

Shots?

Dog food

mail pouch

Frozen Quail

Let's assume you have selected the right breed for your purposes. By *purposes*, I mean everything you have in mind for your dog, not just your hunting plans. If your hunting dog will double as a family pet, your spouse and resident offspring should have had some say about the breed. If you plan to keep the dog in the house, you may have selected a different breed than you would have if you were going to kennel him. Ditto if your hunting companion must double as a watchdog. But, regardless of your precise needs, you have selected a breed.

Let's further assume that you did not overlook the trained dog and started dog options. You considered each of them, but, for whatever reasons, rejected them in favor of a puppy.

Let's still further assume that you have made a rational choice of the litter from which you will choose your pup. You informed yourself about hereditary health problems in your breed. You learned to read pedigrees. You contacted the secretary of the national breed club for a list of reputable breeders. You contacted some on the list, requested references, contacted the references, and selected a breeder. You probably had to put a deposit down on a litter still in the planning stage, just to reserve your place in the "picking order," and only if you were very early or very lucky did you get first pick. No matter. Each pup in a good litter is the "best" for someone.

Now, the pups are seven weeks

old, and you must choose one. You have probably heard the old saw about just reaching in and grabbing a puppy. Not a good plan. Never was. I doubt that those who preached it ever practiced it. They probably did what experienced dog folks have always done: play with each puppy individually and then go with their tummies.

Trouble is, if you are not an experienced dog person, your tummy might not tell you much, except that each puppy is lots of fun to play with. You need more than that for a commitment of eight-plus years.

And more is available. Has been for many years. Serious dog people have developed and proved formal puppy testing techniques for many years. For example, Clarence Pfaffenberger, in his classic 1964 book, *New Knowledge of Dog Behavior*, described how Guide Dogs for the Blind in San Rafael, CA, improved their success rate from about 20 percent to over 90 percent by testing puppies at seven to twelve weeks. They based their work on studies performed by Dr. J. Paul Scott of the Roscoe B. Jackson Memorial Laboratory at Bar Harbor, ME. Although dramatic, this was not the first successful attempt at puppy testing—nor the last.

In the early 1970s Jack and Wendy Volhard, of Phoenix, NY, developed a Puppy Aptitude Test (PAT) that has gained wide acceptance among responsible breeders because it helps so much in matching puppies to people. Originally designed to assist

obedience trialers find trainable dogs, the PAT has proven applicable to most puppy selection situations, especially those involving performance dogs, a category that includes hunting dogs, of course.

Mrs. Mickey Rabeneck of Kansas City, MO, has been testing puppies with the Volhard PAT for many years. She also teaches puppy testing techniques for veterinary technician classes at a community college in her area. She has tested litters from each of the seven AKC groups (Sporting, Hound, Working, Herding, Terrier, Toy, and Non-Sporting). Because of her wide experience, responsible breeders in her area have sought her to test their litters for many years. In fact, I first met her when she tested the litter from which I chose my current resident golden retriever, Red Eagle's Mayday Mulligan. That was on June 19, 1992, at breeder Linda Hoffert's place in Nixa, MO.

Although Mickey uses the full PAT (because it gives the breeder detailed information about each puppy), she has developed two short-form tests, one for pet buyers and the other for gun dog buyers. Easy to use and score, her tests give the novice all the information he/she needs to select the puppy best suited to his/her personality.

Most novices feel overwhelmed by the ten testing procedures and six numeric scoring categories in the full PAT. Mickey's tests have just six testing procedures and four descriptive (non-numeric) scoring categories. She designed it to serve the novice's

PUPPY TESTING:

Getting the Right Prospect for you

by James B. Spencer

pride and joy has completely lost his senses. He's simply realized it's an unusual situation that doesn't call for the usual procedures.

Setting up a dog under these circumstances is pretty routine as you can improve his posture and get his tail higher but one Brittany who ordinarily had plenty of point would simply lie down and roll over if you put your hands on him, bird or no bird. Now that was on preserve quail and I must admit I never tried it when we were after wild birds. The dog I am telling this on was not lazy, and in fact had been a little too aggressive toward other dogs in the past. He was young but had hunting experience.

One preserve operator had been putting birds out in the same spots for some time, and actually had the spots marked for convenience. While two of us "trained," he had two top-notch young shorthairs watching on chains. Their tension had built to the point that when he released them to demonstrate perfection they ran up every bird in the field. The program was too sloppy for the home dogs and they lost their cool. The operator said it had never happened before.

When "outside" dogs are used with released quail coveys on preserves, they usually adapt quickly. In those cases the birds are usually released a little farther ahead than in the typical training session, and the dogs generally handle them much the same as wild ones. There are, of course, some exceptions. We know the pen birds don't have the same scent as wild ones but the conditions are so similar to "outside" hunting conditions that most dogs accept them. I have seen two cases when ordinarily staunch pointers tended to creep up on pen birds, even when they were in covies. But I think there's a lot more good than bad in that kind of training.

Training the pheasant pointer gets plenty of disagreement. There are home-owned pointing dogs who make an entire career of working game preserve pheasants. Scatter them out and the pen-raised birds tend to act pretty wild pretty fast, but some gunners don't want it like that. Primarily shooters, they'd rather know where the bird is going to be and they want the dog to find it without a lot of searching. This

is a special game in itself and a well-trained dog can nail such birds fast. Generally, he's trained to work very close. He may need a little time to get used to wild ringnecks requiring much extra range.

Now if the methods I've described seem a little small-time, it was meant that way. I was particularly speaking to someone who does not have the facilities (or possibly the time) for more ambitious training setups. In the December-January, 1992-93 *Gun Dog* Bryan Kinsey

does a fine job of describing methods for using pen-raised birds on a larger scale, covering coturnix quail as well as chukars and bobwhites.

But whether you have callback pens with dozens of birds or just one pigeon you caught under the bridge, the best training copies the way the dog will work on a real hunt. Maybe he's to be a preserve dog and maybe he'll be expected to shake down an entire mountain for chukars. In the latter case it's nice to find a practice mountain. □

Your best friend just walked in with twenty blood-thirsty killers.



A single deer tick can infect you or your family with Lyme disease. After even a brief time outside, your dog can carry dozens of deer ticks into your home.

Protect your family and your pets. Use Permethrin™ Pet, Yard and Kennel Spray: EPA approved for use against deer ticks. Permethrin kills deer ticks, as well as other varieties of ticks, fleas and flies. And, because of its low toxicity to mammals, it's gentle enough to use on your pets and their premises.

Ask your veterinarian about Permethrin for insect control.

Read the label and follow all directions. Permethrin Pet Yard and Kennel Spray is a Trademark and Bio-Ceutic is a Registered Trademark of Boehringer Ingelheim Animal Health, Inc. ©1993, Boehringer Ingelheim, Animal Health, Inc.

Permethrin
from **Bio-Ceutic®**

needs without putting too fine a point on any single factor.

I will first explain how to test and score each puppy with her test, then what the results mean.

The Rabeneck Gun Dog Puppy Test

The six testing procedures are: *Here Puppy, Puppy* (PAT Social Attraction test); *Catch Me, Catch Me* (PAT Following test); *Who's the Boss?* (PAT Restraint test); *Still Love Me?* (PAT Forgiveness test); *Chase the Ball* (PAT Retrieving Instinct test); and *Birdiness* (which has no PAT equivalent). The scoring categories for each procedure are: *Hot* (PAT 1 & 2 scores), *Warm* (PAT 3 scores), *Cool* (PAT 4 & 5 scores), or *Cold* (PAT 6 scores).

In addition, Mickey recommends that you observe and note each puppy's overall energy level, as is done in the PAT.

You should test each puppy individually, doing all testing procedures with one puppy before starting with the next. Use a separate score sheet (see illustration) for each puppy.

Mickey has developed a score sheet that makes visual pattern-checking easy. For each procedure, instead of making a check mark in the appropriate scoring category box, draw a horizontal line through it. If a puppy's reaction falls somewhere between two scoring categories, draw the line from an appropriate point in one box to the corresponding point in the other (See illustration with Mulligan's scores). Such

reactions are not unusual. Further, few puppies are completely consistent from testing procedure to testing procedure, so don't be surprised if the ones you test have some scattered scores. But by drawing lines instead of making check marks, your score sheet will become a graph of the puppy's reactions.

As with the full PAT, you should test the puppies when they are seven to sixteen weeks old. Of course, test only the puppies from which you can choose. Why fall in love with a puppy you can't have? Test in an area far enough from the other puppies so that the puppy being tested will not be distracted by the others. Test in a place in which the puppies do not normally live or eat, but in which they will be comfortable. For example, use the breeder's front yard or basement.

Here are the procedures and scoring methods for the Rabeneck Gun Dog Puppy Test:

Here Puppy, Puppy

Have the breeder put the puppy down about six feet from you. Squat down, clap your hands, and encourage the puppy to come to you.

Score *Hot* if the puppy comes readily, tail up, jumps on you, and mouths at or licks your hands. Score *Warm* if it comes readily with tail up. Score *Cool* if it comes cautiously with its tail down. Score *Cold* if it doesn't come at all.

Catch Me, Catch Me

Stand up and walk away from the

puppy, encouraging it verbally to follow you.

Score *Hot* if the puppy follows readily, tail up, getting under foot. Score *Warm* if it follows readily, tail up, but doesn't get under foot. Score *Cool* if it follows cautiously with its tail down. Score *Cold* if it doesn't follow.

Who's the Boss?

Gently roll the puppy over on his back and hold it there for 30 seconds.

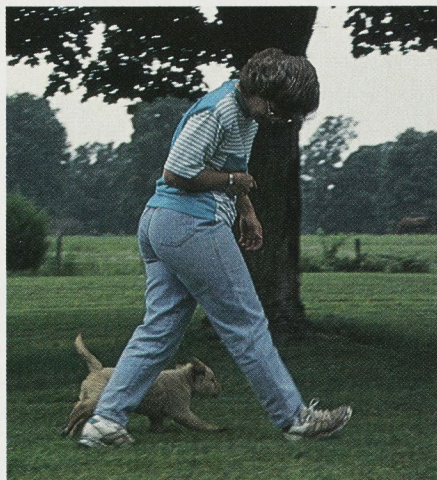
Score *Hot* if the puppy struggles wildly and continuously. Score *Warm* if it alternately struggles vigorously and settles, struggles vigorously and settles. Score *Cool* if it struggles slightly and settles, or



Who's the Boss? Test. This is probably a Warm response, because the position of the puppy's feet indicates it is struggling vigorously, but not wildly.



Here, Puppy, Puppy Test. Breeder Linda Hoffert releases pup as tester Mickey Rabeneck calls it. This may be a Warm or Hot response, depending on what the puppy does when it gets to Mickey.



Catch Me, Catch Me Test. This is a Warm response because the puppy is following readily, but not getting under foot.



Still Love Me? Test. This is a Hot response, because the puppy is really in Mickey's face.

doesn't struggle at all. Score *Cold* if it doesn't struggle but strains to avoid eye contact.

Still Love Me?

Immediately after the previous test, let the puppy back up, stroke the puppy, and put your face near it.

Score *Hot* if the puppy jumps up, paws, and mouths or licks you. Score *Warm* if it cuddles up to you and tries to lick your face. Score *Cool* if it sits quietly, accepts petting, and nudges or licks your hand, or if it rolls over and makes no eye contact. Score *Cold* if it goes away and stays away.

Chase the Ball

Attract the puppy's attention with a crumpled ball of paper. When the puppy is watching, toss the ball about four feet. As the puppy goes after it, back up a couple of feet and encourage it to come back to you.

Score *Hot* if the puppy chases the ball, but does not return to you, doing instead any of the following: picks it up and runs off, stands over it, or lies down with it. Score *Warm* if it chases the ball, picks it up, and returns to you. Score *Cool* if it chases ball but returns to you without it, or if it starts to chase but loses interest. Score *Cold* if it does not chase at all.

Birdiness

Tease the puppy with a fresh-killed pigeon or pigeon wing, then toss it six to eight feet. This is a birdiness test, not another retrieving test. Score it on the basis of the puppy's reaction to the bird, not on whether it retrieves to you.

Score *Hot* if the puppy "attacks" the bird as you tease with it, chases vigorously when you toss it, and grabs it immediately when he gets to the bird. Score *Warm* if the puppy shows excitement during teasing, runs after the bird readily when you toss it, and picks it up quickly. Score *Cool* if the puppy shows mild interest during teasing, trots after the bird when you toss it, but either doesn't pick it up or picks it up hesitantly. Score *Cold* if the puppy shows little or no interest during teasing and fails to go after the bird when you toss it.

Energy Level

As in the PAT, this is an overall observation, not a separate testing



Chase the Ball Test. This is a *Warm* response, because the puppy is hustling back to Mickey with the ball. Photos by W. Kollmeier

procedure. Observe the puppy's general behavior during the other tests and score his energy level according to the following criteria:

High: The puppy runs continually, pounces, wiggles, paws.

Medium: It mostly trots, occasionally runs, pounces, and wiggles.

Low: It walks slowly, sits quietly, and usually remains in position.

Don't convert your observations to *Hot*, *Warm*, *Cool*, or *Cold*. This is just an overall evaluation of the puppy's energy level—which is an important consideration in puppy selection, as you will see below.

What the Scores Mean

Some puppies may score in only one category (*Hot*, *Warm*, *Cool*, or *Cold*) for all testing procedures. Others may score in two adjacent categories. Still others may scatter their scores all over the page. What does it all mean? Which puppy should you choose?

First, believe the scores—even if you have never tested puppies before. If you followed the above instructions, your scores are valid.

"Puppies are totally honest," Mickey told me. "What you see at seven weeks is what you will get. Don't think—and don't let the breeder convince you—that a puppy will outgrow something you didn't like

during the testing procedures."

Now that you are a believer, let's look at what Mickey says about the puppies with scores consistently in one category or another:

- **Hot:** Bold, fast, and often distractible... for those very active people who will seek and pursue training with a qualified professional. Trainers (pros and talented amateurs) often seek out this bold puppy... usually excel in competitive events when they have been provided with the necessary training... usually kenneled since it is generally too rambunctious to live in the house.

- **Warm:** Has a reasonable amount of energy... very interested and interactive... will usually take training well, working hard to please... a good all-around choice for the (amateur) trainer who wants to have a decent gun dog in the field, and then come home to live with the dog in the house.

- **Cool:** Very cautious and sometimes fearful... will respond eventually... a good pick for someone who does not have time, energy or physical ability to interact... could develop some irrational fears... okay as a gun dog with a very patient trainer—if (and only if) the pup has a lot of enthusiasm for birds.

