and brought this dog to the local police dog trainer to train, I was intrigued. I wondered if the trainer could bring out the best this bitch had to offer or if his methods would ruin her. Much to my surprise, she made a fantastic, hard hitting and confident patrol dog. This excellent dog trainer had properly applied methods that worked with this dog. He knew how to read a dog and apply training techniques to bring the best response forward in this and many other dogs.

Successful training is always the mark of a good dog trainer. Far too many of our instructors today simply are not good dog trainers. They know the theory but have not applied it to enough dogs to really be an experienced dog trainer themselves. Dog training is as much art form as it is science. Our pet dog trainers should not be teaching classes until they have "walked the walk" so to speak. More pet dog trainers should have advanced titles in several competitive areas with several different breeds to be considered well enough rounded to teach others how to train their dogs. These days, we seem to be more interested in attending the seminar of the next great guru than actually training dogs ourselves. There is

nothing that replaces actual dog training.

Over the years, more and more trainers cater specifically to the pet dog owner and I think this is a good thing. There was a time when the pet dog owner had to take instruction from someone whose interest was in competitive dog sports and would often teach to make some extra income so they could go to more trials. The options for pet dog owners are far better now than 25 years ago. But, we should not forget how great dog trainers are made. Not seated at the seminar, but instead out in the backyard or park, leash in hand, training an actual dog to an actual goal.

I encourage every pet dog instructor to get out there and see what their dog can do! Find a dog sport you like and shoot for the top of the sport. Go and watch the sports in which you have no interest in participating and talk to the trainers. It will make you a better dog trainer, I guarantee it.

Andrea Holsinger is an IACP professional member, and owns K-9 Insight Dog Obedience School in Winterville, Georgia.

IACP

ForceFree Method Remote Collar Workshop

**With Marc Goldberg, CDT
and Mary Mazzeri, CDT**

Fennville, MI

Sept. 27 - 30, 2007

The ForceFree Method is an intuitive system of training that makes sense to both people and dogs. Effective and gentle, the training method works WITH the dogs instincts rather than against them. We achieve off leash reliability, even with distractions, amazingly fast. Most dogs perceive the training as simple "just cooperation" and play. Therefore, they quickly shed rebellious behavior, and give you more focus than you imagined possible. Doesn't that sound like more fun than correction after correction?

2008 dates include E-Touch co-workshops with

MARTIN DEELEY, CDT

For More Info:

www.chicagodogtrainer.com/id31.html

630-709-DOGS

Spiders and Ticks and Bees, Part II

...oh my!

by Thom Some, "The Pet Safety Guy"TM

Bees & wasps are flying, stinging insects, which make them a dangerous threat to our pets and us. However, in general they won't bother us if we don't bother them. Dogs are at greater risk of getting stung than cats are because dogs play in the same areas where bees and wasps colonize. The greatest danger is disturbing a hive or nest and receiving multiple stings. There are two types of signs for stings. The first is the physical and chemical injury the sting and venom cause to the skin tissue. In general, this is not life-threatening. The biggest danger is your pets having an allergic reaction to a bee or wasp sting.

Signs: Bee & Wasp Stings

1. The pets scratching, licking or chewing at

the bite site may be the only initial outward sign of a bee/wasp sting.

2. Sudden pain, redness and swelling at the sting location.
3. If your pets are bitten around the mouth and nose, closely monitor for breathing and swallowing problems.
4. If your pets are having an allergic reaction common signs include restlessness, vomiting, diarrhea, seizures, coma and possibly death within several minutes.

