THE PAPILLON PRIMER

A HANDBOOK FOR THOSE WHO VOLUNTEER
WITH PAPHAVEN RESCUES.

MISSION STATEMENT

Of
PAPILLON HAVEN RESCUE

We are individuals living across the United States who have been drawn together as volunteers for the sole purpose of preserving and protecting pure breed and non-pure breed Papillon’s in need.

The actions of this all-volunteer group are directed toward the development of a network of rescuers, transporters, foster homes, and liaisons with animal shelters in order to provide information and assistance.

Our group will provide veterinary medical care, spay and neuter program, rehabilitation in foster homes and careful screening for appropriate adoptive homes with our ultimate goal being the welfare and protection of these small companion animals.

*Working together we hope to make a difference – one Papillon at a time – within the framework of local and civil laws.*
Rules of Conduct

All members of PAPILLON HAVEN RESCUE agree to abide by our Constitution and Bylaws as well as Guidelines and Procedures. All members will be respectful of other members and put the welfare of PapHaven Rescue and its dogs FIRST and FOREMOST. Members agree to respect the confidentiality of adopters, those surrendering a dog, member information and the PapHaven Yahoo Groups and PapHaven Admin site. Members agree to abide by their state and local laws governing dog rescue.

1. Sanctions
   Any member found to be acting in a manner contrary to PapHaven Rescue Bylaws, Policy, Procedure and Guidelines can be sanctioned in a manner deemed appropriate by the Board of Directors, as per the PapHaven Rescue Bylaws.

2. Expulsion
   a) Any member may be terminated by expulsion as determined by the majority of the Board of Directors of the Corporation with or without reason as deemed that member is not upholding the Articles of Incorporation, Mission Statement, Bylaws, Policies, Procedure and Guidelines, or charges of animal cruelty and or inhumane treatment of animals.

General Representatives Responsibilities

Representatives make up the general membership of PapHaven Rescue. Their duties include but are not limited to:

1. To be familiar with and abide by PapHaven Rescue Guidelines and Procedures.
2. To determine their level of involvement in rescue (i.e. helping with Transportation, fundraising, fostering, etc…).
3. To assist their Region Team Leader when ever possible in all facets of rescue work.
4. To communicate with their Region Team Leader and provide information as requested.
5. To freely communicate with their Region Team Leader, other specific Team Leader, or Board of Directors if they have any questions and/or concerns.
6. To be familiar with the appropriate PapHaven Rescue Forms.
   (i.e....Adoption Application, Adoption Contract, and Representative Application, Release Form etc…) 
7. To support the cause of PapHaven Rescue to the general public.
Team Leaders Responsibilities

Each Region of the United States (and Canada) has a TEAM LEADER who is responsible for the assigned area.

A TEAM LEADER’S duties include, but are not limited to:
1. To help guide and direct Representatives within their Region and to recruit good volunteers.
2. To be familiar with and abide by the PapHaven Rescue Policies and Procedures, and to update Representatives within the Region of any changes or additions.
3. To be familiar with the appropriate PapHaven Rescue Forms (i.e….Adoption Application, Adoption Contract, Representative Application, Release Form etc…)
4. To keep in contact with the Adoption Application Team Leader as to which applicants are approved or denied to adopt a PapHaven dog.
5. To make the Search & Rescue Team Leader aware of any dog within the Region that comes into, or needs rescue.
6. To coordinate rescues within the Region (i.e…..arrange transportation, foster care etc. with the Search & Rescue help if needed).
7. Screening applications (i.e….Adoption Applications, Representative Application) in a timely fashion in coordination with the Adoption Team Leader.
8. To make the Board of Directors aware of any dog within the Region that is in need of veterinarian care in excess of $250.
9. To support the cause of PapHaven Rescue to the general public.

Rescue Guidelines and Procedures for Member Representatives

GUIDELINES

General Statement: All member Representatives shall submit their Representative Application prior to rescue activity. It is implied by this submission of Representative Application that each Representative agrees to follow these Guidelines.

1. Spay/Neuter: All rescue dogs, whether Papillon or other, will be spayed and/or neutered upon entering into the PapHaven Rescue’s program, and/or prior to adoption. Puppies will be spay/neutered at the appropriate age. A written Veterinarian medical statement is required to create an exception.
2. Privacy Policy: Representatives agree to maintain confidentiality of any/all information concerning the dog(s) brought into our organization’s rescue program, and concerning Adoptive homes or applications. The Papillon or other dog becomes the property and the responsibility of this organization – PapHaven Rescue.
3. Candidates for Fostering must complete a separate Fostering Application and have a Home Visit prior to fostering a dog in the rescue program.
4. Written records shall be maintained for each dog in our rescue program.
5. Representatives may initiate a process to rescue a Papillon or other approved dog in need, in partnership with his/her Regional Team Leader. Exception: Should a Papillon or Papillon mix be in eminent DANGER

PROCEDURES
1. Member Representatives may affect a rescue in partnership with his/her Regional Team Leader and/or the Search & Rescue Team Leader.
2. Any medical records or registration papers received should be sent to Director Jan Jorolan, Medical Team Leader until such time as we have a secure online archive.
3. During or upon rescue:
   a) The Foster Home Team Leader; and,
   b) The Transportation Team Leader will be notified.
4. The Foster Home Team Leader will direct placement of new incoming Rescues in an approved Foster Home, after which a thorough medical Evaluation will be undertaken.
5. Once the Foster Home Team Leader and the Foster Home person have deemed a rescue ready for adoption, the Foster Home Team Leader in conjunction with the Adoption Team Leader will place appropriate announcements describing the personality, temperament and needs of the rescue.
6. Adoption Team Leader will receive Adoption Applications. Adoptive candidates must provide a completed Adoption Application. The completed Adoption Application will be sent to the Adoption Team Leader who will screen and maintain these applications, and will also send a copy to the appropriate Foster Home for further evaluation.
7. Should transportation be needed; then the Transportation Team Leader would confer with both parties for making the best arrangements.
General statement:
All Team Leaders will work with other Team Leaders to complete our rescue tasks.

Yahoo List Admin – Jan Jorolan (AR)
Keep our PapHaven Yahoo list running and current.

Adoption Team Leader – Andrea Watson (TX)
Receive and process Applications for Adoption. Answer prospective adopters' questions or direct to proper person. Work with Foster Home Coordinator to complete the cycle. Monitor the Adoption webpage for up-to-date status of each rescue.

DNA – Kathy Norton (TX)
Review regularly the National Do Not Adopt databank and post to the membership any person deemed not fit for adoption. Keep a separate log by State, of all DNAs. Provide this log to the Foster Home Coordinator.

Post Adoption Liaison – Ginger Heard (LA)
Will do a follow-up interview with the Adopter at about one month, three months and one year to see how the Rescue Pap is adjusting to the new Forever Family.

Communications – Gail O Connor (NJ)
Welcome new members. Social amenities, Correspondence and Thank You notes, etc. Work with other Coordinators to get information to the membership.

Newsletter – Nora Lenahan (PA)
Committee: Jan Jorolan; Andy Watson; new members needed!

Education & Training – Jan Jorolan (AR)
Develop educational and training materials for the members. Handbook - online on Admin site; assist Foster Team Leader with Fostering handbook (hard copy), etc.

Shelter Flyer and distribution – Nora Lenahan (PA)

Finance – Donna Moore (TN)
Accounting; funds acquisition; banking; reporting; fund raising. This particular Team Leader would also work with Fund Raising.
Foster Homes – Brian Dendis & Debra Goetz
Receiving/processing Foster Home Applications; Placement of incoming rescues in Foster Homes; training and mentoring. Works with Foster Homes in making Adoption decisions. Notify Adoption Team Leader when a rescue deemed ready for Adoption.

Medical – Jan Jorolan in concert with Veterinarians
Advising on the health and well being of our rescues. Keep the membership up to date on medical advisories, etc. Working with Foster Team Leader and Foster Mom/Dads with health issues.

Search & Rescue (In-take) Sharon McGowan WEST (AZ); Linda Fleisch EAST (NY)
Finding needy Paps/PapXs and initiating rescue. Monitor PetFinder and known posting sites. Intake of rescued doggies. Extensive networking with other rescue groups/shelters and/or transporting groups. Keep Intake Log (Dog Log) - list of all rescues in our group and their disposition. Work with Region Team Leaders, Foster Team Leader and Transportation Team Leader.

Transportation Team Leader – Lynn Grenier (PA)
Develop within our membership, a Transport List of members who can transport. Network with other Transporting Groups for national contacts. "Run & map" (coordinate) a rescue transport.

Webmaster – Tami Bradford; Greg Ecklund
Design and maintain our website. Set days/times for information to be submitted for web uploading. Keep Organization Officers posted on any dead lines for domain, or other web subscriptions.

Admin Site Monitor and Support: Intake + Region Team Leaders; Bonnie Bias (TX)
Enter new IN-Coming and completes FINAL records. Receives photos of all dogs and posts to the website.

Volunteers Team Leader:
Keeps roster of all PapHaven Representatives (members) and Rep Apps
Communicates with the membership
Go between

Home Visit Team Leader: Arranged by Adoption Team Leader
Receives request for Home Visits and begins the process of finding someone in the needed area for performing the visit.

FUND RAISING: Amy Fretz (PA); Sharon McGowan (AZ) Mary Fournier (ME), Richard & Lyndell Penney )CA); Jan Jorolan (AR)
Find and implement fund raisers. Auctions; Festivals, etc.
Grants and Grant writing:
EBay – Paula Dane
Café Press – Bonnie Bias & Mary Fournier
Committee: Bonnie Bias; Linda Fleish; Donna Moore;

--------------------------Other responsibilities ---------------------

PetFinder: Pat Ebaugh (AZ)

MatchMaker Committee: Not in Use
Matching rescues with Adoption Applications

REGIONS:
Region Team Leaders will be the leader for their Region. Establish a communications network with the members in their respective region and stay in close contact. Recruit other members and/or potential foster homes. Organize and lead a rescue within the region in conjunction with the Search & Rescue Team Leader. Implement action to coordinate with other regions and/or other Team Leaders as needed. Collect applications and other data. Distribute educational/training and other printed materials. Conduct and coordinate Home Visits. Meet with other Team Leaders monthly (or as called).

Region 1: WA; OR; ID; MT – Sharon McGowan (AZ)
Region 2: TX – Annie Johnson (TX)
Region 3: NE; KS; OK; - Jessica Lewallen (OK)
Region 4: MO; AR; LA; MS; - Jan Jorolan (AR)
Region 5: WI; IL; IN; MI; OH; KY; OH – Joyce Young (KY) & Amy Engle (IN)
Region 6: VA; WV; PA; MD; DE; NJ – Lynn Grenier (PA)
Region 7: NY; CT; RI; MA; NH; VT; ME – VACANT need
Region 8: TN; NC; SC; GA; AL; FL – Catherine Parrish (FL)
Region 9: ND; SD; MN; IA – Nancy Sundberg (MN)
Region 10: CA; NV – Lucille Collura; Lyndell & Richard Penney (CA)
Region 11: CO; UT; WY; AZ; NM – Sharon McGowan (AZ)

(all non-filled Regions default back to Jan Jorolan)

Map Link: http://admin.paphaven.org/contact_map.shtml

12/2017JJ
Donations

WHERE TO SEND

Donations may be sent to:

Papillon Haven Rescue,
PO Box 20306
Hot Springs AR 71903

We are a 501 c3 (non-profit) organization and contributions ARE tax deductible.

