

BUYING and REARING a BULL TERRIER

A Guide to the First Year

by

Cynthia Morse and Allan Vargo



The Bull Terrier Club of America

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By Cynthia Morse

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TOPSY

On her tenth birthday

Puppies are charming

Even at rest

But

No doubt about it

Old dogs are best

Special thanks to

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CONTENTS

	Page
FORWARD	1
INTRODUCTION	2
BULL TERRIER CHARACTER	3
THE BIG STEPbuying a Bull Terrier	3
REASONABLE EXPECTATIONS	5
TEMPERAMENT	7
REGISTRATION PAPERS	7

THE NEW ARRIVAL	8
ESSENTIALS	
CHOOSING A VETERINARIAN	9
CONFINEMENT IS CARING	12
FEEDING	13
PROTECTION	13
PLANNING FOR THE NEW PUPPY	
SHOPPING LIST OF ESSENTIALS	15
GROOMING	18
KENNELING YOUR BULL TERRIER	20
THE FIRST SIX MONTHS	
TRAINING	21
CRATES	21
HOUSETRAINING	21
CURBING BAD HABITS	24
SOCIALIZATION	24
AUTO SAFETY	25
GROWTH ISSUES	
EARS	26
TEETHING	28
APPROPRIATE PLAY	28
SIX TO TWELVE MONTHS	30
MALE ISSUES	31
BITCH ISSUES	32
CONSEQUENCES & CONCERNS	32
ABOUT BREEDING	35
SOME BREEDINGS DO'S AND DON'TS	36
IN CLOSING	37
APPENDIX	39

FORWARD

Most people interested in purchasing a Bull Terrier tell us they were first attracted to the breed by its unusual appearance. Unfortunately, we often find that prospective purchasers know little about the breed itself. . . its personality, temperament and care requirements. Any responsible Bull Terrier breeder will want the buyer to be well versed in the pros and cons of Bull Terrier ownership BEFORE purchasing one. Because this is definitely not a breed for everyone, it is in the best interests of all concerned that this

information be presented in an honest and factual manner.

Breeders like to see their puppies go to homes where they will be valued and loved well into old age. To achieve this fond relationship between dog and owner, it is imperative that the new owner be well educated in dog care, training and behavior. We hope you will read our little "Owners Manual" with an open mind and find it helpful to you now and in the future.

Cynthia Morse

Allan Vargo

Deva Kennels 1982

INTRODUCTION

In reading this handbook, you might get the impression we are trying to discourage you from buying a Bull Terrier. Actually, we are simply trying to present some of the pros and cons of Bull Terrier ownership so that the newcomer may make a more intelligent and well-advised decision. We do hope to discourage those who are obviously ill-suited to the breed or who may want a Bull Terrier for all the wrong reasons. Our primary interest is in helping our Bull Terrier chums find homes with people who will love them for their unique personalities and who will cherish them, as we do.

Prior to purchasing a dog of any breed, the buyer should spend a good deal of time gathering and studying as much material about the breed as possible. To help you in locating the information you need, we have compiled a Bull Terrier "Recommended Reading List" which can be found in the appendix at the back of this handbook. Please take the time to study a few of these books. You can also obtain a great deal of helpful information by simply talking to Bull Terrier breeders and pet owners. Most are very willing to discuss their dogs and answer your questions.

We strongly advise all new Bull Terrier owners to join the Bull Terrier Club of America and the nearest regional Bull Terrier club. You do not have to be a breeder or dog show exhibitor to join and you will find club members to be most supportive and helpful. In addition, most Bull Terrier clubs publish newsletters, sponsor "fun days" for dogs and owners, conduct educational programs and have rescue committees for Bull Terriers in need of help. The address of the regional club nearest you can be obtained from the Bull Terrier Club of America, whose address appears in the appendix.

BULL TERRIER CHARACTER

Bull Terriers are unique individuals. The combination of courage, intelligence, sensitivity. . . coupled with a peculiar sense of humor, sets the breed apart from all others. Life with a Bull Terrier is sometimes trying, often chaotic, but NEVER dull! They seem to take great pleasure in stirring up a little excitement wherever they go. You may not always find this trait amusing. If your ego demands a dog that will always be flattering to you, you ought to look elsewhere! Deeply perceptive of human character, they invariably seek out the only dog-hater around to torment! Their antics will entertain you, sometimes even embarrass you, but you can always count on a Bull Terrier to make you smile when everything else in the world seems to be going wrong.

Bull Terriers are fun loving and free thinking clowns that are known for their creative persistence to get what they want. Bull Terrier puppies tend to be exuberant extroverts. From the moment you pick your puppy up, good developmental relationship principles must be established. Set yourself and your puppy up for success by having good management and planning skills in place. Prevent mishaps and unwanted behaviors by being a responsible leader in the relationship. The breeder provides you with a blank canvas with which you can either make a "work of art" . . . or a DISASTER! It's up to you. If you haven't got the time or inclination to make an honest effort to raise the dog properly, please get a hamster or goldfish instead.

If you put time and effort into training your dog correctly, you will probably never want any other breed. Bull Terriers are addicting! However, before buying one, study the breed and other breeds as well. If, by comparison, you still feel the Bull Terrier is the breed for you, then you are probably made for each other!

THE *BIG* STEP

Anything worth having is worth waiting for. . . especially when it concerns the next ten to fifteen years of your life! We are always amazed at the number of inquiries we get from people who simply must have a puppy. . . NOW! They approach the acquisition of a Bull Terrier puppy as they would the purchase of a new pair of shoes. Unlike shoes, a Bull Terrier is a living, feeling creature that will need a great deal of work to raise properly. Surely something that important merits more than a little consideration and time.

The prospective purchaser should make an effort to look at several litters and talk to a variety of breeders before selecting a puppy. Because Bull Terriers are an uncommon breed, litters may be few and far between. Proximity alone should not be a determining factor. By talking to different breeders, the newcomer can get an idea of the type and personality of dogs

produced by various kennels. Where distance is prohibitive, the buyer should select a breeder in whom he has confidence. . . that means one who will answer all questions honestly and who will stand behind the dogs he sells. The buyer can then leave selection of a suitable puppy to the breeder and be assured that the breeder will try to pick the best puppy for the buyer's situation.

When talking to breeders, try to get an idea of how the puppies from their litters will mature. Don't be hesitant to ask direct questions. Consider the size and temperament of the parents. Bull Terriers can be a wonderfully diverse breed. Mature bitches can be quite petite (40 lbs.) or mature dogs rather large (75-80 lbs.) Adult size should be taken into consideration, especially when the buyer's living area is limited (as in an apartment) or when there are small children or elderly persons who might be easily bowled over by a 65 lb. dog.

Bull Terriers also vary somewhat in temperament. Some lines are more mellow than others. Some tend to be aggressive towards other animals. Some are always busy, busy, busy! Most Bull Terriers are quite ornery when young and some never outgrow it. If your personality cannot cope with a dog that is always on the go, you might find this type of dog overwhelming. If you don't think you can keep up with a puppy, perhaps you should consider getting an adult instead. Breeders frequently have older dogs, usually retired breeding or show stock that they would like to place in homes where they can get more individual attention than the breeder can provide. Too many prospective buyers refuse to consider anything over a year old, often forgetting that an older dog is probably already housetrained, it may be spayed or neutered, and has probably outgrown the bratty stage most puppies go through.

The Bull Terrier Club of America and most regional clubs operate placement services for dogs that, for reasons often beyond their control, are in need of new homes. Bull Terriers sometimes find themselves "out in the cold" when divorce, death or other problems disrupt the lives of their owners. Often these dogs are housed by volunteer club members until suitable homes can be found. Most of these dogs are perfectly lovable pets that can give many *years* of companionship and affection to the right owner. For more information about adopting a Bull Terrier through a placement program, contact the Bull Terrier Club of America or your nearest regional club. You can find information on the BTCA Website (www.btca.com) about our Rescue program and also check the Breeder Referral section as breeders may have young adults they wish to place.

REASONABLE EXPECTATIONS

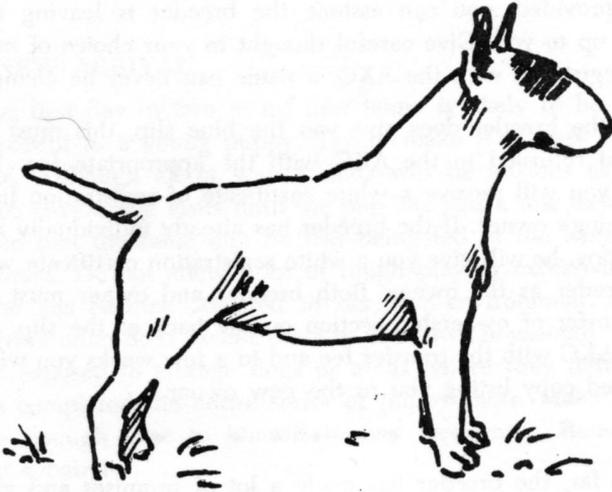
Once you have found a puppy or adult that interests you, be sure that you understand all of the conditions of its purchase. Responsible breeders should require that all pet quality puppies, both male and female, be neutered by a specific age. Sometimes a breeder will sell a show prospect puppy only with the understanding that it is to be shown and/or bred according to the provisions of the purchase contract. Any conditions must be understood clearly from the outset to avoid misunderstandings and bad feelings later on. A good relationship with a breeder is extremely valuable and should be established. If you have any doubts about any part of an agreement, don't hesitate to say so. Never go along with an agreement that you do not feel you can fulfill. It is better to have everything out in the open. Once you and the breeder have come to an understanding, make sure everything is down on paper. This can eliminate many problems in the future.

Ask what guarantees come with the puppy. Most breeders will guarantee temperament and health for a specific period of time. Do not expect a breeder to guarantee show quality on a young puppy. No Bull Terrier breeder in his right mind would guarantee an immature puppy to be show quality. If you want to show your dog, look for an older puppy or young adult. Breeders can only give an "educated guess" as to the show potential of an immature animal. As far as health and temperament go, however, be wary of any breeder who seems reluctant to stand behind his stock. No reputable breeder harbors a "sell 'em and forget 'em" philosophy. A good breeder feels responsible for the puppies he has bred throughout their entire lives.

Within the first week after buying your puppy, take it to a veterinarian for a health check-up. If you find that the puppy has a serious defect, such as deafness or a gradable heart murmur, contact the breeder immediately. You are entitled to a refund or replacement. Minor defects, such as undershot bites, flat feet or cow-hocks are commonly found in what is termed "pet quality" puppies. Such superficial faults do not affect the pup's ability to be a happy, healthy pet, and therefore do not justify return of the puppy. Do not wait longer than a week to have your puppy vet-checked. This is for the protection of the breeder as much as it is for the buyer. You cannot neglect the puppy's diet, worming and regular vaccinations and expect to get a refund or replacement when the puppy becomes ill! The breeder will sell you a healthy puppy. It is your responsibility to keep it that way!

So far, the breeder has made a lot of promises and guarantees concerning the puppy. You, as buyer, have some responsibilities to the relationship as well. You will be expected to make every effort to assure the dog will be properly cared for and protect it from accident or theft. In addition, you are

expected to represent yourself honestly. Don't tell the breeder you have a fenced yard if you don't. If you own other pets, don't "forget" to inform the breeder of this fact. Don't tell him you "just want a pet" then immediately proceed to breed it. Much of the breeder/buyer relationship is based on mutual trust. You will only hurt yourself by undermining it with falsehoods and half-truths. Ownership of other pets or lack of a fenced yard may not necessarily mean the breeder won't sell you a dog. . . he may ask about such things only to determine whether or not a specific puppy or dog is suitable for your situation.