- **Cold:** Does not respond no matter how much you may try to coax it... runs away... deliberately ignoring you... should not be chosen as a pet... may very well develop serious

MULLIGAN 6/19/92

PUPPY TEMPERAMENT TEST FOR CHOOSING GUN DOGS

Puppy's Identification	hyper, bold mouthy HOT	friendly moderate WARM	worried slow COOL	no response fearful COLD	Comment
HERE PUPPY, PUPPY Kneel down, have breeder set puppy about 6 feet away, call enthusiastically. If no response, coax.	—				
CATCH ME, CATCH ME Stand up, and while moving backwards, have puppy catch up with you and play with you.	—				
WHO'S THE BOSS? Kneel down, gently place puppy on its back, hold for 30 seconds. Do not talk to puppy. HOT: Struggles a lot. WARM: Struggles a little. COOL: Doesn't struggle, but is relaxed. COLD: Doesn't struggle, but is very frightened.	—				
STILL LOVE ME? Still kneeling, let puppy up & stroke it gently after turning puppy to face you. HOT: Immediately climbs right up in your face. WARM: Climbs up after a second, waist or chest high. COOL: Stands still, permits up to pet. COLD: Uninterested, goes away.		—			
CHASE THE BALL Gently restrain the puppy with one hand under the chest. Crinkle a small crushed paper ball in front of puppy. Toss ball 6 - 8 feet. Let puppy go, does it like to retrieve? HOT: Runs away with ball. WARM: Retrieves ball. COOL: Goes to ball, returns without it. COLD: Not interested.	—				
BIRDINESS Tease puppy with a fresh-killed pigeon or a bird's wing. As he becomes interested, toss bird 6 - 8 feet away and let puppy go. Does he "turn on"?	—				

QUESTIONS & COMMENTS TO: Mickey Rabeneck, 7124 NW Hampton Rd., Kansas City, MO 64152

ENERGY LEVEL: HIGH

behavioral problems. . . Even if the dog shows some interest in birds, the trainer will spend most of his time working out training problems.

What about the puppy that scores in a couple of adjacent scoring categories, like warm and cool? It will mature into a dog that is warmishly cool or coolly warm. What else? Again, believe your test scores, and don't look for subtleties.

What about the puppy that scores all over the sheet, with no apparent pattern? Hey, that's exactly how it will grow up: totally unpredictable. Such a puppy will surprise its owner (pleasantly or unpleasantly) almost every day.

Mickey stressed picking a puppy with an energy level similar to your own. If you are hyper, you won't enjoy a lethargic dog. If you are laid-back, you won't get along with a canine dynamo. If you are in the middle—moderately energetic—you may have difficulty adjusting to a dog at either extreme.

Summary

If you are a competitive dog-gamer who likes to win (is there some other kind?), especially if you plan to put your dog with a pro full-time, you should get a Hot puppy. If you are an experienced amateur trainer who likes to win in competitive dog-games, and if you kennel your dogs,

you may want to choose a Hot puppy. But remember that it might grow up into a dominant—even aggressive—dog. Kept in the house, especially with several non-dominant family members, such a dog can develop serious temperament disorders. All Hot puppies are dominant, and the Hot puppy that mouths you (a stranger) a lot during testing has aggressive tendencies.

If you are an "average" gun dog puppy buyer—average energy level, average training ability, average amount of time available, with only non-competitive dog-game aspirations, you should choose a Warm puppy. If you have a Hot-puppy personality, but plan to keep your dog in the house, you should probably choose a Warm puppy—especially if you have a family who must put up with whatever beast you bring home.

If you are considerably less energetic than average and want a comfortable shooting dog, choose a Cool puppy with plenty of birdiness. No world-beater, this dog, but easy to live with, easy to hunt with, and easy to train for someone like you.

If you are a cat fancier who picked up this magazine by mistake, you may feel like running out and buying a Cold puppy. But, please, don't. This puppy will grow up to be bigger than a litter of kittens—and will be just as considerate of your wishes. This is another type of puppy that can develop serious temperament problems.

Good News, Folks

Funny thing: After testing all the puppies, you will be drawn to exactly the right puppy for you. Why? Well, these tests help you find a puppy with a temperament and personality quite similar to your own. You will like that puppy above all others, and you will relate to it better, too. As I mentioned above, that's how experienced dog folks have always selected their prospects.

Years ago, long before the PAT, I talked with a pointer breeder with an impeccable reputation for producing outstanding gun dogs. I asked him about his breeding secrets.

"Funny thing," he answered, "it's less in the breeding than it is in matching each puppy with the right owner. What I do is tell the guy to bring his wife out. [I said this was a long time ago, back when hunting dogs were only for men.] When they show up, I send the old man off to play with the pups. Then I ask the wife what her husband is *really* like. She tells me, too, every time. Then, I just encourage him to pick the puppy that's most like him. Works almost every time."

Good luck! □

NEW!

COOL
GREEN
COLOR

Shade-a-Pup™

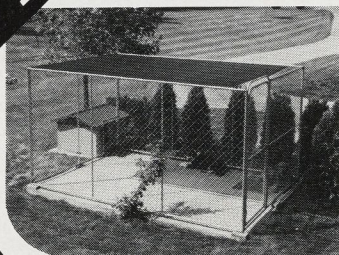
KENNEL SHADE COVER

PROTECTS DOGS FROM THE HOT SUN. Blocks out 78% of sun's rays but lets air circulate. Tough, green synthetic fabric with brass grommets every two feet for fastening to kennel frames. Maintenance-free, will not rot or mildew. Custom sizes available to fit single kennel or multiple runs.

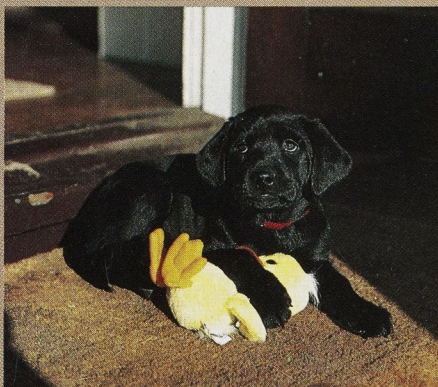
Call or write for free flyer.

THE MASON COMPANY

Dept. GD, P.O. Box 365 • Leesburg, OH 45135 • 513/780-2321



Everybody's gotta have
somebody. Tule (lake's Tule
Belle) a black Lab, makes his
home with Brant K. Oswald
and Pauline E. Ziniker of
Livingston, Montana.



A close-up photograph of a white dog, possibly a Weimaraner, with floppy ears and dark eyes, looking directly at the camera. The dog is resting its head on a white surface.

Ten-week-old Gunner hunts for and with Stephan Sandness of Gillette, Wyoming. Gunner, a setter, ended up hunting sharptail in Wyoming by way of Burnt Creek Kennels in Baldwin, North Dakota.



"The Boys," Chipper's Winchester Devlins Mikki Dees, and Chief Thunder Eagle II, at the age of three months. Ruben W. Perez of E. Greenwich, Rhode Island, is the proud owner.

By Judith McManus

Choosing a puppy that will grow into a dog you can live with always has been something of a gamble. Now you can turn the odds in your favor with a simple test that will tell you a few things about the pup's personality before you bring him home.

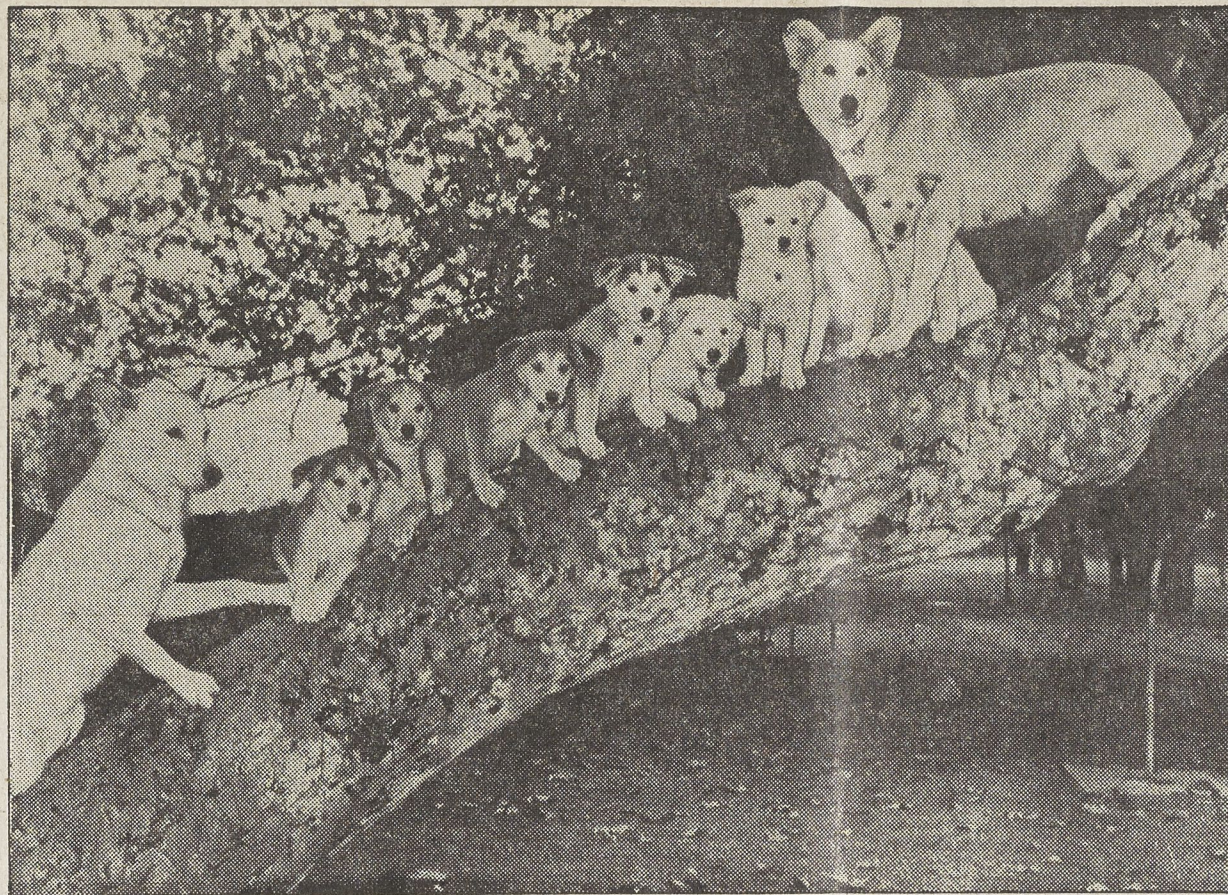
Dog Owners Guidance Service (DOGS) of Sun Valley, Calif., has devised a test to reveal a puppy's temperament as early as five weeks of age. Although it offers no guarantees, the DOGS test can help the inexperienced puppy buyer to see tendencies that will become stronger as the pup matures. It can help you choose the pup that will be easiest for you to train and will have the best chance of adjusting successfully in your home.

The idea of testing puppies came from the need to select reliable dogs to lead the blind. Guide Dogs for the Blind, a California organization, was the first to develop a puppy test to measure intelligence, temperament, and noise and body sensitivity. "We find our tests particularly useful for weeding out extreme personality types," a spokesman for the school said.

Dave Duffy, a writer and professional trainer, and Richard Wolters, author of several well-known training books, have popularized the DOGS test among hunting-dog enthusiasts.

Like many professionals, Duffy used his own informal test for years before the DOGS test came along. "I've always looked for the pup who looks up into my face as if to figure out what I want, and the one who uses its forepaws in ways that imitate the use of human hands," he

PETS: Putting Rover to the Test



Los Angeles Times photo

"The DOGS test is a methodical way for the beginner to find out the same things a professional wants to know about a pup."

sees these as cues to attention span and intelligence. He also prefers the pup that will retrieve or at least pursue the sock or glove he tosses. "Retrieving shows a degree of cooperativeness that's not related to breed," he has found. "The DOGS test is a methodical way for the beginner to

find out the same things a professional wants to know about a pup," he concluded.

Wolters also recommends the test. Asked about the best age for testing, Wolters was emphatic: "I never test a pup over seven weeks old. My experience confirms what scientists have said for years, that the seventh week is when the pup starts to form relationships with people; this is when you should bring him home. The test will give results as early as the fifth week, if you can test and return the pup to the litter."

Since professionals find tests useful in choosing career dogs, DOGS decided to see how a test could help the prospective owner of an ideal house pet. The test was tried on 40 puppies, including Shetland sheepdogs, Samoyeds, black Labs, poodles and mutts.

The test presents each pup as an individual. Even in large litters of look-alikes, the pups quickly distinguish themselves, because they react so differently to the test items. Encouraged to come, one pup will gallop over, bounce into you, and start chewing your hand; another will crawl over, eyes downcast, and snuggle between your shoes; a third will trot over, look up, and bark. Personality quirks like these sprout up among the expected responses, and even before comparing scores, you'll know who's who in the litter.

The DOGS test is designed to compare pups within a litter, but it also is useful for choosing between breeds. Each litter had some strong trait that distinguished it from litters of other breeds. The poodles, for instance, were so attracted to people that the other breeds seemed only mildly sociable by comparison. The Shelties were the most active and quick to respond. The Labs were wonderfully calm, but somewhat stubborn. Not one Lab in the litter would relax his stiff little front legs and lie down for the test. Seeing differences like these firsthand will make your choice much clearer.

The puppy test is probably most useful, however, in revealing extreme behavior. It may spare you the

heartache of investing your emotions and money in a dog who is hopeless from the start. Out of 40 pups there were two that any buyer would do well to avoid.

One ran around in circles frantically, and both reacted hysterically when restrained. This is not normal behavior, and the test improves one's chances of seeing it before it is too late.

The DOGS test will tell you what the pup's personality is like, but you also must consider what kind of a trainer you will be. Are you forceful enough to dominate an aggressive dog? Patient enough to draw out a timid one? Would you be better off with an adaptable dog that needs no special coaching to play with the children and bark at strangers? Appraising yourself and your situation honestly are as important as identifying personality traits in the puppy.

To give the test you will need the seller's cooperation because you must take the pup to an area free of people and other distractions. This can be as simple as asking to see the pups that interest you alone for a few minutes. Although it takes only five minutes to test each pup, you'll be tempted to spend more time with each of them. Carry the pup gently to the test area and save any talking or fondling until after the test.