THANK YOU LETTER

DONATION REQUEST LETTER

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Forms

ADOPTION APPLICATIONS
http://admin.paphaven.org/docs/AdoptionApp.doc

FOSTER HOME APPLICATIONS
http://admin.paphaven.org/docs/FosterApp.doc

HOME VISIT CHECKLIST
http://admin.paphaven.org/docs/HomeVisit.doc

ADOPTION CONTRACT
http://admin.paphaven.org/docs/AdoptionContract.doc

GENERAL REPRESENTATIVE APPLICATION
http://admin.paphaven.org/docs/MemberApp.doc
REIMBURSEMENT FORM
http://admin.paphaven.org/docs/Reimbursement.doc

FOSTER DOG REPORT
  a) Initial Report
     http://admin.paphaven.org/docs/InitialReport.doc
  b) Continuing Report
     http://admin.paphaven.org/docs/FosterUpdate.doc

TRANSPORT and/or TRACKING FORM
http://admin.paphaven.org/docs/TransferAgreement.doc

IN CASE OF ACCIDENT FORM

VET RECORDS RELEASE FORM

BITE WAIVER
http://admin.paphaven.org/docs/BiteWaiver.doc

RESCUE INTRODUCTION LETTER

SURRENDER and RELEASE AGREEMENT by owner
http://admin.paphaven.org/docs/OwnerReleaseSurrender.doc

SHELTER FLYER

Mill Dogs
What is a Puppy Mill?

The term "Puppy mill" means different things to different people:

Is a Puppy Mill:

- A place where several breeds of dogs are raised and the breeder always has puppies for sale?
- A dirty, trashy place where one or several breeds of dogs are kept in deplorable conditions and puppies are always available?
- A place where a single breed of dog is raised in acceptable conditions and puppies are always available?
- A place where lots of dogs are raised, where breeding is done solely for financial gain rather than protection of breed integrity, and where puppies are sold to brokers or to pet stores?
- All of the above?

The answer depends on who you ask. . . .

A hobby breeder dedicated to promoting and protecting a particular breed or two might consider all of the above "breeders" to be puppy mills. Animal shelter and rescue workers who deal daily with abandoned dogs might agree. Operators of clean commercial kennels, licensed by the US Department of Agriculture, will strongly disagree, for the very mention of "puppy mill" damages their business and that of the pet stores they deal with.

John Q Dog Owner probably thinks of puppy mills as those places exposed on "20/20" or "Geraldo". They have seen the cameras pan back and forth over trash, piles of feces, dogs with runny noses and oozing sores, dogs crammed into shopping carts and tiny coops, rats sharing dirty food bowls and dry dishes. They've seen the puppy mill owner captured on tape, dirty, barely articulate, and ignorant of dog care, temperament, genetic health, or proper nutrition. He's belligerent, too, demanding to be left alone to earn his livelihood.

But is the television crew simply seeking the sensational and applying these appalling conditions to the entire dog producing industry? Just what is a puppy mill?

After World War II, when farmers were desperately seeking alternative methods of making money when traditional crops failed, the US Department of Agriculture encouraged the raising of puppies as a crop. Retail pet outlets grew in numbers as the supply of puppies increased, and puppy production was on its way.

However, the puppy farmers had little knowledge of canine husbandry and often began their ventures with little money and already-rundown conditions. They housed their dogs in chicken coops and rabbit hutches, provided little socialization, and often eschewed veterinary care because they couldn't afford to pay. Animal welfare organizations such as the Humane Society of the US (before it became politicized by the animal rights movement) investigated conditions at these farms and eventually were successful in focusing national attention on the repulsive conditions at "puppy mills."
Puppy mill conditions were a major impetus in the passage of the national Animal Welfare Act. However, as often happens, the appellation has been bastardized to mean any breeder who breeds lots of dogs, no matter what the conditions of the kennel or the health of the puppies. The AWA is administered by the US Department of Agriculture. The act lists several categories of businesses that handle dogs:

Pet wholesalers are those who import, buy, sell, or trade pets in wholesale channels, and they must be licensed by USDA to conduct business;

Pet breeders are those who breed for the wholesale trade, whether for selling animals to other breeders or selling to brokers or directly to pet stores or laboratories, and they must also be licensed by USDA to conduct business; and laboratory animal dealers, breeder, and bunchers must also be licensed, as must auction operators and promoters of contests in which animals are given as prizes.

Hobby breeders who sell directly to pet stores are exempt from licensing if they gross less than $500 per year and if they own no more than three breeding females.

The AWA does not list a definition of either "commercial kennel" or "puppy mill." The American Kennel Club also avoids defining "puppy mill" but does label a commercial breeder as one who "breeds dogs as a business, for profit" and a hobby breeder as "one who breeds purebred dogs occasionally to justifiably improve the breed, not for purposes of primary income."

AKC does not license breeders. The USDA issues licenses under the Animal Welfare Act after inspecting kennels to determine whether or not minimum standards for housing and care are being met. They require a minimum amount of space for each dog, shelter, a feeding and veterinary care program, fresh water every 24 hours, proper drainage of the kennel, and appropriate sanitary procedures to assure cleanliness.

USDA licensed more than 4600 animal dealers, more than 3000 of them dealing solely in wholesale distribution of dogs and cats, in 1992. Animal welfare proponents claim that there are many dealers (commercial kennels? puppy mills?) who have avoided the system, and that USDA does not have enough inspectors to seek them out and enforce the law. These welfarists have lobbied for stricter laws in the "puppy mill states" in the midwest.

It's easy to say that John Jones or Mary Smith runs a puppy mill or that pet store puppies come from puppy mills, but the label is tossed about so frequently and with so little regard for accuracy that each prospective dog owner should ascertain for himself whether or not he wishes to buy a dog from John Jones, Mary Smith, a pet store, or a hobby breeder. Here are our Dog Owner's Guide definitions to help you decide:

Hobby breeder: A breed fancier who usually has only one breed but may have two; follows a breeding plan in efforts to preserve and protect the breed; produces from none to five litters per year; breeds only when a litter will enhance the breed and the breeding program; raises the puppies with plenty of environmental and human contact; has a contract that protects breeder, dog, and buyer; runs a small, clean kennel; screens breeding stock to eliminate hereditary defects from the breed; works with a breed club or
kennel club to promote and protect the breed; and cares that each and every puppy is placed in the best home possible.

Commercial breeder: One who usually has several breeds of dogs with profit as the primary motive for existence. The dogs may be healthy or not and the kennel may be clean or not. The dogs are probably not screened for genetic diseases, and the breeding stock is probably not selected for resemblance to the breed standard or for good temperament. Most commercial breeders sell their puppies to pet stores or to brokers who sell to pet stores.

Broker: One who buys puppies from commercial kennels and sells to retail outlets. Brokers ship puppies by the crate-load on airlines or by truckload throughout the country. Brokers must be licensed by USDA and must abide by the shipping regulations in the Animal Welfare Act.

Buncher: One who collects dogs of unknown origin for sale to laboratories or other bunchers or brokers. Bunchers are considered lower on the evolutionary scale than puppy mill operators, for there is much suspicion that they buy stolen pets, collect pets advertised as "Free to a good home", and adopt unwanted pets from animal shelters for research at veterinary colleges or industrial research laboratories.

Backyard breeder: A dog owner whose pet either gets bred by accident or who breeds on purpose for a variety of reasons. This breeder is usually ignorant of the breed standard, genetics, behavior, and good health practices. A backyard breeder can very easily become a commercial breeder or a puppy mill.

Puppy mill: A breeder who produces puppies hand over fist with no breeding program, little attention to puppy placement, and poor health and socialization practices. A puppy mill may or may not be dirty but it is usually overcrowded and the dogs may be neglected or abused because the breeder can't properly handle as many dogs as he has. Puppy mill operators often denigrate hobby breeders and their dogs in attempts to make a sale.

Unfortunately, some people who are well-ensconced in your local dog scene could be categorized as operating puppy mills. Prospective buyers should be careful to question anyone they are considering as a source for a puppy.

By

Norma Bennett Woolf

MORE LINKS TO MILL DOG INFORMATION
http://members.tripod.com/~huskydomain/puppymills.htm
http://www.puppymills.com/
http://www.nopuppymills.com

IT IS VERY IMPORTANT TO READ THIS IF YOU PLAN TO FOSTER OR APOPT A MILL DOG!
Important Tips for Your Puppymill Rescues

Papillons that are rescued from puppy mills often have unique requirements as far as placement and also as far as adjustment. We place puppy mill rescues into new homes after varying levels of socialization/rehabilitation based on the dog and the adoptive family. Even if your dog has been in foster care for some time, the following tips might help explain some of your new rescue’s behavior.

LEASH TRAINING

Puppymill rescues have never been on leashes before. In the mill there was no need for them, so their first experience with a leash was most likely during transport and foster care and trips to the vet. It is wise to use a harness and leash with all mill rescues vs. a collar. Many are neck sensitive due to mishandling at the mill. They also can slip out of a collar much easier than with a harness. Start slow with leash desensitization - all walks need to be stress free - in your own backyard at first, then a quiet street, etc. Always be sure there are no noisy children or bicycles, etc. Use a soft voice, praise and treats every time you walk your pap.

FEAR OF BEING HELD OR LIFTED

Puppymill rescues were routinely mishandled and/or abused in their prior life. That leaves them with a strong fear of being lifted, approached from behind, grabbed, and touched over the head. Start slow with your mill rescue. Leave them on a long leash at first so you do not need to corner or chase them. Do not ever grab them from behind. Always let them see your outstretched hand and approach them from the front. Do not use sudden movements or fast approaches - slow and steady is the key to success. Quiet, easy petting while talking to them in a soothing voice is the right approach.

TREATS/PRAISE

Always have a steady stream of tempting treats on hand. Use canned cheese, liver treats and other highly detectable treats (stinky) to try and tempt them. Sit quietly on the floor with the dog and sprinkle treats around your feet/legs. Always give them a tidbit for every positive behavior. Ignore the negative.

DIET

Puppymill rescues need an extremely high quality, easy to digest diet. We recommend a raw, natural diet or a processed natural food such as California Natural due to digestibility. Supplement a processed diet with fresh fruits/vegetables and meat. Raw bones are necessary to keep their teeth in good shape. Chicken wings/necks (raw) and cut marrow bones from the butcher should be fed weekly. Mill rescues benefit from Vitamin C and Missing Link supplement in their food. That helps with coat growth and dry skin.
BATHING

Mill Rescues require gentle grooming with a shampoo/rinse designed for dogs with sensitive or dry skin. Natural shampoo products along with an oatmeal crème rinse work best. You’ll notice the yellowing of the coat diminishing after each bath. Soft bristled brushes are recommended. Gentle slow brushing is best.

HOUSETRAINING

In a puppy mill, dogs live in wire cages out in the elements. They never learn to "hold it" and urinate/defecate whenever they feel the urge. Crate training will help your new mill rescue to learn to hold it. Do not expect them to hold it longer than four hours. Keep the dog and the crate spotless at all times. If they have a setback, do not get discouraged - this part of rehabilitation takes some time. Treat the new rescue as if it were a puppy. Leash them to your body and watch them all of the time - if you cannot watch them, crate them. Never punish the dog for an accident. They do not understand. Ignore the accidents and praise them when they potty outside. Never ever rub their nose in it or hit them (even lightly) with a newspaper. Be consistent and diligent, but do not stress over the housetraining – it will come in time. Trust us on this one.

TOYS

Dogs rescued from puppy mills have never seen or played with toys. Do not expect your Pap to learn to play ball, etc. right away. Start out with non-threatening soft, lightweight toys. Just leave them lying around the house and eventually they will pick them up.