You will be expected to keep in touch with the breeder and give occasional "progress reports". Photos of the puppy in various stages of growth are very much appreciated. Don't hesitate to call the breeder with problems or questions. That's what he's there for. Most breeders also REQUIRE (sometimes in writing) that the purchaser agree to contact the breeder FIRST if for any reason the buyer is unable to keep the dog. If the breeder cannot buy the dog back himself, he will have the proper know-how and contacts to find a suitable buyer for it. The inexperienced pet owner trying to sell his dog through common channels could easily sell it into the wrong hands. If you care about the dog at all, let the breeder help you.

* * * * *

TEMPERAMENT

In addition to a health guarantee, many breeders also guarantee temperament. This means that if your puppy is extremely shy or is aggressive towards people, you might be entitled to a refund or replacement. Most puppies will be a little unsure of themselves in strange surroundings, but should soon rally around. If the puppy just never seems to adjust normally, or is shy to the point of being a fear-biter, the puppy should be returned. You should be able to evaluate the pup's temperament fairly accurately within a week of purchase. Likewise, if the puppy snaps and snarls when you remove his food or toys, or if he resents any sort of discipline to the point of going after you, you should contact the breeder right away. Many pups will "test" you at some point in their adolescence. Much of this can be avoided by establishing appropriate relationship building blocks starting the day you bring your puppy home. Try to find a puppy socialization and manners class that is based in positive reinforcement principles and is run in a safe and secure environment by experienced professionals. Never resort to correction based techniques. Seek consultation with your Breeder and other professional resources.

Aggression towards other animals is not the same thing as aggression towards people. While a feisty dog may be a headache to own, he cannot be said to have a bad temperament, per se. You must remember that Bull Terriers are TERRIERS. . . members of a family of dogs bred for courage and fire. Your Bull Terrier may not be any more scrappy than the Wirehaired Fox Terrier or Scotty down the street, but you can bet that, because of his size and power, if he gets into trouble, it will be BIG trouble! For this reason, supervision of your Bull Terrier is mandatory, especially if he is inclined to be feisty. This desire to fight may be more or less evident in individual dogs. Some are real pacifists! However, scrappiness is simply a trait of the terrier breeds and should be taken into consideration before you buy a Bull Terrier. If you don't feel that you can live with a dog that might be inclined to scrap (or at least attempt to), then perhaps you should consider another breed. Even aggressive dogs can be taught to behave themselves, but may never be entirely trustworthy around other dogs. No dog should be permitted to become a total maniac, however. Early neutering or spaying can help mellow out many dogs and should be considered ESSENTIAL for any Bull Terrier kept strictly as a house pet.

* * * * *

REGISTRATION PAPERS

At the time of purchase, the breeder will provide you with a copy of your dog's pedigree, health record and registration papers. Registration may be either Limited or Full. Non-show or breeding animals should be Limited

Registration. Potential show or breeding puppies should have Full Registration. Limited Registration may be changed to Full at the breeders' discretion. Some breeders' routinely complete registration of each individual puppy before it *is* sold, rather than give the buyer the blue slip (application for registration). If this is the case, it is possible that the registration process will not have been completed by the time you pick up your pup. If you are dealing with a reputable breeder, you should not worry . . . you will undoubtedly receive your pup's papers within three to four weeks. Some breeders register each puppy themselves to insure that it will be registered with their kennel name. You should not be concerned about this. . . it is the breeder's "trademark" and identifies that puppy as being from his or her line. If you buy a well-bred dog, you can be proud that it carries a good name! Aside from identification purposes, the registered name of a dog helps the breeder and others to associate your pup with a given litter. For example, some breeders will register all of the pups in a litter with similar names. If the kennel name, for instance, is "BARKLEIGH", then the puppies in the litter might have names like Barkleigh Daisy, Barkleigh Rose, Barkleigh Dandelion, etc. By registering the individual puppies himself, the breeder is assured that the names will remain as he wishes. If the breeder elects to give you the blue slip instead, please do not tamper with the name he has chosen. (You can CALL it anything you wish!) If there is no name written in the space provided, you can assume the breeder is leaving the name choice up to you. Give careful thought to your choice of names. . . once registered with the AKC, a name can never be changed.

If the breeder does give you the blue slip, this must be filled out and returned to the AKC with the appropriate fee. In a few weeks you will receive a white certificate of registration listing you as the dog's owner. If the breeder has already individually registered the puppy, he will give you a white registration certificate which lists the breeder as the owner. Both breeder and owner must complete the transfer of ownership section on the back of the slip. Mail this to the AKC with the transfer fee and in a few weeks you will receive a revised copy listing you as the new owner.

* * * * *

THE *NEW* ARRIVAL

The first day or two in his new home is likely to be confusing and stressful to a young puppy. Try to make it as easy for him as possible. Although all of your friends will be anxious to see your new pet, discourage

visits until the pup has had a few days to settle in. Feed him the same diet he was being fed at the breeders, at the same times. Do not allow a lot of rough play or excessive handling until he has become adjusted to his new environment. Keep him away from other dogs except those in your own household. Proper socialization requires contact with other well socialized animals. Contact with unvaccinated, unsocialized animals is never appropriate. Rely on your Veterinarians expertise if you are unsure about safe playmates and playgrounds for your puppy. Make sure he is getting enough time to himself to nap frequently. Remember, he is only a baby!!

Your water may temporarily affect his stools if it is markedly different than that at the breeder where he was raised. This will straighten out in a few days, after he has become acclimated to it.

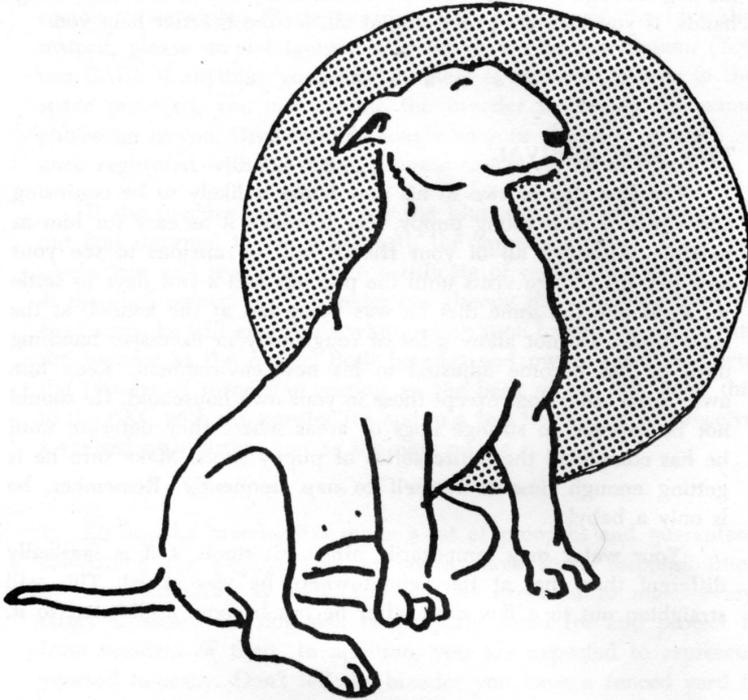
IN THIS HANDBOOK, WE HAVE PURPOSELY NOT LISTED A DIET FOR YOUNG PUPPIES. WE FEEL THAT EACH BREEDER HAS "TRIED AND TRUE" FEEDING METHODS OF HIS OWN AND HIS INSTRUCTIONS SHOULD BE FOLLOWED. MAKE SURE TO PICK UP DETAILED DIET INFORMATION FROM THE BREEDER WHEN YOU BUY YOUR PUPPY.

ESSENTIALS

CHOOSING A VETERINARIAN. . .

A vital element in preparing for your new puppy is finding the right vet. If you have not had previous association with a veterinarian that you know and have faith in, you can ask local dog breeders or the area all-breed kennel club for a referral. Most often, the vet used by area dog breeders is the best, most up-to-date available. Breeders of valuable show dogs will not patronize a vet who doesn't keep abreast of current developments in his field.

If the vet you choose doesn't seem to like Bull Terriers, or does not answer your questions to your satisfaction, look elsewhere. Your dog may live to be twelve to fifteen years old, and you will need a veterinarian with whom you can establish a rapport. He may not be familiar with the Bull Terrier breed, but he should at least not be afraid of the dog or assume it is a fighting dog! He or she may think your dog is a Pit Bull. . . the two breeds are commonly confused. This is an excellent opportunity to explain the difference and make a new friend for the breed as well!



The first time you take your Bull Terrier to visit the vet, take along the vaccination and worming records your breeder gave you. The Veterinarian will consider this information when making recommendations for further vaccination or fecal tests.

If you live in an area where heartworm is a problem (most of the continental U.S.), you will need to give your dog heartworm preventative, usually in tablet form. Your vet will probably require a yearly blood test to check for the microfilaria that indicates heartworm infestation. Ask your vet about putting your new puppy on the preventative when you take him in for his first check-up. Without precautions, your dog could become seriously ill or die if he becomes infested with heartworms.

There are numerous viral contagious diseases that can affect dogs. At the time of this writing, vaccination protocols are a subject of controversy among Veterinarians. New research suggests that conventional annual

vaccinations may not be necessary. The best advice at this time would be to do your own research and seek out a knowledgeable Veterinarian with whom you will be comfortable, to rely on his/her expertise. Titer testing can be done to measure the antibody level of specific viruses that can be life threatening to your dog. As more research is done, consult with your Veterinarian for the most current thinking on vaccine protocols. Because of the stress on the immune system, it is a recommendation that the rabies vaccination not be given at the same time as other vaccines. Your breeder should be able to give further insights to these issues of vaccination as the "Standard of Care" evolves, changes, and develops.

Sometimes you, as a Bull Terrier owner, will have to go against your Vet's advice. This happens most often when diet and ear taping are discussed. Vets are used to dealing with average dogs that do not require the quality of bone and substance that a well developed Bull Terrier should have. The average Vet will suggest that you feed your puppy a "well-balanced" commercial brand of puppy food. While this may be fine for Poodles or Collies, it generally is not the ideal food for a growing Bull Terrier puppy. Follow the diet instructions provided by your breeder. He knows through experience what makes good healthy bone and optimal substance on a Bull Terrier. If your puppy becomes selective in his dietary tastes, consult with your breeder as it is imperative that a balanced diet be maintained.

Ear taping is another common point of contention. Most vets feel that unless the ears are cropped, they don't need help or support and will eventually stand on their own. Being unfamiliar with the history of the breed, they do not know that the natural prick ear is a fairly recent development in this breed and so it is not unusual for a puppy to require some taping to get the ears standing erect. Most breeders do not allow an ear to droop past three, or at most four months without taping it. Some Bull Terrier puppies will never need to be taped, but many of the heavyweights or pups with large ears will need a little help. Some vets confuse the breed with Pit Bulls and American Staffordshire Terriers and will swear that a Bull Terrier's ears should be cropped! Whatever you do, make sure that is NOT what your vet has in mind if you do let him work on your puppy's ears!

CONFINEMENT IS CARING

It should go without saying that a Bull Terrier should never be allowed to run loose or be off.-lead in an unfenced area. Some dog owners get very complacent about this after a while and usually eventually learn the hard way. Perhaps this point is best illustrated by a story about a tragic event that happened to us just before Christmas, 1981 . . .

