



## How not to train your new puppy and get it to do anything you want in 10 minutes!!!

Roy Beach has been brought up with dogs (namely Alsations or German Shepherd Dogs as they are now known) from when his parents Dorothy and Reg, began breeding them in 1942. (Stranmillis Alsations)

He has been training dogs professionally since 1976 when his father died and he continued with the family business of boarding dogs. He moved into training – not by attending courses or reading books – but by observing how a dog’s mother fully teaches her offspring IN ONLY 8 WEEKS.

“Why”, he says “do we take a fully trained dog from its mother and teach it completely unknown commands in an alien situation (on a lead) and expect it to act like some sort of human robot to human commands?”



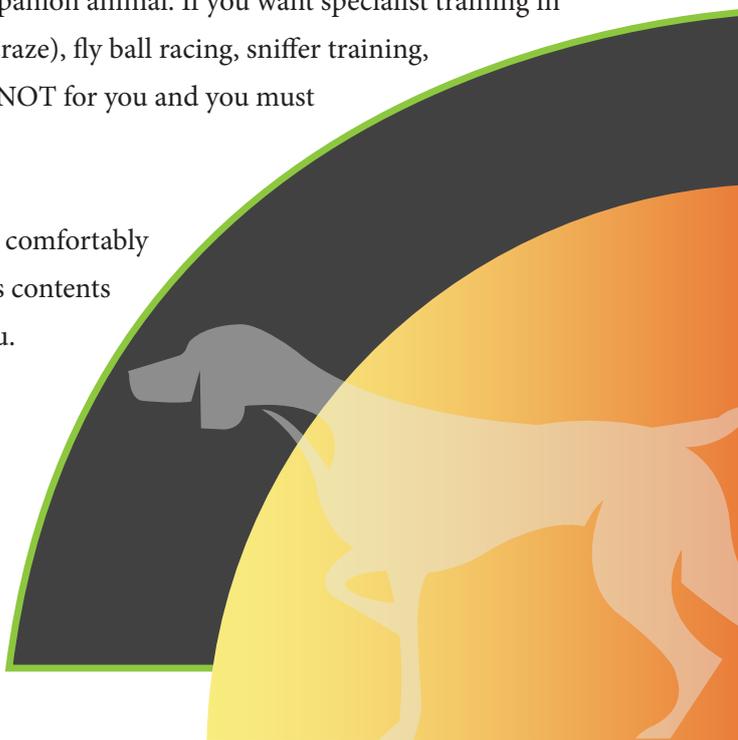
WOW – so who is this guy who can guarantee, that if you follow his method correctly, your pet will do anything you want it to in... 10, YES TEN, minutes.



So who is this information pack for? It is for you if you have a companion animal. If you want specialist training in show obedience, gundog, herding, agility clubs, “dancing” (a new craze), fly ball racing, sniffer training, hearing dogs for the deaf or security work, this training scheme is NOT for you and you must seek specialist professional assistance.

If, however, you want a trained companion who you can walk with comfortably to the shops, will not bite people, other dogs, you, your home or it’s contents and will obey basic commands then this system is definitely for you.

PLEASE NOTE THAT THIS EBOOK IS FOR OWNERS OF PUPPIES FROM 8 WEEKS OLD. FOR OLDER DOGS FROM 7 MONTHS AND ABOVE YOU WILL NEED TO FOLLOW THE ONLINE VIDEO CHAPTERS.





## Now - Ponder a moment

Before we start, I want you to think why you either have a dog or why you want one – and what type and at what age you should get one?

If, as I assume, that you want a Companion Animal, you may want to think about the following.

## A Puppy or Adult Dog

### Puppy

If you decide to take on a puppy you will have a pet that you can steer towards a well mannered adult, providing you continue to teach him manners gradually. Of course as a puppy you can give him a command and put him gently into the position that you want him to be in. Sit for example. Of more later.

I say mannered, because I believe that, like children, you should bring your puppy up with manners until about 7 months (approx. 11 years a child) and from then on teach ethics.

Again if you decide on a pup, please don't forget the golden rules – No younger than 8 weeks and make sure that you see its mother. You've been told about them before but your emotional side kicks in when you first see that small bundle of fluff – but remember, only obtain that pup after due consideration and not just on an emotional whim.

You will, of course, with a young pup, have to have eyes in the back of your head. It will be everywhere. It has an empty brain being filled at lightening speed with who's who, what to eat (*normally everything that it can get into its mouth until it learns better*), where to go (*again normally everywhere as it gradually gets more confident*) where it can sleep (*your bed?*) But there is one thing that you can give it so that all training progresses in a smooth manner. Your TIME.

### Adult

Some people prefer to bypass the puppy stage and buy or otherwise obtain a mature dog; fully grown but not too old.

But where will you get this dog from. A number of you will think of shelters; either specialist breed rescue shelters that only cater for one particular breed, or perhaps a local small dog shelter that will have a vast range of lost or unwanted pets obtained locally. There are many, many dogs now collected by your local Council Dog Warden who will be either returned to their owners, if the owner has contacted the council or the dog is chipped; rehomed, OR DESTROYED, (This is some council's policy.)

My concern with stray or lost dogs is that you and perhaps the shelter, do not know its history. Does it bite, mess the house, have "bad" manners or have an inherent problem that is not obvious in a dog's home, but you only find out when you get it to your home?





Of course there are dogs that have been deposited in the home because of cost. The old adage, “don’t buy Auntie a dog for Christmas she’ll only throw it out in January”, is untrue. It tends to be just before holiday time in July or August that the pet is dumped. Why? Well what was a small bundle of fluff is now fully grown and perhaps difficult to handle and is eating auntie out of house and home especially if she has been advised to purchase some very expensive “pet food”. Comes this holiday time and there’s Boarding Kennel fees to find together with all the necessary Veterinary inoculations if it had been deemed not to have been necessary up until now.

All being well, and the dogs home/shelter has sufficiently checked up on the dog’s character and will take it back if it does not settle in your house (good dog homes will check your house as well) you have yourself a new pooch.

One other thing to state about stray unwanted dogs. If due to circumstances beyond your control you had to get rid of what was considered a well trained well mannered happy dog, would it not be very easy to get rid of to a friend, neighbour or relation without having to give it to a dog’s home? Think on.

As stated before, don’t go necessarily for the cute, cuddly, furry one. It could be a monster later on dependant on which breed it is!

### Which Breed?

A lot of silly talk has been said about breeds of dog.

“Mongrels are healthier and live longer than bred dogs.”

“Some dogs have been too inbred which results in poor health and bad character.”

Only parts of the above can be true.