OTHER PETS

Mill rescues benefit greatly from a healthy, well-adjusted dog in the home. That is why we usually only place them in homes with other pets. They need to watch and learn from another dog. Your dog will guide the new rescue and teach them that life is ok and that humans are good. They normally form an amazing bond and become fast friends.

FEARS

Puppy mill dogs are raised without love, human contact or interaction. Many things will be foreign to a mill rescue that would not be to a dog raised in a home. Things such as fear of steps, furniture, different surfaces, grass, etc are to be worked thru slowly and carefully. Desensitizing your Pap to these different situations are all basically the same - go slow and use a lot of treats, praise and love. Placing treats on the steps for example, will entice your Pap to use them. Slowly place your Pap up on the couch next to you for petting and don't be upset if they won't stay up there with you for longer than a minute at first. Time is the key here. Introduce them to things such as a vacuum cleaner, broom, fly swatter, etc. by letting them see that it is
nothing to fear. Give them praise/treats when they are near the object. Some things take longer than others but it will come in time

**EATING POOP**

Coprophagia is a habit that is common with mill rescues and although disgusting, it is not something to get all upset about. A high quality diet as mentioned above, supplemented with fresh pineapple, spinach or a digestive enzyme will stop this behavior. Our best advice is to keep your yard picked up and pick up after your pet (you are already out there with your Pap since you need to praise him/her anyway.) If there is no poop, there is nothing to eat but the tasty treats you are offering.

**SOCIALIZATION**

After your pet trusts YOU completely (and not before), start taking them on trips to friends or to Petsmart. Do not attempt this for 3 months minimum depending on the dog. Your new dog needs time to learn to love you and your family. You have a whole lifetime to show off your new Pap. Please do not rush this.

By
Lisa Bakalars
www.papillonrescue.org
www.widogrescue.com
CUR #550, HWT Member
See Betsy's Story at www.nopuppymills.com/betsy.html
"Used with permission from Lisa Bakalars".
Rehabilitation of a Puppy Mill Dog

Disclaimer: The following is the opinion of the authors and is based on our years of experience with dogs and the knowledge we have gained. Also, please note that an adopted puppy mill rescued dog may be at different "stages" of rehab so we have tried to start this from the beginning stand point.

Every mill survivor is different. What works on one or many, will completely fail on another. The only thing that is consistent is that they will need lots of patience, understanding and love. Probably the most important is acceptance. Unconditional acceptance of what they are capable of giving, and taking.

At first glance a mill survivor may look like many of your friends' dogs. He or she may not be a perfect example of the breed, but close. What you won't see is the condition that they came into rescue in. Hair so matted that it all had to be shaved off. Even the short haired breeds suffer from thin dull coats when they come to us. Many times removing the filth and matting have only revealed open sores, usually from flea allergies or sarcoptic mange. Ears are full of filth and usually mites. Some survivors suffer from permanent hearing loss because of untreated ear infections. Most survivors require the removal of rotten teeth, even young dogs. The gums are usually very infected and the teeth have excessive buildup on them. Many vets who are not familiar with puppy mill rescued dogs will misdiagnose age if going by the teeth. Many survivors also suffer from swollen, splayed and sore feet from so much time walking on wire. So while finally getting some good nutrition and extensive medical care can go a long way on the outside, the real damage has been done to the inside.

I'd love to say that every puppy mill survivor only needs love to turn it into a wonderful family pet. But that would be a lie. Love is definitely needed in large amounts, but so is patience. The damage done during the years in the mill usually can be overcome, but it takes time and dedication. It takes a very special adopter for one of these dogs. Not being "up to it" is no crime, but you need to be honest with yourself, and us, about your expectations. These dogs have been through more than they ever should have already. If the entire family is not willing to make the commitment, the dog is better off staying in our care until the perfect home for them is found.

Handling:

Many mill survivors have spent their entire life in the mill. No romping around a living room playing with friends of the family for them. They only have a cold wire cage and one person "tending" to them. Puppies that grow up in a mill miss out on many crucial socialization periods with humans. They don't learn to trust, to love, to play. They have had very minimum physical contact with people. No cuddling and kissing for them.

The physical contact that they have received probably has not been pleasant. For one thing, because they are not handled enough, they are scared. Many mills handle their "stock" by the scruff of the neck. They have work to do, and don't really want to stand around holding some stinky little dog any longer than necessary. So it is not uncommon for
these survivors to be sensitive to the backs of their necks, after all, it brings the unexpected. Many mill dogs will try to always face you, not trusting you enough to give you easy access to them from behind. NEVER startle a mill survivor from behind, you will lose any trust that you may have gained. Always make sure that they are anticipating you picking them up and consistently verbally tell them what you are going to do with the same word, like "up". It is not uncommon for a mill dog to drop their bellies to the floor when they know you are going to pick them up. Some will even roll onto their backs in submission.

Always be gentle and try to avoid picking them up until you see that they are receptive to it. It's almost a 'hostage' type situation to these dogs. Imagine how you would feel if taken hostage at gunpoint. The gunman may never harm you in any way, but you are aware of the danger the entire time and you don't have the ability to leave when you want. No matter how nice the gunman is to you, you will never enjoy the experience and will always watch for an escape route. However, you can turn the tables around and see a ray of hope. Imagine the gunman has been captured and you decide to visit him in jail. Now you are in control. You call all the shots; you have the ability to leave at any time. The bottom line is that these dogs have to progress at their own pace. Anything you force them to do will not be pleasant to them.

Learning about the House:

Many times when you bring a mill survivor into your home, it is their instinct to hide in a quiet corner. Any new dog that you bring into your home should be kept separated from other family pets for 7 days. During this time it is fine to crate or confine them to a quiet area. After that though, they need to have exposure to the household. If crating, the crate should be in a central location. The ideal spot is one where there is frequent walking and activity. This allows the dog to feel safe in the crate, yet observe everyday activity and become used to it. They need to hear the table being set, the dishwasher running, phones ringing, and people talking.

Very few mill dogs know what a leash is. During this time when the dog is out of the crate and supervised, it is not a bad idea to let them drag a leash around with them. Let them get used to the feel. It is easy to fall into the mindset that they must be pampered and carried everywhere, but leash training is important. It will make your life easier to have a leash trained dog, but also will offer your dog confidence in the future.

Gaining Trust:

A mill dog has no reason to trust you. Your trust needs to be earned, little by little. Patience is a very important part. I have seen a lot of mill dogs not want to eat whenever people are around. It is important that your mill dog be fed on a schedule, with you nearby. You don't have to stand and watch over them but should be in the same room with them. They need to know that their yummy meal is coming from you. For the majority of mill dogs, accepting a treat right out of your hand is a huge show of trust. Offer treats on a regular basis especially as a reward.
While you shouldn't overly force yourself upon your dog, it does need to get used to you. Sit and talk quietly while gently petting or massaging your dog. It is best to do this an area where they, not necessarily you, are the most comfortable. They probably won't like it at first, but will get used to it. Some dogs sadly, never do though, and I'll talk more about them later.

Never allow friends to force attention on a mill survivor. Ask them not to look your dog directly in the eyes. It is not uncommon for mill dogs to simply never accept outsiders. Let your dog set the pace. If the dog approaches, ask them to talk quietly and hold out a hand. No quick movements. Ask that any barking be ignored. Remember that dogs bark to warn and scare off intruders. If you acknowledge the barking you may be reinforcing it with attention. If you bring your guest outside you have just reinforced to your dog that barking will make the intruder go away.

Housetraining:

A child spends the first 12-18 months of their life soiling their diaper and having you remove the dirty diaper and replace it with a clean one. A puppy mill dog spends its entire life soiling its living area. Potty training a child and housebreaking a puppy mill dog are the exact same procedures...you are UN-teaching them something that they have already learned to be acceptable. A regular schedule, constant reinforcement, praise, and commitment on your part are a must! Would you ever scream at your child, march them to the bathroom and make them sit on the toilet AFTER you discovered they soiled their diaper? A dog is no different in this sense. Scolding them after the deed is done is of no benefit to anyone.

The two most important things you can do are to get your new dog on a regular feeding pattern (which will put them on a regular potty pattern) and observe them closely after feeding time.

Getting them on a premium, low residue food is very important. This will produce a stool which normally is firm (very easy to clean up) and only one or two bowel movements a day are normal. Low cost or over the counter foods have a lot of fillers and it is very hard to get a dog on a regular cycle using these foods.

Before you even begin to housebreak them, you must learn their schedule. Most dogs will need to 'go' right after eating. As soon as they are finished eating, command "Outside". Always use the exact same word in the exact same tone. Watch them closely outside and observe their pattern as they prepare to defecate. Some will turn circles, some will scratch at the ground, some may find a corner, some may sniff every inch of the ground, some will get a strange look on their face...every dog is different and you have to learn to recognize how the dog will behave right before he goes. This way you will recognize it when he gets ready to go in the house.

We could give you a million tips that our adopters have found to work best for them, but as I said, every dog is different. As long as you always keep in mind that housetraining and potty training are one in the same. Never do to a dog what you would not do to a child. It may take a week, it may take a month, it may take a year...and sadly, some dogs will never
learn. Never give up and never accept 'accidents' as a way of life. In most cases, the success of housetraining depends on your commitment.

Marking:

Puppy mill survivors all have one thing in common...they were all used for breeding. A dog which marks its territory is 'warning' other dogs that this is its area...stay away! However, in a puppy mill situation, the dog's area is normally a 2X4 cage with other dogs in and around their 'territory'. It becomes a constant battle of establishing territory and it is not uncommon to see male and female survivors with marking problems.

Normally, marking is seen in dogs with a dominant nature. This is good in the sense that these dogs can normally withstand verbal correction better than submissive dogs. The word 'NO' will become your favorite word as you try to deal with the problem of dogs that mark. Don't be afraid to raise your voice and let the dog know that you are not happy. Always use the exact same word and don't follow 'NO' with "now what has mommy told you about that, you are a bad dog."

Dogs that are marking do not have to potty...taking them outside will not help. You have to teach them that it is not acceptable to do this in the house. The only way to do this is to constantly show your disappointment and stimulate their need to 'dominate' by taking them outside and even to areas where you know other dogs have been...like the park, or the nearest fire hydrant.

While you and your survivor learn about each other and your survivor develops a sense of respect for you, you will have to protect your home from the damage caused by marking. Here are a few tips that you will find helpful.

1. White vinegar is your best friend. Keep a spray bottle handy at all times. Use the vinegar anytime you see your dog mark. The vinegar will neutralize the smell that your dog just left behind. Using other cleaning products may actually cause your dog to mark over the same area again. Most cleaning products contain ammonia...the very scent found in urine. Your dog will feel the need to mark over normal cleaning products, but normally has no interest in areas neutralized by vinegar.

2. Potty Pads....your next best friend. These can be found in any pet store, but most 'housetraining pads' are treated with ammonia to encourage a puppy to go on the pad instead of the carpet. You might check at a home medical supply store. The blue and white pads used to protect beds usually work best. Staple, tape or pin these pads to any area that your dog is prone to mark (walls, furniture, etc.). Do not replace the pads when your dog soils them...simply spray them down with vinegar. These are not a solution to the problem, but will help protect your home while you deal with the problem.