We had placed a young male Bull Terrier named Elmo with Mike, the boyfriend of our kennel maid, Karen. Elmo and Mike seemed made for each other. Elmo badly needed someone to roughhouse with and Mike admired the dog's spunky personality. One of the conditions of the placement was that Mike must provide Elmo with a fenced yard or area in which to get sufficient exercise. We knew that Mike's family had had a Labrador previously that had been killed by a car and we would not consider placing Elmo with them unless they would keep him confined to their yard. Karen assured us that Mike's family had been heartbroken at the loss of their pet and had vowed never to let it happen again. So Mike and his father built a sturdy pen for Elmo and promised that he would be taken there regularly during the day for exercise. Mike took Elmo home in August and all went well for several months. Then one snowy night in December, Karen called us, in tears. Elmo had been hit by a car and she needed the number of the emergency veterinary clinic near my house. We provided the number and waited anxiously. About a half an hour later, a car pulled up outside. Elmo was stretched out on a blanket on the back seat. . . the family was distraught. . .

"Could we see if he might still be alive?" . . . They thought he had stopped breathing, but didn't want to believe it was so..... Allan lifted the dog's head in his hands then laid it gently down and walked away. Elmo was dead, just two weeks short of his first birthday.

When something like this happens, you want answers. *You* want to know why such a stupid and unnecessary thing should ever have happened! We later found out that the family had been very good about taking Elmo out to his fenced area while the weather was nice, but when snow accumulated and the temperature dropped it became a "hassle" to walk him out to his exercise area. It was just a lot easier *to* simply open the door and let him out. They thought he was being good about *not* leaving the yard. What they never considered was the impulsive nature of the average Bull Terrier puppy. A lovely young dog died because of the laziness of his owners. Some people just never learn.

If you have any intention of being lax in the supervision of your animal, please do the breed a favor. . . don't get a Bull Terrier! The days when dogs could run loose are long past. If *you* don't want *to* accept the responsibility of proper care or the "inconvenience" of having to walk the dog *or* the expense involved in purchasing fencing. . . you don't deserve one of these fine animals and you *most* certainly will not get one *from* me!

FEEDING

In addition to proper vet care and confinement, the new puppy owner must become fully aware of his responsibilities regarding proper raising and nutrition.

The period of growth from eight weeks until maturity is an awkward stage in dogs as it is in humans. Like teenagers, puppies grow in spurts, sometimes rather unattractively! Have no fear, eventually your dog will develop into the fine specimen you've envisioned! Of course, he cannot hope to blossom out unless you provide him with the proper nutrition. This is probably the most expensive part of puppy raising but one which will repay *you* in the end. Cutting comers and feeding cheap substitutes will only hamper his development and he'll never reach his full potential. Your dog is programmed, genetically, to mature in a certain way. If fed properly and given quality care, he will mature *to* be as good as his breeding will permit.

However, the best bloodlines in the world cannot compensate for the effects of poor diet and care in a growing puppy. You've undoubtedly paid a fair sum of money for your dog. Why ruin him by begrudging him the essentials of proper growth? Your dog does not have to be a show dog to be a good representative of the breed. . . and a healthy, well-raised dog exudes the glow of good breeding and care, even if he isn't a champion. If you do your part, you'll be justly rewarded with a beautiful, radiant animal that you can be proud to own.

* * * * *

PROTECTION

Last, but not least, in our list of essentials, is protection of the puppy or dog. It is a sad commentary on our times when a dog owner cannot safely leave his dog unattended in a car or yard without having it stolen. Bull Terriers are prime targets because they are commonly mistaken for Pit Bulls, which are, sadly, a "hot item" among unscrupulous sorts. Pit Bulls and Bull Terriers, when stolen, are usually used for the "game testing" of

fighting dogs. What that means is that your dog will be used as a sort of "sparring partner" for a pit dog to test the other dog's desire to fight. Needless to say, your Bull Terrier. . . a hundred years removed from the dog pits . . . will not fare well against his opponent. A measure of caution and common sense can help you to protect your dog from this horrible fate. If you leave your dog unattended in a car or public place you are asking for trouble. Even your fenced yard is not safe if it is visible from the road or your dog is left out while you are not home. Bull Terriers have been stolen from dog shows, from kennels, and even from a breeder's basement puppy pen while she was at work! Avoid discussing your dog with anyone who asks too many questions. Certainly don't give out your address. Staffordshire Terrier and reputable Pit Bull breeders have been dealing with this problem for a long time. Many now tattoo or microchip their dogs, and even puppies before they're sold. Many Bull Terrier clubs are now sponsoring tattoo and/or microchip clinics for Bull Terrier owners. Permanent identification will not keep your dog from being stolen, but if you let the fact be known that your dogs are permanently identified, chances are that the dognappers will look for an easier mark. A tattoo or microchip provides positive identification if the dog is recovered. It will also help humane societies and veterinarians trace lost or injured dogs, as most vets and shelters have access to the tattoo and microchip registry hotline numbers. We strongly suggest that you have your new puppy micro chipped and tattooed as soon as you get it. Contact your vet or nearest Bull Terrier regional club for more information. You can have your dog tattooed with your social security number or a special code number issued by a tattoo registry. Before tattooing, contact one of the nationwide registries (A list of registries and microchip manufacturers are provided in the appendix) for information. Once your dog's number is registered, you will be provided with materials that indicate your dog is permanently identified and includes a metal collar tag. The tag lists a toll-free number that anyone finding a tattooed or micro chipped dog can call. Any Veterinarian or Animal Shelter will have a scanner which can read all three microchip manufacturers chips. The dog's tattoo or microchip number will then be run through a computer which will provide the owner's name, address and phone number! Needless to say, this can really be a deciding factor in helping you find your dog, should it ever get lost. Permanent Identification and common sense are the best ways possible to protect your pet. At this time, the trend seems to be toward micro chipping.

* * * * *

PLANNING FOR THE NEW PUPPY

SHOPPING LIST OF ESSENTIALS

Most of the items listed can be purchased in your local pet supply store. You can also order many of them at discount prices through the pet supply catalogs listed in the appendix.

CRATE (See section on housebreaking to see why we list this as No.1 on our list!) Recommended types: Vari-Kennel 300 (med.), 400 (lrg.) or 500 (giant). Also good are Central Metal Products cages in sizes comparable to the Vari-Kennels. Whatever type of crate you buy, make sure it is **STURDY** and that the latches and hinges are strong. A cheap dog crate will not hold up and could even be dangerous to the dog.

STAINLESS STEEL DISHES, you'll need two. The 2% quart size is just about right for most adult Bull Terriers. Never use plastic dishes as they can be chewed up and the pieces, if swallowed, could kill your dog. Same goes for aluminum.

COLLAR - NYLON WEB COLLAR, buckle type Nylon web is durable and strong and won't stain the coat as leather can. A caution with Nylon as it does not "breath", so the skin underneath should be checked for "hot spots" regularly. In addition, nylon web will not break if it gets caught on something, leading to the possibility of strangling. **LEATHER** is a more forgiving material, but high quality leather is necessary to prevent staining of the coat. You can buy a lightweight, less expensive *one* for a puppy, but an adult should have a good, sturdy, heavyweight collar.

Metal chain choke collars were meant to be used for training and **ONLY** while training, but current training recommendations **never** advocate the use of this type collar. They can be dangerous and catch in crates or on articles around the house or yard, and fatal choking can result. Never put any dog or puppy in a crate when it is wearing a choke-type collar. The "live" ring of the collar can easily catch on the wire bars or door latch and if the dog struggles or panics, he will surely strangle himself... If you must leave a collar on your dog, use the nylon web or leather type that buckles. Choke collars aren't called **CHOKER** collars for nothing!

NYLON WEB or LEATHER LEAD, six foot is best. A puppy will need a lighter lead. For this, a nylon show lead is good. Don't buy a chain lead for a Bull Terrier. . . it's very rough on your hands.

FLEXI-LEADS (i.e. retractable leads) allow trained dogs a lot of freedom,

however they are not recommended for young untrained dogs, as the cord can get tangled around a young pups legs, potentially causing injury to growing joints and bones. The cord can also easily lacerate bare human legs leading to significant injury and scarring.

OLD BLANKETS or rugs for bedding in the crate. While these may be OK for younger dogs, some older Bull Terriers will shred blankets, rugs or towels and eat the pieces - quite possibly leading to an obstruction of their intestines. This is a potentially life threatening issue, and at the least an expensive and harrowing experience. For these dogs, a product called **Unreal Lambskin** is a much better choice. This product is very resistant to tearing and while they can pull tufts from it, tearing is nearly impossible. Beware of imitations or rubber backed similar products, they do not work and are also potentially dangerous. Sometimes a good supply of dog bedding can be found at yard sales and flea markets.



TOYS - We only recommend three types of toys for Bull Terriers. Every Bull Terrier should have a large size CRESSITE (English Rubber) ball, a KONG toy, and a giant size NYLABONE. No other brands or types of dog toys will hold up under the wear and tear that they'll get from a Bull Terrier's jaws. Even tennis balls can be torn up and the pieces swallowed. CRESSITE, KONG and NYLABONE are well-known brand names, easily found at any

pet store. Don't buy cheap imitations.

We feel that rawhide chew bones are not suitable toys for adult Bull Terriers. We came to this conclusion after nearly losing a bitch who had a piece of rawhide toy lodged in her throat. Had we not been at home, she would have died. . . in fact, she was already turning blue when we found her. Also rawhides not processed in the U.S. frequently contain toxic chemicals (like arsenic and formaldehyde) as a residue of processing. If you think your dog needs something to chew on, give him a Nylabone or a few large dog biscuits. Leave the rawhide toys to dogs with less powerful jaws

Likewise, nearly any sort of natural bone is a no-no. You must remember that Bull Terriers can chew up and swallow pieces of things that the average dog can't even put a dent in! Bones can splinter and cause injury to the esophagus. Too many bones can also cause blockage of the intestines. Of course, the dog can also choke on them! One exception is raw cow femur, with the "knuckle" end trimmed off. **Only use femur** as other cow leg bones (which may look similar) are not thick enough (minimum 3/8") and pose a danger of splintering. Raw femur can also be cut down to a 3"-4" long piece. The dogs love them and they are virtually unbreakable and will provide hours of happy chewing. Some Bull Terriers are very keen about them and will guard them possessively. They can become "a bone of contention" so be careful if giving them to more than one dog. Generally, it is far safer to stick to the "Bull Terrier-proof" toys than to risk an accident. Any sort of toy, however, must be large enough that the dog cannot swallow it.

Most Bull Terriers go absolutely crazy over rubber squeaky toys. For this reason, they are especially helpful in training a dog to look alert in the show ring. However, because Bull Terriers love to "kill" them, you must be very careful not to let your dog actually get a hold of one, except under very close supervision. "Groucho", one of our bitches, loves to play with squeaky toys. She would rather mangle a squeaky toy than eat or sleep! One day, when she was six months old, I was practicing her show baiting when she suddenly leaped forward and grabbed the toy from my hand. To my horror, she swallowed it right before my eyes! Poor Groucho spent the rest of the day at the vet clinic, being dosed with Ipecac to induce vomiting. Finally, she brought it up, along with assorted other items she had swallowed previously that I was unaware of! Had we not known she had swallowed the toy, she could have become very sick, or even died, before we knew what had happened. Always keep a close eye on what your dog is playing with or chewing on. It is better to be safe than sorry.

