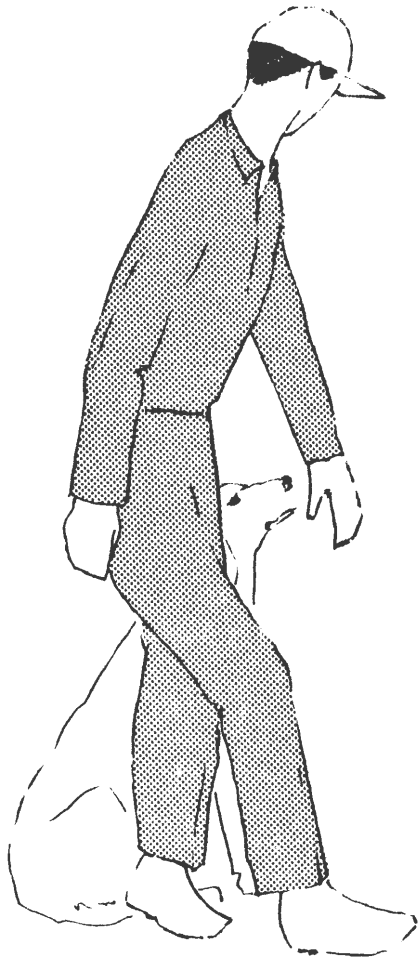


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Washington

4-H Dog Obedience Project

WASHINGTON 4-H DOG OBEDIENCE PROJECT

By: Dr. Roy I. Hostetler¹, James E. Havens², Mrs. Robert T. Bashaw³

INTRODUCTION

A well-trained, obedient dog can be a source of pride and satisfaction to its owner, and is more likely to find acceptance by neighbors in the community. A disobedient, uncontrolled dog can be a worry, concern and a possible liability to its owner, as well as a nuisance to neighbors. Training in obedience can certainly increase the acceptance of a dog as a desirable pet by not only the immediate family but also by the community.

The training procedures suggested in this manual should be helpful to dog owners regardless of whether your dog is kept as a pet, for work, breeding, or show. Although the major emphasis in dog obedience training is for the purpose of making your dog a better dog to live and work with, many of you will also want to show your dog in obedience trials. For this reason, additional information is contained in this manual to help those of you who wish to show your dog, better understand show-ring procedures.

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Obedience training is a valuable project for both you and your dog. The training will help you understand your dog better and will help your dog understand you better. Just as you do not understand exactly what your dog means each time he barks or growls, your dog does not understand each word you say. "Heel", "Come", and "Sit" mean nothing to your dog--they are just sounds, until he has been trained to their meaning. You may have found, however, that your dog can tell when you are happy, sad, or angry just by the sound of your voice. Watch your dog the next time you yell at someone! He will probably run for some place he thinks is safe.

This is important to remember. When training your dog, you can show your dog you are pleased by your voice as well as by petting. Or you can show your dog you are unhappy without laying a hand on him. Let your dog know what you mean by the sound of your voice. Practice changing the sound of your voice to show that you are angry or happy.

You can start training your dog when he is three months old. Training sessions with such young dogs should be set for several months. Have only one 10 or 15 minute session each day. After each training session, play with your puppy for 15 minutes or half an hour.

The saying, "You can't teach an old dog new tricks", is not true. If your dog is healthy, there is really no age limit for training. When training an older dog, you must show him that his working makes you happy. Your dog does not work just to let off steam--he is working to please you.

You may have heard people say, "My dog just can't learn." The dog can learn, but the trainer may not have learned how to teach him. It is easy for a dog to learn a dozen or so signals. His biggest problem is figuring out what to do when you are not there and he is on his own. You have to be smarter than the one you teach. This does not mean you must have all A's on your report card. It means that you must plan each lesson carefully and be patient with your dog during each session.

If your dog becomes cross and angry, show him you are not happy with the way he is acting. Be firm! But be patient and show your dog you are happy with his attempts to please you.

GUIDES TO TRAINING

Before getting down to work, you should understand some general rules. Try to remember these:

1. Reward your dog for his work by petting him on the head and shoulders.

You may say, "Rover, you are a good boy. Good for you." This is called "Praising your dog." In the show ring you may praise your dog only by petting.

2. Always use the same words or hand signals each time you work your dog.

Do not say "Lie down" today and tomorrow say "Down." Say either "Lie down" or "Down" everytime.

3. Use a firm, loud voice when you work your dog. Do not whisper--but do not scream.

Be sure your dog hears you and knows you want him to act. Also, when you use hand signals, be sure your dog is looking at you. Your hand signals should be given quickly, but not so fast your dog cannot see them. Remember, your dog must look for differences of several movements and decide what they mean. (A word of warning: Your dog may not see your hand signal if he is looking into the bright sun. You know how hard it is to catch a ball if you are looking into the bright sun.)

In the show ring, you will be penalized if you hold a signal too long. And you will flunk your dog on an exercise if you repeat a voice or hand signal; this is called using a double command.

4. While training, plan to work your dog 15 minutes each day.

Try to make this session the same time each day--right after school, for example.

5. Remember: Dogs get tired.

Learn to tell when your dog is tired--but do not let your dog fool you into giving up training! Your dog will tire more easily if he is not feeling well. If he begins panting, his tongue is red, and he is drooling (your dog is really perspiring) stop work right now.

6. When working your dog, do not use his name.

It is called a double command if a name is used with the command. "Rover, lie down" is a double command. You must say, "Lie down." There are times when you should use the dog's name...you will read about these in the exercise instructions.

7. Learn to stand tall and straight when you work your dog.

Do not bend over to get your dog's attention. This is a double command. (For example: Your dog is sitting at one end of the ring and you are standing at the other end of the ring facing him. You bend over toward him when you call him to you. This is a double command and wrong because you did not stand straight.) Remember: stand tall and straight and make your dog respond to either your voice or your hand signal.

8. You must become foot-conscious and help your dog become foot-conscious.

Start walking off on your left foot when you want your dog to come with you. Start walking off on your right foot if you want your dog to stay sitting, standing, or lying down when you leave him. It will not take your dog too long to learn. Exaggerate the motion of the lead-off leg when you first start working your dog.

9. The right equipment is important.

Equipment need not cost a lot of money and should not be flashy. Flashy equipment will draw attention from your dog.



Your dog should have a chain choke collar. It should be big enough to slip over his nose and ears, but not so big it can slip off. You must learn the correct way to put this collar on. A choke collar looks like this. Figure 1.

Hold the choke collar by one big ring and let it hang down straight. (See Figure 1.)

Figure 1

Fish the chain through this ring.
Figure 2.



Figure 2

Slip it on your dog's muzzle when the collar looks like this.
Figure 3.

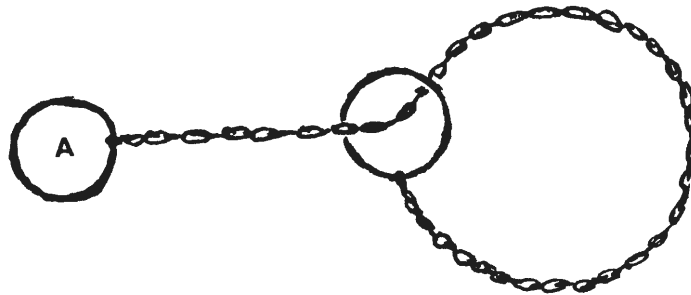


Figure 3

Not this. (Note that Figure 4 shows the collar to be upside down.) Figure 4.

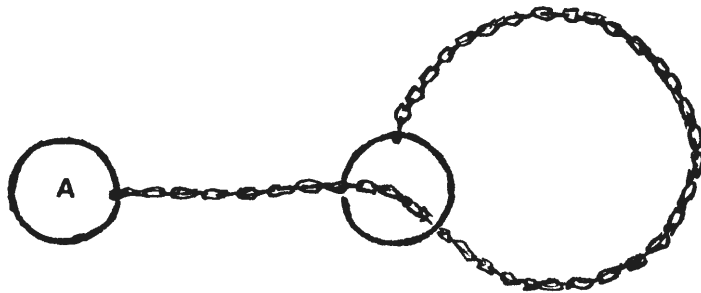


Figure 4

Experiment will show you why. If you pull the big ring A in Figure (3) and then loosen your pull, the collar will loosen. But in Figure (4), when ring A has pressure released, the collar may not quit choking. Try slipping the collar on your hand in first one way and then the other. You will see the difference.

You will need a leash for your dog.

The leash should be leather and at least six feet long. It should have a bolt snap at one end and a loop at the other end. (Do not use a chain leash-- it will hurt your hand.) Figure 5.



Figure 5

Snap the bolt end (B) onto ring (A) of the choke chain.

Next you will need a dumbbell, Figure 6

or a bundle. Figure 7.

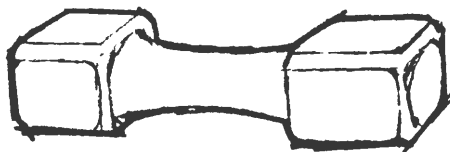


Figure 6



Figure 7

The size of the bundle will depend upon the size of your dog. If you have a large dog, like a German Shepherd, you will need a larger bundle. To make a large bundle, roll a larger pictorial magazine tightly and tape it four times at each end. Then tape a four inch strip in the middle. For a smaller dog, use a smaller magazine. Do not use newspaper. It is noisy and noise is undesirable.

If you buy a dumbbell, soak it in linseed oil for a couple of days to harden it. After soaking it and wiping off the oil, let the dumbbell dry for several days. Then wrap the crosspiece heavily (to pad it) with tape so the dog will be less apt to "mouth" the dumbbell when he carries it. "Mouthing" may lead to a "hard" or "biting" mouth.

10. Never hit your dog--not ever.

If you felt like hitting your dog you would probably find you were either mad because your dog did something wrong while you were gone (in which case he would not understand why he was being hit) or you were not happy with your dog's work. Remember, if your dog did not do well in his work you are probably to blame. You may not have been consistent with day-to-day training.

11. Signal with your left hand when you want your dog to stay and signal with your right hand when you want him to move in some way.

This you can remember at the same time you learn that if you step forward on your left foot, your dog should go with you. If you step forward on your right foot, your dog should stay where he is.

12. The best way to show your dog you are not happy with him (if you see him make a mistake) is to say "NO." Or you may say "ah-ah-ah" in a firm manner. Another word you may say is "phooey." Dogs do not like the sound of this word.