3. Scotch Guard. Scotch Guard is really nothing more than paraffin based protector. It puts a waxy substance down which repels water and spills (and in our case, urine). You can make your own product by filling a spray bottle about 1/2 full of hot water. Shave off slivers of paraffin wax into the bottle (about 1/4 a bar should be fine) and then microwave until you don't see the slivers anymore. Shake and spray this onto the fabric areas you
want to protect, such as the base of the sofa and the carpet below doorways or areas your
dog is apt to mark. It may make the area stiff feeling at first but it will normally 'blend' in
with normal household temperatures and humidity. (Note: This is also great for high
traffic areas of your home or along the carpet in front of the couch).

With the use of vinegar and/or homemade scotch guard, you should test a small area of the
fabric/fiber that you will be using the product on and make sure it does not discolor, stain,
or bleed. I have never had any problems, but it is always best to check beforehand.

4. Belly Bands. Sometimes these can be a (male) mill dog owner’s best friend. Belly bands
can be easily made at home out of things you probably already have. Depending on the size
of your dog you can use the elastic end of your husbands tube socks, the sleeve of a
sweatshirt, etc. Simply fit the material to your dog and then place a female sanitary napkin
under the penis. Another easy way is to measure your dog, cut the fabric and sew on
Velcro to hold it in place. There are also many sites on the internet to order these if
making them yourself is just not up your alley. Just remember to take the belly band off
every time you bring your dog out to potty. Again, this is not a solution, but a protective
measure.

Quirks: Poo-poo, shoo-shoo, ca-ca, doo-doo, #2, feces, poop, stool...whatever 'pet' name
you give it, it's still gross! But nothing is grosser than owning a dog that eats poop!

Coprophagia is the technical term, but for the purpose of this article, we're just going to
call it the 'affliction'.

Dogs of all breeds, ages and sizes have the affliction but in puppy mill rescues, it is not
uncommon at all to find dogs afflicted with this horrible habit. As in any bad habit, the
cure lies in understanding the unacceptable behavior.

There are three primary reasons that a puppy mill survivor is afflicted. I'll start with the
most common, and easiest to remedy.

1. It tastes good and they are hungry! Rescues that have come from a mill where dogs
were not fed properly often resort to eating their own or other dog's feces as a source of
food. These types of situations will usually remedy themselves when the dog realizes that
he is always going to get fed. It is also easy to discourage this behavior by adding over-the-
counter products to their food which are manufactured for this purpose. Ask your vet
what products are available and you will normally see results in 2-4 weeks.

2. Learned behavior. This is usually the cause of puppy mill dogs that have the affliction.
There are several reasons why a dog learned to behave like this, but the most common
cause is being housed with dominant dogs that fight over food. These dominant dogs will
often guard the food dish and prevent the more submissive dogs from eating even if the
dominant dog is not hungry. Food aggression in caged dogs is usually fast and furious and
often results in severe injury to the submissive dogs. Because the dominant dog is often
eating much more than is needed, the stool is virtually undigested and contains many of the
nutrients and 'flavors' as the original meal and is therefore almost as tasty to the submissive dog as if he'd ate the real thing.

This eating pattern is usually maintained throughout the dog's life, so the age of your dog will play a big role in how hard it is to correct the behavior. It's become habit...and as the saying goes, "Old habits are hard to break".

Dogs with this affliction will actually go hunting for a fresh stool when you take them outside. The key is to give your dog something better to hunt for. Pop some unbuttered/unsalted microwave popcorn and sprinkle it on the lawn before taking your dog out in the morning. You may find something that he likes better and is as readily available and affordable. The good thing about popcorn is what your dog doesn't eat, the birds will. I can almost guarantee that once your dog has learned to search out the popcorn, he'll pass those fresh turds right up, LOL! It may take weeks or months before your dog 'unlearns' to seek out stools but most dogs are receptive to this training. You may have to sprinkle the lawn with popcorn the rest of your dog's life...but the trouble is well worth just one 'popcorn kiss' as opposed to a lick on the face right after he eats a tasty turd.

3. as mentioned above, Coprophagia means 'eating poop'. Coprophagia is a form of a much more serious problem called Pica. Pica is the unnatural 'need' to eat foreign objects. Dogs suffering from Pica will eat not only stools, but rocks, dirt, sticks, etc. Remember the kid in school who ate paste and chalk and 'other unspeakable's'? Pica is a psychological disorder which is much more in depth and serious than anything I can discuss in this guide.

A good rescuer will observe dogs prior to placement and will recognize the seriousness of this problem. A dog suffering from Pica should never be placed in an inexperienced home or any home that is not aware of the problem and the dangers. Dogs suffering from Pica will often end up having surgery...often several times...for objects they have eaten that can not be digested. If you are the owner of a dog which you believe suffers from Pica, I suggest you consult your vet. These dogs often require medication for their disorder and only your vet can guide you on the best way to proceed.

Before I close this section on Pica, I want to say that true Pica is rare. Most dogs will chew on sticks or rocks...or sofas and table legs. However a dog suffering from Pica will not just chew on these items...they will eat these items any chance they get. Just because your dog is eating his own stool...and also the bar stool at the kitchen counter...does not mean that he is suffering from Pica. If in doubt, consult your vet.

The "special" ones:

Occasionally, we see the survivor who has survived the mill, but at such a great cost that they can never be "brought around". These are the dogs that have endured so much suffering that they remind me of children who are abused who survive by separating their mind from the body. They will never fully trust anyone. So where does that leave these poor souls? Most are still capable of living out a wonderful life. They need a scheduled environment but most importantly, a home where they are accepted for who and what they are. They may never jump up on a couch and cuddle with you, or bring you a ball to play catch. But you will see the joy that they take in living each day knowing that they will have
clean bedding, fresh food and water, and unconditional love. To them, those small comforts alone are pure bliss.

It's good to place the mill babies in multiple dog households. They may or may not be comfortable with people, but they usually love the other fur babies because that's all they've had. I have a 15 year old who is almost completely blind, but he trots along with the pack and participates in everything. He's a little lost if the others aren't around. They generally ignore him; except for the other little puppy mill girl who gives him kisses every day. My girls who were bred (before they came to me) love having little infant size stuffed toys. They both carry them around and keep 1 or more in bed with them all the time.

Many of the puppy mill babies don't know how to walk around a human or to get out of the way of your feet - you have to learn to shuffle when you walk! After being accidentally, gently "punted" a few times, they get the idea! But it's also hazardous to the human! I've heard of more than a few twisted and broken extremities!

They also don't know to respond to their names - but if used in conjunction with a tasty treat, they learn quickly! And saddest of all, many are terrified of human touch - especially around the neck from being cuffed, picked up by the back of the neck- because they were only touched when they were to have something bad done to them. Some are like little wild, cornered beasts and others are totally flat, blank-eyed zombies who were resigned to their fates. It is truly the most amazing feeling to see those little eyes begin to light up when their little souls start fattening up on love!

Another thing about mill doggies - sometimes they were with a family who sold them to a breeder. My pet therapy pap was raised for 2 years with children then sold to a puppy farm where he lived in a pen with 30 other dogs. He's awesome with everybody. And even houstrained! (The general public stupidly believes that a life of making babies is fun for dogs - especially males. Makes you want to throw some of the owners into a pen or a wire-bottomed crate just big enough to turn around in)! So how they act depends on what has happened in their little lives. We may never know.

Rhonda
Jacksonville, FL
EVALUATING SHELTER DOGS
(To be used only as a guideline)

This test was developed by The Rottweiler Rescue Society (Ontario) Canada and John Rogerson, Blue Cross, Britain. It was provided to IMPS by Keiley Abbat (kabbat@m1.sprynet.com). This test was originally written to evaluate Rottweilers. Some minor modifications have been made to allow its use in the evaluation of miniature pinschers in shelters. Permission is given to reproduce in non-profit situations with the preceding credits given.

INTRODUCTION:

The temperament evaluation of each dog is just one piece of information that will help us to place him in the correct permanent home. It also allows the rescue group to place this dog in a Foster Home which has the experience to deal with the problems this dog may have. This testing procedure will give CLUES as to how the dog MAY behave in a new home. No test will accurately show you how the dog will ABSOLUTELY behave in a new home. The information is a guideline which will show EXTREMES of behavior including but not limited to:

Nervous aggression, protective aggression, dominant aggression, separation issues (attention-seeking or anxiety-related).

The test will show you how that dog deals with one specific person (the evaluator) in a specific set of circumstances. There are no guarantees as to future behavior, only clues. Failure to complete any part of the test does not mean that the dog should not warrant further consideration.

If any confusing results to the test are evident or conflicting evidence results, re-test the dog on another day with another evaluator. Compare the two tests.

The first eight tests are observational, and should be memorized so that the evaluator flows from one to the next with little interruption, stopping to record the findings after 3 or 4 tests have been run.

SHELTER TEST PART I

Many test results are obvious in nature. Please E-mail privately if questions arise regarding subtle responses.

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Tests 1-8 are done with the dog alone in the kennel/run (i.e.: separated from you by a barrier).

1. Sideways Approach: crouch down sideways to the dog and look ahead, not at the dog.

2. First Contact: turn and face the dog, crouching, talk in a quiet and friendly manner. Do not stare. Give only casual eye contact;

Reaction: as above, but add Fearful?

3. Touch I: without looking directly at the dog, place your hand flat on the kennel door.

Reaction: Dog positions itself to be stroked? Tries to get attention? Disinterested? Moves away? Aggressive?

4. Touch II: Move your hand and/or yourself further away along the kennel door.

Reaction: Dog repositions itself for a stroke? Tries to get attention? Disinterested? Moves away?

5. Casual eye contact: remove hand contact. Look at dog and talk to it casually.


Reaction: Friendly? Fearful? Submissive? Aggressive (offensively comes towards you)? Defensive (aggressively backs away)?

7. Threat: make a small sudden movement towards the kennel with eye contact, coupled with a loud shout. Bang your hands on the kennel door.


8. Separation: Make a fuss over the dog. Talk to him. Touch him through the kennel door. When he is worked up, turn your back and ignore him.

Reaction: Disinterested? Accepts separation quickly? Barks/whines/jumps at you for some time after?

BREAK TIME. Leave the room for several minutes and re-compose yourself as a neutral person. If the dog has shown repeated aggression to 2 or more tests, discontinue further testing or proceed with caution. All subsequent tests are hands on, with the dog out of the kennel. Proceed with caution or discontinue further tests if dog shows threat in any subsequent test.

9. Physical handling: Rate Good, Fair or Poor:
Ears, Mouth, Front and Back feet, Torso, Genitals.

List details of behavior with each area if noteworthy.

10. Submissive Position I: With the dog sitting/standing, stand partially over the dog and touch from above. Stand over the head and reach down over the shoulders to the under chest.


11. Submissive Position II: Try to coax the dog to lie down. Try to get him into a belly-up position in a positive way...no forcing. Coax the dog to enjoy a belly-rub on it's side or belly-up. Try to get him to enjoy a rolling rub.

Reaction: Allows you to roll him over; is happy? Allows you to roll him over; is NOT happy? Will physically NOT allow you to roll him over, but is not aggressive? Aggressive? Shy/moves away?

12. Play and Calm Down: Play with the dog in an excited fashion. Use anything motivationally necessary to engage the dog. When the dog is playing, ask him to settle down. Evaluate the dog in play and calm-down.


13. Prey Drive: Handler holds dog out of sight on a loose leash. You run across the dog's path about 10-20 feet in front.

Reaction: Disinterested in you? Interested but does not attempt to chase you? Attempts to chase playfully? Attempts to chase aggressively?


Reaction: as above. Note whether the dog is coming for you or the other dog in any chase attempt.

