

GERMAN SHEPHERD DOGS

5644 PARK OAK PLACE, LOS ANGELES, CA 90068



To be successful in raising your puppy, we recommend you follow our guidance:



Puppy proof your house if you haven't yet. Hide or cover all electrical cords, and computer cables! Remove all books, magazines, kick-knacks, and other breakables from lower shelves. Get in the habit of putting ALL shoes in closets and CLOSE the door.

Buy and install baby gates to keep your puppy out of certain areas until he/she is ready. Crawl around the floor and look at things from a puppy's perspective and you're sure to see a few more things to "fix". Repair any weak points in your fencing where a pup might squeeze under or through. Buy locks and maybe a spring for your gates to keep people from accidentally leaving it open.

Make sure you don't have poisonous plants inside or outside. Privets for example are toxic for dogs. Cocoa mulch is toxic to dogs.

Keep your toilet seats down. Dogs love to drink out of toilets, which can be full of chemicals and bacteria that are harmful to your pet. Prepare a safe and secure place to keep your puppy when you aren't home and can't take him/her with you.

Enroll in a puppy kindergarten class or private session and enroll early before they fill up.

Supplies that you'll need:

1. Wire or plastic dog crate. Eventually you'll need an extra-large crate. You can buy a small and work your way up to the Extra-large or get a few boxes and put them in the crate until the puppy is old enough for the entire crate. If the puppy has too much room in the crate they will go potty in their crate. They think of it as an apartment, with a bathroom and a bedroom.

2. Adjustable harness. Your puppy is going to grow faster than weeds. The adjustable collars work great, so you don't have to buy a new one every few weeks. We suggest the martingale style because it will be an excellent training tool later, and the puppy will have a harder time slipping his head out if he gets scared or decides he's not going to walk on the leash with you.

3. Leash. We suggest a 6-foot leash for everyday use. You can buy a retractable leash, but for the most part you're going to want to have control of your dog. You don't want to buy a retractable leash and let the puppy walk you. That will only bring on a whole bunch of other problems.

4. Stainless steel dishes. The non-tip work best. Puppies love to tip over their food and water dishes.

5. Plenty of things to chew on. Fresh meaty bones and toys, etc.

6. Carpet odor eliminator to use when cleaning up after accidents. We use Pet Zyme or Natures Miracle from PetSmart or Petco.

7. ID tag with your name and phone number in case the puppy gets lost.

8. Flea and tick repellent Neem Oil. You can start using either at 12 weeks.

9. Brush and rake. I'll talk more about which kind we suggest later.

10. Toenail trimmer. I have been trimming the puppy's nails since they were two weeks old. They were all used to having their nails done. I recommend trimming every 3 weeks. It's very important that you trim their dewclaws. More on nail trimming in our grooming section.

11. Pooper scooper. Get a heavy duty one that you can use as your puppy gets older. If you are feeding a raw diet you won't need this very often. If you feed kibble, prepare to scoop every day.

12. Dog shampoo. Be sure that you use shampoo made for dogs. People shampoo is not formulated for fur and will cause skin irritation and dry flakes.

13. Food. We suggest the bones and raw foods diet. If you plan on feeding the bones and raw foods diet have some chicken and beef in your freezer ready for your new puppy. If you plan on feeding dry dog food, pick up a bag of Diamonds puppy kibbles.

We will go in more detail on food later.

A few Questions and Answers:

My vet says not to take the puppy anywhere until he has had all his shots. Who is right?

There is a risk, and you should always use good judgement and not walk the pup where other dogs have pottied. With German Shepherds the importance of early socialization outweighs the risks. Your pup will have at least 1 puppy booster shot before coming home. I suggest a second at 12 weeks old. After two booster shots the risk is greatly minimized.

We have more experience training German Shepherds than your trainer does.

Always ask us for advice. That's what we are here for.

My last puppy chewed on our hands a lot; how do I stop that?