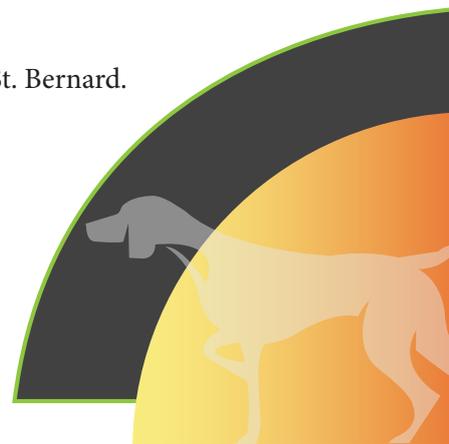
We all know of good, happy mongrels (I have one myself in the house.) that live to ripe old ages. But you do hear of the nasty, badly mannered ones that die early of inherited veterinary problems. And talking of inbreeding, I believe that you never have a bad pack of wolves and they interbreed all the time; one male fathering all of the offspring in the pack whoever the mother is!

So back to breeds. Dogs have been selected and bred over hundreds of years for specific tasks. Terriers (from the French terra firma meaning earth) for running up and down rabbit holes, Boarder Collies for herding sheep, Pointers for indicating where a bird is, Foxhounds for the obvious, Rhodesian Ridgebacks for hunting lions, (not very often in Britain) etc. etc. and the “FANCY” breeds just to look nice – or not.

(Look up images of Chinese Crested or Lauchen (Lion Dog) on the net.)

They can be small, weighing just a few grams (Chihuahuas) to perhaps a 20 stone over fed St. Bernard.

So what a choice? It would take too long to discuss all breed attributes or faults and I could certainly not speculate on all the various combinations of mongrels. So you really have to decide why you want a dog and then investigate, perhaps on the net, to see if there is a breed (or cross breed) that would satisfy that need.





## More than one dog

It may well be that you already have a dog and think that you want another to befriend the first. As a general rule dog/bitch is the best combination followed by two dogs and finally two bitches who may scrap, especially when one or other is in season. Of course this is the same problem with dog/bitch combinations but the outcome will be somewhat different!

Now for another behavioural conundrum. How do you introduce your new pup or adult to the one already in the house? All house dogs are in a pack and know where they are in that pack. They may be the leader (we've all seen houses with dogs that rule the roost) or the quiet one that lies content on the settee or in its bed. And what are going to bring home? Something similar, a larger one, a smaller one, a more forward and potentially aggressive one or a meek one? All have potential problems but its size is of less importance than character. I know of a Great Dane and a Dachshund who live quite amiably together – if anything the smaller one is “the Boss”

So how do you introduce your new dog into its new home without disrupting the whole “pack”? After all, the existing dog is in its own area. So, is this new one going to alter things?

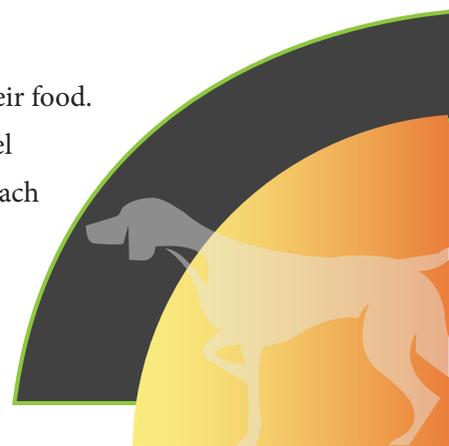
To ensure a smooth introduction, you must have trained your older dog the basic commands by following the lessons in the download section of my web site.

Right, the first thing that you have to do is to introduce the two dogs to each other OUTSIDE THE HOME. Have a meet, if possible for a few days before you bring the new one home. See how they get on using very, very loose leads. Then take them into the house – TOGETHER. The new one is likely to either be a bit shy or want to explore everything in its new domain. Now what will the other dog think. “Is this dog going to take over?”

Give them time and don't spoil the new dog especially if it is a puppy, so that the other one gets jealous. Treat them both the same. They will of course naturally sniff each others, what you may consider “rude” bits. Don't scold them for this. One will tell the other when they don't like it.

Mostly, when dogs are introduced like this, it is easier to let them “get on with it”, providing you are handy if one or the other tries to dominate the situation. Then is the time to use your voice – NOT A TIGHT LEAD which will give the dog the signal to be aggressive.

Some dogs may be food proud ie. be aggressive when you or another dog comes close to their food. If you want to be able to take food away from a new puppy, do it often so that he will not feel threatened. Unfortunately, in the wild, dogs who are together all day and friendly towards each other will kill another to get a mouthful of a new kill. So to stop this natural behaviour, feed them separately.





If an older dog becomes food proud a number of trainers have various methods of trying to stop it so that you can take its food away. My thought is “why bother?” I mean, you try and take my food away if I’m in a restaurant.

And if, as people argue, you may have to take the food away because of him eating the wrong or dangerous content – believe me you will get it away from him anyway!!

### Buying for an Older Person

I don’t want to be ageist but if you are an older person who does not normally go for long walks, don’t have a pet that needs lots and lots of exercise. Although on the positive side that exercise can help both you and your dog.

And think about its size regarding handling. My recommended breed as a “lap dog” is a Cavalier King Charles – can be a bit yappy but I have never met a nasty one since 1976 when we took over the running of my parents boarding kennels. Of course you must consider costs as discussed earlier and detailed later.

But one thing I will say again and again – DO NOT TAKE YOUR DOG OUT IN THE MIDAY SUN – EVER.

It’s not “mad dogs and Englishmen” that do it. It’s idiots. DOGS CANNOT SWEAT SO THEY OVERHEAT.

Being associated with a Pet Cemetery and Crematorium, we see many, many pets who have died of over heating in the summer. And we see people throwing or kicking a ball during the hottest part of the day in the park.

A dog and a ball is like a hamster in a wheel, it won’t stop until it drops - literally.

### Buying for a Child

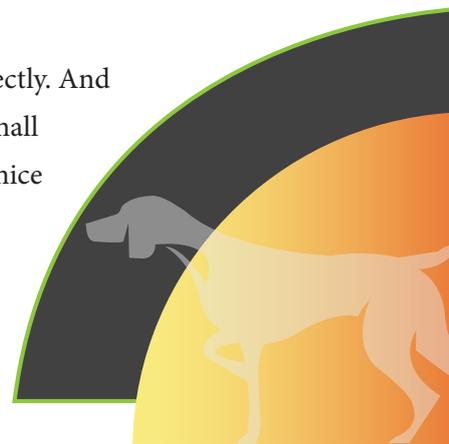
Children have toys. They don’t have dogs. That might seem a bit harsh but what I’m trying to get over is that if you buy a dog for a child you will need to train both of them together to ensure that all the training is consistent throughout the family. Of course puppies and small children have an affinity towards each other as was proved to me years ago.

We had a very nervous Alsatian about 4 months old come in for boarding. Being a bit worried, it sat in the back of the kennel and growled every time one of us came near. OK not a problem. I would usually sit down with my back against the kennel door until the dog gradually gained confidence, became inquisitive and started to approach me. By repeating this process a few times I would be able, after a while, to go in the kennel without frightening the pup and put it on a lead.