Here's how to interpret the test. The best bet for the average owner who wants a dog to enrich his family life without becoming a demanding hobby, is a pup with three 3s in his score. This pup is likely to fit into any environment. He will be good with people of all ages and is a suitable choice for even a first-time trainer.

A pup with three or more No. 2 responses will be outgoing and dominant, and require a no-nonsense, consistent trainer. He is likely to get along better in a home with older children. If the 2s are combined with 3s or 4s, the dog will be more compliant; combined with a No. 1, he is likely to be stubborn and defiant.

A pup with two or more 1s and a 2, probably will be too much for all but a professional trainer. He will be

dominant and aggressive, and may tend to bite when handled physically. He is not likely to be safe around children.

A pup with two or more 4s, especially if coupled with a 5, is likely to be a very submissive dog. He will do best with gentle treatment and lots of praise. He should have a low-key trainer who will not break his spirit during a fit of temper.

A pup with two or more 5s is likely to be aloof and unsociable. He will not respond well to training because he lacks some of the normal motivations. You will not be able to trust him around children, and if he has some 1 or 2 responses, he may become aggressive under the stress of training.

If a pup's scores don't fit the above combinations neatly, or if his response to a test item is unusual, you still will know some things about him. Put simply, the first two items on the test measure sociability. A pup is sociable if he comes and follows readily. He is docile (easier to train), if he comes and follows with tail down, more assertive if he does so with tail up. You will want a pup who is sociable, but choose between docile and assertive according to your needs.

The last three items measure aggressiveness. A pup who does not struggle when restrained is being submissive; one who struggles and settles down is being somewhat assertive; and one who resists fiercely and continuously is being aggressive. Most pups won't do the same thing for all three items, but by understanding the responses, you should be able to choose a pup who is not too aggressive for your purposes.

Can the DOGS test help you find an ideal house pet? Yes. By taking a pup off by himself, watching his re-

STYLE PLUS

sponse to your authority, and comparing him to other puppies, you will notice differences that make your choice much easier. The questions the test asks—"How aggressive?" and "How sociable?"—are exactly the ones you should ask about a dog destined to be a companion and to share your home. Asking these questions before you decide can make the difference between getting a dog and getting a dog you can live with.

Boning Up

The Right Dog for You.

Daniel F. Tortora (Simon and Schuster, \$12.95, 1980). This book analyzes each dog breed by temperament. It comments on activity level, dominance, sociability, intelligence and other traits. It also includes quizzes to help you decide what breeds would be compatible with your personality.

The Dog in Your Life.

Matthew Margolis and Catherine Swan. (Random House, \$6.95, 1979). This is a good general-purpose dog book that includes a test for older puppies and dogs up to 10 years of age.

MISS MANNERS: Upstairs, Downstairs

By Judith Martin

Q: I have just been engaged as a maid in an exceedingly aristocratic household. I suspect it is true that "good help is hard to find nowadays," since I got the position without having had any previous experience. I think my false letters of recommendation may have assisted in this; at any rate, many uncomfortable moments have arisen from my lack of expertise.

Most recently, my employer—who is rather eccentric, *comme tout le Beau Monde, n'est-ce pas?*—insisted on introducing me to one of her visitors, a young woman who, according to the newspaper, is heir to \$50 million.

This heiress greeted me pleasantly, but didn't offer to shake my hand. I just smiled and clutched my dust mop. Should I have offered my own hand? I would very much appreciate an answer to this and any suggestions you might have for my success in the domestic service. I want to stay hired at least until I have enough material for a novel titled *The Dust Mop May Eavesdrop*.

P.S. In all fairness, I think you also should include some advice for my employer. Thank you.

A: Miss Manners' advice to your employer is: Watch out. You're welcome.

It has always been a ludicrous fiction that servants were deaf and blind to what was going on around them, and people who envy the household staff of bygone eras might

reflect on what they did to privacy. There may have been fewer attempts to publish the family secrets then, although that was not unknown, but instances of blackmail, from the gentle variety to the blatant, were plentiful.

Nevertheless, that fiction served the dignity of both employer and employee. If nothing is officially observed by the servant, then there is no need for commenting about what is going on—which always leads to trouble. Surely you want your private life to be your own affair; you should minimize the effect of your being present for your employer's social and other personal life.

So Miss Manners' advice to you is to remain in a posture of aloofness, resisting all awkward attempts at chumminess—such as introducing you to her friends as if you were another of her friends who just happened to be standing there with a dust mop—with cold politeness.

This will have three desirable effects: You will not risk your employer's arbitrarily deciding you have overstepped the bounds; you will impress her with the idea that you are a proud person not to be trifled with; and you will hear infinitely more of what is going on around the house, and thus have a more interesting novel.

Feeling incorrect? Address your etiquette questions (in black or blue-black ink on white writing paper) to Miss Manners, in care of this newspaper.

Puppy Behavior Test

(Circle the number that best describes what the pup does:)

Social Attraction

Sit the pup down and back away a few yards. Crouch down and clap or call for him to come.

	Dog A	Dog B	Dog C
Came readily...tail up...jumped...bit hand	1	1	1
Came readily...tail up...pawed at hand	2	2	2
Came readily...tail down	3	3	3
Came, hesitated...tail down	4	4	4
Didn't come at all	5	5	5

Social Attraction—Following

Sit the pup by your side and then walk away from him.

	Dog A	Dog B	Dog C
Followed readily...tail up...got underfoot...bit at feet	1	1	1
Followed readily...tail up...got underfoot	2	2	2
Followed readily...tail down	3	3	3
Followed hesitantly...tail down	4	4	4
Didn't follow...went away	5	5	5

Restraint

Gently turn the pup over on his back. Hold him there with your hand on his chest for 30 seconds.

	Dog A	Dog B	Dog C
Struggled fiercely...flailed...bit	1	1	1
Struggled fiercely...flailed	2	2	2
Struggled...then settled	3	3	3
No struggle...licked hand	4	4	4

Social Dominance

With the pup lying on his stomach, gently stroke him from head to hips.

	Dog A	Dog B	Dog C
Jumped...pawed...bit...growled	1	1	1
Jumped...pawed	2	2	2
Squirmed...licked at hand	3	3	3
Rolled over...licked at hand	4	4	4
Went away and stayed away	5	5	5

Accepting Your Dominance

Interlace your fingers under the pup's chest. Hold him just clear of the ground for 30 seconds.

	Dog A	Dog B	Dog C
Struggled fiercely...bit...growled	1	1	1
Struggled fiercely	2	2	2
Struggled...settled...licked	3	3	3
No struggle...licked hand	4	4	4

By Gary Arnold

Would it mean much to complain that a movie anthology seemed rather too Canadian for its own good? Probably not, and the selections incorporated in "The 17th International Tournée of Animation," the holiday attraction at the Biograph, remain international in origin despite being packaged as a tribute to animated filmmaking from a single production source, the National Film Board of Canada. So much emigré talent has been welcomed to the Film Board (originally organized as a World War II documentary production center by a Scotsman, John Grierson) that this

Midterm

PREVIEW, From C1

"After a year or two, after the media glorifies each new leader, after the nation sees him bigger than life, the old problems begin to pop through the press releases and the public begins to notice that life is about the same, or even worse," Mudd narrates.

"Ronald Reagan, now roughly halfway through his term, is struggling to stay alive politically—struggling because the very qualities which made him so attractive and appropriate as a candidate in 1980 may make him inadequate and out of phase as a president in the 1980s," Mudd adds.

That may sound like a harsh judgment to those in the White House West Wing, but it is a theme that runs throughout the hour-long broadcast. Mudd says Reagan comes with "an indifference to the intricacies of government and an impression that the president seems detached, unfamiliar and disinterested in the process of governing."

"Most of his public utterances seem to come not spontaneously from the mind or heart, but from old speeches or from 3-by-5 cards," says Mudd. He adds that because of the president's patriotism, Reagan's "judgments can be shaped by the emotional pull of the flag, rather than by a dispassionate reading of the eyes."

NBC diplomatic correspondent Marvin Kalb reports that National Security adviser William Clark often briefs the president with graphics and four-paragraph mini-memos, although "once a month Clark submits a nine-page memo about the world."

"The president, it is explained, is not much of a reader. But his instincts are described as superb, his timing masterful, his ability to communicate unparalleled," Kalb reports.

Kalb put together a useful but limited review of how Reagan's foreign policy views were shaped, dating back to his Screen Actors Guild years, when his convictions about communism were formed. Kalb interestingly illustrates it with old films, including a 1951 clip of Reagan making a passionate appeal for Radio Free Europe and a 1947 clip of him testifying before Congress.

After noting the rise of the nuclear freeze movement in Reagan's first two years in the Oval Office, Kalb asks Secretary of State George Shultz if he would acknowledge that any part of the "fear" of nuclear holocaust has been generated by the Reagan administration. "No. None at all," Shultz replies.

NBC economics correspondent Mike Jensen provides a broad outline of the unfulfilled promises of Reaganomics, although he only hints at the serious miscalculation that White House officials made about the tight monetary policies of the Federal Reserve early in Reagan's term. As Jensen points out, those policies kept interest rates high, brought on the re-

sampling—a two-hour program of 21 shorts made over the past 20 years or so—ends up showcasing animators from Yugoslavia, Holland, Denmark and India as well as native Americans.

Nevertheless, the package is weakened by a pervasive institutional tone, a kind of studied, tepid whimsicality that suggests a certain uniformity of temperament and outlook within the Film Board's animation fraternity. Despite the sprinkling of international influences, this collection has an inbred, hermetic consistency that saps your curiosity and good will over the long haul. By turns mildly facetious or earnest, these films lack the range of impulses and styles that customarily give an unpredictable, eclectic, sublime-to-the-outrageous vitality to the "Tournée" anthologies.

To some extent the sameness that weighs down installment No. 17 may be ascribed to the public service nature of several Film Board commissions. For example, there's nothing

Inanimate 'Tournée' At the Biograph

particularly fresh or impressive in the segments illustrating television spots devoted to encouraging proper nutri-

Movies

tion and fire prevention. A more extended work on the fire prevention theme, the 1975 "Hot Stuff" by Don Arioli and Zlatko Grgic, a famous recruit from the animation studio at Zagreb, reveals wilder imaginative tendencies, especially in its demonic depiction of the ostensible scourge itself, fire, as an intriguing ravenous character, far more interesting graphically than the cartoon humans it vic-

timizes. Still, the film as a whole isn't sufficiently inspired to transcend its commission, and it ends on a dumbly facetious note that seems to diminish the work as either animated fantasy or social warning.

On the other hand, the wittiest single entry in the collection, the satiric short "Instant French," belongs to a TV public service cycle called "Vignettes," and consists of 60-second films about Canadian culture and history. The examples here suggest that the format of "Vignettes" lends itself to humorous and inventive variation. There's a fluidly revealing "Vignette" devoted to facial portraiture, with the lines of one face constantly dissolving

and reforming into another configuration, and a headlong cartoon "Vignette" about the delivery of the first piano to frontier Winnipeg.

The most distinctive home-grown talent nurtured by the Film Board, Norman McLaren, is represented not by one of his swift, rhythmic, painted abstractions but by a strained "pixilation" short, "Opening Speech," made for a 1961 film festival, in which he tries to control a fidgety microphone. An intended enhancement, three sequences about the working methods of different animators represented in the collection, tends to backfire by slowing the pace and emphasizing the already stuffy insularity of the Film Board operation. The sequence celebrating Carolyn Leaf, best known for the work also included here, "The Street," an animated version of Mordecai Richler's memoir of a Jewish boyhood in Montreal, seems to provide the key to one's reservations about the droopiness of the collection.

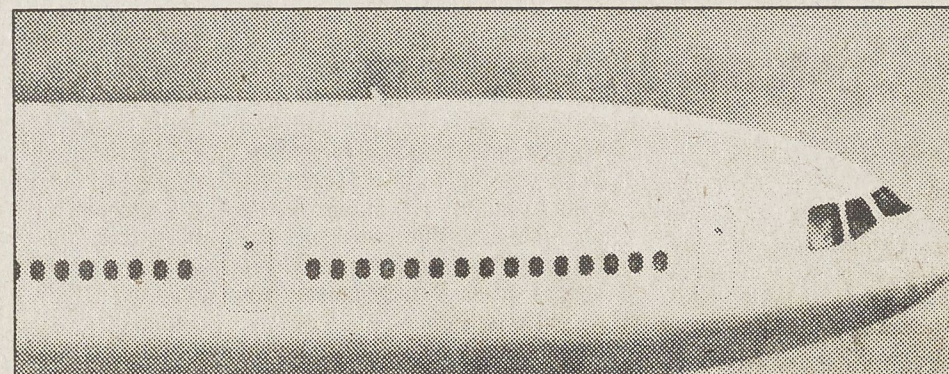
Leaf uses an oil-painting-on-glass technique that results in a curiously smeary graphic style as one drawing "wipes" into the next. It's a heavy, oppressive look, even when the wipes achieve startling expressive changes. However, the animator's testament proves significantly more discouraging than her style. "I work in a dark, dark room without windows all day," Leaf remarks. "It's calm and I love it."

If anything, the work reflects this isolation to a fault. It's difficult to believe that Leaf's vision would be irreparably harmed if she occasionally looked out a window or had her monkish concentration disrupted by noisy, colorful bursts of stimulation from outside. Though no doubt an extreme case, Carolyn Leaf also seems to represent the Film Board approach taken to a logical, arty conclusion: Too many of the films in "The 17th Tournée" give you the feeling they were made by animators who love working undisturbed in dark, dark, windowless cells.

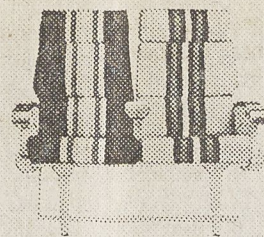
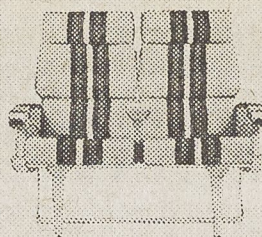
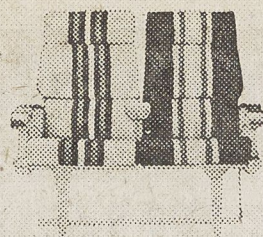
TWA's 767. It's comforting to know what you're getting into.



