

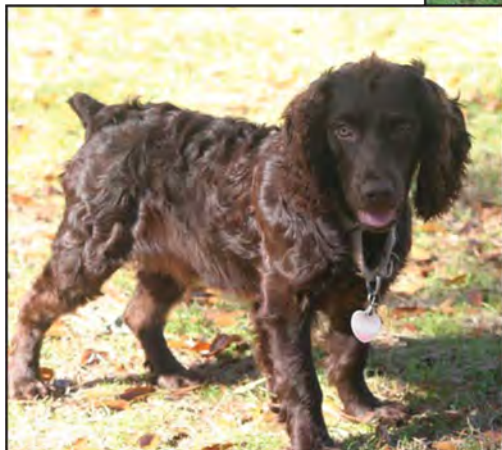


Spotlight on ...

“Jackson and Daisy”
- Joe & Pat Frick
of Pawley’s Island, SC



“Jackson” pictured
top and left



“Daisy” pictured
above and left



Training Tips With Hal

(continued from page 5)

command and deliver praise when the dog performs. My kids love to play with our dogs and throw the dummies. But I insist on the kids making the dogs sit at heel for the throw and return to heel with the dummy. This seems to reinforce to the dog that the human (no matter what the size or age) is in charge.

Dogs not coming when called is a problem for all owners, and a safety issue for dogs. Some times they really are dis-tracted by a bird, rabbit or something. But quite often, they just want to push the issue and see how much they can get away with. You can expect this challenge for the rest of the dog’s life one way or the other. Older dogs who have hunted in blinds or close by guns can actually get hard of hearing.

For young dogs, I believe, every time we call them to ‘come’ or ‘here’ and they do not obey and we do not correct, we’re teaching them that they do not have to obey if they do not want to. If your pup does not come when called, act on that immediately:

- Try moving closer to the dog and squatting down low. That usually does it. A person standing is often threatening.
- Do not chase the dog. This can turn into one of two things; a big fun game for the dog, or a frightening trauma. Neither are good. If you are going to run, run away from the dog. Chances are good that the dog will follow to catch up.
- Go get a toy or training dummy and head out to your training area.
- Soon as the dog comes in, give a little pat on the head, but no more than that. Snap on a lead, and go through a couple of sit,stay, and come drills. Lay on the praise every time the dog comes to you.
- It sounds like you are doing a very fine job with your dog. Your dog is still a puppy, and eager to please. Keep things upbeat and positive with plenty of positive reinforcement.
- If you prefer to use a professional trainer to finish or polish his training up, get recommendations from several sources. You may also consider contacting local retriever clubs or organizations for recommendations.

- Hal

Healthwise

How Do Dogs Sweat By Alex Lieber



Woody

The day is hot and sultry, the kind of day when you work up a sweat by just breathing. A few minutes of vigorous activity and you're swimming within your own shirt. But your dog only pants, with his tongue hanging out by at least a mile, to show he's hot also.

So whose body is better at keeping cool? The answer is, yours. It may be uncomfortable for you to sweat profusely, but it's an efficient method to regulate temperature. When it comes to keeping cool, we have it made in the shade compared to our dogs.

In people, sweat glands help regulate temperature by bringing warm moisture to the surface of the skin, which causes cooling as the water evaporates. Because sweat glands are located all over the human body, cooling takes place over a greater surface area of the skin than it does in dogs.

Dogs don't have the luxury of over-all cooling because their bodies have very few sweat glands and most of those are in the footpads.

Dogs cool themselves primarily by the process of panting and breathing, with the moist lining of their lungs serving as the evaporative surface.

Most people believe that the dog's tongue contains sweat glands, but this is not true. The dog's tongue and mouth are associated with many salivary glands that produce different forms of saliva. Some cooling takes place as the panting dog moves air across saliva-moistened surfaces of the mouth cavity.

Dogs also dissipate heat by dilating (expanding) blood vessels in the face and ears. Dilating blood vessels helps cool the dogs

blood by causing it to flow closer to the surface of the skin.

Excessive play on a hot day can lead to overheating (hyperthermia), and eventually to heat stroke. A dog's normal body temperature is within the range of 100.5 to 102.5 degrees Fahrenheit. If his temperature rises to 105 or 106 degrees, he may suffer heat exhaustion. At 107 degrees, heat stroke can occur, with potentially catastrophic consequences. Heat stroke can cause brain damage and even death.

A dog that is overheated will act sluggishly or perhaps confused. His gums and tongue may appear bright red, and he will be panting hard. The dog may vomit, collapse, have a seizure, and may go into a coma.

An overheated dog is a real emergency situation. Get him to a veterinarian immediately. If possible pour water from the garden hose on him to begin the cooling process. On the way to the veterinary clinic, cover him with cool wet towels or spritz him with cool water. Don't use ice-cold water.



"Woody"
Owner: Vivian Grice/
Pat Watts
Leesville, SC