13. Never kick your dog.

If you feel like kicking something, find a stump or fence post and kick it! Your dog will not be faithful to you or work well for you if you are mean to him. If he is a large dog, he may even let you know how he feels about your mistreatment.

Again, be sure to praise your dog often. You must remember that your dog is working unselfishly for you and for your love and happiness with him. In return for his work he only wants a hug and petting. You will see the importance of praise more from day to day, as you see your dog come sit to your left and raise his head until his big, round, wide-open eyes are staring right at your eyes; he's asking, "Please, tell me I've done what you wanted."

Now it is time to get to work.

HEELING-SITTING

The most important exercises to teach are "heeling on leash" and "heeling free." "Heeling free" is important because later your dog will have to do a number of exercises while he is not on a leash. You should walk your dog at heel for 30 minutes a day. This means that your dog must walk at your left side, not moving farther ahead of you than your left foot does when your left foot makes a step.

Heeling on Leash

To teach your dog to heel, snap your leash on his collar, say "Heel" and walk off starting on your left foot. Hook the loop of your leash over your right thumb and pick up the leash 2 feet down with your right thumb and forefinger. This will make a loop in the leash as it crosses your body to the dog at your left. Figure 8.

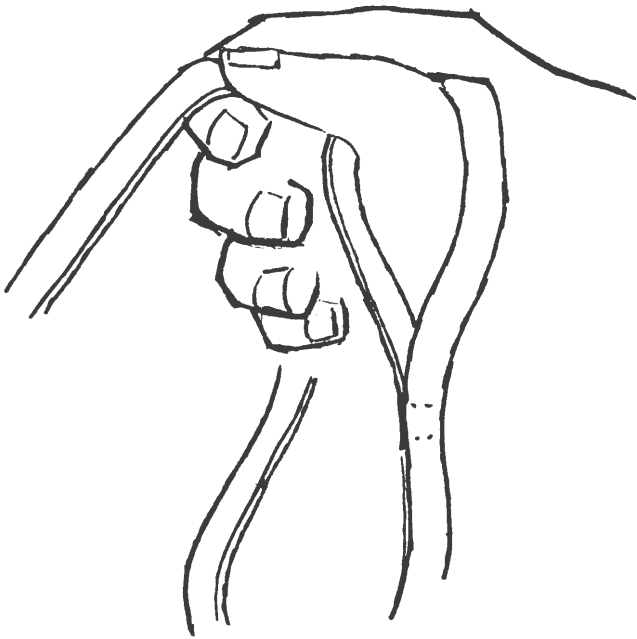


Figure 8

should not be mean to him, but you may have to drag him by the leash for a few days even though he does not like it.

When you are heeling your dog, talk to him softly. "Come on boy, let's walk," "No, you can't have that!", "Rover, let's walk faster." Or "Come on boy, slow down." Of course, you can't talk to your dog in the ring, but in training, your voice helps to control him.

At first you will have to hold onto the leash tightly so that your dog will not go ahead of you or stay behind. You may need to use both hands to hold onto the leash. If you do, use your left hand to hold the leash close to the collar.

Your dog will not "heel free" well until he can "heel on leash" well. He will not learn to heel well the first week; it is hard for him to learn that he must not stop to smell a weed or run ahead of you to look at something strange. Be patient...he will learn.

You may find you have a dog that hates a leash. This means hard work for you. First, remember that your dog is strong and it is difficult to hurt him. You

After your dog has accepted the leash, does not fight it, and wants to walk, do not use your left hand on the leash. Use only your right hand.

Your dog must learn to heel fast, slow, and average. In training you should usually walk briskly and let your arms swing naturally. If your dog is a slow mover, each time your left hand moves back, brush his muzzle with your fingers. This will help him learn to pay attention. Remember though, in the show ring you must never touch your dog in any exercise.

Only after weeks of heeling on leash are you ready to try the "Heel free." Teaching the dog to heel free without his staying behind or going ahead takes much time. When you think your dog is ready, plan an experimental show ring in your yard. Put your dog back on the leash and practice heeling. Walk him slow and fast, but add turns. Do right turns, left turns, and about turns.

Making turns

When you turn, you pivot on the foot opposite to the direction you are going.

That is, to turn right, pivot on your left foot and step out with your right foot. Give your dog's leash a quick jerk. Figure 9.



Figure 9



Figure 10

For a left turn, pivot on your right foot and step out with your left foot. But be careful! When you swing your left foot forward after the pivot on your right, you may end up hitting your dog in the head. Just as you start to make a left turn, pull back on your dog's leash. Figure 10.

The last turn is the "about turn." On this turn, you turn around and go back the way you came. When your left foot comes down, quickly shift your weight to the left foot and turn completely opposite by turning to your right. Your dog will follow. Then take your first step forward with your right foot. Figure 11.



Figure 11



Figure 12

Heeling free

"Free heeling," as an exercise, requires that whenever you stop, your dog will sit automatically beside your left leg. No signal of any kind is given. Figure 12.

Always stop on your right foot and bring your left foot up to your right foot.

When you train your dog to sit, you should tell him to "Sit" and push down on his hips with your left hand while you pull up on his leash with your right hand. Figure 13.

Whenever your dog sits he should hold his head so that his muzzle tilts up. Then he can look at your face. If your dog is not doing this, when he "sits" tilt his muzzle up with your right hand.



Figure 13

Once in awhile a dog will not sit. You may lose your patience and want to give up. But don't! You may try two different things to help train your dog to sit. (1) Heel your dog four steps, stop, and tell your dog to "Sit." Use your hands to sit him. Keep this up 15 minutes a day. If this does not work, try: (2) Run your dog a block, stop, and tell him to "Sit." This will make him tire so that he will probably sit quickly. Do this over and over for 15 minutes a day until he is sitting without your telling him to do so.



Figure 14

Be sure, in training, that your dog sits straight and parallel to you. Figure 14.

If your dog sits at an angle with his hips further away from your feet than his front feet, like this, Figure 15



Figure 15

tell him "Straighten up" and with your left hand pull his hips into line.



Figure 16

If your dog sits with his hips too close to your feet, like this, pull his shoulders into line with your left hand. Figure 16.

Another problem you may have is that of a "leaner." A leaner may sit in proper line but lean over against your left leg instead of sitting straight. Do not let your dog do this. Tell him sharply, "Straighten up," and bump your dog sharply with your left knee or lower leg. One way to keep your dog from wanting to lean is to praise him often so that he does not have to lean over on you to tell you he'd like some praise.

Some Reminders

You may think that once your dog is doing well turning and "heeling free" you will not have to put a leash on him again. This is not true. You should heel your dog on a leash regularly. Two days out of three days you should work your dog heeling on leash.

When you praise your dog, do not pull him toward you. Pat him only and keep your left leg alert. If your dog tries to jump up when you praise him, at the same time you pet him with your left hand, hold your right hand, palm facing down, about six inches above your dog's head. He will soon learn that if he jumps, he will hit your hand. Remember, however, you may not use your right hand like this in the show ring. Figure 17.



Check often to see that you and your dog do these things correctly. It is so easy to forget little details! Be sure, for example, when your dog is heeling on leash, that he never draws the leash tight but leaves a little slack--judges always watch for this as an indication of holding back or going ahead.

Figure 17

THE FIGURE EIGHT

In novice training, you teach your dog to go around with you in a figure eight. (This same exercise is done later on in advanced work off the leash.) In this exercise, your dog heels with halts (as asked for by the judge) as you circle the "posts." The "posts" are persons, Mr. A and Mr. B shown below. Figure 18

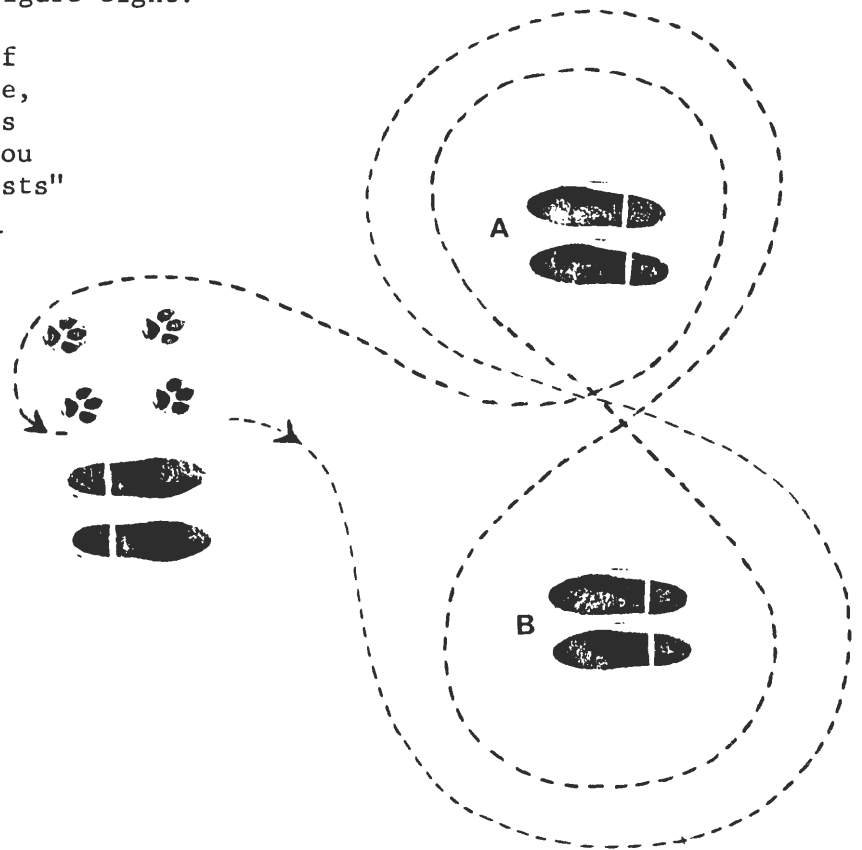


Figure 18

Bringing Your Dog into Position

You may guide your dog into position in advanced work by your hand on his collar. You stand directly in front of the area midway between Mr. A and Mr. B, (the posts) and six feet away from them. Figure 19.