Biting is a puppy's main form of play with their littermates and it takes some training to teach them alternate forms of play with you. When the puppy bites at

your hands, remove your hand and offer a toy and make the toy fun. If the puppy comes back and bites your hand, remove your hand and at the same time use a word or sound. I use "EHHA". And in a firm calm manner, use your word. I like noises over words, but you can use "No", just make it short and matter of fact and remove your hand from the puppy's mouth. Then take your hand and rub down the puppy's head to the back. What that is telling them is "I am the alpha, don't chew on my hand". Do this in a calm matter of fact manner. If that doesn't work, and the puppy bites at your hands again, take your hand and remove it from the puppy's mouth, use your word again, and lightly take your hand around the puppy's neck as the mother would with her mouth. Use your fingers and push the puppy over. Do this in a calm manner. If you are mad, walk away. Only work with your dog when you are calm. Dogs look for a calm assertive leader. Use your hand and hold the puppy on his/her side until he/she is calm. If that doesn't work, then your puppy really thinks he/she is in charge, refer to our section on being a good pack leader and email me for more advice.

Another way to help with biting, when he bites at your clothes, etc., is yelp.

Yelping in a high-pitched voice tell the dog that he/she is causing pain. They don't want to cause pain; they are biting because it feels good to their teeth. This works for more submissive dogs.

Where should my puppy stay when I'm not home?

When you go somewhere, it's good experience for the puppy if you can take him with you whenever possible. The more places and new people they meet when they are young, the more confidence and well-balanced personality they will develop. Otherwise, put your puppy in his crate when you are not home.

Can I leave my puppy outside?

Dogs are pack animals, and they have a need to be with their pack (Your family is their pack) to feel safe and lead a healthy, well balanced life. It's never a good idea to leave your puppy outside alone.

Why do I need a crate?

Dogs are den animals. If you are busy, you need a place to put your puppy, where your puppy can rest and feel comfortable. If you leave the house, need to clean up the house, or eat dinner, it's a good idea to put the puppy in his crate, so he doesn't learn that when you're busy, it's okay to chew up your shoes. Puppies need leadership. When the leader doesn't have time to teach the puppy, put the puppy in his/her crate. Remember to never use the crate as punishment or a "time out".

When you put the puppy in his crate, make it a matter of fact, no big deal. If you're in a bad mood or upset because he chewed up your favorite new shoes, then you're projecting negative energy towards your dog and you'll make their crate an unhappy, uncomfortable place to be. Always take control of yourself before you do anything with your puppy. Put yourself in a "happy" place, and make sure you have a calm-assertive state of mind when you are with your puppy.

How do I get my puppy to accept going into the crate?

Puppies start crate training here. You can put food in their crate to help them go in, but always make it a matter of fact, not an option. If the puppy is crying and wants out, ignore it. If you let the puppy to when he's crying, you're teaching the puppy that he's the boss, and if he wants you to do something, he just has to yell. Next time, you'll be in bed and the puppy will yell, expecting you to respond, and it won't work, because you're in bed, so they will remember it worked before, and yell louder, and louder. Always ignore the puppy when they're yelling in their crate. If you think he has to potty, take him out after he's settled down. By doing the wrong actions, you can create an uncontrollable puppy.

Why won't my puppy eat?

Most puppies in a new home will eat very little the first few days. This is normal. Your puppy was used to his normal routine. Now it's totally different, new pack members, new house, maybe even new food. It's best to offer your puppy food three times a day. Dogs like a schedule. And you will enjoy knowing your puppy has to go potty after he's had food, vs. every hour after he's had a bite to eat. If the puppy doesn't eat his food in 10 minutes, put it away and offer it again at the next meal.

Another reason puppies often turn their nose up to food at first is because they are used to the competition of their littermates. Now, no one wants the food, so it must not be any good. They do get hungry; just take the food they don't eat away and offer it at the next meal.

Can I add things to his food to get him to eat better?

If you are feeding the Bones and Raw Foods diet, variety is key. Chicken drum one meal, liver the next, hamburger the next. If you are feeding dry dog food, add fresh raw liver, a raw egg, etc. Do not ever feed canned dog food. It's terrible for their teeth, and their teeth. If you feed dry dog food, expect your puppy to turn his nose up to his dish every now and then. If you want to add to his food, then next time he'll expect it again. Dry dog food doesn't taste nearly as good to the as fresh raw

chicken, beef, etc. If you want to do what's best for your dog, feed the bones and raw food diet.

How fast should my puppy grow?

You should be able to see the outline of the last 2 ribs when they are standing normally, and you should be able to feel them easily. Growing too fast puts more weight and stress on their joints and influence the development of hip and elbow dysplasia.

When is y puppy full grown?