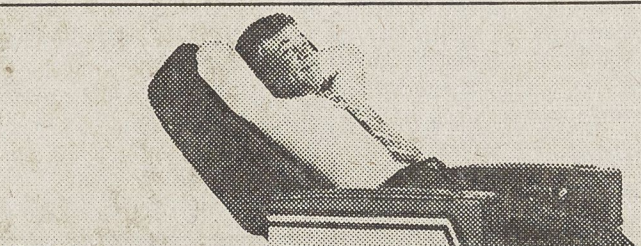
TWA's 767 widebody to California.



Their widebody to California.



TWA's business class.



Their business class.

Choosing A Puppy: A Behavioral Approach

by C. M. Petrie

Perhaps the time has come, for one reason or another, to buy a puppy. If you read this magazine, the dog you choose will probably be a hunting breed. But it's surprising how many first-time dog buyers, and even many veteran hunters who have owned dogs before, really have little idea on how to pick a puppy from a litter, a pup that shows good hunting potential.

Over the years, I've had the opportunity to know quite a few professional hunting dog breeders who have also professionally trained dogs for hunting. I've also had the opportunity to pick a few pups of my own and help other people select pups from available litters, and the ideas I've gleaned from trainers and breeders on puppy selection has, in the majority of those instances, made those choices excellent ones. The criteria I

used in making those selections was an amalgamation of hints and philosophies of professionals, and it is also the gist of the following text.

Assuming you already know which breed of dog you should have to suit your particular hunting needs and style, other pertinent questions you may still have might include: what sex the dog should be, how to find a reputable breeder, and when you do, which pup you should select?

If all this sounds like it's making a simple matter like buying a dog too complex, remember that putting some planning into choosing a canine hunting companion, one that may accompany you afield for years, can pay off in big dividends. No one can guarantee that the pup you select, even if the dog is the scion of a Grand National Field Trial Champion, will

not turn out to be a bum. You can, however, greatly increase your chances of finding a dog with the temperament, conformation, tractability, and other characteristics you desire in a dog by showing some discrimination in your process of selecting a pup.

The purpose of this article is to guide you in the selection of a puppy from a litter and is based primarily on observing the behavior of puppies and their littermates. A wealth of information already exists on breed registration, applicability of different breeds to various types of field work, breed standards, and breeding dogs for field use. This information can be found in your local library or in books advertised in many outdoor magazines and sporting catalogs.

Finding a breeder with good dogs will be more difficult than finding hunting dog-related literature, however. Again, you can check periodicals for advertisements and buy a pup by mail; a number of dogs are sold this way today. But if you do buy a dog by mail, be sure to check the seller's references (all reputable mail-order sellers are happy to provide them), and make sure to obtain



It all

adds up!



Plus-
Plus-
Plus-

TEST-PROVEN DIGESTIBILITY

Absorption of key nutrients gives a firm stool and a balanced diet from every Full-50 lb. bag.

MEAT-SOURCED PROTEIN

High quality ingredients, 24% protein, complete with all your dog needs.

PRO-CLUB SAVINGS

The rebate plan for multiple-dog owners now includes Field'n Farm Plus! Ask your Purina Dealer.

For your nearest Purina Dealer see local yellow pages.



Helping pets live longer, healthier lives™

© Ralston Purina Company, 1986



the written guarantees outlined later in this article.

The alternative to purchasing a mail-order dog is to find a nearby breeder and personally select a puppy from an available litter, or eventually, from a planned breeding. Presuming you have done your homework and found the breeder with a litter from which you think you want a pup, what do you do next?

The first problem you must confront is, surprisingly, whether or not to take the family along to look at the puppies. Children and spouses, if they are allowed to come along at all, should be forewarned that *yours* will be the final decision as to which pup may eventually accompany you home. Too many hunters have wound up with a litter runt or a pup that was otherwise "a little different" from its littermates (often a defective dog with conformity or other breed faults) because the kids picked it out as being "special," and then whined until that puppy was selected. The spouse, in these situations, usually sides with the kids, so forewarned is forearmed.

The first time you should look at a litter is during the pups' fifth week. Without making a pest of yourself with the breeder, visit the puppies a couple of times between their fifth and seventh week. Try to pick a pup in one visit if possible, but observ-

Watch the puppies to see how they interact in the kennel. Look for sound puppies that are most representative of their breed, and try to isolate the three or four pups that are most uniform in size and conformation.

ing the litter on a couple occasions will allow you just that much more fine-tuning in making your final selection. Besides, if you base your decision on what you see on a single visit, you might have observed a couple of puppies, or the whole litter for that matter, when the pups were naturally lethargic after eating or heavy exercise. And puppies, like people, can have "off days" when they may just sit in a corner and would rather not be trifled with.

While at the kennel, request the breeder to show you the bitch—and the sire if he is available. Between the two parents, you should be able to get an idea as to what parameters of size and conformation your pup will fall within when it grows up. Ask the breeder if the parents are trained, and ask to see them work on training dummies, planted pigeons, or game bird wings. Watching the parents work should give you an indication of the pup's tractability, but it is no guarantee. If you are looking for a hunting dog, though, your pup should come from parents that exhibit hunting and bird "sense."

Concerning genealogy, the breeder should be able to supply you with a copy of the pup's pedigree and be able to explain it to you. The breeder should also be expected to provide a written guarantee against hereditary health problems for up to six months or even a year. Ask to see the sire and dam's Orthopedic Foundation for Animals (OFA) certification against hip dysplasia; the breeder should be able to supply a copy of these. While you are tending to these arrangements, be sure to see that the pups have received at least their first

Allow the puppies out of the kennel and give them a bird wing or dead pigeon to see which ones show an interest in feathers and retrieving.

Parvo and distemper shots, are wormed if necessary, and depending on the breed, have had their dew claws removed or tail docked.

As you observe the litter on successive trips to the breeder, look for sound puppies that are most representative of their breed, and try to isolate the three or four pups that are the most uniform in size and conformation. These will be some of the best candidates for your final selection. Be observant for major flaws like overshot or undershot jaws, and avoid the largest and the smallest pups in the litter. Also discount overly tired, dull, and sickly looking dogs, but don't sell a pup short, either; as mentioned before, visit the litter enough times to make sure these aren't just temporary characteristics. After you've narrowed your selection down, try and remember the pups you've graded by their color, markings, or bring along some nail polish and mark a nail or two on the pups you want to observe again.

Watch the puppies to see how they interact in the kennel. You want to select a bold, aggressive puppy, but not one that is overly aggressive toward other dogs. Ask that the puppies be let out of the kennel. Then, see which ones are curious and venture out first when the kennel door is opened. Some timid pups may not come out of the kennel at all.

Play with the pups once they are outside. Some will like human attention more than others; this is acceptable, but avoid the pup that doesn't like human attention at all. Clap your hands and run backwards away from the puppies to see which are alert to the clapping noise and inquisitive and bold enough to chase you. Throw a game bird wing or a dead pigeon (if the breeder is also a dog trainer, he should have some on hand) to see if the pups show interest in the feathers and attempt to retrieve the object. Some retriever puppies don't show an initial interest in carrying things in their mouths and still turn out to be excellent retrievers, but why take the chance and select one of those oddballs that will never retrieve or is shy of birds and feathers?

Observe the puppies individually to see how they react to feathers and if they display a desire to retrieve objects you throw for them. When separated from the rest of the litter and competition from their littermates, the pups may react differently to objects you throw for them.

If you've singled out a couple of pups by now, separate them from the kennel and their littermates to see how they react individually to the hand clapping, the chase routine and to the bird wing. Throw more things for the pups to investigate. Some items might scare the dogs at first, but watch to see which ones are bold and curious enough to first investigate the new objects.

Another trick used to test puppies for temerity is to put the litter on a smooth tile or polished wood floor. Assuming they have never set paw on such a slick surface before, the frightened pups should immediately assume a prone, spread-eagle position on the floor. One by one, as



curiosity overcomes them, however, the more venturesome will be up and sniffing about.

Presuming you make a selection and decide to take a pup, a final factor to consider is the age of your puppy when you take it home. According to some animal behavior scientists, the best time to take a puppy home is on its forty-ninth day or as soon as possible thereafter. Prior to that time, some students of canine behavior believe, separating a pup from the bitch and littermates will result in the pup having later difficulty in socializing with other dogs; staying with the bitch and lit-

These springer spaniel pups were put on the tile floor for the first time only moments ago; they immediately assumed a spread-eagle position on the floor. The three pups in the background, unfamiliar with the strange surface, slowly sat up on their haunches and huddled together. The bolder pup in the foreground is already sniffing out trouble. As confidence returns the rest of the pups begin a cautious exploration.



The pick of the litter! One of a puppy's first obligations, as evidenced by the dirt on this one's nose, is digging holes.

Photos by the author.

ter too long, on the other hand, will supposedly result in the pup having difficulty adapting to humans. Whether you believe these theories or not, separating the pup from the litter on the forty-ninth day does appear to have some validity to it that generally results in well-adapted dogs.

Whenever you do decide to take your puppy home, there are two final things to remember concerning food and health care. Don't switch foods on your dog right away. If you plan on using a food different from the one used by the breeder, make a slow and gradual transition from one type to another over a minimum period of two weeks. Also, get your puppy to a veterinarian right away and have it checked over and put on a health maintenance program.

Now, for training the little beggar!

NORMAN ADAMS



KRUGGER'S PRIDE PRINTS 24x33 ★ IMAGE 18x27



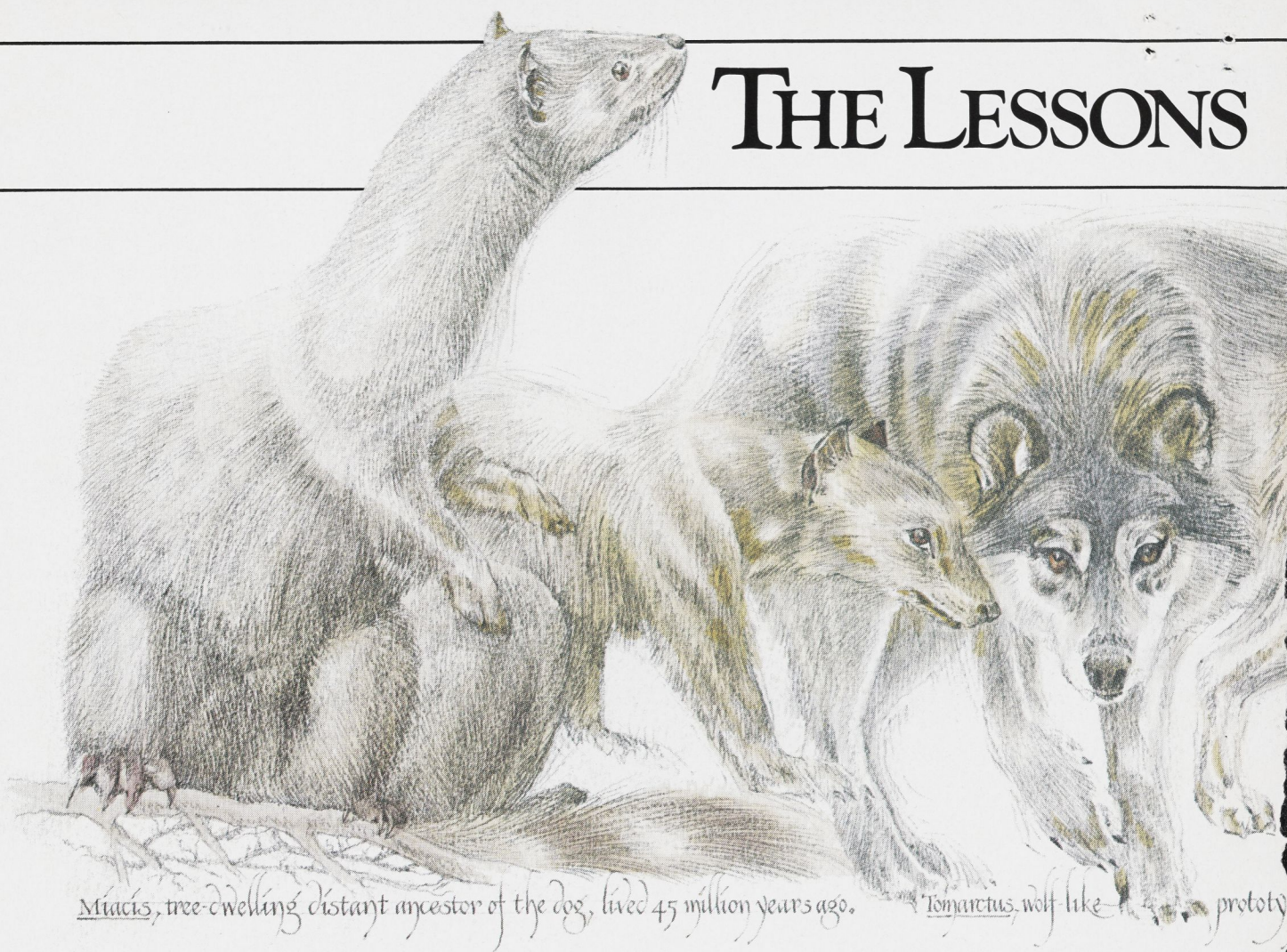
CHUKAR PRESS

P.O. BOX 943 WALLA WALLA, WA 99362
1-509-529-1142

★ CERTIFIED TOTAL OF 290 COLOR PRINTS

EACH \$160.00 • SHIPPING \$15.00 • BROCHURE \$3.00

THE LESSONS

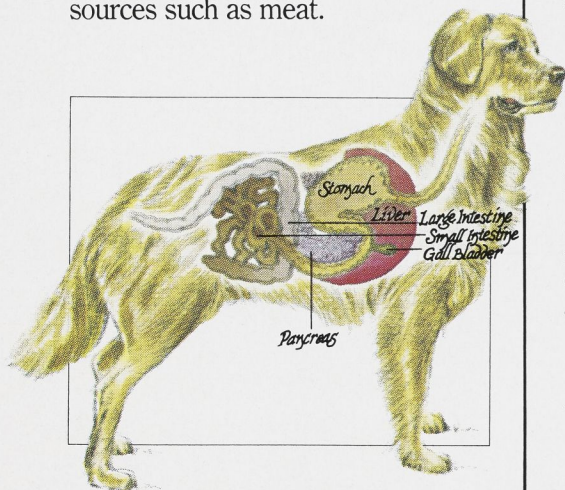


Tomarctus.

A low-slung, short-eared, long-tailed, ancient meat-eating animal—the great grandsire of all canines.

WHAT DID HE TEACH US?

Nature gave Tomarctus, the meat-eater, a simple stomach and short intestines. It was a digestive system that could extract nourishment from concentrated protein sources such as meat.