GROOMING

Regular brushing is far preferable to frequent bathing for a Bull Terrier. The ideal Bull Terrier coat is harsh, almost like a wire coated terrier. This coat texture does not hold dirt like softer coats do. Some Bull Terriers will not have the desired coat texture and may require a bath now and then, but in most cases a vigorous brushing will remove most dirt and will stimulate the skin as well. Many Bull Terriers enjoy being "brushed" with a natural bristle grooming mitt, sometimes called a "hound glove". This indispensable grooming tool fits over your hand like a mitten, enabling you to easily massage all parts of the dog's body. Regular attention to your dog's coat will result in a nice shine, even on a white coated dog. Your dog will begin to look forward to his daily "rub down"!

Grease can easily be removed from the coat by the application of a little bit of waterless hand cleaner. . . the type used by mechanics. This will also remove the gray marks left on a white coat by a metal choke chain or dog tags. Just rub it in and towel it off.

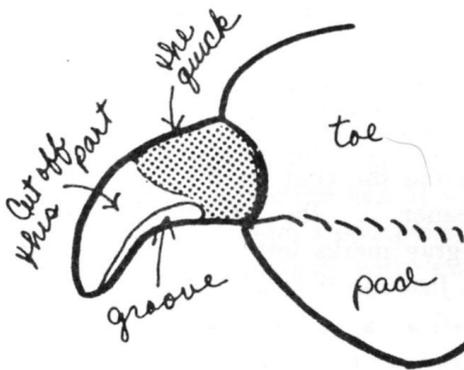
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For a general "all over" cleaning, short of a tub bath, you can use one of the dog shampoos on the market that requires no rinsing. These are handy to take along to shows or for touch-ups while traveling with your dog.

For actual bathing, it is better to use a whitening shampoo such as "Snowy Coat" for white dogs and a conditioning or color-enhancing shampoo for coloreds. Avoid continual use of human shampoos. The PH level in human shampoos is not suited to dogs and may result in skin irritation or flaking. Whatever you use, MAKE SURE YOU RINSE WELL and keep the dog in a warm, draft free area until he dries thoroughly. Tub baths should only be needed if the dog gets very dirty or finds something disgusting to roll on. Of course, a white dog that is being shown will require frequent baths too.

Bull Terriers, fortunately, are not prone to ear problems. You should, however, remove accumulated wax from time to time by gently swabbing out the ear with a cotton ball dipped in slightly warm mineral oil. If your Bull Terrier likes to swim, he will have to be checked frequently for signs of inner ear infection. Head shaking, tenderness or pawing at the ears will indicate a developing problem. Let your vet have a look.

Nail trimming is probably the most dreaded and most neglected part of the grooming process. Most Bull Terriers are not terribly fond of having their nails trimmed, but will grudgingly tolerate it if accustomed to the process while still young. If you wait until the nails are long and hooked to attend to them, you can count on having problems. It is much wiser to trim a little on a regular weekly schedule than to let the matter get out of hand. Care must be taken to avoid cutting into the quick, for this is painful and will surely result in a dog who hates having his feet touched. Cut off only the hooked part that is white.



Never cut into the pink area (known as the “quick”). On coloreds, the nails may be brown or black, making it difficult to see where the quick begins. In this case, you will notice that the nail is grooved out underneath, near the tip. You can safely cut this part off. When in doubt, proceed cautiously, removing just a little at a time. If you do nick the quick, apply a little bit of styptic powder or monsel

solution (available at the drugstore). If nothing else, apply an ice cube or cold compress to the tip of the nail and hold in place until the bleeding stops. A nicked quick always bleeds like crazy, but don't worry, it's not as bad as it looks!

At this time another excellent alternative for nail care is trimming with a sanding band on a Dremel Moto Tool. Dremel's are available at Sears, Lowes, Home Depot and any quality hobby shop. Basically, first study the nail from the side and underneath. You should notice that as the nail grows away from the “quick” it begins to separate and look less “solid”. When trimming with the sanding band, slowly remove this portion until the nail

appears more “solid”. You must move slowly so as not to overheat the nail, which the dog will surely object to. If you look closely at the bottom side of the nail, as you shorten the nail the portion in the center will develop a subtle pink color. When you can see this, you are very close to the quick and you should stop. If the nails have become long and it is necessary to cause the quick to become smaller, by gently thinning the top of the nail over the quick, the growth process will cause the quick space to “fill in” and in effect withdraw allowing the nail to be trimmed shorter. If you want more understanding about this process, ask a breeder or do a Web search. An excellent article can be found at www.DoberDawn.com. If you just don't think you're up to cutting or grinding the nails, you can file them with a flat "bastard" rasp. Most hardware stores should be able to provide you with a suitable type. Filing takes longer than trimming, but there is little risk of cutting into the quick and there is an added benefit in that, by filing, the nails are left nicely rounded and less "scratchy".

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KENNELING YOUR BULL TERRIER

If you find you will have to board your Bull Terrier, try to choose a kennel that has had previous experience with the breed. Some kennels are not properly equipped to handle a Bull Terrier and some have a definite bias against the so-called "Bull breeds". It is much safer and kinder to your dog to leave him with someone who can care for him properly. If your dog's breeder lives nearby, he may be able to board the dog for you. If not, perhaps you can work out a mutual dog-sitting arrangement with another Bull Terrier owner whom you know and can trust to take proper care of your dog. Do not board your dog with your veterinarian unless the vet has boarding facilities separate from his clinic. Veterinary hospitals are for sick dogs, not boarders.

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THE FIRST SIX MONTHS

LEARNING TO BE A CIVILIZED DOG

In this section, it is not our intention to go into great detail on the topic of general dog training. One could write an entire book on that subject alone. We will deal here only with the essential elements of training (crate-training, housebreaking, curbing bad habits, socialization and auto safety) and growth issues (ears, teething, and appropriate play). For more detailed information, we suggest you read one or more of the reference books on training topics listed in the appendix. Also, many dog training schools and clubs offer KPT (Kindergarten Puppy Training) classes for young puppies. These classes offer an excellent opportunity to socialize your puppy and learn basic training principles. Make sure your pup is up to date on vaccinations

before attending classes.

TRAINING - CRATES

Probably **THE MOST IMPORTANT** piece of equipment you will ever buy, after collar and leash, is a dog crate. For some reason, more new dog owners object to using a crate than any other facet of dog care. New dog owners often feel that putting a dog in a "cage" is cruel. Actually, a crate is "cruel" only if misused or too small. Let's go into this further. . .

When used properly, a crate is a most useful tool; we feel it is essential for fast, effective housetraining. A proper sized crate gives your dog a "room *of his own*" when non-doggy friends come to visit. It is the safest way to transport a dog to the vet or to training classes. At home, the crate door can be removed or tied open and the crate becomes a "den" for your dog to retreat to for a snooze. It is a place where he can hide his toys or escape the poking and prodding *of* small children. No Bull Terrier owner should be without a crate. Many breeders refuse to sell a dog without one . . .for good reasons!

It is helpful if the breeder will separate your puppy out from its litter for some short periods of crate time before you pick your puppy up. This will help ease the stress of transition and give the puppy some initial association with crate introduction. Another helpful item to have is an **Exercise Pen**. These are usually 8 foldable wire panels that are each 24" wide. While they come in varying heights, a convenient height for Bull Terrier puppies is 28", as you can step over and/or lean over and pick a puppy up. One panel will have a door in it. You can set the pen up as a circular enclosure or you can secure it into the corner of a room, such as a kitchen or family room. The crate with the door removed or wired open can then be placed in the pen. Alternatively, the ends of the ex-pen can be attached to the sides of a wire crate. Clearly, this eases the stress of confinement for puppy and family. However, here are a few words of caution. Some puppies can get creative in their escape efforts. They will push and/or climb on the ex pen and so you need to secure or fasten it in some manner, so that it becomes impossible for the puppy to collapse or scale over the pen. In addition, the pens are typically made of welded wire with resulting sharp edges which can scratch flooring or snag carpeted surfaces. One alternative is to use a remnant of vinyl flooring as a surface on which to set-up the pen.

To help the puppy adjust to the closed crate, you can feed him a few times in the crate before actually closing the door. Once you have gotten him used to being in the crate with the door open, you can give him a toy, a femur bone, or a few biscuits and close the door. Hopefully, he will be occupied with his toy and will take the confinement in stride. If he fusses, however, just carry on as usual without making any special fuss over him. If he is crated where he can see you, he will not feel quite so put out. At least he'll know he hasn't been abandoned. Ignore the wails and whines as best you can.

He'll get over it. When he finally settles down, then you can remove him.

It is a good idea to have a second crate in the bedroom for night time. Remember that Bullies are people dogs, so even though you are not actively interactive while sleeping, there is bonding that occurs with the passive activity. For the first few nights throw the bedding and a snuggle stuffed animal in the dryer and just at bed time pop the warmed bedding and toy in the crate. The warmth and ability to cuddle is comforting for puppies. Most will sleep through the night by the age of ten weeks.

Never use the crate as punishment. You must always make the association as pleasant as possible so the pup will accept the crate as his own private quarters. Comfy bedding and enough room to move around will make the crate more pleasant for him.

For very young puppies (8-12 wks.) the crate should not be too large. A puppy will avoid soiling his bed if at all possible, but in a huge crate he will be able to retreat to a far corner and not have to live with his errors!

1. Teach a word association for your puppy, so he can recognize a word such as “go out”, “go potty”, “hurry up” so he can pair it with the behavior of relieving himself. Be consistent in your language and your routine. Use the same “go out” door and go to the same area in the yare.
2. Do not confuse “potty time” with “play time”. Play time always follows successful potty time. If the puppy doesn't relieve itself within five minutes, go back inside, confine, and try again in 10-15 minutes.

3. Do not expect perfection from a tiny pup. Like any infant, he will have his limits. It IS cruel to confine a tiny puppy to a crate for such extended periods of time that he is forced to soil his bed. Remember, the natural instinct to keep the "den" clean is the key to housetraining. If you pervert this basic instinct, you will make the job of housetraining much more difficult, if not impossible. If you know you must leave the puppy unattended for a long time, fix him a pen or exercise area in which he can stay. A young pup will have to go out frequently and should be taken outside or to the exercise area almost hourly, and even once or twice during the night. (Nobody said dog training is easy!) Once he is over 12 weeks old, you can take him out every 2 or 3 hours. You may notice that the boy puppies can tend to piddle a couple of times in one outing.
4. Always take the puppy out the very first thing in the morning. If you wait until you've dressed you probably will have a mess to clean up. Waste no time. A puppy will have to go out as soon as he wakes up.
5. The puppy will also have to go very shortly after eating. If you have been playing with him for more than five or ten minutes, give him a chance to go out, especially if he loses interest in the game and starts to sniff around.
6. Withhold water and food after 8:00 PM (or at least a couple of hours before bed) and take the puppy out the very last thing at night. While outside, remember that he is there to perform and not to play. . . if you distract him from the matter at hand, you may have a mess to clean up later! A fenced yard, portable run or outdoor exercise pen will give him a little more freedom to take care of business. Every dog, however, should also learn to relieve himself while on leash
7. Keep the crate near your bed at night if your puppy is very young (6-9 weeks of age). It is unrealistic to expect a tiny puppy to "hold it" all night. By having him near you, you will be able to hear him if he whines to go out. As he gets a few weeks older, he'll be able to last longer, and you'll get more sleep!
8. If your puppy has not passed a stool recently and you just KNOW he has to go but suspect he is not concentrating hard enough on the matter at hand, you can help move things along by the OCCASIONAL use of an infant suppository. After using the same spot in the yard a few times, he'll get the idea. Always praise profusely when things progress properly.