Actions For Survival: Bee & Wasp Stings

1. Carefully remove the stinger of the bee using

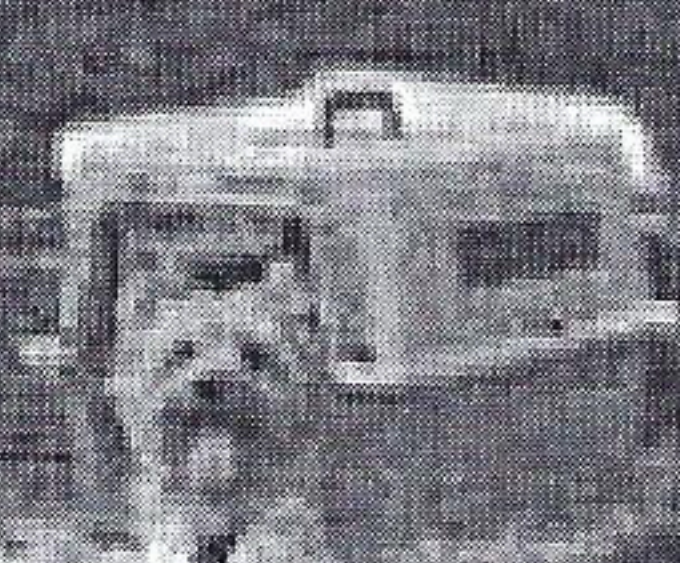


**Sit.
Stay.
Kennel...
Fetch?
Roll over, please?
Okay, now what?**

1-877-PETMATE
www.petmate.com

Petmate

Thinking about getting a new dog? Your puppy in need of kennel training? Petmate can help. www.petmate.com. Get answers to frequently asked questions about training and see other Petmate pet products that will benefit the relationship between you and your pet.



the edge of a card (credit card type) to flick the stinger out. Be careful not to push more of the toxin under the skin. Wasp stings differ from bee stings in that they do not leave the stinger in their victim.

2. Bee stings are acid based and a poultice of baking soda will assist in breaking down the bee sting venom. Wasp stings are alkali based and irrigating the area with vinegar will assist in breaking down the wasp venom.

3. Antihistamine can be given. We recommend carrying antihistamine in your first aid kit. Purchase the gel caps in the blister pack. Write your pets' names, weights and dosages on the back. Also, tape a safety pin so you can put a hole in the gel caps for easy administration. Consult your Veterinarian for proper dosage.

4. An ice pack can be used to slow the venom and help with pain management. Note: do not use for extended periods of time.

5. If the pets begin to noticeably and rapidly

swell in the face or head, immediately contact your Veterinarian for immediate assistance, as this may be the beginning of a severe allergic reaction.

Veterinarian Care: Bee & Wasp Stings

1. Usually single stings are not life threatening and do not warrant a trip to the Veterinarian. If your pet presents rapid swelling within several minutes then this is an indication of an allergic reaction. Veterinary help should be sought immediately.

2. If an allergic reaction is occurring or the pets have multiple stings, the Veterinarian will provide supportive therapies with close monitoring of the pets' blood chemistry and vitals.

In addition to the actions you can take, remember, "any pet that is pain or is going to be moved into pain, can and will bite." Restraining and muzzling are two very important skills taught in our Pet Tech PetSaver™ classes. Restraining and muzzling assists in keeping your pets from causing further harm to themselves and other people and pets

IACP Member Special!



E570

www.off-lead.com

\$19.95 for TWO years!
(Reg. \$27.95)



New Editor...
Steve Appelbaum,
Dog Trainer and CEO of
Animal Behavior College

☐ IACP Member Special \$19.95 (Reg. \$27.95) for 2 years.
Payment must accompany order.

Name: _____

Business: _____

Address: _____

City: _____

St: _____ Zip: _____

Phone: (_____) _____

E-mail: _____

Barkleigh Productions, Inc. • 970 West Trindle Road • Mechanicsburg PA 17055
(717) 691-3388 • Fax (717) 691-3381 • info@barkleigh.com • www.off-lead.com

around them. In any emergency situation, "use your head, and be careful with your hands." Have an awesome summer.

Thom Somes, "The Pet Safety Guy™" is a nationally renowned speaker, author and professional trainer. He is the founder and President of Pet Tech, Inc., the first national training center dedicated to Pet First Aid & Care for dogs and cats. Pet Tech's programs are the official Pet First Aid, CPR & Care Training for the International Association of Canine Professionals. Teaching pet first aid & care is a great way to increase your bottom line, attract new clients and service your existing clients with information they want and need to know! If you are interested in becoming an instructor or looking for an instructor in your area, check our web site at www.PetTech.net, contact us by phone at (760) 930-0309 or e-mail iacp@pettech.net

iacp

Need IACP Insurance?

www.MyBenefitsForLife.com/iacp

When What Works, continued from page 14

cult. I shall keep using the same treatment until it works. If it doesn't work soon, I will do it more vigorously!"