15. Resource-Guarding I: Food: (advise shelter to make sure dog is hungry before your arrival that day.)Put a small amount of kibble (one cup) in a bowl on the floor and let the dog begin eating while you hold the bowl by the edge. Take the bowl away before the dog is finished.

Reaction: Dog will not approach the bowl with you holding it? Dog will eat and allows you to remove bowl (does not care)? Dog will eat and allows you to remove bowl but is: not happy: pushy? Dog attempts to regain possession of bowl? Dog is aggressive?
16. Reaction to collar: Touch the collar of the dog. Stand the dog using the collar. Attempt to lead the dog by the collar. Watch for any reactions. Reward good behavior with your voice.

Reaction: Dog moves along happily? Dog moves with reservation? Dog refused to be lead by the collar? Aggressive? Shy/fearful/defensive?

17. Resource Guarding II (2 rawhides needed): Possessions: give the dog an 8" to 12" rawhide (enough to give your fingers some clearance). Allow him to enjoy it for several minutes uninterrupted. Attempt to call him to you and take the rawhide while showing him the other. If he refuses, throw #2 a couple of feet away. Pick up #1 as he goes for #2. Repeat this trading pattern until he is willing to drop his from his mouth to come get yours, hopefully from your hand eventually, dropping his at your feet. Try to take possession of both on command as he learns the game.

Reaction: Willingly gave up #1 on the 1st attempt? Let you take #1 but was not happy? Willingly gave up after several trades? Let you take it after several trades but was not happy? Possessive, aggressive over both?

**READING REACTIONS**

Responses dictate what type of rehab/adoptive home the dog is POSSIBLY suited to:

1. Sideways approach:

*dog coming to you/wagging tail: people friendly in a non-threatening situation.
*glancing and ignoring: disinterested, may need motivation to become bonded
*defensive, dominant, growling: aggressive, potentially not rehomeable: remember that this is a completely non-threatening test...
*worried, but looks like he would like to engage you: shy, will need patience
*shows more interest in other dogs: possibly may need one-on-one owner, will need to work on focus/recall

2. First contact: as above. Ideally, we would like to see this dog recover from test 1 and be even more trusting and interested in the evaluator.

3. Touch I: The desired response is that the dog positions itself to be touched. If he shows marked stress at desiring to be touched (scratching, whining at you) he may exhibit separation anxiety in a new home. If he moves away but does not show aggression, he may not behave in this same manner with a different person or on a different day. The other reactions are self-explanatory.

4. Touch II: if he moves for you to continue the physical petting, we learn that he is finding the experience pleasant enough to continue. If he shows stress (scratching at you or whining) we see that he may exhibit separation anxiety later. If he is disinterested in you after you move, he may be the type of dog that is aloof and may possibly be harder to bond with in a new home.
5 Casual Eye Contact: Self explanatory. A worried dog is one that may need Foster Home confidence for several months before being ready for adoption. An urban Foster Home with lots of confidence-building stimulation may be your best bet.

6 Stare: if the dog returns the stare honestly and happily, this dog is confident and biddable. If the dog looks away consistently and submissively, this dog may be best suited to a novice home. If the dog barks and acts playful he may need a more active home. If the dog backs away and raises hackles on the croup, he is defensively-oriented. If the dog engages the stare and comes towards you, hackles or not, he may be dominant. If he exhibits gross offensive display, he is probably not rehomeable to anyone but an experienced handler, if at all.

7. Threat: the dog will undoubtedly show varying degrees of being startled. You are looking for quick recovery and forgiving (i.e.: friendly) behavior. If he backs away mistrustfully and will not approach you again, he is demonstrating fear and defensiveness. If he shows offensive aggression and mistrust and does not quickly recover to a friendly, honest and open attitude, he will likely react without haste in a new home, possibly due to heightened territorial issues. A dog that lowers its body close to the ground at your assault is submissive. It may pee itself. A calm mature home may prove best for this dog.

8. Physical Handling: Any overt reaction in an aggressive manner would be a "poor" response. Rumbling or mouthing without aggressive offensive behavior would be a "fair" response. Avoidance but eventual acceptance, or total acceptance would be a "good" response. You want to pick up the dog's feet, lift back the lips, open the mouth, touch the genitals and torso under and over, and play with the ears in this exercise. It will determine whether or not is it safe to continue with the other tests, and determine the dog's acceptance/trust of people in general. Always have another handler ready to pull the dog's head away from you during this test, especially if the dog has shown a predisposition to be fearful, disinterested or mistrusting in the kennel tests.

9. Submissive Position I: Self-explanatory. If the dog shows aggression, note if it moves towards or away from you (offensive/dominant or defensive/fearful).

10: Submissive Position II: Self-explanatory. A dog who rumbles as it submits is showing a "not happy" response, and may prove to be an aloof dog or a dominant but biddable dog.

11. Play and Calm Down: a subjective test. Often a shelter dog exhibits a slow calm-down because of the excitement in being handled with such attention. Any form of offensive or defensive aggression is the key to refusing a dog using this exercise. A playful hyper dog difficult to calm down may need to be in a Foster Home where the dog's attention is the focus in re-training. This dog probably needs to go to a home where it will learn new skills and get a job such as Therapy, Agility, Obedience etc. Or at the very least, a sportive home where outdoor exercise is abundant. Keep in mind a dog's age during this test...over-excitement is acceptable in young adolescents...not so in an adult. The calm-down time will give you a key as to whether this adult dog is going to need an active/dog-sport home or not. Also, nutrition in the past may give a clue towards hyperactivity...too many food colorings and preservatives may create a hyper dog in the interim. Calm-down "Quickly" would be in one minute or less. "Eventually" would be five minutes or longer. "Not at all"
would mean holy cow! This dog will need an active home!! Keep in mind that Miniature Pinschers are an excitable breed, and many min pins are comparable to hyperactive children.

12. Prey Drive: self-explanatory. A dog driven to chase playfully may need work around schoolyards and dog play areas in Foster Care before adoption. A dog that chases aggressively may need further evaluation before placement.

13. Prey-Drive/Dog-Dog aggression: same as above. Note in Foster Care if dog aggression is same sex or breed/type-specific/color-specific or motivated by another dog's behavior. Is it only on or off-leash? With known dogs or strange dogs? Rehabilitate as necessary, and re-home only after control has been established, and an experienced home has been chosen.

14. Resource-Guarding I: Food: note if the dog is afraid to eat from the bowl while you are holding the edge (learned fear). If the dog has low food drive (valuable for training/re-homing). If the dog is possessive (learned competitiveness or just plain dominant). Maybe the dog came from a novice home where it growled over food once and they backed off. Remark if the dog rumbles, stiffens over the bowl, or shows teeth. If it tries to snap...and is over 3 years of age...it may not be rehomeable unless to a very experienced home. Foster Care will determine its possibilities. If this test reflects aggression in other tests, you may want to leave this dog behind. If the dog attempts to regain possession of the bowl (driving its head further in/rumbling/stiffening i.e.: bluffing) but allows you to take the bowl away and becomes open and honest after that, it can usually be rehabilitated quickly in Foster Care.

15: Reaction to collar: Look for willingness. If possible, ask the shelter staff if the dog was supposedly leash broke before being turned in. Any dog that refuses to move without aggressive/defensive display needs confidence in Foster Care. Overt dominant or defensive aggression towards being lead by the collar may be a sign that the dog has been tied out or has never even seen a collar/leash prior to this evaluation. Any shy dog that is not displaying aggression will need confidence and observation. Use caution while conducting this test. As the second-to-last test, this one will show you a dominant dog clearly, and any not-to-be-trusted dog will surely solidify its position here. Statistically, the majority of dog-bites in the USA are from people bitten by their own dogs while reaching for the collar. Remember that this dog is no tabula-rasa puppy...it has "behavioral" baggage that ended it up in the shelter in the first place...usually NOT of its own doing...but learned response.

16. Resource-Guarding II: Rawhides: Self-explanatory. A dog that offensively defends both rawhides and is not willing to learn the game may be a liability and will need special care in re-homing. While a min pin that bites does not do significant damage, this sort of behavior needs to be trained out. If you evaluate a shelter dog with significant resource possessiveness, please contact one of the IMPS Directors immediately.

While evaluating, please NEVER let your guard down. Although the dog may respond brilliantly to most tests, he may react adversely to triggers such as collar-leading, resource-guarding tests etc. This shelter test only allows us to determine the best possible option for the dog, and helps us to pre-empt behaviors that may lead to an unsuccessful re-home. It gives us clues, not solid evidence, unless the dog displays overtly unacceptable behaviors. It
helps us to best accomplish a rehabilitation schedule for the dog with success. It is the magnifying glass into the dog's excess baggage, and allows us to make our decisions and recommendations with confidence.

Ms. Abbat would appreciate copies of evaluation notes on any dog with which this shelter test is used - she may be e-mailed at kabbat@m1.sprynet.com. Copies of shelter tests should also be forwarded to Petie at hoing@i-2000.com for IMPS records.
WORKING WITH SHELTERS

Each Rescue Representative must determine their limits. Breed Rescue groups need to establish good relationships with shelters and animal control. Misunderstandings and conflicts of interest have made cooperation difficult at times. It is important to make a real effort in keeping the lines of communication open. In order to establish this type of rapport, certain goals have to be defined.

Determine the type of rescue program you are capable of running and the limits. What is realistically possible based on human and financial resources.

Determine if you want first crack at any Papillon or do you want to be called by a shelter only when the animal's time is up. A definite program must be decided before you approach a shelter. Be ready to clearly define the goals of your rescue group to the shelters you want to work with.

Get to know the people in charge. Talk to the executive director. Offer to present your program at one of the board meetings. Offer your services to shelter employees to educate them on identifying a Papillon and on understanding the uniqueness of the breed. Provide the shelter with as much identifying information as possible, breed brochures, pictures, etc. In addition, be prepared to offer positive identification as a reputable PAPILLON Representative.

Often times, shelters are hard fast in their rules and programs and are not willing to work with rescue groups. It is your job to convince them you will work with them in any way possible. A convincing argument is that the service you offer will provide a better match, a better chance that the dog will not come back.

Visit the shelter often, each time leaving a business card or informational literature. Staff turnover at shelters is enormous and if you expect them to work with you, you need to assure them of your support for their ideas and programs.
Now that he's been in your house for a few weeks and is feeling more comfortable, he has decided it's time to assert himself - find his place in the pack. You need to really nip this in the bud. No way can he be allowed to be territorial. Here are a couple of good links that discuss ways to work on possessiveness in dogs and also other behavioral problems.

http://www.geocities.com/Augusta/2525/posses.htm
http://www.wonderpuppy.net/canwehelp/dbaggression.htm

He is becoming territorial and needs to be taught that his behavior isn't going to fly at your house. This may be what got him in trouble and in rescue. He may have had success with this in the past and so now that he is comfortable in your house, he is trying it out. You must quickly let him know that it's not going to work!

I'm a pretty firm taskmaster at my house (just ask the human children - ha!). In addition to what the articles say above, I would probably use a VERY firm (low and loud) voice if he growled and would whisk him away to a crate for a time-out immediately. But, you have to be careful with this as some dogs escalate aggression when they feel cornered or threatened. I think I would definitely put a leash on him all the time and let him drag it around. Then, if you need to put him in a time-out, he is easy to catch and you don't have to pick him up physically.

TIPS TO PREVENT BITING

All dogs can bite regardless of size or breed. The key to preventing dog bites starts with responsible ownership.