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TRAINING- CURBING BAD HABITS

As your puppy matures, he may begin to develop some habits you find less than charming. Some of these he may outgrow, such as chewing when going through teething. Others, like jumping on people and barking incessantly, reflect a lack of discipline or boredom. Both can be corrected with a little understanding of the problem and canine behavior and development. We recommend you borrow or purchase a book on basic dog training to help eliminate these habits before they become too difficult to break. Another avenue you could pursue would be a puppy kindergarten or basic manners class for learning how to modify or avoid these potential undesirable behaviors.

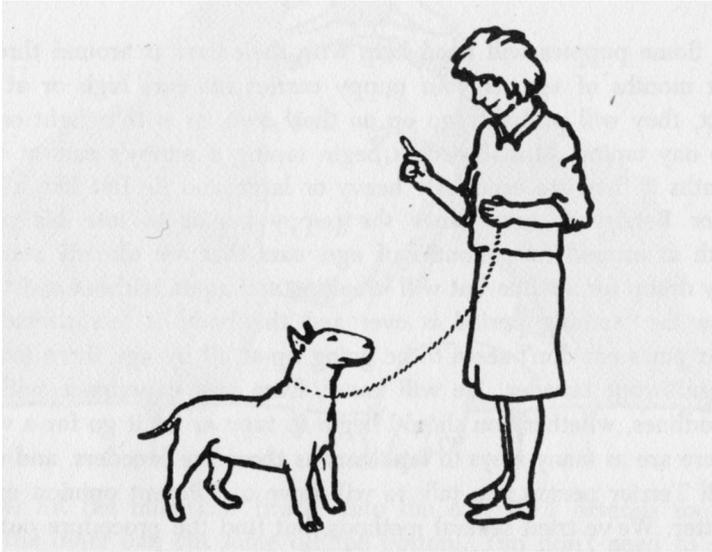
One bad habit that is quite common in Bull Terriers is tail chasing. It quickly becomes a serious problem, partially because new owners think it is so cute. . . at first! When it becomes obsessive behavior, it isn't so entertaining anymore! It is not clear what causes a dog to chase its tail. Many Bull Terriers seem to do it just for fun, but it can also be the byproduct of excessive confinement (boredom) or due to a physical problem (impacted anal sacs). Take the dog to the vet first to rule out a possible physical problem. If the dog checks out okay you must consider the problem to be behavioral in nature and take steps to correct it. When you first see the puppy beginning to develop a chasing habit, distract him with a toy or start another game. If he ignores you and persists, a stern reprimand is in order. You must be consistent. Don't scold or punish him one time and then laugh at him the next. Dogs will take laughter and lack of reprimand as encouragement to continue. Once established, tail chasing is a very difficult habit to break.

Some Bull Terriers will become so obsessed with tail chasing that they seem to do nothing else! At this point the behavior could be categorized as a canine compulsive disorder and may require medication. Other behaviors that fall in the Canine Compulsive Disorder category are air snapping, shadow chasing, flank and/or chest sucking and pouncing. If you think your Bull Terrier may have a CCD, contact Dr. Nicolas Dodman at Tufts University Veterinary School. In these extreme cases, the dog may become neurotic. . . chasing continuously until he has impaired his physical and mental health. Don't let it get to that point.

There are many resources available to you and we have listed some in the Appendix.

TRAINING – SOCIALIZATION

Performance classes offer another great opportunity to socialize your puppy. Try to find a good class in your area, preferably one that offers puppy kindergarten and socialization classes. Avoid like the plague any



classes that seem to promote a "macho, guard dog training" sort of approach. Adult Bull Terriers are, in general, protective of their homes and loved ones. You don't want a dog that may become a liability to own. In spite of their toughness, Bull Terriers do not respond well to "fear-training" as is used by some ultra-competitive trainers. You can't force a Bull Terrier into anything and expect to get very good results. Take your time and try to find a trainer who realizes that all dogs were not created equal and that yours is an individual who may require an innovative and motivational approach to training. Bull Terriers respond best to a happy, light-hearted approach. They are quick to balk at any sort of repetitive drudgery. Therefore, you must make training sessions FUN. Your dog will enjoy pleasing you, but you must see to it that he is not getting bored. To get a happy response to commands, make sure you Reward, Reward, Reward! Agility is a rapidly growing sport that Bull Terriers enjoy. They love going over, under, and through the different obstacles. Until the growth plates have closed, full height jumping and climbing should be avoided. However, many clubs now offer puppy agility classes which are lots of fun. Rally Obedience is less regimented than Basic Obedience, and allows the handler to talk to the dog while navigating a course of signs that designate particular behaviors. This sport is also gaining popularity and should be offered in your area. Most Bull Terriers can come up with at least a passable performance, if need be, but do not expect him to work like a robot. If you want a snappy working obedience dog, you'd be better off with a working breed, such as a Doberman.

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TRAINING – AUTO SAFETY

It is important that a sincere effort be made to accustom your puppy to all sorts of experiences as a youngster so he will not acquire fears that will hinder his development into a socially well-adjusted companion. Take him for rides in the car frequently, even if only for a short jaunt. In our dog grooming shop, we see many, many dogs whose only exposure to the automobile is either to go to the vet, or to come to us for a clip and a bath. . . These dogs are almost always "antsy" in the car, even to the point of carsickness and hysteria. Is it any wonder? They have come to associate the vehicle with less-than-happy experiences. Keep this in mind and try to make car outings fun for your dog. For his health and safety, do not allow him to ride loose in the car. . . take his crate along and confine him to it. A dog taught to ride quietly in a crate is much safer than one left loose to bound about. An unconfined dog could cause an accident or be thrown off the seat and injured should you have to slam on the brakes. If you are involved in an accident, a confined dog will not be thrown in to you or thrown from the vehicle to be further injured or lost or hit by oncoming traffic. Also, if he is crated, you can leave the windows down without worrying about him jumping out. Most Bull Terriers love to ride in the car and will respond enthusiastically when you say, "Let's go for a ride!"

It should not need saying, but I'll do so anyway. . . **NEVER LEAVE YOUR DOG IN A CAR IN THE SUN!** Not even for ten minutes! The temperature inside a car, even with the windows down a few inches, can rise quickly enough to kill a dog in a very short time. Don't leave the car parked in the shade, thinking he'll be all right for a few hours. . . in that time the sun's position will change and leave your dog in a veritable oven. If you will be unable to take him out of the car where you are going, leave him at home. He'll be much safer.

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GROWTH ISSUES – EARS

Some puppies will need help with their ears at around three to four months of age. If your puppy carries his ears high or at half mast, they will probably go up on their own, or with a short one or two day taping. Most breeders begin taping a puppy's ears at three months if they are especially heavy or large and lie flat like a Labrador Retriever's ears. Since the puppy begins to lose his puppy teeth at around three and a half months of age, ears that are already standing may droop for a while but will usually stand again without assistance, once the teething period is over and the body is less stressed. If your pup's ears don't seem to be going up at all by age three months, consult your breeder. He will know, from past experience with the bloodlines, whether you should begin to tape or let it go for a while. Your breeder is the best person to do the ear taping, or refer you to another qualified person. There are as many ways to tape ears as there are breeders, and every Bull Terrier person you talk to will have a different opinion on the matter. We've tried several methods, but find the procedure outlined below to

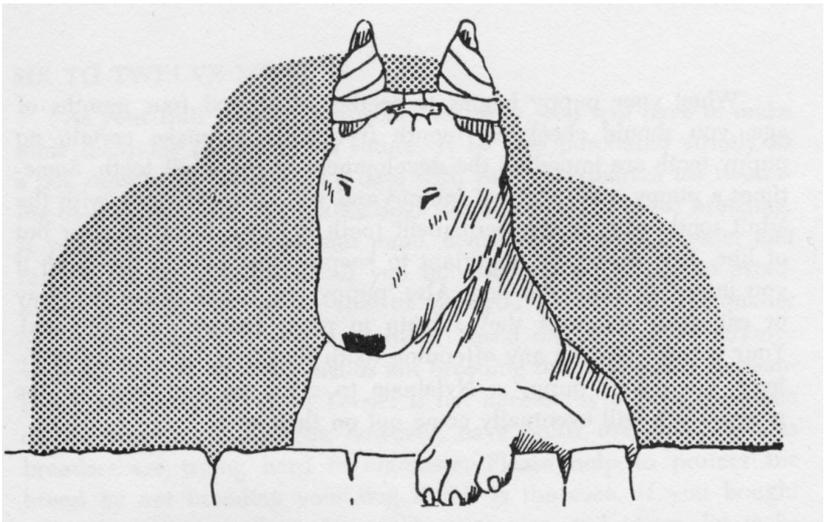
be simple and easy on the dog's ears:

BUY: Package of Dr. Scholl's Moleskin (as used on human feet, available at the drugstore). Make sure to get the lightweight type that is flannel-like on one side and sticky on the other. Also buy a roll of 3-M Nylon-type first aid tape, also available at the drugstore. Nylon tape doesn't pull the hair off the ears when you remove it. Don't use regular adhesive tape. . . if you can't find the nylon tape, masking tape is a better alternative. If you use masking tape, name brands in $\frac{1}{2}$ or $\frac{3}{4}$ inch widths work best. You will also need some rubbing alcohol, a few cotton balls and several wooden matches with the heads cut off or Q-tips.

1) Clean the inside of the ear flap (NOT ear canal) with alcohol dampened cotton balls. The object is to remove any dirt or oils that will keep the moleskin from sticking.

2) Cut FOUR pieces of moleskin exactly the same size and shape. It might help to have a pattern. You want a shape that is approximately the same size and shape of the inner ear flap, but round off the corners. Generally, a four month old pup would require a triangle that is roughly 1-1/4 inches or so at the base and perhaps 2" on the other two sides.

3) Cut your matches or Q-tips to a length of 1-1/2" or so. Allow three for each ear brace. Place them on the sticky part of one piece of moleskin so that they meet at the top and fan out at the bottom. Place another piece of moleskin fuzzy side down over the matches so as to sandwich them in between the two pieces of moleskin. You should have one side with the fuzzy material exposed, the other side should be sticky.



4) Fit the moleskin "brace" into the ear. If it extends too far into the inner ear, cut some off the bottom. You don't need to support anything except the ear flap.

5) Gently fold the two sides of the ear inward together so as to form a sort of cone. Using nylon tape, wrap ear snugly, but NOT TIGHT from the bottom to the tip, leaving an opening at the bottom and at the top for air circulation. Repeat on the other ear, even if it is standing.

6) You should now have two cone-shaped "appendages" protruding from your dog's head. More likely than not, these will stick out to the sides, so you must stabilize them on top of the head to aid in proper ear set. Using more nylon tape (or you can use adhesive tape here. . . it might even work better) wrap around the base of one ear, cross the top of the dog's head, encircle the base of the other ear, then back 'again to the starting point.

Repeat. You need to form a "bridge" at the base of the two ears (1/2" adhesive tape makes an excellent bridge) to hold them in the proper position on top of the head. With a small piece of tape, wrap around the bridge between the two ears to keep it from unraveling.

7) Leave this on from three to five days. Keep the ears free from water. Your dog may dig at the tapes at first but will usually leave them alone if you distract him with a special toy or goodie. Repeat the taping if necessary, but allow a rest of a few days between tapings if the ears appear sore.

Making certain that your dog is in good health and nutritionally fit will aid in ear development. A dog with a deficiency in his diet will have problems developing properly.