German Shepherds grow tall until they are about a year old. From a year to two years they mature and fill out. Most males are full grown by 3 years old and most females by 2 years old. Each line varies some but expect your puppy to go through a number of leggy, thin teenager stages. This is normal, just like when you were a kid. They do grow out of it and do fill out. It just takes time.

When will my puppies' ears stand?

German Shepherds ears will go up and down until they are about 6 months o; d. Don't be alarmed if they fall down when they start teething at 3-6 months old. Give them lots of things to chew on while teething. That will help the ears to go back up.

Houstraining your puppy

Houstraining a puppy requires time, vigilance, patience, and commitment. Following the procedures outlined below, you can minimize house soiling incidents, but virtually every puppy will have an accident in the house. How good you are will determine how many.

Establish a Routine

Like babies, puppies do best on a regular schedule. Take your puppy outside frequently, at least every two hours, and immediately after he wakes up from a nap, after playing, and after eating.

Praise your puppy lavishly every time he eliminates outdoors. You can even give him a treat. You must praise him and give him a treat immediately. This step is

vital, because rewarding your dog for eliminating outdoors is the only way he'll know that's what you want him to do. Dogs live in the now, they don't think about a treat 10 minutes later for going potty outside earlier. Reward them immediately.

Choose a location not too far from the door the bathroom spot, always take you puppy, on a leash, directly to the bathroom spot. If you clean up an accident in the house, take the spoiled rag or paper towels and leave them in the bathroom spot.

The smell will help your puppy recognize the area as the place he's supposed to go eliminate. While your puppy is eliminating, use a word or phrase like "good Potty" that you can eventually use before he eliminates to remind him of what's he's supposed to be doing.

Ooops

Expect your puppy to have an accident in the house—it's normal part of housetraining.

When you catch him in the act of eliminating in the house, do something to interrupt him, like make a startling noise (be careful not to scare him). Immediately take him to his bathroom spot, praise him and give him treat if he finishes eliminating there.

Don't punish your puppy for eliminating in the house. If you find a soiled area, it's too late to administer a correction. Do nothing but clean it up. Rubbing your puppy's nose in it, taking him to the spot and scolding him (or any other punishment or discipline) will only make him afraid to eliminate in your presence. Animals don't understand punishment after the fact, even if it's only a few seconds later.

Cleaning the soiled area is very important because puppies are highly motivated to continue soiling in areas that smell like urine or feces.

No Bite!

Biting and mouthing are normal behaviors for puppies. Dogs don't have hands, so they investigate objects and their environment with their mouths. To a curious puppy, everything about this big world is brand new and exciting. He learns as he goes along. You can almost hear his thought process as he discovers something he's never seen before: "Hmmm... What's this? [Chomping on it] Something to eat? No? [Tossing it around] Can I play with it? Maybe. Can I make it squeak?"

Playing is also a normal learning behavior for puppies, especially play-fighting. Play-fighting with littermates and other animals develops reflexes, coordination, and physical skills. It also helps them develop social skills and teaches them how

to interact positively within their canine society, their “pack”. And it’s great fun for them. Sometimes their fighting and “attacks” on us appear frighteningly fierce but to them, it’s just a game. Much like a group of kids playing make-believe games and pretending to be grown-ups, puppies have their own games and pretend to be “grown-ups” too.

A dog’s ability to control the force of his biting is called “bite inhibition”. It’s a critically important skill that every puppy needs to learn, the earlier the better. At first, they don’t know their own strength or how sharp their little teeth are. Puppies learn to control the force of their biting from the reactions of their mothers and littermates during play and play-fighting.

The next time your puppy bites you, scream “OW” in a high-pitched voice.

Exaggerate. If he doesn’t get the message, take your hand and put it around the puppy’s neck softly by applying a very slight pressure at your fingertips to mimic teeth and hold the puppy in place, or roll the puppy over, and hold the puppy on his back until he settle. Never do this when you re frustrated or upset. Only work with your puppy when you’re in a calm state of mind. To satisfy your puppy’s chewing needs, encourage your puppy to chew on toys. When your puppy chews on you,

grab a toy and play with the toy instead. Turn the interest into the toy and away from you.

If your puppy does not have his ears up by 5 months old. Do the following:

1. Make sure your dog is healthy, on a good diet, and is up to date on shots.
Doesn't have worms, etc.
2. Make sure your puppy has plenty of things to chew on. If he isn't interested in what he has, get him a few different bones, toys, etc. Always offer a teething puppy plenty to chew on.
3. Make sure the puppy isn't in a kennel where his ears are pushed down when he is standing.