- The American Kennel Club offers advice about adding a dog to your household. The American Kennel Club's Selecting the Right Purebred Dog offers suggestions to consider when picking a breed. The AKC's Breeder Referral Program can help you locate breeders in your area.
area. Also consult with a responsible dog breeder or veterinarian for additional advice.

- Leash your dog. When you allow your dog to run in the yard, keep it safe in a fenced enclosure. While electronic fences may keep your dog in your yard, they do not keep people and animals from approaching it.

- Protect your dog against rabies by vaccinating as required by law. It is wise to keep a copy of your rabies certificate available at all times.

Give your dog a good foundation on which to build.

- Socialize your dog, beginning when you bring it home. Under socialized dogs may feel uneasy when approached by strangers. These usually loving dogs may bite out of fear.

- Train your dog by teaching it at least the basic commands: "sit," "down," "stay," "heel," and "come." AKC's Canine Good Citizen® Program is a fun way to get started.

- Train your dog to drop its toys on command so that you do not have to reach into its mouth to retrieve the toy.

Do not set your dog up for failure.

- Be cautious when introducing your dog to new situations. Be ready to respond to any signs that your dog is starting to feel uncomfortable and remove it from the situation.

- Do not put your dog in a situation where it could be threatened or teased. You may want to confine your dog in these potential situations.

- Play non-aggressive games such as fetch. Games such as tug-of-war could encourage inappropriate behavior.

Preventing dog bites is more than just the responsibility of the dog's owner. It is also your responsibility to practice safe behavior when around unfamiliar dogs.

**HOUSETRAINING**

The key to training your dog to eliminate outside (where you want him to) is to prevent accidents, and to reward success. Adult dogs have better bladder and bowel control, and can 'hold it' for a longer period of time than puppies. The rule of thumb with puppies is: take their age in months, add one, and that's the number of hours the puppy can 'hold it' during the day (i.e. A 4 month old puppy can be expected to be clean for up to 5 hours during the day).

- Feed your dog on a schedule (he'll eliminate on a schedule, too)
• Keep his diet simple and consistent (avoid table scraps and canned foods; a high Quality dry kibble produces the least waste).
• Choose an area, about ten square feet, outside, where you wish your dog to potty.
• Take your dog on leash to the area, pace back and forth (movement promotes movement) and chant an encouraging phrase ("do your business, do your business ...").
• Do this for maximum 3 minutes:
  o If he eliminates, huge praise and play
  o If he doesn't eliminate, keep him on leash, go back indoors, keep dog on leash with you or confined in a crate.
• Try again in an hour eventually your dog will eliminate appropriately and
• You can give huge praise and play
• After each success, allow 15 minutes of freedom in house, before placing dog back on lead or back into crate
• After each 3 consecutive days of success, increase freedom by 15 minutes.

If there is an accident; decrease freedom by 15 minutes for 3 days

More house training tips

http://www.crest-care.com/training.htm#house

Transportation

HOW TO HAVE A SAFE TRANSPORT

We want to say thanks for volunteering to save a life by transporting a needy animal. The guidelines below are given to help make your trip a positive one.

1. Never transport a loose animal. Transporting is stressful and they may try to escape. The best solution is a crate but if this is not possible, you should always put a leash on the dog AND tie the leash to something in your car such as the seat belts. Insure crated dogs are leashed too. Never open the crate all the way until you have a secure grip on the leash. Papillons and other small breed doggies need to wear a harness rather than a collar. Pulling and jerking on the neck can damage tracheas. PapHaven requires that all Papillons or Pap mixes being transported must wear an ID tag; harness with leash attached and be crated.

2. Insure you have the phone numbers of the transport coordinator, and those whom you will be meeting on both ends of your trip.

3. If the person, who shows up to pickup the dog, does not match the description you were given, call the transport coordinator BEFORE handing over the dog.

4. If the dog becomes ill, call the transport coordinator right away. Never transport a sick animal. Also, be sensitive to the outside temperatures.

5. Some dogs have fussy tummies...so only water should normally be given unless you are
instructed otherwise.

6. If there is more than one dog, keep them separate unless you are specifically told they are OK together.

7. Keep the dog on the leash at any pit stops. If you are transporting more than one dog, only take one out at a time for potty breaks.

8. YOUR safety comes first, if anything happens that causes you concern (weather, illness etc) call the transport coordinator.

9. Transporting between members of PapHaven or other approved rescue transporters, requires the use of the Transport Transfer Agreement for each hand off.

**TRANSPORT TRANSFER AGREEMENT FORM**
Click for link

**Health and Medical**

**Poison Control Center**

Do you know what to do if your pet gets into a toxic substance? In a life and death situation when every minute counts for an animal, you can call the ASPCA Control Center for 24-hour emergency information. Call toll-free, 1-888-4ANI-HELP (1-888-426-4435). The Web site includes a great section on how to PREVENT poisoning. Visit it at http://www.napcc.aspca.org/.

**Poison and Non-poisonous plant listings**

http://www.aspca.org/site/PageServer?pagename=apcc_nontoxicplants

ANESTHESIA IN THE PAPILLON AND OTHER TOY DOGS
By Stanley A. Sohn, D.V.M.

This article is intended to offer some useful, thought-provoking information about anesthesia.

By definition the word anesthesia means without pain. There are many ways to produce this state in our dogs. The method used is governed by the type of procedure to be performed. The basic types in veterinary medicine are local, epidural, and the most common is general.

I have heard many Papillon breeders say that Paps are more susceptible to anesthesia than other dogs. This, in my opinion, is just not so. Papillons are no different or no more susceptible than any other dog to the effects of general anesthesia. The most important thing in treating toy dogs is to have an accurate weight on the dog. Anesthetics have a dose which is based on weight, so it is critical to get an accurate weight just prior to administering anesthesia. Anesthetics are generally administered to effect, but the calculated dose is very important for the starting point.

With the advent of newer anesthetics and combinations, much of the risk has been removed. The use of barbiturate anesthetics is generally not something I would recommend in toy dogs as they are distributed in different parts of the body at different rates and are released at different rates thus keeping the dog sleeping or at a deeper level of anesthesia than may be desired. The two most commonly used barbiturates are Biotal and Pentothal.

Different procedures call for different regimens. In my practice we have gone to using Telezol--the drug of choice for induction and alone for minor procedures. For example, for a routine ovariohysterectomy (spay) I would generally give Telezol intravenously then pass an endotracheal tube and maintain the dog on Isoflurane. Removal of puppy teeth would involve IV Telezol alone. Routine dental scaling and polishing is generally done by administering IV Telezol followed by intubation and Isoflurane for maintenance. A caesarian section is either masked down or put in an anesthetic chamber with Isoflurane until the dog is deep enough to pass an endotracheal tube. Although these protocols work well in my practice they are by no means the only ones, and there are numerous other protocols available.

Another new product we have had a great deal of success with is a sedative called Domitor. This can be administered either IV or in the muscle. I have found this particularly. This can be used with its companion product called Antisedin. Antisedin is given in the muscle and reverses the effects of the Domitor, so within ten minutes the animal is awake and walking.

All veterinarians have their own particular favorite and you should have the confidence in your veterinarian to trust their judgment. That is not to say that you
should not discuss your concerns and have them satisfied. When calling to schedule
an appointment involving anesthesia, for your toy dog in particular, it may be wise
to obtain answers to a few questions. It would be helpful to know if the practice
treats many toy dogs. You should also ask what type of anesthesia is planned, and if
it is gas, which one. There are three gases in general use in veterinary medicine.
They are Metofane, Halothane, and the newest is Isoflurane. All three are safe and
have been used successfully. You should also inform the hospital of any particular
problems your dog may have, such as a heart condition, old age, or previous
problems with anesthesia I would also ask if the hospital generally gives injections
or vaccinations! o the animal while still asleep. If so, you may want to request that
they wait until the animal is awake. The reason for this is in case the dog had a
reaction to the injection you would not know it if the animal were sleeping. Make
sure all your questions are answered satisfactorily, because under the best of
circumstances complications can still arise. Your dog could have an unknown
allergic reaction, or cardiac arrest, or respiratory arrest could occur.

In conclusion, I believe that with the newer technologies available to the veterinary
profession today, the risk of general anesthesia is minimal and should not be
avoided if it is in the best interest of your dog.

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Pain Medications

Pain management is not simply giving all dogs the same medication. It is an art. Each
medicine has to be chosen for the individual dog and the dosage may need to be tailored
for each situation and each animal.
Rimadyr is not for all dogs. It can cause appetite loss, vomiting, and diarrhea. In some
cases it can affect the digestive tract, liver, and kidneys. It has also been implicated in the
death of a number of canines. Unfortunately all NSAIDs have similar side affects.
The use of over the counter human drugs has also been implicated to cause bleeding ulcers
and kidney failure.
Be careful when giving any pain medication to your pet and ask your veterinarian about
known side affects.

Some signs that indicate your dog is in pain:

1. Does not groom normally.
2. Guards certain areas of its body.
3. Has a crooked gate.
4. Have tremors.
5. Is reluctant to move.
6. Does not interact with its family members.
7. Licks a body part more than normal.
8. Limps.
9. No longer lifts his leg to urinate (males).
10. Refuses to eat or eats less than normal.
11. Stands with its abdomen tucked up.
12. Shakes its head frequently.
13. Stops during walks and refuses to continue.
14. Tail droops.
15. Vomits or salivates excessively.
16. Yelps or cries when touched.

LINKS:

http://filarescue.org/medicines.shtml

www.merekpetmanual.com for health related information

Holistic veterinary information
http://www.altvetmed.com/pages/articles.html#

http://www.fda.gov/cvm/index/ade/ade_web_rpts.pdf A government site that lists all the adverse reactions dogs have had to medications. It lists the drug, how many reactions to it, how many were treated for those reactions, and how many died as a result of the reactions. This list is updated monthly.

KENNEL COUGH (Bordetella bronchiseptica, parainfluenza, and mycoplasma) a highly contagious upper respiratory problem in dogs.

Infectious Tracheobronchitis: 'Kennel Cough'

GRAPES AND RASINS WARNINGS

Lawn Chemicals Linked to Dog Cancer - U.S. Study

Tue Apr 20, 5:55 PM ET Add Science - Reuters to My Yahoo!

WASHINGTON (Reuters) - A study that links lawn chemicals to bladder cancer in Scottish terriers could help shed light on whether they cause cancer in some people, U.S. researchers said on Tuesday.

Purdue University researchers surveyed 83 owners of Scottish terriers whose pets had recently been diagnosed with bladder cancer for their report, published in the Journal of the American Veterinary Medicine Association.

"The risk ... was found to be between four and seven times more likely in exposed animals," said Larry Glickman, professor of epidemiology and environmental medicine in Purdue's School of Veterinary Medicine.

"While we hope to determine which of the many chemicals in lawn treatments are responsible, we also hope the similarity between human and dog genomes will allow us to find the genetic predisposition toward this form of cancer found in both Scotties and certain people."

Glickman and his colleagues earlier found that Scotties are about 20 times more likely to develop bladder cancer than other breeds.

"These dogs are more sensitive to some factors in their environment," Glickman said in a statement. "As pets tend to spend a fair amount of time in contact with plants treated with herbicides and insecticides, we decided to find out whether lawn chemicals were having any effect on cancer frequency."

The National Cancer Institute (news - web sites) says about 38,000 men and 15,000 women are diagnosed with bladder cancer each year. Humans and animals often share genes that can predispose them to cancer.

"If such a gene exists in dogs, it's likely that it exists in a similar location in the human genome," Glickman said. "Finding the dog gene could save years in the search for it in humans and could also help us determine which kids need to stay away from lawn chemicals."