As the canines descended the family tree to widen the hunt for food, they maintained the same simple, efficient digestive system. That system remains much the same in modern dogs. *Your dog.*

YOUR DOG NEEDS PROTEIN. SO YOU GIVE HIM PROTEIN.

We learned from Tomarctus that canines need protein from meat. Unfortunately, many dog foods today use soy, vegetables, or grains as a major source of protein. Herbivores, such as cows and horses, have complex systems, long intestines and can make good use of the protein found in grains, grasses and plants. But dogs, which are primarily carnivores, cannot effectively utilize such protein.

NOT JUST MEAT-EATERS... COMPLETE-EATERS.

The canine was not just a

meat-eater, but a complete-eater. He consumed nearly all of what he caught. And the diet provided by his prey gave him protein, calcium, fiber, fats, carbohydrates,

vitamins and minerals.

He had a digestive system that could effectively

assimilate the protein found in meat. His captured prey also gave him the other essential nutrients he needed for a balanced diet.

Your dog's digestive system has not changed much since the time of Tomarctus. Nor has his nutritional needs.

BECOMING DOG'S BEST FRIEND.

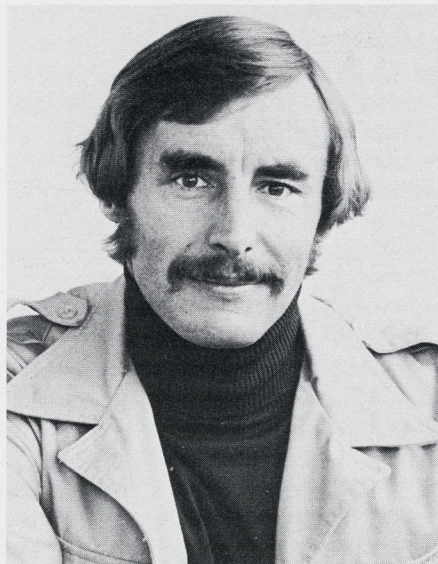
Paul Iams, a life-long animal nutritionist, took up the development of the perfect dog food. At the time,

Socialization of Puppies:

A Conversation with Michael W. Fox, D.V.M., Ph.D.

Dr. Michael W. Fox is among the world's most distinguished authorities on canine psychology. Born in England, he obtained the degree of Doctor of Veterinary Medicine at the Royal College of Veterinary Medicine. Subsequently, he obtained a Doctor of Philosophy in medical science at London University, with a specialty in brain function and behavior. He was then awarded a Doctor of Science for his research in animal behavior. A post-doctoral fellowship in canine behavior at the Jackson Laboratory in Maine lured him to the United States. He liked what he saw of the New World and decided to stay. Dr. Fox is presently Director of the Institute for the Study of Animal Problems of The Humane Society of the United States.

GUN DOG: Dr. Fox, thanks very much for joining us. As you know, our dogs, whatever the breed, are working dogs. Emotional problems that affect a gun dog's adaptability to his environment or ability to take training, therefore, have a serious impact on us. All too many of us have experienced the typical scenario: a "started" puppy or a puppy held back because of poor shipping conditions, often between four and six months of age — but adult dogs as well — is acquired from a reputable trainer or breeder. The dog's pedigree is superb. The new owner has great hopes, but to his dismay he discovers that the dog is afraid of strangers, afraid of sudden noises or movements, afraid of almost everything. Many of our readers will recognize that these problems are almost certainly the result of poor socialization, and will have basic knowledge of how they can be prevented, but I'm sure they will be



Michael W. Fox, D.V.M., Ph.D.

interested to hear from you in greater detail about how poor socialization occurs, and how it can be avoided.

DR. FOX: In my book, *Understanding Your Dog*, I spell out three important techniques for raising what I call the super dog. Socialization is just one important part of it, but let's talk about socialization first. The best time to acquire a dog that is to be trained as a gun dog is between six to eight weeks of age. This is the best time for the dog to become bonded to you. What socialization does is to make the dog attached to you so that it will become more trainable. If socialization is delayed, say until three or four months or even older as happens in some kennels, the dog will not be sufficiently bonded to you to make him readily trainable.

Of course, there are exceptions to this rule, but it is still a good one, because this primary bond between the man and the dog must be well established during this early critical period in order for the secondary bond — liking and trusting other people as well — to be possible.

GUN DOG: This would suggest that if a puppy, acquired from a breeder or a breeder/trainer, is to be trained by someone other than the owner, it ought to spend these early formative weeks with the owner, and should go to (or back to) the trainer only after the 12th or 16th week.

DR. FOX: Exactly. Of course, if the dog is taken from its mother too early, say between the fourth and fifth week, it can become too people-oriented, and this can also lead to problems.

GUN DOG: We often see two distinct types of poor socialization: In the first, the dog is afraid of people. In the second, the dog is less afraid of people, but is afraid of almost everything else, and this type reacts to correction with submissiveness rather than obedience. No pressure can be put on them in training.

DR. FOX: Yes, but there are several issues here. Let's take them one at a time. Some breeding kennels will give puppies lots of human contact, and that's good. A puppy with a sound genetic makeup, given plenty of human contact, may be taken at 12 to 16 weeks and have only minor problems. But, then the second problem can occur. If the dog is not taken out of the kennel a lot, to a variety of places, especially between 7 and 10 weeks of age, it will become kennel-shy. We have seen many dogs who have had plenty of socialization to people, but have not had what I call "environmental enrichment." There is a critical period between five and 10 weeks for socialization to people, and there is a critical period also, from the seventh to the 10th week, for learning to cope with unfamiliar environments and novel stimuli. Any puppy kept cooped up in a cage,

enough know-how. For Dick, owning Queen had been one of his dreams, and when he bought her as a pup from Glen Spain of Port Dover Ontario, he was looking for a tough, cold water Chessie that could be gunned over right to freeze-up.

Training together, bouncing ideas and solutions around and sharing what they have read or heard at field trials has really helped each man develop his dog. Not only is there mutual support and a second opinion, but the shared regular sessions increase the commitment to regularity in the training regimen. And they are lucky to have two sensible animals, responsive, willing to learn, and fun to be with. And, lucky to have been able to take advantage of local retriever field trial know-how by competing in the discipline of organized retriever events. Unlike some retriever devotees, their goal is to put the program to work in a real duck marsh and not just in endless competition.

There are thousands like them, and one of the many splendid contributions that clubs make to waterfowling is to incorporate the needs of gunners into training programs and fun trials. At trials, beginners can see the semi-pros in action, set their goals, learn the handling techniques, and develop the organized, intelligent approach to dog training that will demonstrate progress. Left to their own devices, without the structure of fun competition, most owners fail to follow through on the job and end up immaturely condemning the field trial game as being contrived and of little use to Saturday gunners. In fact, it is this very structure and competitiveness that pushes retriever owners into getting on with the job if for no other reason than to "show them."

And show me they did this December morn. Here were two nicely behaved but frisky young dogs, handled quietly by their proud owners who, in spite of their desire to bag waterfowl, put the experience of their pupils first. When the dogs

made a mistake, there was correction, but no long explanation for my benefit. When Tobin and Queen each made a retrieve on a pair of birds, going on command, smashing into the river, straight out and back, I praised the work and Bryan said shyly, "thank you." As the ducks were presented at either end of the blind with snow pelting down, I thought of all the warm summer evenings spent with Tobin and Queen to bring them to this winter morning.

Like all things worthwhile in life, the dream only becomes reality if you are willing to work at its realization. Too many gunners live a dream, projecting themselves into waterfowl-gunning prints, but they seem incapable of developing a happy, working, non-slip retriever that rides the boat calmly, plays on the bank while the decoys are set, jumps in the icy river just for fun, stops horsing around when the work starts, and waits attentively for the bang and the command "bird." Gunners such as Bryan and Dick become the image in the print.

They knew that none of this day's retrieves were difficult, but realize that the tough ones can come over the next decade after the easy ones are handled with confidence. For this, their dog's first autumn, they did not gun in marshes with seven-foot-high cattails stretching to the horizon. We were out for the dogs, and a nice example was our single goose kill, shot a second time to

make sure that Queen didn't have to fight a wounded Canada. Tobin and Queen will have a great decade. Their work was a testament to the trainability of two able representatives of their breeds and to the persistent patience of their owners' intelligent devotion to the job.

So next week when you're out driving, listening to country music on the truck radio, parking by the black, ice-edged river, waiting for the rendezvous with the gunning gang, remember that as strange as it may seem at the time, there are lots of slightly demented waterfowlers all across the continent who are able to forget the cold feet, the wind-whipped snow, the flock that passed high without so much as a look, and the muttered disappointment when the distant cornfield guns boom action.

If you are really cold and lonesome, I am thinking of making up a tape of my ruminations about how much better everything was in the 40s', 50s'? 60s'? 70s'? . . . or better still, how about . . .

"There they come, Bry! See them, swirling over the woods due east? They're turning up the river! Get down, don't move . . . Give them a chuckle, Dick! Stay, Tobin! Stay, Queen! . . . Now, Bry! Birds, Tobin! Birds, Queen!"

After that moment, I can go Christmas shopping. The winter won't seem as long, and come to think of it, the 80s' aren't so bad either! □

Photos by Bill McClure



Tobin and Queen, two sensible animals, responsive, willing to learn, fun to be with, and destined to have a great decade.

a puppy pen, or a kennel run through, say, the 10th week, is going to show fear when taken into unfamiliar environments or situations.

GUN DOG: I believe you refer to this in your book as "kennelosis."

DR. FOX: Yes. Now, with an especially outgoing dog, a dog whose genetic endowment is very good, you can often bring the dog out of this. But with a genetically timid or fearful dog, it may be very difficult or even impossible to cure this condition. But, without question, it can be prevented. I advise people who purchase a puppy between the sixth and eighth week to take the puppy out with them everywhere they go, into all sorts of situations, in the car, into the field, and so forth, and to introduce them to as many different people as possible.

GUN DOG: How much of this environmental enrichment is enough? An acquaintance who lives in an isolated rural area was very much concerned by the number of people-shy puppies he had produced, even though he and his wife themselves went to great lengths to play with and socialize the puppies during the critical period. He attempted to solve the problem by seeking the services of an extremely bold and outgoing dog for one of his bitches. The attempt failed. There were still many shy pups in that litter.

DR. FOX: That reveals a true socialization or environmental problem. One or two people is not enough. Enough means many. There is a resource almost always available: the local school. Children of various ages can be invited over to play with puppies during the critical period. Neighbors can be invited over for a party or picnic during this period and introduced to the puppies.

GUN DOG: So, it is clear that the puppy's experience of the world must expand dramatically between the fifth and 10th week. But let's talk for a moment about what happens before the fifth week. Are there any "do's" and "don'ts" during this first phase?

DR. FOX: What happens during this period is mainly neurological development, and the puppies are getting used to each other. It is important, of course, that nothing interferes with this process of

"getting used to each other." However, there are benefits to be derived from early handling, which can begin from birth onward. For example, picking the puppy up, turning it around, putting it on a cold surface is helpful because a little stress is good. This is part of the super dog project that I refer to in my book. With this early handling accompanied by a little stress, you can produce a dog that is physiologically more resistant to stress in later life.

GUN DOG: In other words, the puppy's experience of a warm, quiet, secluded whelping box during those first five weeks, totally devoid of stress, is not really ideal?

DR. FOX: A protected environment is, during this period, essential for a puppy's health. But since the puppy's nervous system is developing at this time, a total *absence* of stress will not help the puppy to cope with stress — the stress of training, for example — as a youngster and adult. We are not talking about severe stress or painful experience, we are talking about *novel* or *unusual* experience. You can put the puppy on a cold surface for a few moments, or pick the puppy up and turn it upside-down, you can brush it, and so forth. These experiences do not generally come to pups reared in the usual way. The more the puppy is handled during this period, the easier it will be for the puppy to deal with the stresses of handling later on.

GUN DOG: Now, are there things that we should *not* do during this period? What are the "don'ts," if any? We assume, of course, that we should not subject a puppy to any sort of harsh handling. Is there any danger of a puppy developing an avoidance or fear response at this time?

DR. FOX: No, virtually none.

GUN DOG: This raises the question about tail docking and dew claw removal in some of our breeds. Does the absence of a fear response during the first week or so of the puppy's life account for the fact that we can dock tails and remove dew claws without anesthesia, and that while the puppy shows every sign of being in intense pain during the operation, there is no lasting effect on the puppy's psychological make-up?

DR. FOX: Yes, the ideal time for tail docking and dew claw removal is on about the third day after birth. It is actually a brief and very diffuse experience for a puppy, and is simply not remembered. This is true also of early mishaps, such as a puppy being dropped by a child or having a foot accidentally stepped on. This is not to suggest that tail docking or dew claw removal can be done at any time during the first five weeks. These operations must be done very early after birth, because we are relying on the newborn's relatively primitive capacity to experience pain. Tail docking may be done as early as the second day after birth, the third day is ideal, but each additional day

Getting a puppy to follow you establishes the primary bond between the puppy and its owner.



after that brings greater danger of complications.

GUN DOG: Anyone who has raised a litter of puppies knows that they stress each other to some extent. By the time they are six weeks old, there is a lot of rough and tumble, a lot of ear-biting, and so forth. What happens in the case of a puppy whose littermates die, or who is the only puppy whelped? What is the role of littermates in the development of puppies?

DR. FOX: Littermates teach each other to control their bite, to control how hard they can bite.

GUN DOG: For a while, it seemed strange to me that puppies' teeth were so sharp. In a sense it didn't seem functional, considering the fact that they are on a diet of milk, progressing to soft foods. First it dawned on me that, as they developed those needle-sharp teeth, the nursing mother gets more and more sick of having her nipples bitten, and this starts the weaning process.

DR. FOX: Yes, that is funny. They are sharp enough needles to make the mother wean the pups, not sharp enough to really injure each other, yet sharp enough to establish some kind of social rank, and to teach them to have a soft mouth if they want to play.

GUN DOG: But what happens to that single pup that goes through this period without any littermates?

DR. FOX: That depends on how well the mother disciplines the puppy. If she moves away when he bites, this may result in increased aggressiveness with other dogs later.