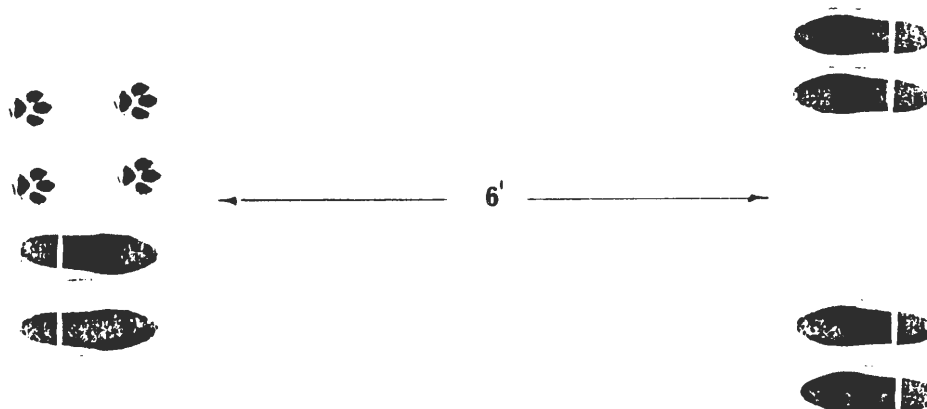


Figure 19

How to Move in the Figure Eight

Start off going around the outside of Mr. B. Your dog will then be between Mr. B and you and will be better able to follow your turn. And you will step faster than your dog as you go around Mr. B because you will have more distance to cover.

When your dog is on the outside (going around Mr. A) you should slow down a bit because your dog has more distance to cover than you.

You must make at least two complete figure eights. The judge may ask you to do more than two because:

1. Your dog, his first time around, may brush against you or Mr. A or Mr. B.
2. Your dog may not keep up and the judge may want to see if "warming him up" will help him to do better.

STAND FOR EXAMINATION

To find out how steady your dog is, the judge will ask you to "Stand your dog for examination." This is easy if your dog heels well.

At the time the judge says this, you will be standing still with your dog sitting at your left side at "heel." To get your dog to stand, hold the leash as you do in heeling, take a step forward with your left foot, followed by a step onto your right foot. Now bring your left hand to the height of and in front of your dog's muzzle. Turn the palm of your hand toward his face and say "Stay." This signal with your hand always means "stay." (To get your dog to stay sitting, stay lying down, and stay standing you use this hand signal with another signal.)

As soon as your dog has learned that the palm of your hand in front of his face means "Stay," stop using the voice signal. If you continue to say "Stay" while you use the hand signal, you will be using a double command.

Now you should have your dog standing and ready to stay. Take about three steps ahead, drop the loop you have made in your leash, and hold the leash only by the little loop at the end. Turn and face your dog. Be sure the leash is not tight between you and your dog. Figure 20.

Now the judge will come to your dog from the front, touch the dog's muzzle, pat him along the back and down the tail. Your dog must not move. When the judge has ended the examination, he will say, "Return to your dog."

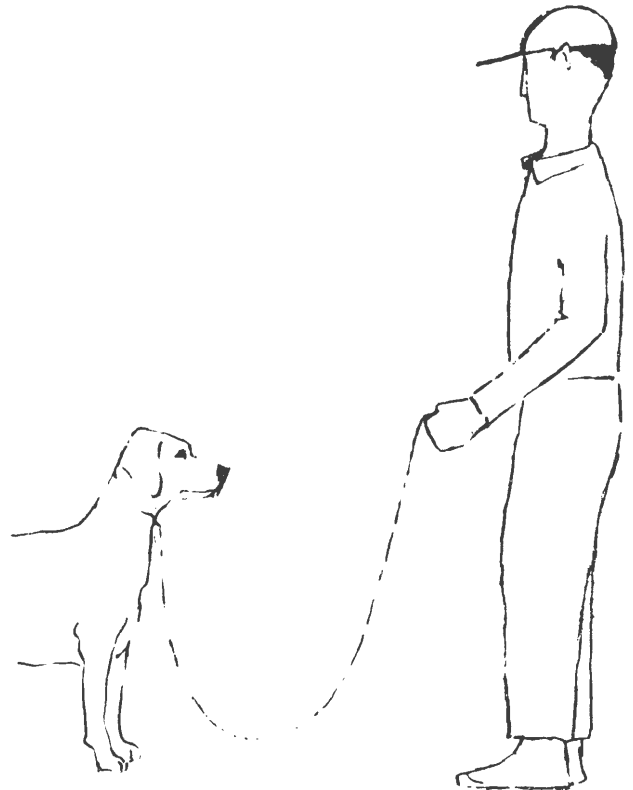


Figure 20

Return to your Dog

Start back to your dog, pass him to his left, cross back of his hindquarters, and come up on the dog's right.

Figure 21.

To do this, as you come to the dog's head, you must pick up the middle of the leash in your left hand loosely and still hold the end of the leash with your right hand. Hold your left hand over the dog's head. Now as you walk past your dog on his left side, around his hindquarters and up on his right side, your left hand guides the leash to keep it from tripping you or touching your dog.

When you get to the place from which you started, your left hand drops the leash and you pick up the leash with your right hand (to make a loop in the center of the leash). You will now be holding the end of the leash and another bit of leash together in your right hand.



Figure 21

A Word About Judges

After this exercise, the judge will say "Exercise completed, praise your dog." The judge should turn away from you to mark down a score. During this time, praise your dog and sit him by command (quietly). You will then be ready for the next exercise.

RECALL

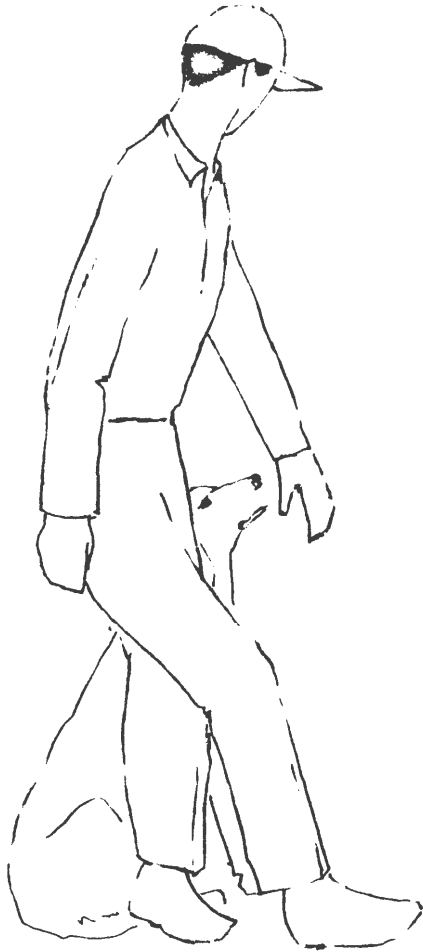


Figure 22

Before teaching your dog "Recall" you must be sure your dog has really learned heeling. For practice, again lay out an imaginary show ring. Heel your dog to the end of the imaginary ring, make an about turn, and halt. Your dog should sit automatically. Now you are going to leave your dog.

First, unsnap the leash. Fold the leash and keep it in your right hand. For practice, use a double command; tell your dog to "Stay" and at the same time turn your left palm to the dog's face. Figure 22.

Drop your right hand, step forward with your right foot, walk to the opposite end of the ring, and turn around. Since, in the show ring, you must wait until the judge tells you to call your dog, in practice you should always wait at least 25 seconds after you turn to face your dog before you call him.

In this exercise, you may use the dog's name in your voice command. Speak out loud and clear and firmly as you call, "Rover, come." As you give this voice command in practice, use the correct hand signal.



Figure 23

Reach out with your right hand and arm toward your dog and "beckon" him to you. Curve your arm and draw your open right hand to your chest. Figure 23.

Remember that you have used two double commands. Just as fast as your dog learns that the palm-in-his-face signal means to "stay", drop the voice command (telling him "Stay"). When he has learned the beckoning hand signal, drop the voice command ("Rover, come"). Use no voice signal at all--not even your dog's name!

If your dog begins to come to you before you call him, work him inside your house--in whichever room your parents will let you use. Bring your dog to sit beside a closed door which has a doorknob. Slip the loop at the end of the leash on the doorknob.

Tell your dog "Stay", give him a hand signal to stay and walk away from him. Do not pay attention to him as you walk away. Turn and face him. Now if your dog tries to come to you he will be able to go only the length of the leash and will then jerk himself because the leash is caught on the doorknob. Keep practicing this for a few days until your dog is able to stay as he should. Then, pretend to loop the leash on the doorknob, but really drop it on the floor behind the dog. Give the correct signal and walk away.

Remember, if you are using voice signals, this is one exercise where you may use your dog's name in calling him. Say his name first--"Rover, come".

Now your dog is coming to you. He must come right up in front of you, immediately sit, and look up at you. Figure 24.

At first tell him to "Sit" when he comes to you. Press down on his hips with one hand and lift up on his muzzle with the other. Again, as soon as your dog will come right to you and sit, do not use the voice command.

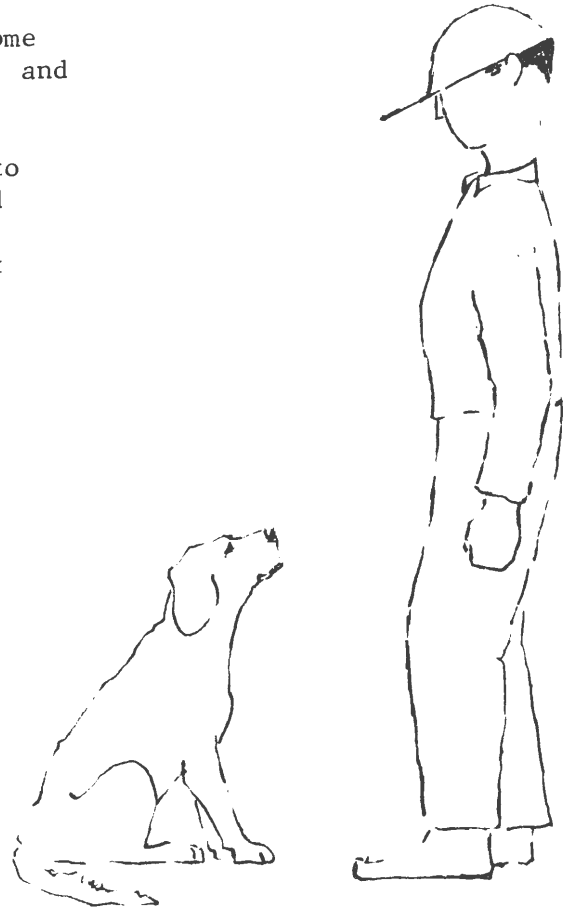


Figure 24

Next, you must get your dog back to your left side facing the same way you are facing. This is called going to "heel". There are two ways of doing this. If guide dogs are being trained, it is better to teach your dog to go to "Heel" by having him pass your right side, behind you and heel. Figure 25.