Well on this particular occasion I only had time to sit by the kennel and then a customer required my attention. But then and without my knowing and with the dog still very wary, my daughter Val, who appears in the training videos and who was only about 10 at time, walked into the kennel, placed a lead on the dog and brought it out for a walk.

So there is a natural bond.

But very young kids can be a bit rough even cruel if not shown how to play with a dog correctly. And another golden rule. We have all heard or read of dogs attacking maiming or even killing small children and babies. NEVER, NEVER LEAVE ANY DOG ALONE WITH A CHILD. That nice quiet little pup, because of its treatment by your child or because of the presence of food or because it becomes jealous or want something, can become an aggressive monster that, as stated before, will KILL to get what it wants.





## **Buying to "SHOW OFF"**

We've all seen them. Tattooed F...wits as Billy Connelly calls them. The body harnessed or spiked collared Staffordshire Bull Terrier being paraded as a weapon by the local idiot who will fight other dogs and bite people.

(Yes the dog and the owner.)

This has nothing to do with training but these dogs get a bad name. Remember it rarely is the dog's fault – only the owner!

## **Cost of Ownership**

To reiterate. Before you obtain a dog write down the costs for the following before you let your heart take over.

## **A possible list of bits needed for Puppy Ownership...**

**EQUIPMENT**

**LEADS**

**BED**

**KENNEL**

**FEEDING BOWLS**

**GROOMING EQUIPMENT**

**CAR CAGE OR HARNESS**

**PROFESSIONAL GROOMING FEES**

**WEEKLY FOOD BILL**

**ANNUAL INOCULATIONS**

**INSURANCE OR ESTIMATED VETERINARY BILLS.**

**BOARDING FEES**

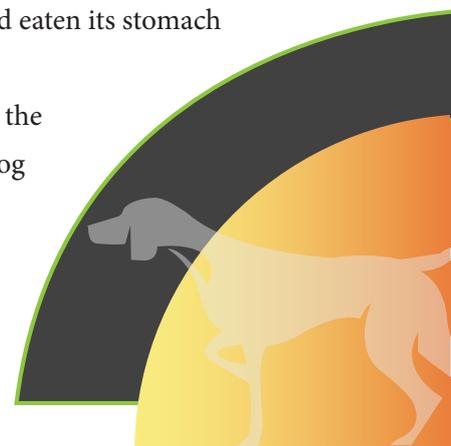
## **Which Dog Food?**

Over the last 50 years, there have been major changes in the way we feed our dogs. After the war, there was no such thing as "dog food", most pets being given the leftovers from the table. Did they live any better or longer than that they do today? Who knows?

Now we have fresh, tined, dried and various combinations of "diet" feeds. So what is correct and what is the most natural? I know of a vet who just throws defrosted chicken bits – bones and all – to her dogs. Others recommend the latest diet that, if the equivalent was given to humans would be called a "fad diet". So who is correct?

Dogs for thousands, if not millions, of years have pulled a vegetable eating animal down and eaten its stomach and contents. Did they live any longer than the specialist food we now give our pets?

Do they catch the same amount of diseases that our dogs seem to get today – cancers being the most prevalent? There is even an advert on the TV explaining the contents of this "latest" dog food which contains apples, rice, carrots and other grains. Now to those of you who watch nature programmes on the TV, have you ever seen a wild dog go into a field and eat corn, rice or dig up carrots?





And how much should you give them? Right, you do not need to weigh your dog – there is a simple formulae. If you can see your dog's ribs, he is too thin. If you can't see them he is too fat. Adjust his diet accordingly. Easy. And if his tummy pulls in tight when he eats, he may have worms! But of course he should be wormed, usually, every six months.

## Safety Tips

Finally before we get into training your puppy, a few safety tips and hints to help you on your way.

- Never ever leave a child alone with a dog. It is up to you to determine the age of a child that will have sufficient responsibility. A baby and small child should NEVER be left with ANY dog. A responsible 16 year old MAY be able take one of the larger breeds for a walk providing that they have been trained together. You cannot expect an untrained child, at any age, to take a trained dog for a walk. You have to determine the risk of your pet attacking another child or pet and what may happen if your child tries to stop it when on that little walk to the park!
- Never take your dog for a walk in the noonday sun. They can overheat AND DIE. Wild dogs sleep all day and hunt in the early morning or late evening. And don't tow them behind a bike – ever. (I've seen it locally.)
- Never leave you dog in a car. A window open for us to get air is insufficient for a dog to keep cool. As said before, THEY CANNOT SWEAT so will die of overheating – not lack of air!  
(A 'breeder' lost all her dogs at a dog show some years ago when she left them all in the back of her van.)
- Does your dog scratch in the hot weather? Well it may not always be flees. If you are feeding dog biscuits or any other product which includes white flour, it may be your dog is overheating and, because it cannot sweat, will scratch instead! So, in the hot weather, no white flour. Try it. It works.
- Never give your dog a ball that is too small. Many pet shops now sell rather small rubber balls as a toy for dogs. These are so dangerous that they should be banned. A small ball in the back of his throat, behind his back teeth, will act like a valve. And you will not be able to get it out without pushing it further down his throat.  
Not a nice way to loose your pooch.
- NEVER EVER THROW a stick for a dog. Many, many accidents have occurred when the stick sticks in the ground and the dog runs onto it with its mouth open causing horrendous injuries if not death. Buy a dog dumbbell.
- Dog mess on the streets is disgusting, unhygienic and socially unacceptable. Please take a bag with you whenever you go out with your dog and clear the mess up. If you have not wormed your dog lately, its stools may contain toxocara eggs. This is a worm that breeds in the stomach of dogs and cats and, if ingested by a human, can produce worms that migrate around your body to the back of their eyes! Not nice.

## NOW - THE REAL TRAINING

Forget what you've heard about "Dog Training", Let's go back to natural dog basics. Learn the doggy language, the body language, the tone, the punishment (not PC but natural) and the reward that your prized pet understands.





You don't have to send your pet away to trainers or behaviourists for long periods at expensive fees.

In fact I recommend that they NEVER go away from their own environment for training – either with you or without you. Dogs away from their usual surroundings will react differently, both with you and the “trainer” and will normally revert back to what they were before when you get them home. If you consider using a trainer that does not visit your dog in you home or its usual environment – DON'T USE THEM!!

You don't have to go to local dog training classes for weeks and weeks and weeks – and perhaps be told to take your companion from the class as it is “disrupting the others” (The type of pet that needs attention I would have thought). The usefulness of dog training clubs or “puppy” classes (often run by Veterinary Surgeries) is to socialise your pet and get them used to other dogs. In fact you may find from these classes somebody locally so that you could meet up to take both dogs for a walk.