Of course, we would prefer to be treated as an individual, with our own needs and unique nature taken into consideration. After all, it's not about the treatment. It's about the cure.

The bottom line is this: The only true measure of our work is the results we produce. We gain nothing by sticking with an idea that isn't working. We may feel like we have maintained our integrity by adhering to our philosophy of training, but if dogs go untrained, or improperly trained, or if we are putting the dog through unnecessarily high levels of stress we have lost our integrity and then some, we have lost our way. Instead, sometimes we must shift, adapt, and give unto the dog according to her unique needs. That's how we train dogs who are happy to learn, just as we learn to be better trainers.

Chad Mackin is an IACP Director and head trainer at A+ Dog Obedience in Webster, TX.

iacp



Thom Somes, "The Pet Safety Guy™"

**Only 7
Instructor
trainings left in
2007! Call today to
reserve your seat!
Remember to ask
for your IACP
Discount!**



www.PetTech.net
(760) 930-0309

"As the Education Manager for a large animal shelter, I know the importance of teaching people how to help their pets. Pet Tech's PetSaver Training will not only help the Shelter's bottom line, but will empower our adopters and other pet owners, and improve pet's lives."

Mailey E. McLaughlin, M.Ed., Education Manager, Atlanta Humane Society & SPCA, and IACP Professional Member

"If your goal is to provide your clients with all the tools needed to be a well rounded and responsible pet owner this is a class you should add to your roster of trainings. It's a win/win proposition, you will bring in people who haven't trained their dogs and your current clients will once again have contact with you. How can you lose? And the class is fun! Become a Pet Tech Instructor... your clients and their dogs will thank you."

Barbara DeGroodi, From the Heart Animal Behavior Counseling and Dog Training

Pet Tech's PetSaver™ Training is the designated Pet First Aid, CPR & Care Training for IACP Members. IACP Members receive a special discount for the Pet Tech Instructor Training. Call today to learn how to profitably integrate our training into your current Pet Care Business while you help us "improve the quality of pets' lives, one pet owner at a time.™"

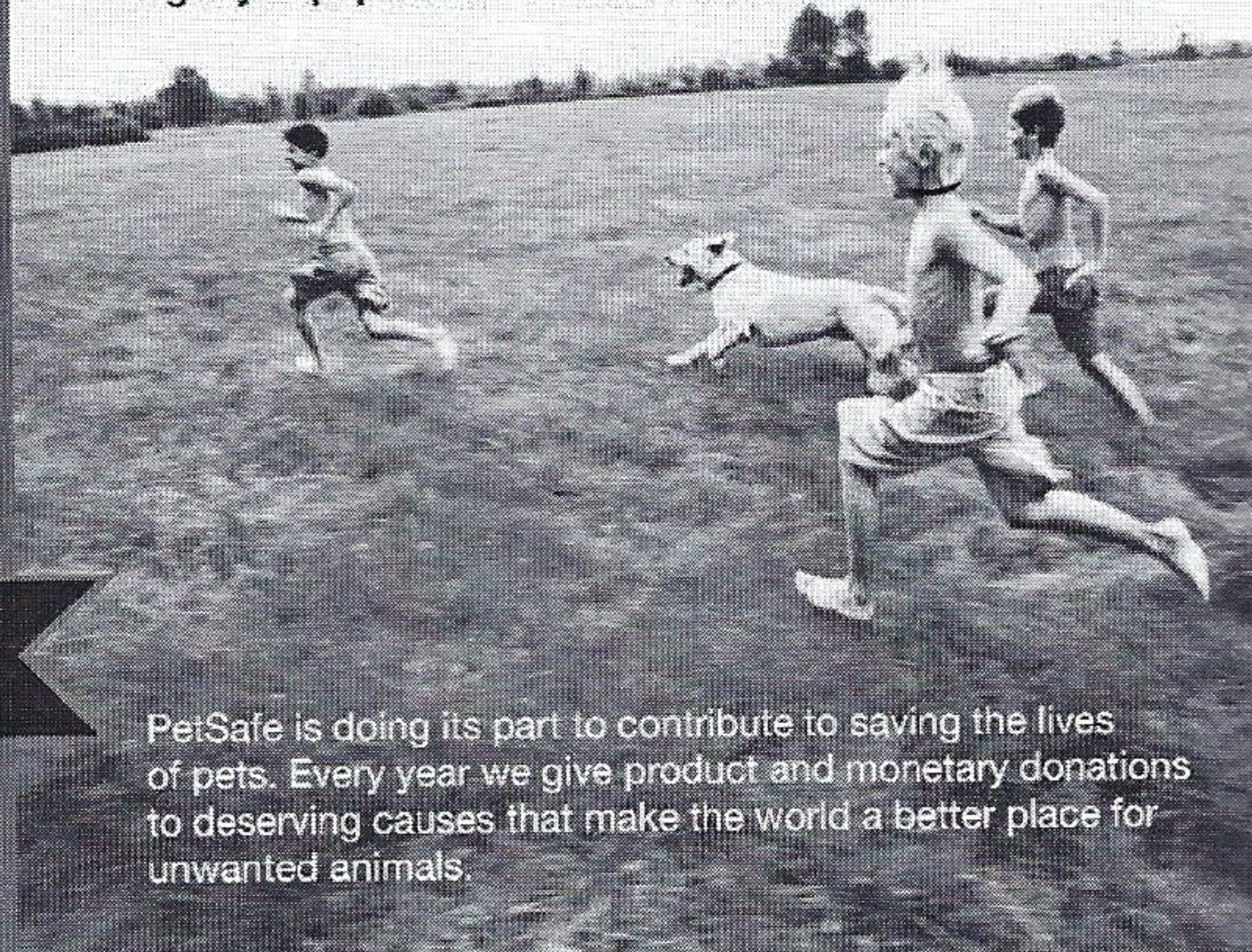
play. hunt. cuddle. chase. race. swim. nuzzle. pet. pat. love. — **YOUR JOB**
contain. train. feed. quiet. — **OUR JOB**