Dogs which are not guide dogs may move to your left, in a wide circle, turn around and sit down.

Use a double signal (voice and hand) until your dog knows the meaning of the hand signal. When you say "Heel," point down toward your dog with your right forefinger. Then move your hand past your right side and in back of you.

To get your dog started, you may have to grab his collar and pull him past your right side. As you do this, take two steps back. When your dog is ready to pass behind you, take his collar by your left hand and then take two steps ahead, halting on your left foot with your dog sitting.

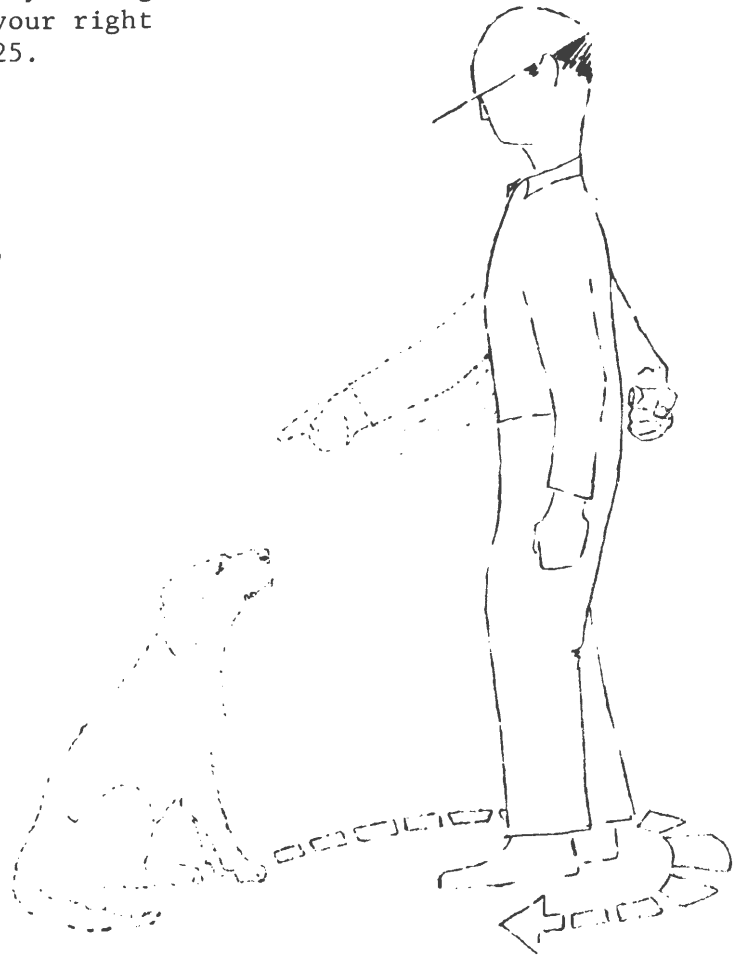


Figure 25

At first, when you give your dog the hand signal to go to Heel, touch his muzzle with your fingers, somewhat guiding him to follow your hand motion. When your dog is ready to cross behind you, change from your left hand to your right hand and guiding him to sit. Later, point to him with your right forefinger, then move your hand and arm around your right side, and drop your hand. Always be sure your dog is looking at you when you use a hand signal. Remember, in the show ring your hands must not touch the dog.

You may find that your dog comes to you too slowly or may wander around the ring sniffing. If this happens, be sure your dog will stay by using the doorknob practice. When you are sure he will stay, attach a long rope (about 20 feet long) on his collar in addition to his leash. Hold the rope in a bundle in your right hand. After dropping your dog's leash behind him, drop the rope as you move ahead. When you reach the end of the rope, hold onto the end, turn around

and face your dog. After 25 seconds, tell your dog, "Rover, come" and jerk the rope hard. Pull your dog in quickly by pulling on the rope. After he sits correctly, send him to heel. Remember, do not bend toward your dog and coax him. This is a double command. Stand straight and tall. As you stand waiting for 25 seconds, look right into your dog's eyes.

Drop on Recall

Once your dog has learned the "Recall" you may want to teach the "Drop on Recall" with the plain "Recall." This helps to keep your dog from anticipating commands.

In the "Drop on recall" you must be able to leave your dog, walk to the end of the ring, turn and face your dog. In this advanced exercise you beckon your dog to you with the hand signal and at some place between where he was sitting and where you are standing, you must be able to drop your dog to a laying down position at once by a hand or voice signal. (In the show ring the judge will tell you where you are to drop your dog--"opposite the chair", or "at the first leg of the table", etc.) In practice you should drop your dog in different places either one-fourth of the way or three-fourths of the way--not in the middle of the recall. If you do this he will never be sure where he is to drop, so he will watch you very carefully all the time.

It is not very hard to teach your dog to go down. Sit your dog and pass the leash under the instep of your right foot. Say "Down" and pull up on the leash with your right hand. Push down on his hips with your left hand. Make him stay down 60 seconds, then let him up. Repeat this 20 times every day--until your dog knows he must lie down when you say "Down."
Figure 26.

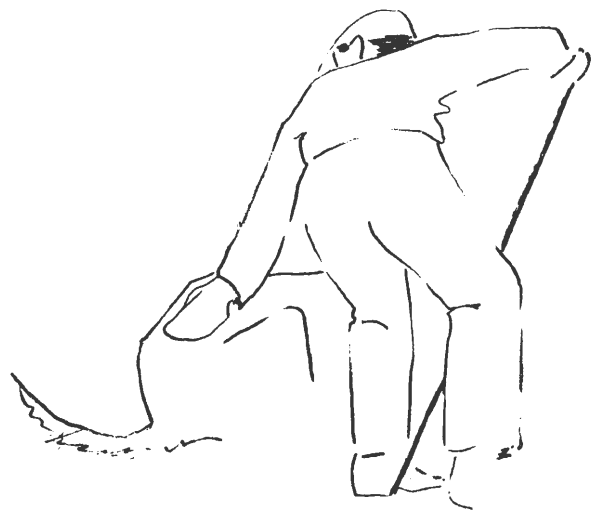


Figure 26

When he has learned this, add the hand signal. Say "Down" and put your right hand straight up in the air. Figure 27.

At first you may have to accentuate the motion of your hand by raising it and then bringing it down over the dog's head. You will be surprised at how quickly your dog will start lying down as you raise your arm--which is what you want.

When your dog has learned the "Drop on recall", you should check him on it at least 6 times a day. Also check him on the plain "Recalls" 6 times a day. Change the order you begin each day and check him on one and then the other. For example, one day you may begin with a "Recall", then a, "Drop on Recall", then another "Recall", etc. The next day you may begin with the "Drop on Recall".

Once he has learned to drop, your dog will be sure you will drop him every time. So, he will probably come to you slowly, ready to lie down any time.

After the drop, beckon your dog to you, then heel. When you beckon him to come from his lying-down position, he will probably come to you very fast.

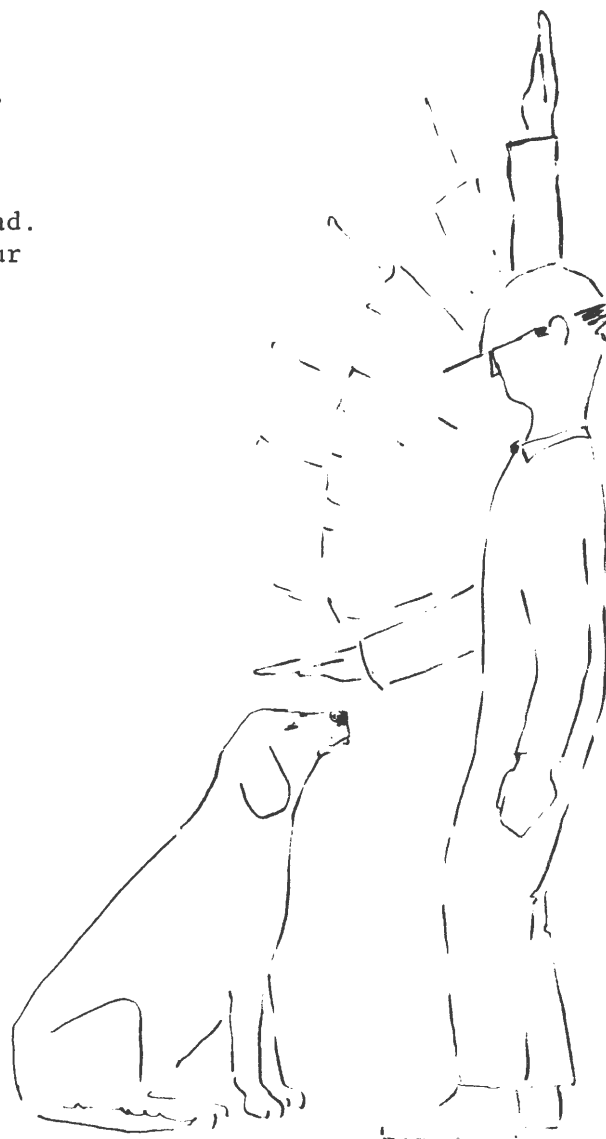


Figure 27

THE RETRIEVE

You have probably found that your dog likes to chase things--balls, sticks, and other things. You may have wished you could make him bring back the ball you throw. Now is the time to teach him to do just that. "The Retrieve" is important for obedience work, for guide dogs, and for hunting dogs.

If you buy a dumbbell for your dog to retrieve, tape the center of it in order to keep him from "mouthing" the dumbbell. This will also help him develop a "soft" mouth, a mouth that might carry a bird without chomping down on it.

Do not use the dumbbell at the beginning of training. It is best to use a bundle.

The first thing you teach your dog is to hold his bundle. Sometimes a dog does not want to open his mouth and you must try to open it. You may do one of two things: (1) Rub the middle taping of the bundle with a piece of meat or cheese so that it smells good, (2) Learn how to open your dog's mouth easily, without a struggle.