As your puppy grows, he will get growing pains, also known as Pano, or Panosteitis. It tends to be more common in males than females, but both can experience it. Luckily, it's not a serious problem, but like a growing child it makes them feel uncomfortable for a period of time. Pano can happen anytime between 6 months and 2-3 years. Pano is a walking lameness. Your puppy may limp on one leg, go completely lame on one leg, or may limp on one leg, and then another. It can happen to all four legs.

While your puppy is growing, they can go through fast growth spurts, their long bones can grow at different rates and can become sore and inflamed, that's Panosteitis.

Keep your dog thin.

The best thing to do to help is to keep your dog on a healthy diet. The bones and raw foods diet or a large breed dog food. Never feed regular puppy food. Keep your dog thin.

A fat dog will not only have more growing pains, but carrying too much weight will also cause hip and elbow dysplasia. Dogs aren't made to carry around 20 extra! bs of weight.

You should be able to see your dog's last two ribs easily. If you think your dog is too fat,

or too thin, email me a picture and I can let you know. Remember, German Shepherds

are working dogs, who are made to herd and work. Agile working dogs cannot do them

job carrying too much weight. Here in America we love everything big, big value meals

big houses, big cars, even big dogs. It's your job to keep your dog healthy. You will be

compromising your dog's health by having your dog carry extra weight. German Shepherds should not be 100+ Ibs.

What happens if my dog gets Pano?

Your dog will probably stop eating which is the dog's system slowing back down.

Your

dog may get very thin during this time. That's ok. Discontinue exercise and have them

rest on a comfortable bed. When the pano is done then you can continue your normal

exercise routine. If your dog has really bad pain, you can give your dog a buffered aspirin. Just make sure it's buffered aspirin and have your dog rest afterwards.

Anytime you're concerned, consult your veterinarian and email me, and I can help.

Shepherds out there that have lab and golden conformation. That's not correct, but they the way he does, and be proud of do exist | understands why your dog looks and move: | puppy hits the age of 2 and is his effortless gait that is remarkably spectacular when you!

finally mature

herwise. ALWAYS ask me for Anytime you question your dog's health, be it hips, or to one breed. advice. Veterinarians can and do make mistakes. I spend my entire life on this

| know this breed better than your Veterinarian. | have had vets tell me all sorts of crazy

things, and I could have made a lot of big mistakes listening to them. I have different vets

that | go to for different things, because not all vets can do everything, unfortunately

there are very few Veterinary specialists out there. So vets are forced to try to do it all.

Would you trust your eye doctor with open heart surgery? Always, always get a second opinion. And hey, health problems do happen. Even a dog from 5 generations of all good OF A/A-stamped hips can have Hip Dysplasia. I'm not saying it's impossible, what

I'm saying is the odds are your vet is making a mistake if he suggests your dog has HD without having a properly set up OFA film reviewed by the OFA first. With that said, ALWAYS, ALWAYS, ask me for advice. I cannot stress that enough

Se fine a raw diet, growing pups need sts 0% of their body Weight in food daily, as opposed to adult dogs that should consume 2-3% of their body weight daily. I like to feed

puppies 3 meals a day until at least 12 weeks old, if not longer. And 2 throughout adulthood. You can use the same sample model above but adjust the size based on your puppies ideal weight and it depends on activity and how the dog looks.

Puppies 80

through growth spurts and need more food at various times, increase meals as needed. You should be able to see a hint of ribs. Do not let your puppy get too fat!!

Either cut back portions or trim skin and fat from the meat you are feeding.

Puppies need bones while teething. Great meaty chew bones also make great meals, like q pigs foot, or pork neck bone. Avoid weight barring bones, they can break their teeth, that goes for adults too. If your dog can eat the whole bone, be sure to off set the bone with some boneless items. Too much bone will cause constipation. The ideal is about 10% bone a day. A little more or less is ok, but more than 50% bone will cause painful stools.