Glickman's team plans to survey children, as well as dogs, in households that have treated lawns and compare the chemicals in their urine samples with those from households with untreated lawns.

"It's important to find out which lawn chemicals are being taken up by both children and animals," he said.
Disaster Preparation

Ten Things You Need to Know to Prepare Your Dog for a Disaster (Taken from "Dogs For Dummies," by Gina Spadafori, Copyright 1996 by Wiley Publishing)

[note: permission to cross post was granted by author, as long as credits are given]

For pet owners faced with a flood, fire, hurricane, earthquake, or other crisis, disaster experts are all of one mind on what to do:

Take your pets with you.

While animals are not allowed in disaster-relief shelters, an increasing number of animal shelters and veterinarians are better prepared now than ever before to take in animals during an emergency.

In fact, a model program started by the California Veterinary Medical Association has a veterinarian in place in each county to help coordinate animal-relief efforts. Other states are starting to see the light, too, with veterinarians, shelter groups, and specially trained disaster teams from the Sacramento, Calif., based United Animal Nations are prepared to do for animals what the Red Cross does for people.

Why all the changes? A growing realization that animals need help, too, and that some people choose to put their lives in danger rather than abandon their pets.

So take your pets. Also take their food, leashes, medicines, blankets, and carriers if told to evacuate.

You do can do better, still, if you plan ahead. Here are some tips from disaster-planning experts.

1. Have a Plan

Prepare for all possibilities, including the possibility that you may be away from home when disaster strikes. Make sure that everyone in your family - children, too! - is prepared in the event of an emergency. Make a plan and go over it until everyone knows what to do.

People need to rely on each other during emergencies, and this is just as true when it comes to your pets. Get to know your neighbors, and put a plan in place to help each other out. Find out from local shelters and veterinary organizations what their emergency response plans are and how you fit into them in case of a disaster.

2. Know What Your Veterinarian's Plans Are

Ask your veterinarian if he has a disaster plan, and how he plans to fit in with other veterinarians in an emergency. If he has never thought of it, pushing him a little on the
subject won't hurt. If he has no interest, consider changing vets or exploring back-up care for your dog from someone who is more tapped in.

3. Maintain Your Pet's Permanent and Temporary ID

Most animals will survive a disaster. But too many will never see their families again without a way to determine which pet belongs to which family. That's why pets should always wear a collar and identification tags. Better still is permanent identification that can't slip off, such as a tattoo or imbedded microchip.

Keep temporary ID tags at hand, too, to put on your pet if you're forced to evacuate. (Your pet's permanent ID isn't of much use if you can't be home to answer the phone.) One of the easiest: Key tags on which you can jot a current number, slip into a plastic housing, and then attach to your pet's collar.

4. Keep Vaccinations -- and Records -- Current

Infectious diseases can be spread from dog to dog through floodwaters, which is why keeping pets' vaccinations up-to-date is essential. Kennel cough, although not serious, is common in sheltering situations and also preventable through vaccinations.

Prepare a file with up-to-date medical and vaccination records, your pets' microchip or tattoo numbers, your veterinarian's phone number and address, feeding and medication instructions, and recent pictures of your animals. Trade copies of emergency files with another pet-loving friend -- it's a good idea for someone else to know about your pet should anything happen to you.

5. Have Restraints Ready

Even normally obedient dogs can behave rather strangely when stressed by an emergency. Consequently, you should be prepared to restrain your pet - for his safety and the safety of others.

Keep leashes and carriers ready for emergencies. Ready means at hand -- the means to transport your pet shouldn't be something you have to find and pull from the rafters. Harnesses work better than collars at keeping panicky pets safe.

Shipping crates are probably the least-thought-of pieces of emergency equipment for pet owners - but are among the most important. Sturdy crates keep pets safe and give rescuers more options in housing pets. They give you more options, too, in the homes of friends or relatives, or in shelters outside of the area.

Depending on weather conditions, crated pets may also be safely left overnight in vehicles.

Another item to keep on hand is a muzzle, because frightened and injured dogs are more likely to bite.
6. Rotate a Supply of Food, Water, and Medications

Keep several days' worth of food and safe drinking water as well as any necessary medicines packed and ready to go in the event of a disaster. Rotate your supplies so they do not get stale. If your pet eats canned food, be sure to keep an extra can opener and spoon tucked in among the emergency supplies.

7. Keep First Aid Supplies on Hand -- with Directions

Pet-supply stores sell ready-made first aid kits, or you can put your own together fairly easily. You can find the ingredients of a good basic kit elsewhere in this book.

Keep a first aid book with your supplies, but give the book a quick read before you store it. Veterinarian Michelle Bamberger's "Help! The Quick Guide to First Aid for Your Dog" (Howell) is one that's well organized and easy to follow.

Pet-Pak, Inc., manufactures animal first-aid kits in five sizes, all neatly packed in a plastic container (the four largest have handles). The kit contains the basics for emergency care, along with a pamphlet on using the supplies. For information, contact the company at P.O. Box 982, Edison, NJ 08818-0982; (908) 906-9200.

8. Know the Locations of Other Veterinary Hospitals - and Animal Shelters

Your veterinary hospital may be damaged in the disaster, which is why having some back-up plans for boarding and care is good. Know where other veterinary hospitals are, as well as animal shelters and animal-control facilities in your area.

9. Keep a "Lost Dog" Kit Ready

In case of a disaster, you probably won't be able to get flyers printed up, so make up some generic ones and keep them with your emergency supplies. In the biggest type size you can, center the words: "LOST DOG," along with a clear picture of your dog. Then below, provide a description of your dog, including any identifying marks, and a space to add the phone number where you can be reached, along with any back-up contacts, friends, relatives, neighbors, or your veterinarian. Print a hundred copies and keep them in a safe place.

A staple-gun allows you to post your notices; keep one loaded and with your supplies along with thumbtacks and electrical tape.

If your dog becomes lost, post flyers in your neighborhood and beyond, and distribute them at veterinary hospitals and shelters. While relying on the kindness of strangers is nice, offering a reward makes many strangers just a little bit kinder.
10. Be Prepared to Help Others

You may be lucky to survive a disaster nearly untouched, but others in your community won't be so fortunate. Contact your local humane society and veterinary organization now to train as a volunteer so you can help out in a pinch. Disaster-relief workers do everything from distributing food to stranded animals to helping reunite pets with their families - and helping find new homes for those who need them.

Volunteering in a pinch is not only a good thing to do - it's the right thing for anyone who cares about animals and people.

**CANINE FIRST AID KIT**

- Latex or vinyl disposable protective gloves
- Kwik-stop powder or gel
- Gauze pads and/or telfa pads
- Gauze rolls -not only to bandage but to possibly muzzle your dog
- Cotton balls
- Q-tips
- Blunt nose scissors -to cut away long hair and tape
- Tweezers
- Thermometer
- Adhesive tape – athletic type is best
- Sterile water
- Pediatric Benadryl
- Alcohol (99% solution)
- Nolvasan wound cleaner
- Hibitane soap (4% solution)
- Hydrogen peroxide (3% solution) -to induce vomiting or cleaning wounds
- An old sock -to protect bandaged feet
- Vet wrap -great for wrapping a wound and not having it pull hair like adhesive bandages
- Veterinary ointment for small wounds and burns
- Eye drops or ointment
- Ear cleanser and dryer
- Pepto Bismo
- Donagel
- Maalox
- Activated Charcoal capsules
- Buffered Aspirin
- Spoon or syringe for administering fluids
- Towel or blanket -serves many purposes: controlling temperature, transporting the pet, controlling the pet
- Zip locks bags -to contain urine or fecal matter -to keep bleeding paws from staining your clothes, etc.
- Quarters
• Your veterinarians name and phone number written down on a sheet with
• Your name and your dog's name written down as well. Any medications your dog usually takes.

Be sure of the correct dosage for the size of your dog.

And always consult with your veterinarian.
Special Needs Dogs

http://www.deafdogs.org/training/signs.html

1. My life is likely to last 10 to 15 years. Any separation from you will be very painful.

2. Give me time to understand what you want from me. Do not break my spirit with your temper, though I will always forgive you. Your patience and understanding will teach me more quickly

Ten Commandments for Pet Owners

Those things you want me to learn.

3. Have me spayed or neutered.

4. Treat me kindly, my beloved friend, for no heart in the entire world is more grateful for your kindness than mine. Don't be angry with me for long, and don't lock me up as punishment. After all, you have your job, your friends, and your entertainment. I have only you.

5. Speak to me often. Even if I don't understand all your words, I understand your voice when it's speaking to me. Your voice is the sweetest sound I ever hear, as you must know by my enthusiastic excitement when your footsteps fall upon my waiting ear.

6. Please take me inside when it's cold and wet. I'm a domestic animal and am no longer accustomed to the bitter elements. I ask for little more than your gentle hands petting me. Keep my bowl filled with clean water; I cannot tell you when I'm thirsty. Feed me good food so that I may stay well, to romp and play and do your bidding, to be by your side, and stand ready, willing and able to share with you my life, for that is what I live for. However you treat me, I'll never forget it.

7. Don't hit me. Remember, I have teeth that could easily crush the bones in you hand, but I choose not to bite you.

8. Before you scold me for being lazy or uncooperative, ask yourself if something might be bothering me. Perhaps I am not getting the right food; I've been out in the sun too long, or my heart may be getting old and weak.

9. Take care of me when I get old. You will grow old too.
10. When I am very old, when I no longer enjoy good health, please do not make heroic efforts to keep me going. I am not having fun. Just see to it that my trusting life is taken gently. And be with me on that difficult journey when it is time to say goodbye. Never say, "I can't bear to watch". Everything is easier for me when you are there. I will leave this earth knowing with my last breath that my fate was always safest in your hands. I love you.

Diet and Recipes

On weight, I don't worry about the dogs starving unless their ribs feel like the same as when I rub my hand against my other hand's knuckles. If the ribs feel like my fingers, then that's the right weight. If it feels like my knuckles, then I give them more food. Not sure if that makes sense but basically you should easily be able to feel their ribs.

CHOCOLATE WARNING

here's a site that has information on how much theobromine would be in the different types of chocolate and the approximate toxic amounts, based on the size of the dog:

http://www.dogbreederonline.com/chocolate.htm

CHICKEN AND RICE

Easy to digest and helps curb diarrhea. Many mill dogs have teeth and stomach problems and they can easily eat this mixture. Dogs that are not feeling well can usually be enticed to eat this mixture.

Boil or bake chicken, remove the skin and cut into small pieces. Cook the rice and just mix them together. This mixture can be divided into serving sizes and frozen.

I use 4 leg quarters or 6 –8 thighs for 10 cups of rice. Don’t use any seasoning.

HINT: when cooking the rice use the water you boiled the chicken in.

TREAT RECEIPES

FROSTY PAWS

1-32oz container of yogurt (I used fat free Stoneyfield Farms Vanilla)
2 tbsp ea. of peanut butter and honey
1 large jar of baby food pears-I think the recipe also said you can use a banana
Blend it all together in a blender and pour into ice cube trays-freeze
SNICKERDOODLES

1/2 C Vegetable oil
1/2 C Shortening
1 C honey
2 Eggs
3 3/4 C white flour
2 tsp. cream of tartar
1 tsp baking soda
1/2 C cornmeal
2 tsp. cinnamon
1/2 can pumpkin

Mix vegetable oil, shortening, & honey together until smooth. Add eggs and beat. Place 2 inches apart on a cookie sheet that has been sprayed with a non-stick spray. Bake 8 min. @ 400 degrees. Remove from baking sheet & cool on a rack.