Teaching your Dog to "Take", "Hold", and "Give"

Sit your dog at heel. Hold his head firmly behind his ears with your left hand. With your right hand, run your thumb and forefinger along his lips until you are behind his molars. Now, press hard with your thumb and forefinger and say "Open." This will force the dog's jaws to open without hurting him. After you have learned to do this, you are ready for the next step.

This time open your dog's mouth with your left hand. Hold the bundle with your right hand. As soon as your dog opens his mouth, put the bundle in his mouth and say "Take." Press the dog's jaws gently and firmly together, saying "Hold" and using both hands. Tip his muzzle up with your right and left hands to keep him from spitting out the bundle.

In a second or two, take the bundle from his mouth with your right hand, saying "Give."

Do this 20 times a day. As you progress you can make your dog hold the bundle for two minutes.

When your dog has learned to "Take", "Hold", and "Give", go on to the second step. Hold the bundle 2 inches from your dog's muzzle, saying "Take." If he does not take it, force his mouth open and urge him to take it.

Follow this with "Hold" and "Give", using only the voice command unless your dog needs more help.

When your dog reaches for the bundle quickly on command, place the bundle on the floor. Slip two fingers under one end so that it does not sit flat on the floor. Again, tell your dog to "Take", "Hold", and "Give." Do this 20 times a day until your dog takes the bundle quickly every time.

Now leave the bundle flat on the floor. Tell your dog to "Take", to "Hold", and to "Give." Do this 20 times a day until he is able to do it. Be patient. It may take your dog a long time to learn this. It took six weeks of daily training to teach a very smart dog to do this, so don't give up.

When your dog will take the bundle immediately off the floor on command 18 times out of 20 times every day for 5 days, you are ready to use the dumbbell. A dumbbell is good to use because it is made so that the dog does not have to push his mouth against the floor or ground to pick it up.

In changing to the dumbbell, go back to the beginning of the retrieve exercise. Open your dog's mouth and slip in the dumbbell. Use "Take", "Hold", and "Give." Repeat each training step for 2 days until your dog will take the dumbbell 18 out of 20 times. Remember to repeat training in: (1) putting the dumbbell in the dog's mouth, (2) holding the dumbbell in front of his mouth, and (3) dropping the dumbbell on the floor or ground directly under the dog. Do not skip any part of this routine but do not try to do it all the first day. Give your dog time to learn.

Teaching your Dog to Fetch

Now you have come to the more trying part of the training for the "Retrieve." You must teach your dog to go after the bundle or dumbbell and to return it to you. This is called "Fetching." Do not say to your dog, "Go get it" or "Find the ball"--always say "Fetch."

Before working with your dog, you should learn how to throw the dumbbell correctly for a distance of 20 to 40 feet. You should always throw the dumbbell with your right hand and arm. (Later you will use your left hand to "Stay" your dog.) When you pick up the dumbbell, grasp one end of it, holding the other end straight up. Figure 28.



Figure 28

When you throw the dumbbell, put a backward spin on it. Then it will not move very much after hitting the ground. Figure 29.

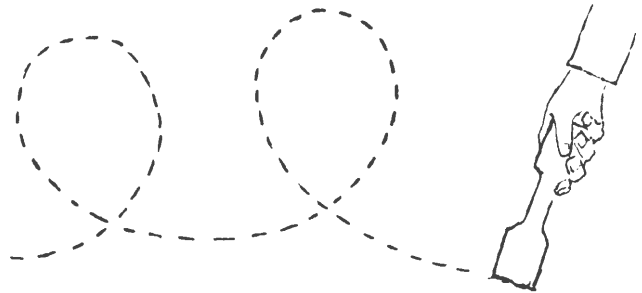


Figure 29

While you now know how to throw the dumbbell, your dog as yet has no idea what is going on. You must start him easily. First snap on the leash and tell him to heel. Hold the leash in your left hand. Hold both hand and leash in front of his face telling him "Stay." Hold the dumbbell in your right hand. (Same as Figure 28, but with the leash in your left hand.)

With your right hand, throw the dumbbell about six feet away. To teach your dog what you want, you are going to run with him to the dumbbell. So, drop your left hand to your side and step forward on your left foot. Tug at the leash and command, "Fetch." Run to the dumbbell with your dog and command him to "Take" and then "Hold." Step back 4 to 6 feet, tugging your dog toward you and finally stopping. Make your dog "Hold", and sit in front of you with his nose tipped up.

Keep your hands at your side. After the dog has been sitting for 10 seconds tell him to "Give." Take the dumbbell with your right hand. Figure 30.

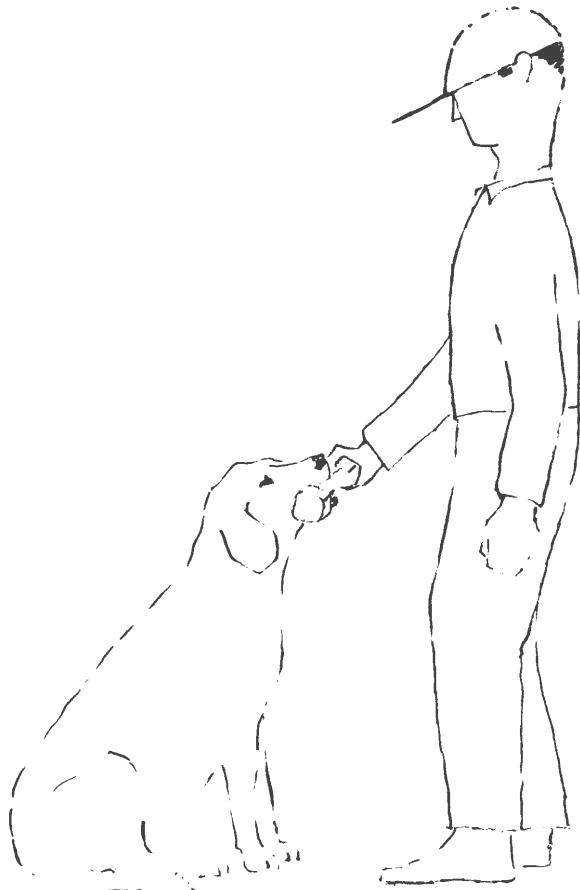


Figure 30

Hold it about a foot over your dog's head another 10 seconds. Figure 31.

Then tell your dog "Heel" and drop your right hand and arm.

Repeat this 20 times a day at a distance of 6 feet until your dog will retrieve successfully 18 out of 20 times. He must pick up the dumbbell quickly. If he will not pick it up on the floor under his nose quickly, he is not likely to run to it and pick it up!

Be firm and work every day. Be sure to praise your dog often when he shows success.

From 6 feet, throw the dumbbell 10 feet, then go to 20 feet. Be very sure you run backward a way bringing your dog to a sit. Always hold the dumbbell over your dog's head a few seconds after you take it. (In the show ring you hold it over his head until the judge commands "Take it"). If you hold it over your dog's head it will keep him from jumping up.

You might think that once your dog learns to run with you 20 feet, pick up his dumbbell and run back, he will do it off leash at the command "Fetch". This may not be true. You may have to start him off leash at 6 feet and work up to 20 feet as you did on leash. If he'll go 20 feet, he will go further.

Some problems

There are two things you do not want your dog to do with his dumbbell: (1) mouth his dumbbell (chew on it), or (2) hold it crooked. Don't worry about either one until your dog will go 20 feet for his dumbbell off leash on the command "Fetch", and will return quickly to sit in front of you. When he is able to do this, correct for both.

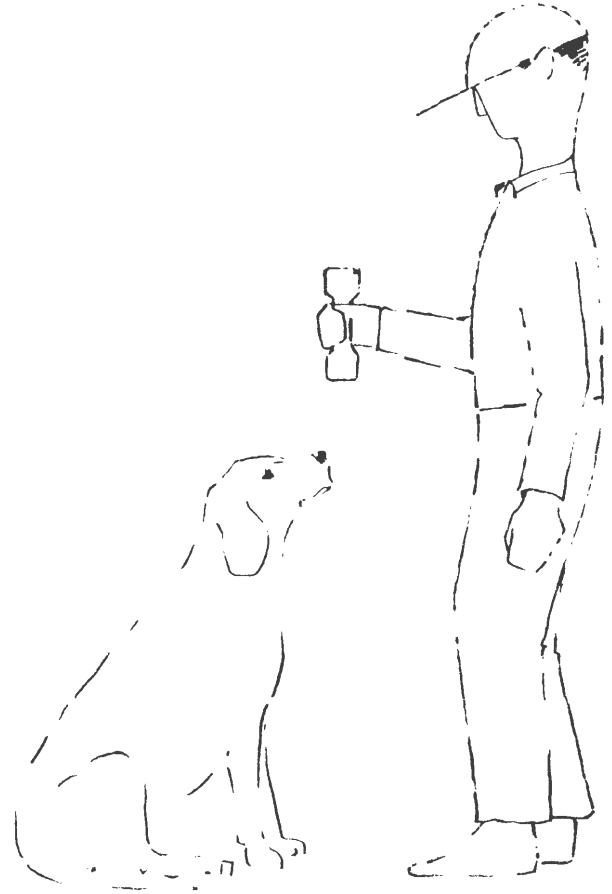


Figure 31

Mouthing is harder to correct. Pinch your dog's jaws together tightly and say "No." You will not have to do this many times. If your dog wants to mouth, he will probably do it while he is sitting in front of you so correct him there.

If your dog sits in front of you with his dumbbell crooked, tap the upper nob two or three times with the index finger of your right hand. This will not hurt, but he will quickly change his dumbbell in his mouth until it is almost even across.

Some Reminders

Do not chase your dog. There is nothing he would like better. If he should get some frisky ideas, turn your back and walk away.

Remember your dog will start learning slowly. Be patient and praise him often for his accomplishments.

Of all the exercises "The Retrieve" is probably the greatest fun for your dog. He may think he is chasing cats, dragons, an old shoe, or any number of things. He may eagerly bounce out after his dumbbell. This is wonderful. A fast working eager dog who is not sloppy is great to watch. And there are many useful exercises which develop from a plain "Retrieve." Don't try to teach him such things as "Fetch your dinner pan" until your dog is fetching his dumbbell without a mistake.

Don't start your dog picking up his dumbbell from off sand or sawdust. If he takes a breath when he reaches the dumbbell, he will get his mouth or nose full of sand or sawdust. He would not like this and would not forget it!