Dry Dog Food

If you prefer to feed dry dog food for whatever reason the raw diet doesn't work for you, feed a quality Large Breed Puppy food until the puppy is 2yrs old, and then switch to the Adult formula. Canned dog food is terrible for their teeth. If you want to add to their food, add a raw egg (or hard boiled if you insist on not feeding raw), or some liver. Your dog will do much better on fresh egg, liver or other meats than he will on canned dog food. Also remember to give your dog a nice meaty bone every month to help keep his teeth clean. You can get excellent meaty bones from local butchers. If you have a question on other kinds of quality dry dog food email me, stevejohn19732017@gmail.com. | have a lot of experience with dog foods and feeding German Shepherds and there are many good foods out there. I'm glad to help.

It is essential that a puppy remain with its learns many lessons from its mother and siblings that you cannot dog. He/she learns body language while playing from his mother. Puppies to biting, display fearful greater difficulty

Birth to 7 weeks- It is essential that a puppy remain with its mother and littermates during this period. Your puppy learns many lessons from its mother and its siblings

that you cannot duplicate. He/she learns that they are a dog. He/she learns body language while playing with littermates and learns to accept authority and leadership from his mother. Puppies removed too early from this environment may be more prone to biting, display fearful behavior, and may be less responsive to discipline. They may also have greater difficulty in communicating and getting along with other dogs.

8 to 12 weeks- This is an ideal time to bring a puppy to its new home. This is the

“Period of Socialization”. A puppy should be introduced to as many things as possible during this period that will be important to his/her future. For example, introduce him/her to horses if you expect him/her to someday run along with you while you ride. Other items to

consider include; the vacuum cleaner, a hair dryer, and the lawn mower. Let him/her first

inspect these items while they are turned off!! Also let your puppy meet all kinds of

people; wearing different types of clothes, uniforms, floppy hats, suits, dresses, sunglasses, etc. Parks are a good place to do this type of socialization.

This is also your puppy’s “Fear Imprint Period”. Traumatic events he/she experiences now will have a more lasting effect than at any other age in life. Make a trip to the veterinarian at this age a pleasant experience. Offer puppy treats, let

the doctor offer him treats, and take along a favorite toy. Be sure the puppy is not frightened by other animals in the clinic and be sure he does not fall from the examination table. Offer lots of praise and petting for desirable behavior, but avoid sympathizing when your puppy shows fear. Avoid ELECTIVE surgical procedures at this time. In general, try to avoid any situations that your puppy finds stressful or frightening during this period, but continue to train and socialize in a stress-free, fun manner.

12 to 16 weeks- At this age, your puppy will begin to “cut the apron strings”.

He/she will

begin cutting teeth, testing your leadership, and chewing more intensely. Any test of your

authority at this age should be settled immediately to your satisfaction. Structured training, if not already in progress, should begin now.

These first three stages of development are usually the same for all puppies, regardless of

breed or size. The ages of the next periods may vary according to breed size.

Larger

breeds develop more slowly during the first year, so they may experience the various ‘stages later than a small breed.

4 to 6 months- Your puppy will really test the waters at this age. He/she will venture farther away from you, and may not come when called. In fact, he/she may run the opposite direction. This period is often called the "Flight Instinct Period". Taking your puppy away from home without a leash attached could be pure folly now. Without a leash, you put your puppy in a position of authority. How you handle your puppy's "flight instinct" at this age will determine to a great extent how the puppy responds to your commands in the future.

Food

You did a great deal of research finding the perfect dog, or maybe you just got lucky. At any rate, I'm hoping you want the best for your dog, | know I do. What you feed your dog is a key to your dog's health and future. Unfortunately we live in a world where dog food companies make dog food to make money and not to feed dogs a healthy diet. Most dog food's first ingredient is corn, rice, or wheat. All three ingredients dogs can't even

digest. Ever wonder why your dog's stools are so big? Corn, rice and wheat are called "Filler". They are put in the dog's food so that you can give your dog three big scoopfuls of food, and it doesn't cost the dog food manufactures much money. The meat in dog food isn't the fresh chicken and hamburger you and I buy from the butcher. The meat is the scraps from food processing plants. A food processing plant will process the chicken for example, and toss the feet, the neck, and the "extra parts" in a bin. That bin is what the meat is in your dog food. See on the label "Chicken byproducts". The chicken parts aren't so bad, it's the fact that the bins are pretty nasty by the time they are picked up and delivered to the dog food plant. In fact the food is so nasty the dog food companies heat the mixture of corn, and byproducts and other items at the highest temps possible, to rid

the food of bacteria in the food. In that process they also rid the food of any sort of nutrition. When they are done they have a flavorless kibble. So they spray fat and other

flavors and preservatives (ever wonder how dog food is good for over a year?), on the food so the dog will eat it. Dogs fed dog food have horrible breath, dirty teeth, often poo!

coats, etc. Of course, some foods are better than others.