Award Winning Dog Biscuits:

1 1/2 C whole wheat flour
1 1/4 C grated cheddar cheese
1/4 C melted margarine
4 cloves garlic
6-8 TBS. milk or broth

Mix all together, roll in wax paper, and refrigerate 30 minutes. Slice into 1/4 “slices, place on greased cookie sheet, bake @ 375 for 10 minutes. Remove from pan and cool. Makes 1 & 1/2 dozen

Cake for dogs

Preheat oven to 325 degrees. Grease and flour 8"x 5" x 3" loaf pan

1 1/2 C flour
1 1/2 tsp. baking powder
1/2 c corn oil 1 jar baby food, meat beef, strained
4 eggs
2 to 3 strips of beef jerky

Cream butter; add oil, baby food and eggs, mix until smooth. Add dry ingredients and mix until smooth. Crumble the jerky and fold into mixture. Bake for 1 hr. 10 min., cool on rack for 15 min. Frost with plain yogurt or cottage cheese
Treats:

2 C flour
1 C wheat germ
2 C ground meat, leftover beef, pork (I’m not so sure I’d use pork, but that is in the recipe as I received it), lamb, turkey, chicken
1/2 C bacon drippings or margarine
6-10 cloves of garlic
1/2 C cottage cheese

Mix together to form a stiff roll. Slice into thin slices and place on greased baking sheet. Bake at 375 degrees for 10-12 minutes. Cool and store in a plastic bag.

Can add ground carrots or cheddar cheese. Can substitute leftover vegetables pureed for the cottage cheese.

Can substitute 3 C of whole wheat flour for the flour & wheat germ or add oats instead of wheat germ.

Can be used for training treats.

Links to Recipes

http://www.twodogpress.com/twodogpress/dogfood.html#Apple

http://www.recipesource.com/misc/pet-food/dog/indexall.html
GENERAL TIPS

Skunk Odor Remover

Foolproof skunk odor remover Paul Krebaum, a chemist for the Molex corporation in Lisle, Illinois, has developed a foolproof odor remover. This odor remover works on anything including decomposing organic matter, fecal matter, urine and skunk spray.

This odor remover is made from simple household ingredients:
1 quart of 3% hydrogen peroxide
1/4 cup of baking soda
1 teaspoon liquid dish soap.
Mix the three ingredients together and use immediately.
The chemical reaction produced from these ingredients lasts only a limited time.
If you use this formula to remove skunk odor from your pet, be sure to rinse off him off with water.
Do not let the solution soak for more than a few minutes.

CLEANING TIPS

My floor is brick and I mop with a product sold in gallon size at Wal-Mart called OdoBan. It replaces animal odors with an herbal fragrance.

Use Nature's Miracle. Can be purchased from catalogs and pet stores. Excellent product.

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The best product I’ve ever tried is called "OUT" Pet Stain and Odor Remover. From the pet department in Wal-Mart. It really works.

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Do you know about using a black light to check to see where there might be urine? Once you have found the location, try a neutralizer product. Spray heavily on the area then step down on a big towel in that area. It will pull up the liquid. You should see it as a yellowish stain if you use a white towel. I keep doing this until the towel comes up just wet and clear. The odor won't completely go away until it dries completely in several hours.

Lawn and Garden Tips

1. Since we live in the South our lawns are prone to Brown Patch Disease - it's a fungal disease from all the rain and humidity. Sprinkle CORNMEAL all over your lawn 3 times a year. Corn meal has a natural ingredient that kills fungus and also kills weeds.
   Or
   1 tsp. of baking soda
   1 tsp. of instant tea granules
   1 tsp. horticultural or dormant oil (buy at garden center)
1 gal of warm water
Lightly spray turf do not drench to point of run off. Repeat in 2-3 weeks if needed.

2. Mosquito and Bug Patrol
1 cup of lemon-scented ammonia
1 cup of lemon scented dish soap
Put in a sprayer and spray your yard. The mosquitoes and bugs will high tail it out of your yard. AND you yard smells lemony fresh!

Plant - geraniums, marigolds (repel mosquitoes)

3. Ant Control
4-5 tsp. of cornmeal
3 tsp bacon grease
3 tsp of baking powder
3 packs of baker's yeast
Mix ingredients place it by an ant hill in a baby jar lid. Ants will eat it up. It acts like boric acid to them
or
Boil strong mint tea and pour it on the mound.

Plant - mint, tansy, basil (repels ants)

4. Slugs
1 plastic glade ware container
1 cup of beer
5 tsp of sugar
Put where you have slug/snail problem. They will drink themselves to death.

5. For your doggy problems:

Yellowed doggie spots in the lawn are caused by excess nitrogen and salts in canine urine. Dog urine will burn up plants and lawn so fast you won't believe. Sprinkle gypsum (not lime) over and around each spot (it dissolves accumulated salts like magic.

For lawn saver: from doggie spots
1/2 can beer
1/2 can coke
1/2 cup Ammonia
Combine these ingredients in your 20-gallon hose-end sprayer spray your lawn till the point of run off. Your might have to mix these ingredients several times to get your yard done. The coke helps feed the good bacteria that condition your soil. Do not use diet drinks bacteria needs sugar.

Beer helps release nutrients that are locked in the soil and puts them to work making your plants healthy and strong.
Baby shampoo and liquid dish soap helps soften soil and remove dust, dirt, and pollution from your plants so that osmosis and photosynthesis can occur easily. Plus it sends bugs packing! I always use lemon scented dish soap. Tea contains tannic acid, which helps plants digest their food faster. Coffee contains acid for your plants, stop doggie digging and to keep dogs out of flowerbeds. A dog’s sense of smell is 40 times greater than humans.

**DOGS BE GONE**

2 Cloves of garlic
2 small onions
1 jalapeno pepper
1 tsp of cayenne pepper
1 tsp of Tabasco sauce
1 tsp of chili powder
1 tsp of liquid dish soap
1 quart of warm water

Chop up ingredients and combine rest of ingredients. Let it sit and "marinate" for 24 hours. Strain through panty hose. Sprinkle the mixture on areas where you don't want the dog. One whiff of this and they won't be coming back.

Or

Bananas - Dogs find the scent of bananas disgusting, lay banana peels where you don’t want them to be. If you have roses, bananas are a great source of potassium for them. Just dig a hole and drop it in.

6. Lawn fertilizer

Lawn Snack - this will also break up thatch and grass clippings that choke your grass.
1 can of beer
1-cup lemon scented dish soap
1/2 cup of ammonia
1 tsp of corn syrup
1 cup miracle grow
Mix ingredients in your sprayer and hose away. You may need to refill your sprayer several times to cover your lawn.

THEN
I also throw rabbit food pellets all over the yard, when I apply my corn meal. It takes 10 minutes of your time.

7. Cats - to keep cats out of your plants or certain areas of your yard, take 1/2 pouch of chewing tobacco and ¼ cup of liquid dish soap. Put in hose end sprayer and spray the areas of your yard. Sheep manure is great also. **DO NOT** use cow manure or you will get a ton of weeds.
Nitrogen - fish emulsion
Alfalfa pellets - Rabbit food
Phosphorus - bone meal poultry manure
potassium - kelp meal
Sheep manure - 1/2 inch over yard
Iron - Liquid Iron - if your lawn or plants are yellowing.

Planting Trees - Put in hole before planting the tree
2 cups of dry dog food
1 cup oatmeal
1/2 cup Epsom salt

Lastly, a lot of people think that they should feed their lawns only twice a year but that's false. You should feed your lawn 5 small meals a year to keep promoting growth and build up disease resistance. Healthy grass will choke out weeds. Make sure you buy some aerating shoes and walk your yard once a year. The shoes are like golf shoes and puts holes in the lawn to let in oxygen.

These are all tried and true. You won't believe how great your plants and lawn will look after this. You will also notice mosquitos and fleas have hit the road. Just because you have pets doesn't mean you can't have a beautiful yard. Sorry this is so long. If you have anymore question please let me know.

Fire ant Tonic
1 cup of Vinegar, 4 cups garlic tea (chop and boil 4 garlic cloves with 2 cups water) and you can add 1/4 cup Diatomaceous Earth for extra strength if you want.
Or
D-E/ pyrethrum products - stir into dry mounds buy them online or mail order catalogs.

Once you kill the existing mounds they won't come back if you spray Lemon dish soap and Ammonia.

Herbs:
Rosemary - slugs/slugs, moths
Basil - Flies/slugs
Lavender - Ants
Spearmint - Ants, aphids
Garlic - aphids, spider mites, slugs, snails, rabbits
Thyme - most insects
Tansy - Ants
Marigold - slugs and most insects (really great to plant in pots around your porch)
Bay - Fleas (you can also throw the leaves around the yard)
Fennel - Aphids, slugs, and snails
Peppermint - ants, aphids, whiteflies, fleas
You can also contact Herbs and Such and request a catalog (800) 441-1230. They also have a display garden you can view and have classes on herbs.
If you like lady bugs you can buy them and sprinkle them around your yard. They eat insects like crazy. 1500 lady bugs $17.00

Poisonous Plants if consumed

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Monkshood</th>
<th>Lantana</th>
<th>Wisteria</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>buckeye</td>
<td>Sweet Pe</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>naked ladies</td>
<td>Cardinal Flower</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Anemone</td>
<td>Lupine</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caladium</td>
<td>Daffodil, narcissus - can be deadly</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clematis</td>
<td>Oleander - Deadly</td>
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<tr>
<td>Larkspur</td>
<td>Star-of-Bethlehem</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lily of the Valley</td>
<td>Buttercup</td>
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<tr>
<td>Delphinium - Deadly</td>
<td>Gloriosa Lily</td>
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<tr>
<td>Amaryllis</td>
<td>Azalea, rhododendron</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hydrangea</td>
<td>Bird of Paradise</td>
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<tr>
<td>Iris</td>
<td>tansy-feverfew</td>
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If you get an animal that eats on your plants you don't want to plant any of these. If your pet eats any if these take them straight to the vet.

Books - 1. Encyclopedia of Natural Insects and Disease Control
2. Herbs for Texas
3. Organic Gardener's Handbook of Natural Insect and Disease Control
4. Rodale's Chemical-Free Yard & Garden

Supplies
1. Gardens Alive: 812-537-8650
   www.gardensalive.com
2. San Jacinto Environmental Supplies 713-957-0909
3. Gardeners Supply Company
   www.gardeners.com to order catalog
4. Picket Fence
   www.picketfencecatalog.com to order catalog

For spider problems (any kind)

Spider Tonic
1 cup Murphy's Oil Soap
1 cup antiseptic mouthwash
1 cup Tobacco Tea (1/2 handful of chewing tobacco in panty hose or cheese cloth, put in 1 gal of hot water) Store the rest of the tea for later use. Put all ingredients in a hose
end sprayer and spray the webs and perimeter of house.

OR

ANY KIND OF BUG KILLER

6 cloves of garlic, chopped fine
1 small onion, chopped fine
1 tsp. of cayenne pepper
1 tsp. liquid dish soap

Mix ingredients in 1 quart of warm water and let sit overnight. Strain, and pour liquid into a spray bottle. Squirt the webs.

All these tonics you can make up and leave sitting in the garage for later use. You don't have to constantly make stuff so buy some containers to store the mixes in and label them.

I think people are really going to be surprised at how well these mixes work and how great their yards look after one growing season. You wouldn't think such easy ingredients do wonders for your yard. I do highly recommend sheep manure or fish emulsion for your yard.

END