LONG SIT--LONG DOWN

You and your dog now understand each other fairly well. You know how to tell him what you want of him, and he knows what you mean. However, your dog is still like a pre-schooler. He needs to have someone with him to make sure he behaves. This leads you to the next thing you must teach your dog.

You must teach your dog to obey you when you are either 40 feet away from him or out of his sight.

When your dog suddenly finds himself alone, he will be quite upset. Rather than doing what he is told, he may wander off, try to come to you, visit another dog, or maybe scratch himself. All of these are not proper.

The Long Sit

Your first exercise to teach your dog to do as he is told when you are not with him is to teach him to sit alone for one minute while you are across the ring from him. This is easy to do, but becomes very difficult when there are three or four dogs sitting in a group by themselves; the dogs minds are likely to stray!

All you do is sit your dog at Heel, turn your left palm to your dog's face, say "Stay", and step out with your right foot to cross to the opposite side of the ring. Then turn around and face your dog.

If your dog breaks (gets up and wanders or comes to you), go back to the door-knob for help. Put the end of the leash on the doorknob as soon as you have him sitting at Heel. Tell your dog to "Stay", turning your left palm to his face. Then walk away from him, stepping out with your right foot. Now if he tries to follow you the leash will jerk him! Later on, you will be able to drop the leash on the floor instead of putting it over the doorknob.

It is important that you learn to "Eye" your dog. The minute you turn around, stare right into your dog's eyes. This will help to hold his attention. He will keep looking at you. Don't think that just watching him is enough--you should glare right at your dog!

After one minute you "Return to your dog." When you go back to your dog, you move around him as you do upon completion of the "Stand for examination." You walk past your dog on his left side, take a step around his hindquarters, and come up on his right side. Stop yourself so that your dog is at Heel.

You can teach your dog the "Long Sit" in another way. Put a leash on your dog. Sit your dog at Heel and tell him to "Stay", showing him your left palm. Then step away holding onto the end of the leash. Move only as far away as the leash will let you, then turn and face your dog. If this works well, do it

again but drop the leash. After a minute, return to your dog as explained before. Don't pick up the leash; leave it on the ground. Gradually you will be able to walk farther away after you drop the leash.

After your dog has learned the "long sit" for one minute, have a friend around to offer some distraction. If your dog still behaves, he is becoming steady.

The Long Down

The other exercise you teach with the "long sit" is the "long down." In the "long down" you teach your dog to lie for 3 minutes, with you standing opposite him at the other side of the ring.

Sit your dog at Heel. Your next step is to "Down your dog." You may do this in two ways: (1) using the voice signal "Down", or (2) using the hand signal.

To use the voice command, you must teach your dog what "down" means. Put your dog's leash on and make your dog Heel. Run the leash under the arch of your left shoe. Hold the leash by your right hand, pulling your dog's neck down. At the same time, reach out with your left hand and push down on his hips. See Figure 26.

This is another 20 times-a-day exercise until your dog does it 20 times out of 20.

Or you may "Down your dog" by giving him the hand signal for "Stay" with your left palm. Then take one step forward with your right foot and turn and face your dog. Raise your right hand, palm open, and facing forward into the air. (You learned to do this to "Drop your dog" on the recall.)

When your dog drops, turn, take one step backwards which returns you to the heel position with your dog down.

The next step is to "Leave your dog." With your dog lying down, give him the hand signal to stay and tell him to "Stay." Step off on your right foot and cross the ring. Turn and face your dog and "eye" him for 3 minutes. Then return to your dog as you did in the "long sit."

Some Suggestions

If you have a dog with a long tail, he may do better on the "Long sit" if he sits on his tail. If his tail is at either side he may move.

Of course when you leave your dog sitting, you will want him to sit straight, not on one hip. On the "Long down" you will want your dog to lie straight; if he lies on one side he might roll over.

If you wonder how dependable your dog really is on the timed exercises, get a friend to come and help you after you feel sure your dog understands. Ask your friend to walk in a circle around your dog during the "Long sit." If your dog breaks, he needs more work.

Advanced Long Sit and Long Down

The one-minute "Sit" and the three-minute "Down" are novice exercises. Advanced dogs do a 3-minute "Sit" and a 5-minute "Down." In the advanced exercises, the trainer leaves his dog and disappears out of sight. At first this disappearance is quite upsetting to the dog.

Practice for the advanced exercises is fun. You try to keep your dog guessing. At first work to get him to stay the full 3 minutes sitting and 5 minutes lying down. After he is able to do this, leave your dog on the "Long sit" some place where you can disappear out of his sight. Plan it some place where you can reappear in a minute at another place, check your dog, and then return the way you left.

For example, sit your dog in your yard opposite one end of your house. Disappear behind your house and reappear in a minute and peek around the other end of your house to look at your dog. Then cross back again and return to your dog from the place you left his sight. Or you can work inside where you can disappear into one room, go through to another room, peek at your dog, and go back.

Return to your dog in the manner described for the novice exercise. When you return to him, be sure you do not brush against him--it doesn't take much of an excuse for him to get up!

When you disappear from sight, your dog will be concerned. It will take quite awhile for him to understand that: (1) he must stay, and (2) you are coming back.

Performing in the Show Ring

In the show ring the dog performs all exercises alone except the "Long sit" and the "Long down." You and your dog will be in the ring with other trainers and their dogs. It will take the judge or assistant (the steward) a few minutes to line you up properly. Don't sit your dog right away; wait until you are lined up and are asked to remove your dog's leash. Then quickly remove the leash and "sit" your dog. Take hold of the A-ring of your dog's collar with the index finger of your left hand and pull the collar tight; let go of it quickly. Do this two or three times so that your dog will be ready by the time the judge gives you the command "Sit your dog."

After the "Long sit" is over, the judge will say "Exercise completed; praise your dog." Do just that, but do not let your dog jump around. Hold onto the A-ring of his collar and/or hold the other hand open, palm down, 6 inches above your dog's head.

When you have finished the "Long down" and have praised your dog, you do not need to be so strict.

It is a good idea to teach your dog some phrase that means he is through working and can relax. You may say, "It is over", "O.K.", or "Let's go." Teaching the phrase is simple. All you need to do is say it after you are through working your dog in practice. He will then learn that the time has come to romp a bit.

During a show, in the novice "Sit" and "Down", if your dog should break, the judge may ask you to go and get him. You should go quickly and get him quietly so he will not bother the other dogs. Do not be disappointed. There is always another show! And never correct your dog in the show ring for breaking. Accept your dog's behavior and work harder next time.

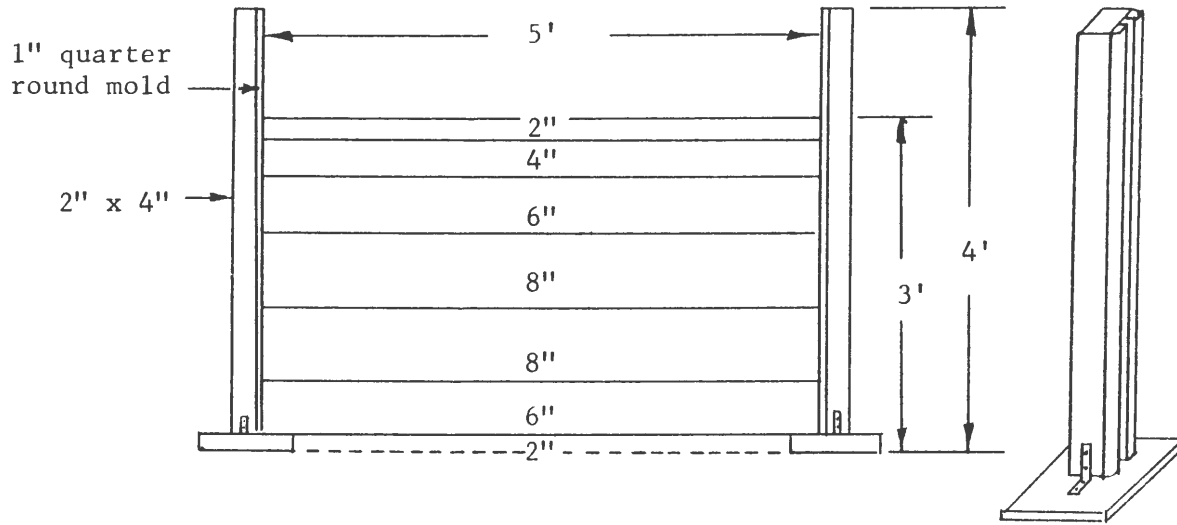
In the 3 and 5 minute exercises where you disappear, the judge will command "Sit your dog" and then "Leave your dog." When you leave, step off on your right foot and go across the ring where the dog trainers will line up opposite their dogs. The ring steward will ask the trainers to follow him out of the ring. He will take you to a place out of sight of the dogs. The steward will watch the judge for the signal to return the trainers when the time is up. You will find out that 3 and 5 minutes is a long time to wait!

As a last note, it should be said that in the novice exercises, the judges may give your dog a qualifying score (a score above 50%) if he moves on the "Long sit" after 45 seconds pass. On the "Long down", your dog may receive a qualifying score of more than 50% if he moves after 2 minutes and 15 seconds.