But now let's start and get you trained to follow on in your pet's mum's footsteps.

YOU CAN RETRAIN YOUR DOG NOW – AS ITS MUM TAUGHT IT –  
TO DO ANYTHING YOU WANT TO IN 10 – YES TEN – MINUTES

## RETRAIN?

OK. You're confused about dog training. You've read books and seen adverts for Dog trainers, dog behaviourists, dog psychologists and even dog hypnotists! You may have heard about lead training, clicker training, starvation training, titbit training, training clubs and puppy classes. The list goes on. Then there's the various forms of things to put round or attach to your dog to “control” it. Leather collars, soft collars, spiked collars, head harnesses, body harnesses, electronic collars – a new invention every week!

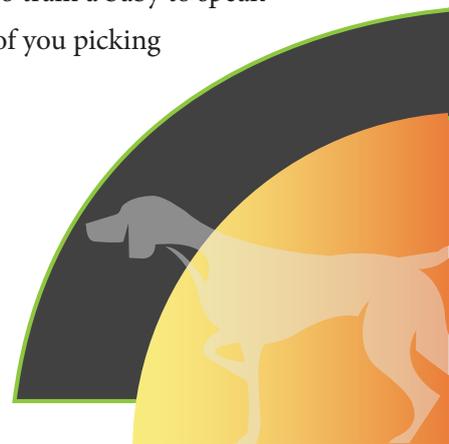
Now let me tell you something – there's NO SUCH THING AS DOG TRAINING. Your dog was trained perfectly by its mother in her nest IN EIGHT (YES 8) WEEKS. It knew right from wrong, how to interact with its brothers and sisters, when to eat and when not to, when it could play with its mother and when she had had enough, when to retreat from danger and when to be bold enough to investigate – AND THEN YOU CAME ALONG, put a SNARE round its neck and thought it would know English (or any other language) and treated it like a small human being.  
IT IS NOT HUMAN – IT IS, ALBEIT, A DOMESTICATED WILD ANIMAL.

In fact it's like a small human baby that doesn't know its mother's tongue. Yet it takes years to train a baby to speak but you expect a dog to understand anything and everything you say within a week or two of you picking him or her up from the breeder.

So how did its mum train it – naturally?

What tools does she have at her disposal to show her offspring how to behave?

Well mum has paws and a mouth with a tongue, a bark, a growl, a whine - and TEETH.





## **“WHATEVER YOU SAY MUM.”**

So how does she use these assets? She will allow her pups to play fight and attack each other around the neck as training for catching prey when they are adults. They will, as they grow older, play fight mum – until she’s had enough, then, a growl. If they don’t stop, perhaps a nip. Next time the pup will react only to the growl or bark.

And when the pup obeys the command? A lick and a whine or high pitched “mmmmmm” and we’re back to equilibrium again. And does mum’s violence produce violence? No. Think on parents. All natural training. You do not have to teach a dog how to bring up its offspring.

So how can you simulate and continue to train that puppy the same way that its mother did?

## **JABS**

First off, you must remember that all the following training is carried out INDOORS – before it has its inoculations. Talking of which, you must discuss with your vet which inoculations to have dependant upon the circumstances that you will be keeping your dog in.

So, until your dog is fully inoculated - DO NOT TAKE YOUR PET OUT or let it meet any dog that has not had its jabs. Vets vary in their recommendations as to what jabs your pet requires so you must discuss it first.

## **LETS GET STARTED**

Your dog knows what it is supposed to do under certain circumstances and conditions so let’s get it right from the start. IT’S YOU THAT NEEDS TRAINING – NOT YOUR DOG.

So let’s go. You’ve got your brand new pet home – AND IT’S PETRIFIED. It’s left its Mum, perhaps dad, brothers and sisters, and its human carer. So what you do over the next few weeks will effect it the rest of its life.

Whether it was born in a house, kennel, shed whatever, it, hopefully, was born in a whelping box. This is a four sided box made of wood, metal or plastic so that mum can comfortably move around and lay in it with sides of about 6 inches high so that the pups cannot fall out. It will also have a ledge or shelf running around the inside so that if mum accidentally squashes a pup it will ‘fit’ safely under the ledge until mum moves. So you might want to simulate this box by buying your new pup a bed of which there are many different styles – so it’s up to you. Just make sure that it is big enough.

When you first get that pup home – LEAVE IT ALONE! It will run under a chair or anywhere else and hide. Don’t drag it out. Leave food and water out all the time. It may cry all night, leave it or pick it up and give it a cuddle until it stops crying then leave it again. In a couple of days, when it realises that you are not going to harm it or not come back, it won’t leave your side.

You will become the new mum.

Right, I’m going to tell you about a conversation I had with a fellow who had phoned up to ask for help regarding his new dog.





“My dog doesn’t know his name”, were his first words.

“Why, how long have you had it?” I replied.

“A week”

“And how old is it?” I retorted.

“EIGHT WEEKS” was his amazing reply.

Now, as I said to him, pups get under your feet – you can’t get rid of them so what was he doing?

“Well,” he said. “I take it into the garden and it runs under the nearest hedge. So I pull it out, give it a smack, and say, “why don’t you come back to me?”

I, and I hope you, are shocked and amazed. He really expected his pup to understand what he was talking about.

And if you are not shocked then you shouldn’t have a dog either.

My simple explanation to him?

“If every time your wife came up to you to give you a kiss you smacked her in the mouth, WHAT WOULD SHE DO?”

Going by his reaction, I think it sank in.

SO DON’T FORGET – IF IN DOUBT WHAT TO DO – LEAVE IT ALONE.

I tell this story to highlight that dogs do not speak your language – they react to sounds and body language.

## HOUSE TRAINING

Hopefully, there would have been newspaper inside and as they get older, outside the whelping box mentioned earlier, for the offspring to do their wees and poos. After a while as the pups get bigger, they will jump out of the box to save messing their bed. (It’s a bit like toilet training human babies – there’s no such thing.) Then when you get them home, put some paper down both inside and outside the back door and hopefully they will GO on it.

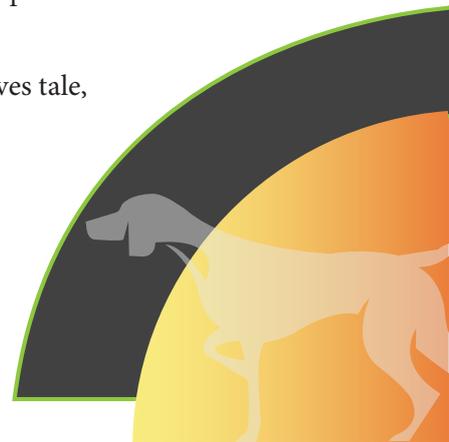
When you change the paper, always leave one of the sheets behind. This will leave the smell of the pup behind and encourage it to go to the same place again. If you manage to see the pup go towards the door, open it and see if either he goes outside on the outside sheet or place him on it yourself.