Bones and Raw Foods Diet

We feed our dogs real chicken. For example chicken backs, necks, quarters, drums,

breasts, chicken gibbs and liver. Beef, for example beef heart, hamburger, knuckle bone beef liver, green tripe, etc. Turkey, ground turkey, turkey necks, etc. We buy the meat from a local meat distributor. We also keep an eye on deals at the Grocery store. We do eggs occasionally

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Here is more info with questions and answers about the raw diet put together by Jane Anderson.

Introduction

Ok, make sure you read this; it sets the ground rules and understandings This FAQ is NOT a bible! The raw diet, like life, has many different successful routes. | have tried to detail some of the basic questions that you may have which will hopefully get you onto the raw diet track. People have different ideas about the raw diet and my suggestion if you become confused, is NOT to go back to commercial foods, but start thinking about what is best for your dog (or cat). Start with the basics - a range of different raw meaty bones, or preferably whole items, such as chicken, quail, fish and eggs. For the majority of raw feeders - chicken is the base of the majority of their dog's meals. However, if chicken is not available readily, use what is available locally - raw meaty - lamb, beef, venison, duck, rabbit, kangaroo, pig, raw whole fish. You get the picture.

Where possible you want to avoid using items that have been raised inappropriately. For example, avoid beef that was raised in feedlots. Preferably the food should be as organic and natural as possible. Please note: Dogs do not have the digestive system to cope with grains. Grains are one of the biggest sources of allergies in dogs. Grains make up the majority of dog food company food sources. Many people find when they switch to an all natural diet, the allergies their dogs had disappeared. This is common. Not only is feeding raw cheaper to feed than commercial dog foods, but there are enormous savings to be made by not having all those vet visits to fix your dogs' allergies. Are you asking yourself yet,

"Why hasn't my vet recommended this?" Yes, I would ask that of them too.

Unfortunately most vets receive NO education at the university on dog diet other than what the commercial dog food company reps tell them! (Yes, this is the education they PAY to get -

unbelievable. Luckily, some universities are realizing this mistake and are making amends).

So much for objective information! ... The Australian Vet Association's principal sponsor

is a pet food company.

Check out whether your vet can give out objective information on a raw diet, or have

they (like most vets) received their education sponsored by a pet food company?

What is Feeding Raw all about?

Feeding Raw - it refers to a type of diet fed to dogs (and cats) which totally excludes all

commercial dog foods.

Why should J feed a raw diet?

A raw diet provides a range of benefits that commercial dog diets can never hope to even

closely match. These benefits include: no doggy odor, naturally cleans teeth - no need for toothbrushes, de-scaling jobs, or gum disease the time it takes for a dog to chew a raw meaty bone gives their stomach adequate time to get the acids moving, much less stools produced - and they are firm, and turn chalky after a couple of days decreased or non-existent vet bills (your dogs are healthier!) less cost for dog food - commercial dog food are ludicrously expensive, mirrors what a dog would be getting in the wild – and certainly even the modern day dog has a digestive exactly the same as a wolf. Puppies develop at a more appropriate rate – and quick growth spurts are avoided. A GOOD breeder will want to stop fast growth in any pup. The ripping and chewing involved in eating raw meaty bones develops the jaw, neck, and shoulder muscles of the dog. Commercial dog foods will never assist in this important muscle development.

Why is commercial dog food not good for my dog?

There are a range of problems with commercial dog foods. In summary: * A dog's food should never be cooked. It should be fed in a raw natural state like nature intended. Cooking a dog's food ruins most of the nutritional value. * Dogs should

have access to raw meaty bones. These clean their teeth, work and - develop their neck and jaw muscles, and the chewing action prepares their stomach for the incoming food mass. Chewing bones also slows down the eating considerably, making it far harder for a dog to over eat. * Dog foods have as their main ingredient cereals - the main ingredient your dog s be eating is raw meaty bones. And it is these very cereals that cause a range of - problems such as allergies.

But how will I know how much to feed my dog?