PetSafe® products take care of your pet's safety, comfort and everyday needs so you have more time for all those things you like to do together.

See the full line of PetSafe products for pets of all shapes and sizes at www.petsafe.net



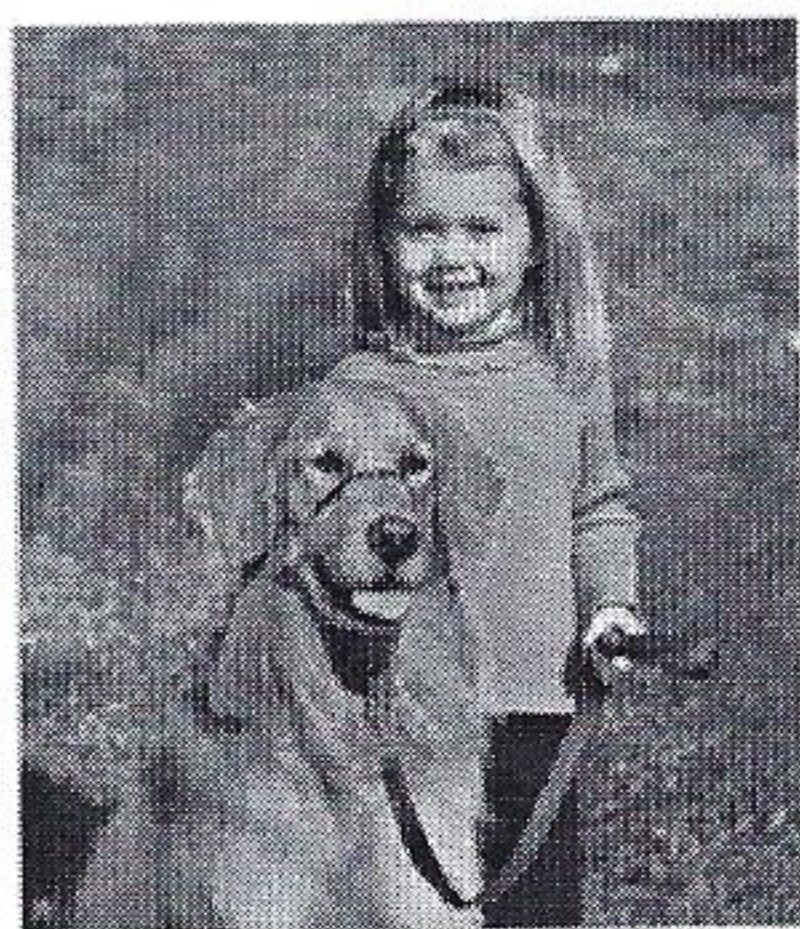
- Pet Containment • Pet Training • Bark Control
- Pet Doors • Beds • Feeders
- Agility Equipment • Pet Accessories