To endorse your pet’s behaviour, pick him up, say, every hour and put him in the garden where you want him to “go”. Or if you see him start to do something in the house, pick him up and put him out in the same place. When he goes where you want him to go, praise him with a high pitched voice. Say anything you want, but say it in a high pitched voice like his mum. Funny isn’t it, you can actually say “There’s a naughty boy” but in a high pitch voice and it will work because THEY DO NOT UNDERSTAND ENGLISH.

Of course there may well be mistakes initially but be patient. AND contrary to some old wives tale,

YOU MUST NEVER RUB HIS NOSE IN IT –

UNLESS YOU WANT HIM TO GROW UP TO EAT IT.





## **TIMING OF 'PRAISE' IS ALL IMPORTANT**

It is SO IMPORTANT to praise your pet IMMEDIATELY he or she does the correct thing - whatever they were doing before. For instance, I've just seen a young girl walking her young dog in our local village and it happened to jump up at someone as they walked past. The girl duly pulled it away with her lead and said "down". It did and it sat straight away. Fine, but what did she do then? She told it off in the same voice. So can you see what she was doing wrong?

She was telling it off for sitting!! Now, we all do it. We talk to our pets like we talk to our kids.

When you make your dog do something, like doing whatever in the garden, you must react and praise immediately.

NEVER, NEVER, NEVER try to admonish your dog by trying to explain what he has done wrong.

To a child you can explain why such and such should or should not be done. To a dog, explanations tell it nothing at all. He doesn't understand English or any other human language. He only understands "doggy" language and that has two words. Right or Wrong. There are NO grey areas.

## **FEED ME**

As mentioned earlier, little puppies eat, drink and sleep most of the time. So leave some food and water down all of the time. If they want more food or you've forgotten to put some down they may try to jump up. As they get older they will require less and less meal times. When they are seven months old you can feed once a day.

## **WHY DOGS JUMP UP**

I also do not make jokes when training any more because a woman asked me why dogs jump up. I explained that in the wild, when mum comes back from a hunt, the pups lick around her mouth which stimulates her to regurgitate the meal and the pups tuck in. In later life, then, this becomes a signal of friendliness when they meet their mum, other pack members OR YOU. Unfortunately, I then said to this woman that if she really wanted to be her pet's best friend, to eat a can of dog food for breakfast and then ..... "Really" she said. I was gobsmacked!!!

## **NEXT**

So, this puppy of yours, what does it do naturally? Eat, drink, and play as a preparation to kill for food in later life and get to know its level in the pecking order of its pack – mum, brothers and sisters – and now YOUR family.





## WHAT DO YOU NOT WANT YOUR PUP TO DO?

### 1. CHEW

I am always amazed at the amount of toys some people buy for their dogs to stop them chewing the furniture, etc. Please realise that by giving these toys you are inadvertently teaching your pet to chew every thing in the house. Why? Because as explained in the DVD, if you give him, say, a wooden toy to chew, he will relate that to the leg of the chair or table etc; if a rope or piece of material, he will relate that to perhaps curtains, sofa etc. I was in someone's house where their dog continually chewed up their shoes. In the corner was a box full of pig or cowhide in the shape of, yes, you've got it - SHOES. And further, you can hardly tell your dog off for mouthing or chewing your hand when you've taught him to chew, can you?

### 2. BITE

Of course following on from chewing is actual BITING. What starts as what you think is a playful mouthing of your hand can progress as the dog gets older to an actual bite.

In fact I just want to mention here that when that ill mannered dog gets a little older and bolder, he may bite – guess who? The wife, often being home all day and being the one that feeds him, grooms him, cuddles him and plays with him – she will get bitten!

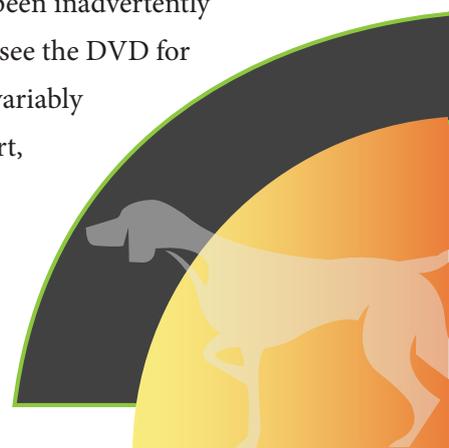
I've seen it such a lot. The “dad” who comes in from work and gives the dog a cursory pat will more often than not never be attacked. Why is that? Often, because the man has a deeper voice and has not been seen all day so that the dog can learn of his various moods, he is seen to be the leader of the pack. To be respected. The dog feels that he can control the wife (and the kids) and “tries it on” to be above them in the pack.

### 3. JUMP UP AT PEOPLE

Jumping up can be a nuisance if your dog does it to everybody who comes into your home – especially if they are big dogs; it can be dangerous. Of course, as stated earlier, it may be just a friendly gesture to try and get to your face as it would another dog. The trouble is that our face is five feet off the ground! So we must stop it in the early stages and retrain what is, after all, a natural greeting.

### 4. ATTACK OTHER DOGS/ANIMALS

As puppies get older, bigger and get more confident, one nasty trait that can develop is attacking other dogs. This can be because of guarding their owner, guarding their territory or because they have been inadvertently “trained” by their owner without realising it. As this is more of an adult problem, you must see the DVD for correcting methods. It must be said again though, that the main reason for this action is invariably caused by you having a short lead. Therefore remember that you train a guard dog on a short, tight lead.





## 5. BARKING

Most dogs are not only trained by you but by other people and their actions. For instance, most dogs do not like postmen, dustmen or paper boys. And we can see why. Most dogs will bark when someone approaches the front door.

This of course is a good thing for security reasons but you do not want it to get to an attacking phase when that door is opened. But postmen, etc approach the door, the dog barks and the postman goes away. The dog's job is done.

But this can turn your dog into an attacker if and when he ever meets that person who invades his territory.

The trouble is that, if not cured, this will happen to EVERYONE – friend or foe, who comes to the front door.

So, INTRODUCE YOUR DOG TO THE POSTMEN ETC, as soon as possible after you get him home so that your dog realises that that person at the front door is not a threat.

Now, as I mentioned, it is a good idea to have your dog bark when anyone comes to the front door.

So give that person some treats to put through the letterbox. This will encourage the dog to bark for the treat and not encourage aggressive action

Now, you may want to teach your dog to bark on command. First you must find out what makes your dog bark.

Is it the sight of food, a person, a toy? Now as soon as it barks (beforehand if you are quick enough) open and close your hand as you say "SPEEK". Repeat until your dog will bark even when the original object that made your dog bark is not there. And then use the command "OUT" in the back of your throat to stop him barking. Repeat, repeat, repeat.