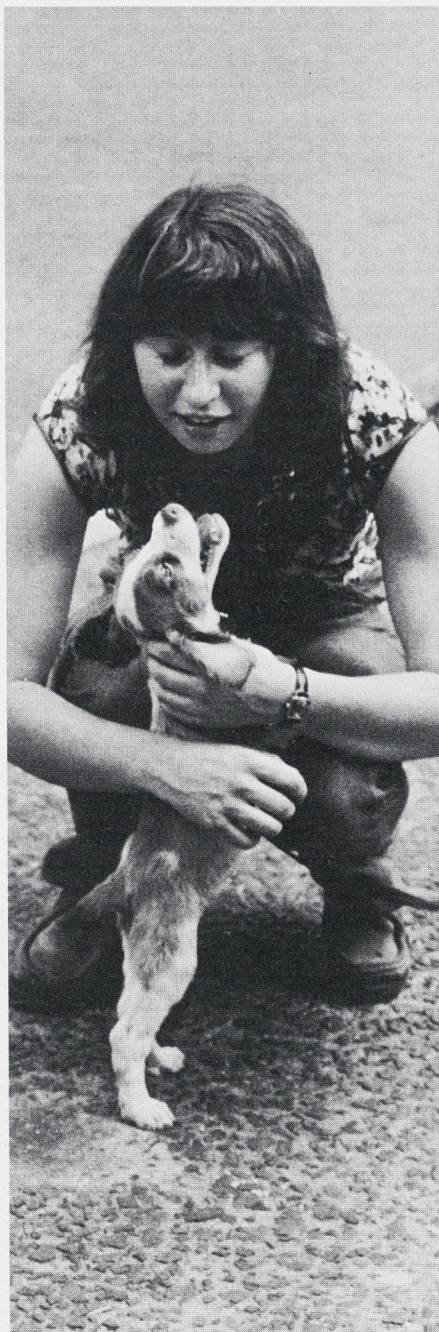
GUN DOG: We are now back to the fifth week. Weaning is nearly complete, the puppies are on solid food. We have discussed what *should* be done, from the fifth week to the 10th week, to get them well socialized and out into the world. What should *not* be done during this period?

DR. FOX: In order to avoid submissiveness, it is important at this time not to be too controlling with the puppy. Training should be done with a very light touch. In particular, no training should be done during the eighth week, as this is a very sensitive period in a puppy's life. My advice to readers is to lay off and avoid being severe with puppies during this week. I mention the

eighth week as an especially sensitive time, because this is when puppies are most likely to develop an avoidance response if subjected to physical or psychological trauma.

GUN DOG: Is the eighth week also the time when a pup can, growing up among adult dogs and finding himself pretty far down in

If you live in a city, all you have to do is to take the puppy for a walk. Virtually every passerby will stop and have some interaction with the puppy. It is instant, free socialization with strangers.



the social hierarchy, develop submissiveness? Here we are talking about pups who develop an exaggerated fear reaction to the stress of minor mishaps or surprises, often crying out or whimpering when even slight pressure is put on them during attempts at training.

DR. FOX: Yes, the puppy is likely to learn this from a domineering littermate, an older dog, or a human being. The real secret is to give the puppy a sense of control. Puppies develop a sense of control and mastery over their environment when they are given a chance to explore and learn. When they are kept in a cage all the time, where they are provided with food and water and so on, they are in a totally controlled and controlling environment, so they don't develop a sense of confidence.

GUN DOG: So it is this period in which the puppy develops his apparatus, not only for coping with the world, but also for enjoying it?

DR. FOX: Yes, because if a dog is afraid of new experiences, he is not going to learn. Fear is going to get in the way of learning.

GUN DOG: That would make training almost impossible. We have talked about the need for a dramatic expansion of the puppy's world during the socialization period. When is it too late?

DR. FOX: Well, from the work I have done, keeping puppies in a restricted or controlled environment, I would say that a puppy will show serious impairment if his environment is not enriched by the 12th week.

GUN DOG: If the 8th week is a particularly sensitive time, in that frightening experiences can have lasting effects, it is obviously not the best time to ship puppies by air. What is the best time to ship?

DR. FOX: The best time to ship is really during the sixth or seventh week, but at this time puppies have not had their vaccinations, so there are risks. However, if the brood bitch's immunity to distemper, leptospirosis, canine hepatitis, and parvo has been boosted by vaccination before the mating, her pups' maternally-endowed immunity will probably carry them through the 11th week, so the risks are slight. This would make the sixth or

seventh week optimum for shipping. The alternative is to ship during the ninth or 10th week, but here you are getting near the end of the socialization period, so the breeder must assume responsibility for doing some work with the pups, getting them out into new situations, introducing them to people, and so on.

The important point is that this is quite an involvement for the breeder, because a *little* new experience is not enough. The puppy must have many new experiences and be handled by a number of different people.

GUN DOG: Yes, this point has to be taken very seriously, particularly in the case of puppies that will be ready to be shipped to their new owners at times of the year when it may be very hot or very cold. Airlines generally do not accept puppies for shipment when the temperature is above 85 or below 45 degrees Fahrenheit. Shipment, under such circumstances, can be delayed for weeks.

DR. FOX: The fact is that the amount of work involved in preventing socialization problems, although considerable, cannot compare with the amount of work involved in *attempting* to cure them. Achieving a cure is often simply impossible.

GUN DOG: Are there any special socialization problems that we have not covered?

DR. FOX: Dogs raised by women can become afraid of men. Dogs who do not have contact with children during the socialization period may be difficult to handle around children later.

GUN DOG: The lesson seems to be that during the socialization period, broadly defined as being from the beginning of the fifth week through the end of the 10th week, puppies should be exposed to all sorts of positive experiences and all sorts of people, with special care being given to avoiding threatening or stressful experiences during the eighth week.

DR. FOX: Correct. But I would like to make the additional point that good socialization and environmental enrichment, while they are absolutely essential to a puppy's later well-being, do not keep like pickles in a jar on a shelf. Well-socialized dogs, if allowed to vege-

tate in kennel runs between bird seasons, can actually regress. Boredom, depression, and lack of social interaction with people can sap a dog's motivation. It is widely appreciated that the better gun dogs are those that live with the family. They are happier, they live longer, and they have better motivation for cooperative interaction in the field.

On the other hand, it is important to know that if you have a dog that has been properly socialized between six to eight weeks of age, and begins to show increasing fear of strangers, say between 12 to 16 weeks of age, you probably have a dog that will be of no use.

I refer to this phenomenon as "regressing to the wild temperament." A lot of people think of wolves as mean and savage, and so on, but that really is pure nonsense. They are very sweet animals among themselves, and their pack behavior is such that as a wolf cub matures, it learns to avoid strangers, and a lot of dogs have not had that particular trait bred out of them. But most dogs accept all people as their pack members. The wolf is attached to only half a dozen pack members, and when the wolf cub sees a strange wolf, the cub will run away. That keeps the packs separate, making for optimum use of territory. But if this trait appears in a properly socialized puppy sometime between the 12th and 16th week, you probably have a dog that is not worth working with, and certainly should not be bred.

GUN DOG: The distinction between poor socialization and wild-dog shyness is extremely important, isn't it, when it comes to making decisions about breeding? I have heard people say that they would only be interested in breeding from dogs who had "made it through" in spite of impoverished experience as a puppy, because there may be an inherited predisposition to becoming poorly socialized. Does that make any sense to you?


DR. FOX: No. We are talking about primary socialization, about becoming attached to the master and the master's family, which is what you see in the wolf pack. Secondary socialization is what you *don't* see in the wolf, but which we have bred into dogs, and we are selecting for a great capacity for secondary social-

ization, for dogs to accept all people as their pack members.

So, if primary socialization is impaired, through environmental deprivation, the genetic capacity for secondary socialization will be messed up, but if the dog has had good primary socialization, but shows a limited capacity for secondary socialization, you *can* say that this is the wild-dog temperament. It is the *latter* that you would want to eliminate from your breeding.

GUN DOG: Thank you, Dr. Fox.

PETE RICKARD'S
FULL STRENGTH!!
BREAKING and TRAINING
MUSKS



Break Your Dog From Running Unwanted Game!
By using Pete Rickard's Original Animal Musks. Just rub some of the musk on your dog and on his collar daily until he's broken. Won't harm your dog in any way. The strong musk makes him disgusted with the animal you don't want him to run and he will stop.

Train Your Dog Fast & Easy!
With Pete Rickard's Original Animal Musks by laying trails. Plenty of sport watching your dog learn. Directions Enclosed with each order.

BREAKING MUSKS

☐ Deer ☐ Fox ☐ Rabbit

TRAINING MUSKS

☐ New BEAR ☐ Fox
☐ Coon ☐ Rabbit
☐ Deer ☐ Quail
☐ Pheasant ☐ Duck
☐ Squirrel

PRICES

4oz. \$6.00	16 oz. \$16.00
8oz. \$10.00	32oz. \$24.00

Since more musk is used in breaking 8oz. or larger is recommended.

Trainers - write for prices on larger sizes.
NO COD's
N.Y. Residents add appropriate tax.
We pay postage & handling

Originators & producers of Breaking & Training musks for over 40 years.

PETE RICKARD INC.
Box 250
Cobleskill, NY 12043

TRADING POST



Labs-Goldens-Springers. AKC. Hunting dogs from field trial stock. Guaranteed. Oakrun Kennel, Rt. 1, Hatley, Wis. 54440. (715) 446-3957.

English springer spaniel puppies and stud service — to selected field bred bitches by NFC Burcliff's Brandi and NFC, CNFC Far Ridge Request. Dean Brunn, Rt. 5, Box 98, Elkhorn, WI 53121. (414) 742-3437.

Retrievers accepted for specialized field training on pheasant, dove and waterfowl. Unique husband and wife team. Over 30 years professional training and handling experience with all retriever breeds. Yellow, black or chocolate Labrador puppies that will hunt usually available. Visit us here in North Florida, or call (904) 997-5844. Paul and Barbara Genter, Tealbrook Retriever Training Kennels, Monticello, Florida 32344.

Oakshade Brittanies, pups, trained dogs, stud service, gun dog training. Bob Scott, RD#1, Box 443, Weymouth Rd. Vine-land, NJ 08360. (609) 697-4154.

BI-LOW Brittanies Breeder of classy, ambitious, beautiful gun dogs. Taking reservations for 1982 pups from proven gun dogs. Also, stud service from producers of outstanding gun dogs. Excellent bloodlines. Wm. Below, Rt. 2, Box 180, Shawano, WI. 54166. (715) 526-2969.

Sporting Books — Used, rare and out of print. Hunting, shooting, bird dog and fishing books. Send us your wants. Free Catalog. Gunnerman Books, Box 4292G, Auburn Heights, Michigan 48057.

Labrador puppies: AKC registered. Whelped on 8/11/82. Championship bloodlines. Sire — Express Charger. Dam — WW Wing Tips, sired by Super Powder. Male and female, black. Wormed, shots. Todd Fransen, 9901 Riverview Road, Eden Prairie, MN 55344. (612) 941-5534.

Select Brittany puppies. Sired by FC Reed's Bo-Nine Max. Dam — Field winner. Parents are backed by six consecutive generations of field champions. Whelped 7/22/82. Hawkeye Kennels, R.R. 1, Box 144, Yale, IA 50277. Phone: (515) 439-2496.

Bobwhite Quail - Eggs thru mature birds. Gone To The Birds, 17365 21 Mile Road, Big Rapids, Michigan 49307, (616) 796-2390.

Birch Hills Brittanies — Super gun dogs bred from proven bloodlines. Six field champions in residence...All pups guaranteed...Trained dogs available at times. Robert Fleury, 377 Pendleton Hill Rd., North Stonington, CT 06459 (203) 535-1542.

AKC Gordon setter pups out of stylish hunting, OFA'd parents. Nickeven Kennels, Rt #3, Box 118, El Dorado, KS 67042. (316) 321-0462

AKC Chesapeake Retrievers. OFA breeding stock. Pups, started pups, stud service. Top quality. Excellent bloodlines. Written guarantee. Sagebrush Kennels, Elaine Stav, Arco, Idaho 83213. (208) 527-3131.

Grouse Hunters: If you hunt ruffed grouse, you'll love the newsletter "Grouse Tales." It's full of information on Ol' Ruff. Yearly subscription only \$6.50. Write: Grouse Tales, 17130 Chatfield, Cleveland, OH 44111.

For the finest hunting German short-hairs in America. Puppies, started dogs, pregnant females. Von Waggen, Shin-back, Von Greif bloodlines. Our pups hunt wild quail under the gun and retrieve ducks at 4 months of age! Bred selectively by testing since 1960. Dr. S.R. Monroe, Veterinarian, Von Waggen Kennels, 820 Creighton Road, Pensacola, FL 32504. (904) 477-4803, day, (904) 438-8263, night.

Duckcreek Labradors of Texas A.K.C. puppies. Bred with the intelligence and style to become Gun Dogs Supreme. Excellent National Field Champion/hunting bloodlines. Blacks-yellows-chocolates. Health guaranteed. Rt. 1, Box 165A Dike, TX 75437 (Interstate-30 East, near Sulphur Springs). (214) 945-2723

Labrador pups — from OFA-AKC parents. Friendly, trainable black or yellow pups with top quality field pedigrees. Shots, wormed, dew claws removed and guaranteed. Blackwatch-M.C. Knapp, 8815 N. Hillside Road, Sussex, WI 53089. (414) 246-4000.

Black Brant Retrievers

Gun Dog Training
Chesapeake & Lab. Pups
RUTH & ART BEAMAN
R.D. #1, Esperance, New York 12066
518-868-2167

Started German Wirehaired Pointers: AKC proven NSTRA and NAVHDA bloodlines. Guaranteed: hunting ability for the dedicated sportsman and on-foot competitor. Tim Crabtree, 11613 E. 4th, Spokane, WA 99206. (509) 924-6595.

AKC Brittany spaniel pups out of Championship bloodlines including 1981 National Champion Tomar's Bon-Dee Sam and 1978 National Field Champion Dual Champion Perry's Rustic Prince. \$225.00. (918) 251-9234 or (918) 838-7001.

Nostalgic English setter puppies. Immediate delivery, Ch. Grouse Ridge Will bloodlines, satisfaction guaranteed. R. James Cheatham, Pawnee, OK 74058. (918) 762-2149.

E-Z Bird Dog Training Equipment. We manufacture, wholesale and retail the E-Z Launch Release Trap \$28.50, Quail Recall Pen \$27.50, and Pigeon Capture Trap \$27.50 plus \$2.50 handling. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded in full. COD orders by phone only. (502) 389-1391. Write for free catalog. P.O. Box 333GD, Morganfield, KY 42437. Wholesale lists supplied to bonafide dealers. Kentucky residents add 5% sales tax.

