



The fun of fall...

The perfect time of year for vacations, outdoor activities and to spend quality time with friends and family is of course fall! Fall is also the time of the year that temperatures fluctuate between hot and cold, so it's really important to protect your pet from these elements. The following tips will help keep your dog safe throughout the fall season:

1. Keep cool, fresh water in a readily available place for your pet.
2. Avoid exercising your dog too hard on really hot days. Instead, take your dog on easy walks. Bring water and share it with your dog during the walk.
3. Keep your dog on hot materials such as asphalt and sand – they will burn its paws.
4. Take your dog with you when you park your car - Never leave a pet in it since the temperature gets

up over a hundred degrees in a very short time period.

Even partially opening the window will not be enough.

5. Make sure it has a shady place to rest when you go to the park, on a trail or other outdoor activity. Use a tree, tent or other structure for the shade.
6. Make sure to monitor the sun exposure during the peak hours of the day 10:00 a.m. – 2:00 p.m. Dogs with light coats are particularly susceptible to sunburns.
7. If you take your dog to the beach, make sure you are aware of the currents before letting it swim.
8. To prevent damage to your dog's coat, wash it after saltwater swims.
9. Minimize the use of fertilizers and

other chemicals in your yard to prevent your pet from accidentally coming into contact with them.

10. Use preventive medicines and take precautions against common parasites such as mosquitoes, ticks, and heartworm.

You can ensure you and your pet have a long, enjoyable fall together just by taking a few precautions.

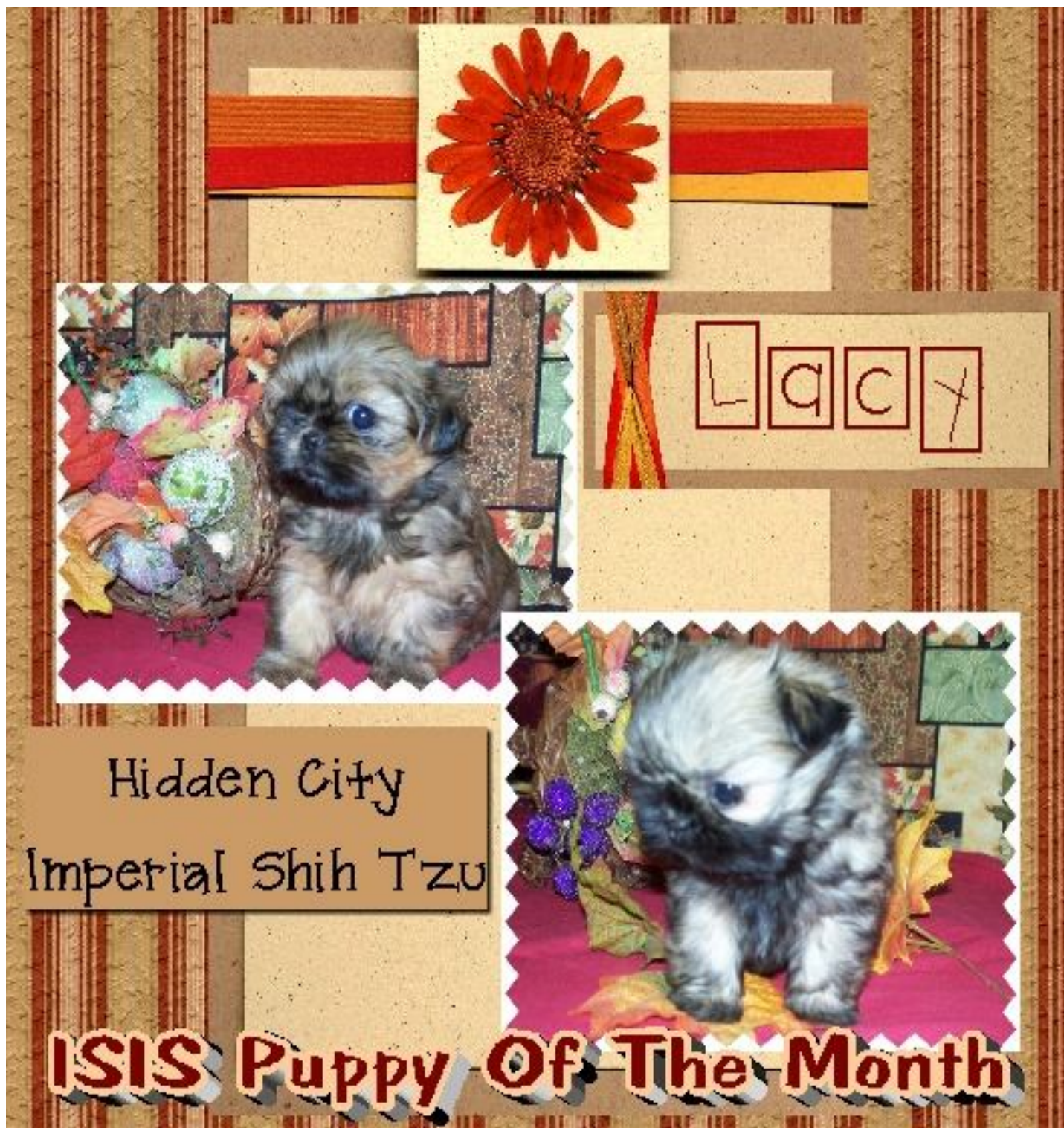
By Samantha Summers - City Pet Site / Fun Pet Club Staff