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GROWTH ISSUES - TEETHING

When your puppy begins to teethe, at around three and a half months of age, you should check his mouth frequently to make certain no puppy teeth are impeding the development of the adult teeth. Sometimes a puppy tooth will not fall out and will share its space with the adult tooth, causing the permanent tooth to come in crooked or out of line. It is especially important to keep a close eye on the teeth if you intend to show the dog. Also, puppy teeth may begin to decay or cause an abscess if they remain in place longer than intended. Your vet can remove any offending tooth that may be causing problems. Give your puppy a Nylabone or femur bone to chew on and most of the puppy teeth will eventually come out on their own. Occasionally a puppy (baby) tooth will get a noticeably darker color. This may be normal as long as the tooth gets progressively looser. If the tooth isn't loosening over a 7-10 day period, consult your Veterinarian as it probably will require removal.

GROWTH ISSUES – APPROPRIATE PLAY

A growing puppy is boisterous and playful and will want you to roughhouse with him. You must remember that while he is growing he may not be as tough as he looks as the growth plates will not close until 10-14 months of age. You must be careful not to let him do a lot of leaping and jumping until he is mature, especially if he is a heavyweight puppy. His bones and muscles are still developing and cannot stand a lot of stress and strain. Many Bull Terriers injure themselves severely between the ages of four to ten months, simply because their owners have allowed them to jump after Frisbees or play rough and tumble games with a larger dog. The best games to play at this time are those that do not involve any sort of leaping.

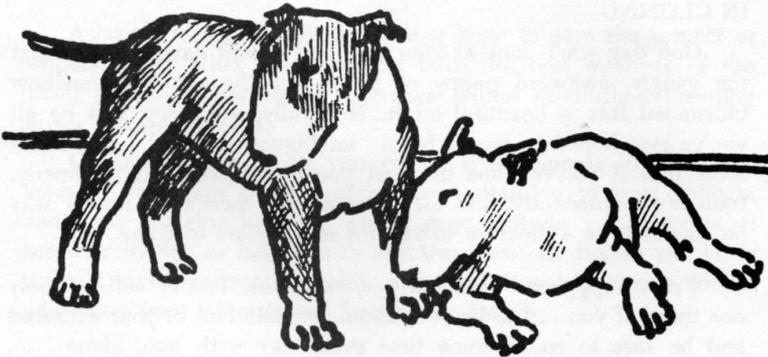
Bull Terriers are genetically programmed to hold on and not let go. This hard wired behavior makes tug of war games a liability on several levels. In the event that your bully has something potentially dangerous in his mouth (scissors, medication bottle, knife, needle and thread) you need to be able to get it back immediately. You do not want your Bully to think “ah, I’ve got something, Let the games begin.” In tug of war there is a winner and a loser, if you implement this game, the odds are that the Bully will win at some point. Now, he will really like the game and try harder. Sometimes, they will go for another hold and in the over stimulation of the game, a finger can get in the way. Another area of concern is potential damage to their tooth relationships as a consequence of tug of war games. Ultimately, tug of war games are best avoided unless you have a 110% reliable release command, and even then extreme caution should be used. Also, if you intend to show your dog, don't play tug-o-war with it while it is still immature. You dog's tooth relationships could be affected enough to make a difference in the show ring.

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SIX TO TWELVE MONTHS

As your Bull Terrier approaches maturity, you will have to make some decisions regarding his future. If he was purchased strictly as a pet, now is the time to set a date with your veterinarian for neutering or spaying. Pet quality dogs should not be used for breeding. If you have any doubt in your mind, consult your dog's breeder and respect his or her decision. If you bought your dog from an established breeder exhibitor BTCA member, he will be able to give you an idea of the quality of puppies your dog might produce, based on his past experience with the line. If he recommends not breeding the dog, don't. Remember, your pet quality Bull Terrier is not necessarily a poor specimen of the breed. . . it might, however, have traits that conscientious breeders are trying hard to eradicate. Please help to protect the breed by not breeding your dog if this is the case. If you bought a pet because you wanted a good companion and chum, let it be just that.

There are so many reasons why pet quality animals should not be bred; it's easier to make a list:



MALE ISSUES

- 1) Males used at stud frequently forget their house manners. A stud dog is more inclined to wet down your couch than an untried dog. It's simply instinct. He's marking out his territory!
- 2) An un-neutered dog may become more aggressive towards other dogs, especially other males. He may have been mellow before, but he may now regard the other males as threats to his "domain".
- 3) An experienced male will actively seek a way to escape from his yard when there's a bitch in season in the neighborhood. If you think he doesn't know about her, you're kidding yourself!
- 4) Stud dogs will fret when a female in season is nearby. Your dog may refuse to eat, resulting in unwanted weight loss. He may also howl all night, resulting in angry neighbors!
- 5) Pet owners sometimes think that any dog offered at stud will have an active career. In this breed, that just isn't so. Only a very few top quality dogs are in demand. If your dog hasn't proven himself in the show ring, he may only be used once or twice, by other pet owners. That may be just enough experience to ruin him as your house pet. Is it worth it?
- 6) Neutering will eliminate or decrease the probability of developing various health problems. Neutered dogs have no risk of cancer of the testicles, and lowered risk of prostate cancer.

Have your pet male neutered before he is one year old. Remember, after neutering, while your dog is no longer making testosterone, it may take up to several months to see the behavior changes associated with reducing testosterone levels. Neutered dogs don't metabolize calories as quickly as un-neutered dogs do, therefore, you must adjust his food intake after neutering. If you watch his diet, there is absolutely no reason for him to become over-weight. Neutered dogs become obese because their owners continue to feed the same amount of food after neutering as was fed prior to the operation.

BITCH ISSUES

- 1) The heat seasons of the average unspayed female dog can be a nuisance to the pet owner. Aside from the normal copious discharge and resulting mess, you may also find every male dog in the neighborhood camping on your doorstep. This may result in fights between the suitors, ruined shrubbery, howling, and possibly even a bite from a Romeo who resents your attempts to shoo him off! _ Your bitch may not be her normal, loving self either! You'll have to ' watch her like a hawk to insure that she doesn't escape and become accidentally bred.

- 2) The breeding of a bitch is not to be taken lightly. It is hard work! The idea of substantial monetary gain is laughable. If you keep an accurate record of expenditures (stud fee, shipping, feeding, vet care, health screening costs, and loss of wages while off work to attend the litter) you will see that even with an easy, uneventful whelping of four or five LIVING puppies, you will be lucky to break even. If something goes wrong. . . the bitch needs a Caesarian (fairly common in this breed), the puppies don't thrive and you lose some or all of them, or if the mother has no milk and you must hand-feed every few hours, you will soon find your "profit" going down the drain. It is unrealistic to expect to make money raising Bull Terriers. Aside from catastrophes, raising a litter is not very pleasant work! You will lose a lot of sleep the first few days after whelping because even the best Bull Terrier mothers may be a little anxious after whelping and may step on or lie on their pups. Even the most maternally inclined Bull Terriers are not necessarily graceful, it just takes a wrongly placed paw or setting in the wrong spot for puppies to be killed. There are many Bull Terrier that are not at all inclined to the role of motherhood, and these bitches will even bite or eat there puppies if left untended. Needless to say, someone will have to be with the new mother and her litter for AT LEAST two weeks, around the clock, to keep an eye on things. Frequently, the litter will require close observation for even the first three to four weeks. You simply cannot expect to go to work as usual, or out to dinner or to a movie and expect to raise the whole litter to weaning age. If you don't have the time, stamina, stomach and finances to raise a litter properly, DON'T DO IT!

- 3) An unspayed bitch runs a significantly higher risk of developing breast cancer as she gets older. To lower this risk, ideally she should be spayed before her first heat cycle. Spaying after this time has less effect on the incidence of the disease.

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CONSEQUENCES AND CONCERNS OF OWNERSHIP

In Florida, California, and several other states, legislation has been proposed which would make ownership of American Pit Bull Terriers and Staffordshire Terriers restricted or outlawed in certain counties. This is a dark omen for Bull Terrier owners as well because so many people still confuse the breeds. In addition to anti-"Bull-breeds" legislation, there is a growing trend in many municipalities to severely restrict or penalize ownership of ANY breed! As a dog owner, and especially as a BULL TERRIER owner, you have a responsibility to make sure your dog does nothing which would reflect badly on the breed or on dogs in general. If you want to keep the peace in your neighborhood, do not allow your dog to be a nuisance to your neighbors. Do not allow him to run loose, terrorizing neighborhood pets. You could find yourself in court if he dispatches the neighbor's cat! Do not permit excessive barking in your absence. Introduce him to your neighbors, stressing that he is NOT a fighting dog and poses no danger to the community. Every new friend you make for your dog is also a new friend for the breed. . . and in this day and age the Bull-and-Terrier breeds need all the friends they can get!

* * * * *

You may find your dog is a great attention-getter when you have him out for a walk. On occasion, you may be approached by people who are interested in your dog's "fighting ability". It is best to cut these people off short and give them no information whatsoever regarding your dog, except, perhaps, to mention that he couldn't fight his way out of a paper bag! If you are walking, do not invite theft by immediately heading for home. You may be followed and the location of your home marked. I do not want to make the new dog owner apprehensive of every curious stranger on the street, but I must stress that one must use common sense in dealing with strangers who ask the wrong questions.

As with any breed of dog, there is always the possibility that sooner or later your dog will become involved in a fight. Any breed will scrap, however, with Bull Terriers, like their cousins the Pit Bulls and Staffordshire's, the danger lies in the fact that they are capable of doing serious damage to an opponent in a short amount of time. Every effort must be made to avoid a conflict with another dog, for certainly it will always be the Bull Terrier's "fault" in the eyes of the public, even if the other dog attacked him.

If your dog should become involved in a fight with another dog, you must know how to break it up quickly and safely. Don't rely on the usual techniques of yelling, throwing things, beating with brooms or dousing

with water. Bull Terriers will rarely take much notice. Under no circumstances ever attempt to pry the combatants' jaws open with your hands, as you will most certainly be accidentally bitten in the process. The best way to break up a dog fight is to be prepared. . . ALWAYS keep a sturdy nylon web or leather collar on your dog. The collar will serve as a handle to grab in case of a scrap. The main objective in breaking up a fight is to disentangle your dog as soon as possible from the fracas and pitch him into an open car, separate room or whatever. . . to keep him from jumping back into the fight. Unless your dog has gotten into it with another Bull Terrier, most likely his opponent will "head for the hills" as soon as he is freed. To get your dog to let go of the other dog, follow this procedure:

1) Grasp your dog firmly by his collar, taking care to keep out of the way of the other dog's jaws. If someone is helping you, have him slip a leash or rope noose-fashion over the other dog's head. Have your helper stand by ready to pull the other dog away from the scene. Twist with all your might on your dog's collar. The object is to cut off his air supply temporarily. While twisting the collar, try to shove his nose INTO the other dog. Sooner or later he will need to take a breath and will have to open his mouth to do so. Be prepared! The moment he gasps for air, yank him away and remove him from the scene.

2) If you are in the unfortunate position of having to break up a fight on your own, use the choking technique as outlined above and pray that the underdog wants to escape and not continue the brawl. If, however, your dog has gotten into a scrap with an aggressive dog, you have a big problem! Try to noose the dog that doesn't seem to have a hold on the other dog. Secure the lead or rope to something strong. Then grasp your dog and choke him off. As soon as he lets go, remove him from the area. I have heard that smelling salts or ammonia on a rag will help break up a serious fight, but unfortunately these items are never available when you need them!

If your dog has gotten into a fight with another dog, check him closely for puncture wounds and lacerations that may become infected. It may be wise to have your vet take a look, as antibiotics will probably be necessary to ward off infection. If you know who owns the other dog, you should let them know that their dog may be injured so that they can get veterinary attention for him.