Pudelpointer

Best Blood Lines in U.S.
Puppies available

Jim Hawk
2917 So. 9th St.
Council Bluffs, Iowa 51501
1-712-366-2241
1-712-328-0887

JEROME B. ROBINSON

Gundogs

Quick-Start Pups

Every so often someone comes along and discovers a different route to success. It happens in dog-training circles like anywhere else.

For example, most bird-dog trainers have accepted the idea that you should delay training pointing dogs to retrieve until they have become consistent at holding point. The rationale is that if the dog has been taught that retrieving is desired, it might try to catch rather than point the bird. Many trainers will hold off on all bird work until a dog has matured to about a year of age.

Norm Sorby didn't know that. When he started working with Gordon setters, he had never read a book on training pointing dogs. Still hasn't, he says. Nobody told him which aspect of training should come first, so he just followed what logic told him.

Sorby and his wife, Sue, operate Springset Kennels in Petaluma, California. Over the years they have produced more top-quality Gordon setter gundogs than any other breeder in the world—that is, they have turned out more Gordons that are successfully used for hunting wild gamebirds and place high in all-breed pointing-dog field trials.

Sorby started his retriever training as soon as his pups were big enough to get around in the grass, at about eight weeks old.

"Seems to me you'd be wasting a year of a dog's life if you waited," he says. "Puppies are eager to learn when they're babies. Whatever you teach them at this time sticks forever. A little puppy hasn't developed unacceptable behavioral traits yet; he's got to learn how to do everything. That's a pre-

ty good time to show him how to do it your way.

"I figured that getting a bird in a pup's mouth would help awaken his olfactory senses," he says. "Once a pup has tasted a bird's feathers, he learns to recognize its scent. He learns to use his nose right away."

I have visited Springset Kennels and can vouch for the astounding success Sorby has achieved. I have seen him take an eight-week-old pup into the training field for the first time, get him sight-pointing a quail wing, then move directly to having him retrieve wing-clipped live quail. When Sorby tossed the quail into higher grass where the puppy couldn't see, his little nose started working until he caught scent of the bird. Then he pointed and stood there quivering as he breathed in the gamebird scent. Here was scent-pointing at eight weeks of age!

Sorby didn't say anything; he just let the puppy concentrate on the scent. When the bird finally tried to fly, the puppy dived in and caught it. Sorby whistled softly, just as he does when he calls the puppies in at feeding time. Not knowing what else to do, the puppy ran to Sorby with the live bird in his mouth. Sorby cradled the pup in his arms and made no attempt to pull the bird away. "Good boy, good boy," he repeated. When he slowly closed his hand around the bird, the puppy released it. Sorby pocketed the quail and gently stroked the pup.

"That's enough for the first day," he said. "Tomorrow we'll do it again. In a few days I'll start using fully feathered quail that can fly. When the bird flushes, I'll shoot a 22 blank and throw out a freshly killed



bird for the pup to retrieve. By 10 weeks of age most of these pups are pointing and retrieving, and are accustomed to the gun. They'll grow up doing it right."

The next day we worked with 12- and 16-week-old pups that had been started in this manner and already had a month or two of experience. They were eager little hunters whose noses led them directly to the birds Sorby had released around the training field. The pups jammed up on points, and as Sorby walked in and flushed the birds, shooting them with a 410, the pups followed in hot pursuit. Each pup found a downed bird, picked it up, and came trotting back to his master looking proud and happy.

Although Sorby has worked with Gordon setter puppies exclusively, it is not likely that the success of his early start methods is limited to one breed. His technique awakens senses and responses that have become inherent in gundogs through generations of selective breeding. His pups are bred to point, to retrieve, and to be submissive to man. By stimulating his puppies' senses at an early age, Sorby is offering them the opportunity to react naturally and develop commendable habits before

they pick up bad traits.

Pups that have an extra degree of pointing instinct seem only to need encouragement to hold their points for increasing lengths of time. A pup in whom the pointing instinct is less intense will need to be restrained with a light checkcord until Sorby can get to his side, stroke his tail into an erect position, and press his haunches forward, crowding him toward the bird. Not wanting to be pushed into a bird he cannot see, the pup will resist and, in resisting, will stiffen his pointing attitude.

Gordon setters are notably soft-mouthed. They are more apt to drop a bird during a retrieve than to bite down on it. Starting them to retrieve when they are still young and can't really damage a bird gets them into the habit of retrieving gently right from the start.

"I have them retrieve birds, not dummies," Sorby says. "If a pup tends to hold on to a bird, I never try to pull it away. I just stroke the pup and reassure him. When his tension eases, he will drop the bird, and give it up quicker next time."

Which pups will have the greatest inclination to point and retrieve naturally? "Watch them on their first contact with birds," Sorby advises. "The pups that go after the bird with their mouths will be natural pointers and retrievers. Those that reach for the bird with their paws will grow up with an inclination to flush and chase and will require more training to get them holding point and retrieving consistently." That's worth knowing next time you pick a pup.

Coming Soon: The best retrievers in the United States. **SA**

Reinventing the Wheel

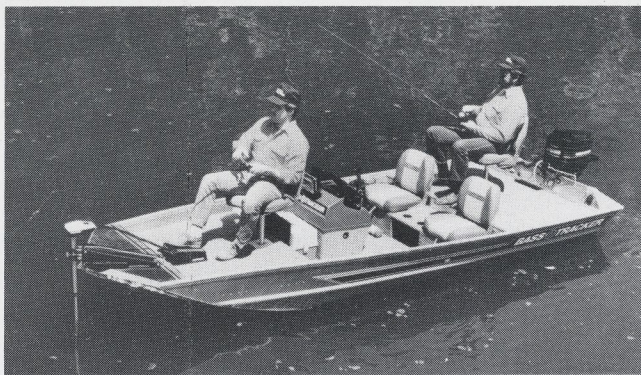
EDITORS AFIELD

name [i.e., the outboard name] to get bigger and the boat name to get smaller."

What about Japanese outboard companies such as Yamaha and Suzuki? A Yamaha spokesman told *Sports Afield*, "Pardon me if I have to be vague. The whole package idea is attractive and interesting, an idea whose time seems to have come." Yamaha is also one of the world's largest boatbuilders, with lines of large sailboats and commercial fishing vessels. "We have the know-how and capability to build any kind of boat," he said.

The package idea apparently started, as so many innovative things in the outdoors have lately, with Johnny Morris and his Bass Pro Shops (see March 1987 issue, "The Man Who Turned Bass into Bucks"). In 1976 he started his Bass Tracker line of bassboats, pontoon boats and trailers. Because of his volume, he was able to

Bass Pro Shops



Complete rigs such as this Bass Tracker started the trend.

command rock-bottom prices from suppliers of outboards, electric motors, depthsounders and batteries. He assembled whole rigs in his plant and heavily advertised them and their eye-opening price tags.

To say the world beat a path to Morris's door is not much of an exaggeration. People drove from all over the country to his Springfield, Missouri, plant (and later to other stores).

When Chrysler sold its outboard division, the new owner brought out the motors under the Force name. Bayliner Boats of Arlington, Washington, started packaging its small boats with Force outboards, and even though the Force name was new and had a small segment of the market at best, Bayliner sales shot up fivefold in four years.

The success of these two

marketing plans did not escape the attention of the rest of the industry, and last December the big boys entered the game.

As a student of the boating business for almost 25 years, I have made uncomplimentary comments about it. I apologize to the many industry leaders who build quality boats and stand by them through responsible dealership organization. For the rest, boatbuilding has always been a backyard business. Names come and go with abysmal regularity.

Readers with long memories will recall that nearly 20 years ago Johnson and Evinrude built boats to go with their outboards. The ventures failed miserably, and millions of dollars went down with the ships. Will that happen again? Time will tell.

Meanwhile it will be interesting to watch.

Coming Soon: An all-purpose favorite.

Berkley's Sports Afield 100th Anniversary Rod



In line with providing our readers with fine commemorative products during our 100th year, Berkley, Inc. has provided us with 100 specially made bait casting rods.

This 5'6" one piece medium action rod is made of 100% linear graphite with silicon carbide guides. 1/4 to 5/8 ounce lures are recommended as well as 8 to 14 lb. test line.

There is a Sports Afield medallion in the pistol grip and on the black aluminum rod tube. Each rod will carry a serial number 1 of 100 to 100 of 100. The price for this superior rod is \$100.00.

**SPORTS
AFIELD**

Sports Afield 100th Anniversary Commemorative Berkley Graphite Rod—\$100.00

Send Certified Bank Check to: Sports Afield Centennial Products, P.O. Box 2318, FDR Station, New York, New York 10150

Name (please print) _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Work Phone _____ Home Phone _____

RETRIEVE

by Richard A. Wolters



Picking a Pup . . . That Old Hat Again?

There are so many chapters in books and articles in magazines on this subject that I flinch when it comes my turn to write on picking a puppy. I'm determined that this will not be just a rewrite of the same old material. If you don't get something new out of this, I'll let you kick my neighbor's dog.

Getting a pup is a hit-or-miss proposition with most people, and this is the first mistake along the way to getting a good hunter, as you will see. Some folks buy a pup as they do a pair of pants from a mail-order house; they see it for the first time when they take delivery.

There is an old hunter's method of picking the pup from the litter. Put your hand in the barrel, pick one up, and turn it over to see if it has the right plumbing. If not, try again. That method is just about as good as the system most people use.

Some people like to go through the ritual of playing with a litter because they at least feel that they are doing something about making the choice. They sit in the middle of the pups and play with them. The one that plows through the litter to retrieve a ball or the one that pulls at their cuff, pounces through the pack, climbs up into their lap, and paws at their shirt to give them a love lick is usually the one that wins the heart and gets bed and board for

life. Unfortunately, after mail-order dogs, that could be the next biggest error. By taking the pup that shoves his way through the crowd to give you that face lick, most likely you are picking the dominant dog in the litter, the bull-headed one — a tough one to train.

By taking the pup that shoves his way through the crowd to give you that face lick, most likely you are picking the dominant dog in the litter, the bull-headed one — a tough one to train.

Scientifically, we now know a lot about the litter. One thing is certain: every litter develops a pecking order. It starts to form as soon as the pups function. The one that learns to fight his way to momma for food and warmth learns that that is the way to get things done. The pup that gets hurt and trod on thinks twice about rushing in. That is an oversimplification,

but the result of this interaction is the pecking order. Every litter has the bull and the wallflower, and the rest take their place in between.

We know that there are pups in the litter with potentially different personalities. That is what the pecking order does to the litter. Now we have to find out which pup is which. There is a simple series of tests known as the Campbell Procedure that I and many of my hunting friends have used to show the breakdown of the pecking order. I have seen other similar tests that do the same thing, but I have not worked with them. None of these tests are scientifically proven because that would take a lot of money, but in practice they really work. They recognize that all litters develop their own pecking order, and towards the end of about the litter's fifth week, the individual personalities show up with predictable results.

By the seventh week the pattern of the order is quite obvious. It is most interesting to note that the pecking order imprints on, or "scars," the dog for life. That is why we take the pup from the litter as soon as he is physically able. When he is seven weeks old, the dog gets enough of the imprint but not enough to damage him. (There are reasons why the dog should not be taken



The Roma 6 pictured above is a fine example of hands-on gunsmithing at work. The engraving is tastefully done, and the wood-to-metal fit is excellent.

separate occasions by master gunsmiths — once before blueing and engraving, and again just before shipment. Herein lies part of the reason for Bernardelli's success in producing a fine shotgun.

The other part of their success rests with the locking system incorporated into the Roma line, as well as the S. Uberto series. It consists of an Anson and Deeley action with Purdey locks, or underlocks. The Anson and Deeley design is a boxlock construction in which all of the parts of both locks, or firing mechanisms, are positioned within the action body. The A & D system was invented by Mr. Anson and Mr. Deeley, two employees of Westley Richards, who also specialized in boxlocks. The design, as we know it today, is much the same as the original and is still perhaps the most efficient ever.

The Purdey locks, on the other hand, describe the barrel lock design. Two lugs mounted beneath the barrel are locked in place by a sliding bar. This system was designed by James Purdey, of London. It is, by far, one of the best in that it's long lasting, foolproof, and amazingly simple. Together, the

Anson and Deeley action and the Purdey locks combine to give Bernardelli a solidly-made smoothbore, capable of years of reliable gunning.

Since I believe that patterning a shotgun on paper can, at times, be misleading, I opted for the chance to use it under hunting conditions. Since the gun was 28 gauge by design and the upland seasons were all closed, we decided on quail as the chosen species. Here is where the Roma 6 really excelled. With its 2¾-inch chambers (3-inch are available) and 26-inch chromo-nickel molybdenum barrels choked improved/modified, the gun took on all comers with surprising ease. Its "balance-between-the-hands" made shouldering the gun a pleasure and made its just under six pounds easy to admire.

In essence, the Bernardelli Roma 6 is a marriage of good looks and solid design, and overall quality. At just over \$1500, the gun is by no means inexpensive. Then again, who said quality comes cheap? For more information on the Bernardelli line, write to Vincenzo Bernardelli/EBM Group, Inc, Suite 1700, 200 Madison Avenue, New York, New York 10016. □

SAVE 25%

On the World's Finest Cutlery!

Wüsthof-Trident from Germany



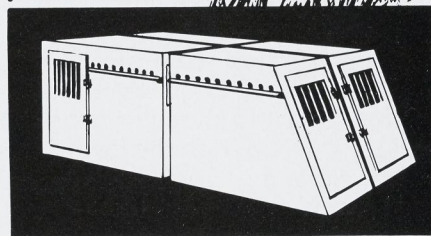
YES! Please send me your 32-page, full-color cutlery catalog. I enclose \$2.00, which I understand will be credited towards my first purchase.

Name _____
Address _____
City/State _____
Zip _____

MA Knutsen
P.O. Box 65095
West Des Moines, IA 50265

**Specially designed to
transport**

ACTION DOGS!



AIRBORNE DOG CRATES

**All-Aluminum, Long Lasting,
Quality Built**

Protection while travelling... a home retreat for sporting breeds! Airborne "Hunters" available with side or slant doors. Later models permit use of both seats in station wagon with tail gate closed. Easy to clean, scientifically ventilated, protects against drafts and exposure.

For Free Brochure & Prices Write:

JOYCE McKEE, McKEE INDUSTRIES

Box 90111, L.A. Airport Sta., Los Angeles, CA 90009
Phone: (213) 649-3630

Useful to request, year & make of station wagon - size varies to fit make and year.

from the litter too early, but that is another discussion.)