Gigi from Tinypawz Imperials.

**Congratulations to Lacy from Denise Gooch and
Hidden City Imperial Shih Tzu for winning the ISIS
Puppy Of The Month for November**

Lacy is a tiny teacup and is available for adoption.



Canine Pancreatitis

The pancreas is a part of the digestive system that produces enzymes to help break down food. Canine pancreatitis occurs when these enzymes are activated within and gland and begin to digest the tissue. It can be a life-threatening disease. This disease usually affects middle-aged and older female dogs. Certain breeds also have a higher risk of developing the condition. Some of them include cocker spaniel, miniature poodle, and miniature schnauzer.

Causes

Although canine pancreatitis can occur without a reason, there are many things that can cause it. Some of them include obesity, toxins, and medications. Your dog can also suffer from canine pancreatitis if he ingests fatty meat. Chronic kidney disease and the obstruction of the pancreatic duct can also cause the condition.

Symptoms

There are many symptoms of canine pancreatitis. It is common for

your dog to stand with an arched back or to lie down with his rear end elevated. Other symptoms of canine pancreatitis include vomiting, loss of appetite, abdominal pain, and severe weakness. Your dog may also have a fever and diarrhea.

Complications

Some dogs are able to recover from canine pancreatitis with dietary modifications and medical treatment. Others die from secondary complications and severe illness. There are various complications of canine pancreatitis that can lower your dog's chance of recovery. They include diabetes mellitus, heart arrhythmias, abnormal bleeding and clotting, and liver or kidney failure. If your dog experiences two or more of these complications, his chance of recovering from canine pancreatitis may lower dramatically.

Treatment

To treat canine pancreatitis, the veterinarian will begin by withholding, water, food, and medications for 24 hours. This prevents the pancreas from producing digestive enzymes and gives it a chance to rest. After this period of rest, your dog will be given medications to decrease pain and vomiting. Antibiotics may be given during treatment of canine pancreatitis to reduce the chance of infection. Surgery may

also be necessary if the pancreatic or bile duct is obstructed.

Prevention

The best way to prevent canine pancreatitis is to control your dog's weight and conditions associated with the disease. You should also make sure your dog doesn't consume fatty meats from the dinner table.



Sammy from Bobcat's Imperials



New tiny baby from Linda Duncan and Whimsical Imperials

Ten Tips for Preventing Pet Behavior Problems

1. Set rules immediately and stick to them.
 2. Avoid situations that promote inappropriate behavior.
 3. Observe the pet and provide what it needs to be cared for and attended to.
 4. Supervise the new pet diligently through undivided individual attention and training, and restrict the pet's access to a limited area of the house until training is complete.
 5. Encourage good behavior with praise and attention.
 6. Correct bad behaviors by providing positive alternatives. (A toy for a slipper, scratching post for the sofa.)
 7. Never physically punish or force compliance to commands. This may lead to fear biting or aggression.
 8. Don't play rough or encourage aggression or play biting.
 9. Expose pets to people, animals, and environments where you want them to live.
- See your veterinarian if serious or unresolved behavior problems exist.

Bite the hand that feeds you...

WHY PUPPIES NIP:

Dogs live their life without our most useful "tool" - opposable thumbs. We can grasp and hold things to feel and examine them; dogs use their mouths to explore their world. Puppies have a lot to learn. Not only do they have to learn how to be dogs, but they also must learn how to live with humans. That can be the hardest part! We, as humans, also have to learn somewhat how dogs work, and the communication gap can be *enormous!*

One of the biggest tools puppies have to learn with is their mouth - not only for vocalization, but to touch and feel and explore...and test their limits! Think about a litter of puppies playing. They are rough and tumble - they bite, nibble, and bark. If one puppy bites another too hard, the bitten

puppy lets out a screech which usually is successful in getting the hard nipper to temper his bites. This is how they LEARN, and a BIG part of learning is DOING IT WRONG! This is how anyone, including a puppy, can learn to DO IT RIGHT. If a puppy isn't doing something *wrong*, he cannot be shown what *right* is.