Needless to say, it is much simpler and safer to avoid conflicts at any cost. Do not take your dog where you know there will be many dogs running loose. Even with your Bull Terrier on leash, you never know when a loose dog will try to provoke a fight. A dog that has never had the opportunity to get into a scrap will be much less interested in accepting a "challenge" than one who has gotten a taste of it. Try to insure that your Bull Terrier is never in a position where he can become involved in a fight. . . even if he is only trying to defend himself.

* * * * *

In the home, as well, one must be sensible in preventing situations which can trigger a fight. At the risk of making this breed seem dangerous or difficult to live with, I must stress that certain situations may arise where even the most compatible house pets will fight.

If you have more than one dog, remember that all pets crave attention and may compete for affection or food. This can lead to some nasty fights. Be cautious, too, in situations where one or both dogs may become overly excited. . . such as in greeting visitors, competitive games, or barking at intruders. In the height of excitement, one dog may attack the other. I know that sounds terrible, but it is a fact to consider if you intend to keep a Bull Terrier with another dog. If you allow your dogs to play together, keep' an eye open for any sign of irritability or fatigue that may turn a game into a nasty brawl. Stop the game as soon as things appear to be progressing past the fun stage.

Needless to say, NEVER leave your Bull Terrier alone with another animal unsupervised. When you are not home, they must be put into separate rooms or crates. There have been too many sad tales of dogs who have grown up together, and have been good friends, yet have gotten involved in serious arguments. I recall one tragic instance where the owner went to work and left her Bull Terriers, a male and two bitches, alone together in the house. When she returned, she found the male had been attacked and killed by his companions. Don't be so foolish as to assume that because your dogs never fight that they never will. Even the best of friends sometimes have disagreements.

If confining your pets every time you leave the house doesn't agree with you, then you should not consider adding a Bull Terrier to your household. Bull Terriers can be wonderful with other dogs, even cats and other animals, but never forget that they are terriers and are very capable of killing another animal should a conflict arise. Ownership of Bull Terriers, like any breed, does have some drawbacks. Some breeds need continual grooming; others may have physical problems. . . Bull Terriers need supervision and control. This must be a very serious consideration before obtaining one, especially if you have other animals.

ABOUT BREEDING

If you purchased your Bull Terrier with an eye towards breeding and showing, there are many excellent books available to help you. You may also be fortunate enough to live near a kennel club that offers conformation classes for dog owners wishing to learn how to handle their own dogs at shows. Your dog's breeder or other Bull Terrier people can also be very helpful in getting you started in this fascinating hobby. If your show dog is also of breeding quality (and some may not be), you must do a considerable amount of background work before the actual mating. The best book, by far, to assist the novice breeder is *DOGS AND HOW TO BREED THEM*, by Hilary Harmar. (See recommended reading list.) Don't just borrow a copy, buy one. You'll refer to it over and over again in the years to come.

I will not go into a long discussion of the breeding of Bull Terriers. It is far too complex a subject to cover in such a limited space. Let it suffice to say that it is not an undertaking that one should take lightly. If, however, you have made your mind up, have done some preliminary study and have a quality bitch, then you are on the right track. Talk to your dog's breeder and others knowledgeable in the breed before deciding on a stud. Study several of the books listed in the recommended reading list and try to develop a level of knowledge regarding different bloodlines. See the stud in person whenever possible. Do not rely on photos alone. They can be very deceiving.

Do not take your responsibilities to the breed lightly. You must provide your bitch and her puppies with the best possible care. You must adhere to acceptable breeding and sales practices. It is irresponsible to undertake a breeding just to have puppies to sell. You should breed carefully planned, well thought out litters only, and don't breed at all if there is a shortage of good homes available. Your puppies exist only because you planned the breeding between their parents. Your responsibility to them does not end when they are sold! A reputable breeder maintains an interest in the welfare of his puppies throughout their entire lives. You must be prepared to take

dogs back, if need be. If a puppy develops a temperament or physical problem of a hereditary nature, you must be willing to give a replacement pup or a refund. Sometimes you will find that, in spite of your best efforts in screening the buyer, you have placed a pup in a situation that is far less than desirable. You must summon all the nerve you can muster and somehow get the dog back. Sometimes you will have to help find a new home for an adult dog that has never been housetrained or disciplined and is virtually unadoptable due to the neglect of its former owners. All of this comes with the job. If you don't think you could handle all of these extra hassles, DON'T BREED!

A lazy or unethical breeder cannot hope to earn the respect or cooperation of other breeders who have the best interests of the breed at heart. There is no tolerance within established breeding circles for opportunists.

On the other hand, if you evince a willingness to learn and listen, if you show proper concern and attention to your animals, and come into dog breeding with a good attitude, you'll find other breeders willing to help you in any way possible. Before you know it you'll have a fascinating hobby and a whole group of new friends who share your interests and love of the breed!

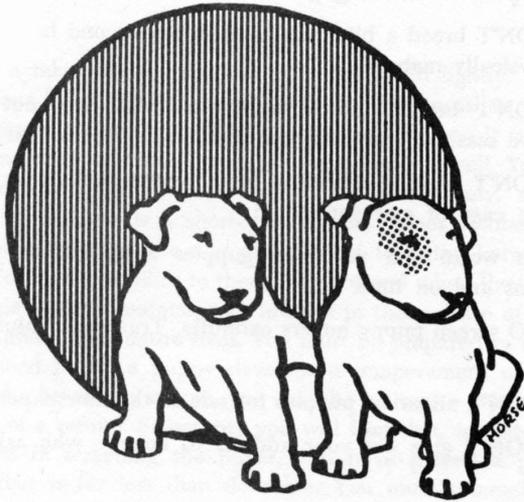
SOME BREEDING DO'S AND DON'TS

1. DO make sure your bitch is in excellent health. Let your vet check her prior to breeding, just to make sure.
2. DON'T breed a bitch earlier than age two.
3. DON'T breed a bitch more often than two out of three consecutive seasons, preferably not more than once a year.
4. DON'T leave a whelping bitch unattended. Have your vet on call in case of emergency.
5. Do worm and vaccinate puppies according to your vet's instructions and on time.
6. DO screen puppy buyers carefully. Trust your intuition when in doubt.
7. DON'T advertise puppies for sale in the newspaper.
8. DON'T give out your address to anyone who asks peculiar questions.
9. DON'T breed unless you have the facilities, time and finances to do it properly.

IN CLOSING

One day you'll look at your dog and it will dawn on you that the gangly, awkward puppy of a few months ago has somehow blossomed into a beautiful adult. Hopefully, your dog will be all you've ever hoped he would be . . . intelligent, loving. . . and handsome too! If you've done the best you can to raise him properly, train him consistently, and love him dearly, there's no reason why he shouldn't be a pleasure to you for many years to come.

From puppyhood until old age, your Bull Terrier will ask only one thing of you. . . to be your chum. Include him in your activities and be sure to spend some time every day with him, alone. . . brushing him, playing fetch or maybe just a quiet walk in the woods. This is doubly important with an old dog whose eyes and ears may be failing him. Let him know you're still there, still caring even though those games of fetch are no longer possible.



APPENDIX

Contact BTCA through www.btca.com

Some suggested reading from the B.T.C.A.

Periodicals:

BARKS by the B.T.C.A.

Published 3 times a year.

Official magazine of the B.T.C.A., contains news and information from the B.T.C.A. and the Regional clubs

RECORD by the B.T.C.A.

Published each fall

The Record the “Year Book” of the B.T.C.A. chronicles the Silverwood weekend and features new Bull Terrier Champions and R.O.M.s.

The Gazette by the A.K.C.

Published monthly. The Gazette is a monthly magazine with articles on every aspect of the “Sport of Dogs”

Some books related to your pets training

Living with More Than One Dog

by Carol Cronan (Illustrator)

Publisher: Canine Potentials Publishing; ISBN: 0964657406; First edition (August 1995) Paperback: 160 pages;

This book is for people who: Already own two or more dogs. Are interested in becoming a multiple–dog owner. Would like to see how other multiple–dog owners manage. Living With More Than One Dog is about pack dynamics in a multiple–dog family, how to add more dogs to a personal pack, and how to avoid and solve problems in multiple–dog homes.

Dogs and How to Breed Them

By Hilary Harmar

Hardcover and Paperback Various Releases — Not currently available New, but previously owned copies are readily available.

This is a general reference for raising dogs. The sections on breeding, whelping, and early puppy rearing are very good.

Dog Problems by Carol Lea Benjamin

Author: Carol Lea Benjamin Illustrator: N/A

Paperback

Release Date: 1989–02–01

Here is easily understood advice on housebreaking, aggression, destructiveness, noise control, begging, jumping and a great deal more.

Mentally Sound Dog: How to Shape, Train and Change Canine Behavior

Author: Gail Clark Illustrator: N/A

Paperback

Release Date: N/A

Well written and informative. Covers dog behavior and training in an easily understandable and logical method. Enjoyable to read, if you have dogs you will use this book over and over.

Art of Raising a Puppy by Monks of New Skete Staff

Author: Monks of New Skete Staff Illustrator: N/A

Hardback

Release Date: 1991-03-01

An excellent guide for new buyers, trainers, & breeders!

Other End of the Leash by Patricia A. McConnell

Author: Patricia A. McConnell Illustrator: N/A

Hardback

Release Date: 2002-06-01

Noted dog expert McConnell meditates on the intricacies of the human-dog relationship, offering tips on communication, true stories, a little science, and a wealth of photographs--of dogs and their owners

The Power of Positive Dog Training by Pat Miller

Author: Pat Miller Illustrator: N/A

Paperback

Publisher: Hungry Minds

Publication Date: September 2001

Pat Miller has captured the essence of treating dogs with kindness, respect and compassion

How to Be Your Dog's Best Friend The Classic Manual for Dog

Owners

Author: Monks of New Skete Staff Illustrator: N/A

Hardback

Release Date: 2002-09-01

This updated version of the bestselling book by the Monks of New Skete offers improved dog training methods, new observations on dog behavior, and a survey of the latest equipment for dog and dog owner.

Bones Would Rain from the Sky: Deepening Our Relationships with Dogs ...

Author: Suzanne Clothier Illustrator: N/A

Hardback

"Bones would Rain from the Sky" is not the typical step-by-step dog-training book. The author does an outstanding job detailing how and why our relationships with our canine pals can get off track and better yet how to get things on the mend

How to Teach a New Dog Old Tricks

by Ian Dunbar

Ian Dunbar does it again. This book is easy to understand, easy to read and easy to put to use. You'll learn fun training with toys, treats, lures and rewards. Dog training from the dog's point of view. Chapters include: Temperament Training, Preventing Dog Bites, Educating Children, Housetraining, Crate Training, Chewing, Digging, Barking, Jumping-Up, Sit, Down, Stay, Following, Heeling

Off-Leash, and more. (Paperback, 190 pages)

The Dog Whisperer

by Paul Owens

A compassionate, nonviolent approach to dog training. You will learn; the body language and vocalizations needed to effectively communicate with your dog; how to train without jerking, pulling, hitting, kicking, or shocking; how to use a "clicker" and "target training" to quickly and easily shape your dog's behavior, how to humanely solve behavioral problems such as jumping, barking, digging, chewing, and mouthing. (Paperback, 240 pages)

Showing your Bull Terrier

Dog Showing: An Owners Guide

Author: Connie Vanacore Illustrator: N/A

Hardback

Release Date: 1990-11-01

This essential guide covers all facets of dog shows -- choosing the right dog; training; tools for grooming; maintaining the show dog; and the show dog as a companion -- with special emphasis on defining goals and on the participation of amateurs and ...