You feed your dog based on their energy requirements. It will differ for how much work your dog does, and what their metabolism is like. As a rough guide, my adult male boxer (neutered) will eat one chicken carcass a day as the base of his meal, and then some other bits and pieces. The same goes for my Portuguese Water Dogs. My borzoi requires about twice as much. My toy poodle will have three chicken necks a day (or more if he's been a bit active) as the base for his meal. My cats will eat about the same amount as the toy

poodle, but they do prefer fish over all other food! Look at your dogs and cats regularly -

if they are looking a bit porky, and then remove all carbs in their diet. If they look a bit

thin, then, an extra half a chicken carcass in the diet for a few days may be the solution.

It's not hard to do, and when you get into a routine, it's darn easy. Trust me!

But aren't chicken bones dangerous?!!!

This is one of the biggest myths of all time! Raw chicken bones are fantastic for your

dog. They are soft enough so that they bend easily, and break well for the dog to digest.

On the other hand, cooked chicken bones can be a problem, and I recommend that you

DON'T feed COOKED chicken bones. Some people are worried about their dog choking

on bones. While such incidents are very rare (far more incidents occur with dogs choking

on kibble), I encourage the feeding of bigger portions of meaty bones, or if available,

whole carcasses, such as whole chickens or rabbits. So could a raw chicken bone kill a dog? Well I guess that anything is possible. Certainly scientifically you can't prove a negative argument. However what we do know is that dogs have died from inhaling kibble the wrong way and choking and suffocating to death. Feeding your dog is about management of risk. No matter which path you decide to take there is always risk. There is always someone who will criticize your decision. However you and only you can decide what is best for your dogs. Weigh up all the benefits and risks. Do your own analysis. Do your research. Do what will have the greatest overall benefit for your dog.

My dog tends to inhale food!??? -

There is a real need to manage this. This is common with some dogs that have been raised on commercial food who don't actually ever learn to chew.

You need to be careful with all dogs regardless of what they eat during their meal times.

I've heard of dogs choking and dying on kibble, and dogs choking on raw meaty bones. -

Just like | have heard of humans who have choked and died on a small piece of sausage

or cheese. You should supervise all meal times. If a dog is scarfing down their food, |

feed them by hand, in an isolated environment, until they learn how to chew.

Chewing is

critical for a dog. And literally some dogs need to figure it out as adults how to do it.

Sometimes | will hold one end of the chicken carcass and not let them swallow It until

they have chewed it a bit. Puppies that I have brought up feeding raw meaty bones from an early age never seem to have these sort of issues. But you can never tell.

How about pre-packaged raw foods? Pre-packed raw foods are entering the market in a big way. However, for the most part, they are inappropriate food stuffs.

Here are just some of the problems with them: e Different standards for packaging dog food than for packaging human foods

1. You don't know how much of different foods are in your pack (unless you are sent an entire carcass)
2. 5-10 times more expensive than buying directly from your butcher.
3. Usually, they are ground food - which is not species appropriate - both dogs and

cats need whole raw meaty bones and/or carcasses.

4. Contain unnecessary supplements

Should I grind the bones? ~ In a small number of cases, invariably where the dog/cat has a rare medical condition, ground bones are necessary.

However, in over 99% of cases, dogs and cats should be fed whole meaty bones/carcasses. Ground bones are a poor substitute to whole bones. In addition, consuming such does not give the dogs the important muscle work out they need.

There has also been a very small number of cases caused by impaction of ground bones. Frankly, feeding ground bones tends to help nervous owners get over the whole "can't possibly feed my dogs whole bones" mentality, but is not the best thing for your dog. If you insist on feeding ground bones, please understand the negatives of such.

What supplements should I feed? Ah... to supplement or not to supplement! Well there are some people out there and pharmaceutical companies making a load of money off gullible people! In almost every single case, the feeding of supplements is a complete waste of time and money. If you really do have spare money, donate it to me! Don't fall into the trap of feeding supplements "just in case". If you feed your dog/cat a variety of raw meaty bones/carcasses, then you're dog has the best platform upon which

But my vet doesn't think that feeding raw is any good

Then your vet needs some serious re-educating! Keep in mind that vets are told very little about dog diet at university. In fact, in some universities, reps from the dog food companies, come and do presentations on dog diet, as part of the curriculum. Many vets get their education on dog diet by dog food reps. And many vets make a lot of money by retailing dog foods. If you have a vet that doesn't want to be re-educated, or will not discuss options, then that is a very sad state of affairs. Here's hoping you can find a better vet. Given this age of the internet, there is absolutely no excuse for vets not to be educated on all feeding options. And there are plenty of vets on the internet who would gladly converse with other vets about feeding raw. You found this page, why can't they?! That being said, there are plenty of vets out there now who realize that there are significantly better

alternatives to commercial dog food. Many vets who have changed their ways are very sorry that they did not "see the light" much earlier.