## 6. HOW TO STOP WHAT YOU DO NOT WANT YOUR PUP TO DO.

When your puppy is small there is only ONE WAY to discourage it from misbehaving. As you are not its mother, you cannot growl at it, push it to one side with your "paw" or give it a nip with your teeth. But you can get very close, and simulate being a mother. Pick it up by the scruff of the neck, (See Photo) say "OUT" in the back of your throat and place in down on the ground immediately! That's all you need to do. Don't loose your temper and shake it. Just pick it up and put it down. If it too big or you don't feel that you want to actually pick him up, lift just his front feet off the ground.

What will happen? It may stop straight away – or it may run away from you and hide. DO NOTHING.

When it comes back you cuddle it with the same hand that you picked it up with and praise it with the highest pitched voice you can manage.

This then is the thing to do WHENEVER your pup does something that you do not want it to do.

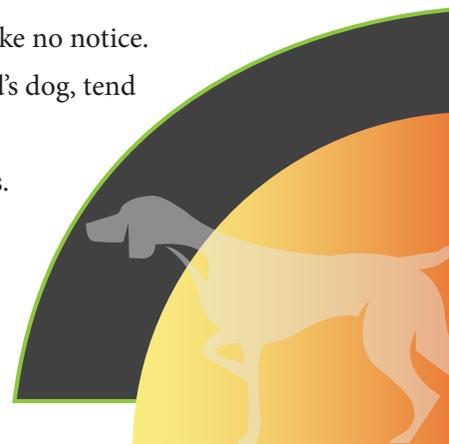
So, it barks at visitors or jumps up at them? Pick it up and put it down. Tell the visitors to take no notice.

Just see what happens. One problem here is with some children, that when greeting a friend's dog, tend to encourage it to jump up to say hello. Train those kids. Don't tell the dog off.

Scratching, mouthing, biting, pinching food or ANY bad habit? The same technique applies.

Why say "OUT" because that simulates the noise of its mum barking.

For women with those higher pitched voices, this is a good technique to use when telling your dog not to do something.





## 7. HOW TO ENCOURAGE YOUR PUP TO DO WHAT YOU WANT IT TO DO.

A HIGH PITCHED VOICE and a stroke. That's all. You don't need titbits.

So as soon as your dog jumps up, you pick him up and put him down as described. As SOON as he does what you want him to do, praise him with a high pitched voice and stroke him. It does not matter what you say as long as it's high pitched. What we are trying to do again is to simulate its mother. If you don't know what to say try "mmmmmmmmmm" very high – just like its mum.

## 8. GROOMING

Some dogs dislike being groomed. Others can't get enough of it. Groom when your puppy is very young so that it helps form a bond between you. Its mother grooms it with her tongue – no, use a brush or comb. Some of the longer haired breeds require grooming with the correct tools every day to stop them getting matted. And I have seen some really bad matted dogs. Others may need a quick brush on the odd occasion. To make grooming easier, make sure that your pet gets at least 15% of fat or oil in its diet. This will make the coat shine and any "dirt" will fall off when you brush him.

You should then NEVER have to bath your dog.

Don't think that this amount of fat is bad for your pet. I have been told that they should have a high cholesterol.

As an aside, very much like humans. Inuits, or Eskimos, are a very fit race that can work long hours and where heart attacks are very rare. And they don't have any carbohydrates, living only on meat, fish and blubber. So who knows?

## WHEN YOU LEAVE THE DOG AT HOME ALONE.

So that your dog does not whine, bark or chew things when you are away from the house you must NEVER do the following. "Bye, bye, Bonzo." (Gives the dog a cuddle.) "I won't be long. I'm just going up the road to the shops. I won't be long" (Then leaves.)

The dog is now confused. He was sitting comfortably in his bed and suddenly gets a lot of praise in that comforting higher voice – and then you go away. Wow, he thinks. Has she gone for a while, an hour, a day? Is she coming back at all? He suddenly misses his "mum". So where is she? "If I whine or bark, perhaps she will hear me." And yes after the shopping, she does come back – the barking has worked. I'll do it again next time.

You get the scenario. Well what should you do?

Again it requires TIME. While the dog is doing his usual thing around the house, do nothing.

Don't talk to him, cuddle or pet him – just go. But, in the early stages, for just a couple of minutes. Then come back and again take NO NOTICE.

Repeat again, but go out a little bit longer than before – again no talking when either leaving or returning.

You see what we are trying to do is to get your dog thinking "I wonder where mum is? Oh not here. Oh well she'll be back in a minute I suppose – as usual"

After a fairly short period you will be able to leave your pet alone quite happily while you go shopping. However, I must stress. If you intend to leave your dog for long periods every day to go either shopping or to work – DON'T HAVE A DOG. IT ISN'T FAIR!!!!





## SIT, DOWN, STAY

These exercises are the easiest to do after your puppy has settled down in his new home. You will find that most puppies will sit if you hold a piece of his food in front of him above his head height. If he does sit, say "SIT" immediately before he sits and as soon as his bottom hits the ground give him the food and tell him in that high pitched voice how good he is. Repeat, repeat, repeat.

If he doesn't sit, small pups are easy to push into position – but you must say the above commands at the same times. If you get to the stage of saying "I told you to sit . Why didn't you sit?" you have lost the plot.

The DOWN is shown the same way but put the food on the floor. Again if he doesn't get the idea, gently push him down with your hand, commanding "DOWN" and as soon as he does praise, praise and praise again.

For "Stay" it is better if you watch the demonstration on the DVD.

## RETRIEVE

Most puppies pick up everything and anything in their mouths and what all owners do is to take it from them.

So you must give them something that they can pick up without you telling them off. A small sock filled with a soft material can be thrown and they will normally run to collect it. Encourage them back and get them to drop the sock in you hand. As a reward you throw it again.

If they do not let go, gently ease their mouth open with a command "leave". As soon as they let it go, immediately praise them with that high pitched voice.

## MY BASIS PRINCIPLE

Well I hope that you have got the message. I've seen so many people pointing fingers at their dog with "I told you not to jump up. Why do you jump up?"

In fact the dog usually jumps up at the finger because he thinks that you are trying to play with him!

I hope that you realise now that these sort of confrontations mean ABSOLUTELY NOTHING TO YOUR PET, you might as well be talking to him in Japanese or reading him Shakespeare.

## THE MOST IMPORTANT EVENT IN YOUR PUP'S LIFE

One day, after you pet has had its 'jabs' you will want to take your little friend out for his first walk. Well don't.