Puppies will test their limits with you, too. Nipping and mouthing is a big part of that testing. They mouth and grab hands, pant legs, skirts, etc. Part of how you teach a puppy to temper their biting lies back with how his litter mates taught him - a shrill shriek "**OW!!!**" to let him know he's gone too far - even if it didn't hurt that much. One thing that you are responsible for training this puppy - that should start EARLY- is that UNDER NO CIRCUMSTANCES should that puppy's teeth touch your bare skin. Now, I know Lab

owners are going to say "my puppy enjoys taking my hand into his mouth sometimes". Dogs understand ALWAYS or NEVER, YES or NO. They do not understand SOMETIMES and MAYBE! You will be giving your dog too much human reasoning by letting him decide when it is appropriate to take your hand in his mouth or to nibble your hand!

WAYS TO TEACH "NICE"

I like the word "nice" or "easy" when I teach a dog to respect my skin. If my puppy gets wild and nippy, I will take his collar (after I let out a big "Ow!!" for nipping too hard) and give it a little tug and offer my hand back to the puppy



Caption describing picture or graphic.

Bite the hand that feeds you... Continued

and tell him, in a firm voice, "NO, NI CE!" If the puppy nips again, I repeat the command and tug a little firmer, "I said "NO, NI CE!" If the puppy licks your hand, sniffs it, or turns his head away, I tell him "Good, NI CE!!" and make sure my voice sounds pleased. Each time the puppy gets away with a nip without working your "NI CE" command means he has learned that he can, in fact, get away with nipping - and he will continue to do it.

You can also "set up" teaching "NI CE" to your dog (as opposed to waiting for it to happen). I get a bunch of small, soft treats (small and soft means that the puppy will not forget why he got the treat if all he has to do is swallow it. He will forget if you give him a biscuit and it takes him 3 minutes to chew it up!) and hold one in the fingers of one hand. In the other hand - I have the puppy's collar, and he is sitting close to me. I offer the treat to the puppy and remind him that we are being "NI CE". If he lunges for the treat, I give him a tug on his collar and remind him, "NO, NI CE!" The same goes if he grabs the treat and any part of my hand or fingers. (Note: the hand that is holding the treat remains stationary. It is the hand holding the puppy that will move and tug the puppy away from the food. If you move your "food hand", you will encourage the puppy to chase the treat - dogs like moving objects.) With this exercise, the puppy will eventually learn to take the treat without even touching your skin

with his teeth.

HEADING OFF TROUBLE:

Now, after all this - some big "NO NOs" that will undermine your attempts to have what we call "bite inhibition" (in other words, what you were just taught to teach your puppy). NEVER, NEVER, play hand games that will rile up your puppy and encourage him to lunge for your hand, or any other part of your body. That is not part of teaching ALWAYS or NEVER! Chase games, especially for herding dogs (German Shepherds, Bouviers, Collies, Shelties, Border Collies, Corgis, etc.) will also encourage them to nip and bite at legs and heels. Not good! The best games to play are games involving fetch and toys. One trainer says that any time you play with your dog, make sure you have a toy between you and the puppy. NEVER play tug of war with your puppy - that will only make your puppy think of himself as your equal! The only time I will play tug of war is when I have a wimpy puppy - but I always start the game, and I always finish it too. I also make sure I have taught my puppy a firm "Out" , "Release", or "Drop it!" command to make sure I don't have a problem or confrontation when I want the toy back.

**Remember, you're in charge!
Your puppy looks to you for
consistent - and persistent -
training.**

Pam Young, LVT



All of our trusted breeders have puppies right now in all colors.
Visit their websites to see them. Your puppy is waiting for you.

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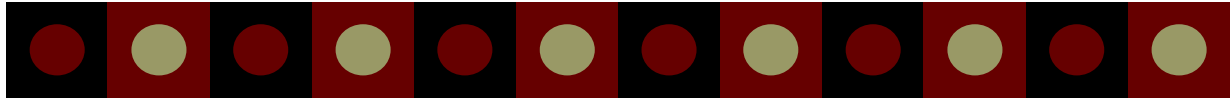
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**Booker from Bobbi Ransier and
The Shire Shih Tzu**



**Dodger from Karen Christensen
and Eaglegate Imperial Shih Tzu**