What do you feed your dogs?

Great question! These are the things my dogs eat: raw meaty bones and/or whole carcasses - chicken, lamb, pork, whole raw fish (at least once a week), beef, rabbit whole raw eggs in their shells (I let the dogs crack the shells) organ meat My dogs will also get fish heads, eel, prawns, squid, and any other raw meaty carcass I can get. Sometimes this means kangaroo! Please note: dogs are carnivores - they do not need either fruit or vegetables. - do you get the picture yet - be relaxed about how you feed! Grains PLEASE NOTE: I NEVER EVER FEED MY DOGS GRAINS - THIS MEANS, NO OATS, RICE, WHEAT, BREAD, CORN, ETC. Dogs do not have the digestive system to cope with grains. Most commercial dog foods contain more than 50% grains (yes, this includes all those fancy expensive ones too!) Grains are one of the biggest sources of allergies in dogs. My dogs have a diet that is high in protein, and low in carbohydrates - like nature intended.

Where can I buy this stuff? Talk to your local butcher or chicken processor.

Many of the leftovers that these guys der waste, us raw feeders people consider fantastic for our dogs. Things like chicken Carcasses, chicken necks, chicken feet, and chicken heads are considered rubbish, and are Sold for next to nothing. You should be able to get these fairly easily.

You can also try things like pigs' trotters (that's pig's feet), ox tail, lamb's necks.

Some people also have access to ostrich carcasses, and deer. Be creative. And don't forget raw whole fish!

Can I feed my pregnant bitch raw food? Yes! Yes! Yes!

This is the best thing you can do for your bitch. | have actually changed the diet of a bitch I obtained, who was pregnant, to raw eed when she was pregnant, | was certainly not worried about any cross Over Issues. For her, the potential damage of commercial foods to her and her puppies was my main concern. couldn't get her onto a raw food diet quickly enough! Mind you, she did eat one heck of a lot! So for pregnant and nursing bitches you will find that they need more food to cope with the demands of the little guys! And sometimes, a pregnant bitch will not want to eat a lot. You let your bitch be the judge. She knows her

needs.



Can I feed puppies on raw food? You most certainly can. And the good news is that unlike the commercial dog foods who recommend a confusing range of foods for different age groups, raw food fed dogs are fed the same regardless of age. Of course, you won't want to feed that little puppy huge marrow bones! So, use common sense in your feeding.

How do I learn more?

There are a number of books on raw that have been written. None of them are perfect.

Some recommend grains, or veggies, or fruit, or cooked food (including table scraps) of some sort. Despite our animals being "domestic", this has simply changed their behavior, and has certainly not changed their digestive tract (despite what your well meaning vet might try and tell you.) By all means, look at the books on the market, but invariably, you will be disappointed to some degree by each of them. In the end, the raw feeding email list is probably going to be the best source of information for you. The most fabulous book you will find is the book by Weston Price. Now this book was written before the time of even the introduction of commercial dog food. In fact, the book doesn't even discuss dogs or cats. It talks about human nutrition. It is an extraordinary read with fantastic photos, and you'll really start to understand how the wrong food can cause immense problems in humans within a short period of time. With this knowledge, you can easily apply it to our companion animals. And there's always that great movie about the guy who ate McDonalds for a month.

You spend a lot of time talking to people about dog diet. Why do you do it? Life is about learning. Part of my core instinct is to help people out. As part of this, I feel a great desire to ensure that we look after our fellow furry friends. With my show dogs, I call the raw diet, "my secret advantage". On one level I would much prefer

that my competitors don't feed the raw diet, as I know their dogs will not be in the same condition as my guys. But on the other hand, what I want most is for dogs to be healthy, regardless of who owns them. Interestingly now days, the raw diet speaks volumes in the ring, and we often get asked the question, "what do you feed?" We often win dog food at dog shows. The first thing we do with that is put it in the closest trash bin. There's no room for that sort of rubbish in our dogs' diet. The health of my dogs is far too important for me to compromise it by feeding a vastly inferior standard of food that commercial food represents.