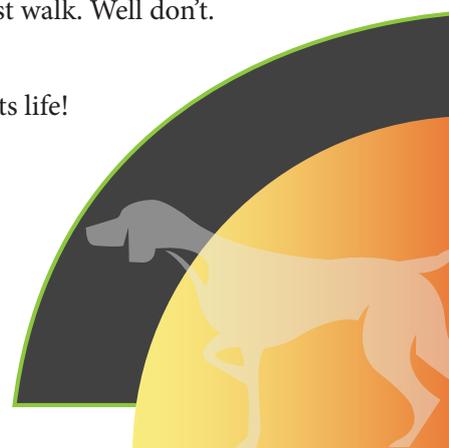
It is the most important time in your pet's life – its first introduction to a lead.

I can't express how important this is. Get it wrong and it will affect your dog for the rest of its life!

And will cause you so many future problems.

Incorrect introduction can, and more often will, cause one or more of the following.

Aggression, fear, running away, pulling and even injury.





Why? Well imagine it yourself – your mother putting a collar, chain, whatever, around your neck when you were a baby and using a short lead to take you for a walk.

She may pull you into circumstances that you would prefer not to be in like traffic noise, aggressive other children, noises and objects that you do not understand. You can't move away to show how you did not want to be there.

You couldn't run away – you're stuck.

Imagine the delight when you get to your destination?– AND THAT LEAD IS TAKEN OFF - JOY

BUT THEN out comes that lead again to take you home. You would want to be anywhere else but having to face that lead wouldn't you? You would be frightened, perhaps wee yourself and would just want to run as far away from that lead as you can, right?

OK just imagine and you will now understand – and yet we do this to our pets ALL THE TIME.

NOW imagine that you only associate that thing round your neck as something good. A joy to put on.

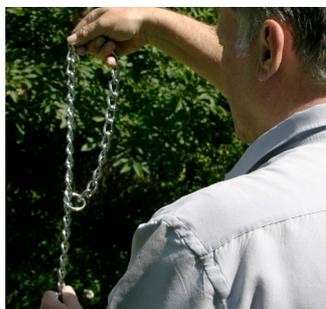
You associate it with going for a nice happy walk – a GOOD TIME.

So how do we attain that happy situation.

Well, and this will, because of the bad publicity by trainers who want you to buy their more expensive alternatives, shock you. The best type of retainer around your dogs neck is A CHECK CHAIN. Called a CHOKE CHAIN by the propagandists – but it isn't. It is the best, safest, easiest, and yes, the kindest way of encouraging the best of your pets behaviour – providing it is USED PROPERLY. And here's why.

It should be used only for noise. You therefore want the largest linked dog check chain that you can find. The problem is that the heavier chains are always longer. The shorter chains having very fine and unhealthy links. So you may need to shorten heavy link long chains with the use of a hacksaw. For the appropriate length of chain, measure around your dog's neck and add three to four inches (75-100mm).

Attach your lead to the small link where you have cut the unused length away. If this is a problem, attach a very heavy key ring to the small link.



Now there is a right and wrong way of placing the check chain over your dogs neck. You must, therefore, watch the DVD.

Now put the chain around your dog's neck for the first time – and see what happens.

Don't, whatever you do, attach a lead and try and take him for a walk.

All animals, when you put something around their neck will try to get it off and perhaps run in circles trying to reach it





to hook it off. This is natural with any animal as it thinks it is (and it is, whatever is round its neck) a “SNARE”.

Designed to make animals run away from it and kill themselves in the process.

Without a lead attached it will come to understand that nothing is going to harm it. But make sure you are there to give it encouragement and confidence that nothing, apart from a new experience around its neck, is going to harm it.

Give lots and lots of praise – that high pitched voice again.

So, place the check chain over its neck and praise it. Take it off and praise it. Repeat, repeat, repeat and watch the difference. Very soon your pet will calm down and associate praise with wearing the collar.

When you are confident that your dog is happy with his chain, attach a long, very long, lead at least 2 meters (7 ft).

Now don't pull him, but let him drag it around to feel the additional load.

Do not UNDER ANY CIRCUMSTANCES pull the lead.

Again, when the pup gets used to it, give a VERY small jerk to the lead. Don't frighten him but do it in such a way that confidence will grow even more. PRAISE, PRAISE, PRAISE all the time.

So that's it. A very, very loose chain around its neck, and little jerks to encourage it to come to you, and LOTS AND LOTS OF PRAISE. Take your time.

Call “come” jerk the lead just a little and encourage the pup to come to you. Again repeat until he comes automatically to you and then give lots of praise. If you are continually pulling or tugging the chain you are doing it wrong.

That chain must ALWAYS be loose around your dog's neck!

## THE FIRST WALK

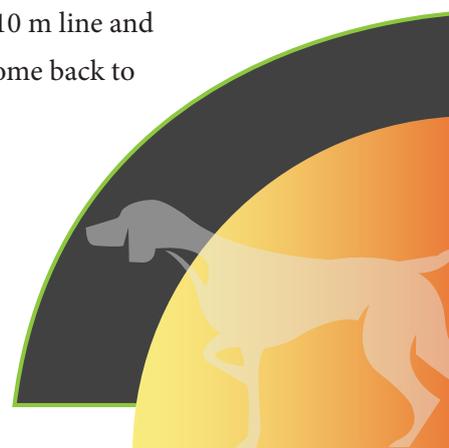
There should never be a “first” walk but progressive stages to walk your dog; first in the front room, then, perhaps in the garden and finally a short walk in the street. But make sure in these initial stages that you follow your dog wherever it wants to go. Never, never ever pull that lead but use small jerks. You will know when it's working because you and your pet will get the confidence from each other.

## COME WHEN CALLED

Once your pet realises that that little noise round its neck and the command to “COME” is a signal to go to its owner for a cuddle and praise it will do it readily. I always suggest teaching your pet to “come” when called as the first on the lead command – whatever its age. It is then far more easy to teach the closer requirement of “HEAL”.

When your pet always returns at the first “COME” command, attach him to a long, 30ft or 10 m line and gradually let him get further and further away from you. After a short while your pet will come back to you from the full length of the longer lead.

To teach him to come back with no lead on, check the DVD.





## WHAT FRIGHTENS YOUR PET?

Whenever your pet comes across a new experience, it may be, initially, very, very frightened.

Pets may be frightened of new experiences like a new or different noise, the sight of something they do not understand like any form of traffic. But they can be frightened or suspicious of what you may consider silly things and their reactions to it can be one of three types. They can become aggressive, (more through fright than nastiness) nervous, or take no notice at all. Under these circumstances you **MUST ALWAYS USE A LOOSE LEAD**. If you are frightened of something, or think your pet may be, your normal reaction is to tighten the lead – **DON'T**. This gives the pet entirely the wrong signal. **LOOSE, LOOSE LEADS**. I cannot express this more fully.

Put yourself in the pups position. Can you imagine, as a small toddler, being dragged into somewhere you did not like? If you were, I bet you remember it to this day?

So let's get your pup used to traffic for instance. You have him on his lead – very loose, dangling some 6 inches off the ground – and you gradually encourage him to “COME” towards the curb. A car comes and – **PANIC**.