PetSafe is doing its part to contribute to saving the lives of pets. Every year we give product and monetary donations to deserving causes that make the world a better place for unwanted animals.

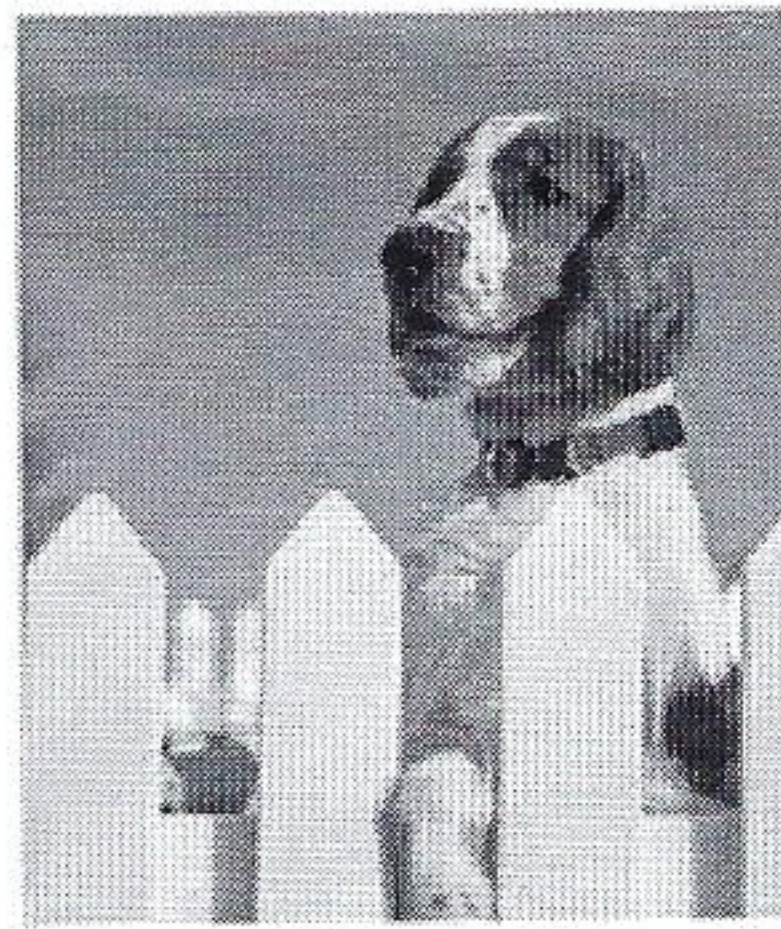
PREMIER™

Your Pets, Our Passion™



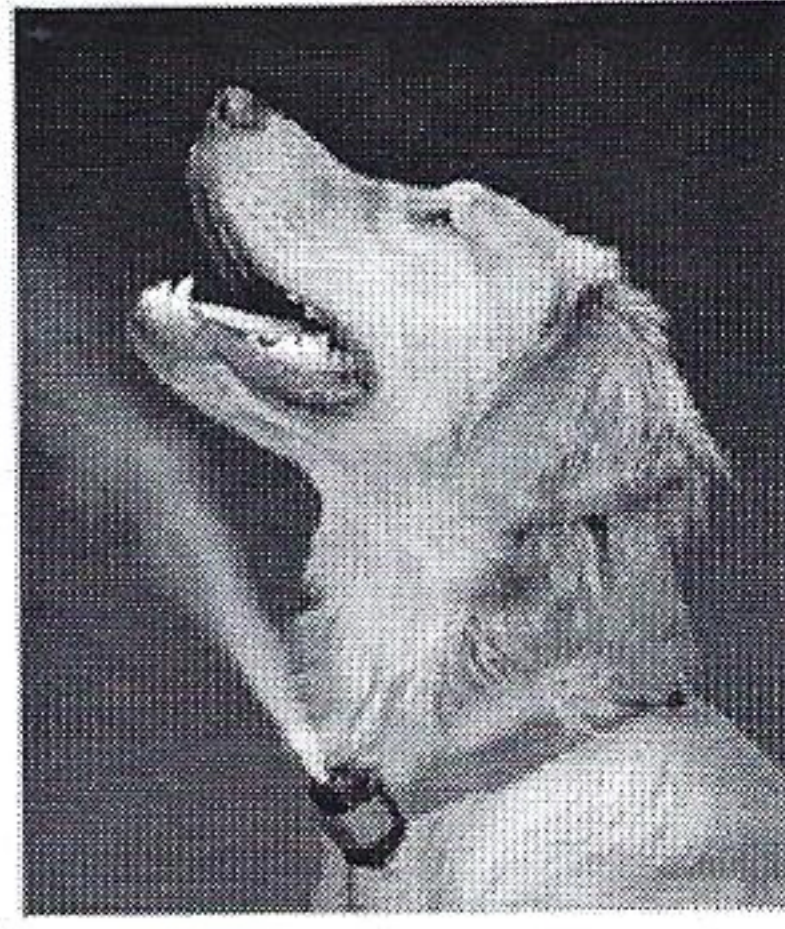
Gentle Leader® Headcollar