Winning Edge Show Ring Secrets by George G. Alston

Author: George G. Alston Illustrator: N/A

Hardback

Release Date: 1992-05-01

For the amateur exhibitor who needs to develop and hone his or her skills, George Alston's thirty-five years of experience teaches how to train both mentally and physically, to size up the competition, and turn being an amateur into an advantage.

Books Related to your dog's health

The BARF Diet

by Dr. Ian Billinghurst

THE BARF DIET Raw Feeding For Cats and Dogs Using Evolutionary Principles is a book for the beginning BARFer. However it has also been written for vets, breeders, trainers, pet owners or any other persons seeking to either understand or expand their knowledge of evolutionary diets for our companion animals, the cat and dog. It has new, interesting and useful information for the experienced BARFer as well as serving as a primer for the uninitiated. Dr. Ian Billinghurst (Paperback, 109 pages, Copyright 2001)

Grow Your Pups With Bones

by Dr. Ian Billinghurst

The second in the series dealing with feeding your dog for maximum health. Grow Your Pups With Bones is written to show you how to raise healthy puppies and breeding bitches using the

Bones and Raw

Food (BARF) diet. The first part of the book introduces the BARF diet for feeding dogs. The second part is about feeding for breeding and part three is growing puppies into healthy adults. (Paperback, 405 pages)

Natural Nutrition for Dogs and Cats The Ultimate Pet Diet

by Kymythy R. Schultze, C.C.N., A.H.I.

In this reader-friendly book, the author shows you how a diet of raw, natural foods can lead to an enhanced quality of life for your pet. You'll learn how to easily prepare a nutritious homemade meal, which will help your dog develop a shiny coat, healthy skin and digestion, clean teeth, bright eyes, and reduce flea problems and bad breath. (Paperback, 135 pages)

Holistic Guide for a Healthy Dog

by Wendy Volhard & Kerry Brown, D.V.M.

This second edition includes the in-depth information you need to evaluate your dogs' dietary and medical regimens in light of holistic alternatives. It will provide you with a new way to look at canine health in general. Packed with information on diet, allergies, health, supplements, vaccinations, homeopathy, and the five-element theory. (Paperback)

Dog Owner's Home Veterinary Handbook

by James M. Giffin, MD & Liisa D. Carlson, DVM

(Hardcover, 558 pages, Copyright 2000)

A great addition to any dog owner's library. The 3rd edition of this book is loaded with great information and pictures. The book is divided into 20 chapters including: emergencies, intestinal parasites, infectious diseases, skin and coat, eyes, ears, nose, mouth and throat, digestive system, respiratory system, circulatory system, nervous system, musculoskeletal system, urinary system, sex and reproduction, pregnancy and whelping, pediatrics, tumors and cancers, geriatrics, drugs and medications.

Dr. Pitcairn's Complete Guide To Natural Health for Dogs & Cats

Author: Susan H. Pitcairn Illustrator: N/A

Paperback, Release Date: 1995-06-01

Thousands of pet owners have already discovered Dr. Pitcairn's natural approach to pet nutrition. This edition of his unique pet-care guide covers every facet of animal treatment and nutrition, including protection from environmental health hazards,

Natural Remedy Book for Dogs & Cats by Diane Stein

Author: Diane Stein Illustrator: N/A

Paperback

Release Date: 1994-06-

This volume includes fifty common pet ailments and remedies arranged in alphabetical order and are the perfect companion to Stein's earlier book -- Natural Healing for Dogs and Cats.

Merck Veterinary Manual by Merck

Author: Merck, Co, Merial limi Illustrator: N/A

Hardback Pages: 2305, Edition: 8th, Hardcover, Merck & Co

Probably the best general veterinary reference book around. Although its primary users are veterinarians and vet technicians, it is relatively easy to understand for the average animal owner interested in learning more about the animal's physiology, behavior, management, nutrition, pharmacology, toxicology and general management

Canine Reproduction: The Breeder's Guide

Phyllis A. Holst M. Lynne Kesel (Illustrator)

Format: Hardcover, 2nd ed., 228pp.

ISBN: 1577790286

Publisher: Alpine Publications, Incorporated

Pub. Date: May 2000

Edition Desc: Revised

Holst, a dog breeder and small animal veterinarian, presents a fairly scientific treatment of breeding, designed for the serious breeder. This book dispels some of the common myths about the proper time to breed, mixed litters, potency, and hormone use, as well as offers detailed information about the canine reproductive system, the complexities of the estrous cycle, the development of the pup from conception to weaning, and tips about when to call in a vet, nutrition in pregnancy, and whether or not to try artificial insemination. Annotation c. Book News, Inc., Portland, OR (booknews.com)

Control of Canine Genetic Diseases by George A. Padgett

Author: George A. Padgett Illustrator: N/A

Hardback

Release Date: 1998-10-01

Without burying the reader in genetics, the author provides an outline for an effective system to control genetic diseases

Veterinary Notes for Dog Owners

Pages: 608, Paperback, Stanley Paul

Whether you own a dog as a family pet, or for showing or breeding, whether you have one dog, or several, this is the book you just HAVE TO HAVE. It covers everything from simple first aid, to severe illnesses; it's a bible for dog owners

Books about Bull Terriers and their history

The Illustrated Standard

Available through the B.T.C.A Corresponding Secretary

Official Standard of the Bull Terrier

The Bull Terrier Club of America. A Centennial History

Kid in a Dog Suit

Cavaliers and Clowns

All Collections sponsored by the B.T.C.A.

New Bull Terrier by John H. Remer

Author: John H. Remer Illustrator: N/A

Hardback

Release Date: 1989-06-01

Blending the best of the Ernest Eberhard classic, this outstanding work is filled with vital specifics on origin and history, the breed Standard and how to apply it, showing, breeding, training, essentials of good management.

Bull Terriers Today by David Harris

Author: David Harris Illustrator: N/A

Paperback

Release Date: 1998-04-01

Bull Terrier aficionados bring as much enthusiasm to learning about their favorite breed as having hands-on fun with it. They will find many reasons for enthusiasm in this warmly written, expert guide by an acknowledged world authority on this truly unique dog.

Also available by David Harris **Full Circle**

THE BULL TERRIER

Author: T.W. Hogarth

(England, circa 1931)

Historical information and photos of Bull Terriers from the turn of the century. Bully lovers will want to add this book to their library.

More About Bull Terriers

Many wonderful Bull Terrier Books are no longer in print. If you visit an antique dealer, booths @ any dog shows or second hand book dealers keep your eye out for some of them.

Highly regarded are Raymond Oppenheimers two books, *McGuffin & Company* and *After Bar Sinister*. Also look for Dr. E.S. Montgomery's writings and *Forty Years of Bull Terriers* by Gladys Adlam. W.E. MacKay Smiths book, *From James to Jim* covers the history of the breed from Bar Sinister to Jackadandy and Margaret O. Sweeten's *The Jackadandy Inheritance* picks up the story after that.

Some other Bull Terrier books to be on the look out for are:

Bennett, Jessie T. ³⁵/₁₇ *The Dogs of Coolyn Hill and Other Stories*
New York: Orange Judd, 1959. black-and-white photos and a few line drawings. The classic collection of one family's bull terrier stories and anecdotes.

³⁵/₁₇ Brooke Simons, Phillida *Jock of the Bushveld Cape Town*. Struik Timmons, 1993. Illustrated wraps, 4to, 32 pages; illustrated by Angus McBride. Retelling, for young readers, of Sir Percy Fitzpatrick's classic; striking color illustrations.

³⁵/₁₇ Burnford, Sheila *The Incredible Journey* New York: Bantam, 1989. Illustrated wraps, 12mo, 145 pages; illustrated by Carl Burger. Beloved story of three runaway pets: a bull terrier, a Labrador retriever, and a Siamese cat.

³⁵/₁₇ Day, Alexandra, and Cooper Edens ***Darby, The Special-Order Pup*** New York: Dial Books for Young Readers/Penguin Putnam, 2000. Illustrated hardcover, pictures by Alexandra Day. A hard-to-train bull terrier puppy is a hero in this beautifully illustrated children's picture book

³⁵/₁₇ Kopper, ***Lisa Daisy Is a Mommy*** New York: Dutton, 1996. Illustrated hardcover, 4to, unpaginated (28 pages); illustrated by the author. Children's picture book; lavishly drawn sequel to ***Daisy Thinks She Is a Baby***.

----- ***Daisy Knows Best*** New York: Dutton, 1998. Illustrated hardcover, 4to, unpaginated (28 pages); illustrated by the author. Daisy instructs her litter in the latest addition to the picture book series; plump bull terrier pups adorn the endpapers. For ages 2 to 5

----- ***Daisy's Babies*** New York: Dutton Children's Books, 2000. Illustrated hardcover, 4to, unpaginated (28 pages); illustrated by the author. Bull terrier Daisy in another heartwarming story; picture book for ages 2 to 5. 9

----- ***Good Dog, Daisy!*** New York: Dutton Children's Books, 2001. Illustrated hardcover, 8vo, unpaginated (28 pages); illustrated by the author. Daisy and her bull terrier pups romp with a baby.

³⁵/₁₇ Lindenbaum, Pija; retold by Gabrielle Charbonnet ***Boodil My Dog*** New York: Henry Holt, 1992. Illustrated hardcover, (48 pages). Children's picture book first published in Sweden, about a white bull terrier of endearing qualities, which are obvious from the appealing artwork by the author.

³⁵/₁₇ Lindgren, ***Barbro Rosa Moves to Town*** Vancouver: Groundwood/Douglas & McIntyre, 1996. Illustrated hardcover (24 pages). The playful bull terrier gets into all kinds of mischief in the

sequel to Rosa, for ages 3 to 6

---- ***Rosa, Perpetual Motion Machine*** Vancouver: Douglas & McIntyre, 1996. Illustrated hardcover, (28 pages); color drawings by Eva Eriksson; translated from the Swedish. An energetic bull terrier captures the hearts of her new family. Picture book for ages 3 to 6

³⁵/₁₇ Meader, Stephen W. Bat: ***The Story of a Bull Terrier*** New York: Grosset & Dunlap (Famous Dog Stories series), 1939. Cloth, 273 pages; black-and-white illustrations (frontispiece, 4 double-page spreads, 2 full pages, numerous smaller drawings throughout) by Edward Shenton. The novel follows Snowboy of Battersby, from a Pennsylvania farm to the show world, from a dognapping to the Jersey shore

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³⁵/₁₇ A bull terrier is featured in ***The Wrong Dog: A Rachel Alexander and Dash Mystery*** by Carol Lea Benjamin.

Videos:

The Bull Terrier Breed Video: Available through the A.K.C.

How You Can Raise A Puppy You Can Live With

Puppy Training by Ian Dunbar

First Lesson by W.E. MacKay Smith and Mary Remer

Sources for all of these books, videos, and pet supplies:

R.C. STEELE 1-800-468-8783

CHERRYBROOK 1-800-524-0820

J & B PET WHOLESAL 1-800-526-0388

PET EDGE (aka New England Serum) 1-800-738-3343

DOG WISE 1-800-776-2665

OR ONLINE AT:

WWW.DOGWISE.COM

WWW.ADOGNET.COM

WWW.AMAZON.COM

WWW.PETEDGE.COM

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IDENTICHIP

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NATIONAL DOG REGISTRY

1-800-637-3647

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1-800-738-6385

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