OK, a little jerk on the lead to give him that signal which he knows will get him praise when he does go back to you. OK not that easy, but do it slowly and with time your pet will associate the traffic with praise and gradually become used to it. And I must say again **NEVER A TIGHT LEAD - SMALL KIND JERKS**.

Pets can be frightened or wary of the funniest things. Someone wearing glasses, a hat, a beard, a different kind of coat than they are used to see, an umbrella; normal things to us but appear very unusual to a small pup.

I was collecting my daughter from school some years ago when I saw another parent who, every day, took her Alsatian to meet her daughter. All the children from this junior school would come up to the dog and have a stroke before they went home. This particular day a little girl walked up to the dog and it made lunge towards her.

The owner was so worried but noticing me waiting for my daughter and knowing that I trained owners and their dogs asked why I thought it had happened?

I said to the little girl “take your hat off” (she had some sort of knitted hat on) “and go back and stroke the dog.” She did and the dog did not turn a hair but just nuzzled up like it did with all the children. Funny thing dogs!

So how do you get your puppy to get used to all these new experiences? Slowly. Whether it be traffic, a noise, a person, another dog etc. etc. etc. Take them to it slowly with lots of encouragement – **AND A LOOSE LEAD!**

## CAN YOU TRAIN 'ANY' DOG?

I've heard dog 'trainers' say on TV and in books that they have never come across a dog that they could not train.

Whether they are on some ego trip, trying to impress or really believe it, I don't know.

Perhaps they have not trained





a lot of dogs, but there are SOME dogs that cannot be trained or at least 'trained' to the type of standard you would expect. After all, if they could all be trained to any standard, you would see more Jack Russell terriers in the obedience ring at Crufts than you would Border Collies.

The dog may have a veterinary problem, an in built breed problem or lack of intelligence problem. They are, after all, not automatons but like kids are all different.

In my 64 years being around dogs and 'training' them in the last 30 years, I have known four dogs whose behaviour could not be changed. One, a springer spaniel, whose owner had been told by the vet, the breeder and finally myself that, because of its attacking people, including family, at any given time without any provocation it should be euthanized. A very sad conclusion but a necessity – what if it attacked a child?

And the other two were Alsations (GSDs). One, Sheba, we used to board in our kennels. Her husband and wife owners would bring her to the kennels and anybody who went anywhere near them would be greeted by a snarling, barking demon on the end of the lead. So, we had to hide behind a hedge, let the owners walk past, jump out behind them without Sheba seeing and grab the lead. It always astonished us, and any one else who saw it, how, as soon as we had that lead, Sheba became a completely different character. You could stroke her, play with her, groom her, cuddle her for the two weeks that she was in. But then, astonishingly, when the owners came to collect her, we had to play out our little charade in reverse – because – once she realised that the lead was in the owner's hand, she would turn round and would kill anybody who came near to her or her owners! She didn't even get excited at seeing her owners first.

The other Alsatian had exactly the same problem. Take it on a lead from the owner and it did everything that was expected – hand the lead back AND RUN!

Dogs are strange animals.

## TRAVELING IN A CAR

Puppies in cars can be frightened of the new experience, can bark or whine the whole time, can bark at other dogs on the pavement or just settle down on the back seat and fall asleep. Whatever happens, if you do not have a car that can have a suitable cage in the back, you must purchase one of those dog harness, designed for the use in cars.

In an accident, even a small dog when propelled forward, will take you or your passengers head off and take it with them through the front windscreen!

Like all new experiences, it requires time and patience when teaching your pup to be a good passenger. Introduce him to the car first by just walking round with that very loose lead. Don't, I say again, drag him either round or into the car.

Pick him up if he appears happy and put him in the car on somebody's lap. Let him sit beside someone on the back seat, encouraging him with a stroke and high pitched voice. When, and only then, you feel that he is happy and not worried with his new surroundings, start the engine.

Again see what happens. I believe that some car engines, maybe all of them, give off high pitched sounds that we humans cannot hear but may be uncomfortable for a dogs ears.





We used to have an Alsatian years ago who would not stop whining both from and to dog shows. Now whether my parents could have done better in encouraging him to travel at an early age I do not know – I was too young to remember. But I do remember the continual whining.

So, do everything slowly.

You will see by your dog's reaction when he's comfortable and then you can move up to the next stage.

When the dog is used to the car running, go for a trip around the block – that's all. See what happens and if OK do it again but, perhaps, go a little bit further.

Can you see then that EVERYTHING that is new to your pet requires you to GRADUALLY do things very slowly a bit at a time. It will pay dividends in the long run.

### **DOG "TRAINING" PROGRAMMES**

Puppy classes, often run by veterinary surgeries, can help your pup to socialize with other dogs. Having never attended one, I can't comment on their content. If you think though, that it is just an exercise in selling you the latest food fad or training gadget, please let me know.

In 1976 I attended a 'Dog Training Class' in a local village hall. 80 people didn't know what they were doing and 80 pets didn't know what to do. One was told to take the dog from the class as it was disrupting the others and others were clapped for winning an obedience class during the previous week. Funnily, they were the ones who pulled their owners to their cars at the end of the evening. The trainer not having enough time to advise on each particular problem can only go with what they think are the majority. I have never visited them again. You must decide for yourself.

Training Establishments. By these I mean those enterprises who take your dog away to a training school or behavioural institution for a few weeks, "train" you pet and give it back to you; sometimes with a lesson for the owner and sometimes not even that. Any system that takes your dog away from its own home with its own day to day problems is an expensive waste of time. Whenever I train an owner, it is with their dog, in their home, under their circumstances. And I never stay more than two hours. I could train anything at MY kennels but as soon as I give you your dog back and you take it home, it will revert back to what it was used to. I was invited to a house where their Black Labrador always tried to attack children when he saw them in the street. They didn't know why. When I attended the house and was discussing the problem in the back garden, I could hear children over the high brick wall at the end of the garden. On asking what was behind the wall, I was told that there was a school and sometimes some of the pupils SIT ON THE WALL AND THROW STONES AT THE DOG. Now I had something to work with. Do you honestly think that some trainer could take that dog away without finding what the problem was, train it to, I don't know, and send it back to its owner – cured?





## WHAT NEXT?

This book should give you a basic idea of getting YOU trained to show YOUR pet what to do so that you can both enjoy its puppy hood.

As it gets older (7 months) you can progress on to more formal training by following my DVD.

I am committed to ensure ALL the dogs in the country are well behaved, can go for a walk without fear of them attacking other dogs or people, can go for a car ride, let them off and know that they will come back to you. Basically a companion animal – a well behaved friend.

So ANY problems call me direct on 0777 557 2363 for your FREE advice.

TAKE YOUR TIME - GOOD LUCK – AND **LOOSE** LEADS.