Quickly controls jumping, pulling and lunging



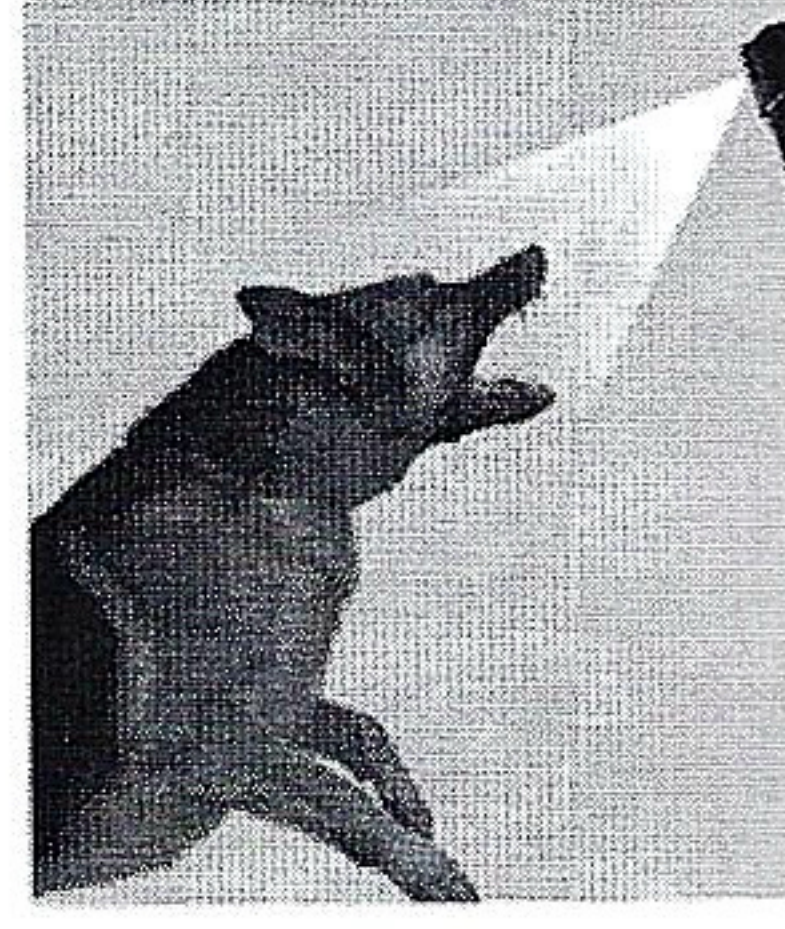
KeepSafe™ Break-Away Collar

Prevents collar strangulation accidents



Gentle Spray™ Citronella Anti-Bark Collar

Twice as effective as shock collars



Direct Stop® Animal Deterrent Spray

Humanely interrupts dog aggression

800.933.5595
premier.com