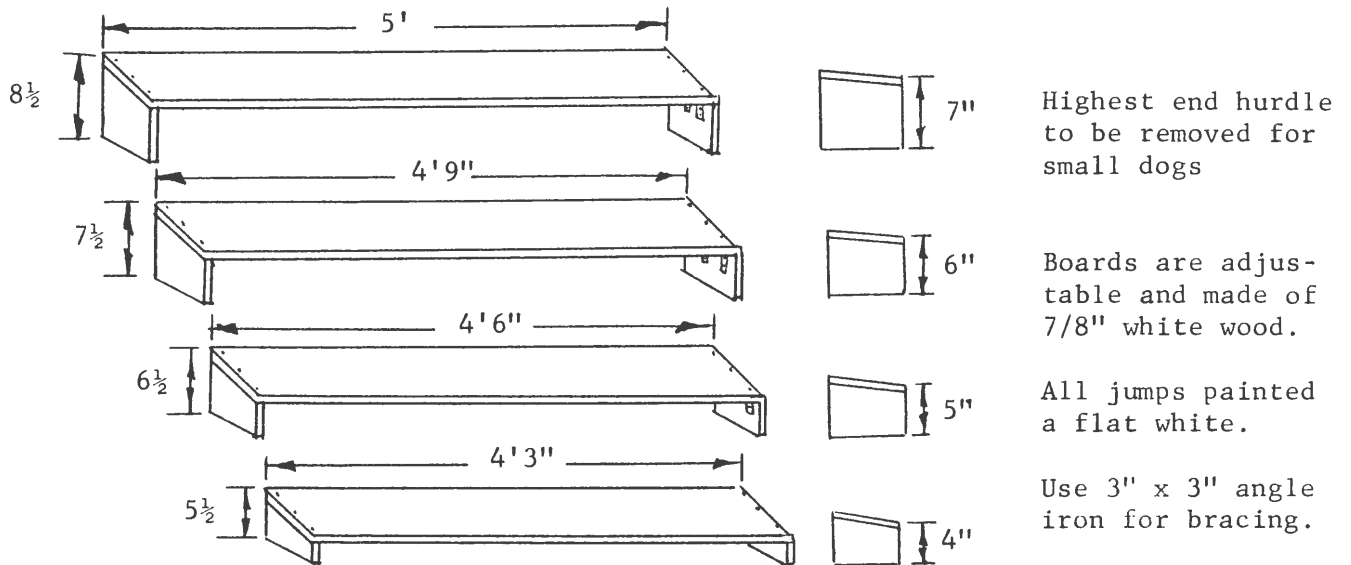
JUMPING

The most exciting exercise a dog does in advanced work is jumping. The dog's trainer needs more patience and energy when teaching his dog to jump than in any other exercise.

You can make the jumps yourself. Be sure and paint them white since all equipment used in shows is painted white. Sketches of the standard high jump and standard broad jump are shown below. Figure 32.



DETAILS OF HIGH JUMP



DETAILS OF BROAD JUMP

Figure 32

It may take 6 to 8 weeks of daily hard work to get your dog started jumping. While training your dog to jump, be sure and look for signs of his being tired. If you try only 20 jumps (or tries at jumps) each day for the "High jump" and 20 tries at the "Broad jump" and have not done too much other work, your dog should not get tired.

When you start work on jumping, you should plan your day's training session carefully. You can not do everything in one day! One day you should work on the "Recall" and the "Figure Eight" with jumping. Another day work on jumping and heeling. One thing you must work on each day, however, is fetching.

As you force-teach a dog to retrieve, you also force-teach a dog to jump. This is the only way you can be sure that he will always jump on command.

Before going into the way you teach your dog to jump, you must decide what distances your dog must jump. Then when you enter the show ring and the steward asks you, "What height does your dog jump?", you can answer. The AKC rule is this: (1) Your dog should high jump a distance equal to 1 1/2 times his height at the shoulders (withers) or 3 feet, whichever is less, and (2) Your dog should broad jump twice the distance he high jumps (this is about twice the dog's length).

Whenever your dog high jumps in the show ring, he must jump twice. He must jump once going away from you and once coming back to you. Your dog jumps only once when he broad jumps--once going away from you.

The command to jump is "Hup." Many people think that jumping is a trick. With proper training, jumping is an important lesson to be learned by your dog. If you want him to get in the car, tell him to "Hup." If you are walking your dog and come to a ditch, tell him to "Hup." If he is trained, he will jump both times!

High Jump

Start your dog broad jumping over a broomstick lying on the ground. Sit your dog at heel about three steps away from the broomstick. Fasten the leash, and you are ready. Fold up the leash in your left hand until it is fairly short. You and your dog will both jump over the broomstick. When you reach the stick, jump, saying "Hup" and tug upward hard on your dog's leash. Turn around and jump back again the same way, ending up where you started. This is one jump.

Do this 20 times a day. Keep the broomstick on the ground until the day you feel your dog jump with you by himself (without your having to tug on the leash). Now the hard work starts!

Use a broomstick with the broom cut off so that you have a bar 4 to 5 feet long. The next day, after you are sure your dog is jumping by himself, find a place by a wall to work (such as the garage wall).

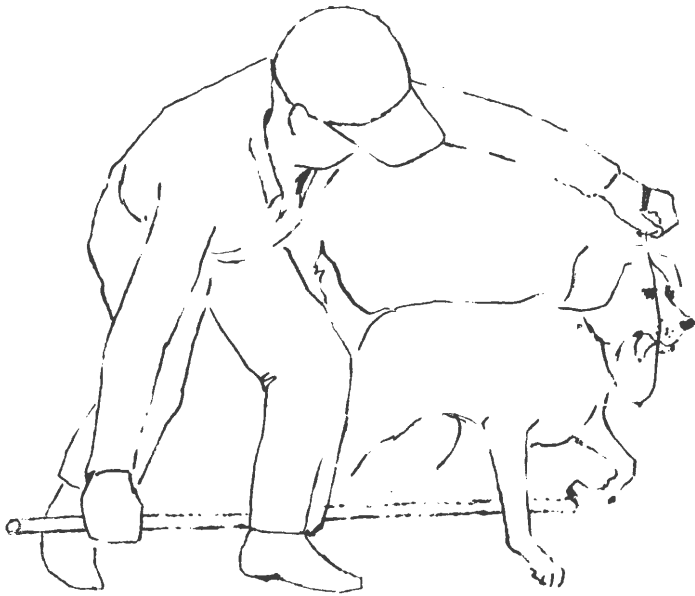


Figure 33

On this first day hold the broomstick in your right hand 2 inches from the floor or ground. The other end of the broomstick should be against the wall. Your dog is right in front of the broomstick. You say "Hup", and as you tug up on the leash step over the broomstick with your left leg only. When your dog is over the broomstick, pull his leash with your left hand to turn him around, say "Hup", and pull him back over the broomstick as you bring your left leg back over. Figure 33.

This is one jump. Repeat it 20 times.

The next day raise your broomstick to 4 inches from the ground. Again tug on the leash and step over the broomstick with your left leg as you say "Hup." Turn him around and pull him back. You may have to tug hard on your dog's leash to lift him over the bar. Do it. Jump your dog 20 times. If your dog does not want to jump that high, practice with him another day with the bar at 4 inches from the ground.

From here, raise your broomstick 2 inches a day. Jump your dog over it 20 times. During a day's training, never lower the broomstick. If you do, the dog will think you are an easy mark; all he needs to do is not do as you want and you will give in!

If you have a big dog, you will come to the place where you can not step over the bar with him. When this happens you just "Hup" and your dog should jump by himself 20 times. At 2 inches higher a day, you should reach 36 inches in 18 to 20 days. By this time your dog should "see the light" and be jumping. The last 2 inches, your dog should be jumping with the leash loose except for a tug to turn him around for the "Hup" back!

Now you are ready to try the blind jump. You start this with the bar about 12 inches from the ground. Put your dog on a leash. Start about 8 feet from the jump, and you and your dog run to the jump. You command "Hup", but you do not jump--just your dog. As before, tug on the leash to turn him around after the jump. Pull on the leash to tell him to jump back. Do this 20 times a day until your dog is able to do it.

You may have to encourage your dog by slapping your right hand on the jump while you have his leash in your left hand. Do not let your dog jump in two steps by clearing his front feet then resting his back feet for a second on top of the jump and pushing off. (A dog must never touch the jump as he "Hups." If he tries this, pull him forward, hard.)

From one foot (12 inches) move the bar to two feet. Then move the bar to three feet if your dog is large and jumps that high.

When your dog comes back over the hurdle, still on leash, you run backward about eight feet, pulling him. Make your dog sit in front of you, muzzle up, as you did on the "Recall." Wait 10 seconds. Give him the "Heel" signal or command. You may give your dog an extra signal after the first jump; you may tell him to "Hup" as he turns around.

Be patient and firm in your training. Praise your dog often when he does well. Jumping is often the slowest exercise learned. If you are not patient with your dog, you may upset him and he will not be brave or enjoy the exercise. In the show ring the judge will score your dog not only on how well he does the jump, but also on his nerve or enjoyment of the exercise and how fast he runs.

Once your dog really knows what he is doing in his jumping, remove his leash. Sit him 8 feet in front of the jump. After 10 seconds, give the command "Hup." He should run to the jump, jump, turn around, take the jump again, and return to sit in front of you. Then send him to heel.

Teaching your Dog to "Retrieve Over the Hurdle"

By this time you must have taught your dog "Fetch." In the advanced class you combine the retrieve and the high jump. On command of the judge you "Stay" your dog while you throw the dumbbell over the high jump with a backward spin. On command you send your dog for the dumbbell by either the voice signal "Hup" or "Fetch." Be sure that your dog always makes the jump when he comes back toward you. He should not go around the end of the jump when he brings you the dumbbell.

After he does this correctly, never send your dog to "Hup" without making him "Fetch." From now on, you should never tell your dog to "Fetch" unless he fetches by going over the blind jump. This is very important. The most common mistake made by the dog in the show ring is that the dog jumps the hurdle, picks up the dumbbell, and instead of jumping back, goes around the end of the jump.

Your dog will not make this mistake if he always fetches by going over the blind jump. Do not worry--if your dog fetches over a jump, he will always fetch on the ground!

Broad Jump

After your dog begins to high jump, start him on the broad jump. To begin use only two parts of the broad jump placed 6 inches apart. Put your dog on a leash. You and your dog move about eight feet away from the broad jump, about on the center axis, turn and face it. Figure 34.

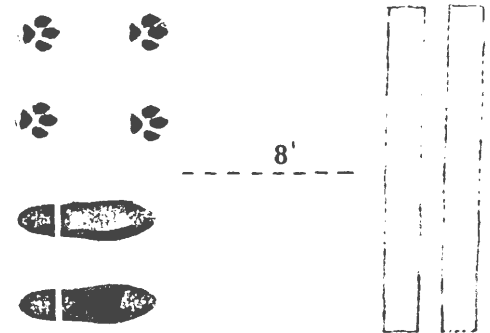


Figure 34

With the leash in your left hand, command your dog to "Heel." You and your dog run toward the jump. As you reach the jump, tell your dog "Hup", but do not jump yourself. Go around the end of the jump and pull your dog over the broad jump with your left hand.

At first your dog will try to high jump and come down in between the two parts of the jump. It will take much patience and much work to teach your dog the difference between the two types of jumps. This may take about three weeks of daily work. Each day try to jump your dog 20 times. Remember that your dog needs to do the broad jump in only one direction--not over and back again as in the high jump.