Here's how we are going to use this information: There is no need for a little, old lady to buy a Ferrari and the same goes for the hunter in buying a pup. He's going to be better off with a dog that is going to be easy to train, not bullheaded, and does not have as much "horse power" as the dog the field trialer would want. The field trial dog will have to take a lot of training pressure to obtain the precision required. The bull of the litter has a better chance of not folding under the pressure; he'll have an inner reserve to "fight back."

The average hunter won't be using a stringent force-training method, so he won't need a dog who can stand up to that kind of pressure. He won't need the bull who is a difficult dog to train. This does not mean that the hunter's dog won't be an aggressive hunter. It means that psychologically he won't be as difficult to handle. This also does not mean that the dominant dog is the only one who will make field-trial material; it just means that the trialer has the odds on his side if he takes the dominant dog. At the same time, the hunter or the field trialer should not take the shy dog, the wallflower. That leads to other problems, more difficult than training the tough, hardheaded bull.

This test is not all that complicated to do. If it was, I wouldn't be able to understand it. The hunter will make out best if he selects a pup from the litter that is in the "middle of the road" — and that is what this test will show. The hunter will want a dog that has get-up-and-go but not charge, the pup that is spunky, but not a sissy. Steer away from the "wallflower" in the litter.

We will spend a lot of time training this dog and molding him into the dog we want. The effects of the pecking order, good or bad, imprint on the dog for life. It's from this beginning point that we are going to work. The dog, at five years of age, will grow into the dog indicated by this test. If he is a bull at five weeks, he'll be a bull at five years; if he's people-oriented at five weeks, he'll be people-oriented at five years; if he's shy and unsure at five weeks, he'll be the same at five years.

One thing the hunter has to put into all of this is his own personality. If the hunter is a tough, demanding trainer, he should go for a tougher dog. If he is in the middle of the road, the dog should be the same. But if he is a shy guy, he should still not take a shy dog. You have to fit yourself into this test to make a good decision for you and the dog.

The Behavior Test for Puppies

Often, as a buyer, you will not have the choice of litter. This is not a problem, because there is usually more than one dog in the litter of the character we want, and most likely, the person who picks first takes the wrong dog anyway.

The test should be run before the litter is seven weeks of age. Study the chart thoroughly before you start. The tester alone should take each pup, one at a time, to an isolated area that is new to the pup and free from any distractions. During the test, including carrying the pup from the litter to the area, there should be no spoken word, no urging or praise. All the pups should be handled very gently so they will not be upset. If the pup has an accident during the test, ignore it — after all, housebreaking is still to come.

There are five parts to the test.

Social Attraction

Carry the pup to the center of the test area and put him down. Step several yards away from the pup in the direction opposite the door or gate by which you entered the area. Kneel down and gently clap your hands to attract the dog. You are to observe how readily he comes to you. You will be comparing all the pups, so note whether his tail is up or down. Is he lively or hesitant, or does he not come at all? This reveals the pup's degree of social attraction, confidence, or social independence. The dog should be rated on the chart by circling the number that most closely corresponds to the pup's reaction during the test.

Following

Starting from a position next to the pup, walk away from him in a normal manner. Watch him closely as you walk. How readily did the pup follow you? Was his tail up and was he underfoot? Did he bite your

Photo by Dick Wilberforce



The "pecking order" of a litter is established early, and the imprinting of the litter relationships on the pups will last for life. The golden retriever pup on the right may already be displaying his dominance over his more docile littermate.

ankles and challenge your progress? Did he not follow, or did he follow hesitantly, with tail down? Circle the number corresponding to the pup's reaction.

Restraint

Crouch down, gently roll the pup onto its back, and hold him with one hand on his chest for 30 seconds. Does he fiercely flail, bite, or growl? Does he just fiercely flail? Does he struggle, then settle down? Does he make no struggle or does he even lick your hand? How fiercely the pup objects to this position, or how readily he accepts it, indicates his tendency towards dominance or submissiveness in response to a situation of physical domination by a human. Rate him 1 to 4.

Social Dominance

Crouch and gently stroke the pup from the top of his head down along his neck and back. Do this for at least 30 seconds. Does he jump, paw, growl, or bite? Does he squirm and lick your hand or roll over? Does he get up, walk away and stay away? This test indicates whether or not the pup accepts your social dominance. Highly-dominant pups will try to dominate the tester by jumping on him or even biting and growling at him. The independent pup may just stalk away. In all cases, continue to stroke the pup until a recognizable behavior pattern has been established. Rate him 1 to 5.

Accepting Your Dominance

Bend over and cradle the pup

under his belly, fingers interlaced and palms up. Lift him just off the ground and hold him there for 30 seconds. This places the pup in a position of absolutely no control, and the tester in total control. Does he struggle, and how fiercely, or does he lick your hand? His acceptance of this situation indicates the degree of his accepting your dominance. Score him from 1 to 4 by circling the appropriate numbers.

Adding It Up

We've scored the test for only three dogs: A, B, C of the litter. You will want to do them all. Dogs that receive two or more 1's and one or more 2's are dominant dogs and the ones I'd pick for field trials. They are going to be aggressive workers. Dogs

Plasti-Duk
AMERICA'S FINEST DECOYS

INVENTORS OF THE WORLD FAMOUS SUPER MAGNUM GOOSE DECOYS BRINGS YOU EVEN BIGGER AND BETTER MODELS TO CHOOSE FROM DELIVERED TO YOUR DOOR CHOICE OF HONKERS, SNOW, SPECK.

BMG 747
\$198.00 DZ
FREE CATALOG AVAILABLE



Ded-Duk Dog Trainer
Soft and pliable, yet tough and durable. Made from non-toxic vinyl plastic. The exact likeness of a dead drake Greenhead Mallard floating on the pond. Ded-Duk is an extremely helpful tool in training your retriever.

\$6.95 PPD.



Original Plastic Knobby Dummies
WON'T BREAK ON IMPACT
Proven products help you train your dog. Three non-slip dummies, white for pups to see when they begin, grey to start them using scent to find, and fluorescent to train them to rely on scent alone. Made of tough yet soft, pliable non-toxic vinyl. 2" x 12". Colors: White, Red, Gray and Black.

\$4.95 EA. PPD.
3" x 12"
\$5.95 EA. PPD.

CALL TOLL FREE
800-547-3411

Neumann & Bennetts
P.O. Box 1497
Klamath Falls, Oregon 97601

dogs love us!
We make them happy! We stock thousands of items — feed supplements, grooming supplies, veterinary medicines, equipment, pet supplies. They love our fast, friendly service. You will too! Call for our small animal catalog: 800-435-6940 (Illinois 800-892-6996)
Wholesale Veterinary Supply, Inc.
P.O. Box 2256, Rockford, IL 61131

PUPPY BEHAVIOR TEST (circle one number in each group)			
	Dog A	Dog B	Dog C
SOCIAL ATTRACTION			
Came readily, tail up; jumped; bit at hand	①	1	1
Came readily, tail up; pawed at hand	2	2	2
Came readily, tail down	3	③	3
Came, hesitated, tail down	4	4	4
Didn't come at all	5	5	⑤
FOLLOWING			
Followed readily, tail up; got underfoot; bit at feet	①	1	1
Followed readily, tail up; got underfoot	2	②	2
Followed readily, tail down	3	3	3
Followed hesitantly, tail down	4	4	4
Didn't follow, went away	5	5	⑤
RESTRAINT			
Struggled fiercely; flailed; bit	①	1	1
Struggled fiercely; flailed	2	2	2
Struggled, then settled	3	③	3
No struggle; licked at hand	4	4	④
SOCIAL DOMINANCE			
Jumped; pawed; bit; growled	1	1	1
Jumped; pawed	2	2	2
Squirmed; licked at hand	③	③	3
Rollled over; licked at hand	4	4	4
Went away and stayed away	5	5	⑤
ACCEPTING YOUR DOMINANCE			
Struggled fiercely; bit; growled	1	1	1
Struggled fiercely	②	2	2
Struggled; settled; licked	3	③	3
No struggle; licked at hand	4	4	④
TOTAL			
1's	3	0	0
2's	1	1	0
3's	1	4	0
4's	0	0	2
5's	0	0	3

with a lot of 1's and 2's might not be too good around children.

Pups with predominantly 2's will be outgoing and dominant. If you think you are going to be a strong, dominant trainer, then this dog would be a good choice. (The personality of the trainer has to be "mixed" in with making the decision.)

Scoring of mostly 3's will indicate the middle-of-the-road pup. Here is the average hunter's dog. He'll be hardy enough to take the training, will socialize easily, and is an all-around good choice.

Scores of 4's with a 5 will tend to be too passive. Such a pup would fold under stress and be highly submissive.

Stay away from the pup that has 5's and all high number scores, especially high scores in social dominance. The dog will be hard to train, won't socialize easily, and won't be good around kids.

If the test on a pup turned out to be a mixed bag of scores, it could mean that you should take the pup to a new area and run the tests again.

From the score sheet, you can see that dog B is our choice for the hunter.

If you don't believe the test, try it anyway — what do you have to lose? My bet is that whether the pup tests aggressive, outgoing, timid, dependent, or passive, the pup will conform to its early rating when it is fully mature. I guess you already know that dogs are no different than people. I once had a Great Uncle Louie who should have been tested. There is usually one scrapper in every litter, and I guess that goes for your family, too. □

Editor's note: This column is condensed from material in a new training book for the hunter's retriever that Richard A. Wolters is writing for E. P. Dutton.

Among the books Mr. Wolters has authored are: *Gun Dog*, *Water Dog*, *Family Dog*, (\$12.50 each plus \$1.50 for shipping) and *The Labrador Retriever* (\$37.50 plus \$2.00 for shipping), all of which are available from the GUN DOG Bookshelf. For autographed copies, GUN DOG readers can write directly to Mr. Wolters at Leisure Books, Box 67, Ossining, NY 10562.

RAWHIDE CHEWS

MADE IN U.S.A.



SAVE 30% - 60%

That's right, you save 30% to 60% on our bulk Rawhide Chews compared to retail prices. And you can even save up to 10% (or more) compared to other "discount" offerings.

100% NATURAL

100% natural American beefhide, painstakingly processed to avoid bleach and preservatives. These tough, durable white rawhide bones satisfy the need to chew while cleaning teeth and gums. They also stand up to the weather — rain or shine, leave them in your yard as a healthy alternative to sticks, shrubs, etc.

BACKED BY SERVICE

- We sort and trim every bone sent to us by the manufacturer.
- We ship most orders the same day we receive them.
- And we offer 24-hour Telephone Ordering.

100% MONEY BACK GUARANTEE

We guarantee satisfaction. All our products are fully covered by a money-back guarantee. If you are not convinced we offer a high quality product at exceptional savings, write for complete details and **sample** price list.

Call our 24-hour number, or send our convenient coupon and your check to:

LONG RUN KENNELS, 710 FLATROCK, BOX 121, EASTWOOD, KY 40018

(502) 245-2954

(502) 456-0179

ALL PRICES INCLUDE POSTAGE.

ORDERS SHIPPED SAME DAY.

All products made in the USA from domestic supplies.

RAWBONE® RAWHIDE BONES

100% unbleached domestic beefhide.

Heat cured, no preservatives.

PACKAGED IN 10 POUND BOXES.

	Quantity
SM about 60 bones 3"- 5" ..	\$31.00
MED " 32 " 6"- 7" ..	\$31.00
LG " 27 " 7"- 8" ..	\$31.00
X-LG " 18 " 8"-10" ..	\$34.00
GIANT " 11 " 11"-13" ..	\$37.00

Order in 20 pound multiples and get a 5% discount.

BARK® RAWHIDE CHEW STICKS

A ground beefhide treat recommended for small dogs.

1/2" dia. x 5" long 6 doz/box ..	\$15.00
7/8" " x 5" " 3 " ..	\$17.00
7/8" " x 10" " 1 " ..	\$13.00

Order in multiples of 4 boxes and take a 5% discount (any size or mix).

"GOOD BUY MR. CHIPS"® RAWHIDE CHIPS

A ground beefhide treat recommended for small dogs.

3" dia. 12 doz \$23.00

NATURAL BONE BY REDI®

A long lasting hard chew made from natural

beef bones. USDA inspected.

SM about 3" long (per dozen) ..	\$ 8.75
MED. " 4" " " ..	\$10.25
X-LG " 6" " " ..	\$14.50

Order 3 dozen of any size or mix and get a

5% discount

ANF LIVER TREATS

An excellent bait, food reward and treat

70% Liver, 50% Protein

CASE (12 3 oz. cartons) \$9.00

with any RAWBONE® order \$8.00

TUFFSTUFF®

A complete, balanced High Protein (24%) dog food

baked in 5" sticks, equivalent to one cup of

dry food. WEIGHS 31% LESS, and takes up 55%

LESS SPACE than conventional dry food.

Case (24-5" sticks) \$9.00

Multiples of four cases gets a 5% discount.

AK & HI add 10% extra postage.

Canadian Orders add 20%.

KY residents add 5% sales tax

LONG RUN KENNELS, 710 Flatrock,
Box 121 Eastwood, KY 40018

Name _____

Street _____

City _____

State _____ Zip _____

TELEPHONE ORDERS

(502) 245-2954 (502) 456-0179

24 Hours/Day - 7 Days/Week

Shipped UPS C.O.D., we pay C.O.D.

Fee (\$1.50) on orders over \$50.

SMALLER QUANTITIES AVAILABLE WRITE FOR PRICE LIST

Retrieving Platforms — A Prescription for Safety and Performance

by Joe Delaney



As an ardent waterfowler, I believe in justice. Pardon the pun, but "what's good for the goose is good for the gander." If a hard-working duck hunter deserves insulated waders, comfortable down coats, ear-flapped hats, and turtlenecks, what about his dog?

It is amazing how often otherwise sensible and even supposedly knowledgeable duck hunters needlessly expose their dogs to the elements, sometimes even to the point of hypothermia.

An often overlooked and yet important piece of waterfowling equipment when hunting over decoys is a durable, lightweight, and versatile dog seat.

When the temperature starts to hover near freezing and the wind is blowing, it's almost criminal to hunt a dog without stationing him out of the water. In fact, it is harmful to hunt any retriever on cold, windy days, when they are directly exposed to cold wind and ground for extended periods without interruption. The conditions causing body heat loss must be dealt with. These heat robbers — cold water, cold wind, cold ground, and bare aluminum boat seats — are the tragic causes of hypothermia, the sometimes fatal, rapid loss of body heat.

It should be noted that light-

The retriever box provides your dog with comfort and visibility while keeping him safe and out of the way.