After your dog has learned to jump well over the two parts of the broad jump, add the third part. Work with the three parts for one week. Then add the fourth part of the broad jump. After about three weeks your dog should be clearing all four parts of the broad jump.

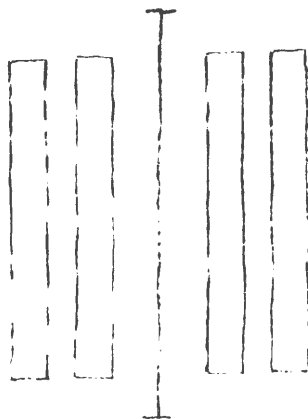


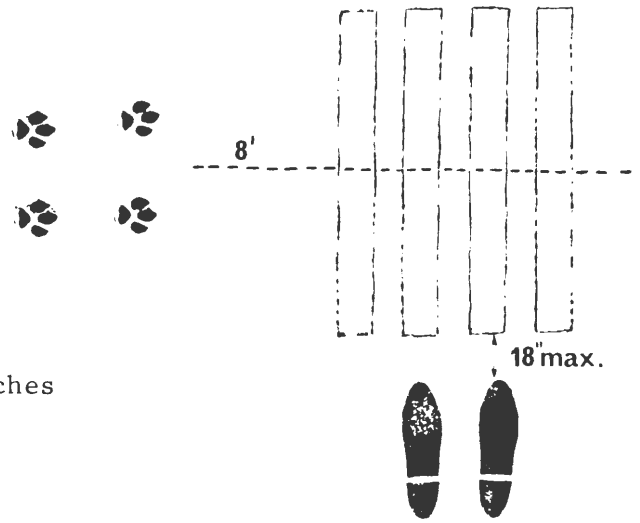
Figure 35

In training, you must keep a leash on your dog until (1) he jumps clear, and (2) he will turn to come back to you right away to sit in front of you with his nose up.

Sometimes you might put the high jump in the middle of the broad jump. Figure 35.

This will teach your dog to jump high while broad jumping.

In the show ring, the judge will give you time to "Heel" your dog over to and in front of the "Broad Jump." He will tell you to "Leave your dog." Give your dog a hand signal to stay, step off with your right foot and go to the place shown in the sketch below. Face toward the jump. Figure 36.



Be sure your toes are not more than 18 inches from the edges of the jump.

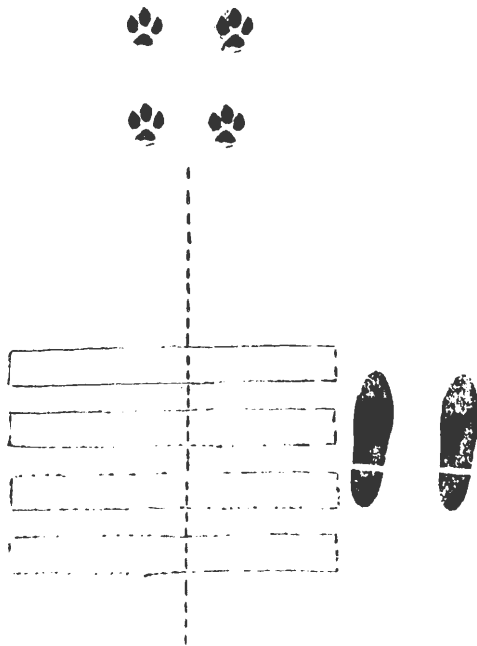


Figure 37

After a brief time (to be sure your dog will sit without guessing your next command), the judge will command you to "Send your dog." You then give your dog the voice command--loud and clear--"Hup." As your dog is going over the jump, you turn and face the direction in which he is jumping. Figure 37.

After your dog lands, he should turn around quickly and come back to sit facing you. Figure 38.

The judge will order you to "Finish your dog." You will send your dog to heel and he should end up sitting between you and the jump.

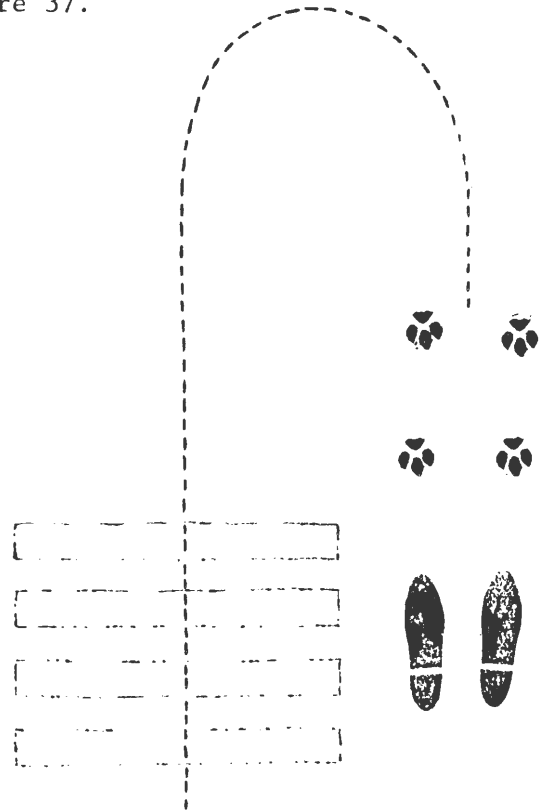


Figure 38

THIS AND THAT

Check with your 4-H Leaders for the requirements needed to train your dog for competition in 4-H Dog Obedience Contests.

When you and your dog enter the show ring, it is important that you be very confident, poised, and sure of yourself. Your dog should also be confident and sure of himself!

There are forms of correction much more severe than any we have talked about, (such as the belly band, the pinched ear, etc.). These corrections should be used only when your leader is present and supervising. Your leader is better able to tell if these corrections work well with your dog. Get in the habit of being patient and firm with your dog, and give him much praise.

Every dog will have his own problems. You will need to experiment to find out how to solve his problem in learning. For example, your dog may be difficult to teach to "Sit." You might try running him until he is tired enough to sit. Your dog may refuse a bundle but love a dumbbell. Then do not use a bundle, but go directly to the dumbbell. He might fight either or both his collar and leash. Do not give up here because you must use both.

Never tie your dog up for the day or even half a day. This is a quick way to ruin your dog's temperament. You may have a dog with a temperament you can not count on. Obedience will help to cover this temperament but never rely 100% upon your dog's reactions when he meets strangers. Always keep an eye on him.

Do not let milkmen or mailmen or visitors kick your dog. And do not kick your dog yourself! Keep your dog away from these people. At the same time, use your dog for protection when necessary.

Don't let your dog be a "wandering" bum. He is your dog so be a good citizen and keep him at home.

Get in the habit of keeping your lawn and your neighbor's lawn free of your dog's droppings. Find a place in your yard where you can dig a hole. Pick up your dog's droppings with a shovel, throw them into the hole, and cover it with dirt. This will keep your yard clean and free of flies and unpleasant smell.

Obedience training will make your dog that much more the lovable companion you want.

GLOSSARY

- ACCENTUATE: (ak sen' chù āt) to give emphasis to something
- ACCOMPLISHMENTS: (e kom' plish ment) something completed, achieved
- AKC: American Kennel Club
- ANTICIPATING: (an tis' e pāt ing) to look forward to, expect
- ARCH: (ārch) the instep or curved part under the foot
- ATTACH: (e tach') to fasten to
- AUTOMATICALLY: (a' te mat' ekli) moving or acting by itself
- BECKON: (bek' en) to signal by a motion of the head or hand
- BREAK: (brāk) to escape or become free from
- CHOMPING: (chom' ping) to bite or chew noisily; to make biting and chewing movements with the jaws and teeth
- COAX: (kōks) to persuade by pleasant ways
- COMPETITION: (kom' pe tish' en) a contest
- CONFIDENT: (kon' fe dent) certain, sure
- CONTROL: (ken trōl') to direct
- CORRECT: (ke rekt') to change to what is right
- DEPENDABLE: (de pen' de bel) reliable, trustworthy
- DISTRACTION: (dis trak' shen) the act of drawing attention away
- DISAPPEAR: (dis' e pir') to go out of sight
- DISAPPEARANCE: (dis' epir' ens) the act of passing from sight
- "DOUBLE COMMAND": the use of two commands for one thing
- EXPERIMENTAL: (ek sper' e men' tel) testing, trying out
- "FETCH": (fech) a command meaning to go and get; bring back

GLOSSARY (continued)

- FOREFINGER: (fōr' fing' ger) the finger next to the thumb
- FOOT-CONSCIOUS: (füt' kon' shes) being aware of what you do with your feet
- "HEEL": (hēl) a command meaning to follow close and walk at left side of the trainer
- "HEELING FREE": following or walking along side without a leash and when trainer stops, the dog automatically sits at his left side
- HINDQUARTERS: (hīnd' kwōr' ters) the back legs and loin
- "HUP": (hup) a command meaning to jump
- IMAGINARY: (i maj' ener' i) not real
- IMMEDIATELY: (i mē' di it li) at once, instantly
- INDEX FINGER: (in' deks fing' ger) the finger next to the thumb; forefinger
- INDICATION: (in' d kā' shen) a sign that shows something
- INSTEP: (in' step) arch of the foot
- "MOUTH": (mouth) to chew
- "MOUTHING": (mouth ing) chewing on
- MUZZLE: (muz' el) the nose, mouth, and jaws of the dog
- NOVICE TRAINING: (nōv' is trā ning) beginning training; the first steps in training
- OPPOSITE: (op' ezit) as different in direction as can be; the other side
- PALM: (pālm) the inside of the hand between the wrist and fingers
- PARALLEL: (par' elel) at or being the same distance apart everywhere
- PATIENT: (pā' shent) willing to put up with calmly without complaining or losing self control
- PENALIZED: (pē' ne līzd) to be punished by rule
- PIVOT: (piv' et) to turn
- POISED: (poizd) being composed

GLOSSARY (continued)

- PRAISE: (prāz) saying or showing by patting or rubbing the dog that he is good
- SEVERE: (se vir') very strict, harsh
- "SIT": (sit) a command meaning to sit down
- "STAY": (stā) a command meaning not to move or change position
- SLOPPY: (slop' i) careless
- SUPERVISING: (sü' per vīz ing) looking after and directing
- TEMPERAMENT: (tem' per e ment) nature or disposition; way of acting toward others
- TILT: (tilt) to tip, slant
- UNDESIRABLE: (un' di zīr e bel) not desirable, objectionable